CITY COUNCIL MEETING WILL BEGIN AT 6:30 PM

NOTICE OF REGULAR MEETING
TOWN OF RANSOM CANYON
CITY COUNCIL AGENDA
TUESDAY, JANUARY 11, 2022

Jana Trew, Mayor

Val Meixner, Alderwoman
Ron McWilliams, Alderman
Terry Waldren, Alderman

Brandt Underwood, Mayor Pro Tem
Ingram Rich, 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 11, 2022 will be held at City Hall located at 24 Lee Kitchens Drive in Ransom Canyon, Texas. The City Council agenda and packet are posted online at https://www.ci.ransom-canyon.tx.us.

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

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. DISCUSSION ITEM: CONSIDER DISCUSSION regarding purchase of sewer coverage from the Texas Municipal League Intergovernmental Risk Pool for sewer-related resident claims due to city sewer line issues.

4. DISCUSSION ITEM: CONSIDER DISCUSSION regarding utilizing the Building Review Committee's advisory to assist with variances in the future.

5. ACTION ITEM: APPROVE MINUTES OF:
    a. Regular Meeting on December 14, 2021

6. ACTION ITEM: APPROVE FINANCIALS
    a. Financial Reports
    b. December 2021 Claims & Demands
    c. Financial Investment Report

7. ACTION ITEM: CONSIDER APPROVAL OF an additional federal holiday in observation of Juneteenth National Independence Day as a floating holiday for the city employees.

A. BUILDING REVIEW COMMITTEE REPORT: The Building Review Committee did not meet in the month of December.

B. DEPARTMENT REPORTS:

a. Administration: Elena Quintanilla
   - City Administrator Schedule of Events
   - Update on American Rescue Plan Act Funds Application to Lubbock County
   - Update on the Ransom Ranch Subdivision
   - Director of Public Works Job Announcement/Operations Changes
   - Update Regarding City Election on May 7, 2022
   - Reception for Harold Needham
   - Strategic Plan

b. Court: Elena Quintanilla
   - Report on Pending Municipal Court Cases
   - Report on New Municipal Court Cases

c. Operations: Cory Needham
   - Christmas Decorations
   - Streets During Winter Weather

d. Police: James Hill
   - Report of Citations and Warnings
   - Hazard Mitigation
   - Holiday Traffic and Patrol
   - COVID Update

e. Fire: Rand McPherson
   - EMS Calls
   - Fire Calls

f. Library: Angie Fikes
   - Christmas Craft Centers
   - Christmas Clean Up
   - Cleaning of the Shed

8. 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 Administrator's office at 806-829-2470 at least two (2) working days prior to the date of the meeting. The building has handicap parking areas and is wheelchair accessible at the front entrance to the building.

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

CERTIFICATION

DATED THIS THE 7th DAY OF January, 2022

I, the undersigned authority, do hereby certify that the above Notice of Meeting of the governing body of Ransom Canyon, Texas is a true and correct copy of said notice that has been posted in the display case at the City Hall of Ransom Canyon, Texas, a place convenient and readily accessible to the general public at all times, and said notice was posted on or before January 7, 2022 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 _____, 2022.

_____

Elena Quintanilla, City Secretary

DISCUSSION ITEM #3:

TML Risk Pool Insurance

INTEGRITY • PUBLIC SERVICE • FISCAL RESPONSIBILITY • OPERATIONAL EXCELLENCE

PARTNERSHIP

TML
RISK POOL

Bid / Proposal Summary

Date: 12/16/2021

Member Name: Ransom Canyon
Member ID: 0505

Proposed Effective Date	Proposed Anniversary Date
12/15/2021	12/15/2022

Types of Coverage	Limit		Deductible	Annual Contribution
Supplemental Sewage Backup	$25,000 $50,000	Each Structure Each occurrence	$250	$497

TOTAL ANNUAL:	$497.00
2% Annual Payment Discount[12]:	$9.94
Total Annual Contribution:	$487.06
Quarterly Payment:	$124.25

12. Annual Payment Discount applies if full annual contribution is paid within 30 days of the effective date, or receipt of your first bill, whichever is later. (The Annual Payment Discount does not apply to public officials' bonds or windstorm coverage for Tier 1 members.)

Liability Schedule

Member Name:	Ransom Canyon
Member ID:	0505
Contract Type:	Liability
Coverage Period:	12/15/2021 to 12/15/2022
Population:	1,200

Supplemental Sewage Backup

Class Code	Classification Description	Reported Exposure
23000	Sewage Collection Customers Rating Basis: Total number	509

Notes Applicable to Fireworks and Special Events:
Sponsored Only: The actual operation or display is performed by independent contractors.
Primary Coverage: The actual operation or display is performed by your own employees or volunteers.

Texas Municipal League Intergovernmental Risk Pool
1821 Rutherford Lane, First Floor, Austin, Texas 78754
(512) 491-2300 | (800) 537-6655

PROPOSAL ACCEPTANCE FORM
Supplement Sewage Backup Coverage

Directions: This form and the Interlocal Agreement must be completed, signed and returned. If time is of the essence, you may wish to use an express mail service or a facsimile copier. In the event you submit these documents by facsimile, the originals must still be sent by regular mail. **Please indicate with [X] the coverages that you are accepting.**

RETURN TO:
Texas Municipal League Intergovernmental Risk Pool
Underwriting Department
PO Box 149194
Austin, Texas 78714-9194
Phone: (512) 491-2300 or (800) 537-6655
FAX: (512) 491-2404

Coverage	Limit	Deductible	Contribution	Effective Date	Anniversary Date
Sewage Backup	$25,000	☐ $ 250 ☐ $ 500 ☐ $ 1,000 ☐ $ 5,000	$ _____	_____	_____

* Anniversary date will coincide with the anniversary date for General Liability coverage.

I, the undersigned, as an authorized representative of:

_____
(Name of Political Subdivision)

do hereby accept on behalf of the above named political subdivision the portions of the proposal as indicated above.

Signature of Authorized Official: _____
Title: _____
Date: _____

OFFICE USE ONLY
Contribution: $ _____ Member ID : 0505
Verification: _____
( ) New ( ) Re-awarding ( ) Adding Coverage

Supplemental Sewage Backup Limit & Deductible Options

Member Name:	Ransom Canyon
Member ID:	0505
Contract Type:	Liability
Coverage Period:	12/15/2021 to 12/15/2022

Limit Each Structure	Deductible Each Occurrence				
	250	500	1,000	5,000	
25,000	$497	$435	$382	$306	
50,000	$620	$544	$477	$382	

Texas Municipal League Intergovernmental Risk Pool
1821 Rutherford Lane, First Floor, Austin, Texas 78754
(512) 491-2300 | (800) 537-6655

TMLIRP Members with Supplemental Sewage Backup Coverage

Member Name
Albany
Alvarado
Anahuac
Arcola
Aspermont
Avinger
Bangs
Bay City
Bayside Town of
Bedford
Benbrook Water Authority
Big Spring
Boerne
Borger
Bowie
Brazoria County MUD #25
Brownwood
Bullard
Burkburnett
Burnet
Canadian
Canyon
Carthage
Celina
Chico
Cinco MUD #1
Cinco MUD #3
Cinco MUD #7
Cinco MUD #8
Cinco MUD #9
Clarendon
Clarksville City
Clear Lake City Water Authority
Cleburne
Clifton
Clover Creek MUD
Colleyville
Commerce
Converse

TMLIRP Members with Supplemental Sewage Backup Coverage

Member Name
Coppell
Corrigan
Cottonwood Creek MUD #1
Crockett County WCID #1
Cypress Forest PUD
Cypress Hill MUD #1
Danbury
Deer Park
Denison
Duncanville
Emerald Bay MUD
Emory
Ennis
Euless
Fate
Fayette County WCID
Fern Bluff MUD
Florence
Forest Hill
Fort Bend County FWSD #2
Fort Bend County MUD #165
Fort Bend County MUD #25
Fort Bend County MUD #5
Fort Bend County MUD #50
Fort Bend County MUD #81
Garrison
Gatesville
Graham
Granbury
Greenville
Groves
Hardin County WCID #1
Harker Heights
Harris County MUD #106
Harris County MUD #130
Harris County MUD #153
Harris County MUD #154
Harris County MUD #163
Harris County MUD #189

TMLIRP Members with Supplemental Sewage Backup Coverage

Member Name
Harris County MUD #217
Harris County MUD #222
Harris County MUD #367
Harris County MUD #372
Harris County MUD #396
Harris County MUD #397
Harris County MUD #399
Harris County MUD #44
Harris County MUD #449
Harris County MUD #46
Harris County Municipal Utility District #316
Harris County WCID #132
Harris County WCID #156
Harris County WCID #91
Hays County MUD #5
Heatherloch MUD
Hemphill
Higgins
Highland Village
Holland
Horseshoe Bay
Hudson
Huntsville
Idalou
Inverness Forest Improvement District
Jacksonville
Jarrell
Jasper
Jefferson
Jewett
Johnson County SUD
Keene
Kingsland MUD
La Salle WCID #1A
Lakeway MUD
Lakewood Village
Lazy River Improvement District
Lewisville
Liberty Hill

TMLIRP Members with Supplemental Sewage Backup Coverage

Member Name
Lindale
Lindsay
Lipan
Lone Oak
Lorena
Los Fresnos
Lower Valley Water District
Luce Bayou PUD
Marshall
Mason
Mauriceville MUD
McGregor
Mercedes
Midland
Mineral Wells
Montgomery County MUD #126
Montgomery County MUD #89
Mount Enterprise
Nacogdoches
Nassau Bay
Navasota
Newport MUD
Northeast Travis County UD
Northwest Harris County MUD #22
Northwest Harris County MUD #30
Odem
Orange Grove
Palestine
Paseo del Este MUD #1
Paseo del Este MUD #10
Paseo del Este MUD #11
Paseo del Este MUD #2
Paseo del Este MUD #3
Paseo del Este MUD #5
Paseo del Este MUD #6
Paseo del Este MUD #7
Paseo del Este MUD #8
Pearland
Perryton

TMLIRP Members with Supplemental Sewage Backup Coverage

Member Name
Point
Point Aquarius MUD
Ponderosa Forest Utility District
Pottsboro
Roanoke
Robinson
Rollingwood
Round Rock
Rusk
Sagemeadow Utility District
Sanger
Schulenburg
Seabrook
Sealy
Seguin
Seminole
Shady Hollow MUD
Shamrock
Shenandoah
Siesta Shores WCID
Sinton
Smyer
Snyder
Sonterra MUD
Southern Montgomery County MUD
Springhollow MUD
Sugar Land
Sulphur Springs
Surfside Beach
Taylor
Terranova West MUD
Travis County MUD #11
Travis County MUD #14
Travis County MUD #2
Travis County WCID #17
Trinidad
Trinity
Wallis
Waxahachie

TMLIRP Members with Supplemental Sewage Backup Coverage

Member Name
Weatherford
West Lake Hills
West Travis County Public Utility Agency
Westlake
Weston MUD
Westover Hills
Westwood Shores MUD
Wharton
White Oak
Wilbarger Creek MUD #1
Williamson County MUD #22
Williamson County MUD #30
Williamson County WSIDD #3
Williamson/Travis County MUD #1
Willis
Willow Creek Farms MUD
Wolfe City
Woodway
Yantis

AGENDA ITEM #5

APPROVAL OF MINUTES

Regular Meeting on December 14, 2021

Ransom Canyon City Council Meeting Minutes
Regular Meeting, December 14, 2021
Ransom Canyon City Hall, 24 Lee Kitchens Drive

1. Call to Order/Pledges/Prayer

   The regular meeting was called to order at 6:30 p.m. by Mayor Jana Trew. The City Council met in person at City Hall, 24 Lee Kitchens Drive, Ransom Canyon, Texas 79366. The following City Council members physically attended the meeting: Mayor Jana Trew, Councilmembers Dr. Terry Waldren, Ron McWilliams, and Val Meixner. Mayor Pro Tem Brandt Underwood and Councilmember Ingram Rich were absent. Staff members attending the meeting included City Administrator, Elena Quintanilla; Deputy City Secretary, Leslie Randolph; Chief of Police, James Hill; Assistant Operations Manager, Cory Needham; and Fire Chief, Rand McPherson. See the attached sign-in sheet for guests in attendance. The prayer was said by Mayor Jana Trew, followed by the pledges to the United States and State of Texas.

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

   The POA sponsored a "Light of the Canyon" Contest and a Christmas Parade. A Chili Cookoff will take place on January 22, 2022 in Ransom Canyon.

3. Discussion Regarding Sewer Insurance Coverage

   The City Council held a discussion regarding the purchase of sewer coverage from the TML Risk Pool for sewer-related resident claims due to city sewer line issues. Elena Quintanilla will provide additional information to the City Council for future consideration.

4. Approval of Minutes

   The minutes of the regular meeting on October 12, 2021 and November 9, 2021 were approved on a motion made by Councilmember Ron McWilliams, seconded by Councilmember Val Meixner; motion carried unanimously.

5. Financials

   The financial reports and the October and November 2021 claims and demands were approved on a motion made by Councilmember Dr. Terry Waldren, seconded by Councilmember Val Meixner; motion carried unanimously.

6. 2020-2021 Audit Report

The City Council approved the 2020-2021 Audit Report presented by Terry & King, CPA's, PC. Auditor on a motion made by Councilmember Ron McWilliams, seconded by Councilmember Val Meixner; motion carried unanimously.

7. Appointment of Rochelle Pointer as Municipal Court Clerk

City Council approved the appointment of Rochelle Pointer, Executive Assistant, as the Municipal Court Clerk of the Town of Ransom Canyon on a motion made by Councilmember Dr. Terry Waldren, seconded by Councilmember Ron McWilliams; motion carried unanimously.

8. Bid for Ground Storage Tank

The City Council approved a bid from Champion Tank Services, LLC. in the amount of $285,700.00 for the Texas Water Development Board (TWDB) water system improvements regarding the elevated and west ground storage tank rehabilitation, contingent upon the review and approval of the TWDB on a motion made by Councilmember Dr. Terry Waldren, seconded by Councilmember Val Meixner; motion carried unanimously.

9. Bid Proposal For Financing New Toyne Fire Pumper

The City Council approved a bid proposal from Government Capital Corporation for the financing of the new Toyne Fire Pumper Truck for the Volunteer Fire Department with lease/purchase payments of $33,443.01 annually with a 2.65 percent interest rate for ten years on a motion made by Councilmember Ron McWilliams; seconded by Councilmember Val Meixner, motion carried unanimously.

10. Ordinance 121421 to amend Section 12.03.002

The City Council approved Ordinance 121421 to amend Section 12.03.002 "Trailers, recreational vehicles, and large vehicles," to clarify an ordinance on the parking of trailers in front of a residence on a motion made by Councilmember Ron McWilliams, seconded by Councilmember Val Meixner; motion carried unanimously.

11. Variance to a 35-foot setback to a 15-foot setback on Tract K

The City Council approved a variance to the 35-foot setback to a 15-foot setback on Tract K on Johnson Road on a motion made by Councilmember Ron McWilliams; seconded by Councilmember Val Meixner, motion carried two to one, with Councilmembers Ron McWilliams and Val Meixner voting aye and Councilmember Dr. Terry Waldren voting nay.

12. Personnel Policy Manual Update

The City Council approved an agreement for a personnel policy manual upgrade with Strategic Government Resources (SGR) and the Town of Ransom Canyon in the amount of $2000.00 on a motion made by Councilmember Val Meixner, seconded by Councilmember Dr. Terry Waldren; motion carried unanimously.

A. BUILDING REVIEW COMMITTEE REPORT: The Building Review Committee met on Monday, November 22, 2021 at 6:00 p.m. and approved a remodel of a single-family home at 3 Arapaho Road.

B. DEPARTMENT REPORTS:

a. Administration: Elena Quintanilla reported the following:
   - She discussed her schedule of events for the week.
   - She informed the City Council of the meeting with the Capital Improvement Advisory Committee (CIAC).
   - The Town of Ransom Canyon will pursue funds through Lubbock County for the American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA) for infrastructure.
   - The Developer for the Ransom Ranch Subdivision pulled the final plat approval off of the City Council agenda.
   - Rochelle Pointer created a web page for the Municipal Court.
   - Harold Needham will retire on December 31, 2021, and we will be interviewing for a new Director of Public Works. We will not hire an Assistant Director and will hire another Operations Operator.
   - She provided an update on the May 7, 2022 Election and three Alderman are up for election. The first day to file for the election is January 19, 2022.
   - Staff is planning a small reception for Harold Needham at City Hall in January.
   - The official closeout for the fiscal year end will take place on December 31, 2021.

b. The Municipal Court: Elena Quintanilla reported the following:
   - There are 38 total cases on the docket; however, all state statue citations will go to Judge Rowley's Court in Lubbock County.

c. Operations: Cory Needham reported the following:
   - Staff has already used the new Vac-Tron equipment.
   - Staff conducted some sewer repairs on Foothill Drive and installed some valves to prevent future problems for 8 Foothill Drive.
   - The construction for the elevated storage tank should begin in January 2022.

- The water losses for the Canyon have decreased substantially and are down to 8-9 percent which is the norm for the majority of cities.

d. The Department put up the Christmas decorations and used LED lighting.

e. Police: James Hill reported the following:
   - Police issued nine (9) citations and they issued fifty-seven (57) verbal traffic warnings.
   - Officer Josh Eakin attended Basic SWAT School, and the Chief and Lt. Jensen attended a Micro Gang Training.
   - The Holiday traffic was heavy.
   - There are two COVID cases in Ransom Canyon.

f. Fire: Rand McPherson reported the following:
   - There were six (6) EMS calls and five (5) fire calls this month.
   - The EMT Basic Class will be completed on December 15, 2021, and all rotations will be completed. Students will then prepare for their exam.
   - The Christmas Parade was a success, and the POA raised $3000.00 in the U Can Food Drive.

g. Library: Angie Fikes reported the following:
   - A web page is being created for the Library
   - Approximately $2700.00 was raised through the Christmas Fundraiser this year.
   - The Library will host a Christmas Party on December 18, 2021, and the children are making Christmas knomes this year.

