# AGENDA DAYTON CITY COUNCIL WORK/SPECIAL SESSION



DATE: MONDAY, JULY 18, 2022

**TIME:** 6:30 PM

PLACE: DAYTON CITY HALL ANNEX – 408 FERRY STREET, DAYTON, OREGON

VIRTUAL: ZOOM MEETING – ORS 192.670/HB 2560

You may join the Council Meeting online via Zoom Meeting at: <a href="https://us06web.zoom.us/j/81676122240">https://us06web.zoom.us/j/81676122240</a> or you can call in via Zoom at: 1 346 248-7799 or 1 720 707-2699

The public is strongly encouraged to relay concerns and comments to the Council in one of the following ways:

- Email at any time up to 5 pm the day of the meeting to <a href="mailto:pringnalda@ci.dayton.or.us">pringnalda@ci.dayton.or.us</a>. The mayor will read the comments emailed to the City Recorder.
- Appear in person If you would like to speak during public comment please sign-up on the sign-in sheet located on the table when you enter the Council Chambers.
- Appear via Zoom, Virtually once in the meeting send a chat directly to the City Recorder, Patty Ringnalda. Use the raise hand feature in Zoom to request to speak during public comment.
- Appear by Telephone only please sign up prior to the meeting by emailing the City Recorder at <a href="mailto:pringnalda@ci.dayton.or.us">pringnalda@ci.dayton.or.us</a>. Due to the chat function not being available to those attending the meeting via telephone, callers cannot be identified before speaking. Therefore, prior notice is required. (see below)
- When *appearing by Telephone or Zoom* you must give the City Recorder your First and Last Name, Address and Contact Information (phone number for phone calls and email for zoom) before you will be allowed to speak.

When it is your turn the Mayor will announce your name and unmute your mic.

<u>ITEM</u>	<u>DESCRIPTION</u>	PAGE #
<b>A.</b>	CALL TO ORDER & PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE	
В.	ROLL CALL	
C.	APPEARANCE OF INTERESTED CITIZENS	
D.	CONSENT AGENDA  1. Regular Session Meeting Minutes – June 21, 2022	1-6
Е.	<ol> <li>ACTION ITEMS</li> <li>Approval of Resolution 22/23-01 Surplus Equipment</li> <li>COLA Discussion</li> <li>Special Event Permit/Noise Amplification Discussion</li> </ol>	7-11 13-52 53-60
	4. 2023 LOC Legislative Priorities Ballot Discussion	61-75

### F. CITY COUNCIL COMMENTS/CONCERNS

### G. INFORMATION REPORTS

1. City Manager's Report

77-87

#### H. ADJOURN

Posted: July 15, 2022

By: Patty Ringnalda, City Recorder

#### **NEXT MEETING DATES**

City Council Regular Session, Monday, August 1, 2022 City Council Regular Session, Tuesday, September 6, 2022 Virtually via Zoom and in Person; City Hall Annex, 408 Ferry Street, Dayton, Oregon

Meeting Accessibility Services and Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) Notice: City Hall Annex is accessible to persons with disabilities. A request for an interpreter for the hearing impaired or for other accommodations for persons with disabilities should be made at least 48 hours before the meeting to the City Recorder (503) 864-2221 ext. 501 or pringnalda@ci.dayton.or.us.

Page 2 of 2

# MINUTES DAYTON CITY COUNCIL WORK/SPECIAL SESSION June 21, 2022

PRESENT: Mayor Elizabeth Wytoski ABSENT:

**Council President Daniel Holbrook** 

Councilor Annette Frank Councilor Kitty Mackin Councilor Jim Maguire

Councilor Trini Marquez arrived at 6:41 pm

Councilor Rosalba Sandoval-Perez

STAFF: Rochelle Roaden, City Manager

Patty Ringnalda, City Recorder

**Denny Muchmore, City Engineer** arrived at 6:57 pm

#### A. CALL TO ORDER & PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

Mayor Wytoski called the meeting to order at 6:38 pm and those present gave the Pledge of Allegiance.

#### B. ROLL CALL

Mayor Wytoski noted there was a quorum with Councilors Holbrook, Maguire and Sandoval-Perez present in person and Councilors Frank and Mackin present virtually. Mayor Wytoski noted the absence of Councilor Marquez. Also present virtually was Sergeant Bob Eubanks from the Yamhill County Sheriff's Office.

