

# THE *Tenth District* ECONOMIC DATABOOK

*A summary of regional and national economic indicators  
for the Tenth District states*



NOVEMBER 10, 2021

FEDERAL RESERVE BANK of KANSAS CITY

## **SUMMARY OF CURRENT TENTH DISTRICT ECONOMIC CONDITIONS**

The Tenth District economy continued to strengthen during the third quarter of 2021, adding 96,000 new jobs. The unemployment rate is currently 4.3%, below the national average of 4.8%. However, payroll employment in the Tenth District is still roughly 350,000 below pre-pandemic levels. Personal income growth declined during the second quarter, primarily due to a decrease in contributions from transfer payments. Conversely, contributions from earnings at work increased. Input prices for firms continue to experience upward pressure, as well as the prices of finished products. Housing price growth continued to accelerate during the second quarter, with all District states exhibiting year-over-year home price growth above 12%. Energy activity has picked up, with a total of 27 new oil and gas rigs added this quarter in the District's oil producing states.

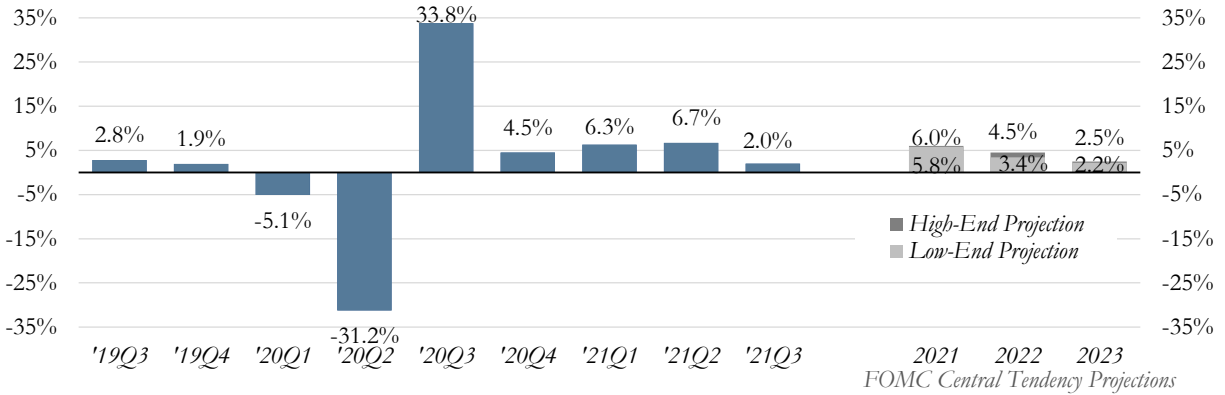
This databook provides current economic indicators to help monitor trends and allow comparison of past information. These indicators include employment; employment by industry; county and state unemployment; personal income; home prices; housing indicators; manufacturing activity; oil, gas and coal production; and exports. These indicators can be found on the following pages.



The Federal Reserve Bank of Kansas City's headquarters is located at 1 Memorial Drive in the heart of Kansas City, Missouri. The Federal Reserve Bank of Kansas City serves the Tenth Federal Reserve District, which includes Colorado, Kansas, western Missouri, Nebraska, northern New Mexico, Oklahoma and Wyoming. There are three branches across the Tenth Federal Reserve District located in Denver, Oklahoma City, and Omaha.

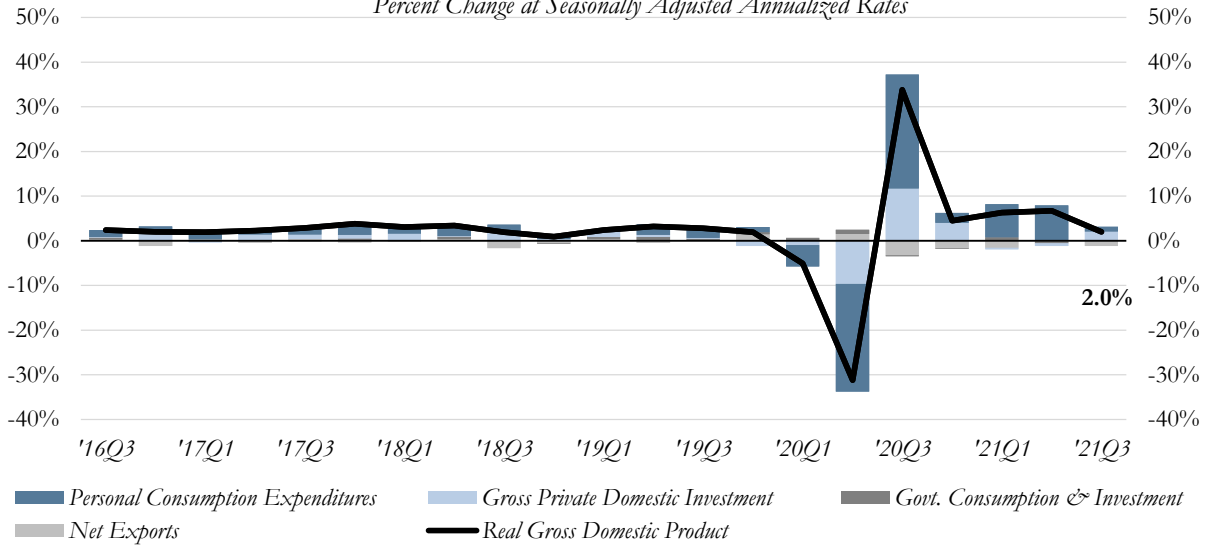
**U.S. Real Gross Domestic Product**

*Percent Change at Seasonally Adjusted Annualized Rates*



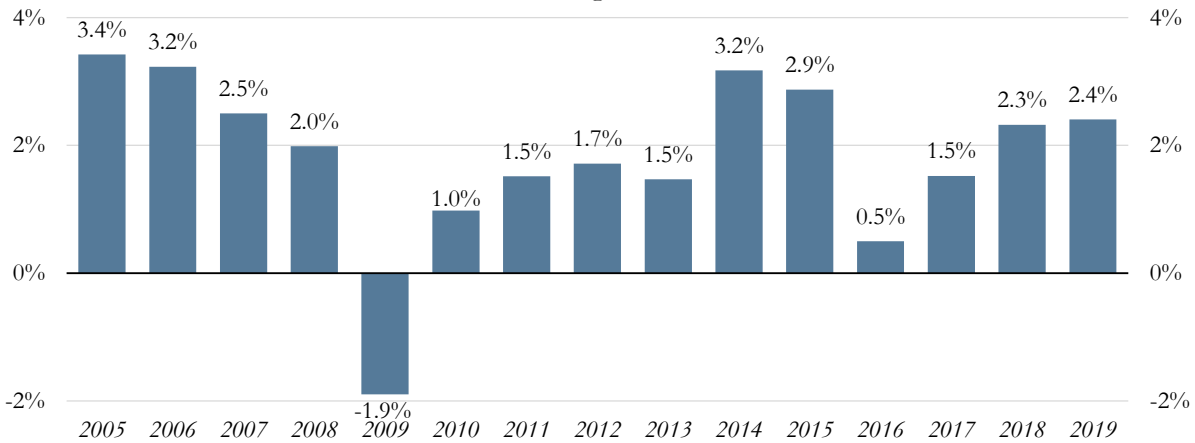
**Contributions to Real U.S. GDP**

*Percent Change at Seasonally Adjusted Annualized Rates*

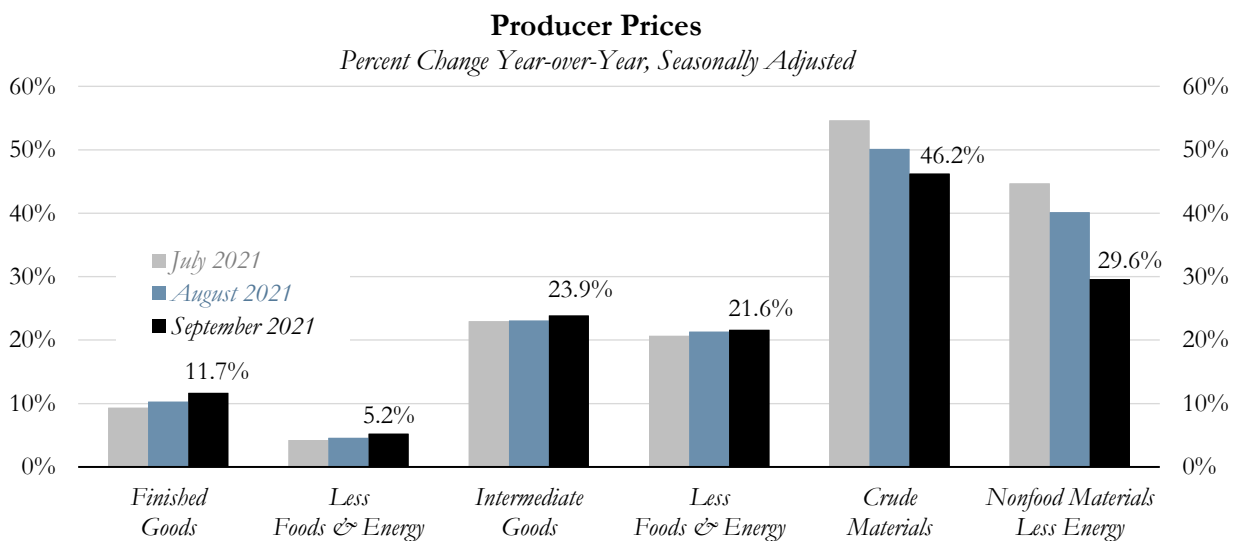
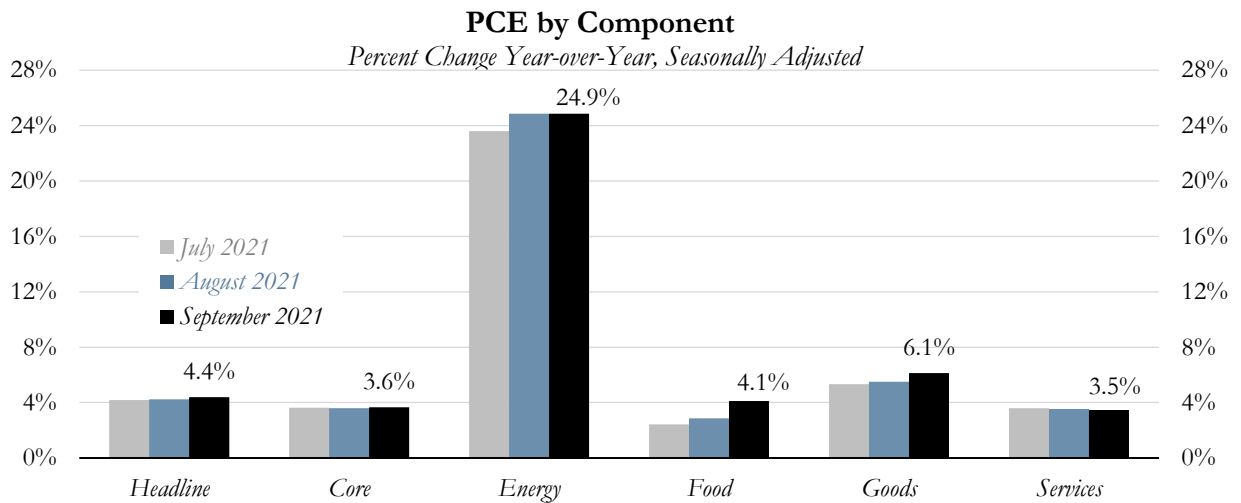
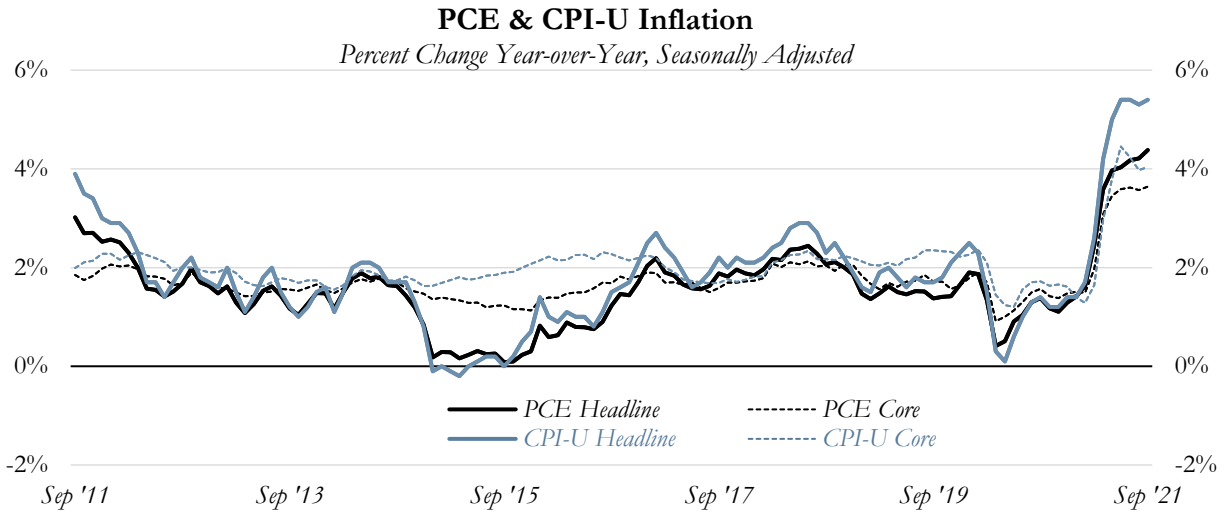


