

REGULAR CITY COUNCIL MEETING WILL BEGIN AT 6:30 PM

**NOTICE OF REGULAR MEETING
TOWN OF RANSOM CANYON
CITY COUNCIL AGENDA
TUESDAY, JANUARY 12, 2021**

Jana Trew, Mayor

Ingram Rich, Alderman
Ron McWilliams, Alderman
Terry Waldren, Alderman

Brandt Underwood, Mayor Pro Tem
Mike Greer, Alderman
Elena Quintanilla, City Administrator

Notice is hereby given that the regular meeting for the governing body of the Town of Ransom Canyon is called for 6:30 p.m. on Tuesday, January 12, 2021. The regular meeting will be held via telephone/video conference call with each staff member or City Council member at their remote locations. The City Council agenda and packet are posted online at <https://www.ci.ransom-canyon.tx.us>. Those wishing to make public comments may email comments to ransomcanyon@sptc.net by 12:00 noon on Tuesday, January 12, 2021. Submitted comments will be read aloud during the public comment period. The following are instructions on how to access the meeting via telephonic or video conference call:

Please join my meeting from your computer, tablet or smartphone.

<https://global.gotomeeting.com/join/228229997>

You can also dial in using your phone.

United States: [+1 \(408\) 650-3123](tel:+14086503123)

Access Code: 228-229-997

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<https://global.gotomeeting.com/install/228229997>

1. CALL TO ORDER/PRAYER/PLEDGES
2. CITIZEN COMMENTS AND PROPERTY OWNER'S ASSOCIATION REPORT - In accordance with law, no Council *discussion or action* is to be taken until such matter is placed on the Agenda. Citizens shall be allowed to speak on any matter other than personnel matters, matters under litigation or matters concerning the purchase, exchange, lease or value of real property

3. ACTION ITEM: APPROVE MINUTES OF:
 - a. Regular Meeting on December 8, 2020
4. ACTION ITEM: APPROVE FINANCIALS
 - a. Financial Reports
 - b. December 2020 Claims & Demands
 - c. Financial Investment Report
5. DISCUSSION ITEM: DISCUSS potential dates for the Buffalo Springs Lake Triathlon (BSLT).
6. DISCUSSION ITEM: DISCUSS the Vehicle Space Rental Agreement for the Town of Ransom Canyon.
7. ACTION ITEM: CONSIDER AND ACT UPON SECOND READING OF ORDINANCE NO. 20-00201 amending the 2020-2021 Budget to establish Capital Improvement Project line item 520-5073 entitled "Sewer Plant Rehabilitation," and amend Capital Improvement line item 520-5030 entitled "Water Tank Repair CIP," and revenue line item 482 entitled "Texas Water Development Board" for sewer and water improvements to be made with proceeds through the Texas Water Development Board.
8. ACTION ITEM: CONSIDER AND ACT UPON changes to the job description of the Deputy City Secretary and the Lieutenant.
9. BUILDING REVIEW COMMITTEE REPORT: The Building Review did not meet in the month of December.
 - A. DEPARTMENT REPORTS:
 - a. Administration: Elena Quintanilla
 - City Administrator Schedule of Events
 - Utility Billing Process
 - COVID-19 Update
 - Personnel Changes in Administration
 - Update on May 2021 Election
 - b. Court: Elena Quintanilla
 - Report on Pending Municipal Court Cases
 - Report on New Municipal Court Cases
 - c. Operations: Cory Needham
 - Update on Ground Storage Tank
 - Resound Networks Site on Wheels
 - Sewer Repairs
 - Removal of Christmas Decorations
 - d. Police: James Hill

- Report of Citations and Warnings
- Holiday Traffic
- Police Training
- Medical Emergency Information for Citizens
- COVID-19 Shot Vaccine Disbursement
- e. Fire: Rand McPherson
 - EMS Calls
 - Fire Calls
 - Ransom Canyon Auction of Fire Equipment
- f. Library: Angie Fikes
 - Tocker Foundation Training
 - Library Programs for the Year
 - Summer Reading Program

10. EXECUTIVE SESSION – The City Council may enter into a closed session to discuss the following authorized by Chapter 551, Texas Government Code in accordance with Section 551.071 (Consultation with Attorney).

11. RETURN TO OPEN SESSION

12. ADJOURN

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

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

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

CERTIFICATION

DATED THIS THE 8th DAY OF JANUARY, 2021

I, the undersigned authority, do hereby certify that the above Notice of Meeting of the governing body of Ransom Canyon, Texas is a true and correct copy of said notice that has been posted in the display case at the City Hall of Ransom Canyon, Texas, a place convenient and readily accessible to the general public at all times, and said notice was posted on or before January 8, 2021 by 4:00 PM and remained so posted continuously for at least 72 hours preceding the scheduled time of such meeting.

Elena Quintanilla, City Secretary

I certify that the attached notice and agenda of items to be considered by the City Council was removed by me from the front doors of City Hall on _____ day of _____, 2021.

Elena Quintanilla, City Secretary

AGENDA ITEM #3:

APPROVAL OF MINUTES

**Regular Meeting on
December 8, 2020**

Ransom Canyon City Council Meeting Minutes
Regular Meeting – December 8, 2020
Ransom Canyon City Hall, 24 Lee Kitchens Drive

1. Call to Order/Pledges/Prayer

The regular meeting was called to order at 6:31 p.m. by Mayor Jana Trew. The City Council met virtually through GoToMeetings.com and provided a telephone number for City Council and residents to access the meeting. The following City Council members attended the meeting virtually from their remote locations: Mayor Jana Trew, Mayor Pro Tem Brandt Underwood, Councilmen Dr. Terry Waldren, Dr. Mike Greer, Ingram Rich, and Ron McWilliams. Staff members attending the meeting included City Administrator, Elena Quintanilla; Chief of Police, James Hill; Assistant Operations Manager, Cory Needham; Fire Chief, Rand McPherson; Librarian, Angie Fikes; and Attorney, Donna Clarke. Guests at the meeting included Judge Janet Blacklock-Matthews. The prayer was said by Councilman Mike Greer, followed by the pledges to the United States and State of Texas.

2. Property Owner's Association (POA) Report and Citizen Comments

There were no citizen comments. The POA will host a Christmas vehicle parade on December 13, 2020 with Santa Claus.

3. First Reading of Ordinance No. 20-00201 amending the 2020-2021 Budget

The First Reading of Ordinance No. 20-00201 amending the 2020-2021 Budget took place. The purpose of this ordinance is to establish Capital Improvement Project Line Item 520-5073 entitled "Sewer Plant Rehabilitation, amend Capital Improvement Line Item 520-5030 entitled "Water Tank Repair CIP" and revenue line item 482 entitled "Texas Water Development Board" for sewer and water improvements to be made with proceeds through the Texas Water Development Board.

4. Approval of Minutes

The minutes of the regular meeting on November 10, 2020, were approved on a motion made by Councilman Dr. Terry Waldren, seconded by Councilman Ron McWilliams; motion carried unanimously.

5. Financials

The financial reports and the November 2020 claims and demands were approved on a motion made by Councilman Dr. Terry Waldren, seconded by Mayor Pro Tem Brandt Underwood; motion carried unanimously.

6. Appointment of Municipal Court Judge for a Two-Year Term
The City Council appointed Judge Janet Blacklock-Matthews to serve as the Municipal Court Judge for the Town of Ransom Canyon beginning in February 9, 2021 for a two-year term on a motion made by Mayor Pro Tem Brandt Underwood, seconded by Dr. Terry Waldren; motion carried unanimously.
7. Reappointment of Judge Sue Coker as Interim Municipal Court Judge
The City Council reappointed Judge Sue Coker as Interim Municipal Court Judge for the Town of Ransom Canyon for an additional month from January 9, 2021-February 8, 2021, on a motion made by Mayor Pro Tem Brandt Underwood, seconded by Councilman Ron McWilliams; motion carried unanimously.
8. 2019-2020 Audit for the Town of Ransom Canyon
The City Council approved the 2019-2020 Audit for the Town of Ransom Canyon conducted by Terry & King, CPA's, PC on a motion made by Mayor Pro Tem Brandt Underwood, seconded by Councilman Ingram Rich: motion carried unanimously.
9. Building Review Committee
The Building Review Committee met on November 30, 2020, and they postponed action on a new home to be constructed at 16 West Brookhollow until the next meeting.
10. Department Reports
Administration: Elena Quintanilla reported the following:
 - She discussed her schedule of events for the week.
 - Elena discussed the number of COVID-19 cases in Ransom Canyon.
 - The City currently supports HB 233, "known as the Materials Bill," which exempts cities under 30,000 from specifying which materials may be used in the building process.
 - Elena participated in an election law seminar update for the May 2021 election.
 - The filing period for the May election begins on January 13, 2020. Positions up for election include Mayor Jana Trew, Mayor Pro Tem Brandt Underwood, and Councilman Ingram Rich.
 - Elena recognized Leslie Randolph and Cory Needham for graduating from the Texas Tech Certified Public Manager Program.Municipal Court: Elena Quintanilla reported the following for Judge Sue Coker:
 - Letters have been mailed to defendants to pay their citations.

Operations: Cory Needham reported the following:

- The Operations Department assisted the Property Owner's Association with tree limb removal.
- Operations has repaired several sewer lines in the Canyon.
- Staff put up the Christmas decorations in the Canyon.

Police: James Hill reported the following:

- Police issued two (2) warnings and zero (0) citations this month.
- There was an increase of traffic during the month of December; however, no problems during Thanksgiving.
- Police attended training on gangs.
- Lt. Jensen attended Command Staff and Leadership Training, and Officer Caudillo is completing his Intermediate License and Field Training Officer Certification.
- The Department is working on methods to retain and recruit police. One of those methods is "Incentive Pay" which is already in the budget due to a gap in the Department where a position has been vacant for several months.

Fire: Rand McPherson reported the following:

- There were four (4) EMS calls and two (2) fire calls this month.
- The City of Lubbock fire trucks are not on the Rene Bates Auction site to date.
- Ransom Canyon will auction some old fire equipment
- Three volunteer firefighters attended EMT Basic Class.
- The Christmas Parade was well attended.

Library: Angie Fikes reported the following:

- The Library will be fully automated by Saturday, December 12, 2020.
- The Christmas Card Fundraiser will end on December 11, 2020.

11. Executive Session

The City Council entered into an Executive Session at 7:33 p.m. to discuss the following authorized by Chapter 551, Texas Government Code in accordance with Section 551.071 (Consultation with Attorney.)

12. Open Session

The City Council entered back into the regular City Council meeting at 8:49 p.m.

13. Vehicle Space Rental Agreement

The City Council approved a Vehicle Space Rental Agreement for the Town of Ransom Canyon on a motion made by Councilman Ron McWilliams, seconded by Mayor Pro Tem Brandt Underwood. Motion carried 4 to 1, with Councilman Dr. Mike Greer voting nay.

14. Site on Wheels Lease Agreement with Resound Networks

The City Council approved a Site on Wheels Lease Agreement with Resound Networks on a motion made by Mayor Pro Tem Brandt Underwood, seconded by

Councilman Dr. Terry Waldren; motion carried 4 to 1, with Councilman Dr. Mike Greer voting nay.

15. Adjournment

The City Council adjourned the meeting at 9:01 p.m. on a motion made by Councilman Dr. Terry Waldren, seconded by Councilman Ron McWilliams; motion carried unanimously.

APPROVED:

Jana Trew, Mayor

ATTEST:

Elena Quintanilla, City Secretary

AGENDA ITEM #4:

APPROVAL OF

FINANCIAL REPORTS

Claims and Demands

For December 2020

and Financial

Investment Report

ABOUT THIS QUARTERLY FINANCIAL REPORT

This report has been prepared by the Town of Ransom Canyon's City Administrator. The Quarterly Financial Report is intended to provide our users (internal and external) with information regarding the town's financial position and economic activity. This report includes information for the Quarter ending December 31, 2020.

The Report is presented in the following three sections:

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

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



Elena Quintanilla

City Administrator

24 Lee Kitchens Drive

Ransom Canyon, TX

CITY OF RANSOM CANYON
REVENUE & EXPENSE REPORT (UNAUDITED)
AS OF: DECEMBER 31ST, 2020

01 -GENERAL FUND
FINANCIAL SUMMARY

	CURRENT BUDGET	CURRENT PERIOD	YEAR TO DATE ACTUAL	BUDGET BALANCE	% OF BUDGET
<u>REVENUE SUMMARY</u>					
UTILITY REVENUE	903,700.00	69,530.08	241,292.29	662,407.71	26.70
BUILDING PERMIT REVENUE	5,750.00	650.00	4,277.00	1,473.00	74.38
FRANCHISE REVENUE	30,100.00	0.00	11,772.05	18,327.95	39.11
AD VALOREM TAX REVENUE	954,300.00	0.00	66,296.07	888,003.93	6.95
INTEREST REVENUE	18,000.00	0.00	873.48	17,126.52	4.85
LIBRARY REVENUE	6,500.00	820.00	3,185.00	3,315.00	49.00
COURT REVENUE	500.00	0.00	150.00	350.00	30.00
OTHER REVENUE	1,664,500.00	11,857.07	29,548.20	1,634,951.80	1.78
BUDGETED SURPLUS	<u>272,101.00</u>	<u>197.04</u>	<u>10,952.35</u>	<u>261,148.65</u>	<u>4.03</u>
TOTAL REVENUES	3,855,451.00	83,054.19	368,346.44	3,487,104.56	9.55
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<u>EXPENDITURE SUMMARY</u>					
CITY COURT	6,878.00	0.00	45.08	6,832.92	0.66
ADMINISTRATION	445,735.00	50,853.67	124,147.72	321,587.28	27.85
OPERATIONS	416,352.00	29,884.58	109,524.53	306,827.47	26.31
FIRE DEPARTMENT	58,850.00	2,910.52	15,331.53	43,518.47	26.05
LIBRARY	34,869.00	3,282.03	7,871.66	26,997.34	22.57
POLICE DEPARTMENT	326,835.00	27,510.71	87,765.43	239,069.57	26.85
SEWER DEPARTMENT	160,128.00	13,579.70	40,329.18	119,798.82	25.19
ROADS AND GROUNDS DEPT	113,161.00	8,385.39	25,385.09	87,775.91	22.43
WATER DEPARTMENT	457,353.00	27,650.01	89,966.72	367,386.28	19.67
PAYROLL DEPARTMENT	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
EMERGENCY OPS CENTER	7,875.00	126.11	478.72	7,396.28	6.08
CAPITAL EXPENDITURES	1,710,000.00	14,595.50	39,540.86	1,670,459.14	2.31
BONDS	<u>117,415.00</u>	<u>0.00</u>	<u>806.25</u>	<u>116,608.75</u>	<u>0.69</u>
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	<u>3,855,451.00</u>	<u>178,778.22</u>	<u>541,192.77</u>	<u>3,314,258.23</u>	<u>14.04</u>
	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====
REVENUES OVER/(UNDER) EXPENDITURES	0.00	(95,724.03)	(172,846.33)	172,846.33	0.00

AS OF: DECEMBER 31ST, 2020

01 -GENERAL FUND

REVENUES

	CURRENT BUDGET	CURRENT PERIOD	YEAR TO DATE ACTUAL	BUDGET BALANCE	% OF BUDGET
<u>UTILITY REVENUE</u>					
401 WATER REVENUE	600,000.00	42,573.62	161,529.67	438,470.33	26.92
402 SEWER REVENUE	145,000.00	12,650.00	37,942.50	107,057.50	26.17
403 GARBAGE REVENUE	145,000.00	12,750.00	38,241.66	106,758.34	26.37
404 PENALTY REVENUE	4,000.00	506.46	1,318.46	2,681.54	32.96
405 MOSQUITO SPRAY GROUND	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
406 MOSQUITO SPRAY AIR	3,000.00	0.00	0.00	3,000.00	0.00
407 GAS LIGHTS REVENUE	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
408 TURN ON REVENUE	1,200.00	550.00	750.00	450.00	62.50
409 RV REVENUE MONTHLY PAYEES	<u>5,500.00</u>	<u>500.00</u>	<u>1,510.00</u>	<u>3,990.00</u>	<u>27.45</u>
TOTAL UTILITY REVENUE	903,700.00	69,530.08	241,292.29	662,407.71	26.70
<u>BUILDING PERMIT REVENUE</u>					
410 BUILDING PERMIT REVENUE	5,000.00	650.00	3,477.00	1,523.00	69.54
411 TAP CONNECTION REVENUE	<u>750.00</u>	<u>0.00</u>	<u>800.00</u>	<u>(50.00)</u>	<u>106.67</u>
TOTAL BUILDING PERMIT REVENUE	5,750.00	650.00	4,277.00	1,473.00	74.38
<u>FRANCHISE REVENUE</u>					
420 ATMOS FRANCHISE REVENUE	8,000.00	0.00	1,348.43	6,651.57	16.86
421 SPEC FRANCHISE REVENUE	15,000.00	0.00	10,116.18	4,883.82	67.44
422 SOUTH PLAINS TEL FRANCHISE REV	2,000.00	0.00	290.10	1,709.90	14.51
423 SBC FRANCHISE REVENUE	100.00	0.00	14.28	85.72	14.28
424 MISC FRANCHISE REVENUE	100.00	0.00	3.06	96.94	3.06
425 INTERNET REVENUE	<u>4,900.00</u>	<u>0.00</u>	<u>0.00</u>	<u>4,900.00</u>	<u>0.00</u>
TOTAL FRANCHISE REVENUE	30,100.00	0.00	11,772.05	18,327.95	39.11
<u>AD VALOREM TAX REVENUE</u>					
443 DELINQUENT TAX REVENUE	1,200.00	0.00	863.67	336.33	71.97
444 CURRENT TAX REVENUE	950,000.00	0.00	65,191.84	884,808.16	6.86
445 TAX P&I REVENUE	3,000.00	0.00	195.56	2,804.44	6.52
446 TAX CERTIFICATE REVENUE	100.00	0.00	45.00	55.00	45.00
447 MISC TAX REVENUE	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
448 TAX COLLECTION REVENUE	<u>0.00</u>	<u>0.00</u>	<u>0.00</u>	<u>0.00</u>	<u>0.00</u>
TOTAL AD VALOREM TAX REVENUE	954,300.00	0.00	66,296.07	888,003.93	6.95
<u>INTEREST REVENUE</u>					
455 INTEREST INCOME	18,000.00	0.00	873.48	17,126.52	4.85
456 I&S INTEREST EARNED	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
457 CONSTRUCTION INTEREST	<u>0.00</u>	<u>0.00</u>	<u>0.00</u>	<u>0.00</u>	<u>0.00</u>
TOTAL INTEREST REVENUE	18,000.00	0.00	873.48	17,126.52	4.85
<u>LIBRARY REVENUE</u>					
465 LIBRARY REVENUE	6,500.00	820.00	3,185.00	3,315.00	49.00
466 CH FOUNDATION GRANT	<u>0.00</u>	<u>0.00</u>	<u>0.00</u>	<u>0.00</u>	<u>0.00</u>
TOTAL LIBRARY REVENUE	6,500.00	820.00	3,185.00	3,315.00	49.00