#### C. PUBLIC HEARINGS

# 1. Public Hearing for Ordinance 654 – Amending Chapter 2.15 and 3.11 of the Dayton Municipal Code.

Mayor Wytoski opened the Public Hearing at 6:30 pm to obtain citizen input on proposed Ordinance 654 an Ordinance of the Dayton City Council amending Dayton Municipal Code Chapter 2 regarding drinking in public places and Chapter 3 regarding definitions of food trucks and push carts and declaring an emergency.

No one was in attendance and no comments were offered.

Mayor Wytoski closed the Public Hearing at 6:40 pm.

# 2. Public Hearing for the FY21/22 Supplemental Budget

Mayor Wytoski opened the Public Hearing at 6:41pm to obtain citizen input on the proposed 2021/2022 supplemental budget.

No one was in attendance and no comments were offered.

Mayor Wytoski closed the Public Hearing at 6:42 pm.

#### D. APPEARANCE OF INTERESTED CITIZENS

There were no attendees present to comment.

#### E. CONSENT AGENDA

1. Regular Session Meeting Minutes – June 6, 2022

DANIEL HOLBROOK MOVED TO APPROVE THE CITY COUNCIL MEETING MINUTES OF THE REGULAR SESSION MEETING OF JUNE 6, 2022 AS WRITTEN. SECONDED BY JIM MAGUIRE. Motion carried with Frank, Holbrook, Mackin, Maguire, Marquez, Sandoval-Perez and Wytoski voting aye.

#### F. ACTION ITEMS

1. Certify Election Results – Patty Ringnalda, City Recorder

Patty Ringnalda, City Recorder certified the May 17, 2022 elections results to the Council, stating that the levy passed with 415 yes votes and 265 no votes with 680 total votes.

2. Approval of Resolution 2021/22-22 Police Services Contract for 2022/2023

City Manager, Rochelle Roaden reviewed the proposed police services contract, stating that the proposal is asking for a 2% increase with no other changes.

DANIEL HOLBROOK MOVED TO APPROVE RESOLUTION 21/22-22 A RESOLUTION APPROVING AN INTERGOVERN-MENTAL AGREEMENT BETWEEN YAMHILL COUNTY AND THE CITY OF DAYTON FOR POLICE SERVICES FOR FY 2022/2023. SECONDED BY ANNETE FRANK. Motion carried with Frank, Holbrook, Mackin, Maguire, Marquez, Sandoval-Perez and Wytoski voting aye.

3. Approval of Resolution 2021/22-23 Agreement for Land Use Planning Services with the Mid-Willamette Valley Council of Governments (MWVCOG)

Rochelle Roaden reviewed the proposed contract for Land Use and Planning and stating that there are no changes to the contract other than the City Planners fee will go from \$90 per/hour to \$94 per/hour, which is a 4% increase.

KITTY MACKIN MOVED TO APPROVE RESOLUTION 21/22-23 A RESOLUTION APPROVING A CONTRACT FOR LAND USE PLANNING SERVICES WITH THE MID-WILLAMETTE VALLEY COUNCIL OF GOVERNMENTS, JULY 1, 2022 THROUGH JUNE 30, 2023. SECONDED BY ANNETTE FRANK. Motion carried with Frank, Holbrook, Mackin, Maguire, Marquez, Sandoval-Perez and Wytoski voting aye.

Page 3

# 4. Approval of Resolution 2021/22-24 Supplemental Budget

Rochelle Roaden reviewed the need for a supplemental budget, going over each account that required a change and explaining why the change is needed.

DANIEL HOLBROOK MOVED TO APPROVE RESOLUTION 21/22-24 A RESOLUTION ADOPTING THE FISCAL YEAR 2021/2022 SUPPLEMENTAL BUDGET. SECONDED BY ROSALBA SANDOVAL-PEREZ. Motion carried with Frank, Holbrook, Mackin, Maguire, Marquez, Sandoval-Perez and Wytoski voting aye.

5. Approval of Resolution 2021/22-25 Authorizing Year End Transfer of Funds in the FY 2021/2022 Budget.

DANIEL HOLBROOK MOVED TO APPROVE RESOLUTION 21/22-25 A RESOLUTION AUTHORIZING YEAR END TRANSFER OF FUNDS IN THE FY 2021/2022 BUDGET. SECONDED BY KITTY MACKIN. Motion carried with Frank, Holbrook, Mackin, Maguire, Marquez, Sandoval-Perez and Wytoski voting aye.

6. Approval of Resolution 2021/22-26 Election to Receive State Revenues

Rochelle Roaden reviewed the requirement for the City of Dayton's election to receive state revenues.