**Tenth District Real Gross Domestic Product**

*Percent Change Year-over-Year*



Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis, Federal Open Market Committee/Haver Analytics

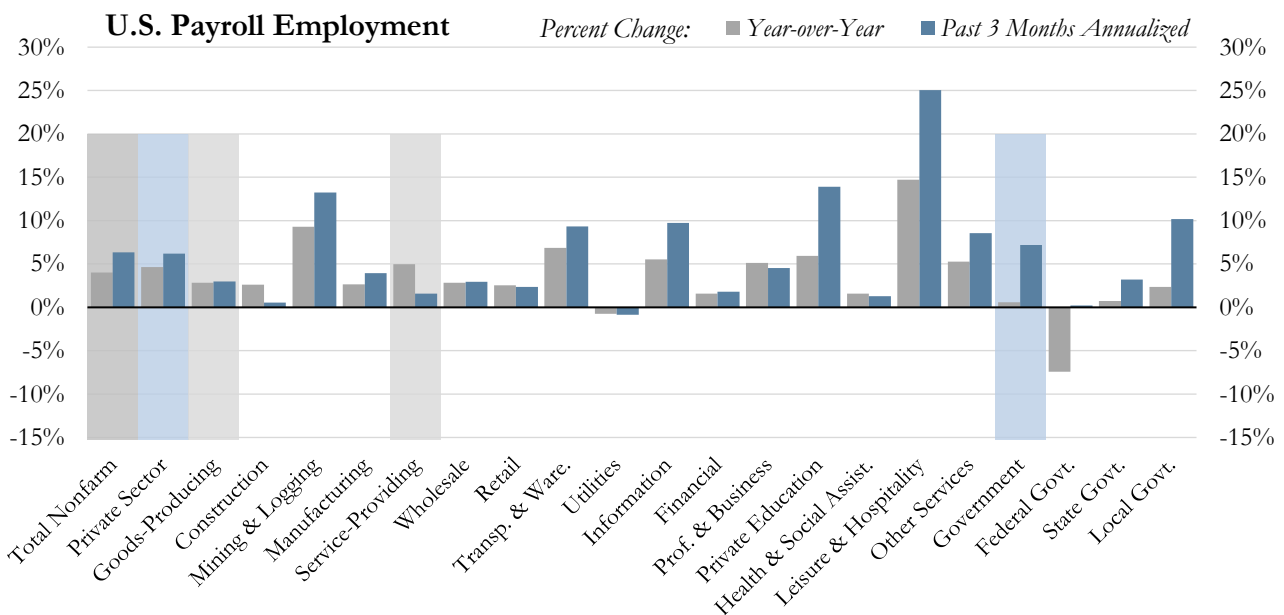


Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis & Bureau of Labor Statistics/Haver Analytics

**September 2021 U.S. Payroll Employment**

*Seasonally Adjusted*

	<i>Number of Jobs (Thousands)</i>	<i>Jobs Gained Year-over-Year (Thousands)</i>	<i>Share of Employment</i>
<b>Total Nonfarm</b>	147,553	5,688	100.0%
Private Sector	125,569	5,561	85.0%
<i>Goods-Producing</i>	20,540	569	13.9%
Construction	7,447	191	5.0%
Mining & Logging	647	55	0.4%
Manufacturing	12,446	323	8.4%
<i>Service-Providing</i>	104,673	4,961	71.1%
Wholesale Trade	5,736	157	3.9%
Retail Trade	15,408	382	10.4%
Transportation & Warehousing	5,895	378	4.0%
Utilities	538	-4	0.4%
Information	2,806	147	1.9%
Financial Activities	8,850	138	6.0%
Professional & Business Services	21,084	1,029	14.3%
Educational Services	3,606	203	2.5%
Healthcare & Social Assistance	20,059	311	13.6%
Leisure & Hospitality	15,321	1,964	10.3%
Other Services	5,727	287	3.9%
Government	21,984	127	15.0%
Federal Government	2,886	-231	2.0%
State Government	5,046	36	3.4%
Local Government	14,052	322	9.6%

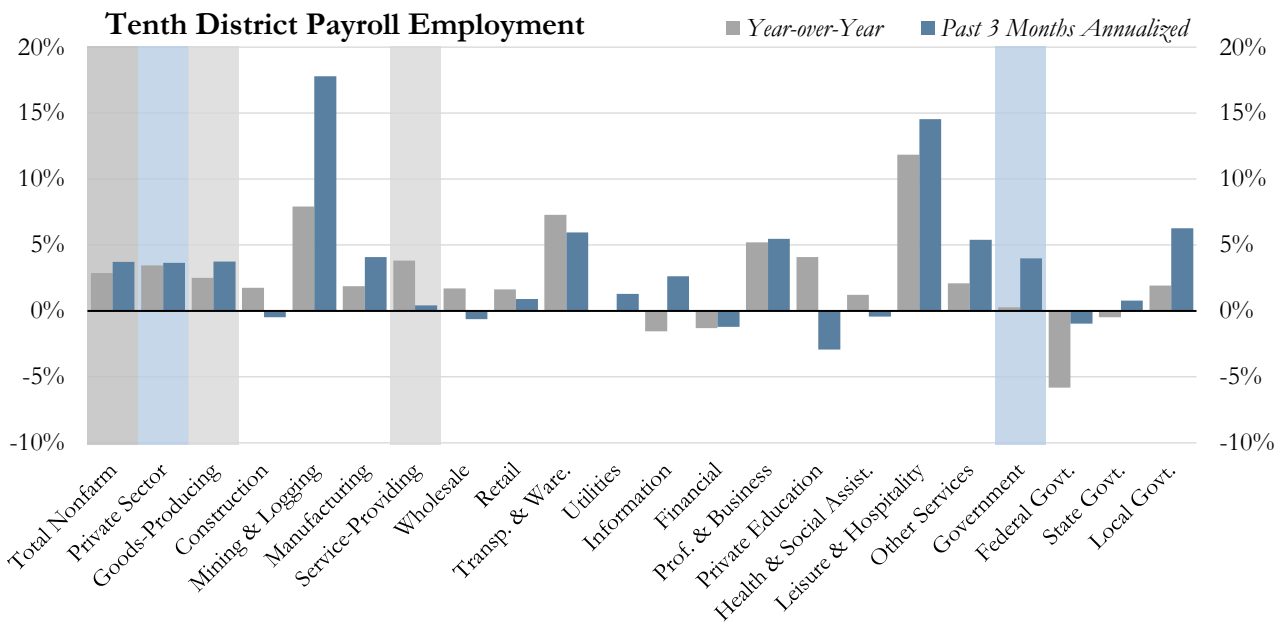


Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics/Haver Analytics

**September 2021 Tenth District Payroll Employment**

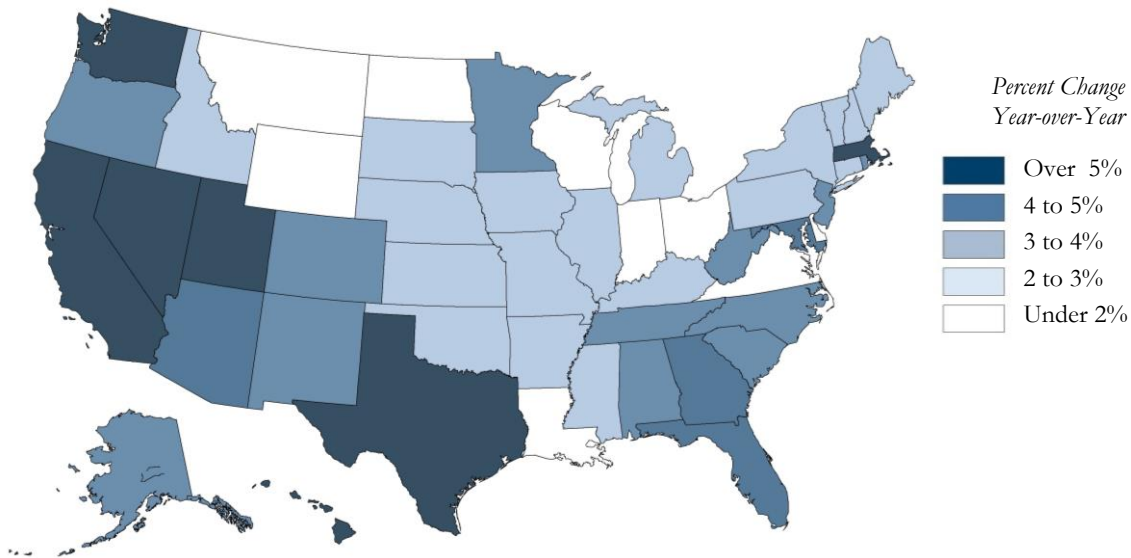
*Seasonally Adjusted*

	<i>Number of Jobs (Thousands)</i>	<i>Jobs Gained Year-over-Year (Thousands)</i>	<i>Share of Employment</i>
<b>Total Nonfarm</b>	10,726	301	100.0%
Private Sector	8,852	295	82.5%
<i>Goods-Producing</i>	1,516	37	14.1%
Construction	568	10	5.3%
Mining & Logging	94	7	0.9%
Manufacturing	848	16	7.9%
<i>Service-Providing</i>	7,325	270	68.3%
Wholesale Trade	410	7	3.8%
Retail Trade	1,115	18	10.4%
Transportation & Warehousing	434	29	4.0%
Utilities	38	0	0.4%
Information	178	-3	1.7%
Financial Activities	609	-8	5.7%
Professional & Business Services	1,445	72	13.5%
Private Educational Services	163	6	1.5%
Healthcare & Social Assistance	1,424	17	13.3%
Leisure & Hospitality	1,107	117	10.3%
Other Services	419	9	3.9%
<b>Government</b>	1,874	5	17.5%
Federal Government	242	-15	2.3%
State Government	460	-2	4.3%
Local Government	1,172	22	10.9%



Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics/Haver Analytics

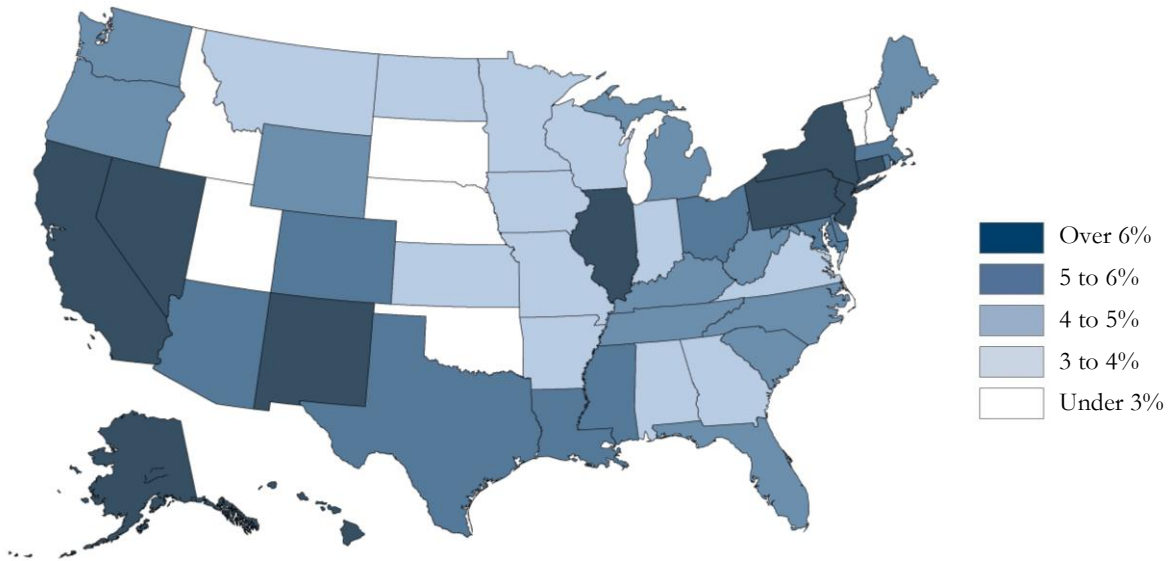
**September 2021 Total Nonfarm Employment**  
*Seasonally Adjusted*



