

IN THE COUNTY COMMISSION OF WOOD COUNTY, WEST VIRGINIA

#1 COURT SQUARE, SUITE 203
PARKERSBURG WV 26101

IN RE: MINUTES OF MEETING HELD
THURSDAY, JUNE 18, 2015

PRESENT: STEPHEN GAINER, PRESIDENT
DAVID BLAIR COUCH, PRESIDENT
ROBERT K. TEBAY, COMMISSIONER

At 9:30 A.M., the County Commission of Wood County met in regular session. They signed purchase orders, invoices, orders and other correspondence.

AGENDA AND DISCUSSION ITEMS

At 9:30 A.M., the County Commission met with Mark Lewis and Cindy Sheppard from the Convention and Visitors Bureau. The County Commission, upon a motion duly made, seconded and passed, authorized funds to be committed from the Innovative Programming Grant Fund for the 2015 WVU Bowling Club in the amount of \$3,000.00. (Order M/3131)

At 9:32 A.M., the County Commission met with Dave Palmer and Rob Tebay, Attorneys to discuss real estate law changes.

No one from the City of Parkersburg showed for the meeting to discuss the Memorandum of Understanding.

The County Commission approved the Request to Hire form from the Day Report Center for Megan Saunders, moving her from part time General Support Worker to part time Case Manager.


ORDERS APPROVED AND ATTACHED TO THESE MINUTES

A/1476, A/1477, M/3131

Having no further scheduled appointments or business to attend to, the County Commission adjourned at 10:45 A.M.

APPROVED:

THE COUNTY COMMISSION OF WOOD COUNTY



Stephen Gainer, President



David Blair Couch, Commissioner



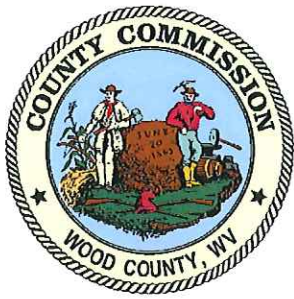
Robert K. Tebay, Commissioner

To listen to this meeting, please refer to DVD labeled June 18, 2015.

Wood County Commission Meeting
Held June 18, 2015

Please Print

1.	Mark Lewis CVB
2.	Cindy Sheppard CVB
3.	Rob Teles ATC
4.	David J. Palmer
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Wood County Commission
Agenda

6/18/2015

1 Court Square, Suite 203
Parkersburg, WV 26101

9:30 A.M.	Discuss Real Estate Law changes	Dave Palmer and Rob Tebay, Attorneys
	Discuss and consider Innovative Grant Application for Mountaineer Classic Bowling Tournament	Mark Lewis and Cindy Sheppard, Convention and Visitors Bureau
	Discuss and consider Memorandum of Understanding between the City of Parkersburg and Wood County for a Department of Justice Grant	
	Consider Request to Hire from Day Report Center – Megan Saunders from part time General Support Worker to part time Case Manager - \$12.00/hr	
	Administrator's Report	Marty Seufer, County Administrator
	County Commission Reports	

Discussion, Review and Approval of expenditures and disbursements identified on Exhibit 1, hereto attached

Correspondence for this meeting will be available for public review during regular office hours in Room 205 of the Wood County Courthouse two (2) days prior to the meeting

Exhibit I

Discussion, Review and Approval of the following items may be included during this meeting and are available for public inspection in the Office of the County Administrator two days prior to this meeting.

Budget revisions

Purchase orders and requisitions

Revisions, reimbursement requests, resolutions and correspondence for grants

Grant disbursements to other entities

Invoices for expenditures to be paid

Reimbursements for travel expenses

Bid specifications and procedures for bids previously authorized by the Commission

Monthly Hotel Occupancy Tax Collection disbursements

Disbursements for previously approved Innovative Programming Grants

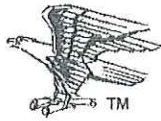
Tax refunds, exonerations, improprieties and consolidations

Probate items, including settlements, petitions and Fiduciary Commissioner reports

General Fund disbursements to entities

Funding requests from local organizations by written form

Payroll modification as submitted by elected officials



American Land
Title Association
Protecting the American Dream Since 1907

CFPB Claims TRID Won't Delay Closings for 'Just About Everybody'

June 4, 2015

In an announcement on Wednesday clarifying the TILA-RESPA Integrated Disclosure (TRID) three-day rule, the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau said the new regulations will not delay closings in most situations.

The regulations, which go into effect Aug. 1, require creditors to provide the five-page Closing Disclosure to homebuyers three days before the closing so they can review terms of the deal. In its announcement, the bureau clarified the three changes that would require a new three-day review period. These changes include:

1. Annual percentage rate (APR) increases by more than 1/8 percent for fixed-rate loans or 1/4 of a percent for adjustable loans. A decrease in APR will not require a new three-day review if it is based on changes to interest rate or other fees.
2. A prepayment penalty is added, making it expensive to refinance or sell.
3. The basic loan product changes, such as a switch from fixed rate to adjustable interest rate or to a loan with interest-only payments.