JIM MAGUIRE MOVED TO APPROVE RESOLUTION 21/22-26 A RESOLUTION DECLARING THE CITY OF DAYTON'S ELECTION TO RECEIVE STATE REVENUES FOR FISCAL YEAR 2022/2023. SECONDED BY ROSALBA SANDOVAL-PEREZ. Motion carried with Frank, Holbrook, Mackin, Maguire, Marquez, Sandoval-Perez and Wytoski voting aye.

## 7. Approval of Resolution 2021/22-27 Adopting the FY 2022/2023 Budget

Rochelle Roaden explained that the presented adopted budget has a couple of corrections from the proposed budget that was approved by the Budget Committee on May 16, 2022. In the Transient Lodging Tax Fund, unappropriated ending fund balance corrected total is \$94,644 instead of the \$138,595 as calculated in the budget meeting after transferring the \$136,806 to the park capital fund. In the street capital fund \$100,000 was budgeted for the 7<sup>th</sup> Street Overlay Project and the missing line item was created, which changed the outlay total to \$985,000. Both corrections were Excel calculation issues.

JIM MAGUIRE MOVED TO APPROVE RESOLUTION 21/22-27 A RESOLUTION ADOPTING THE CITY OF DAYTON BUDGET FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 2022/2023; MAKING APPROPRIATIONS; AND CATEGROIZING AND LEVYING AD VALOREM TAXES. SECONDED BY ANNETTE FRANK. Motion carried with Frank, Holbrook, Mackin, Maguire, Marquez, Sandoval-Perez and Wytoski voting aye.

#### 8. Approval of Resolution 2021/22-28 Equipment Surplus

Rochelle Roaden advised that the City has a surplus vehicle with a value of \$2,000, due to the purchase of a new Public Works vehicle. The surplus vehicle will be sold once it has been surplused.

ANNETTE FRANK MOVED TO APPROVE RESOLUTION 21/22-28 A RESOLUTION DECLARING CERTAIN PROPERTY AS SURPLUS AND AUTHORIZING ITS TRANSFER, SALE, OR OTHER DISPOSITION. SECONDED BY JIM MAGUIRE. Motion carried with Frank, Holbrook, Mackin, Maguire, Marquez, Sandoval-Perez and Wytoski voting aye.

## 9. Approval of Resolution 2021/22-29 Public Works Design Standards Update No. 12

Denny Muchmore, City Engineer was in attendance to review the changes to the Public Works design standards. Denny Muchmore stated that there were no major changes, only clarifications. Discussion continued regarding the changes to the design standards and the enforcement of those standards.

DANIEL HOLBROOK MOVED TO APPROVE RESOLUTION 21/22-29 A RESOLUTION ADOPTING PUBLIC WORKS DESIGN STANDARDS UPDATE NUMBER 12. SECONDED BY ROSALBA SANDOVAL-PEREZ. Motion carried with Frank, Holbrook, Mackin, Maguire, Marquez, Sandoval-Perez and Wytoski voting aye.

#### 10. Dayton Fireworks Committee Discussion

Rochelle Roaden stated that she and the Mayor previously discussed the creation of a Fireworks Committee to add a fireworks program to the City of Dayton. Rochelle Roaden advised that the City has added a pancake breakfast to Saturday morning of Old Timers Weekend to help fund the fireworks. Details have not been finalized. The Council was in agreement to proceed with forming a Fireworks Committee.

Councilor Holbrook volunteered to be on the newly formed committee.

# 11. Second Reading and Adoption of Ordinance 653 Comprehensive Plan Amendments for Dayton's Urban Growth Boundary.

Jim Maguire performed the second reading of Ordinance 653.

KITTY MACKIN MOVED TO THE SECOND READING OF ORDINANCE 653 AN ORDINANCE OF THE DAYTON CITY COUNCIL AMENDING THE DAYTON COMPREHENSIVE PLAN MAP TO CHANGE A PROTION OF THE CITY URBAN GROWTH BOUNDARY. SECONDED BY JIM MAGUIRE. Frank, Holbrook, Mackin, Maguire, Marquez, Sandoval-Perez and Wytoski voting aye.

JIM MAGUIRE MOVED TO ADOPT ORDINANCE 653 AN ORDINANCE OF THE DAYTON CITY COUNCIL AMENDING THE DAYTON COMPREHENSIVE PLAN TEXT AND COMPREHENSIVE PLAN MAP TO CHANGE A PROTION OF THE CITY BURBAN GROWTH BOUNDARY. SECONDED BY ROSALBA SANDOVAL-PEREZ. Motion carried with Frank, Holbrook, Mackin, Maguire, Marquez, Sandoval-Perez and Wytoski voting aye.