13. Adjournment

The City Council adjourned the meeting at 8:01 p.m. on a motion made by Councilmember Dr. Terry Waldren; seconded by Councilmember Val Meixner; motion carried unanimously.

APPROVED:

_____

Jana Trew, Mayor

ATTEST:

_____

Elena Quintanilla, City Secretary

MEETING SIGN-IN SHEET

Project:	REGULAR MEETING CITY COUNCIL	**Meeting Date:**	12/14/2021
Facilitator:	Town of Ransom Canyon	**Place/Room:**	Ransom Canyon City Hall

Name	Name	Name
S. Ralph Freeman		
Tim Baker		

AGENDA ITEM #6:

APPROVAL OF FINANCIAL REPORTS

Claims and Demands for December, 2021 and Financial Investment Reports

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, 2021.

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

REVENUE & EXPENSE REPORT (UNAUDITED)

AS OF: DECEMBER 31ST, 2021

1 -GENERAL FUND

INANCIAL SUMMARY

	CURRENT BUDGET	CURRENT PERIOD	YEAR TO DATE ACTUAL	BUDGET BALANCE	% OF BUDGET
EVENUE SUMMARY					
UTILITY REVENUE	921,200.00	77,002.19	266,624.16	654,575.84	28.94
BUILDING PERMIT REVENUE	13,200.00	1,008.00	2,658.00	10,542.00	20.14
FRANCHISE REVENUE	32,300.00	0.00	8,168.79	24,131.21	25.29
AD VALOREM TAX REVENUE	953,215.00	0.00	16,241.43	936,973.57	1.70
INTEREST REVENUE	5,000.00	0.00	531.77	4,468.23	10.64
LIBRARY REVENUE	6,500.00	785.00	2,685.00	3,815.00	41.31
COURT REVENUE	1,500.00	1,086.00	2,880.00	(1,380.00)	192.00
OTHER REVENUE	2,872,500.00	(35.00)	68,763.11	2,803,736.89	2.39
BUDGETED SURPLUS	540,282.00	56,216.56	57,385.48	482,896.52	10.62
OTAL REVENUES	5,345,697.00	136,062.75	425,937.74	4,919,759.26	7.97
	==========	==========	==========	==========	=======
XPENDITURE SUMMARY					
CITY COURT	9,200.00	19.95	674.08	8,525.92	7.33
ADMINISTRATION	445,601.00	49,377.27	117,762.10	327,838.90	26.43
OPERATIONS	415,612.00	38,714.19	96,267.76	319,344.24	23.16
FIRE DEPARTMENT	63,029.00	1,819.21	11,216.03	51,812.97	17.80
LIBRARY	35,518.00	3,612.04	7,869.24	27,648.76	22.16
POLICE DEPARTMENT	354,269.00	32,293.89	110,559.11	243,709.89	31.21
SEWER DEPARTMENT	165,073.00	16,136.38	40,105.76	124,967.24	24.30
ROADS AND GROUNDS DEPT	114,073.00	9,817.24	25,407.62	88,665.38	22.27
WATER DEPARTMENT	459,100.00	36,388.82	98,784.11	360,315.89	21.52
PAYROLL DEPARTMENT	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
EMERGENCY OPS CENTER	27,875.00	236.77	391.75	27,483.25	1.41
CAPITAL EXPENDITURES	3,024,700.00	66,962.81	218,336.59	2,806,363.41	7.22
BONDS	231,647.00	600.00	600.00	231,047.00	0.26
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	5,345,697.00	255,978.57	727,974.15	4,617,722.85	13.62
	==========	==========	==========	==========	=======
REVENUES OVER/(UNDER) EXPENDITURES	0.00	(119,915.82)	(302,036.41)	302,036.41	0.00

REVENUE & EXPENSE REPORT (UNAUDITED)

AS OF: DECEMBER 31ST, 2021

1 -GENERAL FUND

EVENUES

	CURRENT BUDGET	CURRENT PERIOD	YEAR TO DATE ACTUAL	BUDGET BALANCE	% OF BUDGET
TILITY REVENUE					
01 WATER REVENUE	610,000.00	42,387.69	161,864.65	448,135.35	26.54
02 SEWER REVENUE	155,000.00	21,841.16	65,375.80	89,624.20	42.18
03 GARBAGE REVENUE	148,000.00	12,748.34	38,209.18	109,790.82	25.82
04 PENALTY REVENUE	4,000.00	0.00	1,149.53	2,850.47	28.74
05 MOSQUITO SPRAY GROUND	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
06 MOSQUITO SPRAY AIR	3,000.00	0.00	0.00	3,000.00	0.00
07 GAS LIGHTS REVENUE	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
08 TURN ON REVENUE	1,200.00	25.00	25.00	1,175.00	2.08
09 RV REVENUE MONTHLY PAYEES	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
TOTAL UTILITY REVENUE	921,200.00	77,002.19	266,624.16	654,575.84	28.94
UILDING PERMIT REVENUE					
10 BUILDING PERMIT REVENUE	10,000.00	1,008.00	2,658.00	7,342.00	26.58
11 TAP CONNECTION REVENUE	3,200.00	0.00	0.00	3,200.00	0.00
TOTAL BUILDING PERMIT REVENUE	13,200.00	1,008.00	2,658.00	10,542.00	20.14
RANCHISE REVENUE					
20 ATMOS FRANCHISE REVENUE	8,800.00	0.00	1,574.44	7,225.56	17.89
21 SPEC FRANCHISE REVENUE	16,000.00	0.00	6,298.78	9,701.22	39.37
22 SOUTH PLAINS TEL FRANCHISE REV	2,000.00	0.00	294.19	1,705.81	14.71
23 SBC FRANCHISE REVENUE	100.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	0.00
24 MISC FRANCHISE REVENUE	500.00	0.00	0.00	500.00	0.00
25 INTERNET REVENUE	4,900.00	0.00	1.38	4,898.62	0.03
TOTAL FRANCHISE REVENUE	32,300.00	0.00	8,168.79	24,131.21	25.29
AD VALOREM TAX REVENUE					
43 DELINQUENT TAX REVENUE	5,115.00	0.00	155.22	4,959.78	3.03
44 CURRENT TAX REVENUE	945,000.00	0.00	16,035.79	928,964.21	1.70
45 TAX P&I REVENUE	3,000.00	0.00	26.42	2,973.58	0.88
46 TAX CERTIFICATE REVENUE	100.00	0.00	24.00	76.00	24.00
47 MISC TAX REVENUE	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
48 TAX COLLECTION REVENUE	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
TOTAL AD VALOREM TAX REVENUE	953,215.00	0.00	16,241.43	936,973.57	1.70
INTEREST REVENUE					
455 INTEREST INCOME	5,000.00	0.00	531.77	4,468.23	10.64
456 I&S INTEREST EARNED	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
457 CONSTRUCTION INTEREST	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
TOTAL INTEREST REVENUE	5,000.00	0.00	531.77	4,468.23	10.64
LIBRARY REVENUE					
465 LIBRARY REVENUE	6,500.00	785.00	2,685.00	3,815.00	41.31
466 CH FOUNDATION GRANT	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
TOTAL LIBRARY REVENUE	6,500.00	785.00	2,685.00	3,815.00	41.31

REVENUE & EXPENSE REPORT (UNAUDITED)

AS OF: DECEMBER 31ST, 2021

1 -GENERAL FUND

EVENUES

	CURRENT BUDGET	CURRENT PERIOD	YEAR TO DATE ACTUAL	BUDGET BALANCE	% OF BUDGET
OURT REVENUE					
76 SEIZURE INCOME	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
77 COURT FEES	500.00	210.00	1,194.00	(694.00)	238.80
78 COURT FINES	1,000.00	876.00	1,686.00	(686.00)	168.60
79 COURT TRUST	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
TOTAL COURT REVENUE	1,500.00	1,086.00	2,880.00	(1,380.00)	192.00
THER REVENUE					
80 BUFFALO LAKE REVENUE	130,000.00	0.00	62,324.25	67,675.75	47.94
81 POA REVENUE	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
82 TEXAS WATER DEVELOPMENT BOARD	2,710,000.00	0.00	0.00	2,710,000.00	0.00
83 CITY SALES TAX REVENUE	14,000.00	0.00	3,528.12	10,471.88	25.20
84 COPS FAST GRANT	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
85 SCHOLARSHIP DONATION REVENUE	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
86 LEOSE TRAINING REVENUE	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
87 BOAT PERMIT REVENUE	1,500.00	0.00	0.00	1,500.00	0.00
88 RV STORAGE REVENUE ANNUAL PAY	10,000.00	(35.00)	85.00	9,915.00	0.85
89 MISC REVENUE	7,000.00	0.00	2,825.74	4,174.26	40.37
TOTAL OTHER REVENUE	2,872,500.00	(35.00)	68,763.11	2,803,736.89	2.39
UDGETED SURPLUS					
90 OPERATING GEN FUND TRANSF	357,482.00	0.00	0.00	357,482.00	0.00
91 NOTE PROCEEDS - CITIZENS BANK	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
92 INSURANCE RECOVERIES	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
93 LUBBOCK COUNTY FIRE GRANT	10,300.00	55,754.00	55,754.00	(45,454.00)	541.30
94 COVID GRANT FUNDS	170,000.00	0.00	0.00	170,000.00	0.00
95 CC PROCESSING FEES	2,500.00	462.56	1,631.48	868.52	65.26
96 JAG GRANT	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
97 BULLET PROOF VESTS GRANT	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
98 SECO GRANT	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
TOTAL BUDGETED SURPLUS	540,282.00	56,216.56	57,385.48	482,896.52	10.62
OTAL REVENUES	5,345,697.00	136,062.75	425,937.74	4,919,759.26	7.97
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REVENUE & EXPENSE REPORT (UNAUDITED)

AS OF: DECEMBER 31ST, 2021

11 -GENERAL FUND

:ITY COURT

:XPENDITURES

		CURRENT BUDGET	CURRENT PERIOD	YEAR TO DATE ACTUAL	BUDGET BALANCE	% OF BUDGET
504-4020	JUDGE CONTRACT	5,000.00	0.00	0.00	5,000.00	0.00
504-4030	COURT OPERATING EXPENSE	1,200.00	19.95	674.08	525.92	56.17
504-4040	COURT EDUCATION EXPENSE	3,000.00	0.00	0.00	3,000.00	0.00
TOTAL CITY COURT		9,200.00	19.95	674.08	8,525.92	7.33

REVENUE & EXPENSE REPORT (UNAUDITED)

AS OF: DECEMBER 31ST, 2021

01 -GENERAL FUND

ADMINISTRATION

EXPENDITURES

		CURRENT BUDGET	CURRENT PERIOD	YEAR TO DATE ACTUAL	BUDGET BALANCE	% OF BUDGET
505-5000	PAYROLL	258,334.00	23,743.95	68,769.90	189,564.10	26.62
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	12,600.00	12,600.00	2,400.00	84.00
505-5020	COMPUTER EXP	25,000.00	1,739.34	6,270.13	18,729.87	25.08
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	1,183.34	4,616.66	20.40
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	938.09	4.91	99.48
505-5071	WORKERS COMP INSURANCE	854.00	0.00	645.84	208.16	75.63
505-5075	E&O/REAL & PERSONAL, CRIME IN	5,494.00	0.00	5,494.00	0.00	100.00
505-5080	LEGAL EXPENSE	27,000.00	1,949.48	3,332.70	23,667.30	12.34
505-5081	LEGAL EXPENSE CODIFY CITY ORD	5,000.00	0.00	0.00	5,000.00	0.00
505-5090	LCAD EXPENSE	16,382.00	3,968.25	3,968.25	12,413.75	24.22
505-5100	MEETINGS-EDUCATION EXPENSE	10,000.00	589.25	2,501.78	7,498.22	25.02
505-5101	TML CONFERENCE CITY COUNCIL	8,000.00	0.00	2,666.24	5,333.76	33.33
505-5105	ASSOCIATION DUES EXPENSE	1,700.00	40.00	177.00	1,523.00	10.41
505-5110	ADMIN OFFICE SUPPLIES	8,500.00	620.96	1,256.26	7,243.74	14.78
505-5120	POSTAGE EXPENSE	5,200.00	785.06	1,313.43	3,886.57	25.26
505-5130	PUBLIC RELATIONS EXPENSE	7,000.00	0.00	25.28	6,974.72	0.36
505-5140	OFFICE UTILITY EXPENSE	10,500.00	1,851.97	2,593.69	7,906.31	24.70
505-5150	OFFICE TELEPHONE EXPENSE	12,000.00	740.64	1,704.69	10,295.31	14.21
505-5155	SECURITY SYSTEM	9,000.00	30.00	90.00	8,910.00	1.00
505-5160	SCHOLARSHIP GRANT	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
505-5170	MILEAGE REIMBURSEMENT	500.00	408.80	408.80	91.20	81.76
505-5175	CREDIT CARD FEE EXPENSE	8,000.00	0.00	1,203.54	6,796.46	15.04
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		445,601.00	49,377.27	117,762.10	327,838.90	26.43

REVENUE & EXPENSE REPORT (UNAUDITED)

AS OF: DECEMBER 31ST, 2021

)1 -GENERAL FUND

)PERATIONS

:XPENDITURES

		CURRENT BUDGET	CURRENT PERIOD	YEAR TO DATE ACTUAL	BUDGET BALANCE	% OF BUDGET
506-6000	PAYROLL	158,000.00	6,630.06	30,400.47	127,599.53	19.24
506-6010	DUES AND FEES EXPENSE	1,400.00	196.00	196.00	1,204.00	14.00
506-6015	OPERATIONS SCHOOL EXPENSE	12,500.00	0.00	1,436.52	11,063.48	11.49
506-6016	OPERATIONS CELL PHONE	6,000.00	443.20	664.80	5,335.20	11.08
506-6020	ENGINEERING EXPENSE	17,000.00	5,260.08	18,457.58	(1,457.58)	108.57
506-6030	BUILDING INSPECTION EXPENSE	6,000.00	975.00	1,275.00	4,725.00	21.25
506-6040	GARBAGE CONTRACT EXPENSE	120,000.00	19,922.36	19,922.36	100,077.64	16.60
506-6050	GAS AND OIL EXPENSE	13,000.00	1,996.52	4,124.38	8,875.62	31.73
506-6055	MILEAGE REIMBURSEMENT	3,000.00	257.04	431.76	2,568.24	14.39
506-6060	SHOP MATERIALS EXPENSE	2,000.00	5.57	28.38	1,971.62	1.42
506-6080	BUILDING REPAIR EXPENSE	10,000.00	1,704.30	5,661.41	4,338.59	56.61
506-6100	EQUIPMENT REPAIR EXPENSE	8,000.00	130.99	171.66	7,828.34	2.15
506-6110	SMALL TOOLS EXPENSE	500.00	0.00	0.00	500.00	0.00
506-6120	UNIFORMS EXPENSE	6,800.00	928.95	928.95	5,871.05	13.66
506-6150	JOHN DEERE EXPENSE	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
506-6160	EQUIPMENT PURCHASE EXPENSE	8,000.00	264.12	479.10	7,520.90	5.99
506-6170	MOSQUITO SPRAY GROUND	7,500.00	0.00	0.00	7,500.00	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	10,780.00	0.00	0.00	10,780.00	0.00
506-6210	AUTO & APD INSURANCE	4,284.00	0.00	4,241.39	42.61	99.01
506-6220	GENERAL /E&O LIABILITY INS	2,018.00	0.00	2,018.00	0.00	100.00
506-6230	REAL/PERSONAL/MOBILE PROP INS	5,830.00	0.00	5,830.00	0.00	100.00
506-6300	CAPITAL OUTLAY	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
TOTAL OPERATIONS		415,612.00	38,714.19	96,267.76	319,344.24	23.16

REVENUE & EXPENSE REPORT (UNAUDITED)

AS OF: DECEMBER 31ST, 2021

)1 -GENERAL FUND

'IRE DEPARTMENT

EXPENDITURES

		CURRENT BUDGET	CURRENT PERIOD	YEAR TO DATE ACTUAL	BUDGET BALANCE	% OF BUDGET
507-7020	COMPUTER EXPENSE	1,500.00	0.00	0.00	1,500.00	0.00
507-7030	DUES EXPENSE	575.00	0.00	0.00	575.00	0.00
507-7040	EDUCATION EXPENSE	3,500.00	0.00	0.00	3,500.00	0.00
507-7045	LUBBOCK COUNTY GRANT	10,300.00	0.00	0.00	10,300.00	0.00
507-7050	EQUIPMENT EXPENSE	3,000.00	0.00	1,460.00	1,540.00	48.67
507-7055	SUPPLIES	0.00	103.59	345.22	(345.22)	0.00
507-7060	AUTO & APD INSURANCE EXPENSE	2,862.00	0.00	2,806.85	55.15	98.07
507-7061	REAL & PERSONAL PROP INSURANC	3,161.00	0.00	3,265.44	(104.44)	103.30
507-7065	TANKER TRUCK PAYMENT	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
507-7070	WORKERS COMP INSURANCE	631.00	0.00	452.00	179.00	71.63
507-7080	MEDICAL EQUIPMENT EXPENSE	3,000.00	0.00	0.00	3,000.00	0.00
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	390.00	2,610.00	13.00
507-7140	BUILDING UTILITIES EXPENSE	7,000.00	1,270.74	1,848.00	5,152.00	26.40
507-7145	FIRE STATION BUILDING REPAIR	3,000.00	150.00	150.00	2,850.00	5.00
507-7150	TELEPHONE EXPENSE	2,000.00	101.82	305.46	1,694.54	15.27
507-7160	VEHICLE REPAIR EXPENSE	17,000.00	193.06	193.06	16,806.94	1.14
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		63,029.00	1,819.21	11,216.03	51,812.97	17.80