"Many things can change in the days leading up to closing," the CFPB said in its announcement. "Most changes will not require your lender to give you three more business days to review the new terms before closing. The new rule allows for ordinary changes that do not alter the basic terms of the deal."

The bureau said there has been "much misinformation and mistaken commentary" about when a new three-day review period would be needed. The CFPB provided examples of situations that do not require a new three-day review:

1. Unexpected discoveries on a walk-through such as a broken refrigerator or a missing stove, even if they require seller credits to the buyer.
2. Most changes to payments made at closing, including the amount of the real estate commission, taxes and utilities proration and the amount paid into escrow.
3. Typos found at the closing table.

In a blog post, the CFPB said that closings "for just about everybody" will not be delayed. While ALTA members continue to prepare for implementation, ALTA CEO Michelle Korsmo said the uncertainty caused by the rule could result in delays in real estate closings.

"To suggest that real estate closings will not be delayed under TRID is looking at this 1,888-page regulation through rose-colored glasses," Korsmo said. "In today's announcement, there's no guarantee that homebuyers won't experience a longer time period between when they apply for their mortgage and when they actually sit down at the closing table. By failing to provide clear guidance on how to comply with the regulation, the CFPB infuses uncertainty and chaos in the marketplace, which will ultimately undermine the bureau's goal of helping educate consumers about their mortgage transaction."

According to an ALTA survey of nearly 550 title professionals, 87 percent believe TRID will delay closings or result in closings taking longer to complete. The top reasons given as to why closing delays will occur were the three-day delivery rule, changes at the closing table and walk-through issues.

Close Window

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How the Next Financial Crisis Will Happen



PHOTO: GETTY IMAGES

By STEPHEN A. SCHWARZMAN

June 9, 2015 7:15 p.m. ET

After the financial crisis, a focus on safety and soundness was good medicine for the financial system. New bank liquidity and capital policies, among other initiatives, strengthened a debilitated patient. The banking system is now stronger, with more liquid assets and better underwriting standards.

Despite good intentions, however, politicians and regulators constructed an expansive and untested regulatory framework that will have unintended consequences for liquidity in our financial system. Taken together, these regulatory changes may well fuel the next financial crisis as well as slow U.S. economic growth.

The Volcker Rule, for example, bans proprietary trading by banks. The prohibition, when combined with enhanced capital and liquidity requirements, has led banks to avoid some market-making functions in certain key equity and debt markets. This has reduced liquidity in the trading markets, especially for debt. A warning flashed last October in the U.S. Treasury market with huge intraday moves, unrelated to external events. Deutsche Bank has reported that dealer inventories of corporate bonds are down 90% since 2001, despite outstanding corporate bonds almost doubling. A liquidity drought can exacerbate, or even trigger, the next financial crisis. Sellers will offer securities, but there will be no buyers. Prices will drop sharply, causing large losses for investors, pension funds and financial institutions. Additional fire sales will aggravate the decline.

Why should we care? Because new capital, liquidity and trading rules are interrelated, and locked-up markets and rapidly falling securities prices will force banks to reduce assets and hoard liquidity in order to satisfy applicable regulatory tests. With individuals suffering losses and companies not able to raise capital, the economy will contract with layoffs, lower tax revenues and pain for middle- and lower-income Americans.

Small business owners will be particularly vulnerable because the number of community banks declined by 41% between 2007 and 2013. Recent studies by economists at the Richmond Federal Reserve and Harvard University both concluded that the 2010 Dodd-Frank financial law contributed to this decline. Dodd-Frank has disproportionately burdened community banks, despite their having no role in the financial crisis. We must revisit Dodd-Frank's application to community banks because of their special relationship with borrowers in agriculture, small business and local real estate.

More generally, banks will not satisfy customers' needs in a financial crisis as they have in the past. While many banks actively lent in 2008, the new capital requirements will cause banks to hoard capital with an eye toward satisfying the regulators, rather than meeting the needs of their customers. The largest banks' need to preserve capital will be intensified because of rules requiring them to revalue assets as they become riskier as well as decreasing their capital from unrealized securities losses. With respect to liquidity requirements, even if banks believed that regulators wanted them to drop below mandated levels, they will not want to lend because dipping below specified liquidity requirements would signal financial vulnerability to clients, investors and industry analysts.

If banks reduce their lending, customers will have little prospect of finding other funding in a declining market. While certain nonbank financial institutions would be a potential source of credit in a downturn, their overall lending capacity would not be sufficient to cover the shortfall. Indeed, corporate America's fear that credit will not be available in times of financial distress has led many larger companies to retain unprecedented levels of cash. While certain companies have the scale and cash flow to be their own bankers, small and medium-size businesses, and the less sophisticated, do not have this luxury.

Indifference to the need for liquidity in a crisis has reached such a state that some legislators have proposed further limiting the Federal Reserve's emergency lending powers. In a financial crisis, only the Fed, as the lender of last resort, might stand between our economy and financial catastrophe. We must leave the Fed with the flexibility to provide liquidity in order to stop a financial panic. While moral hazard is a legitimate risk, limiting the Fed's ability to enhance systemic safety is, as former Fed Chairman Ben Bernanke has said, like shutting down the fire department to encourage fire safety.