# 12. First Reading and Adoption of Ordinance 654 – Amending Chapters 2 and 3 of the Dayton Municipal Code

Rosalba Sandoval-Perez performed the first reading of Ordinance 654 by title.

JIM MAGUIRE MOVED TO APPROVE THE FIRST READING OF ORDINANCE 654 AN ORDINANCE OF THE DAYTON CITY COUNCIL AMENDING DAYTON MUNICIPAL CODE CHAPTER 2 REGARDING DRINKING IN PUBLIC PLACES AND CHAPTER 3 REGARDING DEFINITIONS OF FOOD TRUCKS AND PUSH CARTS AND DECLARING AN EMERGENCY. SECONDED BY ANNETTE FRANK. Motion carried with Frank, Holbrook, Mackin, Maguire, Marquez, Sandoval-Perez and Wytoski voting aye.

DANIEL HOLBROOK MOVED TO APPROVE TO ADOPT ORDINANCE 654 AN ORDINANCE OF THE DAYTON CITY COUNCIL AMENDING DAYTON MUNICIPAL CODE CHAPTER 2 REGARDING DRINKING IN PUBLIC PLACES AND CHAPTER 3 REGARDING DEFINITINS OF FOOD TRUCKS AND PUSH CARTS AND DELCARING AN EMERGENCY. SECONDED BY JIM MAGUIRE. Motion carried with Frank, Holbrook, Mackin, Maguire, Marquez, Sandoval-Perez and Wytoski voting aye.

### G. <u>CITY COUNCIL COMMENTS AND CONCERNS</u>

Mayor Wytoski updated the Council on the City of Dayton's request to the Dayton School Board for a real property donation of the School District's portion of Legion Field to be donated to the City of Dayton. The School Board discussed the request at their last board meeting and Mayor Wytoski was in attendance representing the City of Dayton. The School Board was in favor of selling the property with some stipulations. Some members of the school board were concerned that the City would sell the property for residential use, making a large profit.

A new draft of the proposal will be discussed with the City's attorney, adding the school boards requests and will be brought back to the school board for approval. Discussion continued with the Council in agreement to adding the school boards requests to the proposed real property donation request.

Denny Muchmore advised that the Legion Field property is actually 12 legal lots of record and once the City obtains possession of the property a lot consolidation into one single lot of record should be executed.

Minutes of Work/Special Session of Dayton City Council June 21, 2022 Page 6

### H. <u>INFORMATION REPORTS</u>

# **City Manager's Report**

Rochelle Roaden advised that ODOT's Small City Allotment Grant has been increased to \$250,000 per project.

The 9<sup>th</sup> Street to Flower Lane sidewalk project has started with ODOT giving the City an exception to continue construction during the month of July. This project will continue for the next 90 days.

The City is still in talks with ODOT regarding the 7<sup>th</sup> Street sidewalk crossing and adding that project into the Safe Route to School Project if the City has remaining funds.

The management staff has completed their JEDI training and she has asked staff to present a presentation to the Council regarding their training.

#### I. ADJOURN

There being no further business, the meeting adjourned at 7:57 pm.

Resp	ectfully submitted:	APPROVED BY COUNCIL on July 18, 2022
By:	Patty Ringnalda City Recorder	□ As Written □ As Amended
		Elizabeth Wytoski, Mayor

**To**: Honorable Mayor and City Councilors

**From**: Rochelle Roaden, City Manager

**Issue**: Approval of Resolution 22/23-01 Equipment Surplus

**Date:** July 18, 2022

#### **Background Information:**

In an effort to maintain an operational fleet of trucks to meet the needs of the City, a new vehicle was budgeted for in FY22-23 to replace an aging vehicle. As part of the purchase of the new truck, a trade in of \$3000 was offered on the 2008 F150 with approximately 82,000 miles.

The purchase was completed on July 6, 2022.

City Manager Recommendation: I recommend approval of Resolution 22/23-01.

**Potential Motion Verbiage:** "I move to approve Resolution 22/23-01 a Resolution Declaring Certain Property as Surplus & Authorizing its Transfer, Sale, or Other Disposition."

## **City Council Options:**

- 1 Move approval of Resolution 22/23-01.
- 2 Move approval of Resolution 22/23-01 with amendments.
- 3 Take no action and direct Staff to do more research and bring more options back to the City Council at a later date.

This page intentionally left blank.