REVENUE & EXPENSE REPORT (UNAUDITED)

AS OF: DECEMBER 31ST, 2021

)1 -GENERAL FUND

.IBRARY

:XPENDITURES

		CURRENT BUDGET	CURRENT PERIOD	YEAR TO DATE ACTUAL	BUDGET BALANCE	% OF BUDGET
;08-8020	PAYROLL	22,280.00	1,962.84	5,568.00	16,712.00	24.99
;08-8030	LIBRARY PROGRAMS EXPENSE	9,500.00	1,148.17	1,309.40	8,190.60	13.78
;08-8035	CH FOUNDATION GRANT	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
;08-8140	UTILITIES EXPENSE	2,400.00	396.62	587.61	1,812.39	24.48
;08-8145	Building Repair	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
;08-8150	TELEPHONE EXPENSE	1,245.00	104.41	313.23	931.77	25.16
;08-8160	WORKERS COMP INSURANCE	93.00	0.00	91.00	2.00	97.85
TOTAL LIBRARY		35,518.00	3,612.04	7,869.24	27,648.76	22.16

REVENUE & EXPENSE REPORT (UNAUDITED)

AS OF: DECEMBER 31ST, 2021

11 -GENERAL FUND

POLICE DEPARTMENT

EXPENDITURES

		CURRENT BUDGET	CURRENT PERIOD	YEAR TO DATE ACTUAL	BUDGET BALANCE	% OF BUDGET
509-9000	PAYROLL	285,390.00	26,559.34	78,081.34	207,308.66	27.36
509-9010	AMMO EXPENSE	3,000.00	0.00	0.00	3,000.00	0.00
509-9015	ANIMAL CONTROL	150.00	0.00	0.00	150.00	0.00
509-9020	DUES EXPENSE	400.00	0.00	0.00	400.00	0.00
509-9030	EDUCATION EXPENSE	3,500.00	117.25	896.25	2,603.75	25.61
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	9,000.00	2,142.28	2,179.28	6,820.72	24.21
509-9055	MILEAGE REIMBURSEMENT	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
509-9060	AUTO & APD INSURANCE EXPENSE	1,895.00	0.00	1,858.99	36.01	98.10
509-9065	LAW ENFORCEMENT LIABILITY INS	2,744.00	0.00	3,743.60	(999.60)	136.43
509-9066	E&O/REAL & PERSONAL PROP INS	4,940.00	0.00	5,229.00	(289.00)	105.85
509-9067	WORKERS COMP INSURANCE	9,500.00	0.00	8,412.21	1,087.79	88.55
509-9070	CELL PHONE EXPENSE	4,750.00	504.72	757.08	3,992.92	15.94
509-9090	OFFICE SUPPLY EXPENSE	500.00	0.00	0.00	500.00	0.00
509-9110	SMALL EQUIPMENT EXPENSE	3,000.00	0.00	152.42	2,847.58	5.08
509-9130	RADIO REPAIR EXPENSE	3,000.00	0.00	0.00	3,000.00	0.00
509-9150	TELEPHONE EXPENSE	2,000.00	106.58	319.74	1,680.26	15.99
509-9160	VEHICLE REPAIR EXPENSE	6,000.00	0.00	2,653.38	3,346.62	44.22
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	1,893.96	4,936.20	563.80	89.75
509-9200	UNIFORM EXPENSE	1,750.00	13.96	171.82	1,578.18	9.82
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	750.00	0.00	0.00	750.00	0.00
509-9221	COMMUNITY EVENTS EXPENSE	2,500.00	955.80	1,167.80	1,332.20	46.71
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		354,269.00	32,293.89	110,559.11	243,709.89	31.21

REVENUE & EXPENSE REPORT (UNAUDITED)

AS OF: DECEMBER 31ST, 2021

1 -GENERAL FUND

EWER DEPARTMENT

XPENDITURES

		CURRENT BUDGET	CURRENT PERIOD	YEAR TO DATE ACTUAL	BUDGET BALANCE	% OF BUDGET
10-1000	CHEMICAL EXPENSE	6,000.00	700.99	984.65	5,015.35	16.41
10-1001	PAYROLL	87,000.00	8,043.11	24,429.40	62,570.60	28.08
10-1005	PERMIT INSPECTION EXPENSE	2,500.00	0.00	1,250.00	1,250.00	50.00
10-1010	LAB EXPENSE	5,000.00	305.00	641.00	4,359.00	12.82
10-1014	UTILITY EXPENSE	42,000.00	6,393.52	9,313.03	32,686.97	22.17
10-1016	SEWER SLUDGE HAULING	2,000.00	0.00	71.04	1,928.96	3.55
10-1020	REPAIR EXPENSE	18,000.00	693.76	1,060.80	16,939.20	5.89
10-1025	SEWER PLANT WATER EXPENSE	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
10-1100	WORKERS COMP INSURANCE	2,573.00	0.00	2,355.84	217.16	91.56
TOTAL SEWER DEPARTMENT		165,073.00	16,136.38	40,105.76	124,967.24	24.30

REVENUE & EXPENSE REPORT (UNAUDITED)

AS OF: DECEMBER 31ST, 2021

01 -GENERAL FUND

ROADS AND GROUNDS DEPT

EXPENDITURES

		CURRENT BUDGET	CURRENT PERIOD	YEAR TO DATE ACTUAL	BUDGET BALANCE	% OF BUDGET
511-1000	PAYROLL	81,773.00	7,284.95	21,950.40	59,822.60	26.84
511-1100	STREET SWEEPING EXPENSE	7,000.00	1,350.00	1,350.00	5,650.00	19.29
511-1101	CONTRACT ROAD REPAIR EXPENSE	2,000.00	0.00	0.00	2,000.00	0.00
511-1110	EQUIPMENT REPAIR	2,000.00	282.74	407.67	1,592.33	20.38
511-1115	GROUNDS MAINTENANCE EXPENSE	7,000.00	(400.00)	(700.00)	7,700.00	10.00-
511-1120	MATERIALS & SUPPLIES EXPENSE	3,000.00	489.62	489.62	2,510.38	16.32
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	809.93	1,909.93	6,090.07	23.87
511-1300	CAPITAL OUTLAY	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
TOTAL ROADS AND GROUNDS DEPT		114,073.00	9,817.24	25,407.62	88,665.38	22.27

REVENUE & EXPENSE REPORT (UNAUDITED)

AS OF: DECEMBER 31ST, 2021

)1 -GENERAL FUND

/ATER DEPARTMENT

:XPENDITURES

		CURRENT BUDGET	CURRENT PERIOD	YEAR TO DATE ACTUAL	BUDGET BALANCE	% OF BUDGET
512-1000	PAYROLL	68,700.00	6,559.08	19,562.70	49,137.30	28.48
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	598.00	1,402.00	29.90
512-1210	LP&L PURCHASE	370,000.00	26,966.55	73,309.79	296,690.21	19.81
512-1214	UTILITIES EXPENSE	4,000.00	1,124.00	1,772.00	2,228.00	44.30
512-1215	WATER METER EXPENSE	3,000.00	0.00	1,210.15	1,789.85	40.34
512-1220	REPAIR EXPENSE	9,000.00	269.49	993.77	8,006.23	11.04
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		459,100.00	36,388.82	98,784.11	360,315.89	21.52

REVENUE & EXPENSE REPORT (UNAUDITED)

AS OF: DECEMBER 31ST, 2021

11 -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

REVENUE & EXPENSE REPORT (UNAUDITED)

AS OF: DECEMBER 31ST, 2021

1 -GENERAL FUND

MERGENCY OPS CENTER

XPENDITURES

		CURRENT BUDGET	CURRENT PERIOD	YEAR TO DATE ACTUAL	BUDGET BALANCE	% OF BUDGET
14-1405	EMERGENCY OPERATIONS CENTER	23,000.00	236.77	391.75	22,608.25	1.70
14-1410	EOC SIREN	4,875.00	0.00	0.00	4,875.00	0.00
TOTAL EMERGENCY OPS CENTER		27,875.00	236.77	391.75	27,483.25	1.41

REVENUE & EXPENSE REPORT (UNAUDITED)

AS OF: DECEMBER 31ST, 2021

1 -GENERAL FUND

APITAL EXPENDITURES

XPENDITURES

		CURRENT BUDGET	CURRENT PERIOD	YEAR TO DATE ACTUAL	BUDGET BALANCE	% OF BUDGET
20-4900	BUDGETED SURPLUS TRANSFER	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
20-4910	CONSTRUCTION SAVINGS	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
20-4920	OPERATING RESERVE	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
20-5000	POLICE DEPT VEHICLE	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
20-5005	DAM REPAIR	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
20-5007	E LAKE SHORE DR SAVINGS PLAN	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
20-5008	DEBT PMT SEWER LINE REPAIR	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
20-5009	POLICE VEHICLE	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
20-5010	SEAL COAT/STREET REPAIRS	185,500.00	0.00	20,087.05	165,412.95	10.83
20-5011	SEWER JETTER	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
20-5012	OPERATIONS VEHICLE	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
20-5015	CITY HALL DEBT PAYMENT	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
20-5016	CITY HALL	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
20-5017	CITY HALL REPAIRS/FURNITURE	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
20-5027	SHREDDER	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
20-5028	SECO GRANT CITY HALL WINDOWS	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
20-5029	WATER & SEWER LINE REPAIR	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
20-5030	WATER TANK REPAIR CIP	710,000.00	17,308.81	21,370.56	688,629.44	3.01
20-5071	SEWER PLANT MUFFLER REPAIR	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
20-5072	SEWER REPAIR ENGINEERING	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
20-5073	SEWER PLANT REHABILITATION	2,000,000.00	49,654.00	59,654.00	1,940,346.00	2.98
20-5080	ROOSEVELT WATER LINE	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
20-5081	FERRARA FIRE TRUCKS (2)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
20-5085	WATER SYSTEM VAULT & VALVE FR	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
20-5090	MASTER CONTROL VALVE	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
20-5095	ISOLATION VALVE FRONT ROAD VA	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
20-5101	LEGAL/ENGINEERING,CCN/WATERLI	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
20-5102	ENGINEERING, ZONING CODE	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
20-5120	CROFOOT VAULT & METER	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
20-5150	PRUSSURE SUSTAINING VALVES-FR	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
20-5160	CAMERA SYSTEMS	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
20-5200	GARAGE ADDITION	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
20-5300	WATER METER REPLACEMENT PROG	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
20-5400	DUMP TRAILER	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
20-5500	POLICE VEHICLE JAG GRANT	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
20-5600	METAL DETECTOR	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
20-5700	SKID LOADER	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
20-5701	VACTRON	57,000.00	0.00	56,388.45	611.55	98.93
20-5800	BUFFALO FLOW METER	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
20-5810	EMERGENCY ROAD	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
20-5811	LAWN MOWER	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
20-5812	LAND ACQUISITION	25,000.00	0.00	25,550.53	(550.53)	102.20
20-5813	FIRE TRUCK	47,200.00	0.00	35,286.00	11,914.00	74.76
TOTAL CAPITAL EXPENDITURES		3,024,700.00	66,962.81	218,336.59	2,806,363.41	7.22

REVENUE & EXPENSE REPORT (UNAUDITED)

AS OF: DECEMBER 31ST, 2021

1 -GENERAL FUND

ONDS

XPENDITURES

		CURRENT BUDGET	CURRENT PERIOD	YEAR TO DATE ACTUAL	BUDGET BALANCE	% OF BUDGET
45-4500	BOND PRINCIPAL EXPENSE	130,000.00	0.00	0.00	130,000.00	0.00
45-5000	BOND INTEREST EXPENSE	100,647.00	0.00	0.00	100,647.00	0.00
45-5001	NOTE INTEREST	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
45-5010	BOND SERVICING FEE	1,000.00	600.00	600.00	400.00	60.00
45-5015	Amortization	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
45-6000	Depreciation	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
TOTAL BONDS		231,647.00	600.00	600.00	231,047.00	0.26
OTAL EXPENDITURES		5,345,697.00	255,978.57	727,974.15	4,617,722.85	13.62
EVENUES OVER/(UNDER) EXPENDITURES		0.00	(119,915.82)	(302,036.41)	302,036.41	0.00

*** END OF REPORT ***

VENDOR SET: 01 City of Ransom Canyon
BANK: * ALL BANKS
DATE RANGE:12/01/2021 THRU 12/31/2021

VENDOR I.D.	NAME	STATUS	CHECK DATE	INVOICE AMOUNT	DISCOUNT	CHECK NO	CHECK STATUS	CHECK AMOUNT
C-CHECK	VOID CHECK	V	12/03/2021			018799		
C-CHECK	VOID CHECK	V	12/31/2021			018830		

* * T O T A L S * *	NO			INVOICE AMOUNT	DISCOUNTS	CHECK AMOUNT
REGULAR CHECKS:	0			0.00	0.00	0.00
HAND CHECKS:	0			0.00	0.00	0.00
DRAFTS:	0			0.00	0.00	0.00
EFT:	0			0.00	0.00	0.00
NON CHECKS:	0			0.00	0.00	0.00
VOID CHECKS:	2	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: * TOTALS:	2	0.00	0.00	0.00
BANK: * TOTALS:	2	0.00	0.00	0.00

VENDOR SET: 01 City of Ransom Canyon
BANK: APCO AP CITIZENS OPERATING
DATE RANGE:12/01/2021 THRU 12/31/2021

VENDOR I.D.		NAME	STATUS	CHECK DATE	INVOICE AMOUNT	DISCOUNT	CHECK NO	CHECK STATUS	CHECK AMOUNT
3770		ANGELIA FIKES							
	I-12152021L	ANGELIA FIKES	E	12/15/2021	901.29		000120		901.29
3770		ANGELIA FIKES							
	I-12142021LRETRO	ANGELIA FIKES	E	12/15/2021	133.55		000121		133.55
3770		ANGELIA FIKES							
	I-12312021L	ANGELIA FIKES	E	12/31/2021	928.00		000122		928.00
0025		TERRY & KING, CPAs, PC							
	I-6692	TERRY & KING, CPAs, PC	R	12/02/2021	12,600.00		018764		12,600.00
0063		JOSHUA EAKIN							
	I-202112016320	JOSHUA EAKIN	R	12/02/2021	102.75		018765		102.75
0065		ROCHELLE POINTER							
	I-202112016315	ROCHELLE POINTER	R	12/02/2021	320.00		018766		320.00
0080		AFLAC							
	I-233772	AFLAC	R	12/02/2021	338.46		018767		338.46
0081		SUZANNE WAGNER							
	I-202112016326	SUZANNE WAGNER	R	12/02/2021	500.00		018768		500.00
0083		RUGGED DEPOT							
	I-58576	RUGGED DEPOT	R	12/02/2021	1,656.00		018769		1,656.00
0160		ATMOS							
	I-202112016317	ATMOS	R	12/02/2021	941.28		018770		941.28
0600		DPC INDUSTRIES, INC							
	I-757002539-21	DPC INDUSTRIES, INC	R	12/02/2021	213.66		018771		213.66
0710		GEBO'S							
	I-202112016321	GEBO'S	R	12/02/2021	197.47		018772		197.47
0830		HOME DEPOT CREDIT SERVICES							
	I-202112016322	HOME DEPOT CREDIT SERVICES	R	12/02/2021	281.80		018773		281.80
0980		PREMIER WATERWORKS, INC							
	I-2005784	PREMIER WATERWORKS, INC	R	12/02/2021	269.49		018774		269.49
1470		PITNEY BOWES PURCHASE PWR							
	I-202112016314	PITNEY BOWES PURCHASE PWR	R	12/02/2021	264.07		018775		264.07

'ENDOR SET: 01 City of Ransom Canyon
ANK: APCO AP CITIZENS OPERATING
ATE RANGE: 12/01/2021 THRU 12/31/2021

'ENDOR I.D.		NAME	STATUS	CHECK DATE	INVOICE AMOUNT	DISCOUNT	CHECK NO	CHECK STATUS	CHECK AMOUNT
.600		SMITH FORD							
	I-202112016313	SMITH FORD	R	12/02/2021	193.06		018776		193.06
.640		SOUTH PLAINS ELECTRIC							
	I-1163373	SOUTH PLAINS ELECTRIC	R	12/02/2021	4,292.78		018777		4,292.78
.810		TML EMPLOYEE BENEFITS POOL							
	I-202112016316	TML EMPLOYEE BENEFITS POOL	R	12/02/2021	12,367.02		018778		12,367.02
!290		LUBBOCK CENTRAL APPRAISAL DIST							
	I-202112016323	LUBBOCK CENTRAL APPRAISAL DIST	R	12/02/2021	3,968.25		018779		3,968.25
1440		AREA WIDE INSPECTION SERVICE							
	I-202112016318	AREA WIDE INSPECTION SERVICE	R	12/02/2021	825.00		018780		825.00
1700		EUROFINS XENCO LLC							
	I-202112016327	EUROFINS XENCO LLC	R	12/02/2021	128.00		018781		
	I-8200002220	EUROFINS XENCO LLC	R	12/02/2021	66.00		018781		194.00
1710		AT&T MOBILITY							
	I-11232021	AT&T MOBILITY	R	12/02/2021	612.92		018782		612.92
5620		SLATON GAS & EQUIPMENT CO.							
	I-77290	SLATON GAS & EQUIPMENT CO.	R	12/02/2021	2,257.55		018783		2,257.55
6200		CLARKE MOSQUITO CONTROL PRODUC							
	I-5097678	CLARKE MOSQUITO CONTROL PRODUC	R	12/02/2021	282.74		018784		282.74
6720		PARKHILL SMITH & COOPER							
	I-01356217.00-27	PARKHILL SMITH & COOPER	R	12/02/2021	13,942.51		018785		13,942.51
6940		SHARE COPORATION							
	I-184874	SHARE COPORATION	R	12/02/2021	166.55		018786		166.55
7720		DOMINGO MORALES							
	I-202112016324	DOMINGO MORALES	R	12/02/2021	400.00		018787		400.00
8380		SOUTH PLAINS CHAPTER OF TMCA							
	I-202112016325	SOUTH PLAINS CHAPTER OF TMCA	R	12/02/2021	40.00		018788		40.00
9700		CSI: LUBBOCK							
	I-11858	CSI: LUBBOCK	R	12/02/2021	30.00		018789		30.00