Given the rapid expansion of bank regulation and growing liquidity concerns, regulators need to revisit whether they have overshot the mark. They need to assess the costs of liquidity regulation and take into account the perspective of consumers, businesses and other stakeholders who will depend upon access to the banking system in a crisis. This reassessment should explore countercyclical liquidity and capital strategies that encourage banks to support their customers in a crisis.

It is five years since Dodd-Frank became law, and time for a fresh look at its impact. We need a holistic regulatory review of the cumulative effect of postcrisis capital, liquidity and trading rules on the availability of credit and liquidity. Any review needs to be transparent, coordinated domestically and internationally and proactively engage a broad base of regulators, industry leaders, economists and consumers.

No one is looking to jettison the benefits of stronger capital and liquidity requirements. We just need to be careful that we don't create bankers who, in words attributed to Mark Twain, take their lent umbrella back the minute it begins to rain.

Mr. Schwarzman is chairman, CEO and co-founder of Blackstone.



The New York Times Magazine | <http://nyti.ms/1Kzseuj>

Magazine

Wall Street Is Using the Power of Dodd-Frank Against Itself

MAY 27, 2015

On Money

By **ADAM DAVIDSON**

Regulating Wall Street is an Old Testament sort of affair: Like Leviticus, it is all about the persnickety details. But politicians try to talk about it in New Testament terms, with sinners and saints, salvation and damnation. Only they can't agree on who the sinners are — the bankers or the bureaucrats — and wherein lies salvation. Such moralizing, however, does very little to shine light on the benefits and drawbacks of the byzantine 2010 banking regulations known as Dodd-Frank.

Dodd-Frank is a sprawling piece of legislation, divided into 16 sections that together represent the most drastic change in financial regulation since the Great Depression. The law created multiple government bodies tasked with monitoring and intervening in financial markets. In the event of crisis, it stipulates new ways to dissolve large banks without requiring government bailouts. The law also created the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau, increases the regulation of hedge funds and does several thousand other things, big and small.

Nobody thinks Dodd-Frank is perfect, but there is a broad consensus on the political left that it shifted power, at least a little, from banks to consumers, and thereby made our economy slightly safer and fairer. I have heard plenty of people say

that Wall Streeters and Republicans want to kill Dodd-Frank. I'm sure plenty of them do.

But what I've noticed since the law passed is not an effort to destroy it but one to — in a phrase borrowed from my junior-high karate teacher — use its power against itself. We can see evidence in the hundreds of meetings that banking regulators have had with industry groups, haggling over every tiny detail of the law. We can see it too in the numerous lawsuits filed by banks, financial-services companies and their advocates, which seem designed to lull anybody who mistakenly happened upon them to sleep. They call for subtle changes in the rule-making process, demand redefinition of financial instruments and in myriad other ways seek to change the letter of the law so as to alter its spirit.

At the heart of the battle between Dodd-Frank's supporters and opponents is a deep uncertainty over what exactly banks are up to. We know we need banks. We also know that, in aggregate, banks took absurd risks before the financial crisis, which jeopardized our very way of life. But no single human being, and probably not even the combined effort of thousands of them, seems able to clarify where you can draw a legal line between good banking and bad.

In the middle of the crisis in late 2008, I turned in search of solace to an essay that Ben S. Bernanke wrote back in 1983, when he was not quite 30, and long before he would become the Fed chairman. Called "Non-Monetary Effects of the Financial Crisis in the Propagation of the Great Depression," the paper revealed what the young Bernanke thought about the last time the American economy disintegrated. Everybody I knew in finance was talking about this paper and finding reassurance in its wisdom. They were thankful that he, of all people, was steering the ship. But I had a different reaction: The essay, for all its brilliance, filled me with dread.

In the early 1980s, Bernanke had sought to answer a seemingly simple question: Why did the Great Depression last so long? For a decade, unemployed people wanted to work. Owners of capital had money to pay them, and factories were sitting idle. What kept them apart? Bernanke's answer was that banks had been the essential connection; under normal circumstances, they would link those with a surplus of money to those with a dearth.

Banks, at their best, perform a sort of financial magic. Consumers put their little bits of extra money in a savings account, expecting to be able to remove it whenever they'd like. Borrowers, though, often want to take out loans for years, even decades, to

fund new businesses or buy homes. The fundamental role of banks is to transform short-term deposits into long-term debt. That is called financial intermediation and, without it, a modern economy ceases to function. (This is what the Treasury Department was seeking to avoid in 2008, by bailing out so many banks.) But the banks *know* we need them, and they use that fact to take more than they deserve. Banks — especially when they become large and complex — are at once essential and destructive, beneficial and insidious.

As I read Bernanke's paper, I realized that when an industry becomes necessary for the proper functioning of our society, it wields an unhealthy amount of power. Specifically, it is in the perfect position to engage in what economists call "rent seeking."