# RESOLUTION 22/23-01 CITY OF DAYTON, OREGON

A Resolution Declaring Certain Property as Surplus & Authorizing its Transfer, Sale or Other Disposition

**WHEREAS**, the City of Dayton owns the item listed and depicted in Exhibit A, attached hereto and by this reference made a part hereof, that is no longer needed or useful for city purposes: and

**WHEREAS**, the City has the authority to dispose of such property in the manner in which it deems to be in the best interest of the citizens of the community.

# The City of Dayton resolves as follows:

- 1) **THAT** this item is hereby declared surplus to the needs of the City, and
- 2) **THAT** the equipment shall be disposed of at the discretion of the City Manager in the manner deemed to be in the best interests of the City; and
- 3) **THAT** this resolution shall take effect immediately upon its adoption.

**ADOPTED** this 18th day of **July 2022**.

In Farrage

m ravoi.		
Opposed:		
Absent:		
Abstained:		
Elizabeth Wytoski, Mayor	Date of Signing	
ATTEST:		
Patty Ringnalda, City Recorder	Date of Enactment	
Attachment - Exhibit A		

This page intentionally left blank.

# EXHIBIT A



This page intentionally left blank.

**To**: Honorable Mayor and City Councilors

From: Rochelle Roaden, City Manager

**Issue**: Cost of Living Adjustment (COLA) Discussion/Approval

**Date:** July 18, 2022

# **Background Information:**

Each year the City Council reviews the recommendations of the City Manager for a cost-of-living adjustment for the upcoming year.

In the last six years, the Council has used the Portland CPI-W-Size Class B/C wage earner index as a guide in determining the COLA offered to employees. The CPI-W index averaged over the first 5 months of 2022 is 9.22%. (See attached Consumer Price Index and information from US Bureau of Labor Statistics regarding the record increases to the CPI.)

The FY 2022-2023 budget includes a 10% COLA for all employees based on the CPI average in March. I did not include an additional 3% step increase for those employees that are eligible to receive an annual performance review step increase (*all but 3 employees*) because of how high the CPI is this year due to inflation. With such a large increase I felt the Council should determine if employees should receive 9.2% in a COLA suspending the annual step increase, or instead, a 3% annual step increase and a 6.2% - 7% COLA.

Other Non-Bargaining Cities have awarded the following this year:

 Carlton
 8%

 Dundee
 5%

 Moro
 8.1%

 Nehalem
 8.1%

 Tangent
 8%

 Waldport
 7.1%

Other local cities that have Union representation for their employees have contracts that limit the COLA from 3-3.5 percent (Lafayette, Sheridan, and Willamina for example).

The City has a large project list with the current infrastructure projects, TBD park improvement projects, and the maintenance requirements for the city. Staff works very hard and very diligently and wear so many different hats which make turnover costly and finding qualified replacements very difficult. With fast food restaurants offering \$18/hour to start with so much less stress, this decision could be the difference between a challenging year with getting projects done and asking a lot of staff to making it impossible because staff feels undervalued and unappreciated and therefore unmotivated to support the community.

**City Manager Recommendation:** I recommend the City Council approve a cost-of-living adjustment in line with the Portland CPI-W index and provide City staff with a 9.2% cost of living adjustment and suspending all step increases for the 2022-23 fiscal year.

**Potential Motion Verbiage:** "I move to approve a 9.2% cost of living adjustment for city staff effective July 1, 2022, and suspending all step increases for FY22-23."

# **City Council Options:**

- 1 Move to approve a 9.2% COLA.
- 2 Move to approve a COLA at a different percentage.
- 3 Do not approve a COLA.

# Consumer Price Index

Base period: 1982-84 = 100, not seasonally adjusted

These figures are reported by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. You can hear the current figures anytime by calling (202) 691-6994.

CPI-U is the newer index, reflecting the buying habits of all urban households.

CPI-W is the revision of the "old CPI", reflecting the buying habits of urban wage earners and clerical workers.

West - Size Class B/C is the CPI based on cities with populations of less than 2,500,000 in 13 Western states.