		<i>Percent Change Year-over-Year</i>			<i>Percent Change Year-over-Year</i>
<b>United States</b>		<b>4.0%</b>	25	<b>Nebraska</b>	2.9%
<b>Tenth District</b>		<b>2.9</b>	26	Illinois	2.8
1	Hawaii	12.9	27	Vermont	2.8
2	Nevada	6.6	28	Connecticut	2.6
3	Texas	5.9	29	<b>Missouri</b>	2.6
4	Washington	5.4	30	<b>Oklahoma</b>	2.5
5	Massachusetts	5.2	31	Arkansas	2.4
6	Utah	5.2	32	New Hampshire	2.4
7	California	5.0	33	Michigan	2.4
8	Florida	4.8	34	New York	2.4
9	Arizona	4.7	35	Iowa	2.4
10	Georgia	4.4	36	<b>Kansas</b>	2.4
11	Maryland	4.1	37	Mississippi	2.4
12	<b>Colorado</b>	3.9	38	Pennsylvania	2.3
13	Minnesota	3.8	39	Kentucky	2.2
14	Rhode Island	3.8	40	Maine	2.0
15	New Jersey	3.6	41	South Dakota	2.0
16	Alaska	3.6	42	Indiana	2.0
17	Oregon	3.4	43	Virginia	1.9
18	Alabama	3.2	44	North Dakota	1.8
19	South Carolina	3.2	45	Wisconsin	1.8
20	Tennessee	3.2	46	Ohio	1.7
21	North Carolina	3.2	47	Delaware	1.7
22	<b>New Mexico</b>	3.2	48	Montana	1.6
23	West Virginia	3.0	49	Louisiana	0.8
24	Idaho	3.0	50	<b>Wyoming</b>	0.6

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics/Haver Analytics

**September 2021 Unemployment Rates**  
*Seasonally Adjusted*

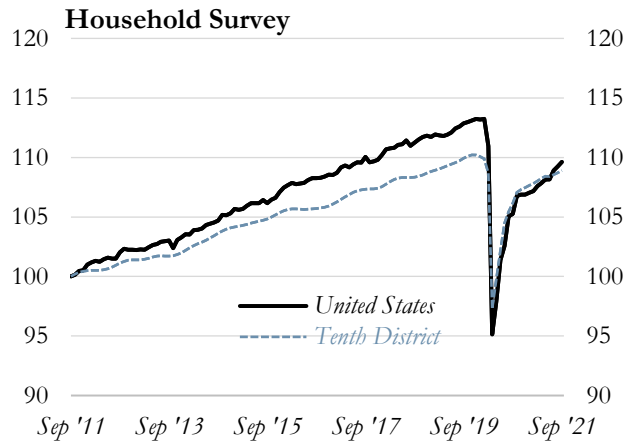
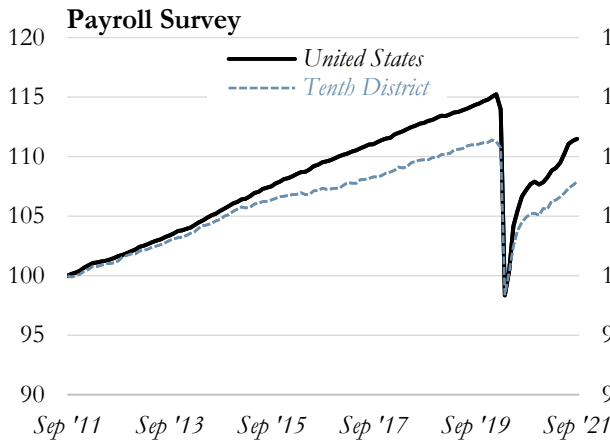


		<i>Percent Unemployed</i>			<i>Percent Unemployed</i>
<b>United States</b>		<b>4.8%</b>	25	West Virginia	4.6%
<b>Tenth District</b>		<b>4.3</b>	25	Michigan	4.6
1	Nevada	7.5	27	<b>Wyoming</b>	4.5
1	California	7.5	28	Tennessee	4.4
3	New York	7.1	29	Kentucky	4.3
3	New Jersey	7.1	30	North Carolina	4.2
5	<b>New Mexico</b>	6.9	31	South Carolina	4.1
6	Connecticut	6.8	32	Arkansas	4.0
6	Illinois	6.8	32	Indiana	4.0
8	Hawaii	6.6	32	Iowa	4.0
9	Alaska	6.3	35	Wisconsin	3.9
10	Pennsylvania	6.2	35	<b>Kansas</b>	3.9
11	Maryland	5.9	37	Virginia	3.8
12	Louisiana	5.8	37	<b>Missouri</b>	3.8
12	Mississippi	5.8	39	Minnesota	3.7
14	Arizona	5.7	40	North Dakota	3.5
15	Texas	5.6	41	Montana	3.3
15	<b>Colorado</b>	5.6	42	Georgia	3.2
17	Ohio	5.4	43	Alabama	3.1
18	Delaware	5.3	44	<b>Oklahoma</b>	3.0
19	Rhode Island	5.2	45	Vermont	2.9
19	Massachusetts	5.2	45	Idaho	2.9
21	Washington	4.9	45	New Hampshire	2.9
21	Florida	4.9	45	South Dakota	2.9
23	Maine	4.8	49	Utah	2.4
24	Oregon	4.7	50	<b>Nebraska</b>	2.0

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics/Haver Analytics

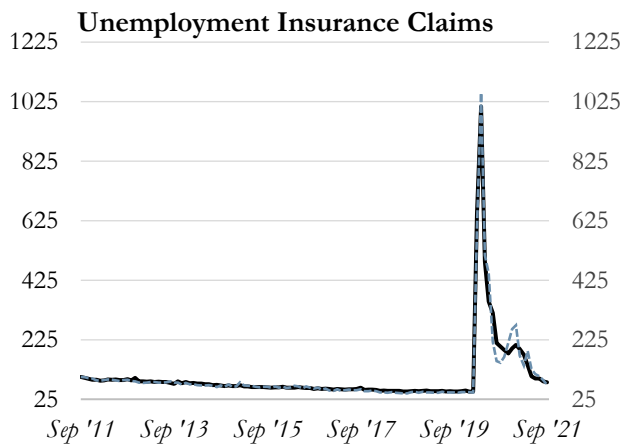
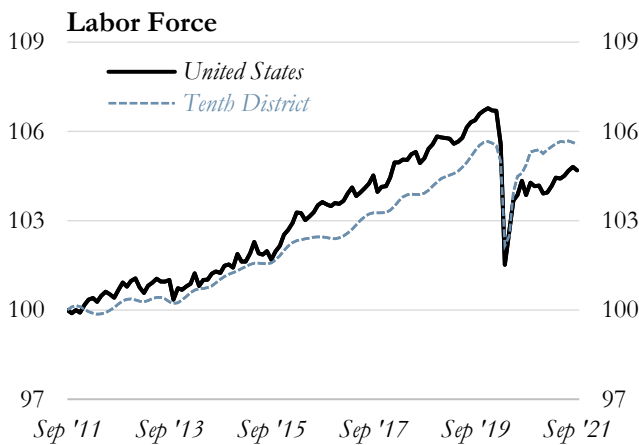
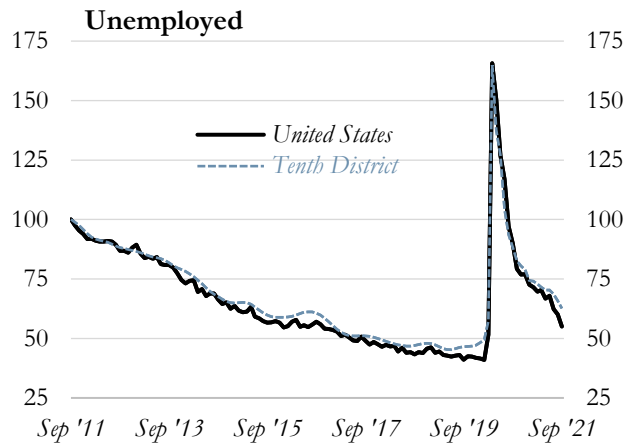
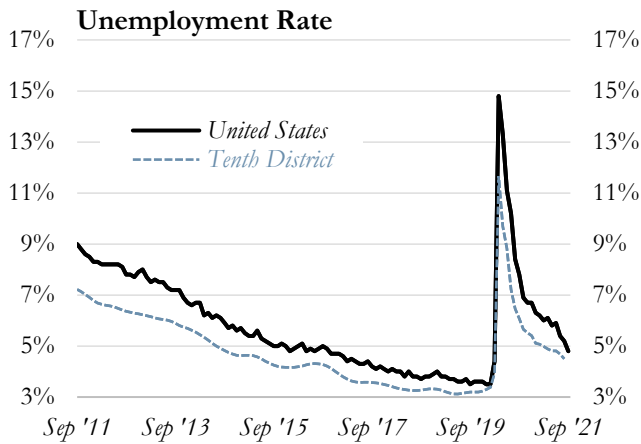
**Total Nonfarm Employment**

*Ten-Year Index of Growth, Seasonally Adjusted*



**Labor Force Dynamics**

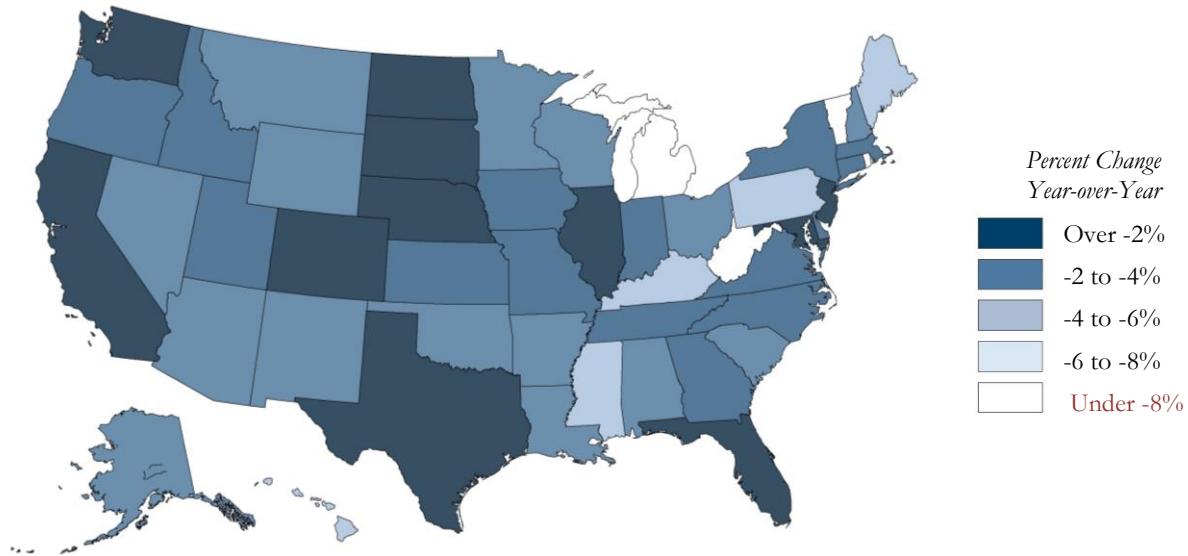
*Ten-Year Index of Growth, Seasonally Adjusted*



Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics & Department of Labor/Haver Analytics



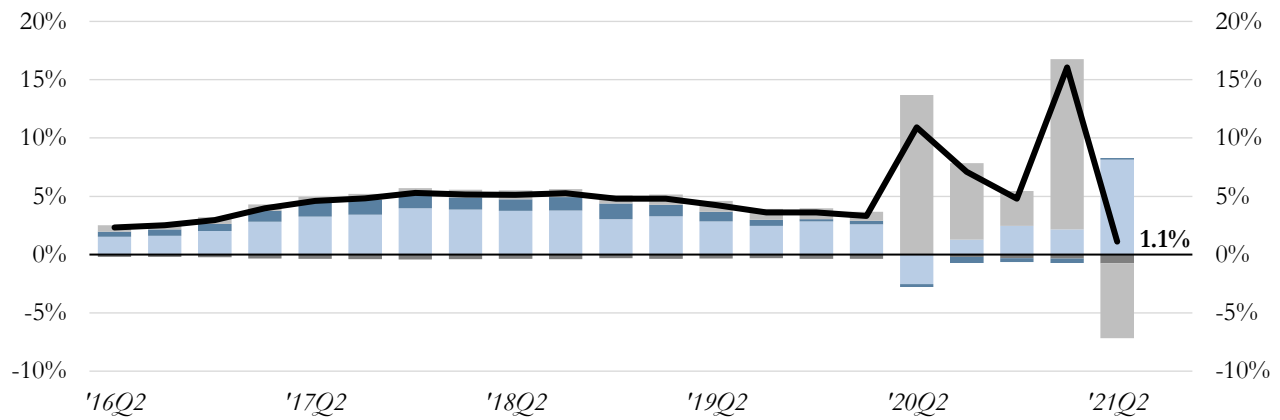
**2021Q2 Real Personal Income**  
*Seasonally Adjusted*