AS OF: DECEMBER 31ST, 2020

01 -GENERAL FUND

REVENUES

	CURRENT BUDGET	CURRENT PERIOD	YEAR TO DATE ACTUAL	BUDGET BALANCE	% OF BUDGET
<u>COURT REVENUE</u>					
476 SEIZURE INCOME	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
477 COURT FEES	250.00	0.00	107.10	142.90	42.84
478 COURT FINES	250.00	0.00	42.90	207.10	17.16
479 COURT TRUST	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
TOTAL COURT REVENUE	500.00	0.00	150.00	350.00	30.00
<u>OTHER REVENUE</u>					
480 BUFFALO LAKE REVENUE	100,000.00	6,877.26	18,906.34	81,093.66	18.91
481 POA REVENUE	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
482 TEXAS WATER DEVELOPMENT BOARD	1,535,000.00	0.00	0.00	1,535,000.00	0.00
483 CITY SALES TAX REVENUE	13,000.00	0.00	3,240.22	9,759.78	24.92
484 COPS FAST GRANT	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
485 SCHOLARSHIP DONATION REVENUE	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
486 LEOSE TRAINING REVENUE	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
487 BOAT PERMIT REVENUE	1,500.00	0.00	0.00	1,500.00	0.00
488 RV STORAGE REVENUE ANNUAL PAY	10,000.00	2,520.00	2,520.00	7,480.00	25.20
489 MISC REVENUE	5,000.00	2,459.81	4,881.64	118.36	97.63
TOTAL OTHER REVENUE	1,664,500.00	11,857.07	29,548.20	1,634,951.80	1.78
<u>BUDGETED SURPLUS</u>					
490 OPERATING GEN FUND TRANSF	210,801.00	0.00	0.00	210,801.00	0.00
491 NOTE PROCEEDS - CITIZENS BANK	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
492 INSURANCE RECOVERIES	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
493 LUBBOCK COUNTY FIRE GRANT	10,300.00	0.00	10,300.00	0.00	100.00
494 COVID GRANT FUNDS	50,000.00	0.00	0.00	50,000.00	0.00
495 CC PROCESSING FEES	1,000.00	197.04	652.35	347.65	65.24
496 JAG GRANT	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
497 BULLET PROOF VESTS GRANT	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
498 SECO GRANT	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
TOTAL BUDGETED SURPLUS	272,101.00	197.04	10,952.35	261,148.65	4.03
<u>TOTAL REVENUES</u>					
	3,855,451.00	83,054.19	368,346.44	3,487,104.56	9.55
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CITY OF RANSOM CANYON
REVENUE & EXPENSE REPORT (UNAUDITED)
AS OF: DECEMBER 31ST, 2020

01 -GENERAL FUND

CITY COURT

EXPENDITURES

		CURRENT BUDGET	CURRENT PERIOD	YEAR TO DATE ACTUAL	BUDGET BALANCE	% OF BUDGET
504-4020	JUDGE CONTRACT	2,678.00	0.00	0.00	2,678.00	0.00
504-4030	COURT OPERATING EXPENSE	1,200.00	0.00	45.08	1,154.92	3.76
504-4040	COURT EDUCATION EXPENSE	3,000.00	0.00	0.00	3,000.00	0.00
<hr/>						
TOTAL CITY COURT		6,878.00	0.00	45.08	6,832.92	0.66

CITY OF RANSOM CANYON
REVENUE & EXPENSE REPORT (UNAUDITED)
AS OF: DECEMBER 31ST, 2020

01 -GENERAL FUND

ADMINISTRATION

EXPENDITURES

	CURRENT BUDGET	CURRENT PERIOD	YEAR TO DATE ACTUAL	BUDGET BALANCE	% OF BUDGET
505-5000 PAYROLL	264,916.00	21,867.17	71,251.39	193,664.61	26.90
505-5005 PAYROLL SERVICE	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
505-5006 FUEL ALLOWANCE	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
505-5010 AUDIT EXPENSE	15,000.00	12,250.00	12,250.00	2,750.00	81.67
505-5020 COMPUTER EXP	25,000.00	9,089.31	15,333.12	9,666.88	61.33
505-5030 ELECTION EXP	4,000.00	0.00	0.00	4,000.00	0.00
505-5040 XEROX EXPENSE	5,800.00	0.00	861.13	4,938.87	14.85
505-5050 PITNEY BOWES EXPENSE	1,394.00	309.57	619.14	774.86	44.41
505-5070 GENERAL LIABILITY INSURANCE	943.00	0.00	857.02	85.98	90.88
505-5071 WORKERS COMP INSURANCE	854.00	0.00	531.38	322.62	62.22
505-5075 E&O/REAL & PERSONAL, CRIME IN	4,969.00	0.00	5,135.69 (166.69)	103.35
505-5080 LEGAL EXPENSE	20,000.00	2,186.36	4,398.32	15,601.68	21.99
505-5081 LEGAL EXPENSE CODIFY CITY ORD	5,000.00	0.00	0.00	5,000.00	0.00
505-5090 LCAD EXPENSE	15,459.00	0.00	3,875.00	11,584.00	25.07
505-5100 MEETINGS-EDUCATION EXPENSE	10,000.00	0.00	0.00	10,000.00	0.00
505-5101 TML CONFERENCE CITY COUNCIL	8,000.00	0.00	0.00	8,000.00	0.00
505-5105 ASSOCIATION DUES EXPENSE	1,700.00	35.00	212.00	1,488.00	12.47
505-5110 ADMIN OFFICE SUPPLIES	8,500.00	123.36	669.63	7,830.37	7.88
505-5120 POSTAGE EXPENSE	5,200.00	2,118.05	2,118.05	3,081.95	40.73
505-5130 PUBLIC RELATIONS EXPENSE	7,000.00	720.47	720.47	6,279.53	10.29
505-5140 OFFICE UTILITY EXPENSE	10,500.00	1,362.22	2,475.57	8,024.43	23.58
505-5150 OFFICE TELEPHONE EXPENSE	12,000.00	762.16	1,322.61	10,677.39	11.02
505-5155 SECURITY SYSTEM	13,000.00	30.00	90.00	12,910.00	0.69
505-5160 SCHOLARSHIP GRANT	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
505-5170 MILEAGE REIMBURSEMENT	500.00	0.00	0.00	500.00	0.00
505-5175 CREDIT CARD FEE EXPENSE	6,000.00	0.00	1,427.20	4,572.80	23.79
505-5180 OTHER USES OF FUNDS	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
505-5300 CAPITAL OUTLAY	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
 TOTAL ADMINISTRATION	 445,735.00	 50,853.67	 124,147.72	 321,587.28	 27.85

CITY OF RANSOM CANYON
REVENUE & EXPENSE REPORT (UNAUDITED)
AS OF: DECEMBER 31ST, 2020

01 -GENERAL FUND
OPERATIONS
EXPENDITURES

	CURRENT BUDGET	CURRENT PERIOD	YEAR TO DATE ACTUAL	BUDGET BALANCE	% OF BUDGET
506-6000 PAYROLL	153,556.00	12,398.99	42,098.30	111,457.70	27.42
506-6010 DUES AND FEES EXPENSE	1,400.00	0.00	756.00	644.00	54.00
506-6015 OPERATIONS SCHOOL EXPENSE	12,500.00	0.00	0.00	12,500.00	0.00
506-6016 OPERATIONS CELL PHONE	6,000.00	649.97	992.69	5,007.31	16.54
506-6020 ENGINEERING EXPENSE	17,000.00	0.00	0.00	17,000.00	0.00
506-6030 BUILDING INSPECTION EXPENSE	6,000.00	200.00	800.00	5,200.00	13.33
506-6040 GARBAGE CONTRACT EXPENSE	120,000.00	12,314.34	34,217.96	85,782.04	28.51
506-6050 GAS AND OIL EXPENSE	13,000.00	434.50	1,498.08	11,501.92	11.52
506-6055 MILEAGE REIMBURSEMENT	2,800.00	197.80	378.35	2,421.65	13.51
506-6060 SHOP MATERIALS EXPENSE	2,000.00	12.80	308.29	1,691.71	15.41
506-6080 BUILDING REPAIR EXPENSE	15,000.00	1,753.19	3,619.93	11,380.07	24.13
506-6100 EQUIPMENT REPAIR EXPENSE	8,000.00	516.11	836.22	7,163.78	10.45
506-6110 SMALL TOOLS EXPENSE	500.00	56.98	56.98	443.02	11.40
506-6120 UNIFORMS EXPENSE	6,500.00	305.96	619.39	5,880.61	9.53
506-6150 JOHN DEERE EXPENSE	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
506-6160 EQUIPMENT PURCHASE EXPENSE	8,000.00	1,043.94	1,378.91	6,621.09	17.24
506-6170 MOSQUITO SPRAY GROUND	7,000.00	0.00	0.00	7,000.00	0.00
506-6171 MOSQUITO SPRAY AIR	13,000.00	0.00	0.00	13,000.00	0.00
506-6175 DUMP TRUCK REPAIR	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
506-6200 WORKERS COMP INSURANCE	12,376.00	0.00	10,465.38	1,910.62	84.56
506-6210 AUTO & APD INSURANCE	4,202.00	0.00	4,183.57	18.43	99.56
506-6220 GENERAL /E&O LIABILITY INS	2,018.00	0.00	1,814.48	203.52	89.91
506-6230 REAL/PERSONAL/MOBILE PROP INS	5,500.00	0.00	5,500.00	0.00	100.00
506-6300 CAPITAL OUTLAY	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
TOTAL OPERATIONS	416,352.00	29,884.58	109,524.53	306,827.47	26.31

CITY OF RANSOM CANYON
REVENUE & EXPENSE REPORT (UNAUDITED)
AS OF: DECEMBER 31ST, 2020

01 -GENERAL FUND
FIRE DEPARTMENT
EXPENDITURES

		CURRENT BUDGET	CURRENT PERIOD	YEAR TO DATE ACTUAL	BUDGET BALANCE	% OF BUDGET
507-7020	COMPUTER EXPENSE	300.00	0.00	0.00	300.00	0.00
507-7030	DUES EXPENSE	75.00	0.00	0.00	75.00	0.00
507-7040	EDUCATION EXPENSE	2,000.00	0.00	1,515.00	485.00	75.75
507-7045	LUBBOCK COUNTY GRANT	10,300.00	0.00	2,010.00	8,290.00	19.51
507-7050	EQUIPMENT EXPENSE	3,000.00	288.35	288.35	2,711.65	9.61
507-7055	SUPPLIES	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
507-7060	AUTO & APD INSURANCE EXPENSE	2,861.00	0.00	2,806.85	54.15	98.11
507-7061	REAL & PERSONAL PROP INSURANC	2,183.00	0.00	2,582.43 (399.43)	118.30
507-7065	TANKER TRUCK PAYMENT	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
507-7070	WORKERS COMP INSURANCE	631.00	0.00	333.38	297.62	52.83
507-7080	MEDICAL EQUIPMENT EXPENSE	3,000.00	0.00	951.96	2,048.04	31.73
507-7090	PERSONAL EQUIPMENT EXPENSE	2,500.00	0.00	0.00	2,500.00	0.00
507-7100	RADIO REPAIR EXPENSE	3,000.00	0.00	0.00	3,000.00	0.00
507-7140	BUILDING UTILITIES EXPENSE	7,000.00	786.10	1,584.21	5,415.79	22.63
507-7145	FIRE STATION BUILDING REPAIR	3,000.00	533.99	533.99	2,466.01	17.80
507-7150	TELEPHONE EXPENSE	2,000.00	101.58	203.16	1,796.84	10.16
507-7160	VEHICLE REPAIR EXPENSE	17,000.00	1,200.50	2,522.20	14,477.80	14.84
507-7170	BUNKER GEAR CAPITAL EXP	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
507-7190	INTEREST EXPENSE ASB	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

TOTAL FIRE DEPARTMENT		58,850.00	2,910.52	15,331.53	43,518.47	26.05
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CITY OF RANSOM CANYON
REVENUE & EXPENSE REPORT (UNAUDITED)
AS OF: DECEMBER 31ST, 2020

01 -GENERAL FUND

LIBRARY

EXPENDITURES

	CURRENT BUDGET	CURRENT PERIOD	YEAR TO DATE ACTUAL	BUDGET BALANCE	% OF BUDGET
508-8020 PAYROLL	21,631.00	1,802.58	5,407.74	16,223.26	25.00
508-8030 LIBRARY PROGRAMS EXPENSE	9,500.00	1,093.43	1,539.73	7,960.27	16.21
508-8035 CH FOUNDATION GRANT	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
508-8140 UTILITIES EXPENSE	2,400.00	281.85	622.85	1,777.15	25.95
508-8145 Building Repair	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
508-8150 TELEPHONE EXPENSE	1,245.00	104.17	208.34	1,036.66	16.73
508-8160 WORKERS COMP INSURANCE	93.00	0.00	93.00	0.00	100.00
TOTAL LIBRARY	34,869.00	3,282.03	7,871.66	26,997.34	22.57

CITY OF RANSOM CANYON
REVENUE & EXPENSE REPORT (UNAUDITED)
AS OF: DECEMBER 31ST, 2020

01 -GENERAL FUND
POLICE DEPARTMENT
EXPENDITURES

	CURRENT BUDGET	CURRENT PERIOD	YEAR TO DATE ACTUAL	BUDGET BALANCE	% OF BUDGET
509-9000 PAYROLL	260,331.00	21,905.84	62,016.85	198,314.15	23.82
509-9010 AMMO EXPENSE	3,000.00	980.01	1,688.34	1,311.66	56.28
509-9015 ANIMAL CONTROL	150.00	0.00	0.00	150.00	0.00
509-9020 DUES EXPENSE	300.00	0.00	0.00	300.00	0.00
509-9030 EDUCATION EXPENSE	3,500.00	1,250.20	1,250.20	2,249.80	35.72
509-9040 EMT EDUCATION EXPENSE	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
509-9041 EMERGENCY MGT TRAINING	1,500.00	0.00	0.00	1,500.00	0.00
509-9050 GAS -OIL EXPENSE	8,000.00	576.96	1,067.58	6,932.42	13.34
509-9055 MILEAGE REIMBURSEMENT	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
509-9060 AUTO & APD INSURANCE EXPENSE	1,878.00	0.00	1,858.98	19.02	98.99
509-9065 LAW ENFORCEMENT LIABILITY INS	2,520.00	0.00	2,449.02	70.98	97.18
509-9066 E&O/REAL & PERSONAL PROP INS	4,660.00	0.00	4,660.00	0.00	100.00
509-9067 WORKERS COMP INSURANCE	8,996.00	0.00	8,401.76	594.24	93.39
509-9070 CELL PHONE EXPENSE	4,750.00	684.60	1,026.93	3,723.07	21.62
509-9090 OFFICE SUPPLY EXPENSE	500.00	254.67	281.02	218.98	56.20
509-9110 SMALL EQUIPMENT EXPENSE	3,000.00	63.92	63.92	2,936.08	2.13
509-9130 RADIO REPAIR EXPENSE	2,500.00	0.00	0.00	2,500.00	0.00
509-9150 TELEPHONE EXPENSE	2,500.00	106.10	212.20	2,287.80	8.49
509-9160 VEHICLE REPAIR EXPENSE	5,500.00	0.00	1,066.12	4,433.88	19.38
509-9170 CAMERA EXPENSE	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
509-9175 SURVEILLANCE VIDEO CAMERAS	2,000.00	0.00	0.00	2,000.00	0.00
509-9180 COMPUTER EXPENSE	5,500.00	1,075.33	1,109.43	4,390.57	20.17
509-9200 UNIFORM EXPENSE	1,750.00	0.00	0.00	1,750.00	0.00
509-9210 BOAT MAINTENANCE EXPENSE	500.00	0.00	0.00	500.00	0.00
509-9215 05 POLICE VEH PAYMENT	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
509-9220 LAKE REPAIR & MAINT EXPENSE	1,000.00	0.00	0.00	1,000.00	0.00
509-9221 COMMUNITY EVENTS EXPENSE	2,500.00	613.08	613.08	1,886.92	24.52
509-9230 INTEREST EXPENSE - FMCC	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
509-9240 BULLET PROOF VEST MATCH	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
509-9300 CAPITAL OUTLAY	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
 TOTAL POLICE DEPARTMENT	 326,835.00	 27,510.71	 87,765.43	 239,069.57	 26.85

CITY OF RANSOM CANYON
REVENUE & EXPENSE REPORT (UNAUDITED)
AS OF: DECEMBER 31ST, 2020

01 -GENERAL FUND
SEWER DEPARTMENT
EXPENDITURES

	CURRENT BUDGET	CURRENT PERIOD	YEAR TO DATE ACTUAL	BUDGET BALANCE	% OF BUDGET
510-1000 CHEMICAL EXPENSE	4,600.00	0.00	909.68	3,690.32	19.78
510-1001 PAYROLL	84,455.00	7,124.79	24,112.70	60,342.30	28.55
510-1005 PERMIT INSPECTION EXPENSE	1,500.00	0.00	1,250.00	250.00	83.33
510-1010 LAB EXPENSE	5,000.00	481.00	770.00	4,230.00	15.40
510-1014 UTILITY EXPENSE	42,000.00	5,769.18	8,493.91	33,506.09	20.22
510-1016 SEWER SLUDGE HAULING	2,000.00	0.00	199.65	1,800.35	9.98
510-1020 REPAIR EXPENSE	18,000.00	204.73	2,317.86	15,682.14	12.88
510-1025 SEWER PLANT WATER EXPENSE	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
510-1100 WORKERS COMP INSURANCE	2,573.00	0.00	2,275.38	297.62	88.43
 TOTAL SEWER DEPARTMENT	 160,128.00	 13,579.70	 40,329.18	 119,798.82	 25.19

CITY OF RANSOM CANYON
REVENUE & EXPENSE REPORT (UNAUDITED)
AS OF: DECEMBER 31ST, 2020

01 -GENERAL FUND

ROADS AND GROUNDS DEPT

EXPENDITURES

	CURRENT BUDGET	CURRENT PERIOD	YEAR TO DATE ACTUAL	BUDGET BALANCE	% OF BUDGET
511-1000 PAYROLL	80,361.00	6,388.39	21,661.30	58,699.70	26.95
511-1100 STREET SWEEPING EXPENSE	7,000.00	1,100.00	2,200.00	4,800.00	31.43
511-1101 CONTRACT ROAD REPAIR EXPENSE	2,000.00	97.00	235.50	1,764.50	11.78
511-1110 EQUIPMENT REPAIR	2,000.00	0.00	0.00	2,000.00	0.00
511-1115 GROUNDS MAINTENANCE EXPENSE	7,500.00	0.00	281.61	7,218.39	3.75
511-1120 MATERIALS & SUPPLIES EXPENSE	3,000.00	0.00	0.00	3,000.00	0.00
511-1124 STREET SIGNS EXPENSE	1,300.00	0.00	0.00	1,300.00	0.00
511-1130 TREE TRIMMING EXPENSE	2,000.00	0.00	0.00	2,000.00	0.00
511-1140 PARK EXPENSES	8,000.00	800.00	1,006.68	6,993.32	12.58
511-1300 CAPITAL OUTLAY	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
 TOTAL ROADS AND GROUNDS DEPT	 113,161.00	 8,385.39	 25,385.09	 87,775.91	 22.43