Pacific - Size Class B/C is a division of the West Region including cities CA, OR, WA, AK and HI

All information and archives are online at www.bls.gov/cpi

CPI-U

	US City Average		West Size	Class B/C	Pacific Size Class B/C		
	2022	2021	2022	2021	2022	2021	
Jan	7.5%	1.4%	8.1%	1.6%	7.3%	1.5%	
Feb	7.9%	1.7%	8.5%	1.8%	7.4%	1.6%	
Mar	8.5%	2.6%	9.0%	2.6%	8.1%	2.4%	
Apr	8.3%	4.2%	8.6%	3.9%	7.8%	3.8%	
May	8.6%	5.0%	8.4%	5.4%	8.0%	4.5%	
Jun		5.4%		6.0%		5.2%	
Jul		5.4%		6.0%		5.0%	
Aug		5.3%		5.6%		4.8%	
Sep		5.4%		5.7%		5.0%	
Oct		6.2%		6.3%		5.6%	
Nov		6.8%		6.9%		6.1%	
Dec		7.0%		7.4%		6.5%	

# **CPI-W**

	US City Average		West Size	Class B/C	Pacific Size Class B/C		
	2022	2021	2022	2021	2022	2021	
Jan	8.2%	1.6%	8.8%	1.9%	8.0%	1.7%	
Feb	8.6%	1.9%	9.2%	2.1%	8.0%	1.9%	
Mar	9.4%	3.0%	9.8%	2.9%	8.9%	2.8%	
Apr	8.9%	4.7%	9.3%	4.5%	8.5%	4.3%	
May	9.3%	5.6%	9.0%	6.1%	8.5%	5.2%	
Jun		6.1%		6.9%		6.0%	
Jul		6.0%		6.7%		5.8%	
Aug		5.8%		6.2%		5.5%	
Sep	)	5.9%		6.2%		5.5%	
Oct		6.9%		6.8%		6.2%	
Nov		7.6%		7.6%		6.8%	
Dec		7.8%	15	8.1%		7.3%	

This page intentionally left blank.





USDL 22-1472

Transmission of material in this release is embargoed until 8:30 a.m. (ET), Thursday, July 14, 2022

Technical information: (202) 691-7705 • ppi-info@bls.gov • www.bls.gov/ppi

Media contact: (202) 691-5902 • PressOffice@bls.gov

#### PRODUCER PRICE INDEXES – JUNE 2022

The Producer Price Index for final demand increased 1.1 percent in June, seasonally adjusted, the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics reported today. This rise followed advances of 0.9 percent in May and 0.4 percent in April. (See table A.) On an unadjusted basis, final demand prices moved up 11.3 percent for the 12 months ended in June, the largest increase since a record 11.6-percent jump in March 2022.

In June, three-fourths of the advance in the index for final demand was due to a 2.4-percent rise in prices for final demand goods. The index for final demand services increased 0.4 percent.

Prices for final demand less foods, energy, and trade services moved up 0.3 percent in June after advancing 0.4 percent in both May and April. For the 12 months ended in June, the index for final demand less foods, energy, and trade services rose 6.4 percent.

Chart 1. One-month percent changes in selected PPI final demand price indexes, seasonally adjusted Percent change

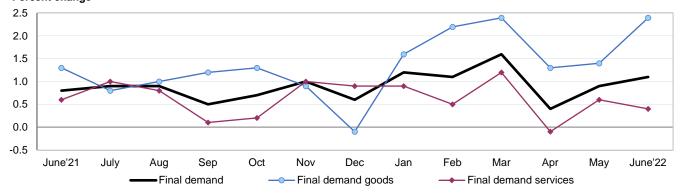
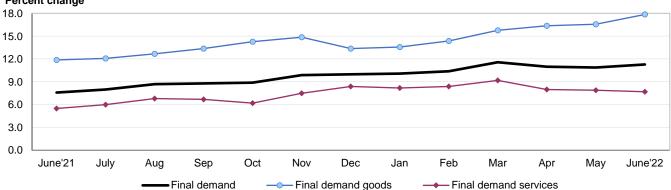


Chart 2. Twelve-month percent changes in selected PPI final demand price indexes, not seasonally adjusted Percent change



#### **Final Demand**

**Final demand goods:** The index for final demand goods moved up 2.4 percent in June, the sixth consecutive rise. Nearly 90 percent of the June increase can be traced to a 10.0-percent jump in prices for final demand energy. The indexes for final demand goods less foods and energy and for final demand foods advanced 0.5 percent and 0.1 percent, respectively.

*Product detail:* Over half of the June increase in the index for final demand goods is attributable to gasoline prices, which jumped 18.5 percent. The indexes for diesel fuel, electric power, residential natural gas, motor vehicles and equipment, and processed young chickens also moved higher. In contrast, prices for chicken eggs dropped 30.2 percent. The indexes for iron and steel scrap and for jet fuel also decreased. (See table 2.)

**Final demand services:** The index for final demand services rose 0.4 percent in June after climbing 0.6 percent in May. Two-thirds of the broad-based advance in June can be traced to a 0.8-percent increase in margins for final demand trade services. (Trade indexes measure changes in margins received by wholesalers and retailers.) Prices for final demand services less trade, transportation, and warehousing and for final demand transportation and warehousing services also moved higher, 0.1 percent and 0.8 percent, respectively.