Generally speaking, businesses earn profits in one of two basic ways. The first is by providing goods and services more productively than others and selling them at a price people are willing to pay. The second is by seeking rents. "Rent," in the economic sense, refers broadly to any excess benefits that people and businesses receive simply because they have power over something that others need. Patents are a form of rent, as are cable-TV monopolies.

For economists, rent-seeking is everywhere, and is a common way that economies go awry. Crudely speaking, productivity enhancement is good, because it makes society richer over all. Equally crudely, rent-seeking is bad, because it makes the people who are already rich even richer. Rent-seeking tends to be a force against innovation and for stagnancy, in large part because its focus is on the past — on maintaining power and influence gained long ago, often at the expense of innovation. Businesses built around rent-seeking don't try to increase the size of the pie; they just want to make sure they get a bigger slice. (If a company doesn't seem to care about your opinion of it as a customer, there's a good chance that it is seeking rents.)

Between 2009 and 2011, a group of economists at New York University's Stern School of Business published an influential series of reports and books that sought to explain what, exactly, happened during the financial crisis. The depth of the inquiry was notable because the school is generally thought of as a Wall Street-friendly training ground for future bankers. One of the most striking findings was that between 1980 and 2000, the large banks in America had significantly moved away from productivity enhancement and toward rent-seeking.

For the reports' principal authors, Matthew Richardson and Viral Acharya, the evidence of this shift came from careful study of the various ways that banks have legally evaded regulation of their capital requirements. A fundamental tenet of bank regulation is that banks shouldn't borrow too much, because being overleveraged makes them vulnerable to collapse. But banks can most easily make huge profits if they borrow huge amounts, and they tend to pursue unsafe levels of borrowing. Then, the authors observed, they use their power as essential tools in an economy to negotiate bailouts from the government, forcing taxpayers to guarantee their losses. Richardson and Acharya showed that it was precisely because our banking regulations were so extensive and complex that banks were able to seek rents. They called this "regulatory arbitrage," a term that means banks have harnessed regulation and turned it into a powerful business tool.

The N.Y.U. research cuts against both the standard left- and right-leaning critiques of Wall Street. The perception of many on the left is that banks were once well regulated and then the oversight stopped. But banking regulation has in fact grown over the past 30 years, with more regulators enforcing more (and more complicated) rules. For many on the right, of course, this is itself the problem: All that government intrusion, they argue, is stifling the financial system. But Richardson and Acharya's research shows that we're in a scarier place than either side realizes. By freeing banks' hands, reducing regulation might incentivize them to engage in more rent-seeking. But by increasing the complexity of the rules, overregulation can enable rent-seeking just as easily.

Even today, five years after its passage, Dodd-Frank is still an amorphous beast. But one thing is clear: Dodd-Frank does little to prevent or counteract the rent-seeking and regulatory arbitrage that have become the hallmarks of the 21st-century bank. To fight rent-seeking, we would need banking laws made up of straightforward rules that educated laypeople could understand. They would have to eliminate our maddeningly complex regulatory infrastructure. There would be trade-offs: The financial system might not perform as efficiently, and the economy might not grow as quickly during boom times. But if done right, an overhaul of banking regulations could create a political context in which rent-seeking self-enrichment by banks is no longer the norm. We might even come to call it what it is: corruption.

Adam Davidson is a founder of NPR's "Planet Money" and a contributing writer for the magazine.

6/15/15
7/1/71

JUNE 18, 2015

IN THE COUNTY COMMISSION OF WOOD COUNTY, WEST VIRGINIA

IN RE: THE COUNTY COMMISSION AUTHORIZED STEPHEN GAINER, AS PRESIDENT, TO SIGN THE REQUEST FOR REIMBURSEMENT IN REGARD TO THE COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS GRANT NUMBER 15-CC-09. SAID REQUEST IS IN THE AMOUNT OF \$47,776.88.


ORDER

On this date, the County Commission of Wood County, upon a motion made by Robert K. Tebay, seconded by David Blair Couch and made unanimous by Stephen Gainer, did hereby AUTHORIZE Stephen Gainer, in his official capacity as President and on behalf of the County Commission, to sign the Request for Reimbursement in regard to the Community Corrections Grant Number 15-CC-09. Reimbursement is in the amount of forty-seven thousand seven hundred seventy-six dollars and eighty-eight cents (\$47,776.88) for the month of May, 2015. In addition to the Request for Reimbursement, the Time Sheets for employees of the Wood County Day Report Center, the Monthly Project Director's Report, the Financial Recap and the Project Financial Reports are being submitted to the Criminal Justice Services, Charleston, West Virginia.

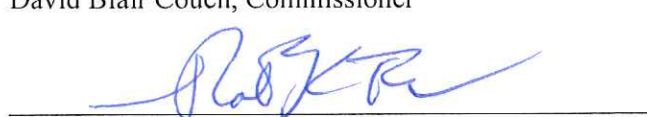
A copy of the Request for Reimbursement is attached to this ORDER and should be made a part thereof. Documentation pertaining to the Community Corrections Grant is on file in the Office of the County Administrator.