ENDOR SET: 01 City of Ransom Canyon
ANK: APCO AP CITIZENS OPERATING
ATE RANGE:12/01/2021 THRU 12/31/2021

ENDOR I.D.		NAME	STATUS	CHECK DATE	INVOICE AMOUNT	DISCOUNT	CHECK NO	CHECK STATUS	CHECK AMOUNT
980		ARAMARK							
	I-202112016319	ARAMARK	R	12/02/2021	504.34		018790		504.34
023		COMPUTER TRANSITION SERVICES,							
	I-202112036329	COMPUTER TRANSITION SERVICES,	R	12/03/2021	1,729.34		018791		1,729.34
056		TAS UNITED							
	I-120121	TAS UNITED	R	12/03/2021	99.32		018792		99.32
980		PREMIER WATERWORKS, INC							
	I-2005432	PREMIER WATERWORKS, INC	R	12/03/2021	89.00		018793		89.00
540		VICTOR INSURANCE MANAGERS, INC							
	I-SI995959	VICTOR INSURANCE MANAGERS, INC	R	12/03/2021	140.00		018794		140.00
590		SLATONITE							
	I-125264	SLATONITE	R	12/03/2021	180.18		018795		180.18
760		TX COMM ON ENVIRON QUALIT							
	I-202112036328	TX COMM ON ENVIRON QUALIT	R	12/03/2021	1,337.70		018796		1,337.70
700		EUROFINS XENCO LLC							
	I-8200002271	EUROFINS XENCO LLC	R	12/03/2021	80.00		018797		80.00
560		SAM'S CLUB MASTERCARD							
	I-202112036331	SAM'S CLUB MASTERCARD	R	12/03/2021	2,136.64		018798		2,136.64
280		AQUAONE							
	I-359489	AQUAONE	R	12/03/2021	62.00		018800		62.00
2130		BENITO GARCIA							
	I-202112106332	BENITO GARCIA	R	12/10/2021	6.72		018801		6.72
5370		CORY NEEDHAM							
	I-202112106334	CORY NEEDHAM	R	12/10/2021	63.84		018802		63.84
5460		ROBERT MCCARVER							
	I-202112106333	ROBERT MCCARVER	R	12/10/2021	127.68		018803		127.68
9630		LEE JONES							
	I-202112106335	LEE JONES	R	12/10/2021	58.80		018804		58.80
0058		ANGELIA FIKES							
	I-202112176341	ANGELIA FIKES	R	12/17/2021	100.00		018807		100.00

ENDOR SET: 01 City of Ransom Canyon
ANK: APCO AP CITIZENS OPERATING
ATE RANGE:12/01/2021 THRU 12/31/2021

ENDOR I.D.		NAME	STATUS	CHECK DATE	INVOICE AMOUNT	DISCOUNT	CHECK NO	CHECK STATUS	CHECK AMOUNT
065		ROCHELLE POINTER							
	I-202112176344	ROCHELLE POINTER	R	12/17/2021	678.05		018808		678.05
600		DPC INDUSTRIES, INC							
	I-202112176339	DPC INDUSTRIES, INC	R	12/17/2021	487.33		018809		487.33
.300		O D KENNEY							
	I-202112176343	O D KENNEY	R	12/17/2021	243.22		018810		243.22
.590		SLATONITE							
	I-125689	SLATONITE	R	12/17/2021	60.00		018811		60.00
.650		SOUTH PLAINS TELEPHONE							
	I-202112176345	SOUTH PLAINS TELEPHONE	R	12/17/2021	676.21		018812		676.21
520		DISH NETWORK							
	I-202112176340	DISH NETWORK	R	12/17/2021	124.68		018813		124.68
440		AREA WIDE INSPECTION SERVICE							
	I-202112176337	AREA WIDE INSPECTION SERVICE	R	12/17/2021	150.00		018814		150.00
700		EUROFINS XENCO LLC							
	I-8200002475	EUROFINS XENCO LLC	R	12/17/2021	66.00		018815		66.00
720		PARKHILL SMITH & COOPER							
	I-0162321.00-6	PARKHILL SMITH & COOPER	R	12/17/2021	49,654.00		018816		49,654.00
200		CITY OF LUBBOCK UTILITIES WATE							
	I-202112176342	CITY OF LUBBOCK UTILITIES WATE	R	12/17/2021	26,966.55		018817		26,966.55
250		BILL WILLIAMS TIRE CENTER							
	I-202112176346	BILL WILLIAMS TIRE CENTER	R	12/17/2021	130.99		018818		130.99
9060		BOJORQUEZ LAW FIRM, PC							
	I-10166	BOJORQUEZ LAW FIRM, PC	R	12/17/2021	1,205.30		018819		1,205.30
9980		ARAMARK							
	I-202112176338	ARAMARK	R	12/17/2021	518.20		018820		518.20
FIT		FIT							
	I-2	FIT	R	12/17/2021	900.00		018821		900.00
7720		DOMINGO MORALES							
	I-202112216347	DOMINGO MORALES	R	12/22/2021	400.00		018822		400.00

'ENDOR SET: 01 City of Ransom Canyon
ANK: APCO AP CITIZENS OPERATING
ATE RANGE:12/01/2021 THRU 12/31/2021

'ENDOR I.D.		NAME	STATUS	CHECK DATE	INVOICE AMOUNT	DISCOUNT	CHECK NO	CHECK STATUS	CHECK AMOUNT
)360		CAPROCK WASTE - MUNICIPAL SERV							
	I-202112226348	CAPROCK WASTE - MUNICIPAL SERV	R	12/22/2021	15,690.00		018823		15,690.00
)300		CAPROCK WASTE - ROLL OFF							
	I-202112226349	CAPROCK WASTE - ROLL OFF	R	12/22/2021	4,232.36		018824		4,232.36
)081		SUZANNE WAGNER							
	I-202112286353	SUZANNE WAGNER	R	12/30/2021	500.00		018832		500.00
)084		JIMMY PARKER							
	I-202112286356	JIMMY PARKER	R	12/30/2021	35.00		018833		35.00
)085		UMB BANK							
	I-202112286358	UMB BANK	R	12/30/2021	600.00		018834		600.00
)160		ATMOS							
	I-202112286351	ATMOS	R	12/30/2021	1,230.07		018835		1,230.07
)970		JORDAN'S POWER SWEEP							
	I-5820	JORDAN'S POWER SWEEP	R	12/30/2021	1,350.00		018836		1,350.00
)980		PREMIER WATERWORKS, INC							
	I-202112286355	PREMIER WATERWORKS, INC	R	12/30/2021	604.76		018837		604.76
1470		PITNEY BOWES PURCHASE PWR							
	I-202112286354	PITNEY BOWES PURCHASE PWR	R	12/30/2021	520.99		018838		520.99
1540		VICTOR INSURANCE MANAGERS, INC							
	I-202112286359	VICTOR INSURANCE MANAGERS, INC	R	12/30/2021	364.00		018839		364.00
1640		SOUTH PLAINS ELECTRIC							
	I-1165994	SOUTH PLAINS ELECTRIC	R	12/30/2021	4,721.22		018840		4,721.22
1810		TML EMPLOYEE BENEFITS POOL							
	I-202112286357	TML EMPLOYEE BENEFITS POOL	R	12/30/2021	12,367.02		018841		12,367.02
2950		PITNEY BOWES GLOBAL FINANCIAL							
	I-3314924566	PITNEY BOWES GLOBAL FINANCIAL	R	12/30/2021	309.57		018842		309.57
3700		EUROFINS XENCO LLC							
	I-8200002533	EUROFINS XENCO LLC	R	12/30/2021	97.00		018843		97.00
4710		AT&T MOBILITY							
	I-12232021	AT&T MOBILITY	R	12/30/2021	612.92		018844		612.92

'ENDOR SET: 01 City of Ransom Canyon
ANK: APCO AP CITIZENS OPERATING
ATE RANGE:12/01/2021 THRU 12/31/2021

ENDOR I.D.	NAME	STATUS	CHECK DATE	INVOICE AMOUNT	DISCOUNT	CHECK NO	CHECK STATUS	CHECK AMOUNT
620	SLATON GAS & EQUIPMENT CO.							
I-51868	SLATON GAS & EQUIPMENT CO.	R	12/30/2021	1,735.50		018845		1,735.50
720	PARKHILL SMITH & COOPER							
I-01356217.00-28	PARKHILL SMITH & COOPER	R	12/30/2021	8,626.38		018846		8,626.38
280	AQUAONE							
I-340361	AQUAONE	R	12/30/2021	42.50		018847		42.50
640	CHRISTMAS TECH							
I-202112286352	CHRISTMAS TECH	R	12/30/2021	830.00		018848		830.00

* * T O T A L S * *	NO			INVOICE AMOUNT	DISCOUNTS	CHECK AMOUNT
REGULAR CHECKS:	75			200,702.74	0.00	200,702.74
HAND CHECKS:	0			0.00	0.00	0.00
DRAFTS:	0			0.00	0.00	0.00
EFT:	3			1,962.84	0.00	1,962.84
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:	78	202,665.58	0.00	202,665.58
BANK: APCO TOTALS:	78	202,665.58	0.00	202,665.58

VENDOR SET: 01 City of Ransom Canyon
BANK: PY PAYROLL LIABILITIES
DATE RANGE:12/01/2021 THRU 12/31/2021

VENDOR I.D.	NAME	STATUS	CHECK DATE	INVOICE AMOUNT	DISCOUNT	CHECK NO	CHECK STATUS	CHECK AMOUNT
3100	INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE - IRS							
I-T1 202112136336	FEDERAL WITHHOLDING	D	12/15/2021	1,645.78		000119		
I-T3 202112136336	SOCIAL SECURITY PAYABLE	D	12/15/2021	2,792.02		000119		
I-T4 202112136336	MEDICARE PAYABLE	D	12/15/2021	652.94		000119		5,090.74
3100	INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE - IRS							
I-T1 202112286350	FEDERAL WITHHOLDING	D	12/31/2021	1,773.29		000120		
I-T3 202112286350	SOCIAL SECURITY PAYABLE	D	12/31/2021	2,899.88		000120		
I-T4 202112286350	MEDICARE PAYABLE	D	12/31/2021	678.18		000120		5,351.35
9340	OFFICE OF THE TEXAS ATTORNEY G							
I-C02202112136336	RI# 0013095172B398711407	R	12/15/2021	392.45		018806		392.45
9340	OFFICE OF THE TEXAS ATTORNEY G							
I-C02202112286350	RI# 0013095172B398711407	R	12/31/2021	392.45		018826		392.45
1940	TEXAS MUNICIPAL RETIREMEN							
I-RET202112136336	TMRS PAYABLE	R	12/31/2021	4,958.60		018829		
I-RET202112286350	TMRS PAYABLE	R	12/31/2021	5,137.66		018829		10,096.26
0026	AXA-Equitable							
I-AXA202112136336	457 Deferred Compensation	R	12/31/2021	100.00		018831		
I-AXA202112286350	457 Deferred Compensation	R	12/31/2021	100.00		018831		200.00

* * T O T A L S * *	NO			INVOICE AMOUNT	DISCOUNTS	CHECK AMOUNT
REGULAR CHECKS:	4			11,081.16	0.00	11,081.16
HAND CHECKS:	0			0.00	0.00	0.00
DRAFTS:	2			10,442.09	0.00	10,442.09
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	0.00	

TOTAL ERRORS: 0

	NO	INVOICE AMOUNT	DISCOUNTS	CHECK AMOUNT
VENDOR SET: 01 BANK: PY TOTALS:	6	21,523.25	0.00	21,523.25
BANK: PY TOTALS:	6	21,523.25	0.00	21,523.25
REPORT TOTALS:	84	224,188.83	0.00	224,188.83

SELECTION CRITERIA

'ENDOR SET: 01-CITY OF RANSOM CANYON
'ENDOR: ALL
ANK CODES: All
'UNDS: All

:HECK SELECTION

:HECK RANGE: 000000 THRU 999999
)ATE RANGE: 12/01/2021 THRU 12/31/2021
:HECK AMOUNT RANGE: 0.00 THRU 999,999,999.99
:NCLUDE ALL VOIDS: YES

?RINT OPTIONS
;EQUENCE: CHECK NUMBER

?RINT TRANSACTIONS: YES
?RINT G/L: NO
JNPOSTED ONLY: NO
EXCLUDE UNPOSTED: NO
MANUAL ONLY: NO
STUB COMMENTS: NO
REPORT FOOTER: NO
:HECK STATUS: NO
?RINT STATUS: * - All

---

sam's club

MARIA QUINTANILLA
Account Number ending in 5858

FINANCING BY synchrony

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

Payment Information

New Balance:	$3,843.86
Total Minimum Payment Due:	$161.00
Payment Due Date:	01/12/2022

Payments must be received by 5pm ET on 01/12/2022 if mailed, or by 11:59pm ET on 01/12/2022 for online and phone payments.

MEMBER SERVICE: For Account Information log on to SamsClubCredit.com/businesscard. This account is not registered. The authentication code is: 8UAR658. 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

JAN 0 4 2022

Account Summary

Previous Balance as of 11/24/2021	$1,827.78
Payments	- 2,136.64
Purchases/Debits	+ 4,152.72
New Balance as of 12/23/2021	$3,843.86

30 Day Billing Cycle from 11/24/2021 to 12/23/2021

Credit Limit	$25,000
Available Credit	$20,604
Cash Advance/Quick Cash Limit	$5,000
Available Cash	$5,000

1-2

6709 0011 HJJ 1 7 23 211223 PAGE 1 of 5 1469 1000 8673 01FQ6709 181565

Use blue or black ink. detach & mail with your check.

Account Number	[redacted]
New Balance	$3,843.86
Total Minimum Payment Due	$161.00
Payment Due Date	01/12/2022
Amount Enclosed	$

VIEW AND PAY YOUR BILL ONLINE!
SamsClubCredit.com/businesscard

No other correspondence please.
Print new address or email changes on back.

MARIA QUINTANILLA
TOWN OF RANSOM CANYON
24 LEE KITCHENS DR
RANSOM CANYON TX 79366-2200

181565
Q212

Make Payment to: SAM'S CLUB MC/SYNCB
P.O. BOX 960016
ORLANDO, FL 32896-0016

00161000213664 00161000384386 000556053 1040175 85822

Cash Back Summary

Prior Cash Back Balance	$484.76
5% earned on Gas	$0.00
3% earned on Dining	$0.92
1% earned on other purchases	$35.14
3% earned on Sam's Club Purchases	$18.30
Current Cash Back Earned	$539.12
Previous Program Balance	$47.91
Total Combined Earned	$587.03

Total Cash Back Earned in 2021*

- $24.41 on Gas
- $27.60 on Dining
- $432.15 on other purchases
- $54.96 on Sam's Club Purchases

Your new cash back rewards earned since March 1, 2021
*Rewards earned in 2021 can be redeemed February 2022

1-2

Transaction Detail

Date	Reference #	Description	Amount
Payments			-$2,136.64
12/11	8556053AW0104L8JH	PAYMENT - THANK YOU	-$2,136.64
		TOTAL [redacted] $2,136.64-	
Purchases and Other Debits			$4,152.72
11/29	8518244AEWGNP29N2	TEXAS MUNICIPAL COURTS AUSTIN TX	$250.00
12/02	7518742AG0001KRRM	TEXAS MUNICIPAL CLERKS 9405653488 TX	$310.00
12/02	7518742AG0001KRSE	TEXAS MUNICIPAL CLERKS 9405653488 TX	$100.00
12/03	5543286AH5SS7NR5P	TEXAS MUNICIPAL LEAGUE 512-231-7400 TX	$315.97
12/03	5543286AH5SV90YNJ	1-800-FLOWERS.COM,INC. 800-468-1141 NY	$164.51
12/06	5543286AL5V33F19B	AWEBER SYSTEMS INC 877-293-2371 PA	$203.80
12/08	0230537APEHYY613G	OFFICE DEPOT #1079 800-463-3768 TX	$100.89
12/09	0230537AREHYZ9ZGG	OFFICE DEPOT #1079 800-463-3768 TX	$22.67
12/09	0230537AREHYZ9ZK4	OFFICE DEPOT #1079 800-463-3768 TX	$10.98
12/09	8556053AR01M02P6D	SAM'S CLUB 008270 LUBBOCK TX	$609.74
		SAM'S/WAL-MART PURCHASE(S)	
12/14	5543286AW5SE73RA2	TEXAS MUNICIPAL LEAGUE 512-231-7400 TX	$40.00
12/14	0230537AW8PMP0HSE	OFFICE DEPOT #1170 800-463-3768 OH	$65.89
		MARIA QUINTANILLA	
		TOTAL [redacted] $2,194.45	
12/01	5270808AF60953JAD	TRAINING 5124593124 TX	$255.00
12/06	0230537AM00KWP12W	USPS PO 4884150494 SLATON TX	$7.38
12/08	8529808APWGNA8B7D	BOOT CITY LUBBOCK TX	$139.99
		HAROLD NEEDHAM	
		TOTAL [redacted] $402.37	
11/23	5550629A7M4TYN7LQ	PROJECT RACER LUBBOCK - LUBBOCK TX	$10.00
11/28	5270487AQLQLGSV0W	ADOBE ACROPRO SUBS 4085366000 CA	$16.08
11/30	0543684AF00BVT14N	VCN*LUBBOCKCOCLERKCTR LUBBOCK TX	$4.50
12/01	5542565AG5SH1WWRL	COOK'S GARAGE LUBBOCK TX	$30.79
12/02	1527021AGAY6RK6J5	5.11, INC. IRVINE CA	$270.00
12/02	8230509AG000ANSRP	GETSLING.COM BROOKLYN NY	$95.16
12/03	5542950AHRTTQ9JGN	PAYPAL *GUARDANGEL 2623773386 WI	$208.97
12/05	5550629AKM4ESZWJE	PROJECT RACER LUBBOCK - LUBBOCK TX	$8.00
12/08	0230537APEHYY62AP	OFFICE DEPOT #196 LUBBOCK TX	$47.98
12/12	7541823AS3YY8PGE7	SPK*SPOKEO SEARCH 800-6994264 CA	$19.95
12/14	5550629AWM4DLS173	PROJECT RACER LUBBOCK - LUBBOCK TX	$10.00
12/16	5550629AYM4WXXPAG	PROJECT RACER LUBBOCK - LUBBOCK TX	$10.00
12/21	5543286B35V1NA419	AMZN MKTP US*W377U0KV3 AMZN.COM/BILL WA	$21.42
12/22	5543286B45SA51V3L	AMZN MKTP US*2T2E58KA3 AMZN.COM/BILL WA	$126.56
		JAMES HILL	
		TOTAL [redacted] $879.41	
11/24	5531020A9RQEQGZ77	2ND AND CHARLES 2141 LUBBOCK TX	$57.46
11/27	5543286AB5SSBFY6K	APPLE.COM/BILL 866-712-7753 CA	$9.64
11/27	5550036AQRBGHL367	AT HOME STORE #75 LUBBOCK TX	$15.98
11/30	5543286AE5SY4PAQE	AMAZON.COM*FT1636RQ3 AMZN.COM/BILL WA	$21.05