*Product detail:* Over 30 percent of the June advance in the index for final demand services can be traced to margins for food and alcohol retailing, which rose 3.8 percent. The indexes for machinery and equipment wholesaling, outpatient care (partial), transportation of passengers (partial), guestroom rental, and hospital inpatient care also increased. Conversely, prices for portfolio management declined 2.7 percent. The indexes for automobile retailing (partial) and for long-distance motor carrying also moved lower.

Table A. Monthly and 12-month percent changes in selected final demand price indexes, seasonally adjusted

		Final demand	F	Final den	nand goo	ds	Final demand services			Change in final	Change in final demand less	
Month	Total final demand	less foods, energy, and trade	Total	Foods	Energy	Less foods and energy	Total	Trade	Trans- portation and ware- housing	Other	demand from 12 months ago (unadj.)	foods, energy, and trade from 12 mo. ago (unadj.)
2021												
June	0.8	0.6	1.3	8.0	2.9	1.0	0.6	8.0	1.4	0.4	7.6	5.6
July	0.9	0.7	0.8	-0.9	2.2	8.0	1.0	1.7	2.5	0.5	8.0	6.0
Aug	0.9	0.4	1.0	2.1	1.3	0.6	0.8	2.1	0.8	0.2	8.7	6.2
Sept	0.5	0.3	1.2	2.1	2.5	0.6	0.1	0.0	-1.0	0.3	8.8	6.1
Oct	0.7	0.4	1.3	-0.1	5.0	0.7	0.2	0.5	1.1	-0.1	8.9	6.2
Nov	1.0	0.8	0.9	1.3	0.9	8.0	1.0	1.3	2.8	0.6	9.9	7.0
Dec	0.6	0.4	-0.1	-0.2	-1.4	0.4	0.9	1.9	1.6	0.3	10.0	7.0
2022												
Jan	1.2	0.8	1.6	1.8	4.1	0.8	0.9	1.3	0.0	8.0	10.1	6.9
Feb. <sup>1</sup>	1.1	0.2	2.2	1.9	7.2	8.0	0.5	1.7	2.0	-0.3	10.4	6.7
Mar. <sup>1</sup>	1.6	1.0	2.4	2.4	6.6	1.1	1.2	1.8	5.6	0.4	11.6	7.1
Apr. <sup>1</sup>	0.4	0.4	1.3	1.5	1.6	1.1	-0.1	-0.3	2.0	-0.3	11.0	6.8
May <sup>1</sup>	0.9	0.4	1.4	0.5	4.6	0.6	0.6	1.0	2.7	0.1	10.9	6.7
June	1.1	0.3	2.4	0.1	10.0	0.5	0.4	0.8	0.8	0.1	11.3	6.4

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Some of the figures shown above and elsewhere in this release may differ from those previously reported because data for February 2022 through May 2022 have been revised to reflect the availability of late reports and corrections by respondents.

#### **Intermediate Demand by Commodity Type**

Within intermediate demand in June, prices for processed goods advanced 2.3 percent, the index for unprocessed goods increased 9.5 percent, and prices for services were unchanged. (See tables B and C.)

**Processed goods for intermediate demand:** The index for processed goods for intermediate demand moved up 2.3 percent in June, the sixth consecutive advance. Most of the broad-based increase in June can be traced to a 9.9-percent rise in prices for processed energy goods. The indexes for processed materials less foods and energy and for processed foods and feeds also moved higher, both advancing 0.2 percent in June. For the 12 months ended in June, prices for processed goods for intermediate demand jumped 22.2 percent.

*Product detail:* Forty percent of the June increase in the index for processed goods for intermediate demand can be attributed to a 13.9-percent rise in prices for diesel fuel. The indexes for gasoline, utility natural gas, commercial electric power, lubricating oil base stocks, and plastic resins and materials also advanced. In contrast, prices for softwood lumber dropped 22.6 percent. The indexes for jet fuel and for fresh sausage also moved lower.

**Unprocessed goods for intermediate demand:** The index for unprocessed goods for intermediate demand climbed 9.5 percent in June, the sixth consecutive advance. Leading the June increase, prices for unprocessed energy materials rose 20.4 percent. The index for unprocessed foodstuffs and feedstuffs advanced 0.2 percent. Conversely, prices for unprocessed nonfood materials less energy fell 2.2 percent. For the 12 months ended in June, the index for unprocessed goods for intermediate demand surged 58.0 percent, the largest increase since a 59.2-percent jump for the 12 months ended April 2021.