APPROVED:

THE COUNTY COMMISSION OF WOOD COUNTY


Stephen Gainer, President


David Blair Couch, Commissioner


Robert K. Tebay, Commissioner

WEST VIRGINIA Division of Criminal Justice Services	Request for Reimbursement
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6/18/15
7/1/71

RECEIVED (For DCJS Use Only)	Subgrantee: Wood County Commission
	Address: One Court Square, Suite 203 Parkersburg, WV 26101
	Project #: 15-CC-09
	FEIN#: 556 000 417
	Funds are hereby requested to cover expenditures
	FROM: 5/1/15 TO: 5/31/15

PROJECT CASH EXPENDITURES

CATEGORY	AMOUNT
Personnel/Contractual	\$47,638.82
Travel/Training	-0-
Space	-0-
Other	\$138.06
Equipment	-0-
TOTAL	\$47,776.88

CERTIFICATION:

I certify that this report presents actual receipts and expenditures of funds for the period covered and for the total grant budget to date, made in accordance with the approved budget for this grant.

All documentation is available at our office.

BY: Stephen Gainer, President, Wood County Commission
 TYPED NAME & TITLE
 (Authorized Official or Grant Financial Officer ONLY)


 SIGNATURE 6/18/15
 DATE

DCJS USE ONLY	
<p>ADMINISTRATIVE APPROVAL:</p> <p>This request is approved in the amount of \$ _____ Initials Date</p> <p>Pursuant to the authority vested in me, I certify that this request is correct and proper for payment.</p> <p>_____ Date Program Accountant</p>	

6/18/15
71/72

JUNE 18, 2015

IN THE COUNTY COMMISSION OF WOOD COUNTY, WEST VIRGINIA

IN RE: THE COUNTY COMMISSION WAS IN RECEIPT OF THE APPROVAL OF THE REQUEST FOR REVISION TO APPROVED BUDGET IN REGARD TO REVISION NO. 5 IN THE GENERAL COUNTY FUND BUDGET FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 2014/2015.

ORDER

On this date, the County Commission of Wood County was in receipt of the Approval of the Request for Revision to Approved Budget from the West Virginia State Auditor, Chief Inspector Division, Charleston, West Virginia, in regard to Revision No. 5 in the General County Fund budget for the fiscal year 2014/2015. Receipt of said Approval is pursuant to an Order appearing in Order Book 71, at Page 71 and bearing the date of June 15, 2015, (nunc pro tunc June 8, 2015) at which time the Request for Revision was signed by Stephen Gainer, Commissioner of the Wood County Commission.

A copy of said Approval is attached to this Order and should be made a part thereof.

APPROVED:

THE COUNTY COMMISSION OF WOOD COUNTY



Stephen Gainer, President



David Blair Couch, Commissioner



Robert K. Tebay, Commissioner

I.GSD BR (Ver. 2014)

Ora Ash, Director
 West Virginia State Auditor's Office
 200 West Main Street
 Clarkburg, WV 26302
 Phone: 627-2415 ext. 5114
 Fax: 627-2417

REQUEST FOR REVISION TO APPROVED BUDGET

Subject to approval of the state auditor, the governing body requests that the budget be revised prior to the expenditure or obligation of funds for which no appropriation or insufficient appropriation currently exists. (§ 11-6-26a)

CONTROL NUMBER
 FY: 2014-2015
 Fund: 1
 Rev. No. 5
 Pg. of No. 1 of 4

6/18/15
 7/1/12

Wood County Commission
 GOVERNMENT ENTITY
 P O Box 1474
 STREET OR PO BOX
 Parkersburg 26102
 CITY ZIP CODE

RECEIVED
 JUN 08 2015
 COUNTY
 Glen B. Gaiter, III
 WV State Auditor

Person To Contact Regarding Request:
 Name: **Melody Ross**
 Phone: **304-424-1854**
 Fax: **304-424-1809**

REVENUES: (net each acct.)

ACCOUNT NUMBER	ACCOUNT DESCRIPTION	PREVIOUSLY APPROVED AMOUNT	(INCREASE)	(DECREASE)	REVISED AMOUNT
301-09	Redemption from State Auditor	10,000	12,500		22,500
301-90	Property Tax - Excess Levy	476,539	90,000		566,539
304	Property Transfer Tax	375,000	58,000		433,000
306	Gas & Oil Severance Tax	40,000	47,000		87,000
308	Wine & Liquor Tax	5,000	5,000		10,000
309	Hotel Occupancy Tax	715,397	35,000		750,397
NET INCREASE/(DECREASE) Revenues (ALL PAGES)			1,601,168		

COUNTIES-TRANSFERS TO THE GENERAL FUND FROM OTHER FUNDS MUST HAVE PRIOR APPROVAL OF AUDITOR'S OFFICE

EXPENDITURES: (net each account category)

(WV CODE 7-1-9)