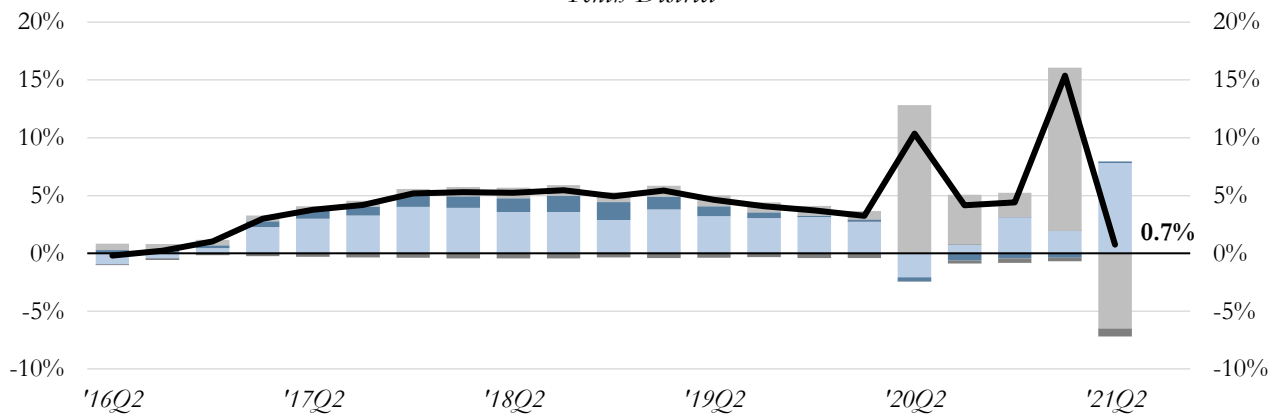
	<i>Percent Change Year-over-Year</i>	<i>Per Capita Personal Income</i>		<i>Percent Change Year-over-Year</i>	<i>Per Capita Personal Income</i>	
<b>United States</b>	<b>-2.6%</b>	\$62,215	25	<b>Missouri</b>	<b>-3.8%</b>	\$54,120
<b>Tenth District</b>	<b>-3.0</b>	50,206	26	Massachusetts	-3.9	81,995
1 California	0.3	74,304	27	<b>Wyoming</b>	<b>-4.0</b>	63,589
2 <b>Nebraska</b>	<b>-0.5</b>	61,289	28	Minnesota	-4.1	64,674
3 Texas	-0.5	57,794	29	Wisconsin	-4.2	57,360
4 Illinois	-0.6	67,243	30	Nevada	-4.3	55,577
5 South Dakota	-1.0	62,446	31	South Carolina	-4.3	49,737
6 Florida	-1.0	58,441	32	<b>New Mexico</b>	<b>-4.5</b>	48,161
7 North Dakota	-1.1	65,914	33	Arkansas	-4.5	49,079
8 Washington	-1.3	70,441	34	<b>Oklahoma</b>	<b>-4.6</b>	51,564
9 <b>Colorado</b>	<b>-1.5</b>	66,679	35	Montana	-4.6	55,533
10 New Jersey	-1.7	77,193	36	Alabama	-4.8	48,133
11 Maryland	-2.0	70,002	37	Ohio	-4.9	55,767
12 Connecticut	-2.1	81,848	38	New Hampshire	-5.1	68,126
13 Indiana	-2.1	54,625	39	Arizona	-5.2	50,373
14 Tennessee	-2.2	53,340	40	Alaska	-5.2	65,501
15 Georgia	-2.3	54,442	41	Louisiana	-5.3	53,281
16 Oregon	-2.5	58,544	42	Mississippi	-6.2	44,128
17 Iowa	-2.5	56,457	43	Pennsylvania	-6.4	63,276
18 Idaho	-2.6	50,240	44	Kentucky	-6.6	49,259
19 North Carolina	-2.6	52,568	45	Hawaii	-6.7	60,807
20 Virginia	-2.8	63,969	46	Maine	-6.9	55,634
21 Utah	-3.2	53,539	47	Rhode Island	-8.0	61,624
22 New York	-3.4	78,404	48	Vermont	-8.4	60,396
23 <b>Kansas</b>	<b>-3.5</b>	58,380	49	West Virginia	-9.1	46,343
24 Delaware	-3.5	57,504	50	Michigan	-9.3	54,864

Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis/Haver Analytics

**Nominal Personal Income**  
*Contributions to Percent Change, Seasonally Adjusted*  
 United States



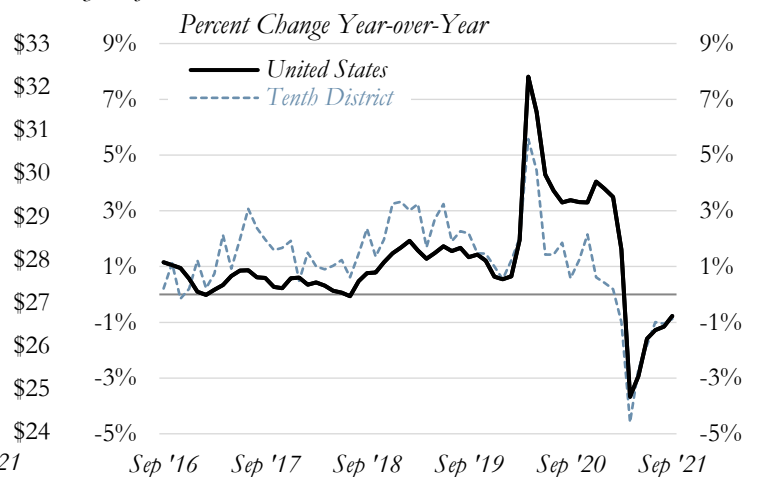
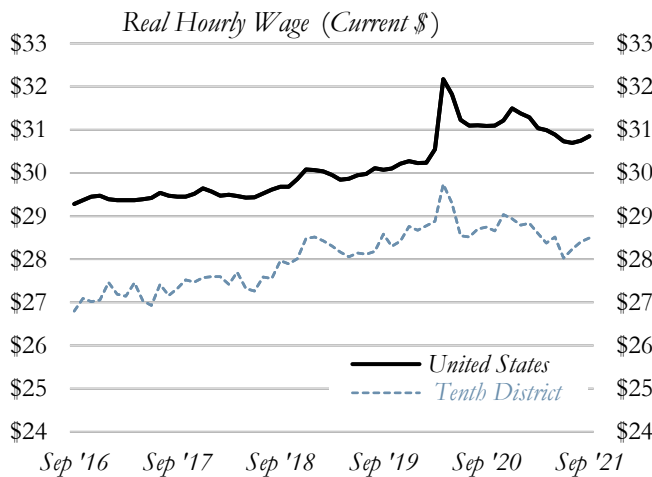
Tenth District



Contributions to Social Insurance    
  Transfer Payments    
  Dividends, Interest & Rent  
 Residence Adjustment    
  Earnings by Place of Work    
  Total Personal Income

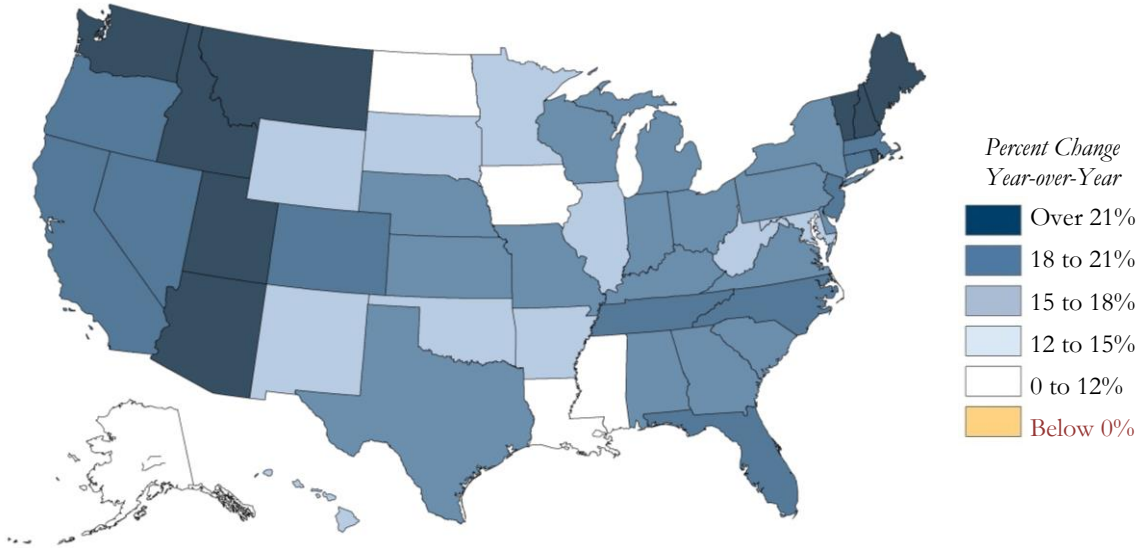
**Real Average Hourly Wage**

*Seasonally Adjusted*



Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis & Bureau of Labor Statistics/Haver Analytics

**2021Q2 FHFA Purchase-Only Home Price Index**  
*Seasonally Adjusted*

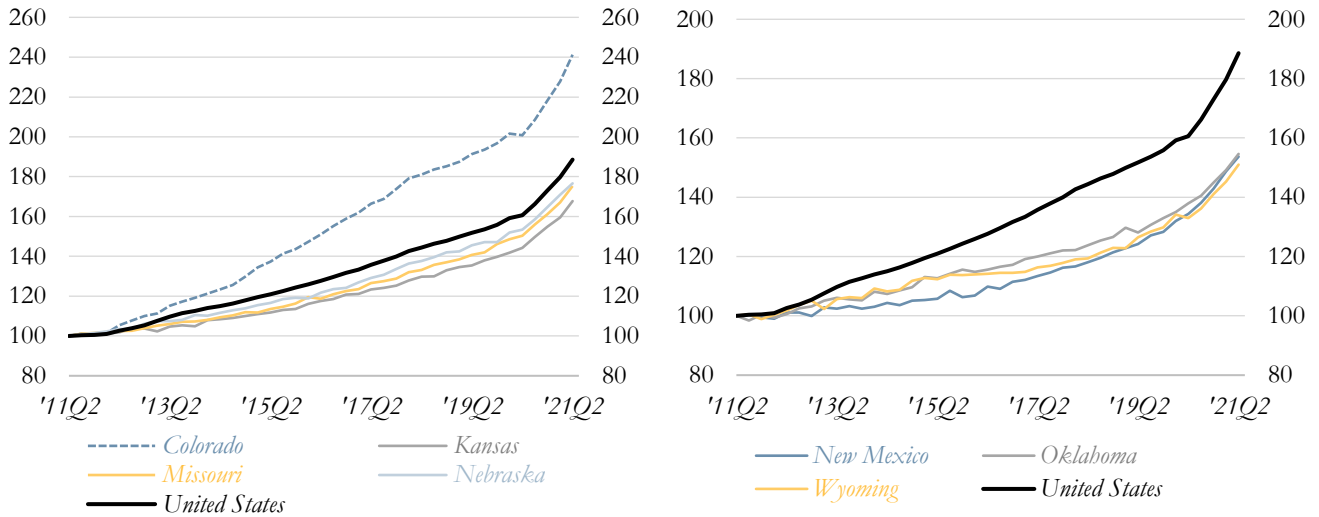


<i>Percent Change Year-over-Year</i>			<i>Percent Change Year-over-Year</i>		
<b>United States</b> 17.4%			25	New York	16.5%
1	Idaho	37.1	26	Pennsylvania	16.4
2	Utah	28.3	27	<b>Kansas</b>	16.3
3	Arizona	23.9	28	Ohio	16.3
4	Montana	23.7	29	Virginia	16.2
5	Rhode Island	23.7	30	Indiana	16.1
6	Vermont	23.3	31	Wisconsin	16.0
7	Maine	22.4	32	Kentucky	15.6
8	Washington	21.9	33	Delaware	15.5
9	New Hampshire	21.7	34	Alabama	15.4
10	Oregon	20.4	35	<b>Nebraska</b>	15.1
11	California	20.2	36	South Dakota	14.9
12	<b>Colorado</b>	20.1	37	Minnesota	14.9
13	Connecticut	20.0	38	Maryland	14.9
14	Nevada	19.9	39	Arkansas	14.7
15	Tennessee	19.8	40	<b>New Mexico</b>	14.4
16	New Jersey	19.5	41	Hawaii	14.0
17	Florida	18.9	42	<b>Wyoming</b>	13.6
18	Massachusetts	18.5	43	Illinois	12.9
19	North Carolina	18.3	44	<b>Oklahoma</b>	12.1
20	Michigan	17.3	45	West Virginia	12.1
21	South Carolina	16.8	46	Iowa	11.5
22	Georgia	16.7	47	Mississippi	11.4
23	<b>Missouri</b>	16.6	48	Louisiana	9.6
24	Texas	16.6	49	North Dakota	8.7
			50	Alaska	8.2