CITY OF RANSOM CANYON
REVENUE & EXPENSE REPORT (UNAUDITED)
AS OF: DECEMBER 31ST, 2020

01 -GENERAL FUND
WATER DEPARTMENT
EXPENDITURES

	CURRENT BUDGET	CURRENT PERIOD	YEAR TO DATE ACTUAL	BUDGET BALANCE	% OF BUDGET
512-1000 PAYROLL	66,953.00	5,681.36	19,321.74	47,631.26	28.86
512-1200 WATER SYSTEM PERMIT FEES	1,600.00	1,337.70	1,337.70	262.30	83.61
512-1205 LAB EXPENSE	2,000.00	132.00	198.00	1,802.00	9.90
512-1210 LP&L PURCHASE	370,000.00	19,690.65	67,187.32	302,812.68	18.16
512-1214 UTILITIES EXPENSE	4,000.00	521.00	644.00	3,356.00	16.10
512-1215 WATER METER EXPENSE	3,000.00	0.00	870.39	2,129.61	29.01
512-1220 REPAIR EXPENSE	9,000.00	287.30	407.57	8,592.43	4.53
512-6155 PICKUP LEASE EXPENSE	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
512-6160 TAIL GATE LIFT	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
512-6165 TANK INSPECTION	800.00	0.00	0.00	800.00	0.00
 TOTAL WATER DEPARTMENT	 457,353.00	 27,650.01	 89,966.72	 367,386.28	 19.67

CITY OF RANSOM CANYON
REVENUE & EXPENSE REPORT (UNAUDITED)
AS OF: DECEMBER 31ST, 202001 -GENERAL FUND
PAYROLL DEPARTMENT
EXPENDITURES

	CURRENT BUDGET	CURRENT PERIOD	YEAR TO DATE ACTUAL	BUDGET BALANCE	% OF BUDGET
513-1301 ADMINISTRATION EXPENSE	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
513-1302 OPERATIONS EXPENSE	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
513-1303 POLICE EXPENSE	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
513-1304 MEDICAL INSURANCE EXPENSE	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
513-1306 LONGEVITY EXPENSE	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
513-1310 PAYROLL SERVICE EXPENSE	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
513-1311 PAYROLL TAX EXPENSE	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
513-1325 TMRS EXPENSE	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
513-1350 WORKERS COMP EXPENSE	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
513-1355 POLICE WORKERS COMP EXPENSE	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
513-1360 CITY SEC FUEL REIMBURSEMENT	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
TOTAL PAYROLL DEPARTMENT	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

CITY OF RANSOM CANYON
REVENUE & EXPENSE REPORT (UNAUDITED)
AS OF: DECEMBER 31ST, 202001 -GENERAL FUND
EMERGENCY OPS CENTER
EXPENDITURES

	CURRENT BUDGET	CURRENT PERIOD	YEAR TO DATE ACTUAL	BUDGET BALANCE	% OF BUDGET
514-1405 EMERGENCY OPERATIONS CENTER	3,000.00	126.11	478.72	2,521.28	15.96
514-1410 EOC SIREN	4,875.00	0.00	0.00	4,875.00	0.00
TOTAL EMERGENCY OPS CENTER	7,875.00	126.11	478.72	7,396.28	6.08

01 -GENERAL FUND
CAPITAL EXPENDITURES
EXPENDITURES

	CURRENT BUDGET	CURRENT PERIOD	YEAR TO DATE ACTUAL	BUDGET BALANCE	% OF BUDGET
520-4900 BUDGETED SURPLUS TRANSFER	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
520-4910 CONSTRUCTION SAVINGS	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
520-4920 OPERATING RESERVE	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
520-5000 POLICE DEPT VEHICLE	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
520-5005 DAM REPAIR	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
520-5007 E LAKE SHORE DR SAVINGS PLAN	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
520-5008 DEBT PMT SEWER LINE REPAIR	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
520-5009 POLICE VEHICLE	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
520-5010 SEAL COAT/STREET REPAIRS	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
520-5011 SEWER JETTER	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
520-5012 OPERATIONS VEHICLE	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
520-5015 CITY HALL DEBT PAYMENT	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
520-5016 CITY HALL	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
520-5017 CITY HALL REPAIRS/FURNITURE	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
520-5027 SHREDDER	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
520-5028 SECO GRANT CITY HALL WINDOWS	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
520-5029 WATER & SEWER LINE REPAIR	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
520-5030 WATER TANK REPAIR CIP	710,000.00	14,595.50	39,540.86	670,459.14	5.57
520-5071 SEWER PLANT MUFFLER REPAIR	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
520-5072 SEWER REPAIR ENGINEERING	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
520-5073 SEWER PLANT REHABILITATION	1,000,000.00	0.00	0.00	1,000,000.00	0.00
520-5080 ROOSEVELT WATER LINE	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
520-5081 FERRARA FIRE TRUCKS (2)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
520-5085 WATER SYSTEM VAULT & VALVE FR	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
520-5090 MASTER CONTROL VALVE	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
520-5095 ISOLATION VALVE FRONT ROAD VA	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
520-5101 LEGAL/ENGINEERING,CCN/WATERLI	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
520-5102 ENGINEERING, ZONING CODE	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
520-5120 CROFOOT VAULT & METER	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
520-5150 PRUSSURE SUSTAINING VALVES-FR	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
520-5160 CAMERA SYSTEMS	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
520-5200 GARAGE ADDITION	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
520-5300 WATER METER REPLACEMENT PROG	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
520-5400 DUMP TRAILER	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
520-5500 POLICE VEHICLE JAG GRANT	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
520-5600 METAL DETECTOR	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
520-5700 SKID LOADER	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
520-5800 BUFFALO FLOW METER	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
520-5810 EMERGENCY ROAD	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
520-5811 LAWN MOWER	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
TOTAL CAPITAL EXPENDITURES	1,710,000.00	14,595.50	39,540.86	1,670,459.14	2.31

CITY OF RANSOM CANYON
REVENUE & EXPENSE REPORT (UNAUDITED)
AS OF: DECEMBER 31ST, 2020

01 -GENERAL FUND

BONDS

EXPENDITURES

	CURRENT BUDGET	CURRENT PERIOD	YEAR TO DATE ACTUAL	BUDGET BALANCE	% OF BUDGET
545-4500 BOND PRINCIPAL EXPENSE	100,000.00	0.00	0.00	100,000.00	0.00
545-5000 BOND INTEREST EXPENSE	16,515.00	0.00	0.00	16,515.00	0.00
545-5001 NOTE INTEREST	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
545-5010 BOND SERVICING FEE	900.00	0.00	806.25	93.75	89.58
545-5015 Amortization	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
545-6000 Depreciation	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
 TOTAL BONDS	 117,415.00	 0.00	 806.25	 116,608.75	 0.69
 TOTAL EXPENDITURES	 3,855,451.00	 178,778.22	 541,192.77	 3,314,258.23	 14.04
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REVENUES OVER/(UNDER) EXPENDITURES	0.00 (95,724.03) (172,846.33)	172,846.33	0.00
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*** END OF REPORT ***

VENDOR SET: 01 City of Ransom Canyon

BANK: * ALL BANKS

DATE RANGE:12/01/2020 THRU 12/31/2020

VENDOR I.D.	NAME	STATUS	CHECK DATE	INVOICE AMOUNT	DISCOUNT	CHECK NO	CHECK STATUS	CHECK AMOUNT
C-CHECK	VOID CHECK	V	12/02/2020			017986		
C-CHECK	VOID CHECK	V	12/31/2020			018016		
C-CHECK	VOID CHECK	V	12/30/2020			018041		

* * T O T A L S * *

NO	INVOICE AMOUNT	DISCOUNTS	CHECK AMOUNT
REGULAR CHECKS:	0	0.00	0.00
HAND CHECKS:	0	0.00	0.00
DRAFTS:	0	0.00	0.00
EFT:	0	0.00	0.00
NON CHECKS:	0	0.00	0.00

VOID CHECKS:	3 VOID DEBITS	0.00
	VOID CREDITS	0.00

0.00	0.00	0.00
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TOTAL ERRORS: 0

VENDOR SET: 01	BANK: *	TOTALS:	NO	INVOICE AMOUNT	DISCOUNTS	CHECK AMOUNT
			3	0.00	0.00	0.00
BANK: *		TOTALS:	3	0.00	0.00	0.00

VENDOR SET: 01 City of Ransom Canyon

BANK: APCO AP CITIZENS OPERATING

DATE RANGE:12/01/2020 THRU 12/31/2020

VENDOR I.D.	NAME	STATUS	CHECK DATE	INVOICE AMOUNT	DISCOUNT	CHECK NO	CHECK STATUS	CHECK AMOUNT
8770	ANGELIA FIKES							
I-202012025971	ANGELIA FIKES	E	12/03/2020	100.00		000095		100.00
8770	ANGELIA FIKES							
I-12152020L	ANGELIA FIKES	E	12/15/2020	901.29		000096		901.29
8770	ANGELIA FIKES							
I-L12312020	ANGELIA FIKES	E	12/31/2020	901.29		000097		901.29
0049	SUBSURFACE INSTRUMENTS INC.							
I-22388	SUBSURFACE INSTRUMENTS INC.	R	12/02/2020	1,020.00		017969		1,020.00
0210	BECKERS							
I-59407	BECKERS	R	12/02/2020	26.91		017970		26.91
0290	TAKE 5 / MYFLEETCENTER.COM							
I-202012025970	TAKE 5 / MYFLEETCENTER.COM	R	12/02/2020	98.96		017971		98.96
1170	MIDTOWN PRINTING							
I-130546	MIDTOWN PRINTING	R	12/02/2020	44.70		017972		44.70
1300	O D KENNEY							
I-202012025966	O D KENNEY	R	12/02/2020	93.72		017973		93.72
1590	SLATONITE							
I-117782	SLATONITE	R	12/02/2020	60.00		017974		60.00
1640	SOUTH PLAINS ELECTRIC							
I-202012025968	SOUTH PLAINS ELECTRIC	R	12/02/2020	3,552.80		017975		3,552.80
1650	SOUTH PLAINS TELEPHONE							
I-202012025969	SOUTH PLAINS TELEPHONE	R	12/02/2020	696.01		017976		696.01
1760	TX COMM ON ENVIRON QUALIT							
I-PHS0196687	TX COMM ON ENVIRON QUALIT	R	12/02/2020	1,337.70		017977		1,337.70
2130	BENITO GARCIA							
I-202012025961	BENITO GARCIA	R	12/02/2020	4.60		017978		4.60
2520	DISH NETWORK							
I-202012025959	DISH NETWORK	R	12/02/2020	72.63		017979		72.63
3500	LUBBOCK LAWN & TREE							
I-167171	LUBBOCK LAWN & TREE	R	12/02/2020	800.00		017980		800.00

VENDOR SET: 01 City of Ransom Canyon

BANK: APCO AP CITIZENS OPERATING

DATE RANGE:12/01/2020 THRU 12/31/2020

VENDOR I.D.	NAME	STATUS	CHECK DATE	INVOICE AMOUNT	DISCOUNT	CHECK NO	CHECK STATUS	CHECK AMOUNT
3700	EUROFINS XENCO LLC							
I-202012025960	EUROFINS XENCO LLC	R	12/02/2020	355.00		017981		355.00
4710	AT&T MOBILITY							
I-202012025958	AT&T MOBILITY	R	12/02/2020	873.95		017982		873.95
5370	CORY NEEDHAM							
I-202012025965	CORY NEEDHAM	R	12/02/2020	65.55		017983		65.55
5460	ROBERT MCCARVER							
I-202012025964	ROBERT MCCARVER	R	12/02/2020	87.40		017984		87.40
5560	SAM'S CLUB MASTERCARD							
I-202012025967	SAM'S CLUB MASTERCARD	R	12/02/2020	4,130.12		017985		4,130.12
5620	SLATON GAS & EQUIPMENT CO.							
I-64327	SLATON GAS & EQUIPMENT CO.	R	12/02/2020	869.00		017987		869.00
8680	CHARLES JENSON							
I-202012025962	CHARLES JENSON	R	12/02/2020	330.00		017988		330.00
9630	LEE JONES							
I-202012025963	LEE JONES	R	12/02/2020	40.25		017989		40.25
9980	ARAMARK							
I-202012025957	ARAMARK	R	12/02/2020	350.96		017990		350.96
0023	COMPUTER TRANSITION SERVICES,							
I-202012115975	COMPUTER TRANSITION SERVICES,	R	12/15/2020	8,875.51		017998		8,875.51
0025	TERRY & KING, CPAs, PC							
I-6223	TERRY & KING, CPAs, PC	R	12/15/2020	12,250.00		017999		12,250.00
0360	CAPROCK WASTE - MUNICIPAL SERV							
I-1586253	CAPROCK WASTE - MUNICIPAL SERV	R	12/15/2020	7,815.00		018000		7,815.00
0540	DACO							
I-202012115976	DACO	R	12/15/2020	644.00		018001		644.00
2020	YELLOWHOUSE MACHINERY CO							
I-202012115977	YELLOWHOUSE MACHINERY CO	R	12/15/2020	93.35		018002		93.35
3440	AREA WIDE INSPECTION SERVICE							
I-202012115973	AREA WIDE INSPECTION SERVICE	R	12/15/2020	200.00		018003		200.00

VENDOR SET: 01 City of Ransom Canyon

BANK: APCO AP CITIZENS OPERATING

DATE RANGE:12/01/2020 THRU 12/31/2020

VENDOR I.D.	NAME	STATUS	CHECK DATE	INVOICE AMOUNT	DISCOUNT	CHECK NO	CHECK STATUS	CHECK AMOUNT
5130	WARREN CAT							
I-PS020397183	WARREN CAT	R	12/15/2020	102.87		018004		102.87
5300	CAPROCK WASTE - ROLL OFF							
I-1586200	CAPROCK WASTE - ROLL OFF	R	12/15/2020	4,499.34		018005		4,499.34
7200	CITY OF LUBBOCK UTILITIES WATE							
I-202012115974	CITY OF LUBBOCK UTILITIES WATE	R	12/15/2020	19,690.65		018006		19,690.65
8280	AQUAONE							
I-349647	AQUAONE	R	12/15/2020	36.00		018007		36.00
9060	BOJORQUEZ LAW FIRM, PC							
I-9461	BOJORQUEZ LAW FIRM, PC	R	12/15/2020	2,097.50		018008		2,097.50
9700	CSI: LUBBOCK							
I-7551	CSI: LUBBOCK	R	12/15/2020	30.00		018009		30.00
0032	GERMBLAST							
I-40994	GERMBLAST	R	12/29/2020	497.19		018018		497.19
0046	REDDIN BLACK EQUIPMENT SERVICE							
I-1534	REDDIN BLACK EQUIPMENT SERVICE	R	12/29/2020	676.50		018019		676.50
0080	AFLAC							
I-842495	AFLAC	R	12/29/2020	338.46		018020		338.46
0160	ATMOS							
I-202012295985	ATMOS	R	12/29/2020	1,179.96		018021		1,179.96
0290	TAKE 5 / MYFLEETCENTER.COM							
I-34578	TAKE 5 / MYFLEETCENTER.COM	R	12/29/2020	45.99		018022		45.99
0760	GT DISTRIBUTORS							
I-INV812270	GT DISTRIBUTORS	R	12/29/2020	68.36		018023		68.36
0970	JORDAN'S POWER SWEEP							
I-5324	JORDAN'S POWER SWEEP	R	12/29/2020	1,100.00		018024		1,100.00
0980	K W SHARP INC							
I-202012295981	K W SHARP INC	R	12/29/2020	260.39		018025		260.39
1470	PITNEY BOWES PURCHASE PWR							
I-202012295980	PITNEY BOWES PURCHASE PWR	R	12/29/2020	2,118.05		018026		2,118.05

VENDOR I.D.	NAME	STATUS	CHECK DATE	INVOICE AMOUNT	DISCOUNT	CHECK NO	CHECK STATUS	CHECK AMOUNT
1590	SLATONITE							
I-117883	SLATONITE	R	12/29/2020	28.86		018027		28.86
1640	SOUTH PLAINS ELECTRIC							
I-1134344	SOUTH PLAINS ELECTRIC	R	12/29/2020	4,077.11		018028		4,077.11
1810	TML EMPLOYEE BENEFITS POOL							
I-2021-01	TML EMPLOYEE BENEFITS POOL	R	12/29/2020	11,716.52		018029		11,716.52
2210	HURST FARM SUPPLY							
I-564190	HURST FARM SUPPLY	R	12/29/2020	162.93		018030		162.93
2950	PITNEY BOWES GLOBAL FINANCIAL							
I-3312682352	PITNEY BOWES GLOBAL FINANCIAL	R	12/29/2020	309.57		018031		309.57
3700	EUROFINS XENCO LLC							
I-202012295987	EUROFINS XENCO LLC	R	12/29/2020	258.00		018032		258.00
4710	AT&T MOBILITY							
I-12232020	AT&T MOBILITY	R	12/29/2020	838.62		018033		838.62
6720	PARKHILL SMITH & COOPER							
I-01356217.00-16	PARKHILL SMITH & COOPER	R	12/29/2020	14,595.50		018034		14,595.50
6740	TEXAS SOCIAL SECURITY PROGRAM							
I-202012295982	TEXAS SOCIAL SECURITY PROGRAM	R	12/29/2020	35.00		018035		35.00
8410	GICON PUMPS & EQUIPMENT							
I-900768 & 900821	GICON PUMPS & EQUIPMENT	R	12/29/2020	204.73		018036		204.73
8460	MARY ANN CROW							
I-202012295984	MARY ANN CROW	R	12/29/2020	500.00		018037		500.00
8480	LONE STAR DIRT AND PAVING							
I-13633	LONE STAR DIRT AND PAVING	R	12/29/2020	97.00		018038		97.00
8640	CHRISTMAS TECH							
I-202012295983	CHRISTMAS TECH	R	12/29/2020	685.00		018039		685.00
5560	SAM'S CLUB MASTERCARD							
I-202012305988	SAM'S CLUB MASTERCARD	R	12/30/2020	2,525.86		018040		2,525.86

VENDOR SET: 01 City of Ransom Canyon

BANK: APCO AP CITIZENS OPERATING

DATE RANGE:12/01/2020 THRU 12/31/2020

VENDOR I.D.	NAME	STATUS	CHECK DATE	INVOICE AMOUNT	DISCOUNT	CHECK NO	CHECK STATUS	CHECK AMOUNT
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* * T O T A L S * *

NO	INVOICE AMOUNT	DISCOUNTS	CHECK AMOUNT
REGULAR CHECKS: 56	113,564.08	0.00	113,564.08
HAND CHECKS: 0	0.00	0.00	0.00
DRAFTS: 0	0.00	0.00	0.00
EFT: 3	1,902.58	0.00	1,902.58
NON CHECKS: 0	0.00	0.00	0.00

VOID CHECKS:

0 VOID DEBITS	0.00		
VOID CREDITS	0.00	0.00	0.00

TOTAL ERRORS: 0

	NO	INVOICE AMOUNT	DISCOUNTS	CHECK AMOUNT
VENDOR SET: 01 BANK: APCO TOTALS:	59	115,466.66	0.00	115,466.66
BANK: APCO TOTALS:	59	115,466.66	0.00	115,466.66

VENDOR I.D.	NAME	STATUS	CHECK DATE	INVOICE AMOUNT	DISCOUNT	CHECK NO	CHECK STATUS	CHECK AMOUNT
3100	INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE - IRS							
I-T1 202012095972	FEDERAL WITHHOLDING	D	12/15/2020	1,874.48		000092		
I-T3 202012095972	SOCIAL SECURITY PAYABLE	D	12/15/2020	2,847.58		000092		
I-T4 202012095972	MEDICARE PAYABLE	D	12/15/2020	665.94		000092		5,388.00
3100	INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE - IRS							
I-T1 202012155978	FEDERAL WITHHOLDING	D	12/15/2020	140.24		000093		
I-T3 202012155978	SOCIAL SECURITY PAYABLE	D	12/15/2020	237.66		000093		
I-T4 202012155978	MEDICARE PAYABLE	D	12/15/2020	55.58		000093		433.48
3100	INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE - IRS							
I-T1 202012285979	FEDERAL WITHHOLDING	D	12/31/2020	2,242.33		000094		
I-T3 202012285979	SOCIAL SECURITY PAYABLE	D	12/31/2020	3,230.68		000094		
I-T4 202012285979	MEDICARE PAYABLE	D	12/31/2020	755.56		000094		6,228.57
7830	OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL							
I-C01202012095972	RI# 00113842122006534226	R	12/15/2020	555.00		017996		555.00
8340	OFFICE OF THE TEXAS ATTORNEY G							
I-C02202012095972	RI# 0013095172B398711407	R	12/15/2020	392.45		017997		392.45
7830	OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL							
I-C01202012285979	RI# 00113842122006534226	R	12/31/2020	555.00		018013		555.00
8340	OFFICE OF THE TEXAS ATTORNEY G							
I-C02202012285979	RI# 0013095172B398711407	R	12/31/2020	392.45		018014		392.45
1940	TEXAS MUNICIPAL RETIREMEN							
I-RET202012095972	TMRS PAYABLE	R	12/31/2020	5,391.92		018015		
I-RET202012155978	TMRS PAYABLE	R	12/31/2020	421.47		018015		
I-RET202012285979	TMRS PAYABLE	R	12/31/2020	6,071.36		018015		11,884.75
0026	AXA-Equitable							
I-AXA202012095972	457 Deferred Compensation	R	12/31/2020	100.00		018017		
I-AXA202012285979	457 Deferred Compensation	R	12/31/2020	100.00		018017		200.00

* * T O T A L S * *	NO	INVOICE AMOUNT	DISCOUNTS	CHECK AMOUNT
REGULAR CHECKS:	6	13,979.65	0.00	13,979.65
HAND CHECKS:	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
DRAFTS:	3	12,050.05	0.00	12,050.05
EFT:	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
NON CHECKS:	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
VOID CHECKS:	0 VOID DEBITS	0.00		
	VOID CREDITS	0.00	0.00	
TOTAL ERRORS:	0			

VENDOR SET: 01 City of Ransom Canyon

BANK: PY PAYROLL LIABILITIES

DATE RANGE:12/01/2020 THRU 12/31/2020

VENDOR I.D.	NAME	STATUS	CHECK DATE	INVOICE AMOUNT	DISCOUNT	CHECK NO	CHECK STATUS	CHECK AMOUNT
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	NO	INVOICE AMOUNT	DISCOUNTS	CHECK AMOUNT
VENDOR SET: 01 BANK: PY TOTALS:	9	26,029.70	0.00	26,029.70
BANK: PY TOTALS:	9	26,029.70	0.00	26,029.70
REPORT TOTALS:	68	141,496.36	0.00	141,496.36

Payment Information

	New Balance:	\$2,525.86
	Total Minimum Payment Due:	\$106.00
	Payment Due Date:	01/12/2021

Payments must be received by 5pm ET on 01/12/2021 if mailed, or by 11:59pm ET on 01/12/2021 for online and phone payments.