(Continued on next page)

Transaction Detail (Continued)

Date	Reference #	Description	Amount
12/01	0543684AG00Q2FQVN	DOLLAR TREE LUBBOCK TX	$188.00
12/12	5543286A55SSW7XNF	AMZN DIGITAL*123XH7BL3 888-802-3080 WA	$1.97
12/13	5543286AV5SBQKDK8	AMZN DIGITAL*211989L73 888-802-3080 WA	$0.99
12/13	5543286AV5V5L796Q	AMZN MKTP US*WF29C8AZ3 AMZN.COM/BILL WA	$27.98
12/14	0543684AX00QRGP2E	DOLLARTREE LUBBOCK TX	$28.75
12/14	8512071AX566H94RZ	DEMCO INC 800-9624463 WI	$92.50
12/14	0230537AX55B5JBKT	HOBBY-LOBBY #0044 LUBBOCK TX	$63.31
12/15	5543286AX55YREPPK	AMZN MKTP US*WN4470NH3 AMZN.COM/BILL WA	$59.90
12/16	5543286AY5SQY9W7W	AMZN MKTP US*ZJ1CM3943 AMZN.COM/BILL WA	$59.90
12/17	0543684B0EHVNYJJR	DOLLAR GENERAL #19355 LUBBOCK TX	$11.25
12/17	0543684B000DM245F	DOLLAR TREE LUBBOCK TX	$6.00
12/17	0514048AZMHEA9KJB	H-E-B #772 LUBBOCK TX	$31.81
		ANGELIA FIKES	
		TOTAL [redacted] $676.49	

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.

Interested in changing your due date for your Sam's Club ® credit card account? Call the Credit Customer Service phone number located on your billing statement and on the back of your Sam's Club® credit card, to determine eligibility and discuss available options.

Go green and support the environment with paperless statements! All you have to do is visit **SamsClubCredit.com/businesscard** to sign up. Register today to start receiving your statements online.

MARIA QUINTANILLA

ACCOUNT #: [redacted] DATE OF SALE #: 211209 P.O. #:

INVOICE#: 000000 AUTHORIZATION #: 001693 CLUB #: 8270

REFERENCE #: [redacted] TRANSACTION #: 0 REGISTER #: 3

SKU	DESCRIPTION	QUANTITY	UNIT	PRICE	EXT PRICE
SALES TAX		1 000		$0 0000	$0 00
003450788	CAMPBELL CHKN NOODLE	1 000	EA	$9 7400	$9 74
004810554	MTHON MULTIFOLD TWL	1 000	EA	$27 9800	$27 98
005374296	GLASS CLEANER	1 000	EA	$7 9800	$7 98
005818110	FR VAN PUMP 50 7FLOZ	2 000	EA	$11 8400	$23 68
029830944	LIBBY VIENNA 18PK	1 000	EA	$8 9600	$8 96
053377434	MM CANNED CHKN 6PK	1 000	EA	$10 9800	$10 98
053483583	CLUB CRACKER 24 CT	1 000	EA	$7 8800	$7 88
053521975	MM BATH TISSUE IRV	1 000	EA	$18 4600	$18 46
053852145	FOL COLOMBAN 43 8 OZ	2 000	EA	$10 7200	$21 44
054217295	13 GAL TALL KITCHEN	1 000	EA	$17 9800	$17 98
054217299	13GAL TALL KITC FRES	1 000	EA	$17 9800	$17 98
054515600	DIAL COMP FOAM	2 000	EA	$7 9800	$15 96
054689214	COOKIE JAR 10 56 OZ	8 000	EA	$15 9800	$127 84
055187095	LYSOL TBC ADVANCED	1 000	EA	$8 9800	$8 98
055245099	MM PAPER TOWELS IRV	1 000	EA	$16.9800	$16 98
055245538	RED CUP 18OZ	1 000	EA	$10 4800	$10 48
055728548	LYSOL APC POURS	1 000	EA	$8 9800	$8 98
056559173	CHARCUTERIE GIFT	6 000	EA	$39 9800	$239 88
380000282	QKR SMOR & STRWBN 32	1 000	EA	$7 5800	$7 58

SUB $609.74	TAX $0.00	TOTAL INVOICE	$609.74
		CREDITS TOTAL	$0.00
		BALANCE DUE	$609.74

1-2

Town of Ransom Canyon
Financial Investment Report
Balance for December 1 - December 31, 2021

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	$ 649,077.58	$ 649,215.40	$ 137.82	$ 404.92
Reserve Account (Centennial Bank)	0.25%	N/A	$ 212,325.62	$ 212,370.70	$ 45.08	$ 205.66
Operating Account (Centennial Bank)	0.25%	N/A	$ 142,279.21	$ 82,109.63	$ 32.47	$ 105.81
Interest and Sinking Account (Centennial Bank)	0.25%	N/A	$ 16,298.43	$ 462,238.70	$ 28.36	$ 28.70
Police Seizure Account (Centennial Bank)	0.00%	N/A	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
Police LEOSE Account (Centennial Bank)	0.00%	N/A	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
Interest & Sinking Water 2020 Development	0.07%	N/A	$ 305,948.24	$ 305,964.61	$ 16.37	$ 42.60
Series 2020 Construction Fund	0.00%	N/A	$ -	$ 396,540.00	$ -	$ -
	1.07%	N/A	$ 1,325,929.08	$ 2,108,439.04	$ 260.10	$ 787.69

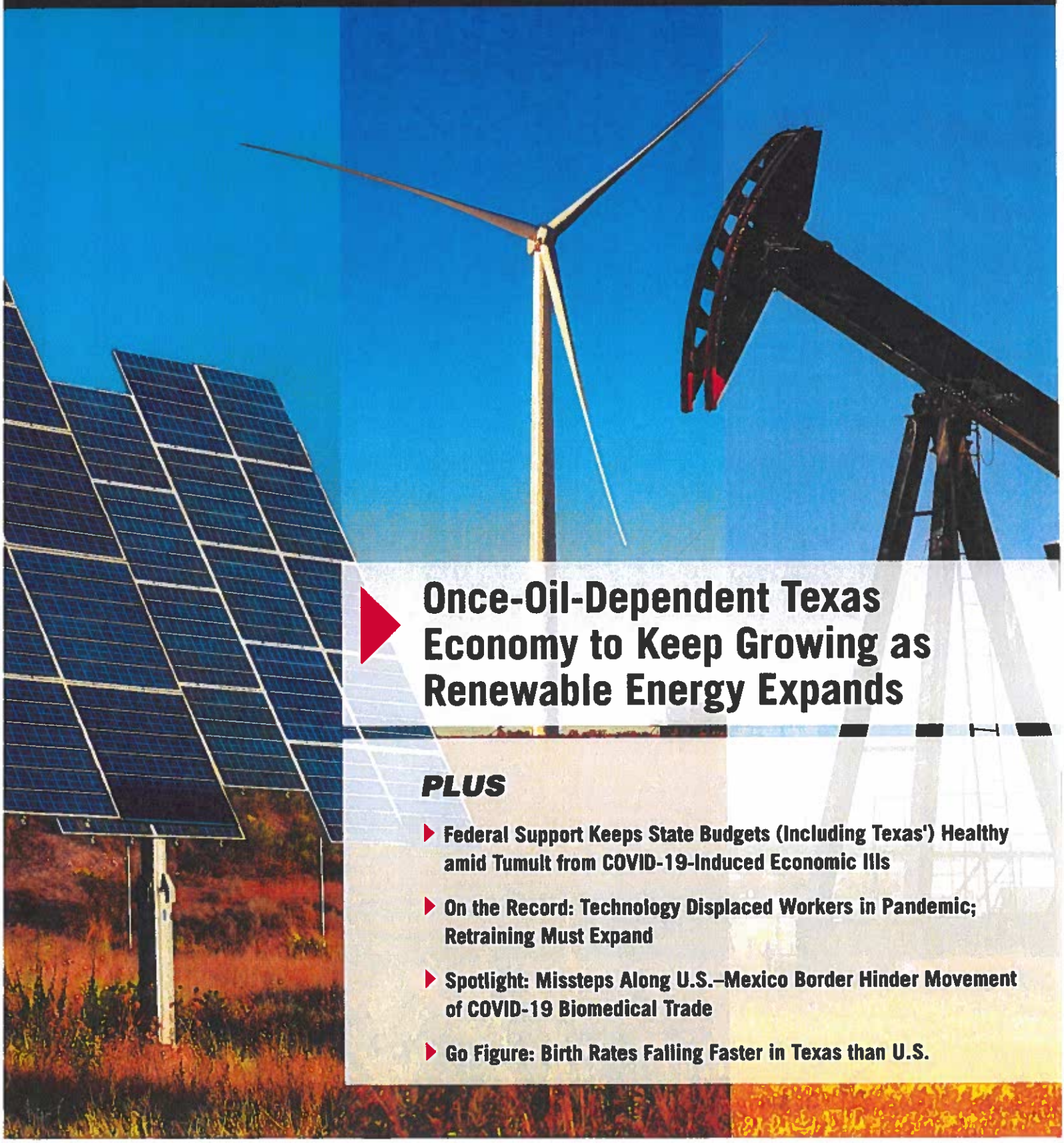
OUTSTANDING LIABILITIES

FINANCED THROUGH		BALANCE	INT. RATE	MATURES
COMBINATION TAX AND SURPLUS REVENUE		$ 6,608,003	2.27%	2/1/2050
CERTIFICATES OF OBLIGATION (TWDB)	UMB BANK			
SEWER PLANT AND WATER ELEVATED TANK AND GROUND STORAGE TANK				
TOTAL		**$ 6,608,003**		

Federal Reserve Bank of Dallas

THIRD QUARTER 2021

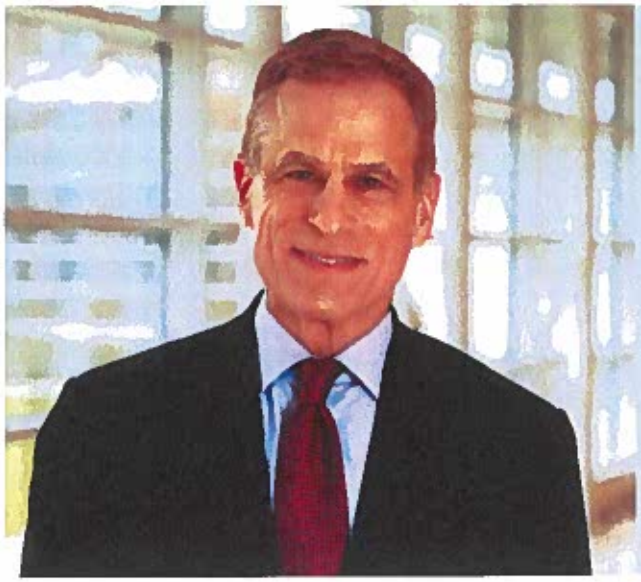
Southwest Economy



Once-Oil-Dependent Texas Economy to Keep Growing as Renewable Energy Expands

PLUS

- Federal Support Keeps State Budgets (Including Texas') Healthy amid Tumult from COVID-19-Induced Economic Ills
- On the Record: Technology Displaced Workers in Pandemic; Retraining Must Expand
- Spotlight: Missteps Along U.S.–Mexico Border Hinder Movement of COVID-19 Biomedical Trade
- Go Figure: Birth Rates Falling Faster in Texas than U.S.



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 Excesses and Imbalances

"My concern is, as a result of the [Fed's] asset purchases [of mortgage-backed securities and Treasuries], we are seeing unintended side effects and excess risk taking, particularly in the credit markets ... that I think are going to need to get normalized. We are also seeing impacts on the housing market. ... I think we'll be a lot healthier if we can soon wean off of these purchases, and it will put us in a much better position going forward."

Interview with CNBC—Aug. 26, 2021

On Asset Purchases and the Federal Funds Rate

"I think it is important to divorce discussions of the fed funds rate from discussions of our purchases [of mortgage-backed securities and Treasuries]. My comments on purchases are not intended to suggest I want to take more aggressive action on the federal funds rate."

Interview with Reuters—Aug. 4, 2021

Supply/Demand Imbalances to be Longer Lasting

"My contacts are telling me that supply/demand imbalances for materials are going to last longer than people may be expecting. Certain material imbalances are going to get resolved, but my contacts in the semiconductor industry are telling me that it could take much longer to see those imbalances resolved.

The one area where I see these imbalances being even more persistent is labor supply/demand. We've had 3 million retirements since February 2020, and [roughly] another 1 million people leaving the workforce to be caregivers and/or [due to] fear of infection. As a result, businesses are becoming resolved to the idea that it will be harder to attract labor; they are going to have to pay more. ... I think these labor supply imbalances are going to be with us for an extended period."

Interview with Bloomberg—Aug. 27, 2021

Once-Oil-Dependent Texas Economy to Keep Growing as Renewable Energy Expands

By Christopher Slijk and Keith R. Phillips

ABSTRACT: The negative environmental impacts of global warming have motivated the beginnings of a global transition from traditional fossil fuels to renewable energy. History suggests that the Texas economy likely will continue to perform well even if there is a long-term decline in the state's oil and gas sector.

The energy industry is confronting a quickly evolving transition to renewable resources from CO_2-emitting fossil fuels. Reducing such emissions is important because CO_2 is a greenhouse gas that traps heat in Earth's atmosphere. The burning of fossil fuels contributed substantially to a 40 percent net increase in atmospheric CO_2 from 1750 to 2011.[1]

The "greening" of the U.S. and its electrical grid has accelerated with the increased use of solar and wind power—a trend that could profoundly change Texas and its powerful oil and gas sector.[2] Despite its deep ties to the oil and gas industry, the state is increasingly turning to wind—and more recently, solar—for power production.[3]

The historically prominent Texas energy industry is at a crossroads—and not for the first time. From the early 1980s to the early 2000s, the Texas oil and gas sector experienced a steady decline in production. Yet the state economy continued to outperform the nation.

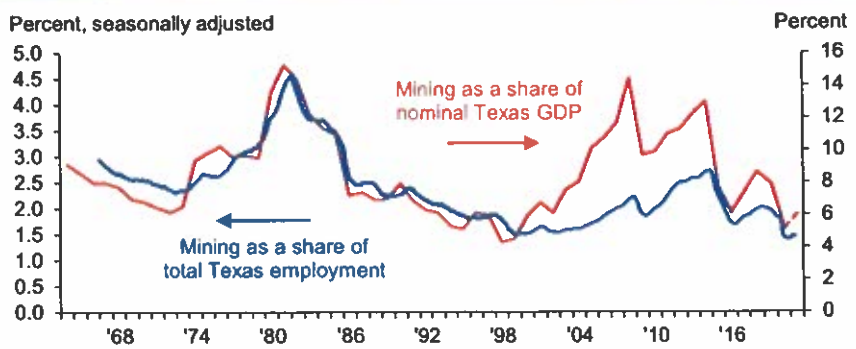
This experience suggests that the relative strength of the Texas economy could persist in coming decades even if the upstream oil and gas sector experiences a long-term decline due to the energy transition.

Oil and Gas Prominence

The oil and gas sector has historically been a pillar of the Texas economy. With the first discoveries of major deposits—notably, Spindletop near Beaumont in 1901—the oil industry rapidly expanded. By the 1940s, Texas was the largest oil-producing state in the U.S. and among the largest oil-producing regions in the world. (If Texas were a country, its current oil production would rank fourth globally, behind the U.S., Russia and Saudi Arabia and ahead of Mexico and Canada.)