Source: Federal Housing Finance Agency (FHFA)/Haver Analytics

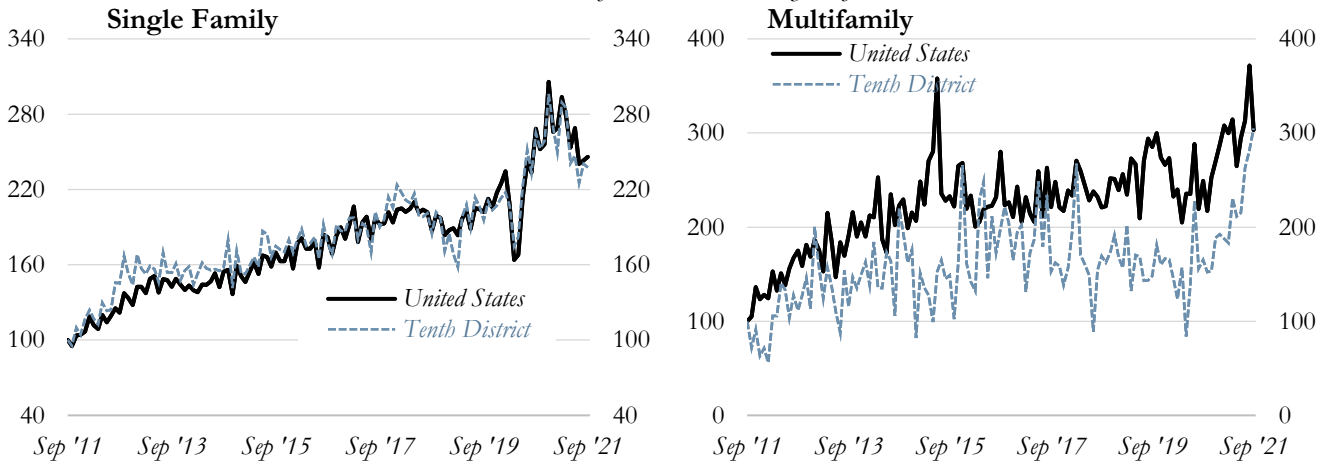
**FHFA Purchase-Only Home Price Index**

*Ten-Year Index of Growth, Seasonally Adjusted*

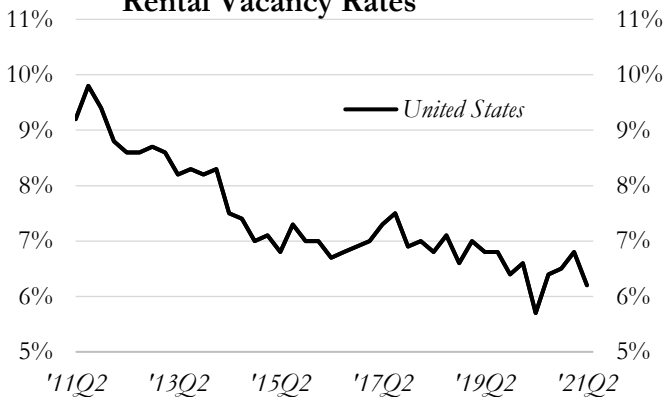


**Housing Permits**

*Ten-Year Index of Growth, Seasonally Adjusted*



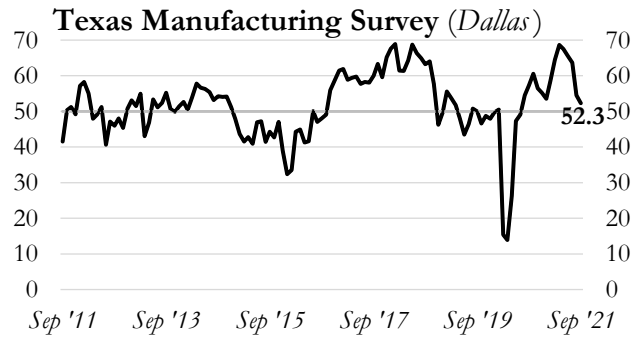
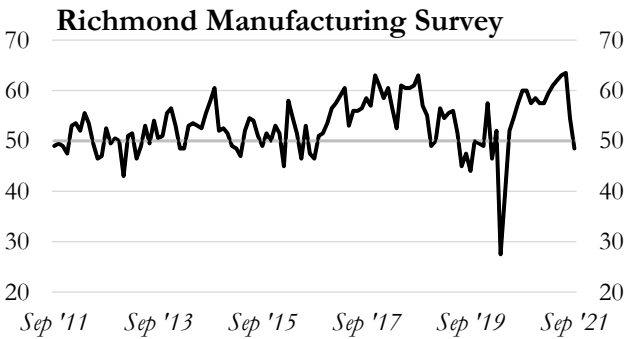
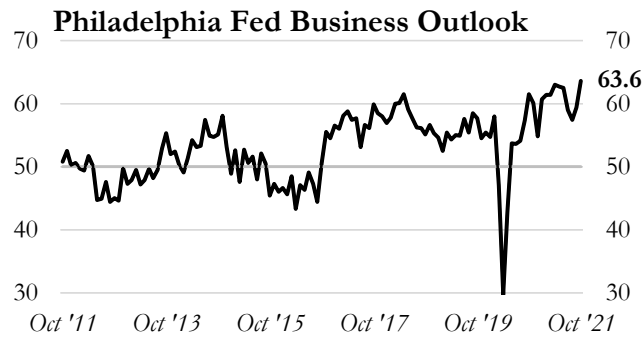
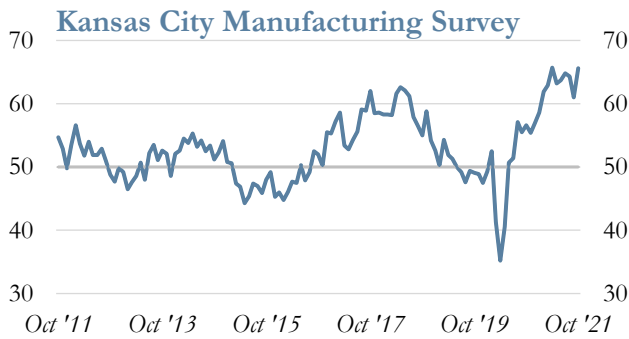
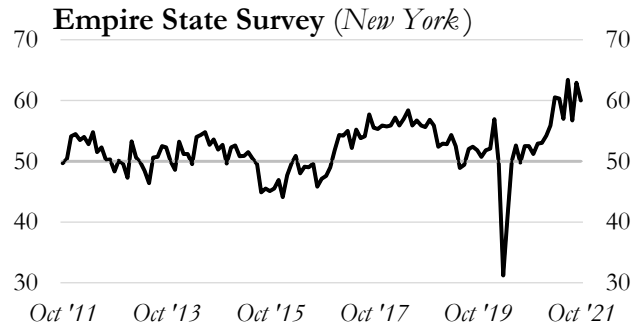
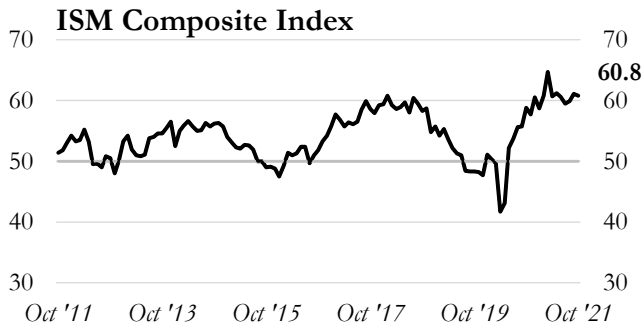
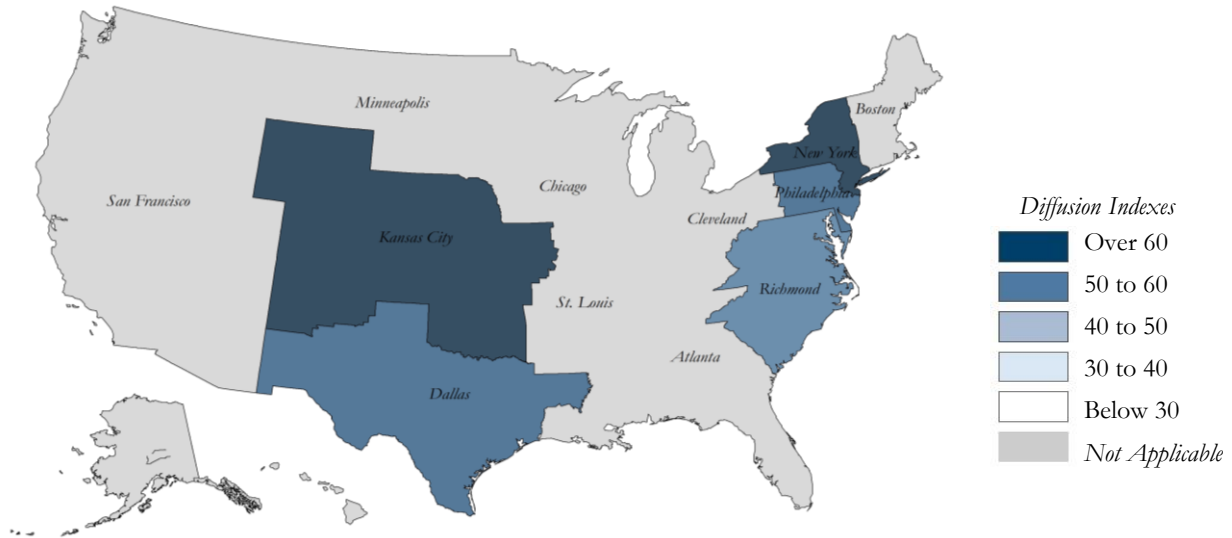
**Rental Vacancy Rates**



Note: Rental Vacancy Rates are not available for the Tenth District.

Source: Federal Housing Finance Agency (FHFA) & Census Bureau/Haver Analytics

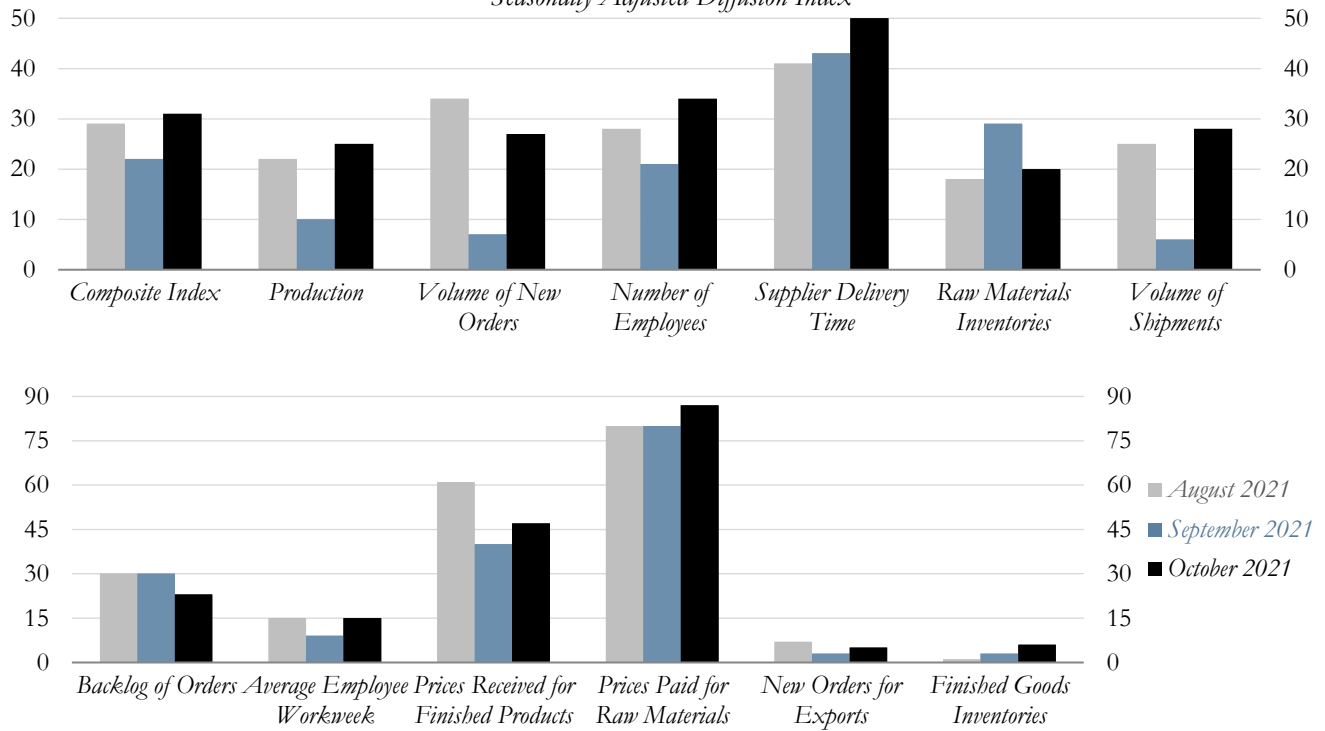
**Manufacturing Surveys**  
*Seasonally Adjusted*



*Note: Indices are defined to be between 0 and 100; above 50 indicates growth and below 50 indicates contraction.  
Source: Institute for Supply Management (ISM) & Federal Reserve District Banks/Haver Analytics*