MEMBER SERVICE: For Account Information log on to SamsClubCredit.com/businesscard. This account is registered. See your online Administrator to get a User ID & Password. Or call toll-free 1-866-220-2760.

To make a payment, please visit us online or mail your payment using the coupon below. Payments are also accepted at your local CheckFreePay* or MoneyGram locations*. * Fees may apply.

RECEIVED
DEC 29 2020

Account Summary

Previous Balance as of 11/24/2020	\$4,130.12	Credit Limit	\$25,000
Payments	- 4,130.12	Available Credit	\$21,200
Other Credits	- 250.00	Cash Advance/Quick Cash Limit	\$5,000
Purchases/Debits	+ 2,775.86	Available Cash	\$5,000
New Balance as of 12/23/2020	\$2,525.86		
30 Day Billing Cycle from 11/24/2020 to 12/23/2020			

Cash Back Summary

Prior Cash Back Balance	\$632.15
Cash Back Earned	\$50.53
Current Cash Back Balance	\$682.68

Congratulations! You have earned \$682.68 in cash back this year.

Use the Sams Club Mastercard everywhere Mastercard is accepted and earn cash back on the things you already do.

Transaction Detail

Date	Reference #	Description	Amount
Payments			
12/06	8556053P701NXNZ8R	PAYMENT - THANK YOU	-\$4,130.12
		TOTAL	-\$4,130.12
Other Credits			
			-\$250.00

(Continued on next page)

Here's a jolly idea –
earn cash back this holiday season!

Earn cash back on your purchases (in and out of the club) when you use your Sam's Club[®] Mastercard[®].

5% BACK
on gas
(on first \$5,000 per year, then 1%)

3% BACK
on dining and travel

1% BACK
on other purchases

*Subject to credit approval. See your "How to Earn Cash Back with your Sam's Club[®] Mastercard[®] Rewards Program" terms for details.

PAGE 2 of 5

Visit us at SamsClubCredit.com/businesscard or Call 1-866-220-2760

Transaction Detail (Continued)

Date	Reference #	Description	Amount
11/23	5542950NRRRTNQZ9HP	PAYPAL *POLICE RECO 4029357733 FL JAMES HILL TOTAL XXXXXXXXXX \$250.00- <i>credit</i>	- \$250.00
Purchases and Other Debits			\$2,775.86
12/06	8510165P6LQ7NZZD9	AWEBER COMMUNICATIO 215-825-2196 PA	\$203.80
12/16	8556053PG011LNQDT	SAM S CLUB 008270 LUBBOCK TX SAM S/WAL-MART PURCHASE(S)	\$466.04
12/21	0230537PMEHWXHYDV	OFFICE DEPOT #196 LUBBOCK TX MARIA QUINTANILLA TOTAL XXXXXXXXXX \$699.78 - <i>Admin</i>	\$29.94
12/01	5526352P1RBGHNRIJX	UNITED SUPERMARKET 511 SLATON TX	\$50.00
12/21	0531461PMEHV7NHGD	RACER CLASSIC CAR WASH LUBBOCK TX	\$18.00
12/21	0531461PMEHV7NHKO	RACER CLASSIC CAR WASH LUBBOCK TX	\$8.00
12/21	0531461PMEHV7NHMA	RACER CLASSIC CAR WASH LUBBOCK TX	\$8.00
12/21	0531461PMEHV7NHPX	RACER CLASSIC CAR WASH LUBBOCK TX	\$8.00
12/22	0531461PNEHVS3Q5	RACER CLASSIC CAR WASH LUBBOCK TX HAROLD NEEDHAM TOTAL XXXXXXXXXX \$100.00 - <i>ops</i>	\$8.00
12/17	5543286PG5STN0DRT	LED LIGHTING 516-582-4247 NY MARY BROWN TOTAL XXXXXXXXXX \$168.35 - <i>Fire</i>	\$168.35
11/25	0531461NVEHVN7B4	RACER CLASSIC CAR WASH LUBBOCK TX	\$8.00
11/28	5531020NXLQDYQABK	ADOBE ACROPRO SUBS 4085366000 CA	\$16.08
12/01	8545093P2WGR3T2XX	OSS ACADEMY SPRING TX	\$100.00
12/02	0543684P1559ZKFG0	SANTASUITEXPRESS.COM 440-288-1345 OH	\$322.93
12/03	8556053P500Y2F4V1	WALMART.COM 800-966-6546 BENTONVILLE AR	\$63.92
12/06	5530876P6FY57JF85	SHELL OIL 57543508808 MIDLOTHIAN TX	\$40.05
12/11	8554402PQWGN8GTJ6	4ALLPROMOS CENTERBROOK CT	\$290.15
12/11	5543286PB55GLNBS1	UNIVERSITY HOTEL SHSU HUNTSVILLE TX FOLIO #000761	\$525.20
12/11	5530959PBREQH5Y20	CEFCO #0103 TEMPLE TX TEMPLE TX	\$40.42
12/17	5520739PH90VTT8LM	MAGPUL INDUSTRIES CORP AUSTIN TX	\$192.89
12/18	5543286PH55AGXX56	AMZN MKTP US*197J1LQ3 AMZN.COM/BILL WA JAMES HILL TOTAL XXXXXXXXXX \$1,627.50 - <i>Bliss</i>	\$27.86
12/02	5543286P155J3580Z	AMZN MKTP US*WA49H60F3 AMZN.COM/BILL WA	\$85.24
12/05	8556053P500ZH762K	WALMART 000861 LUBBOCK TX SAM S/WAL-MART PURCHASE(S)	\$85.00
12/20	5543286PK55WPQ1NK	AMAZON.COM*0A3305383 AMZN.COM/BILL WA ANGELIA FIKES TOTAL XXXXXXXXXX \$180.23 - <i>Library</i>	\$9.99
Total Fees Charged This Period			\$0.00
Total Interest Charged This Period			\$0.00

Interest Charge Calculation

Your Annual Percentage Rate (APR) is the annual interest rate on your account.

(v) = Variable Rate

Type of Balance	Expiration Date	Annual Percentage Rate	Balance Subject to Interest Rate	Interest Charge
Regular Purchases and Cash Over	N/A	22.90% (v)	\$0.00	\$0.00
Cash Advances	N/A	25.90% (v)	\$0.00	\$0.00

THE PERIODIC RATE SHOWN ON THIS STATEMENT MAY VARY.

Cardholder News and Information

Did you know your Mastercard offers Mastercard ID Theft Protection. For more information about this benefit or to view the current benefits offered by Mastercard, please visit: <https://www.mastercard.us/SmallBusinessBenefits>

NOTICE: We may convert your payment into an electronic debit. See back of page one for details. Billing Rights and other important information.

Member News and Information

For more information about the Sam's Club * Mastercard * Reward Program terms, log on to SamsClubCredit.com/credit or call the 24 Hour Credit Card Service phone number of the back of your card.

the 1990s, the number of people with a mental health problem has increased by 50% (Mental Health Foundation 2000). The prevalence of mental health problems is also increasing in children and young people (Mental Health Foundation 2000).

There is a growing awareness of the need to address the needs of people with mental health problems. The World Health Organization (WHO) has identified mental health as a global public health problem (WHO 1993). The WHO has also identified the need for a global strategy for mental health (WHO 1993). The WHO has developed a global strategy for mental health, which is based on the following principles: (1) mental health is a part of overall health; (2) mental health problems are preventable; (3) mental health problems are treatable; (4) mental health problems are a social problem; and (5) mental health problems are a human rights problem (WHO 1993).

The WHO has also identified the need for a global strategy for mental health, which is based on the following principles: (1) mental health is a part of overall health; (2) mental health problems are preventable; (3) mental health problems are treatable; (4) mental health problems are a social problem; and (5) mental health problems are a human rights problem (WHO 1993). The WHO has also identified the need for a global strategy for mental health, which is based on the following principles: (1) mental health is a part of overall health; (2) mental health problems are preventable; (3) mental health problems are treatable; (4) mental health problems are a social problem; and (5) mental health problems are a human rights problem (WHO 1993).

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Town of Ransom Canyon
Financial Investment Report
Balance for December 1 -December 31, 2020

INTEREST BEARING CASH ACCOUNTS AT DEPOSITORY BANK

Investment Type/Institution	Annual Percentage Ending Rate of Interest	Maturity Date	Beginning Balance	Ending Balance	Interest Accrued	YTD Interest
Construction Account (Centennial Bank)	0.25%	N/A	\$ 647,457.46	\$ 647,594.56	\$ 137.10	\$ 544.01
Reserve Account (Centennial Bank)	0.25%	N/A	\$ 461,204.07	\$ 461,301.73	\$ 97.66	\$ 387.52
Operating Account (Centennial Bank)	0.25%	N/A	\$ 12,077.47	\$ 45,970.53	\$ 17.17	\$ 62.75
Interest and Sinking Account (Centennial Bank)	0.25%	N/A	\$ 201,033.82	\$ 559,716.90	\$ 48.31	\$ 204.84
Police Seizure Account (Centennial Bank)	0.00%	N/A	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Police LEOSE Account (Centennial Bank)	0.00%	N/A	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Interest & Sinking Water 2020 Development	0.00%	N/A	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Series 2020 Construction Fund	1.00%	N/A	\$ 1,321,772.82	\$ 1,714,583.72	\$ 300.24	\$ 1,199.12

the 1990s, the number of people with a mental health problem has increased by 50% (Mental Health Foundation 2000). The prevalence of mental health problems has increased in the general population, and the incidence of mental health problems has increased in the prison population.

There is a growing awareness of the need to address the mental health needs of prisoners. The Department of Health (2000) has published a strategy for mental health services, which includes a commitment to improve the mental health of prisoners. The Department of Health (2000) has also published a strategy for mental health services, which includes a commitment to improve the mental health of prisoners. The Department of Health (2000) has also published a strategy for mental health services, which includes a commitment to improve the mental health of prisoners. The Department of Health (2000) has also published a strategy for mental health services, which includes a commitment to improve the mental health of prisoners.

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Federal Reserve
Bank of Dallas

FOURTH QUARTER 2020

Southwest Economy



▶ COVID-19 Fuels Sudden, Surging Demand for Suburban Housing

PLUS

- ▶ **Pandemic Unemployment Benefits Provided Much-Needed Fiscal Support**
- ▶ **On the Record: Energy Woes to Weigh on Houston Recovery, Local Economist Says**
- ▶ **Spotlight: Lower U.S. Crude Oil Production Decreases Output, Raises Price of Natural Gas**
- ▶ **Go Figure: Loan Delinquencies Start to Climb After Falling with Stimulus and Relief**



President's Perspective

Rob Kaplan, president and CEO of the Dallas Fed, regularly speaks and writes on the factors that affect economic growth in the nation and Eleventh District. Here are some of his recent thoughts on key issues:

On the Outlook for Economic Growth

"[The U.S. economy] is still growing, but this growth is probably stalling. And the reason it is decelerating is primarily due to a resurgence in COVID-19 around the country. ... It is our view that the last part of the fourth quarter and certainly the first quarter [of 2021] are going to be very challenging in the United States, and growth is going to be decelerating and the rebound is going to be much more muted. The good news is that due to prospects for a vaccine, it is also our view that as we get into 2021, we are going to see GDP [gross domestic product] growth at or greater than 3.5 percent, well above trend growth."

2020 System Energy Conference Hosted by the Federal Reserve Banks of Dallas and Kansas City—Nov. 20, 2020

On the Appropriate Fed Response to the Resurgence of the Virus

"I do think it is critical that the 13.3 programs—these public market backstop programs and programs that support the Main Street Lending Program and PPP [Paycheck Protection Program]—continue beyond year-end. I think that is very important. I would continue our bond buying at the same pace. If we needed to, if this got bad enough, we could extend maturities, but I would not increase the size. I think there are tools that we have, and we are going to have to watch this [resurgence of the virus] very carefully."

Interview with David Westin on Bloomberg TV—Nov. 19, 2020

On the Future of the Energy Industry

"Scale is more important. Companies will be bigger. They will be more consolidated. They will be able to operate with lower costs. They are also going to incorporate environmental considerations, like sequestration, to produce in a way that emits less greenhouse gas. The industry will be alive and well, but there will be fewer players, and they will be bigger."

Council on Foreign Relations—Nov. 10, 2020

On the Need for Additional Fiscal Stimulus

"It wouldn't surprise me to see some extension of this fiscal stimulus sooner rather than later, because in this [COVID-19] resurgence, we have millions of people who are making ends meet based on the extension of this fiscal stimulus. If [this aid] isn't renewed, it won't just hurt them, it will hurt the entire economy."

Bloomberg's Future of Finance Event with Mike McKee—Nov. 10, 2020



COVID-19 Fuels Sudden, Surging Demand for Suburban Housing

By Laila Assanie and Yichen Su

ABSTRACT: Business interruption and social distancing mandates because of COVID-19 have disrupted what had been a period of sustained growth within city centers nationally and in Texas. The pandemic-related actions have helped propel a sudden, large shift from renting to homeownership and a concurrent movement to the suburbs and larger homes.

Before the COVID-19 pandemic began, large metro areas across the country experienced sustained robust growth, with their city centers increasingly popular among college-educated and high-income households.¹

The pandemic paused this long-term trend. As the health crisis took hold in March and intensified in April, stay-at-home orders and social distancing measures restricted homebuyers' mobility, prompting many sellers to step back. U.S. home sales subsequently dropped precipitously.

The sales decline was uneven, occurring disproportionately around big cities but less so in suburbs and smaller metros. This may have been partly driven by stricter and lengthier lockdowns in urban centers that closed businesses and prevented home showings. Even as the national housing market robustly rebounded beginning in June, sales near major metro centers continued underperforming the suburbs.

New listings simultaneously began soaring, indicating an increasing number of city-center homeowners looking to sell. Consistent with the spatially divergent trends in sales and listings, suburban housing inventory fell rapidly. This depletion of available units was indicative of surging demand and stood in contrast to the less-robust activity in city centers.

Months later, a steady level of inventory near city centers signals an ongoing demand shift from large urban centers toward the suburbs in the wake of the pandemic.

Texas Housing Demand Shift

This sudden demand shift from urban centers has been a nationwide phenomenon and the subject of a

recent paper by Sitian Liu and Yichen Su, which examined the impact of COVID-19 on decreased demand for housing in densely populated areas.²

The trend is particularly prominent in cities and states where the pandemic hit initially and where home prices were the least affordable. Though the virus did not initially surge in Texas until mid-June and home prices here are in line with the national average, the state also experienced a shift from urban centers.

In the first two months of 2020—just before the pandemic hit the U.S.—Texas home sales grew near city centers and in the suburbs (*Chart 1A*).³ When the pandemic arrived in March and April, sales dropped precipitously everywhere in the state due to stay-at-home orders and heightened uncertainty but fell disproportionately more near the city centers than the suburbs and urban outskirts.

The uneven decline was not solely driven by more stringent lockdown policies in city centers; new listings fell by a roughly similar magnitude in the urban centers as in the suburbs during the early months.

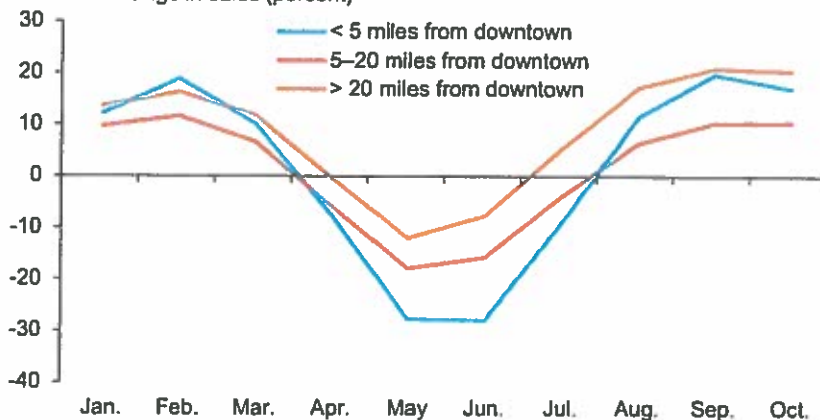
As lockdown policies eased and home sales partially recovered in June and July, new listings in city centers soared compared with the suburbs in Texas (*Chart 1B*). About that time, many Dallas Fed business contacts began reporting robust growth in new home sales activity in previously less-popular, far-flung locations.

The mounting new listings in urban centers likely reflected a growing number of residents looking to sell their homes. In August, new listings in urban centers were 16 percent higher than in August 2019, while those in the suburbs were flat to down.