ACCOUNT NUMBER	ACCOUNT DESCRIPTION	PREVIOUSLY APPROVED AMOUNT	(INCREASE)	(DECREASE)	REVISED AMOUNT
401	County Commission	2,629,541	19,969		2,649,510
404	Sheriff-Treasurer	695,069	25,800		720,869
408	Statewide Computer Network	61,856	1,652		63,508
438	Building Inspection		6,800		6,800
442	Federal Grants	963,807	580,680		1,544,487
443	State Grants	1,131,665	52,500		1,184,165
698	Transfers/Reim. (Audit Findings)		700,000		700,000
699	Contingencies	3,329		3,329	
700	Sheriff-Law Enforcement	3,645,968	9,267		3,655,235
702	Reimbursable Jail Costs	792,070	1,585		793,655
705	Home Confinement	225,244	34,000		259,244
707	Investigative Services	9,600	5,238		14,838
NET INCREASE/(DECREASE) Expenditures			1,601,168		

APPROVED BY THE STATE AUDITOR
 BY: *Ora Ash* / *Karen* 6/16/2015
 Deputy State Auditor, Local Government Services Div. Date

Stephen Harrison 6/18/15
 AUTHORIZED SIGNATURE OF ENTITY APPROVAL DATE

477/18

REVENUES (CONT)

Wood County Commission

LGSD: BR

Wood County Commission

CONTROL NUMBER

2014-2015

1

5

BUDGET REVISION REQUEST-SUPPLEMENT-REVENUES			FY	FUND	REV #
ACCOUNT NUMBER	ACCOUNT CATEGORY	PREVIOUSLY APPROVED AMOUNT	INCREASE	DECREASE	REVISED AMOUNT
311	Payment In-Lieu of Taxes	275,000		64,615	210,385
313	Miscellaneous Energy Tax	5,000	2,923		7,923
318	Building Permits	50,000	3,000		53,000
322	Federal Grants	770,348	580,680		1,351,028
323	State Grants	1,131,665	52,500		1,184,165
327	Charges for Services	91,446	6,825		98,271
329	Sheriff's Service of Process	30,000	4,000		34,000
330	Sheriff's Earnings	12,000		2,500	9,500
331	County Clerk's Earnings	310,000		6,200	303,800
332	Circuit Clerk's Earnings	75,000	28,000		103,000
334	Accident Reports	3,000		500	2,500
335	Motor Vehicle License Fee	13,000	1,000		14,000
340	Rents & Concessions	85,000		14,000	71,000
350	IRP Fees	75,000		45,000	30,000
361	Fines, Fees & Court Costs	13,296	2,100		15,396
362	Regional Jail Operations Partial Reim.	150,000	38,000		188,000
365	Interest Earned	1,000	150		1,150
366	Miscellaneous Revenue	106,345		6,000	100,345
370	Gaming Income	60,000		12,000	48,000
373	Video Lottery	200,000	69,000		269,000
382	Refunds/Reimbursements (External Sources)	207,972	9,577		217,549
383	Parking	39,000	3,000		42,000
393	Home Confinement Reimbursements	225,244		24,765	200,479
NET INCREASE/(DECREASE) Revenues (THIS PAGE)					625,175

6/18/15
7172

JUNE 18, 2015

IN THE COUNTY COMMISSION OF WOOD COUNTY, WEST VIRGINIA

IN RE: THE COUNTY COMMISSION DID HEREBY AUTHORIZE FUNDS TO BE COMMITTED FROM THE INNOVATIVE PROGRAMMING GRANT FUND.

ORDER

On this date, the County Commission of Wood County, upon a motion made by Robert K. Tebay, seconded by Stephen Gainer and made unanimous by David Blair Couch, did hereby AUTHORIZE funds to be committed from the Innovative Programming Grant Fund. The following event was approved for funding:

- 2015 WVU Bowling Club - \$3,000.00

The above listed event will be granted funds upon the Commission receiving a proper application for the event.

APPROVED:

THE COUNTY COMMISSION OF WOOD COUNTY



 Stephen Gainer, President



 David Blair Couch, Commissioner



 Robert K. Tebay, Commissioner

M/3131

Check Register Report for Wood County Commission

Check No	Vendor Id	Vendor Name	Type	Check Date	Check Amount	Rec
158296	ACTOR	THE ACTORS GUILD OF PARKERSBURG	REGULAR	06/16/2015	5,000.00	
158297	ASTORG	ASTORG MOTOR CO	REGULAR	06/16/2015	166.44	
158298	AUTOPLUS	AUTOPLUS	REGULAR	06/16/2015	146.36	
158299	BFS PETRO	BFS PETROLEUM	REGULAR	06/16/2015	22.32	
158300	CANON	CANON FINANCIAL SERVICES, INC	REGULAR	06/16/2015	151.00	
158301	CARQUEST	CARQUEST	REGULAR	06/16/2015	83.12	
158302	CASTO	CASTO & HARRIS, INC.	REGULAR	06/16/2015	1,047.88	
158303	CHAMPION	PITNEY BOWES RESERVE ACCCOUNT	REGULAR	06/16/2015	4,923.49	
158304	CHAPMAN	CHAPMAN PRINTING CO. INC	REGULAR	06/16/2015	458.00	
158305	CWS	CWS	REGULAR	06/16/2015	240.52	
158306	DOMINIONH	DOMINION HOPE	REGULAR	06/16/2015	167.39	
158307	ENGLEFIELD	ENGLEFIELD OIL COMPANY	REGULAR	06/16/2015	1,101.08	
158308	GLOBAL	GLOBAL GOV/ED SOLUTIONS INC	REGULAR	06/16/2015	667.19	
158309	GRAINGER	GRAINGER	REGULAR	06/16/2015	44.28	
158310	HEAVENLY HAM	THE HONEY BAKED HAM COMPANY	REGULAR	06/16/2015	195.24	
158311	HOBART	HOBART SALES & SERVICE LA-JON INC	REGULAR	06/16/2015	84.69	
158312	JONESCS	CAROLE JONES	REGULAR	06/16/2015	188.70	
158313	LOWES	LOWE'S COMPANIES, INC.	REGULAR	06/16/2015	6.10	
158314	MAHONE TI	MAHONE TIRE CO	REGULAR	06/16/2015	493.24	
158315	MARKSR	REBECCA MARKS	REGULAR	06/16/2015	137.41	
158316	MOVCMCF	MID-OHIO VALLEY MULTI-CULTURAL FESTIVAL	REGULAR	06/16/2015	1,250.00	
158317	ODEPOT	OFFICE DEPOT	REGULAR	06/16/2015	268.15	
158318	PARKSHARD	PARKS HARDWARE & SUPPLY	REGULAR	06/16/2015	32.30	
158319	RICOH	RICOH USA INC	REGULAR	06/16/2015	1,307.28	
158320	RIS	RECORDS IMAGING & STORAGE INC	REGULAR	06/16/2015	804.50	

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Check Register Report for Wood County Commission

Check No	Vendor Id	Vendor Name	Type	Check Date	Check Amount	Rec
158321	RUNYON	RUNYON LOCK SERVICE	REGULAR	06/16/2015	12.00	
158322	SECKMAN	SECKMAN PEST CONTROL	REGULAR	06/16/2015	400.00	
158323	SOFTWARES	SOFTWARE SYSTEMS INC	REGULAR	06/16/2015	440.00	
158324	STATE ELE	STATE ELECTRIC SUPPLY CO	REGULAR	06/16/2015	12.97	
158325	STATE TAX	STATE TAX DEPARTMENT	REGULAR	06/16/2015	4,534.52	
158326	SUDDENLINKD	SUDDENLINK	REGULAR	06/16/2015	122.70	
158327	TIANO	TIANO-KNOPP ASSOC., INC.	REGULAR	06/16/2015	1,881.01	
158328	USBANKEQUIP	US BANK EQUIPMENT FINANCE	REGULAR	06/16/2015	499.00	
158329	VANDALIA-CON	VANDALIA-CON	REGULAR	06/16/2015	1,000.00	
158330	VERIZONW	VERIZON WIRELESS	REGULAR	06/16/2015	3,275.79	
158331	WATERBOY	WATERBOY LLC	REGULAR	06/16/2015	22.00	
158332	WINANS	WINANS SERVICES	REGULAR	06/16/2015	345.59	
158333	WORKINGMA	WORKINGMAN'S STORE	REGULAR	06/16/2015	4,995.50	
158334	WV ASSOC	WV ASSOC OF COUNTIES	REGULAR	06/16/2015	225.00	
158335	WVBOARD	WV BOARD OF RISK AND INSURANCE MANAGEMENT	REGULAR	06/16/2015	1,063.00	
158336	WVDIVJUSTICE		REGULAR	06/16/2015	1,500.00	
158337	WVVV	WVVV-FM - V96.9	REGULAR	06/16/2015	600.00	

GENERAL FUND Bank Id 101 Totals

49,915.76

RF

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Check Register Report for Wood County Commission

Check No	Vendor Id	Vendor Name	Type	Check Date	Check Amount	Rec
5926	UNITED BANK	UNITED BANKCARD CENTER	REGULAR	06/15/2015	2,804.43	
COMM.CRIMINAL JUSTICE FUND Bank Id 172 Totals					<u>2,804.43</u>	
Report Totals					<u>138,741.71</u>	

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Check Register Report for Wood County Commission

Check No	Vendor Id	Vendor Name	Type	Check Date	Check Amount	Rec
6203	UNITED BANK	UNITED BANKCARD CENTER	REGULAR	06/15/2015	13,494.96	

E-911 FUND Bank Id 107 Totals

13,494.96

RET
P.M.