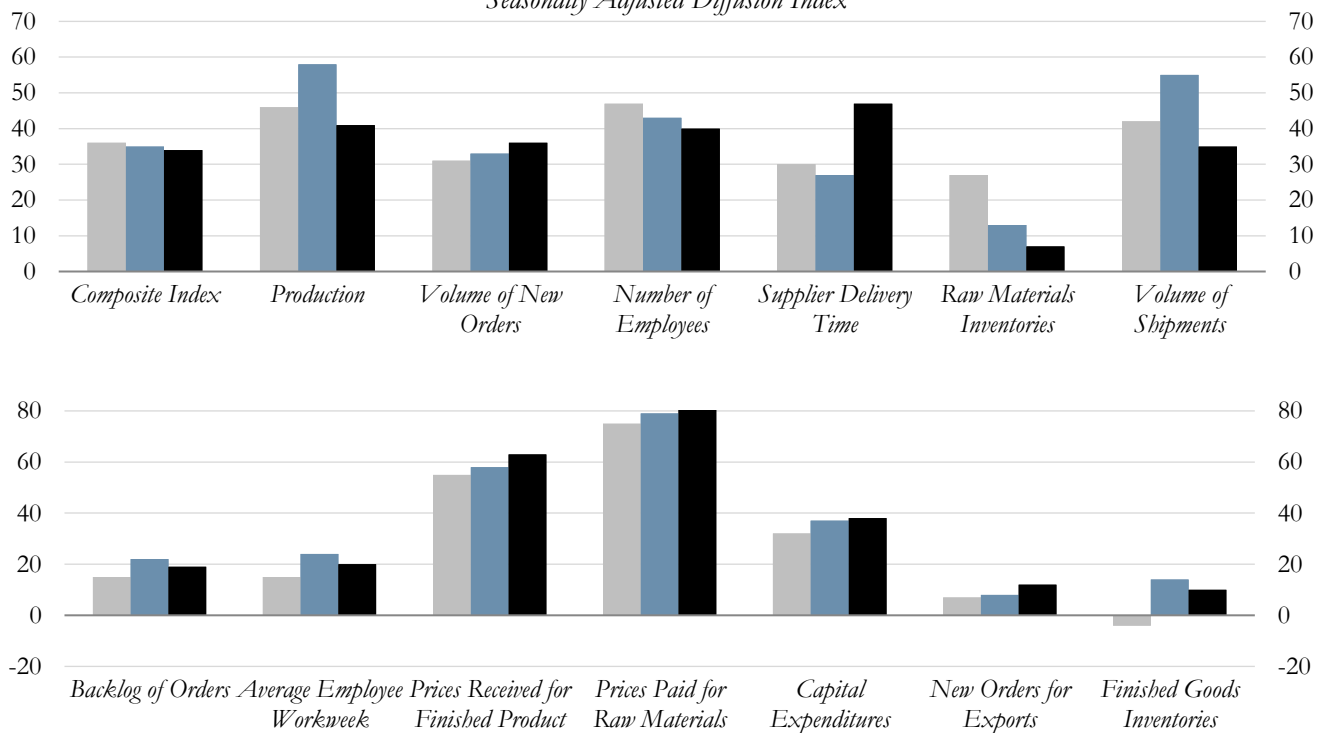
**Current Activity vs. a Month Ago**

*Seasonally Adjusted Diffusion Index*



**Expectations Six-Months Ahead**

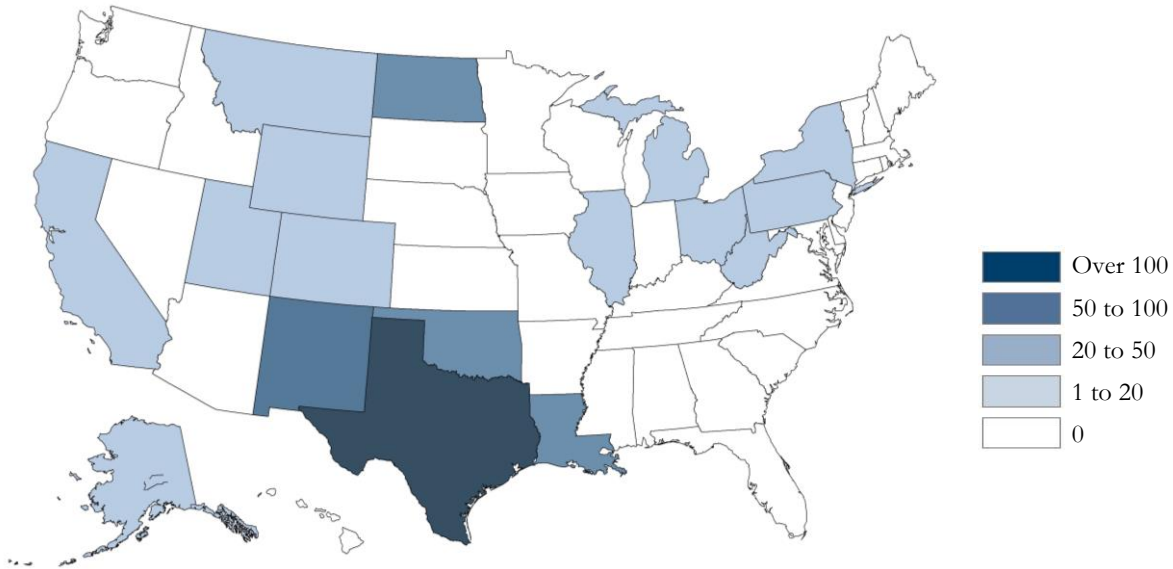
*Seasonally Adjusted Diffusion Index*



Note: Indices above zero indicate expansion.

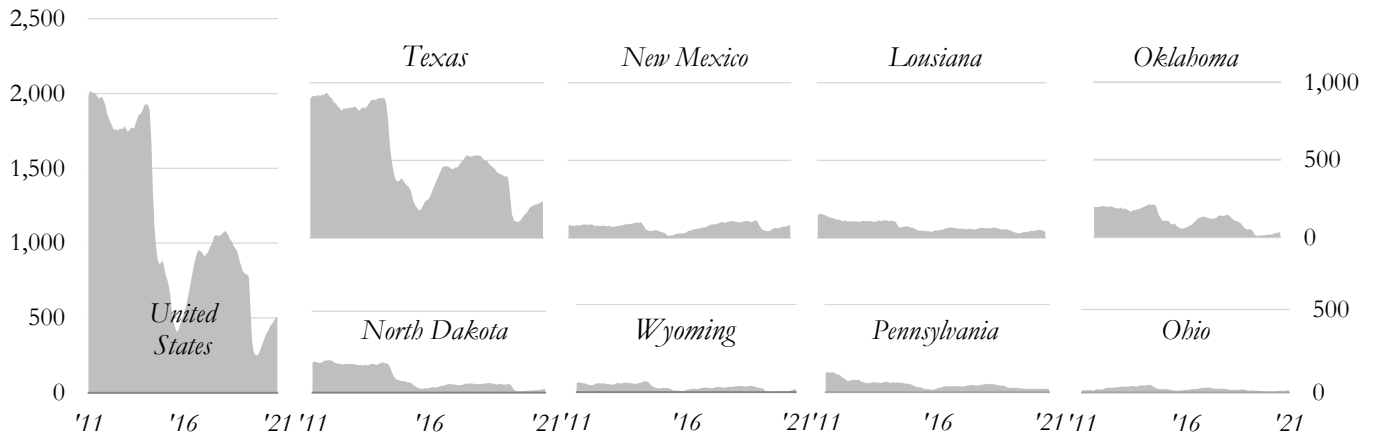
Source: Federal Reserve Bank of Kansas City/Haver Analytics

September 2021 Active Oil & Gas Drilling Rig Counts



	Average Rig Counts During the Month	Percent Change Year-over-Year	Current Share of Active Rigs
<b>United States</b>	<b>508</b>	<b>81.4%</b>	
<b>Tenth District</b>	<b>147</b>	<b>136%</b>	<b>28.8%</b>
<i>Top Producing States</i>			
Texas	237	120%	46.7%
<b>New Mexico</b>	83	88%	16.3%
Louisiana	39	3%	7.7%
<b>Oklahoma</b>	35	194%	6.8%
North Dakota	22	144%	4.3%
<b>Wyoming</b>	18	1700%	3.5%
Pennsylvania	18	-1%	3.5%
Ohio	12	129%	2.4%
Utah	11	null	2.2%
<b>Colorado</b>	11	120%	2.2%

Ten-Year History of Most Active States  
*Average Active Monthly Drilling Rig Counts*