Home Sales Slow, Listings Rise in Texas City Centers; Inventory Tumbles in Suburbs

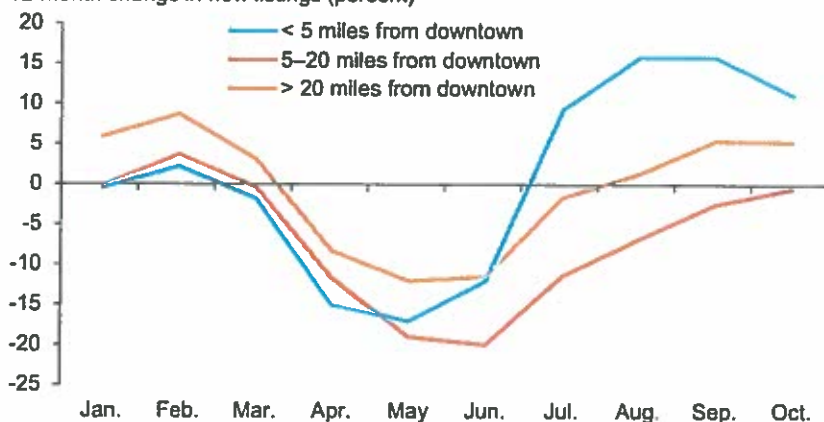
A. Sales Growth

12-month change in sales (percent)



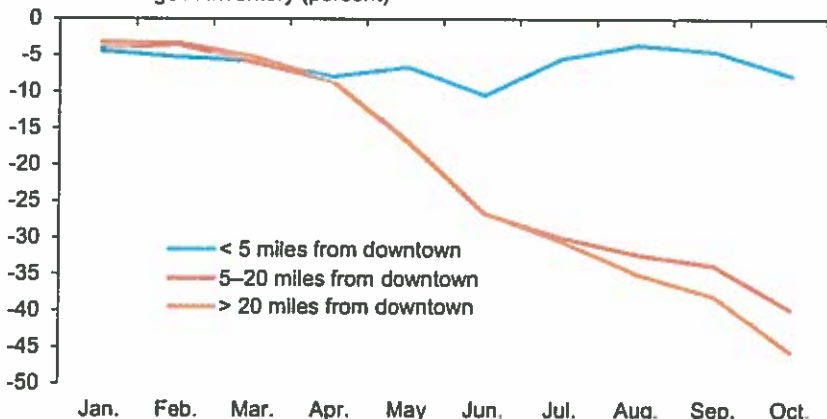
B. New Listings Growth

12-month change in new listings (percent)



C. Inventory Growth

12-month change in inventory (percent)



NOTES: Chart 1A presents the average 12-month growth rate of home sales (2019–20) by three types of neighborhoods (as defined by ZIP code). ZIP-code-level reported monthly sales are calculated as the sum of sales during the referenced month and the two months prior. Chart 1B presents the average 12-month growth rate of new listings (2019–20) by three types of neighborhoods (as defined by ZIP code). Chart 1C presents the average 12-month growth rate of inventory (2019–20) by three types of neighborhoods (as defined by ZIP code). The sample in panels A–C includes the Houston, Dallas–Fort Worth, San Antonio, Austin and El Paso metro areas.

SOURCES: Redfin Data Center; Multiple Listing Service.

Home inventories evolved in a pattern consistent with sales and new listings (*Chart 1C*). In January and February, overall inventories modestly trailed prior-year levels, likely due to strong housing demand. In March and April, owing to a pandemic-driven pause in home sales and lack of new listings, inventories remained relatively steady. As lockdowns were lifted and new listings soared in late spring and early summer, inventory dropped quickly in the suburbs while falling more slowly in city centers.

Greater Suburban Attractiveness

Living in dense, centrally located neighborhoods typically provides residents with the convenience of short commutes and plentiful amenities—easy access to shopping, dining, entertainment and other social activities. This attraction is closely tied to working in downtown offices and accessing restaurants, cafes, and arts and recreational venues.

Pandemic-related physical distancing measures that closed or restricted capacity at nonessential businesses signaled a sudden shift toward working from home. While most nonessential businesses are currently operational in Texas, surveys suggest that the nation is seeing a long-term change in teleworking patterns.⁴

Some large technology firms have allowed employees to work from home permanently, and many others are considering allowing telework for a greater share of their employees than before COVID-19, thereby lessening ties to central locations.

This shift to working from home motivated more homebuyers to seek the larger spaces found in more suburban locations.

The Transition to Remote Working

Technology has enabled a large segment of the workforce to undertake remote operations. As a result, commuting to central workplaces in major metro business centers isn't required.^{5,6,7} With remote working rates expected to remain well above prepan-

demic levels, demand for housing near these urban centers has declined.

Geolocation data from a large sample of mobile devices provided by SafeGraph Inc., a data aggregation firm, show total visits to business establishments by distance from city centers in Texas' five major metros.⁸ The data are normalized by establishing the January 2020 number of visits as a baseline.

Trips to business establishments dropped everywhere following the outbreak of COVID-19 in March. However, the decline was more pronounced in the city centers. Although overall traffic staged a recovery in June, traffic at establishments in city centers remained relatively depressed compared with the suburbs.

This partially reflected a large reduction of commuting trips to the central business districts of the major Texas metros coinciding with greater teleworking from home. Moreover, because of the prevalence of telework-compatible jobs in city center locations, trips there declined more than those to suburban destinations (*Chart 2*).⁹

Amenity Access Less Attractive

Another perk of living in central city neighborhoods is easy access to a great selection of restaurants, bars and other leisure amenities. Traffic to these amenities plummeted from mid-March through April with the lockdown and capacity restrictions.

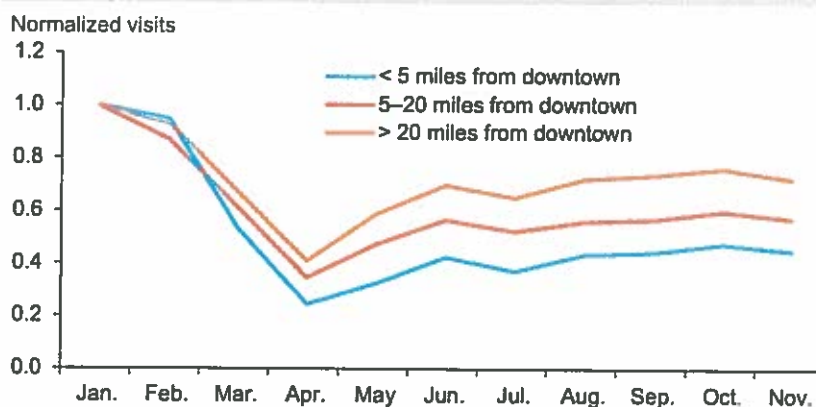
Chart 3 shows the visiting trends of restaurants by distance to city centers. All amenity types—restaurants, gyms, grocery stores and parks—suffered a large drop in traffic, particularly those near city centers that only partially recovered as the pandemic continued.

The disproportionate drop in traffic to amenities in the city centers was partly the result of stringent lockdown policies and differing definitions of essential businesses in urban versus suburban counties. It also reflected elevated levels of pedestrian traffic in urban locations before the outbreak.

For instance, the Dallas and Houston mayors ordered the closure of various social establishments, and

CHART
2

Visits to Offices Drop More Drastically Near City Centers

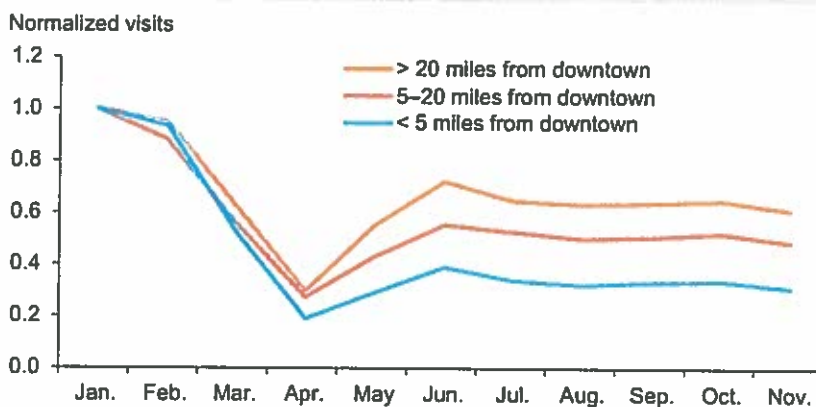


NOTES: The chart presents the number of visits to office establishments, defined as NAICS industry codes 51 (information), 52 (finance and insurance) and 54 (professional, scientific and technical services). The sample includes the Houston, Dallas–Fort Worth, San Antonio, Austin and El Paso metro areas. The chart is normalized to January levels.

SOURCE: SafeGraph point-of-interest data.

CHART
3

Visits to Restaurants Plunge in Pandemic; Recovery Sluggish in Urban Centers



NOTES: The chart presents the average number of visits to restaurants (NAICS code 722511) within 5 miles from downtown, 5–20 miles from downtown and more than 20 miles from downtown in each month of 2020, normalized by the number of visits in January 2020. The sample includes the Houston, Dallas–Fort Worth, San Antonio, Austin and El Paso metro areas.

SOURCE: SafeGraph point-of-interest data.

restaurants in Dallas and Harris counties were limited to drive-up service ahead of the statewide orders imposing similar restrictions.

While statewide shelter-in-place orders expired at the end of April, Austin and Travis County extended their stay-at-home orders beyond that date. Some of the largest urban counties in Texas also required residents to wear face coverings when in public in advance of a statewide directive.

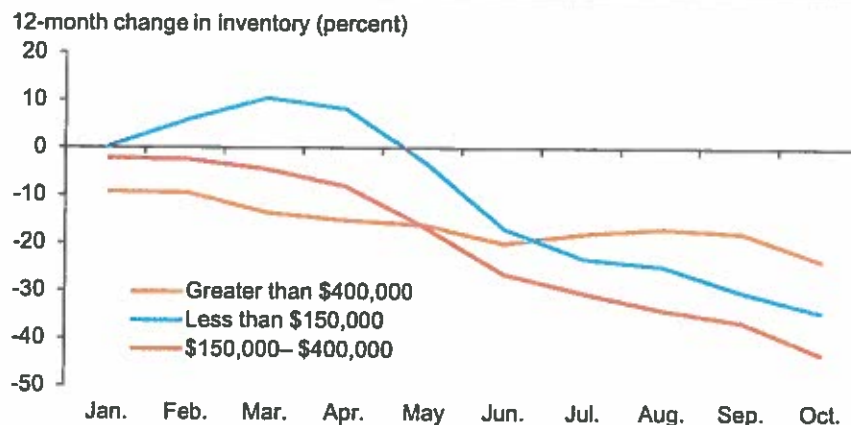
Additionally, more rigorous definitions of essential businesses in urban

locations meant that certain businesses such as car dealerships had to close in Dallas County but could remain open in other, mostly outlying areas of Dallas–Fort Worth.

The disproportionate decline in traffic to city locations also mirrored the absence of daily commuters who normally would have visited these establishments for dining and shopping. The recovery in visits to grocery stores and recreational establishments in city centers also lagged that of suburban locations, another indicator

CHART

Inventory Declines the Most in More-Affordable Neighborhoods



NOTES: The chart shows the average 12-month growth rate of inventory (2019–20) by three types of neighborhoods as defined by ZIP code. The lines represent ZIP codes in which the pre-COVID median sales values are greater than \$400,000, \$150,000–400,000 or less than \$150,000. The sample includes the Houston, Dallas–Fort Worth, San Antonio, Austin and El Paso metro areas.

SOURCES: Redfin Data Center; Multiple Listing Service.

space increased. Many builders note that buyers are looking for dedicated office and virtual school spaces in particular. This has increased demand for homes with more square footage in cheaper locations. Chart 4 shows inventory growth by neighborhoods' pre-COVID home value. Inventory declines are more pronounced in areas with more-affordable homes.

Not only is housing demand shifting toward more affordable neighborhoods, but demand for single-family homes has surged relative to condominiums which, like apartments, generally have more communal spaces such as elevators. This is illustrated in a dramatic inventory decline for single-family homes versus condos (Chart 5).

Rental Market, Homeownership

A sudden, large shift from renting to homeownership has accompanied the movement to suburbs and larger homes. Historically low mortgage rates have likely accelerated the shift, particularly among millennials—a sizable share of whom are in their early to mid-30s or turned 30 this year, a time of family formation.

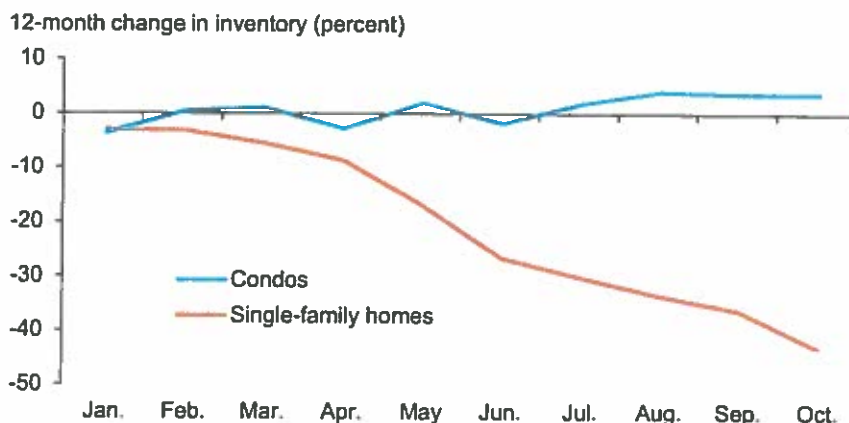
The current era of low rates, unlike previous periods, is characterized by lagging demand for condominiums, indicating that low mortgage rates alone aren't driving surging homeownership.

Net absorption of apartment units in second quarter 2020 was weak, though demand recovered in the third quarter. This recovery was more pronounced in suburban locations than the urban core. Still, occupancy remained below year-ago levels and rents were flat to down in most major Texas markets in the third quarter (Chart 6A).

Meanwhile, Texas home prices rose 6.7 percent in third quarter 2020 from year-earlier levels, while U.S. prices increased 7.8 percent. Homeownership rates in Texas and the nation rose notably in second quarter 2020 (Chart 6B). The national two-quarter increase from the first to third quarter—2.1 percentage points—roughly equaled the four years of gains in the homeownership rate from 1997 to 2000. Rarely has an increase of major magnitude occurred

CHART

Supply of Condos Grows; Single-Family Home Inventory Falls



NOTE: The chart shows the average 12-month growth rate of inventory (number of homes on the market) in Texas reported in the Redfin Data Center in 2020.

SOURCES: Redfin Data Center; Multiple Listing Service.

of more cautious reopening policies in urban centers.

Neighborhoods endowed with a large number of amenities generally tend to command higher rents and home prices.¹⁰ As consumers hunkered down due to fear of infection amid commercial restrictions, high-priced homes with convenient access became less attractive and greater residential space became more appealing. These developments likely boosted demand

for housing in suburban locations where amenities may be fewer but homes are larger and more affordable.

Indeed, demand for homes across the U.S. sharply declined in places with a large concentration of amenities such as restaurants.¹¹

Single-Family Home Demand

With a record number of people working from home and students studying from home, the need for flex

this rapidly during instances of declining and low mortgage rates.¹² The two-quarter gain was even larger for Texas, 6.2 percentage points.

Future of City Centers

The pace at which housing demand in city centers recovers depends on the trajectory of the pandemic and the public's willingness to visit crowded venues, including workplaces. If the pandemic drags on for an extended period, the city center housing market may continue underperforming relative to the suburbs.

The longer-term impact of the pandemic on the future of cities is more uncertain. The pandemic has introduced teleworking to professions that typically had not adopted it. As employers and employees adapt to distance-compatible formats of work, such arrangements could become a permanent option for many in the post-pandemic era.

Employers anticipate that 21 percent of their employees will work remotely after the pandemic, compared with 8.3 percent pre-COVID-19, according to the Dallas Fed's Texas Business Outlook Survey in August. If commuting to the office becomes a thing of the past for a sizable proportion of workers, it could depress housing demand near central business districts in the long run.

Still, the demand for leisure and consumption amenities will likely recover once the pandemic ends. Numerous research papers have shown that the prosperity of urban centers has increasingly been driven by the value of amenities there. As long as consumers' appetite for food, entertainment and services returns—which is likely to happen following the adoption of a safe and effective COVID-19 vaccine—activity and demand for housing in city centers will be poised for a recovery.

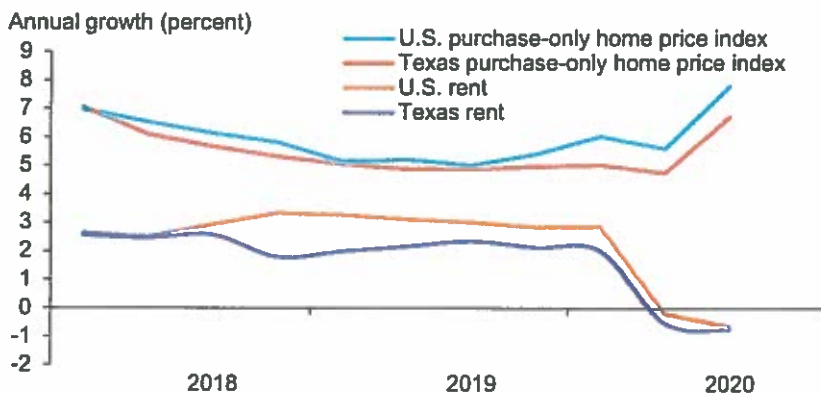
Assanie is a senior business economist in the Research Department at the Federal Reserve Bank of Dallas.

Su is a research economist in the Research Department at the Federal Reserve Bank of Dallas.

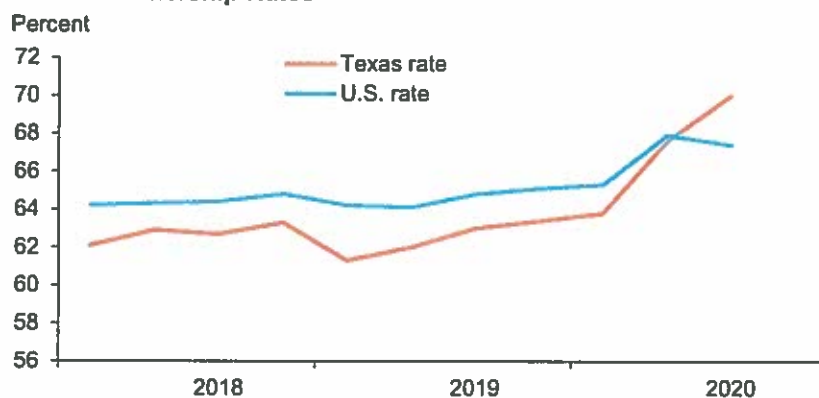
CHART 6

Consumers Shift from Renting to Homeownership

A. Home Price Growth and Rent Growth



B. Homeownership Rates



NOTE: Data are through third quarter 2020.

SOURCES: RealPage Inc.; Federal Housing Finance Agency; Census Bureau.

Notes

¹ See "Gentrification Transforming Neighborhoods in Big Texas Cities," by Yichen Su, Federal Reserve Bank of Dallas *Southwest Economy*, Fourth Quarter 2019.

² See "The Impact of the COVID-19 Pandemic on the Demand for Density: Evidence from the U.S. Housing Market," by Sitian Liu and Yichen Su, Federal Reserve Bank of Dallas Working Paper no. 2024, August 2020, www.dallasfed.org/-/media/documents/research/papers/2020/wp2024.pdf.