In the early 1980s, the oil and gas industry directly accounted for

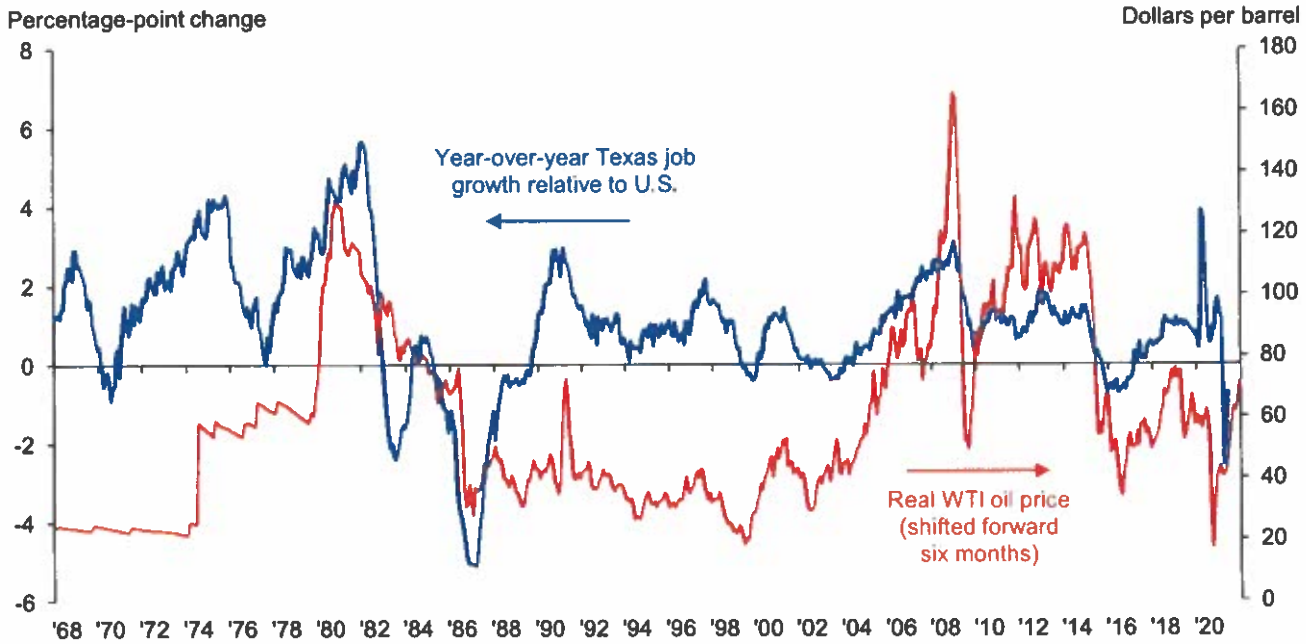
CHART 1 Oil and Gas Share of Texas Jobs, Output Peaked in 1980s



NOTE: Values prior to 1997 extrapolated from Standard Industrial Classification system coded data. "Mining" includes oil and gas extraction and support activities for mining, which account for over 95 percent of activity in the category in Texas. 2021 gross domestic product (GDP) data are through the first quarter.

SOURCES: Bureau of Labor Statistics; Bureau of Economic Analysis; Federal Reserve Bank of Dallas.

CHART 2 Energy Price Swings Impact State's Job Growth Premium over U.S.



NOTES: Relative job growth is calculated as year-over-year percentage change in Texas payroll employment subtracted by year-over-year percentage change in U.S. payroll employment. WTI refers to West Texas Intermediate crude oil.
SOURCES: Bureau of Labor Statistics; *Oil and Gas Journal*.

more than 15 percent of state gross domestic product (GDP) and nearly 5 percent of state employment *(Chart 1)*. A national recession in 1981 and the oil-price collapse in 1986 diminished state oil and gas production and employment, setting in motion a decades-long decline in both.

The sector's relative prominence steadily slipped during the 1990s as fewer new oil deposits were found and the largest oil fields were in long-term decline. Increasingly, the industry turned to stripper wells, which produce 10 or fewer barrels of oil per day and operate at a cost disadvantage relative to global competitors.

Oil imports began to substitute for declining Texas production. The fall coincided with a shift in activity to the downstream sector. Billions of dollars in refining capacity and petrochemical manufacturing infrastructure grew along the Gulf Coast.

The shale boom in the mid-2000s reversed this production trend. Beginning with the Barnett Shale formation in North Central Texas, the new technologies and methods of hydraulic fracking and horizontal drilling reinvigorated the sector, extracting oil and gas from tight rock formations at a time of rising oil prices.

This oil and gas resurgence became most evident in the Permian Basin of West Texas and eastern New Mexico, where the sector had traditionally operated, and in new drilling areas in the Eagle Ford formation in South Texas.[4]

Texas Economic Impact

Historically, swings in the energy sector have materially affected the state's economy, with sudden, sharp declines depressing broader activity. Texas employment growth fell below its long-term average and weakened to below the U.S. rate as oil prices abruptly declined in 1986, the late 1990s and during the shale oil bust of 2015–16 *(Chart 2)*.

While the large oil price swings clearly affected the Texas economy in the short term, the effect of the longer-term sectoral decline from the early 1980s to the mid-2000s was more muted.[5] For example, during the 1990s, despite oil and gas sectoral weakness, the state's economic growth continued to outpace the nation's.

At that time, the share of economic output and employment attributable to oil and gas fell to the lowest levels on record going back to the 1960s, even as Texas experienced nearly 3 percent annual job growth and 4.7 percent annual GDP growth. By comparison, U.S. employment increased 1.8 percent and GDP expanded 3.3 percent, representing a slightly higher growth premium for Texas than the long-term average.

Texas Growth Sectors

The nation underwent a surge in output and productivity due to the tech boom beginning in the 1990s, with tech activity in Texas increasing more than in many other states. Even as fracking took hold, cresting in 2014, the oil and gas sector's share of the state

economy remained below its peak of the early 1980s.

Diversification of the overall Texas economy, including expansion into downstream energy operations such as petrochemicals and refining, has been pivotal. While gasoline and diesel account for a majority of current global oil demand, a growing share is due to petrochemical feedstocks such as ethane, naphtha and liquefied petroleum gas.

Petrochemicals are expected to account for one-third of the nearly 10 million barrel-per-day increase in oil demand during the next 10 years.[6] This should disproportionately benefit downstream activity along the Texas Gulf Coast even as oil and gas production's impact becomes less prominent.

Most recently, in 2015–16—when oil prices declined over 70 percent from their 2014 peak—diversification, particularly from the growth of petrochemicals and refining, helped Texas' employment grow even though its rate slipped below that of the U.S.[7] Low prices for natural gas, used in the manufacture of petrochemicals, provided a global competitive advantage for their production. Today, the state accounts for nearly one-third of total U.S. refining capacity and three-quarters of petrochemical output.

The industry structure in Texas remains much more diversified than it was in the early 1980s, when the energy sector began its first major long-term decline.

Professional, scientific and technical services employment has also grown. The share of jobs in this sector, which includes IT services such as computer systems design and computer programming as well as legal and accounting services, increased from under 4 percent in 1990 to 6.5 percent in 2019.

Calculating State Changes

It's possible to quantify the evolution of industry diversification and how Texas differs from the nation.

The measure is calculated as 1 minus the squared sum of the absolute differences in job shares across 20 broad industry classifications—representing industries categorized with two-digit North American Industry Classification System codes.

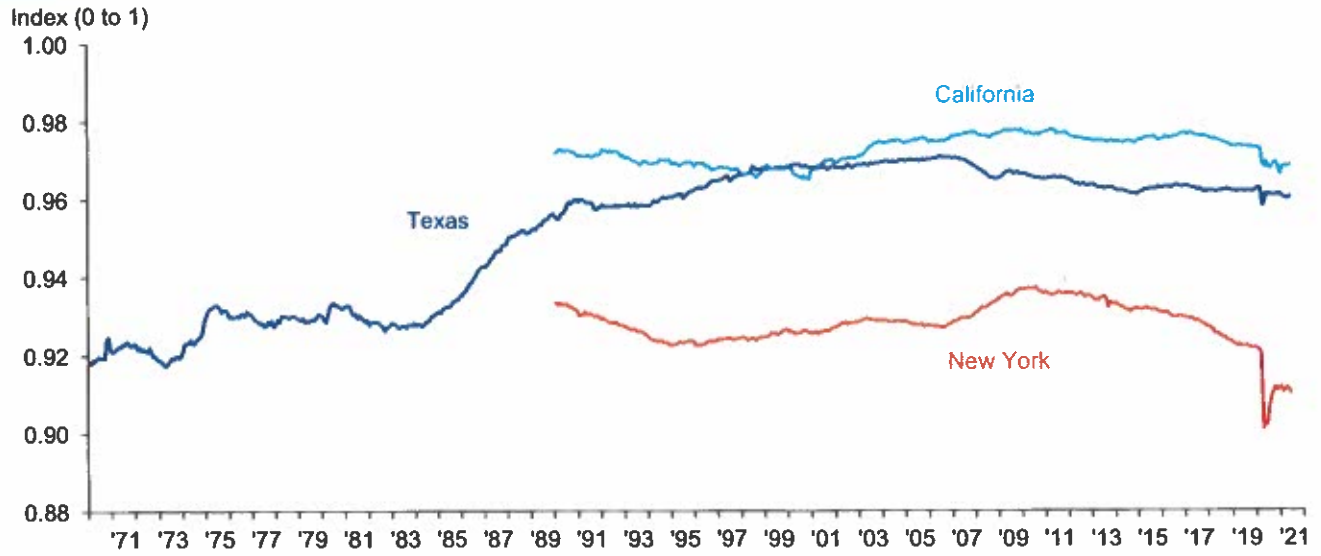
If a region has the exact same job shares as the nation, the value of the measure is 1. If most of a region's jobs are in one or two key industries, the value will be closer to zero. This measure is depicted in Chart 3, where the differential between Texas and the U.S. average narrowed from the mid-1980s to the mid-2000s and then widened following the fracking boom and energy sector resurgence.

By this measure, the industry structure in Texas remains much more diversified than it was in the early 1980s, when the energy sector began its first major long-term decline. By comparison, California is more diversified than Texas, while New York is less so, primarily due to a low share of manufacturing employment and the high share of jobs in private education and health services industries in recent years.

Energy Sector Redefined

While the oil and gas share of employment and output may decline in

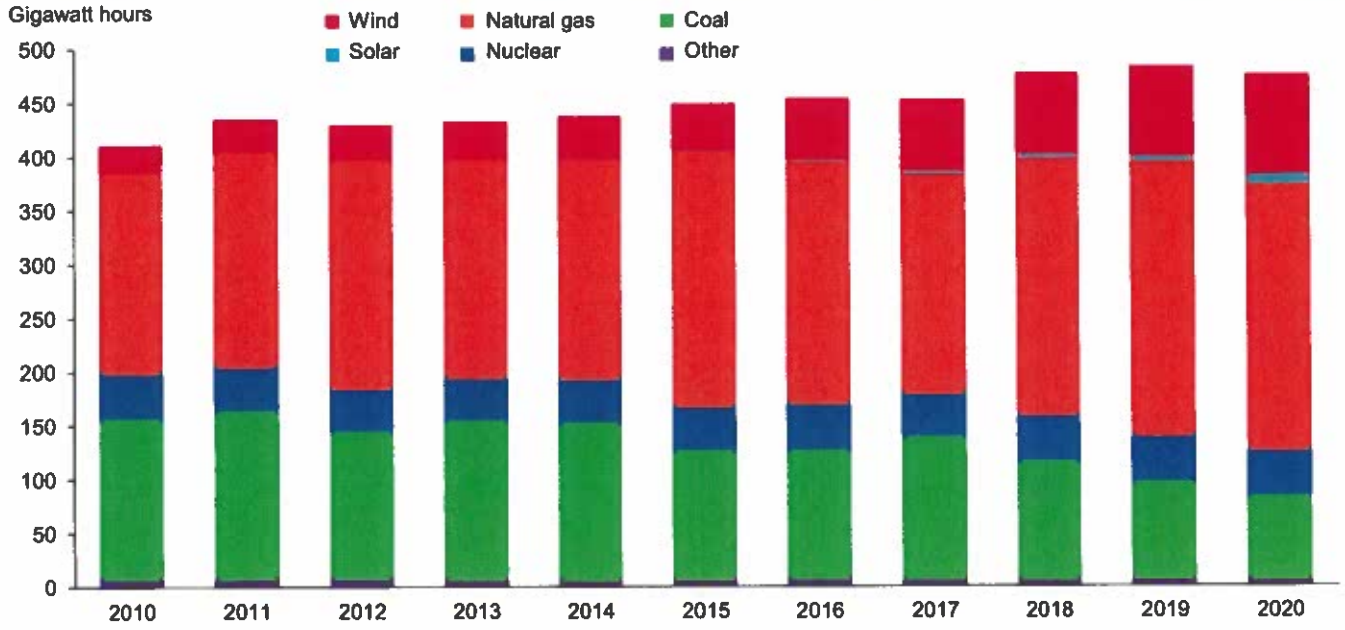
CHART 3 Texas Industry Mix More Similar to U.S. Today than Before the 1990s



NOTES: The index is calculated based on the squared difference of the percentage share of state-level and national employment by industry for two-digit North American Industry Classification codes. Higher values denote a regional industry mix that more closely resembles the national industry mix.

SOURCES: Bureau of Labor Statistics; seasonal and other adjustments by the Federal Reserve Bank of Dallas.

CHART 4 Renewables Provide Second-Largest Source of Texas Electric Power Generation



SOURCE: U.S. Energy Information Administration.

Texas over the next several decades, the renewable energy sector is likely to grow significantly. This is not a recent phenomenon in Texas, although only in recent years have renewables grown into meaningful contributors to total power production.

Total electricity generation from renewable sources—primarily wind—has risen fourfold during the past 10 years, with its share of total power production increasing from 8 percent to 25 percent *(Chart 4)*.

Wind and solar are expected to grow further, with new solar installations expected to make up nearly half of total electric generation capacity additions in Texas. While solar accounted for less than 0.5 percent of total electricity generation as recently as 2016, it now makes up 2 percent of the state's energy portfolio.

The installation of an additional 10 gigawatts of solar capacity is planned in Texas in 2022—one-third of the total projected solar expansion in the U.S.—potentially doubling the state share. But solar must overcome the lack of a state-level net metering requirement, preventing residential customers from selling excess power back into the power grid, and no specified renewable energy target for solar capacity.[8]

Additionally, traditional fossil-fuel producers have shown little interest in renewables. The second quarter 2021 Dallas Fed Energy Survey suggests that fewer than 20 percent of oil and gas firms are currently producing or planning to invest in wind or solar power over the next four years.

Then again, renewable power is not a substitute for oil, natural gas or natural gas liquids in industries such as petrochemical and plastics production or for the global stock of equipment that relies on liquid fuels, a category likely to come under pressure from electrification of the auto industry as combustion-engine vehicles become largely obsolete over the coming decades.

Path of Transition

The greatest impediment to renewable energy—apart from policy constraints—is the intermittency of solar and wind power. Unlike typically consistent and dispatchable sources such as natural-gas- and coal-powered electrical plants and fuels such as gasoline, renewables are contingent on weather conditions that vary significantly throughout the day, month and year.

Thus, a switch to renewable energy with no change in total power capacity is unfeasible. Rather, a more likely scenario would be a gradual but consistent expansion of the state's renewable energy capacity, which is expected to account for a majority of new power production over the next 30 years.

During the next three decades, the technology and infrastructure to better store and distribute renewable power to businesses and homes will likely become available. Even so, the demand for power at times when solar or wind are inadequate will necessitate that a significant share of capacity remains in dispatchable sources such as natural gas.

Battery storage can mitigate some of the shortcomings of intermittent power, though the scale and expense of these solutions remain challenges. Only 230 megawatts of battery capacity

exists in Texas, representing less than 1 percent of the state's average daily energy consumption.

Overcoming this challenge may slow the growth in renewables' share of power production. Even with new technologies continually reducing the cost of battery storage, the enormous scale of installation needed to substitute for a meaningful share of the state's dispatchable power production suggests that fossil fuels, particularly natural gas, will occupy a central role in power production for years to come.

At the same time, public and political support to reduce CO_2 emissions will likely help pressure a more rapid shift toward renewable power. Broadening demand for environmental-, social- and governance-based investment will further incentivize the movement of capital flows from traditional oil and gas activity to clean energy.

This is particularly true for the transportation sector, in which automakers have boosted investment in the development and production of electric vehicles. However, owing to the size of the existing fleet of gasoline-based vehicles, projections by the International Energy Agency suggest electric vehicles will account for only 5 to 12 percent of the total vehicle stock in the U.S. by 2030.

Similarly, other industries seeking to shift to renewable sources of energy will have to rotate their capital stock, which may last for decades more. This supports a projection of a gradual, rather than sharp, decline in the oil and gas sector.

Long-Term Outlook

Based on precedent, the Texas economy could continue to outperform the national average despite a persistent decline in oil and gas production. A high-tech boom and increased industry diversification in the 1990s produced strong overall job and output growth despite oil and gas sector weakness.

Net migration into Texas has remained strong in recent years as people have moved to the state to take advantage of job opportunities and a cost of living well below the national average. Growth in industries outside of oil and gas drew migrants at a disproportionate rate relative to other parts of the U.S., a trend that has persisted.[9]

This deepened the pool of high-skilled labor for regional firms, spurring additional growth. Firms also moved to the state to take advantage of a relatively lower cost of doing business.[10] Texas has led other states by a large margin in firm relocations since 2000, and despite the massive economic disruption brought about by the COVID-19 pandemic beginning in 2020, there are signs that this trend will continue or even accelerate.[11]

While the oil and gas sector has played an important role in the history of the Texas economy—creating booms and busts along the way—a gradual transition to renewables is unlikely to alter the state's long-term trajectory. Over the next several decades, the enduring factors that have drawn people and businesses to Texas are likely to continue to play an outsized role in determining the state's growth premium relative to the U.S.

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Notes

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[10] "Why Texas Grows Faster: The Role of Smaller Government," by Jason Saving, in *Ten Gallon Economy: Sizing Up Economic Growth in Texas*, Palgrave Macmillan, 2015, pp. 33–45.