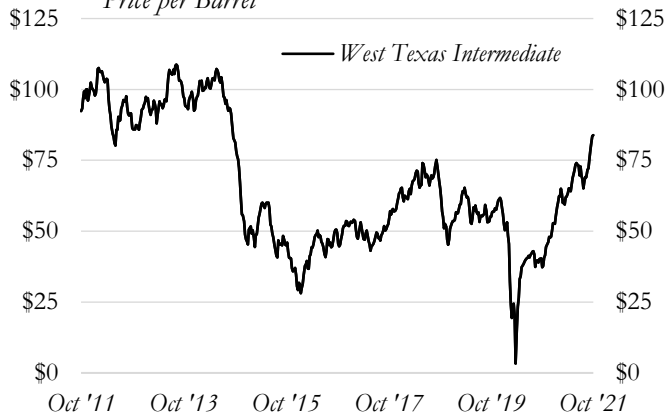
Source: Baker Hughes/Haver Analytics

\*null: previous year = 0

**Spot Prices**

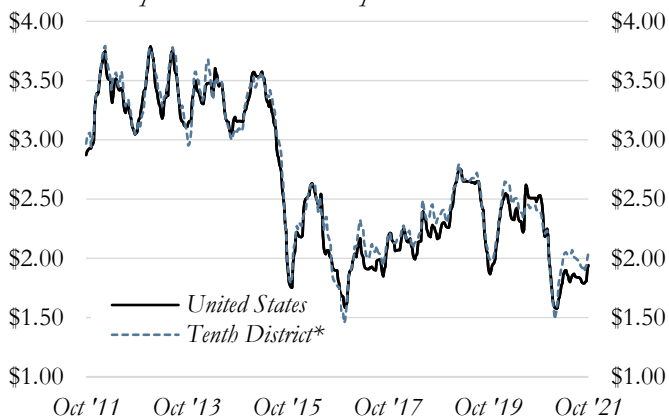
**Crude Oil**

*Price per Barrel*



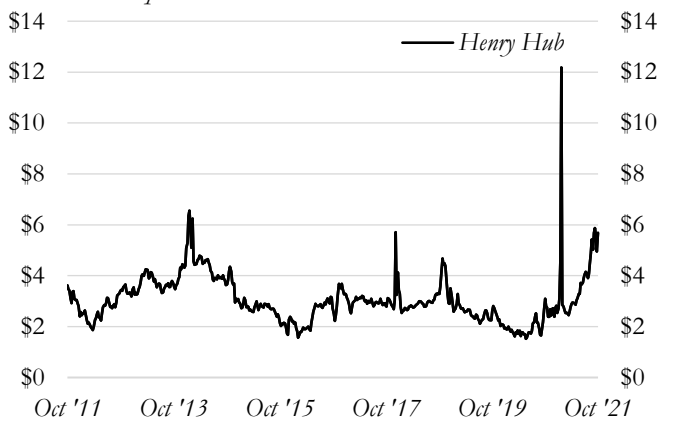
**Gasoline**

*Price per Gallon at the Pump*



**Natural Gas**

*Price per Thousand Cubic Feet*

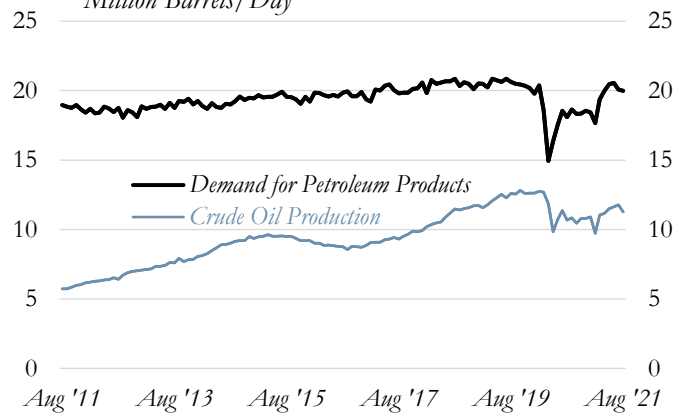


**U.S. Supply/Demand Dynamics**

*Seasonally Adjusted*

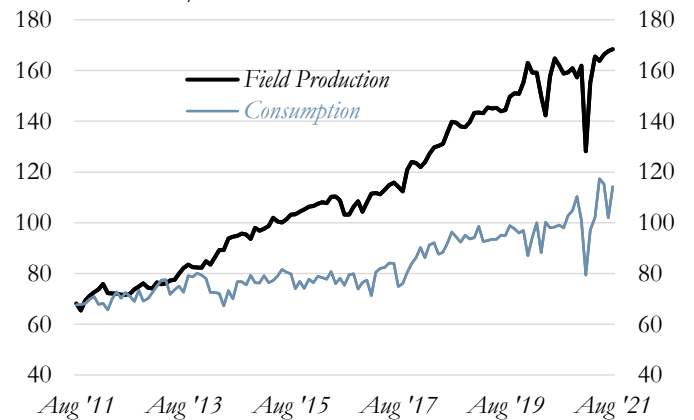
**Crude Oil**

*Million Barrels/Day*



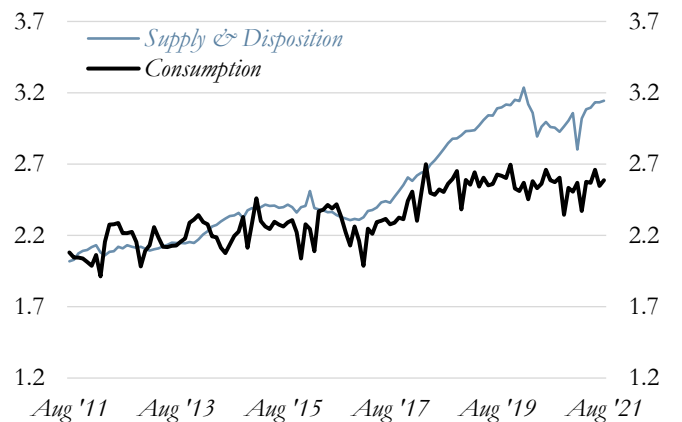
**Natural Gas Liquids**

*Million Barrels/Month*



**Natural Gas**

*Trillion Cubic Feet/Month*



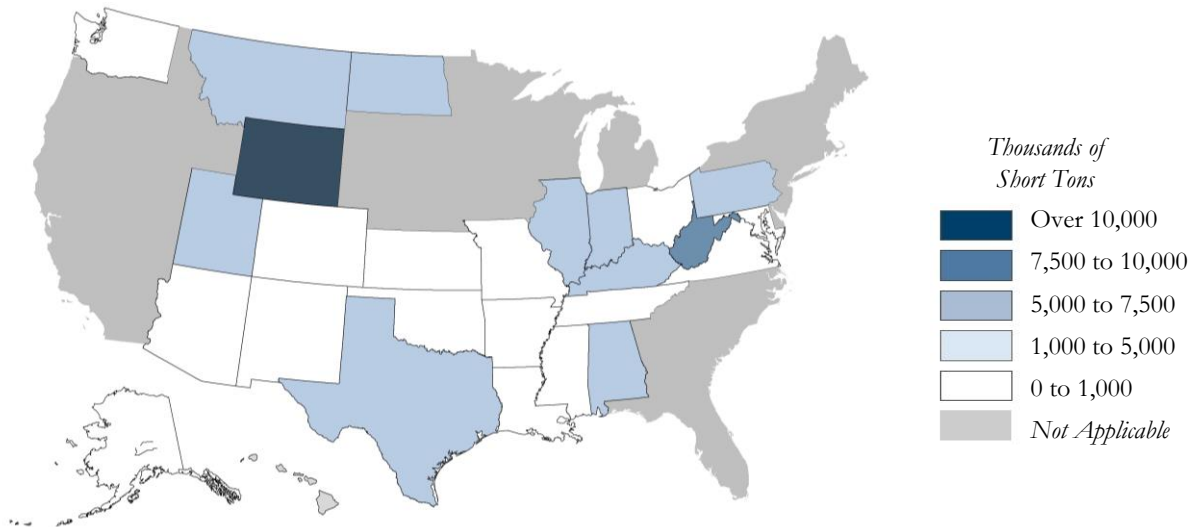
\*Average price per gallon for major Tenth District metro areas.

Source: Wall Street Journal, Oil & Gas Journal & Department of Energy, Energy Information Administration/Haver Analytics



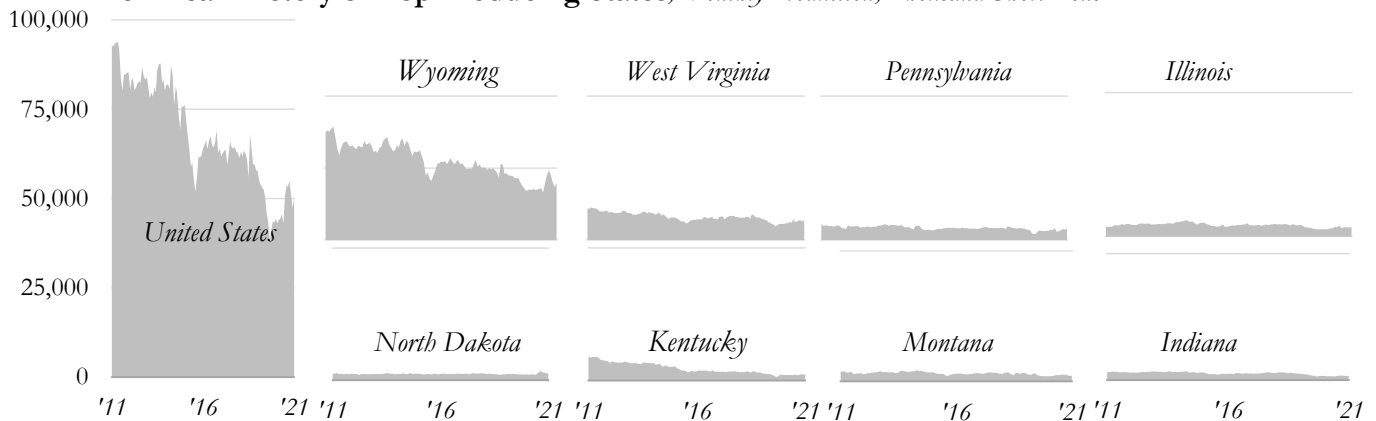
### September 2021 Coal Production

*Seasonally Adjusted*



	<i>Monthly Production (Thousand Short Tons)</i>	<i>Percent Change Year-over-Year</i>	<i>Current Share of Production</i>
<b>United States</b>	<b>50,038.1</b>	<b>12.9%</b>	
<b>Tenth District*</b>	<b>21,523.8</b>	<b>10.1</b>	<b>43.0%</b>
<i>Top Producing States</i>			
<b>Wyoming</b>	19,746.5	11.0	39.5
West Virginia	6,893.8	21.9	13.8
Pennsylvania	3,916.5	22.3	7.8
Illinois	3,346.5	29.8	6.7
North Dakota	2,518.5	12.9	5.0
Kentucky	2,311.6	9.0	4.6
Montana	2,155.3	12.6	4.3
Indiana	1,641.1	-1.7	3.3
Texas	1,574.9	-0.1	3.1
Utah	1,306.0	11.5	2.6

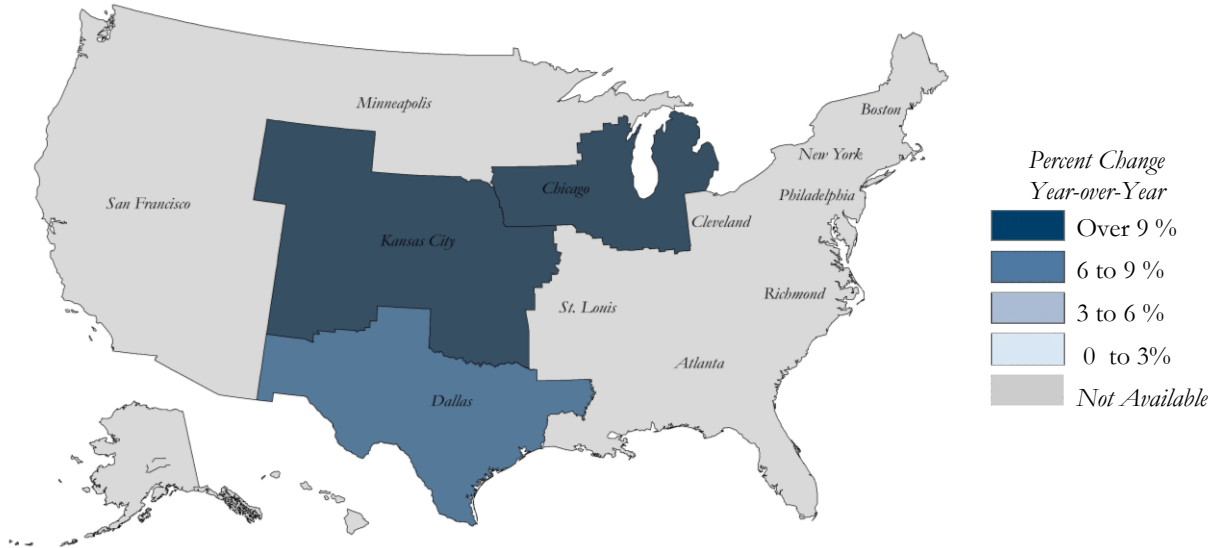
### Ten-Year History of Top Producing States, *Monthly Production, Thousand Short Tons*



\*Includes all Tenth District states but Nebraska.

Source: U.S. Department of Energy, Energy Information Administration/Haver Analytics

**Farm Land Values\***



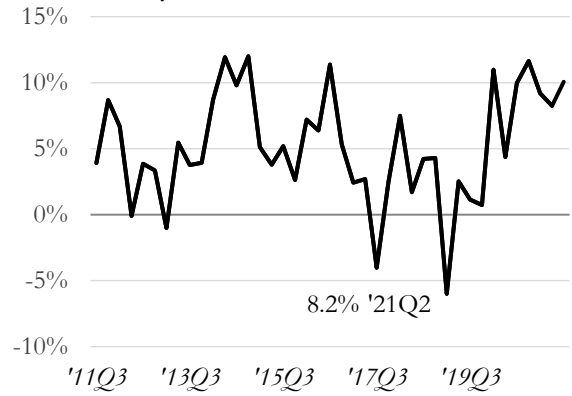
**Farmland Values by Federal Reserve District**

*Percent Change Year-over-Year*

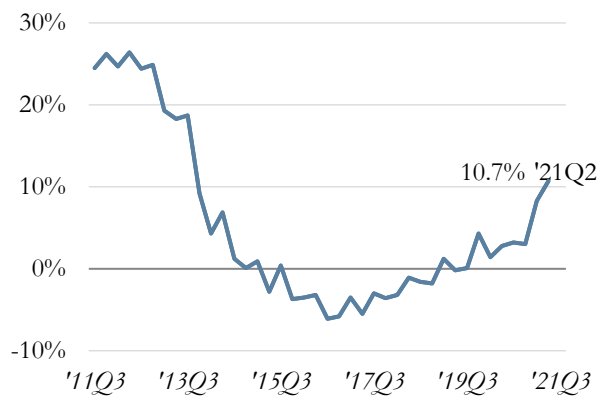
**Chicago: Value of "Good" Farmland**



**Dallas: Dryland Values**



**Kansas City: Nonirrigated Farmland Values**

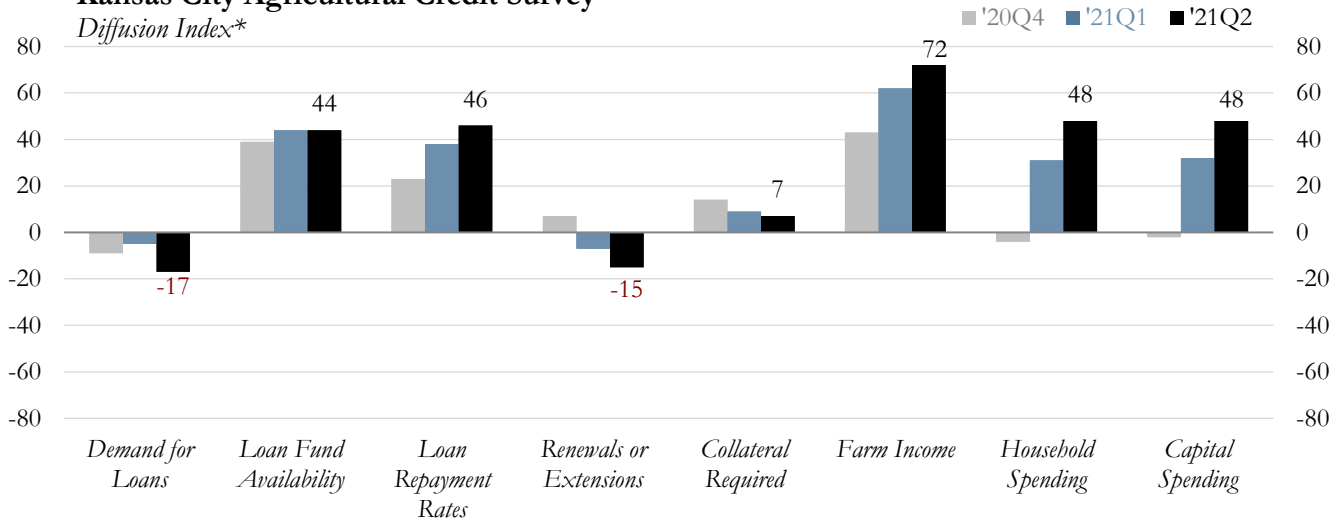


\*Values shown for the most recent survey available for each district.