³ The metros included are Austin, Dallas–Fort Worth, El Paso, Houston and San Antonio. The home sales, new listings and inventory data are obtained from Redfin Data Center. Sales and new listings data for each month at ZIP code level is the three-month sum ended with the reported month. For example, the number of sales reported for January 2020 is the total sales ranging from Nov. 1, 2019, to Jan. 31, 2020.

⁴ See "What 12,000 Employees Have to Say About the Future of Remote Work," Boston Consulting Group,

Aug. 11, 2020, www.bcg.com/en-us/publications/2020/valuable-productivity-gains-covid-19, accessed Oct. 29, 2020, and "From Immediate Responses to Planning for the Reimagined Workplace," Conference Board, June 2020, <https://conference-board.org/pdf/download.cfm?masterProductID=20874>, accessed Oct. 29, 2020.

⁵ See "Work from Home After the COVID-19 Outbreak" by Alexander Bick, Adam Blandin and Karel Mertens, Federal Reserve Bank of Dallas, Working Paper no. 2017, July 2020, www.dallasfed.org/-/media/documents/research/papers/2020/wp2017r1.pdf.

⁶ See "Working from Home During a Pandemic: It's Not for Everyone," by Yichen Su, *Dallas Fed Economics* (blog), April 7, 2020, www.dallasfed.org/research/economics/2020/0407.

⁷ For information on how telework-compatible jobs are defined, see "How Many Jobs Can Be Done at Home?"

(Continued on the back page)

A Conversation with Bill Gilmer

Energy Woes to Weigh on Houston Recovery, Local Economist Says

Bill Gilmer is director of the Institute for Regional Forecasting at the University of Houston's Bauer College of Business. The institute monitors the Houston and Gulf Coast business cycle, analyzing the impact of oil markets, the national economy and global expansion. Gilmer was appointed as an inaugural energy fellow of the University of Houston in 2015 after serving 23 years at the Federal Reserve Bank of Dallas, where he retired as a senior economist and vice president.

Q. What's your assessment of the Houston economy?

Like everyplace else, Houston is in COVID shock. With COVID-19 hitting the Houston economy early in the year, the graph of economic activity looks like an upward-leaning fishing pole with the line hanging straight down. Houston lost 300,000 jobs in April, as much of the service sector went into lockdown. While the decline was broad based across industries, there are about nine sectors that are very sensitive to social distancing. These high-contact industries represent 45 percent of the Houston economy and 70 percent of the job loss.

The recovery of lost jobs has been pretty slow. Through September, about 45 percent of total jobs lost in the economy have come back, with the high-contact industries recovering about 55 percent of their job losses. Most of this recovery occurred in May and June. With the surge in COVID-19 during the summer, job growth has slowed, and I am a little afraid we will see a slow slog of growth going forward.

Q. Are you surprised Houston has not declined more, given that both upstream and downstream energy have performed so poorly?

First, let's talk about the downstream—which includes industries such as refining and petrochemicals. These plants are super-highly automated, and there are simply not many jobs in these plants. In 2015 and 2016, there was a collapse in the price of natural gas. All of a sudden, Texas was a cheap place for hydrocarbons, which is what is used to make plastics.

We had \$180 billion in U.S. plastics-related construction projects—and perhaps \$50 billion in Houston—which created lots of construction jobs on the east side of Houston. That building boom ended by 2018. But all of that time, while the boom in construction was going on, jobs in petrochemicals and refining were pretty stable.

In upstream oil and gas, we have been hit hard again. If you go back to 2014 and 2015, that was Houston's 1980s [energy collapse] moment. The fracking bust cost Houston 77,000 jobs in the upstream

energy sector. In 2014, Houston jobs in oil and gas peaked at almost the same number of jobs as in 1982.

Jobs collapsed at about the same pace in both periods. By 2018, only about 20,000 of the jobs lost had come back, and then we entered 2019 with many energy companies struggling to attract capital.

The credit crunch within the energy sector renewed the downward pressure on jobs, so by the time COVID-19 hit, the upstream energy sector in Houston was already very lean. We have lost 28,000 upstream energy jobs in Houston since the pandemic began, which is a lot but not near the hit as in 2015-16.

I am somewhat surprised that the Houston economy has not been hit harder than the current data show, but for the reasons just outlined, it is still a reasonable outcome. While Houston is a global center for oil and gas, it also has many industries tied to growth in the national economy.

By my estimates since the 1990s, about 60 percent of the growth in Houston has been driven by the national economy, about 30 percent by the oil industry and about 10 percent by longer-term factors that drive the Texas economy as a whole. These shares have generally been stable over this time.

Q. What is the outlook for commercial real estate in Houston?

It's pretty dreary. There was a lot of commercial building during the boom, from 2010 to 2014, on the premise of continued strong energy markets. In 2014, Houston added about 8 million square feet of space. When the boom ended, despite the job loss in energy, Houston added an additional 12.9 million square feet in 2015 and 6 million more in 2016.

The office vacancy rate was 10.3 percent in 2014 and rose to 20.2 percent by 2017 and basically has been stuck at around 20 percent until this year when COVID and the weakness in energy hit. Now, it is near 23 percent. I have no idea how we are going to fill that office space, and it's certainly not going to happen



► By my estimates since the 1990s, about 60 percent of the growth in Houston has been driven by the national economy, about 30 percent by the oil industry and about 10 percent by longer-term factors that drive the Texas economy as a whole.

in a short amount of time. It's 20 years of overhang. We had a similar overhang in the 1980s; eventually space became so cheap companies bought it up and moved into Houston.

Moving to retail space, brick-and-mortar retail in Houston has been incredibly cautious over the past few years with all of the online growth. Almost all of the retail development has been in the Grand Parkway [a ring, running from west to north suburban Houston] following new residential expansion in this area. It's a safe bet.

Industrial has an east-west split. The east side has seen a boom due to the petrochemical expansion from 2015 to 2017—essentially making plastic pellets that are later used by firms to make plastic products. Warehouses were built where these pellets were bagged, stored and put in containers to be shipped off around the world.

On the west side of town, the history of moving goods from China to the Houston area is that they are shipped through [the ports of] LA/Long Beach then moved by train to Fort Worth, where they are broken down for distribution throughout this entire region, including Houston.

Over the last several years, there has been a lot of focus by e-commerce on the breakdown and distribution of these goods once they arrive in Houston. Lots of warehouses have been built at major highway intersections to speed distribution within the metro area. Industrial occupancy and rents held up until about a year ago.

The problem is that we have continued building even as demand has

dropped off. This year, about 21 million square feet of industrial space was brought onto the market, and only about 8 million square feet was absorbed. There is still about 16 million square feet in the pipeline.

Q. The Port of Houston is a major feature of Houston's economic profile. How does the more-pessimistic outlook for U.S. oil and gas production affect the trade through the port?

It is the second-largest seaport in the U.S. based on tonnage—almost all of that tonnage has been either imports or exports of oil and gas or exports of oil and gas products. Beginning around 2016, petrochemical exports were the main source of growth. The expansion phase wound down recently; the growth shifted to oil exports after the [President Jimmy] Carter-era ban on oil exports was lifted in 2015.

One area that is apart from the energy sector is the containerized cargo business. The Port of Houston is No. 6 in container traffic. LA/Long Beach is by far the leader, with about one-third of all the container traffic, versus Houston, with 6.3 percent of national volume.

With the winding down of the boom in petrochemical exports and a recent decline in oil demand due to COVID, the short-term outlook for the port is not good. On the container side, however, labor issues and strikes at the ports of LA/Long Beach have pushed some shipments to Houston. For example, Walmart put in a huge facility in the Port

of Houston strictly as a hedge against problems in LA/Long Beach.

Q. What is your outlook for the Houston economy for 2021?

COVID has caused a very mixed bag of economic indicators, with many service industries hit hard, but overall consumer spending is holding up. The situation is due to large government support payments that don't directly impact GDP (gross domestic product) growth but do impact personal income, which has continued to grow this year.

If I assume that the COVID crisis will essentially be over by the middle of 2021, with widespread vaccination available by mid-year, we will be recovering like we have done in the past following a moderate recession.

Overall, relief from social distancing and public health orders should allow the net decline [in jobs] from February 2020 to June 2021 to be on pace with most recessions since World War II.

In the middle of 2021, Houston jobs will likely be down about 3 percent from pre-COVID, and we will progress forward in recovery over the next five quarters. Not a great spot to be in, but we can deal with it. Houston will initially grow slowly in the post-COVID period because the energy sector will not likely come back until a year after the recovery begins. Then, 2022 should be a big year for job gains in Houston, slowly moving back to trend after that.

Pandemic Unemployment Benefits Provided Much-Needed Fiscal Support

By Anil Kumar

ABSTRACT: Recent analysis suggests that enhanced unemployment insurance benefits implemented in response to the COVID-19 pandemic have helped buttress spending among the unemployed and supported state and local economies. Their economic impact in Texas relative to the nation has been constrained by lower levels of participation in the unemployment aid programs and more modest per-capita payments from them.

Notable among the unprecedented federal stimulus measures implemented in response to COVID-19 was an additional \$600 per week in jobless benefits for furloughed and laid-off workers.

The supplemental payment came on top of existing unemployment payments, with the total amount per recipient varying widely across states, according to U.S. Department of Labor data.

The additional funds were contained in the Coronavirus Aid, Relief and Economic Security (CARES) Act and its Federal Pandemic Unemployment Compensation (FPUC) program.

In per-capita terms, Texas disbursed a smaller amount than the national average through July, reflecting both the state's lower unemployment rate and a smaller share of the labor force filing unemployment insurance claims. Consequently, Texas received relatively less fiscal stimulus from the FPUC program than many other states.

Unprecedented Fiscal Stimulus

As state and local governments across the U.S. issued stay-at-home orders in response to the COVID-19 pandemic, the resulting shutdown and associated plunge in mobility led to a historic contraction in economic activity; this contributed to unprecedented job losses and soaring unemployment.

Texas lost 1.3 million jobs in April, as payroll employment contracted at a historic pace of nearly 11.0 percent, and the unemployment rate reached 13.5 percent. Contraction at the national level was even more pronounced; U.S. employment plunged 13.8 percent in April and the unemployment rate rose to 14.7 percent.

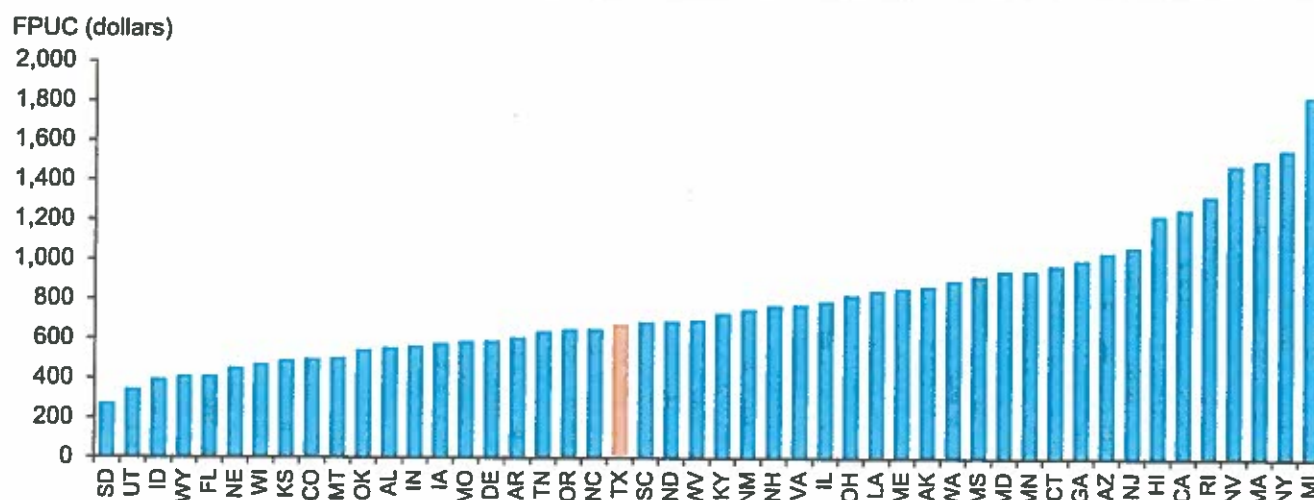
To limit the economic fallout, Congress passed the CARES Act, a package of unprecedented relief measures. In addition to providing loans to struggling businesses and funding for public health measures to contain the pandemic, the \$2 trillion CARES Act economic package included \$290 billion in stimulus checks sent directly to taxpayers and an additional \$260 billion in federal funding to expand unemployment insurance benefits.

Most importantly, the CARES Act created the FPUC program to substantially increase benefit amounts under the existing unemployment insurance system—a program providing benefits designed to replace roughly 50 percent of past wages for eligible recipients.

Regular state benefits are capped, and maximum weekly benefit amounts vary widely across states, ranging from \$235 in Mississippi to \$823 in Massachusetts. Regular weekly state unemployment insurance benefits in Texas are capped at \$521.¹ Regular state benefits last up to 26 weeks in most states. An extended benefits program, funded equally by the state and the federal governments, provides benefits for an additional 13 to 20 weeks in states facing high unemployment.

It is widely believed that, along with other stimulus measures in the CARES Act, the additional weekly \$600 unemployment payments threw a lifeline to an economy in freefall as the pandemic struck. Unlike regular state unemployment insurance payments, which are tied to prior wages, FPUC benefits were a monthly lump sum to top up regular benefits. These were, therefore, especially generous to low-wage workers who needed the most help.

Texas Lags Many States in Per-Capita Federal Pandemic Unemployment Compensation



NOTE: Data show Federal Pandemic Unemployment Compensation (FPUC) funds divided by civilian population, age 16 years and older.

SOURCES: Department of Labor's Unemployment Insurance Financial Transaction Summary accessed on Oct. 19, 2020; author's calculations.

The median replacement rates from jobless benefits with FPUC rose to 153 percent in Texas—substantially higher than the average replacement rate of 52 percent from the regular state unemployment insurance program.²

Receiving Less Per Capita

Benefit payments through the FPUC program differed widely across states, U.S. Department of Labor data show.³ Texas received nearly \$15 billion of the \$224 billion the federal government sent to states, based on available data. Per-capita FPUC payments through July in Texas were \$675—25 percent lower than the national average of \$900.

Per-capita benefit payments ranged from \$275 in South Dakota to \$1,834 in Michigan, with Texas among the bottom half of the states ranked by the size of per-capita federal assistance through FPUC (*Chart 1*). The wide variation in FPUC payments per-capita reflects differences in the severity of the downturn across states. States with higher unemployment received more federal funding and made more payments to jobless recipients.

Besides supplementing weekly unemployment benefits under the regular state program, the FPUC program also

extended the \$600 additional payments to beneficiaries of two other programs the CARES Act created to expand eligibility and extend benefit duration.

The Pandemic Emergency Unemployment Compensation program, which expires at year-end, allowed 13 additional weeks of unemployment benefits for individuals exhausting their regular state benefits.⁴ Counting the total number of weeks under regular and special pandemic programs, Texans can receive jobless benefits for up to 59 weeks.

The CARES Act also created the Pandemic Unemployment Assistance program, which expanded eligibility for unemployment insurance benefits to the self-employed, including independent contractors and gig economy workers and those with limited work history who typically would not qualify for assistance. The program provides benefits to these individuals for up to 39 weeks until year-end.

Of the 1.12 million Texans claiming jobless benefits in the week ended Sept. 26, nearly 72 percent received benefits under the regular state program; the Pandemic Unemployment Assistance program accounted for 26 percent of total claimants and the Pandemic Emergency Unemployment

Compensation program was responsible for 3 percent.

Fewer Jobless in Texas

Lower FPUC payments in Texas were for the most part due to the state's lower unemployment rate relative to the nation. Not surprisingly, Texas also consistently had a lower share of the labor force receiving jobless benefits. Counting gig workers and other self-employed, who typically do not qualify but were newly eligible, the Texas-U.S. gap in the share of labor force receiving jobless benefits widened, suggesting that a relatively smaller share of such workers received benefits in Texas.

To be sure, Texas has fewer workers receiving jobless benefits relative to the nation because the unemployment rate did not rise as much. However, even among the unemployed, fewer in Texas received jobless benefits (*Chart 2*).

Counting just the insured unemployed under regular state programs, the reciprocity rate jumped during the most recent downturn in both Texas and the U.S., thanks to more-generous benefits and expanded coverage with few or no job search requirements. Average reciprocity rates from April to July remained slightly lower in Texas, though the gap relative to the nation

narrowed significantly when compared with the Great Recession. In fact, Texas' reciprocity rate in June and July exceeded the national rate.

Nonetheless, including claims filed under the program for the self-employed, Texas' reciprocity rate continued to lag the nation by a wide margin. Notably, including the claims under the program for independent contractors and gig workers, total claims exceeded the number of unemployed. This was because like regular recipients, many of the contractor recipients may be partially unemployed or out of the labor force due to reasons related to the pandemic and, thus, aren't counted among the unemployed.

Rates Across States

Unemployment insurance reciprocity rates can differ across states for many reasons. First, some who are eligible do not apply for benefits. Second, not all unemployed are eligible; only those who lose jobs through no fault of their own qualify for benefits. Those simply quitting jobs or getting fired are ineligible.

Finally, to be eligible, the unemployed must also have worked and

earned sufficient wages prior to their last job before filing an unemployment claim. Workers also must be available to work and actively looking for a job in order to remain eligible. However, several states including Texas waived work search requirements during the pandemic.

Like most states, multiple factors limit eligibility in Texas. For example, workers applying for benefits must have wages in at least two quarters of the base period, which consists of four of the last five quarters before filing an application.

To qualify, an applicant must earn at least \$2,516 in the base period. Partially employed workers in Texas still on the job but whose hours have been cut must earn no more than 125 percent of the weekly benefit amount calculated, assuming total unemployment.

Bureau of Labor Statistics 2018 data on the characteristics of unemployment insurance recipients show that the take-up rate is lower for nonunion workers, younger workers and those without a college degree. A higher prevalence of all three of these characteristics in Texas relative to the U.S. also contributes to lower unemployment insurance reciprocity rates in Texas.⁵

Unemployment Benefits, Cost

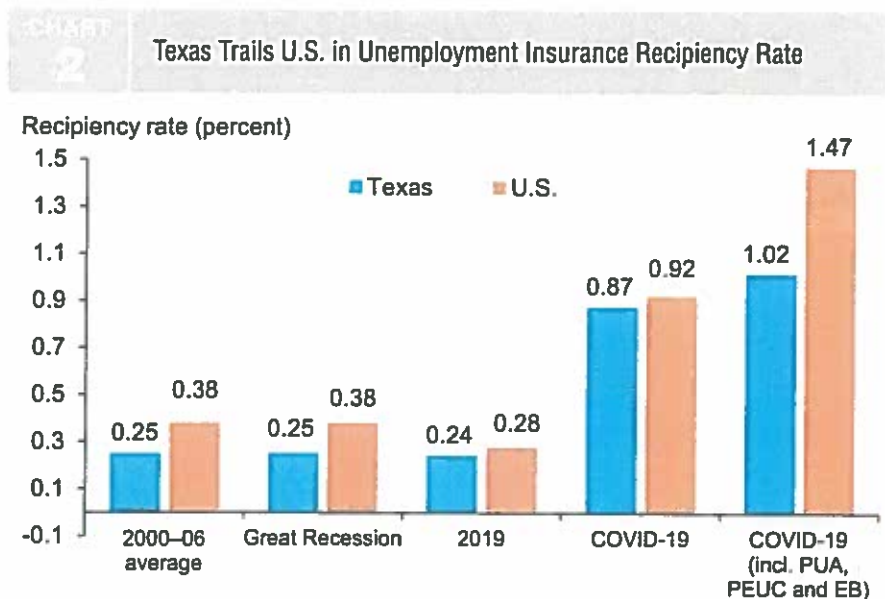
Fewer unemployed individuals receiving jobless benefits may be desirable if the states are paying for those benefits, particularly if the labor market is healthy and the economy is operating near full employment. Prior research indicates that overly generous unemployment benefits can damp job search efforts and contribute to higher unemployment and longer jobless spells by raising a worker's asking wage at which job offers would be worth accepting.