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A Conversation with Tamar Jacoby

Technology Displaced Workers in Pandemic; Retraining Must Expand

Tamar Jacoby is president of Opportunity America, a Washington-based nonprofit that promotes economic mobility and is focused on workforce education and training. The organization's forthcoming survey of community college administrators explores their workforce programs and employer relationships. Jacoby discusses the pandemic, worker mobility and job training.

Q. What is the future of work? Is the American dream still attainable?

The American dream has been under scrutiny for a while. There's a lot of debate about economic mobility—has it shrunk or decelerated in the last decades? We don't know for sure. What we do know is that technology has been transforming the economy.

We all talk about the future of work. The automation and business restructuring we call the "future of work" has been with us since the 1950s and gathering steam in recent years. But the pandemic sharply accelerated it [workplace change]. Someone summed it up well during the first lockdown [in April 2020]: "Things about the future of work that we thought would take a decade happened in a week during the pandemic."

Some companies automated to replace people who weren't coming to work for safety reasons. Others automated because it was an opportunity to do something more cheaply—to use a machine instead of a worker.

Some of the workers who lost jobs will find new positions; others won't. Some of this will sort itself out, like the supply-chain problems [affecting manufacturing]. But the important long-term trend is the accelerating future of work, and it will have a disproportionate impact on low- and middle-income Americans.

The jobs at the bottom of the skills ladder are more likely to involve routine tasks, so they are more likely to be transformed or eliminated by automation. Automation will also create jobs, maybe as many [as are lost], maybe not. But either way, many workers will have to learn new skills to keep their old jobs or get new jobs.

Q. You've done a lot of work recently looking at community colleges. What role are they playing educating students on their way to four-year universities while providing workforce education and skills training?

Community colleges are like a Swiss Army knife; they do lots of different things. Many students who are intimidated by a four-year school or can't afford a four-year school or don't have the grades for a four-year school go to community college. If they make the right choices and work hard, they eventually transfer to a four-year college and get a bachelor's degree. And it's a much cheaper bachelor's degree because community colleges are much cheaper than four-year schools.

The challenge is that the graduation rate at community colleges nationwide is below 40 percent. The transfer rate is even worse—80 percent of community college students show up saying they want a bachelor's degree, but only 15 percent make it. We need to do better; we need to improve these graduation rates. But we also need better options for students who probably aren't going to get a four-year degree.

That's what some of the other tools on the Swiss Army knife are for—preparing learners for the workforce. Some people don't need or want degrees. What they're looking for are certifications. Think of a certified nursing assistant. A certified nursing assistant doesn't necessarily need a degree. He or she can get a good job with a certification.

Most community colleges have a separate, stand-alone division devoted to serving learners who don't need or want degrees. It's called the noncredit division, and it accounts for more than one-third of all community college students nationwide. But many people have never even heard of it. That's why it's sometimes called the "hidden college."

Almost every community college has both a credit division and a noncredit division, and on some campuses, they're like two separate institutions. The side that's preparing people for transfer is one kind of institution, and it's very distinct from the noncredit side. A noncredit student might need just eight or 12 weeks to complete a certified nursing assistant program. These students don't have to take any English or history, and they leave with a certification rather than a degree.

When the manufacturing worker loses his job at age 32, he needs to go someplace to learn a new skill for a new job. And often the perfect place is a community college.

Q. It seems that especially in the pandemic, skills training is increasingly important, right?

Yes, and community college noncredit programs are ideally suited to provide that training for two reasons. First, the noncredit side doesn't need faculty ap-

Even in the best scenario, less-skilled people will have the hardest time. Their jobs are more likely to be routinized and more likely to be changed or eliminated by automation, and the answer for people in that situation will be training.

proval or an accreditor's approval to launch a course. So, if I'm Tamar's Widget Co., and I show up at the college and say, "I need welders. Can you train some welders?" The credit side is going to say, "Come back in two years. We need to get program approval; we need to run it by our accreditor. We probably need to run it by the state."

The noncredit side is going to say, "Yesterday? Tomorrow? How many people? What kind of welding?" They're much more flexible and adaptable and close to the labor market, and that's obviously good for students and employers and, by extension, the economy.

Second, the noncredit side of the college can make courses as short or long as they need to be, and it doesn't have all those other requirements—English, history, social studies. So, it's ideal for students in a hurry to get back to the labor market.

The challenge is that most noncredit programs aren't accredited, so some people worry about quality control. What the colleges will tell you is, "We have market discipline." If students weren't taking the programs and employers weren't hiring the graduates, these programs wouldn't exist. I think that's true to a large extent, but we don't yet have the data to prove it.

Q. How do community colleges in Texas compare with those in the rest of the nation?

Texas is doing some really interesting things. In many ways, it's on the cutting edge of innovation.

It's a very centralized system. That's both good and bad. But it can help with quality control and also make it easier for noncredit students who come back to college later in life to get credit for what they learned in a noncredit program.

Most courses taught anywhere in the state are in one of two central course catalogs. There's a state course catalog for academic courses and a state course catalog for workforce courses.

So, the basic construction safety course at Brazosport College is mostly the same as the construction safety course at San Jacinto College. That makes it easier for students who start their education in one place to finish someplace else.

Even more important, when the unemployed construction helper comes back to college at age 30 to get an industrial construction management degree, he's much more likely to be able to leverage what he learned in the basic safety course for college credit.

Texas also provides funding for the programs or program components in that central catalog, whether they're on the credit or noncredit side. Most states provide little if any funding for noncredit programs.

A second great innovation is at Texas State Technical College. It is one of the best two-year institutions in the country, and it has a really interesting financial model.

Most community colleges get funded on the basis of "butts in seats." How many students do you have, and how many hours have they put in? At Texas State Technical, the college gets reimbursed based on what graduates earn—how much more than the minimum wage. The subsidy is geared to outcomes as opposed to inputs. That should be a model for the nation.

Q. What's the future of the American worker and what can we do to make it better?

Automation and the accompanying business restructuring are coming at us at a million miles per hour. And there's a big debate—there has been for many decades—about whether that's going to be a good thing or a bad thing.

Some people are apocalyptic—they say it's going to destroy all the jobs. Other people take a more hopeful view. They anticipate creative destruction. Some jobs will be lost, but other jobs will take their place.

I fall on the creative destruction side of the debate. But even in the best scenario, less-skilled people will have the hardest time. Their jobs are more likely to be routinized and more likely to be changed or eliminated by automation, and the answer for people in that situation will be training.

The future will not be kind to low-skilled Americans unless they get skills. Workforce training is going to become more and more important. More people will need it.

The Southwest Economy *Podcast features an extended, two-part conversation with Tamar Jacoby. Find it at dallasfed.org/research/swe/podcast.*

Federal Support Keeps State Budgets (Including Texas') Healthy amid Tumult from COVID-19-Induced Economic Ills

By Jason Saving

ABSTRACT: An unprecedented federal fiscal response to the COVID-19-induced recession in early 2020 helped prop up state government finances even among states whose tax and finance structures put them at particular risk during a downturn. A variety of programs helped individuals, firms and jurisdictions avoid what some feared would be a catastrophic collapse. However, there will be a cost for all that help.

The nation suffered a historic, broad-based two-month economic decline—beginning in late February 2020—across all regions. A variety of indicators went into a freefall from which they have yet to fully recover. It seemed likely that many of the jobs and firms lost to the impacts of COVID-19 would never return.

Many states began planning for fiscal disaster. With fewer people working and fewer firms in business, there would be less income and revenue coming in, and thus, less spending going out. Forecasts pointed to impending fiscal shortfalls for 2020–21 that would be comparable to, or even surpass, those experienced during the Great Recession, from December 2007 to June 2009.

These forecasts largely didn't pan out.

Instead, many states find themselves awash in revenue, expanding services and paying down debt. New Jersey met its yearly pension-funding obligations for the first time since the 1990s; California is disbursing cash to two-thirds of its residents; and even perennially cash-strapped Illinois received a credit rating upgrade for the first time since 2000. Illinois also ended the 2021 fiscal year with a $2 billion surplus.

How were state budgets able to sustain themselves so well during this recession?

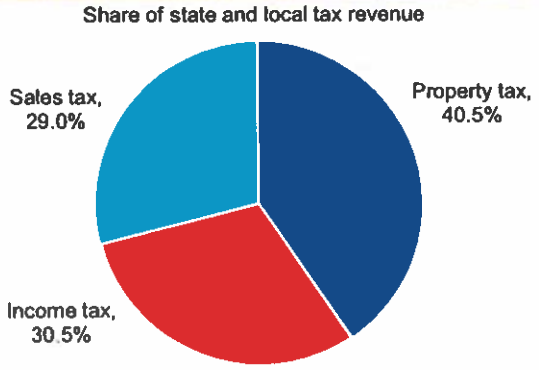
In broad terms, the answer is twofold. First, state tax revenue held up better than expected, especially in areas where business-cycle fluctuations normally affect receipts. Second, the federal government hugely increased its spending during the recession, providing an unprecedented amount of grants and loans to prop up state budgets, as well as direct aid to individuals and businesses.

Funding State Budgets

Typically, recessions are accompanied by declines in personal income as people lose their jobs or find themselves working fewer hours.

These reductions in personal income affect state tax revenue—but not in a uniform way. In the aggregate, state and local governments raise revenue through a combination of sales, income and property taxes. While

CHART 1 States' Tax Revenues Flow from Property, Income and Sales Taxes



NOTE: Data are from the 2019 calendar year.
SOURCES: Census Bureau; Annual Survey of State Government Tax Collections.

revenue shares of each of these can differ sharply, the sum across states is roughly in equal proportion (*Chart 1*). While not every state chooses to emphasize revenue diversity, those that do are less dependent on any single revenue source.

A broad mix of taxation also helps insulate states and localities from macroeconomic developments. Real-estate busts can depress home values at double-digit rates, affecting property tax revenue. Heightened uncertainty can cause people to save more and consume less, reducing sales tax revenue. And during economic downturns, lost jobs, wage declines and fewer hours worked contribute to diminished income taxes.

Risking Lower Revenues

However, while all of these tax instruments pose risks at different times, they are not equally volatile as an economy enters recession. Real estate boom-bust cycles can sometimes occur during expansions, and it is possible for home prices to keep rising in a recession, as they did in 2020.

Despite early forecasts that people would abandon central cities in the wake of COVID-19 and work remotely, property values continued rising rapidly in urban cores, though the rate of increase was even greater in suburbs/exurbs.[1]

Still, real estate prices can be highly volatile, especially in metro areas where natural barriers (such as mountains) or zoning laws constrain construction or, conversely, where construction occurs at an especially rapid pace, leading to speculative supply bubbles. But these situations don't pose a particular vulnerability during recession.

Income tax revenue on the other hand is much more vulnerable to recession because incomes tend to take a large hit during a recession. As businesses fail, people lose their jobs or are forced to work fewer hours or for lower wages, reducing income earned and income taxes paid.

The more severe a recession, the more severe the income drop, with especially large declines triggering yawning budget shortfalls in states such as California and Illinois that rely on income taxes for a disproportionate share of revenue.

Sales taxes typically occupy a middle ground, tied to the business cycle but not especially vulnerable to it. Numerous economic studies have found that consumption is more stable than income.

The intuitive reason for this is that when someone loses their job and their income falls, they must still spend on necessities such as food, clothing and shelter. Often this is done by drawing on savings, borrowing from friends or family members and running up credit card debt. This, in turn, tempers any surge in consumption that might accompany an economic recovery when jobs are regained.[2]

Funding for States

One important implication is that income-tax-reliant states will be significantly more vulnerable to business-cycle fluctuations. On the plus side, such states may experience massive budget surpluses during good economic times that can be used to expand government services for vulnerable populations. On the other hand, these states are nearly assured of large budget shortfalls during recessions.

This matters because of the constitutional limitations under which states and localities generally operate. When individuals (or the federal government) spend more than they receive, they can cover the resulting shortfall with debt.

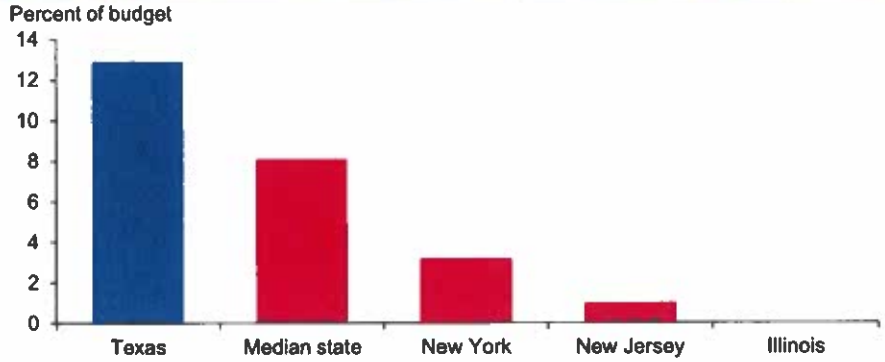
However, states and localities are generally required to balance their budgets and cannot deficit-spend. As a result, government leaders often must cut budgets or enact tax increases during a recession.

The discomfort of such fiscal adjustments depends on the fiscal mix on which a state relies for its revenue. At one extreme are the seven states—including Texas—that impose no income tax and are, thus, least vulnerable to business-cycle fluctuations. At the other extreme is a group of states—including California, New Jersey and Illinois—that rely disproportionately on income-tax revenue to fund operations.

The good news is that because this vulnerability to recession can be assessed well in advance of when a downturn begins, states that choose to rely on business-cycle-dependent revenue sources can compensate by carrying above-average rainy-day fund balances.[3]

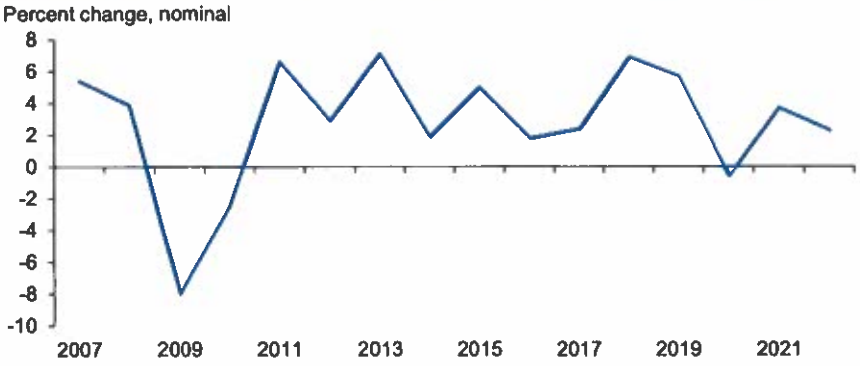
Often, they fail to fully deploy such measures. In the year before COVID-19, New York's rainy-day fund balance of 3.2 percent of its budget was less than half the national average of 8.1 percent (*Chart 2*). Yet even that was triple New Jersey's 1.0 percent balance and infinitely larger than Illinois' 0.0 percent.

CHART 2 Income-Tax-Dependent States Maintain Modest Rainy-Day Funds



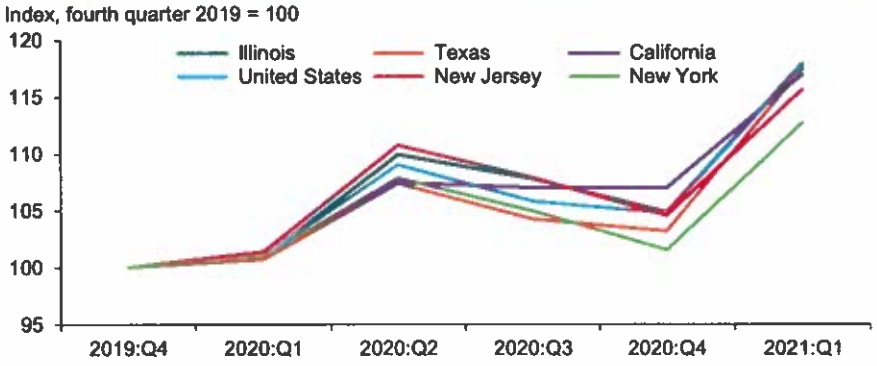
NOTES: Red bars denote states dependent on income taxes for more than one-third of their tax revenue. Rainy-day funds as a share of the budget are depicted.
SOURCE: Fiscal Survey of States, 2020.

CHART 3 State Revenue Growth Plunged in 2009-10, Dipped During COVID-19



NOTE: Data are for fiscal years and include fiscal 2022.
SOURCE: Fiscal Survey of States.

CHART 4 Personal Income Remained Above Pre-COVID Levels in 2020



NOTE: Data are quarterly, through first quarter 2021.
SOURCE: Bureau of Economic Analysis.

This combination of high business-cycle vulnerability and a low rainy-day fund balance nearly guarantees tough times when recession strikes.

Texas, on the other hand, carried an above-average rainy-day fund balance of 12.9 percent of its budget, though there is no state income tax. This stems in part from its large oil and gas production, a sector that is a major contributor to the fund and is notoriously volatile.[4]

COVID-19's Unusual Impact

As people lost their jobs and firms ceased operations during the last major downturn, the Great Recession, state budgets faltered. State revenue, after rising 3.9 percent in 2008—the first full year of the recession—fell 8 percent in 2009 and an additional 2.5 percent in 2010, necessitating significant cuts to social services at precisely the time they were most needed (*Chart 3*).

Shaped by this experience, states expected a similarly severe budget crunch in the COVID-19 era. But something different happened. While revenue in 40 of the nation's 50 states didn't meet pre-COVID-19 expectations for fiscal 2020–21, it shrank by a relatively modest 0.6 percent in 2020 and actually grew 3.7 percent in 2021.[5] State revenue is expected to expand an additional 2.3 percent in 2022, according to recent estimates.

To be sure, there are many differences between the Great Recession and COVID-19 eras. Chief among them is what has happened to personal income. In 2009, for example, personal income dropped in 49 of the 50 states.