Source: Federal Reserve District Banks/Haver Analytics

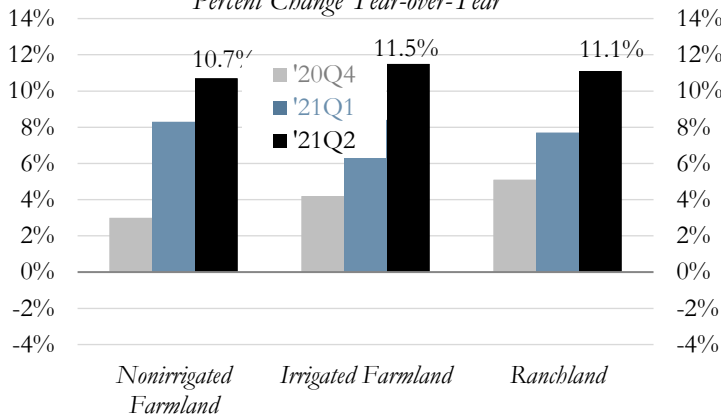
**Kansas City Agricultural Credit Survey**

*Diffusion Index\**

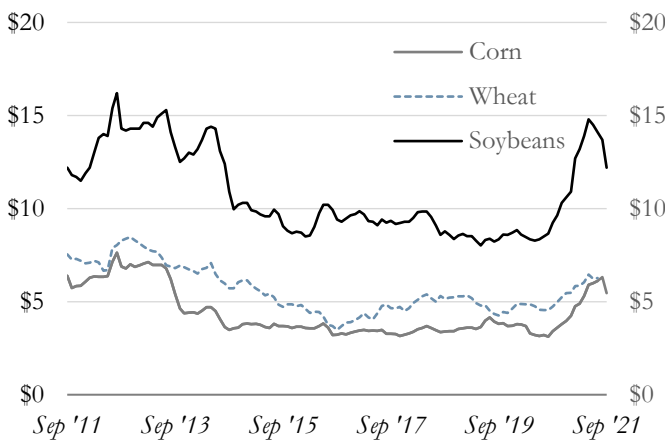


**Tenth District Farmland Values**

*Percent Change Year-over-Year*

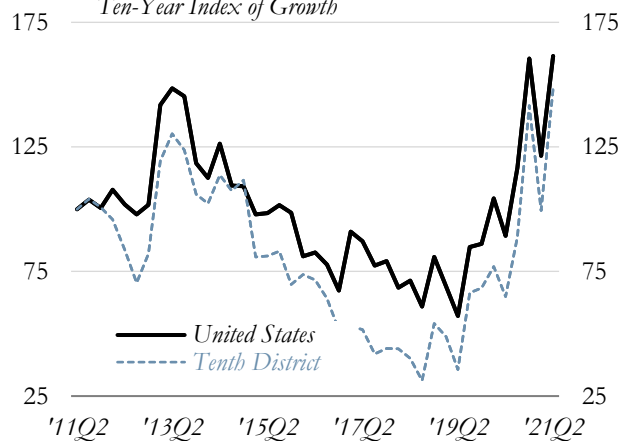


**Spot Prices**



**Farm Income**

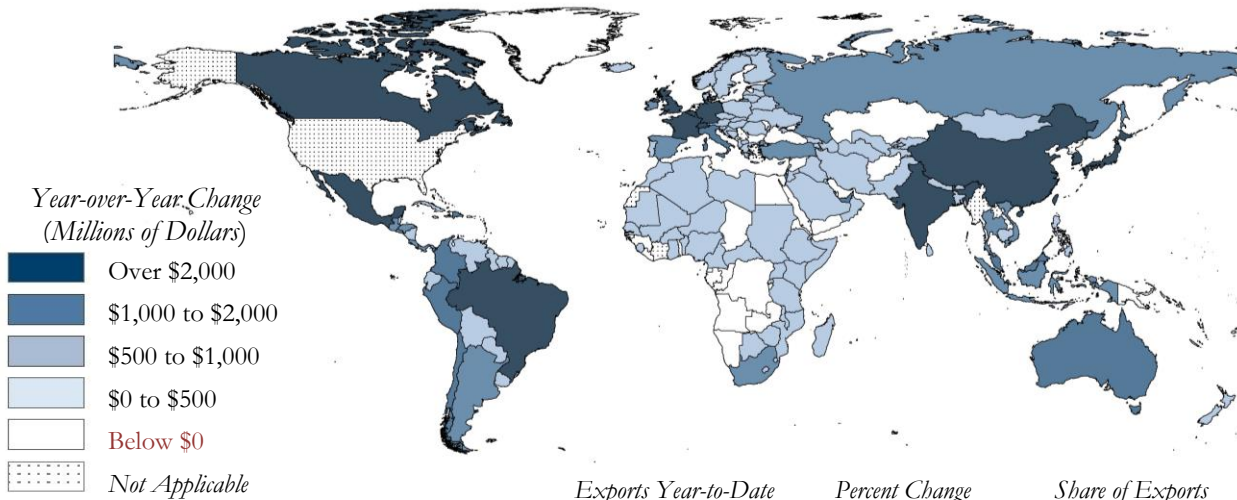
*Ten-Year Index of Growth*



\*Calculated as the percentage of total respondents reporting increases less those reporting declines.

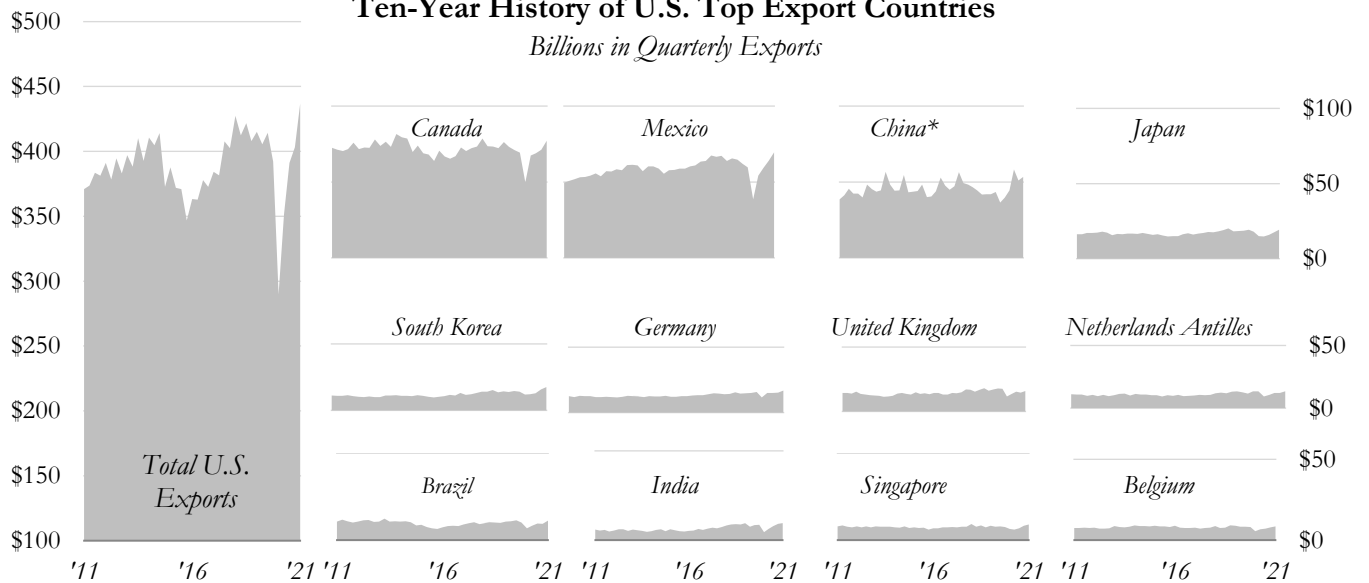
Source: Wall Street Journal, Bureau of Economic Analysis & Federal Reserve Bank of Kansas City/Haver Analytics

**2021Q2 U.S. Exports**  
*Year-to-Date*



		<i>Exports Year-to-Date (Billions of Dollars)</i>	<i>Percent Change Year-to-Date</i>	<i>Share of Exports Year-to-Date</i>
	<b>United States</b>	<b>\$839,957.0</b>	<b>23.1%</b>	
<i>Top Export Markets</i>	Canada	148.5	24.8	17.7%
	Mexico	133.5	36.1	15.9%
	China*	104.3	37.1	12.4%
	Japan	36.8	11.2	4.4%
	South Korea	33.2	27.7	4.0%
	Germany	32.0	16.8	3.8%
	United Kingdom	30.4	3.5	3.6%
	Netherlands Antilles	25.6	13.4	3.1%
	Brazil	20.5	21.7	2.4%
	India	18.7	44.8	2.2%

**Ten-Year History of U.S. Top Export Countries**  
*Billions in Quarterly Exports*



Source: Census Bureau/Haver Analytics

\*Includes China, Hong Kong, Taiwan & Macao.

*Page 2:* Gross domestic product (GDP) is the most commonly used measure of aggregate U.S. economic activity. Real GDP is indexed for inflation to 2009 dollars using the personal consumption expenditure price index (PCEPI). Advance, second, and third GDP estimates are released during the first, second, and third month of the following quarter. Each release reflects more complete information. Federal Open Market Committee (FOMC) projections for GDP are released quarterly. Contributions to GDP show how each component of GDP contributes to GDP growth. Tenth District GDP is the year-over-year percent change for the sum of the Gross State Products from CO, KS, MO, NE, NM, OK and WY.

*Page 3:* Inflation is calculated as the year-over-year change in price indices. Headline inflation includes all price components, while core inflation excludes the more volatile components of food and energy. Producer prices reflect price changes in production components, while PCEPI and CPI-U (consumer price index for all urban consumers) estimates show changes in commodities sold to consumers.

*Pages 4, 5 and 6:* Nonfarm employment data from the Bureau of Labor Statistics Current Employment Survey are commonly called "Payroll" employment data. Estimates from this survey are revised throughout the year and a major revision or "benchmark" of the data occurs in March of each year.

*Page 7:* The "official" and most commonly reported unemployment rate is calculated as the number of unemployed workers divided by the total civilian labor force. These data are reported from the Bureau of Labor Statistics Current Population Survey, commonly called the "Household" survey.

*Page 8:* "Payroll" and "Household" surveys are released monthly, providing the most current estimates of employment published by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Because methodologies differ between surveys, employment estimates also differ. For more information, visit: [http://www.bls.gov/web/empsit/ces\\_cps\\_trends.pdf](http://www.bls.gov/web/empsit/ces_cps_trends.pdf) Initial claims show monthly applications for initial claims for state unemployment insurance benefits.

*Pages 9 and 10:* Personal income provides a measure of all income received by residents of a given geographic area. Data shown on page 9 are in real terms (adjusted for inflation) and data on page 10 are shown in nominal terms (not adjusted for inflation). Transfer payments include social benefits such as unemployment insurance, Social Security, and Medicaid. Contributions to social insurance are subtracted from personal income. These contributions include taxes paid by businesses and employees that support social insurance programs such as unemployment insurance, Social Security, and Medicaid. The residence adjustment adds income received outside of a recipient's state of residence and makes a corresponding subtraction from the area where this income was earned or received. Real average hourly wages are calculated as total earnings divided by total employment for a given geographic area. Data are adjusted for inflation using the CPI-U and are indexed to the most current month of data.

*Pages 11 and 12:* Home price indices estimate regional growth in home values based on repeat sales data for detached single family residential properties.

*Page 12:* Monthly single and multifamily housing permits data are not revised and therefore may not sum to published year-end totals.

*Page 13:* The ISM composite index, also commonly called the Purchasing Managers Index (PMI), represents a weighted average of diffusion indices for new orders, production, supplier deliveries, inventories, and employment. Federal Reserve district surveys differ slightly in methodologies for composite indices.

*Page 14:* Kansas City Manufacturing Survey diffusion indices are calculated as the percentage of total respondents reporting increases in activity less those reporting declines.

*Page 15:* The active rig count is the number of rigs actively exploring for or developing oil or natural gas. Rig counts provide an indicator of new drilling activity and potential for expanded crude oil or natural gas production.

*Page 16:* A spot price is the current market delivery price of a given commodity.

*Page 17:* Coal production is shown as production during a given month.

*Pages 18 and 19:* Farmland values surveyed differ across Federal Reserve districts.

*Page 20:* Exports measure the total physical movement of a given product from the United States to a foreign country.

#### Data Revisions

Most data are revised periodically to correct for errors and incorporate additional information as it becomes available. Data shown in this report are subject to change.

#### Seasonal Adjustments

Most data are seasonally adjusted to remove variance caused by seasonal fluctuations in economic activity. Data in this report show the seasonal adjustments of data publishers where available. In other cases, Census X-12 adjustments were applied.

#### *Additional Resources Available*

- Agricultural Surveys
- Manufacturing Surveys
- Regional Economic Analysis
- Banker Resources
- Economic Indicators
- Economic Research
- Educational Tools
- Energy Survey
- Speeches

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