With many workers unwilling to accept job offers and expecting higher wages, firms can face difficulty hiring and filling job vacancies. Some businesses responding to special questions from the Texas Business Outlook Surveys cited generous unemployment benefits as an impediment to recalling furloughed workers when the economy reopened in the state after COVID-19 stay-at-home orders expired April 30.

While the moral hazard of reduced job search effort could be important when jobs are plentiful, it is less of a concern when the economy is in the doldrums. Those additional unemployment benefits from the FPUC program likely prevented an even-steeper drop in consumer spending by providing much-needed liquidity to unemployed individuals when there were few available jobs.

Plotting the correlation between a change in credit card spending from March to July and per-capita FPUC payments, Chart 3 shows that states receiving higher per-capita FPUC funds, such as Michigan and Massachusetts, also tended to experience smaller drops in overall credit card spending. In fact, credit card spending from March to July rose in high FPUC states. On the other hand, credit card spending fell off sharply in low FPUC states, such as South Dakota and Utah.

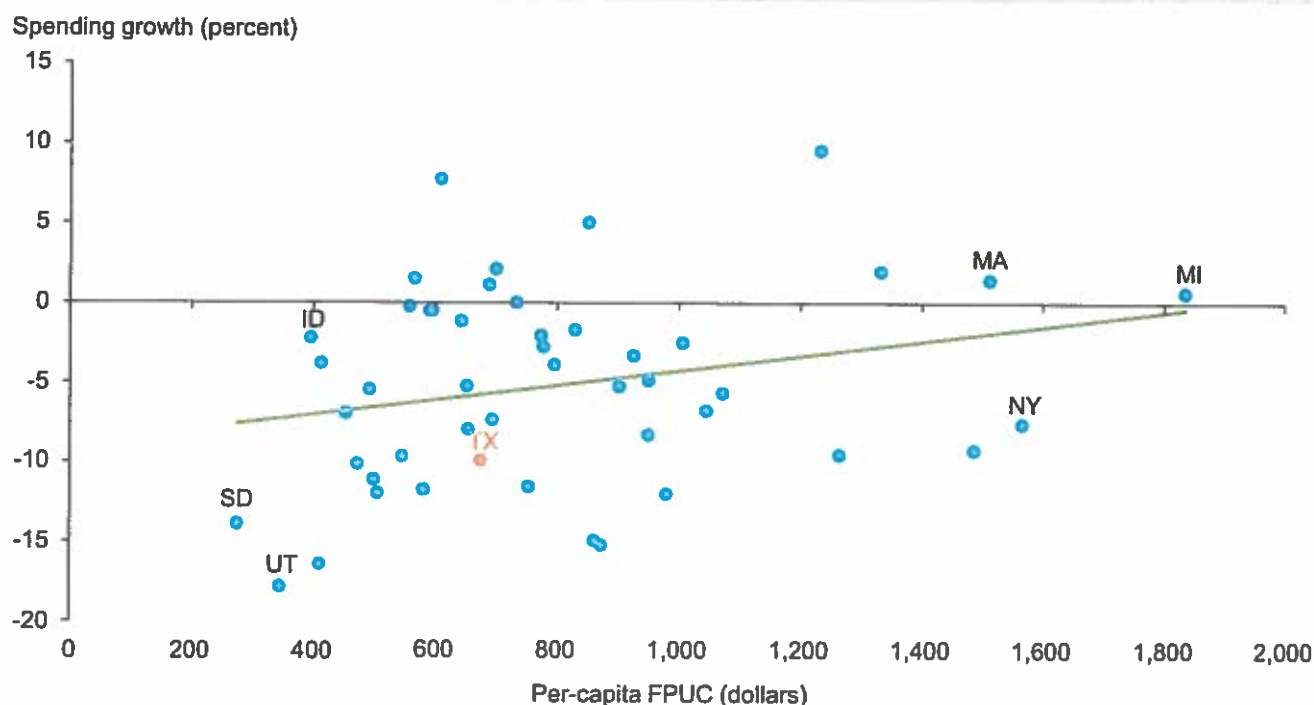
The correlation between FPUC payments and credit card spending is even stronger among low-income individuals. The possibility that FPUC payments boosted overall spending underscores their importance as a source of fiscal stimulus to states.



NOTES: The COVID-19 period is April to July 2020. Reciprocity rates for the COVID-19 period are calculated by dividing weeks of continued claims in the week containing the 19th of each month by the number unemployed for that month and then averaging the monthly rates. PUA is Pandemic Unemployment Assistance; PEUC is Pandemic Emergency Unemployment Compensation, which extends benefits 13 weeks; EB is Extended Benefits, which provides 20 additional weeks after other program benefits have been exhausted.

SOURCES: Department of Labor; author's calculations.

Credit Card Spending Growth Correlates with Per-Capita Pandemic Unemployment Compensation



NOTES: FPUC is the Federal Pandemic Unemployment Compensation program. Spending growth is calculated as the change in spending from March 15 to July 15 as a percent of January spending. Data are accessed from <https://github.com/OpportunityInsights/EconomicTracker> on Oct. 19, 2020. Top and bottom three states are labeled along with Texas. SOURCES: Affinity Solutions, tracktherecovery.org; Department of Labor's Unemployment Insurance Financial Transaction Summary accessed on Oct. 19, 2020; author's calculations.

A positive effect on local spending also likely helped alleviate a potentially sharper decline in sales tax revenues. Recent evidence drawn from the Great Recession suggests that more-generous unemployment insurance benefits helped reduce delinquency rates among the unemployed, prevented foreclosures and contributed to housing market stability during the last downturn.⁶ Thus, the aggregate economic stabilization benefits of FPUC payments potentially exceed the direct benefits to the unemployed.

Thanks to such positive spillovers, the FPUC program helped kick-start the recovery as early as May, though the road to full recovery remains long and bumpy. As of September, Texas employment remained 6.6 percent below its February level, and the unemployment rate was 8.3 percent—a rate last seen during the Great Recession.

Meanwhile, the \$600 FPUC payments ended on July 31, and Congress has been unable to agree on an

economic relief package to restore additional benefits. Executive action from the president authorized \$300 in additional benefits drawn from \$44 billion originally earmarked for federal disaster relief funding. This stop-gap measure was expected to provide relief for no more than six weeks. The \$300 benefit ended in Texas on Sept. 5, potentially slowing the pace of the economic recovery from COVID-19.

Kumar is an economic policy advisor and senior economist in the Research Department at the Federal Reserve Bank of Dallas.

Notes

¹ A handful of states, mainly in the south, end state benefits earlier; Florida and North Carolina have the shortest duration of 12 weeks. Considering both the maximum weekly benefit amount and maximum number of weeks for which benefits are provided, the maximum possible benefit in a period of unemployment ranges from \$3,300 in Florida to \$21,398 in Massachusetts, with Texas at \$13,546.

² See "U.S. Unemployment Insurance Replacement Rates During the Pandemic," by Peter Ganong, Pascal J. Noel and Joseph S. Vavra, National Bureau of Economic Research, Working Paper no. 27216, May 2020.

³ Because Pennsylvania and Vermont had incomplete data for July and the District of Columbia was an outlier, analysis was restricted to 48 states.

⁴ The Pandemic Emergency Unemployment Compensation program is similar in spirit to Emergency Unemployment Compensation programs created by Congress during times of previous national recessions to extend expiring regular unemployment benefits. The last such emergency program was in response to the Great Recession in 2008 and expired in 2013 after multiple extensions.

⁵ Higher prevalence of undocumented workers in Texas who count among the unemployed but are not eligible for unemployment insurance benefits also contributes to a lower reciprocity rate.

⁶ See "Unemployment Insurance as a Housing Market Stabilizer," by Joanne W. Hsu, David A. Matsa and Brian T. Melzer, *American Economic Review*, vol. 108, no. 1, 2018, pp. 49–81.

Lower U.S. Crude Oil Production Decreases Output, Raises Price of Natural Gas

By Jesse Thompson and Camila Holm

Natural gas futures plummeted to a historic low in June 2020 only to rebound by late October, with prices more than doubling to \$3 per million British thermal units (MMBtu). The main reason for the rebound: a decline in natural gas production from oil wells.

The natural gas market is largely a domestic one. So, unlike oil, which is more of a global commodity, gas prices track domestic supply and demand. With the shale boom, rising gas production in the 2010s depressed natural gas prices to less than half their prerecession levels of the mid-2000s.

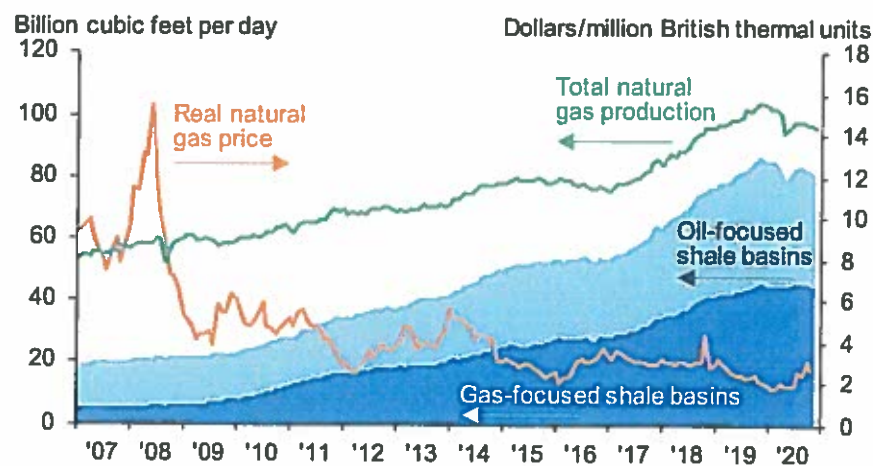
Total natural gas production reached 104.3 billion cubic feet per day (bcf/d) in December 2019, up from nearly 60 bcf/d a decade earlier (*Chart 1*). This rise came from wells intended to mainly produce gas and from those targeting oil but which—like bubbles of carbonation released when opening a bottle of soda—produce gas.

Surging production the past decade drove a boom in pipeline gas exports to Mexico and Canada and increased exports of liquefied natural gas, which peaked near 7.9 bcf/d in March 2020. Additionally, natural gas production substantially lowered energy and materials costs for the petrochemicals industry and other domestic users. It also helped drive down U.S. carbon dioxide emissions by displacing coal from the mix of fuels used to generate electricity.

The Henry Hub gas price, considered the U.S. benchmark, averaged a meager \$2.56 per MMBtu in 2019 as new supplies swamped demand. A mild 2019–20 winter left domestic natural gas inventories near a three-year high in February 2020.

A sharp economic contraction and diminished global demand for transportation followed the onset of the COVID-19 pandemic in March 2020, as

CHART 1
Natural Gas Prices Rise as Associated Production Falls



NOTES: Shale gas production data comes from the Drilling Productivity Report. "Real natural gas price" is Henry Hub adjusted for inflation and seasonality. Total natural gas production data after September 2020 are projections from the November Short-term Energy Outlook. Data and projections are subject to revision.

SOURCES: Bureau of Labor Statistics; Commodity Market Exchange; Energy Information Administration.

governments ordered lockdowns and consumers engaged in social distancing. Consumption of gasoline and other energy liquids fell 17 percent in the second quarter from year-end 2019 levels.

Henry Hub natural gas reached an inflation-adjusted historic low average price of \$1.60 per MMBtu in June, as natural gas exports and consumption by power and industrial sectors declined. U.S. oil producers were even forced to shut in crude production as spare storage capacity for unwanted crude evaporated. The number of rigs drilling for oil contracted more than 70 percent from March to June, and the number of active frac crews—teams that bring drilled wells into production—fell 87 percent. Natural gas output fell in tandem.

Output began to return in June when shut-in wells were turned back on. That process was largely completed by late summer, but declining productivity from older wells (shale output can drop by more than 70 percent in a well's first

year) kept U.S. oil and gas production below prepandemic levels. Gas from oil-focused shale basins fell from 40.6 bcf/d before the pandemic to 37.4 bcf/d in October, roughly 64 percent of the overall decline in U.S. gas. In contrast, production from gas-focused shale basins increased slightly.

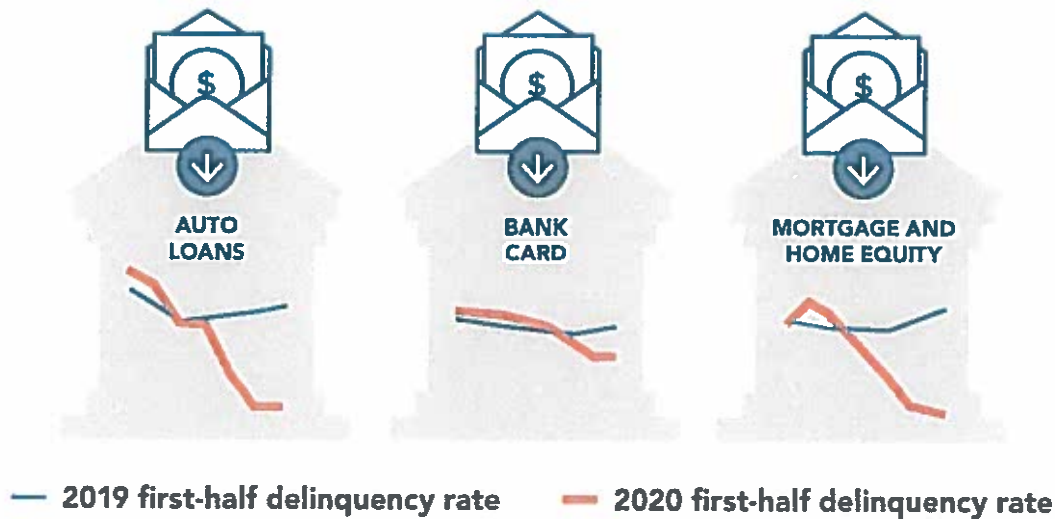
The Energy Information Administration and most industry analysts project U.S. oil production to be little changed or decline slightly through the end of 2021. Natural gas production from oil wells will likely follow.

With the winter heating season approaching and expected lower U.S. gas production, natural gas futures rose above \$3 per MMBtu at the end of October—still far below preshale levels. Subsequent gas price drops in early December—following upticks in oil well completions and oil price futures—signal that U.S. natural gas fortunes are inversely tied to expected shale oil output for now.

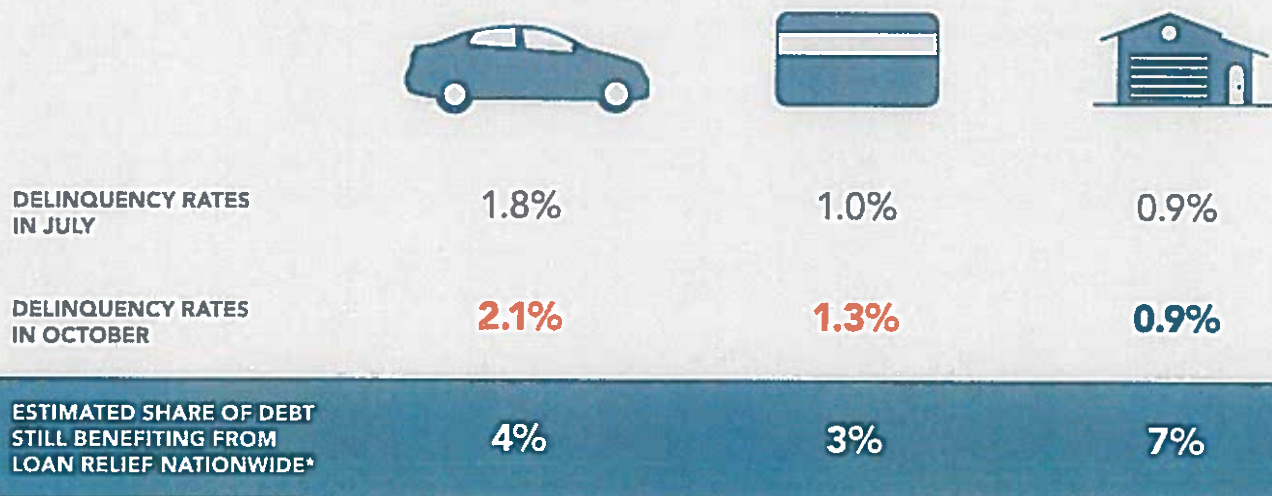
Loan Delinquencies Start to Climb After Falling with Stimulus and Relief

Design: Olu Eseyin; Content: Wenhua Di, Carlee Crocker

COVID-19 stimulus and loan relief helped Texas borrowers avoid falling behind on loan payments in 2020's second quarter.



However, as fiscal aid and loan relief started to decrease, some delinquency rates ticked up in Texas.



*Debt balances subject to pandemic relief have declined since June but as of October were still more than double the March level for all types of loans.

NOTES: Delinquencies here are loans past due for 30 to 89 days and do not include serious delinquencies. Equifax considers loans in accommodation to be subject to various forms of relief, including deferral, forbearance, modification, partial payment or without a scheduled payment. Federal student loan payments are suspended until Jan. 31, 2021. Survey data suggest that consumers receiving stimulus money used 35 percent of the proceeds to pay down debt.

SOURCES: Federal Reserve Bank of New York Consumer Credit Panel/Equifax; Federal Reserve Bank of New York Survey of Consumer Expectations; Equifax Credit Trends.

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COVID-19 Fuels Sudden, Surging Demand for Suburban Housing

(Continued from page 7)

by Jonathon I. Dingel and Brent Neiman, National Bureau of Economic Research, NBER Working Paper no. 26948, www.nber.org/papers/w26948. Both methods yield the same conclusion that central business districts contain a much larger share of telework-compatible jobs. See note 2.

^a Since the SafeGraph dataset tracks the movement of mobile devices, not people themselves, the accuracy of visitation patterns depends on how often people carry their devices.

^b We define offices as establishments classified with

NAICS industry codes 51 (information), 52 (finance and insurance) and 54 (professional, scientific and technical services).

¹⁰ See "The Rising Value of Time and the Origin of Urban Gentrification," by Yichen Su, Federal Reserve Bank of Dallas Working Paper no. 1913, October 2019. Also see "Urban Revival in America," by Victor Couture and Jessie Handbury, *Journal of Urban Economics*, vol. 119, September 2020, www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0094119020300383, and "The Determinants and

Welfare Implications of U.S. Workers' Diverging Location Choices by Skill: 1980–2000," by Rebecca Diamond, *American Economic Review*, vol. 106, no. 2, 2016, www.aeaweb.org/articles?id=10.1257/aer.2013.1706.

¹¹ See note 2.

¹² Some doubt may be cast on the validity of the magnitude given that the pandemic might skew the sample of survey respondents, but a dramatic homeownership increase is apparent in the data.