During second quarter 2020, personal income for the U.S as a whole soared 8 percent, even as COVID-19 knocked millions of Americans out of work and reduced work hours for millions more (*Chart 4*). Personal income remained above prepandemic levels for the rest of the year and into first quarter 2021.

This was also true for large states—Texas, New York and even Illinois. By first quarter 2021, personal income in Texas was 17.4 percent above where it had been in fourth quarter 2019. If this remarkable performance were due solely to factors such as accommodative state policy toward business, housing availability and a relatively young demographic, then one might expect other states that lack some of those characteristics to experience slower personal income growth.

Yet other large states experienced broadly similar personal income patterns from the onset of COVID-19 through first quarter 2021—exceeding fourth quarter 2019 levels by 12.7 to 17.9 percent.

This behavior of personal income ensured that even income-tax-reliant states would not face sizable fiscal shortfalls in 2021–22 despite beginning the crisis with what were in many cases notably low rainy-day fund balances.

Federal Fiscal Support

Personal income held up because of a historically unprecedented (in peacetime) federal spending increase. Among the many measures taken by the federal government to bolster personal income were direct stimulus payments to individuals and augmented unemployment insurance benefits for people who lost their jobs. In some cases, the program provided a higher weekly stipend than recipients' past wages.[6]

There were also grants and loans to firms through the Paycheck Protection Program (PPP), primarily intended to ensure that businesses could meet payrolls.[7] This support came through an array of legislative action in 2020, including the Coronavirus Preparedness and Response Supplemental Appropria-

tions Act (March 6), the Families First Coronavirus Response Act (March 18), the CARES Act (March 27), a liberalization of the PPP (April 24), the Consolidated Appropriations Act (Dec. 21), and in 2021, the American Rescue Plan (March 11). All helped improve state fiscal outlooks by averting layoffs and firm closures.

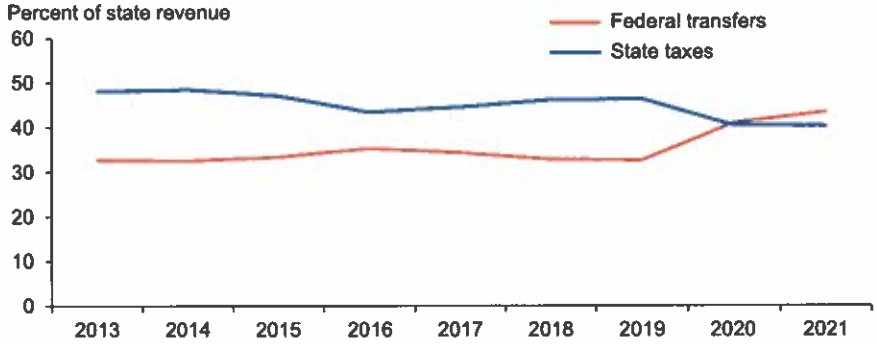
The federal government also provided sizable direct grants to states such as Texas.[8] While it is not yet known how all of these funds will be spent, Texas' timely publication of state revenue information illustrates just how substantial these grants have been.

Historically, state taxes (such as the sales tax) provide about half of total Texas revenue compared with one-third from federal transfers (*Chart 5*).

But the pandemic-era surge in federal support for state budgets boosted federal transfers by about $16 billion in 2020. They have remained elevated in 2021, making the federal government the single largest revenue source for Texas in both years.[9]

Federal transfers accounted for 33 percent of state revenue in 2019, 42 percent in 2020 and 43 percent in 2021.

CHART 5 Texas' Tax Revenue Normally Exceeds Federal Transfers, Except in 2020-21



NOTE: Data are annual, through fiscal year 2021.
SOURCE: Texas Comptroller of Public Accounts.

Future Recession Aid

Will future recessions be addressed with equally stimulative fiscal policy, or will the response follow more conventional lines?

The answer has special resonance for the optimal configuration of state fiscal policy. State sales taxes are more regressive than income taxes but have also historically offered more stability than income taxes because income is so volatile over the course of the business cycle.[10]

To the extent the federal government will now more readily intervene to reduce income volatility, we may see states such as California and New York fare better than they typically would during a recession; however, at least indirectly, such support would likely help states such as Texas, too, by bolstering consumption.

Longer term, the unprecedented peacetime debt accumulated by the federal government in 2020 and 2021 could have consequences. Research has shown that a large and expanding debt load constrains countries' abilities to handle future crises and risks imposing burdensome repayment obligations—higher taxes—on future generations.

For now, though, federal stimulus appears to have helped keep both personal income and state government budgets growing during difficult economic times.

Saving is a senior economist and director of the Research and Studies function in the Communications and Outreach Department at the Federal Reserve Bank of Dallas.

Notes

[1] "COVID-19 Fuels Sudden, Surging Demand for Suburban Housing," by Laila Assanie and Yichen Su, Federal Reserve Bank of Dallas *Southwest Economy*, Fourth Quarter 2020, www.dallasfed.org/research/swe/2020/swe2004/swe2004b.aspx.

[2] See the Fed's yearly survey on household economics and decision-making for more on how households respond to financial stress, "Report on the Economic Well-Being of U.S. Households in 2019—May 2020," Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, accessed Aug. 17, 2020, www.federalreserve.gov/publications/2020-economic-well-being-of-us-households-in-2019-dealing-with-unexpected-expenses.htm.

[3] "Lingering Energy Bust Depresses, Doesn't Sink State Budgets," by Jason Saving, Federal Reserve Bank of Dallas *Southwest Economy*, Fourth Quarter 2016.

[4] Disagreements over the intended purposes—and legitimate uses—of the rainy-day fund have also played a role in its growth. For more on how these issues have come into play in the COVID-19 era, see "Texas Has Billions in Its Rainy-Day Fund, But Legislators Say They Won't Use It Until January," by Clare Proctor, *Texas Tribune*, May 11, 2020, www.texastribune.org/2020/05/11/texas-economy-rainy-day/.

[5] 2020 "Fiscal Survey of States," National Association of State Budget Officers, accessed Aug. 17, 2021, www.nasbo.org/reports-data/fiscal-survey-of-states.

[6] "Pandemic Unemployment Benefits Provided Much-Needed Fiscal Support," by Anil Kumar, Federal Reserve Bank of Dallas *Southwest Economy*, Fourth Quarter 2020, www.dallasfed.org/research/swe/2020/swe2004/swe2004c.aspx.

[7] "Small Business Hardships Highlight Relationships with Lenders in COVID-19 Era," by Wenhua Di, Nathaniel Pattison and Chloe Smith, Federal Reserve Bank of Dallas *Southwest Economy*, Second Quarter 2020. For details on how PPP funds were allocated across states, see "Who Benefited from the Paycheck Protection Program? Our Texas Analysis Offers an Early Look," by Emily Ryder Perimeter, Federal Reserve Bank of Dallas *Dallas Fed Communities*, Sept. 4, 2020, www.dallasfed.org/cd/communities/2020/0904.

[8] The federal government also made grants on a smaller scale to other government entities such as cities and school districts.

[9] The various federal income-support programs also likely boosted state revenue by, for example, enabling consumers to make more purchases than they otherwise could. Thus, the chart may understate the impact of federal stimulus on state revenue in the 2020–21 period.

[10] "Texas Taxes: Who Bears the Burden?" by Jason Saving, Federal Reserve Bank of Dallas *Southwest Economy*, Third Quarter 2017, www.dallasfed.org/~/media/documents/research/swe/2017/swe1703.pdf.

Missteps Along U.S.–Mexico Border Hinder Movement of COVID-19 Biomedical Trade

By Keighton Hines and Roberto Coronado

The Paso del Norte region—the cities of El Paso and Ciudad Juárez—is a hub of binational trade and manufacturing. While most activity is concentrated in automotive parts and electronic components, a cluster of biomedical manufacturers has emerged in Juárez in recent years.

The region's biomedical device manufacturing industry produces a wide range of equipment, including electromedical apparatuses, laboratory instruments, surgical devices, pharmaceuticals and medicines, optical instruments and lenses, and irradiation units.

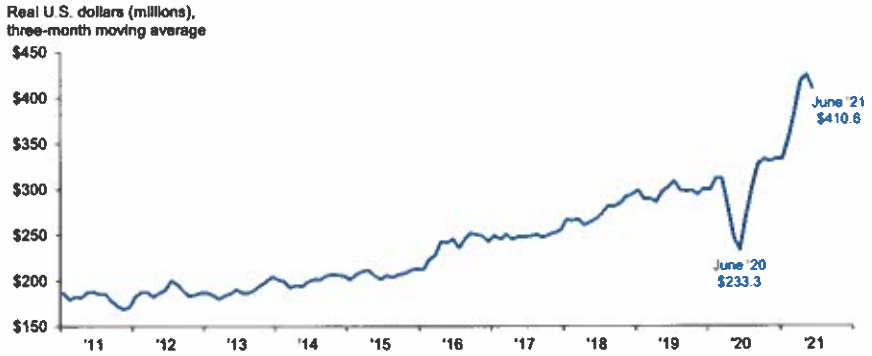
In 2020, Mexico exported $11.38 billion in biomedical manufactured goods to the United States. Almost a third of these biomedical goods, worth about $3.58 billion, passed through the El Paso Trade District last year, ranking it second behind San Diego.

Despite heightened demand for biomedical goods as COVID-19 began spreading, the sector's supply chain was interrupted when the border was closed for nonessential activities on March 21, 2020. Ten days later, the Mexican government nationally suspended all "nonessential activities," without initially defining "essential." As a result, manufacturing plants that supplied such products to U.S. companies closed.

Disjointed coordination between the U.S. and Mexico from the outset of the pandemic also hampered the full and timely renewal of vital supply-chain trade. Even with such disruptions, the Juárez manufacturing sector pivoted to produce respirators, ventilators and personal protection equipment, much of it for export to the U.S.[1]

Soon after the U.S.–Mexico border was closed to nonessential crossings, Mexico's federal and state governments' imposed limitations on manufacturing with little explanatory guidance. Manufacturing business contacts said these mandates were confusing, unclear and inconsistently enforced.

CHART 1 COVID-19-Related Disruption Creates Volatility in Biomedical Imports Through El Paso



NOTES: Data are seasonally adjusted biomedical import values from Mexico to the El Paso Trade District from North American Industry Classification System codes 3254,333314, 334510, 334516, 334517 and 3391, as defined by StatsAmerica. These imports are "Customs General Import Value" in U.S. dollars.

SOURCES: U.S. Import and Export Merchandise trade statistics, Census Bureau; adjustments by the Federal Reserve Bank of Dallas.

Moreover, the decrees failed to specify if plants integrated into supply chains that supported essential U.S. sectors could continue operations. Because of cross-border interdependencies, work stoppages interrupted the production and export of critical goods.

Additional plants temporarily closed in April 2020 amid general protests and strikes as the COVID-19 case count rapidly rose. When they were allowed to operate, these manufacturers were also required to scale back production, reduce on-site employment and send home workers who were pregnant or had high-risk comorbidities—diabetes, obesity and hypertension—and individuals age 60 and older.

Following these interruptions, the three-month moving average of biomedical imports from Mexico through El Paso to the U.S. plunged 10.3 percent (-$32.1 million) in April 2020 and then a record 12.1 percent (-$33.8 million) in May. The following month, U.S. biomedical import volumes through El Paso from Mexico reached their lowest levels since March 2016, amounting to just $233.3 million (*Chart 1*).

The Mexican government began issuing clarifying guidelines in April 2020 that allowed essential businesses to expand operations. Many plants subsequently reopened and began manufacturing biomedical items.

Despite unprecedented production constraints in 2020, biomedical imports from Mexico via El Paso rose 1.1 percent above 2019's import volume of $3.54 billion. The three-month moving average reached a record-high $424.9 million in May 2021.

With the pandemic ongoing and as more variants are discovered, clarity and uniformity in public health orders in Mexico and sustained collaboration with the U.S. government are necessary to manage the flow of people and trade.

Binational, coordinated public health measures are needed to keep the border open to critical supplies and equipment and ultimately ensure economic recovery.

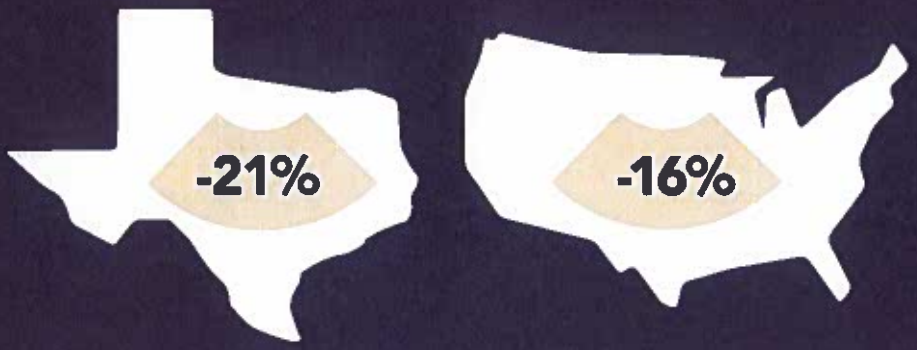
Note

[1] "COVID-19 Crisis: Juárez Maquiladoras Pivot to Manufacturing Ventilators, Face Masks," by Veronica Martinez, *El Paso Times*, April 15, 2020.

Birth Rates Falling Faster in Texas than U.S.

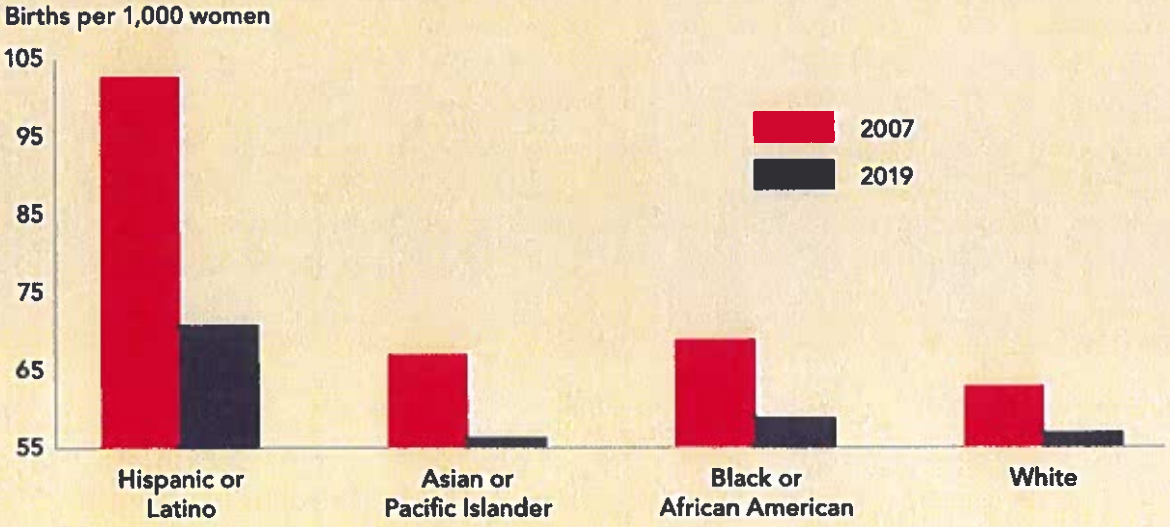
Design: Olu Eseyin; Content: James Lee, Pia Orrenius, Ana Pranger

Although birth rates in Texas remain higher than in the U.S., their decline since 2007 has been particularly noteworthy.



Drop in birth rates from 2007 to 2019

Hispanic women, who make up 42% of women in Texas but only 21% in the U.S., contributed most to Texas' faster birth-rate decline.



Why are women having fewer children?


Higher educational attainment


Economic recessions


Declining marriage rates


Availability of contraception

Fewer births can slow economic growth by reducing population growth and hastening the aging of the workforce. This can slow productivity growth and strain government programs such as Social Security and Medicare.

NOTES: Birth rate is births per thousand females ages 15–44 during the calendar year. White, Black and Asian race groups are non-Hispanic. Hispanics can be of any race.
SOURCES: United States Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention; National Center for Health Statistics, Division of Vital Statistics.

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SNAPSHOT U.S. Recessions Test Latino Advances

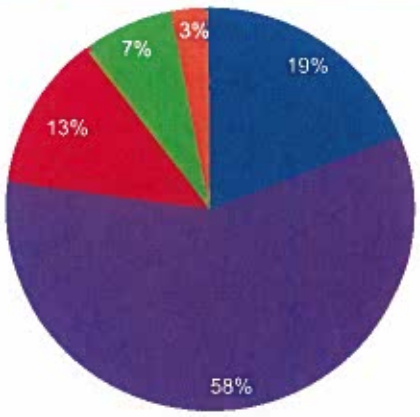
Latinos make up the largest ethnic minority in the U.S. (*Chart 1*). The majority are U.S. born, making their progress and well-being no longer just a question of immigrant assimilation but also of the effectiveness of U.S. educational institutions and labor markets in equipping young Latinos to move from the working class into the middle class and beyond.

One significant headwind to progress is recessions. Economic outcomes of Latinos are far more sensitive to the business cycle than are outcomes for non-Hispanic whites. Latinos also have higher poverty rates than whites, although the gap narrowed before the onset of the COVID-19 pandemic in early 2020.

Deep holes in the pandemic safety net further imperiled Latino progress in 2020 and almost surely will in 2021 as well. Policies that would help working-class and poor Latinos include immigration reform and education reform and broader access to affordable health care.

—Adapted from "How Foreign- and U.S.-Born Latinos Fare During Recessions and Recoveries," a research paper by Pia M. Orrenius and Madeline Zavodny, https://doi.org/10.24149/wp2104.

CHART 1 Latinos Are Largest U.S. Minority Group



NOTE: Shown are prime-age adults (24–54).
SOURCES: Annual Social and Economic Supplement of the Current Population Survey from IPUMS, 2020; authors' calculations.

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