Check Register Report for Wood County Commission

Check No	Vendor Id	Vendor Name	Type	Check Date	Check Amount	Rec
1675	IRS-PAY	INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE	REGULAR	06/15/2015	0.00	
1676	IRS-PAY	INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE	REGULAR	06/15/2015	82,824.94	
1677	CHILD	CHILD SUPPORT ENF DIV	REGULAR	06/15/2015	1,757.61	
1678	FSA	TASC	REGULAR	06/15/2015	2,782.00	
158291	INGNATIONAL	VOYA FINANCIAL	REGULAR	06/15/2015	45.00	
158292	NRS	NATIONWIDE RETIREMENT SOLUTIONS	REGULAR	06/15/2015	2,950.83	
158293	PHEAA	PHEAA	REGULAR	06/15/2015	147.14	
158294	PUBLIC DE	ONE COMMUNITY FEDERAL CREDIT UNION	REGULAR	06/15/2015	15,461.00	
158295	UNITED BANK	UNITED BANKCARD CENTER	REGULAR	06/15/2015	16,279.82	
GENERAL FUND Bank Id 101 Totals					122,248.34	

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Check Register Report for Wood County Commission

Check No	Vendor Id	Vendor Name	Type	Check Date	Check Amount	Rec
1087	UNITED NB	UNITED BANK LOAN PROCESSING CENTER	REGULAR	06/16/2015	3,258.27	
COAL SEVERANCE TAX Bank Id 201 Totals					<u>3,258.27</u>	

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[Signature]

Check Register Report for Wood County Commission

Check No	Vendor Id	Vendor Name	Type	Check Date	Check Amount	Rec
2326	WVDTL	WV DRUG TESTING LABORATORIES. INC	REGULAR	06/16/2015	214.00	
DRUG COURT Bank Id 178 Totals					214.00	

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Check Register Report for Wood County Commission

Check No	Vendor Id	Vendor Name	Type	Check Date	Check Amount	Rec
5927	ALCOHOLMONIT	ALCOHOL MONITORING SYSTEMS	REGULAR	06/16/2015	76.50	
5928	CARQUEST	CARQUEST	REGULAR	06/16/2015	30.93	
5929	CRYSTAL	CRYSTAL SPRING WATER	REGULAR	06/16/2015	68.00	
5930	DOMINIONH	DOMINION HOPE	REGULAR	06/16/2015	98.86	
5931	MONPOWER	MON POWER	REGULAR	06/16/2015	893.40	
5932	MOUNTAINEERC	MOUNTAINEER GAS COMPANY	REGULAR	06/16/2015	24.48	
5933	PARKERSBU	PARKERSBURG UTILITY BOARD	REGULAR	06/16/2015	127.84	
5934	RICOH	RICOH USA INC	REGULAR	06/16/2015	383.01	
5935	TYLER	TYLER MOUNTAIN WATER CO INC	REGULAR	06/16/2015	24.33	
COMM.CRIMINAL JUSTICE FUND Bank Id 172 Totals					1,727.35	

P.M. RGT

Check Register Report for Wood County Commission

Check No	Vendor Id	Vendor Name	Type	Check Date	Check Amount	Rec
3198	3M	3M ELECTRONIC MONITORING	REGULAR	06/16/2015	3,059.20	
3199	DIGITAL C	DIGITAL CONNECTIONS	REGULAR	06/16/2015	202.81	
3200	VERIZONW	VERIZON WIRELESS	REGULAR	06/16/2015	250.96	
HOME CONFINEMENT Bank Id 108 Totals					<u>3,512.97</u>	

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Check Register Report for Wood County Commission

Check No	Vendor Id	Vendor Name	Type	Check Date	Check Amount	Rec
6204	CARQUEST	CARQUEST	REGULAR	06/16/2015	246.88	
6205	DOUBLERADIUS	DOUBLE RADIUS	REGULAR	06/16/2015	2,408.44	
6206	IN-SYNCH	IN-SYNCH SYSTEMS	REGULAR	06/16/2015	390.00	
6207	JOHNSTONE	JOHNSTONE SUPPLY	REGULAR	06/16/2015	61.20	
6208	MILLER CO	MILLER COMMUNICATIONS IN	REGULAR	06/16/2015	105.00	
6209	ONESOURCE	ONESOURCE WATER	REGULAR	06/16/2015	62.10	
6210	TIANO	TIANO-KNOPP ASSOC., INC.	REGULAR	06/16/2015	1,500.00	
6211	VERIZONW	VERIZON WIRELESS	REGULAR	06/16/2015	479.27	
6212	WINANS	WINANS SERVICES	REGULAR	06/16/2015	230.95	
6213	WVSTATEPO	WV STATE POLICE	REGULAR	06/16/2015	19.50	
E-911 FUND Bank Id 107 Totals					5,503.34	




Check Register Report for Wood County Commission

Check No	Vendor Id	Vendor Name	Type	Check Date	Check Amount	Rec
1528	WATERS R	ROBIN WATERS	REGULAR	06/16/2015	25.50	

MAGISTRATE COURT Bank Id 105 Totals 25.50

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Check Register Report for Wood County Commission

Check No	Vendor Id	Vendor Name	Type	Check Date	Check Amount	Rec
1679	DENTAL	RENAISSANCE	REGULAR	06/17/2015	1,281.71	
156846	235566599	SHIRLEY YOHO	VOID	06/17/2015	(200.00)	X
158338	235566599	SHIRLEY YOHO	REGULAR	06/17/2015	200.00	
158339	HRA	WESBANCO INSURANCE SERVICES	REGULAR	06/17/2015	1,092.50	
GENERAL FUND Bank Id 101 Totals					2,374.21	
Report Totals					2,374.21	