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Southwest Economy

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Federal Reserve Bank of Dallas
2200 N. Pearl St., Dallas, TX 75201

DISCUSSION ITEM #6:
Vehicle Space Rental
Agreement

From: Kaye Pevehouse <kpevehouse5656@gmail.com>
Sent: Wednesday, December 30, 2020 9:19 AM
To: jtrew@sptc.net; bunderwood@sptc.net; 'mgreer@sptc.net; twaldren@sptc.net; irich@sptch.net; rmcwilliams@sptct.net
Cc: MBROWN@sptc.net
Subject: NEW VEHICLE POLICY

December 30, 2020

Ransom Canyon City Council
24 Lee Kitchens Drive
Ransom Canyon, TX 79366

Dear Council,

I received a letter from City Hall stating the New Vehicle Policy effective 01/01/2021. From my understanding, it is stating I have until 01/31/2021 to remove my storage shed since the policy is for vehicles only.

I received this 10 x 16 shed in 2011 after my father passed away. Due to the fact that my backyard was a hill at the time, I got permission to store it in the RC Storage Lot where it's been stored ever since. Unfortunately I didn't get it in writing but a verbal agreement with Mary Brown was granted.

I've spent three summers renting a Bobcat skid steer to help move the dirt out of my backyard with the goal of getting it where I could move my shed in there. This past summer I completed the dirt removal and hired a company to move it in my backyard. Unfortunately, they were unable to get it back there due to the size and obstacles such as my neighbor's new fence. I hired another company with different equipment and they were also unsuccessful. So I had them move the shed back in the storage lot.

I even tried to sell my shed so I could buy a smaller shed, but the offers were so low, I wouldn't have been able to buy a smaller shed.

This new policy is putting me in a bad situation since I don't know where I could move it and the expense of moving it. I'm a widow on a fixed income and do not have the funds to have it moved. My shed is not an eye-sore. It's a Morgan building with painted exterior.

I hope you can reconsider the rules of this new policy. Living at a lake with hills, slopes, etc. creates different problems for people who live on flat ground. So this storage should include sheds or other items not just vehicles. Please take this into consideration and let me continue storing my shed in the storage lot.

Sincerely,

Kaye Pevehouse
806-438-6010
44 E. Canyonview Drive
Ransom Canyon, TX 79366



24 Lee Kitchens Drive
Ransom Canyon, TX 79366

City Hall: 806-829-2470
Fax: 806-829-2680

ransomcanyon@sptc.net

VEHICLE SPACE RENTAL AGREEMENT

1. **Parties.** This agreement dated on the ____ day of _____, 2021 by and between the Town of Ransom Canyon, Lubbock County, Texas ("City") and (name) _____, a resident of Ransom Canyon¹, ("Lessee") for parking space number(s) _____, located in the Town of Ransom Canyon, Texas.
 2. **Term.** The term of this agreement shall begin on January 1, 2021, and continue for one year ending December 31, 2021. Termination may be made by either party with at least thirty (30) days' notice. Lessee will receive a pro-rated refund once all items are removed from the space.
 3. **Rent.** The rental payment of four hundred, twenty dollars (\$420.00) for each space, based on a monthly amount of thirty-five dollars (\$35.00), shall be due on the first day of January 2021. Please make your check payable to the Town of Ransom Canyon. Credit card and cash payment are accepted at City Hall.
 4. **Description of Parking Space Contents.** Include VIN, tag, and registration numbers, and attach insurance coverage for vehicles and any structures such as carports, canopies, and other items².
-
5. **Subletting/Transfer.** Lessee is prohibited from subletting or transferring space.
 6. **Current Registration and Insurance.** Lessee may only use the space for vehicles that are up to date with all State and local registration. In addition, all vehicles must maintain current insurance that is legal in Texas. JUNK VEHICLES ARE PROHIBITED under local Ordinance.
 7. **Maintenance.** Lessee is required to keep vehicles in good repair and free of hazardous leaks of oils or liquids. No repairs of any type are allowed on the parking space and, if needed, must be towed to a location that allows such activities.
 8. **Use of Space and Damage.** The use of space may only be used for the parking of a vehicle³ that is owned/leased by the owner. Persons and pets are prohibited from remaining in vehicle overnight. No storage sheds or storage of personal property shall be allowed in the space. City is not liable for any damage done to the vehicle or personal property taken from it. All liability to the vehicle and personal property will be the responsibility of the Lessee.
 9. **Governing Law.** This agreement shall be governed under the laws of the State of Texas.

¹ A resident is a person who resides in Ransom Canyon and who has an active water utilities account with the City. When a resident moves out of Ransom Canyon or does not renew their lease, the parking space shall be vacated of all personal property, including but not limited to tarp coverings, canopies, and carports.

² If you prefer an uncovered space, the City will work to accommodate you.

³ A vehicle is a motor home (RV), camping trailer, boat, utility trailer, automobile, motorcycle, recreational vehicle (e.g., ATV), golf cart, bicycle, watercraft, or other vehicle with wheels that is intended for conveyance or recreation. Wheeled motorized vehicles must be rated for use on public roads and shall have current registration stickers and current insurance coverage. Air transport vehicles and drones are prohibited.

10. **Electric Utilities.** No new electric hookups allowed.

11. **Penalties.** Lessee shall be notified of a violation of this agreement by certified letter. If violation is not corrected within the specified number of days, lessee will be required to vacate the premises of all property and another resident may be assigned the space.

RELEASE AND WAIVER OF LIABILITY AND ASSUMPTION OF RISK

By signing this Agreement, in consideration of being permitted to utilize the lot for your convenience, you agree to all the terms set forth below.

YOU ARE AWARE AND UNDERSTAND THAT THE CITY MAKES NO GUARANTEES REGARDING THE SAFETY OR SECURITY OF VEHICLES LEFT IN THE LOT. LEAVING YOUR VEHICLE(S) UNATTENDED IN YOUR RENTAL SPACE COULD RESULT IN THEFT OR DAMAGE TO YOUR VEHICLE(S). YOU ACKNOWLEDGE THAT ANY DAMAGE YOUR VEHICLE(S) SUSTAIN(S) MAY RESULT FROM OR BE COMPOUNDED BY THE ACTIONS, OMISSIONS, OR NEGLIGENCE OF THE CITY. NOTWITHSTANDING THE RISK, YOU ACKNOWLEDGE THAT YOU HAVE AN EXPRESS UNDERSTANDING OF THE RISKS INVOLVED AND HEREBY AGREE TO ACCEPT AND ASSUME ANY AND ALL RISK OF PROPERTY DAMAGE ARISING FROM UTILIZING THE LOT PURSUANT TO THIS AGREEMENT, WHETHER CAUSED BY THE ORDINARY NEGLIGENCE OF THE CITY OR OTHERWISE.

YOU HEREBY EXPRESSLY WAIVE AND RELEASE ANY AND ALL CLAIMS AGAINST THE CITY AND ITS AGENTS AND REPRESENTATIVES ON ACCOUNT OF PROPERTY DAMAGE ARISING OUT OF THIS AGREEMENT. THIS WAIVER AND RELEASE DOES NOT EXTEND TO GROSS NEGLIGENCE, WILLFUL MISCONDUCT, OR ANY OTHER LIABILITIES THAT TEXAS LAW DOES NOT PERMIT TO BE RELEASED BY AGREEMENT.

INDEMNIFICATION

LESSEE HEREBY AGREES TO INDEMNIFY, HOLD HARMLESS, AND DEFEND THE CITY, ITS OFFICERS, EMPLOYEES, AND AGENTS, FROM AND AGAINST LIABILITY FOR ANY AND ALL CLAIMS, DEMANDS, SUITS, ACTIONS, RECOVERIES, JUDGMENTS, LOSSES OR COSTS, INCLUDING COURT COSTS, ATTORNEYS' FEES, MEDIATION FEES, ARISING FROM THE ACTS AND OMISSIONS, OR NEGLIGENCE OF LESSEE IN CONNECTION WITH THIS CONTRACT THAT RESULT IN THE LOSS, DAMAGE OR LOSS OF PROPERTY TO THIRD PARTIES OR PERSONS WHO SUPPLY WORK, SERVICE, MATERIALS OR SUPPLIES TO THE CITY IN CONNECTION WITH THE PERFORMANCE OF THIS AGREEMENT. LESSEE MUST AT ALL TIMES EXERCISE REASONABLE PRECAUTIONS AND BE SOLELY RESPONSIBLE FOR THE SAFETY OF THIRD PERSONS AS WELL AS THEIR PROPERTY. THE CITY IS NOT LIABLE OR RESPONSIBLE FOR THE NEGLIGENCE OR INTENTIONAL ACTS OR OMISSIONS OF LESSEE, ITS OFFICERS, AGENTS, EMPLOYEES, SUB-CONTRACTORS, LICENSEES, INVITEES, AND OTHER PERSONS. THIS PARAGRAPH SHALL SURVIVE THE EXPIRATION OR TERMINATION OF THIS AGREEMENT. IT IS EXPRESSLY UNDERSTOOD AND AGREED BETWEEN THE PARTIES THAT THE CITY IS NOT OBLIGATED OR LIABLE UNDER THIS AGREEMENT TO ANY PARTY.

FURTHER, THE CITY MAKES NO REPRESENTATIONS OR WARRANTIES WHATSOEVER, EXPRESSED, STATUTORY, OR IMPLIED, INCLUDING, BUT WITHOUT LIMITATION, AS TO THE QUALITY, PHYSICAL, AND ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITION OF THE PROPERTY AND/OR MATERIALS CONTAINED OR LOCATED ON OR UNDER THE PROPERTY, OR ANY IMPROVEMENTS LOCATED THEREON.

Your signature below indicated acceptance of all information contained herein.

Print Name

Signature

Date

Address

Telephone

Email

AGENDA ITEM 7:
Budget Amendment
Ordinance

PERTAINING TO: AMENDMENT TO THE BUDGET

AN ORDINANCE AMENDING ORDINANCE NUMBER 20-00200, PROVIDING FOR AN AMENDMENT TO THE 2020-2021 BUDGET TO ESTABLISH CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PROJECT LINE ITEM 520-5073 ENTITLED "SEWER PLANT REHABILITATION" FOR SEWER IMPROVEMENTS AND AMENDING CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT LINE ITEM 520-5030 ENTITLED "WATER TANK REPAIR CIP" AND REVENUE LINE ITEM 482 ENTITLED "TEXAS WATER DEVELOPMENT BOARD" FOR SEWER AND WATER IMPROVEMENTS TO BE MADE WITH PROCEEDS THROUGH THE TEXAS WATER DEVELOPMENT BOARD;

WHEREAS, Section 102.010 of the Local Government Code of the State of Texas authorizes the City Council to make changes in the budget for municipal purposes; and

WHEREAS, the City Council of the Town of Ransom Canyon deems it advisable to change the FY 2020-2021 Budget for municipal purposes and reallocate funds as follows: NOW, THEREFORE,

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

SECTION 1. THAT the City Council of the Town of Ransom Canyon hereby approves changes to the Town of Ransom Canyon Budget FY 2020-2021 (Budget Amendment #1) for municipal purposes, as follows:

- I. Establish Capital Improvement Project Line Item 520-5073 entitled "Sewer Plant Rehabilitation" for the sewer plant by appropriating funding in the amount of one million dollars (\$1,000,000). Funding will be provided from the Revenue Account Line Item 482 entitled "Texas Water Development Board, (TWDB)" from proceeds provided through the TWDB, a state agency.
- II. Amend Capital Improvement Project Line Item 520-5030 entitled "Water Tank Repair CIP" for water tank repairs by increasing the appropriation and funding by five hundred thirty-five thousand dollars (\$535,000), from one hundred seventy-five thousand dollars (\$175,000) to seven hundred ten thousand dollars (\$710,000). Funding will be provided from the Revenue Account Line Item 482 entitled "Texas Water Development Board, (TWDB)" from proceeds provided through the TWDB, a state agency.

SECTION 2. THAT a copy of the changes made to the Town of Ransom Canyon Budget pursuant to this Ordinance shall be filed with the City Secretary and the County Clerk of Lubbock County as required by law.

SECTION 3. THAT should any section, paragraph, sentence, clause, phrase or word of this Ordinance be declared unconstitutional or invalid for any reason, the remainder of this Ordinance shall not be affected thereby.

PASSED ON SECOND READING THIS _____ DAY OF JANUARY 2021.

TOWN OF RANSOM CANYON

JANA TREW, MAYOR

ATTEST:

ELENA QUINTANILLA, CITY SECRETARY

AGENDA ITEM 8:

Job Descriptions

JOB SUMMARY

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

JOB DUTIES

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

Knowledge of:

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

Ability to:

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

Physical Requirements:

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

Education and Experience:

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

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

the 1990s, the number of people in the world who are under 15 years of age is expected to increase by 1.5 billion.

As the world's population grows, the demand for food and other resources will increase. The world's population is expected to reach 9 billion by the year 2050. This means that there will be 9 billion people competing for the same resources that we have today. This is a huge challenge for the world's leaders and citizens.

One of the most important ways to meet this challenge is by increasing the world's food production. This can be done by using more efficient farming techniques, such as precision agriculture, and by increasing the number of people working in the agricultural sector. This will help to ensure that there is enough food to feed the growing world population.

Another important way to meet this challenge is by reducing the world's carbon footprint. This can be done by using renewable energy sources, such as wind and solar power, and by reducing the amount of energy that is wasted. This will help to ensure that the world's resources are used in a sustainable way.

Finally, it is important to ensure that the world's resources are distributed fairly. This can be done by providing access to education and healthcare for all people, and by ensuring that everyone has the opportunity to work and earn a living. This will help to ensure that the world's resources are used in a way that is fair and equitable.

There are many challenges facing the world's leaders and citizens in the 21st century. However, by working together, we can meet these challenges and ensure a bright future for all people. This is the only way to ensure that the world's resources are used in a sustainable way, and that everyone has the opportunity to live a good life.

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JOB SUMMARY

Under the direction of the Police Chief, this position is responsible for the enforcement of federal, state, and local laws, the protection of life and property and preserving the peace. This position assists the Police Chief in oversight of officer and civilian activities and the overall planning and administration of crime prevention and law enforcement activities. This position acts for the Chief in his or her absence, or as directed.

JOB DUTIES

- Consults with and assists Police Chief with policies and procedures, implements plans, and delegates and monitors work assignments, if needed;
- Uses and maintains firearms and other weapons;
- Implements and researches advances in public safety processes and procedures, and oversees the department in the Police Chief's absence;
- Patrols an assigned zone on foot and by vehicle to detect and deter criminal activity and traffic violations;
- Enforces traffic and parking laws;
- Receives information on activity in an area and assists in plans to address problems;
- Responds to calls, including but not limited to domestic disputes, assaults, homicides, burglaries, traffic accidents, lost or missing persons searches, public service disputes, stranded motorists, and others;
- Conducts preliminary investigations into traffic accidents and other incidents, including but not limited to interviewing victims, complainants, and witnesses, gathering information and evidence, and securing crime scenes;
- Processes crime scenes to recognize, collect, and preserve evidence;
- Apprehends, arrests, and processes offenders, including fugitives;
- Assists motorists;
- Performs bailiff duties and testifies in Municipal Court as needed;
- Provides first-aid or CPR to victims as necessary;
- Completes all required reports and forms, including accident and incident reports;
- Inspects and maintains assigned patrol car, uniform, and equipment;
- Serves criminal and court-related paper work;
- Participates in mandatory and elective training;
- Serves as a field-training officer for the department;
- Works on-call after hours to respond to emergency situations;
- Performs other duties as assigned.

KNOWLEDGE AND ABILITIES

Knowledge of:

- Departmental policies, rules, instructions, laws, and regulations with ability to interpret and act on such.
- Texas Penal Code, Texas Code of Criminal Procedure, Texas Transportation Code, and Texas Family Code.
- Criminal law with particular emphasis on the apprehension, arrest, and prosecution of law violators.
- Principles, practices, and programs related to the administration of a City police department.
- Applicable legal guidelines and standards affecting City police departments.
- Judicial system and court procedures.
- Proper and effective methods of deploying police in accordance with actual and anticipated emergencies.
- Criminal law with particular emphasis on the apprehension, arrest, and prosecution of law violators.
- Operating police vehicles, firearms, communications, and emergency equipment.

Ability to:

- Learn and become familiar with federal and state laws, criminal and traffic codes, juvenile law, search and seizure laws, and Town of Ransom Canyon ordinances.
- Become familiar with Town of Ransom Canyon Police Department rules and regulations, safety policies and procedures.
- Develop knowledge of traffic accident investigation techniques and procedures.
- Communicate effectively both verbally and in writing.
- Establish and maintain effective working relationships with contracted employees.
- Drive a vehicle.
- Use and care of firearms.
- Make keen observations and remember names, faces, and details of incidents.
- Instruct and advise subordinates on all phases of law enforcement and police procedures.

Physical Requirements:

- Occasionally stand, walk, run, and kneel during the shift.
- Occasionally climb ladders, stairs, or inclined surfaces, in order to pursue suspects.
- Continuously lift and carry up to 25 pounds, frequently lift and carry up to 50 pounds, and occasionally lift and carry up to 100 pounds in order to restrain suspects, and carry property, equipment, or injured people.
- Occasionally push and pull objects.
- Frequently flex upper trunk forward at the waist and partially flex at the knees.
- Place arms above, at, and below shoulder height.
- Coordinate eye, hand, and foot movement in order to perform duties.

- Maintain normal eye-hand coordination and shall possess the manual dexterity to operate small tools or equipment.

Education and Experience:

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

- A Bachelor's degree, in a related field, is preferred but not required.
- Texas Peace Officer's License.
- At least five years of experience in law enforcement or commensurate in law enforcement education
- Must have a valid Texas Driver's License.

STAFF REPORTS

January 8, 2020

Elena Quintanilla, City Administrator
Town of Ransom Canyon
24 Lee Kitchens Drive
Ransom Canyon, TX 79366

Dear Elena,

I submit this letter to you with a tinge of melancholy, because this is my official notice of retirement from employment with the Town of Ransom Canyon, effective January 31, 2021.

I'm grateful for the past sixteen years which have afforded me the opportunity to make many friends, to gain much knowledge across a broad spectrum of municipal issues, and to be a willing public servant to our residents.

My deepest gratitude extends to my skilled, dedicated, caring co-workers and City Council members who take their work seriously and labor tirelessly to meet the needs our citizens. Thank you for your kindness to me.

I look forward to seeing you around the Canyon!

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Mary Brown". The signature is fluid and cursive, with the first name "Mary" and last name "Brown" clearly distinguishable.

Mary Brown
28 N. Rim Road
806-470-0182

cc: Mayor Jana Trew, Mayor Pro Tem Brandt Underwood, Alderman Dr. Terry Waldren,
Alderman Dr. Mike Greer, Alderman Ingram Rich, Alderman Ron McWilliams

CITY OF RANSOM CANYON
24 LEE KITCHENS DRIVE
RANSOM CANYON, TEXAS 79366

12/21/2020

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED] PARKLANE DRIVE
RANSOM CANYON TX 79366

*** TERMINATION NOTICE ***

AMOUNT DUE: \$108.36 SERVICE AT: [REDACTED] PARKLANE DRIVE
DISCONNECT DATE: 12/30/2020 ACCOUNT #: 03-1278-00

Our records indicate an unpaid balance on your utility account. If there is a question regarding the amount due, please contact our CUSTOMER SERVICE DEPARTMENT AT 829-2470. It is not our desire to interrupt service, but unpaid water bills are subject to additional fees and disconnection. Reconnect fee is \$50. Please contact our office before the date indicated.

**THIS IS THE ONLY NOTICE YOU WILL RECEIVE. PAY
BY DATE INDICATED TO AVOID DISCONNECTION.**

WE NOW ACCEPT VISA AND MASTERCARD.