*Product detail:* Nearly 60 percent of the June increase in prices for unprocessed goods for intermediate demand can be traced to the index for natural gas, which jumped 24.3 percent. Prices for crude petroleum; corn; slaughter cattle; oilseeds; and construction sand, gravel, and crushed stone also rose. In contrast, the index for iron and steel scrap fell 10.4 percent. Prices for ungraded chicken eggs and for nonferrous scrap also decreased.

Table B. Monthly and 12-month percent changes in selected intermediate demand price indexes for goods by commodity type, seasonally adjusted

for goods by confiniounty type, seasonally adjusted										
	Processed goods for intermediate demand Unprocessed goods for intermediate del									
Month	Total	Foods and feeds	Energy goods	Less foods and energy	Total, change from 12 months ago (unadj.)	Total	Food- stuffs and feed- stuffs	Energy materials	Nonfood materials less energy	Total, change from 12 months ago (unadj.)
2021										
June	1.7	1.6	8.0	2.0	23.0	2.1	-0.5	5.6	1.0	52.9
July	1.6	-0.6	3.4	1.4	23.1	3.2	-1.0	9.7	0.6	56.0
Aug	1.0	1.5	0.0	1.1	23.0	1.4	3.0	0.2	1.4	52.5
Sept	1.2	1.5	2.1	0.9	23.8	2.8	8.0	8.0	-1.8	48.5
Oct	2.4	-0.4	6.7	1.6	25.7	6.0	-2.2	17.7	-1.5	55.5
Nov	1.5	0.1	2.5	1.4	26.6	2.3	1.3	2.3	3.4	49.6
Dec	-0.1	0.1	-2.7	0.6	24.4	-4.8	3.8	-12.1	-1.8	40.0
2022										
Jan	2.2	2.6	4.7	1.5	24.8	3.1	2.9	4.2	1.1	36.4
Feb. <sup>1</sup>	1.5	2.1	5.8	0.4	23.3	9.8	5.4	18.2	1.5	33.5
Mar. <sup>1</sup>	2.3	2.1	7.3	0.9	22.1	2.7	7.6	-4.3	9.1	43.1
Apr.¹	2.1	3.1	5.0	1.2	22.1	5.6	4.3	9.1	1.9	49.9
May <sup>1</sup>	2.1	1.1	4.2	1.6	21.5	6.2	0.2	16.7	-4.2	47.5
June	2.3	0.2	9.9	0.2	22.2	9.5	0.2	20.4	-2.2	58.0

Some of the figures shown above and elsewhere in this release may differ from those previously reported because data for February 2022 through May 2022 have been revised to reflect the availability of late reports and corrections by respondents.

**Services for intermediate demand:** The index for services for intermediate demand was unchanged in June, following seven consecutive advances. In June, a 0.2-percent increase in margins for trade services for intermediate demand offset decreases in the indexes for services less trade, transportation, and warehousing for intermediate demand and for transportation and warehousing services for intermediate demand, which fell 0.1 and 0.2 percent respectively. For the 12 months ended in June, prices for services for intermediate demand rose 6.3 percent.

*Product detail:* Within the index for services for intermediate demand in June, margins for machinery and equipment parts and supplies wholesaling moved up 2.1 percent. Prices for loan services (partial); transportation of passengers (partial); gross rents for retail properties; and warehousing, storage, and related services also increased. In contrast, the index for securities brokerage, dealing, investment advice, and related services fell 4.4 percent. The indexes for portfolio management; television advertising time sales; arrangement of freight and cargo transportation; and metals, minerals, and ores wholesaling also declined.

Table C. Monthly and 12-month percent changes in selected intermediate demand price indexes for services by commodity type, seasonally adjusted

	Services for intermediate demand										
Month	Total	Trade	Transportation and warehousing	Other	Total, change from 12 months ago (unadj.)						
2021											
June	1.2	2.5	2.0	0.6	9.3						
July	0.6	1.1	0.7	0.4	9.5						
Aug	0.4	1.9	8.0	-0.2	9.0						
Sept	0.3	-1.2	2.5	0.4	8.2						
Oct	0.0	0.6	0.5	-0.3	7.4						
Nov	0.6	-0.6	1.0	0.9	8.1						
Dec	8.0	1.5	1.6	0.5	8.3						
2022											
Jan	0.8	1.4	0.6	0.6	7.9						
Feb. <sup>1</sup>	0.2	1.4	0.4	-0.2	7.8						
Mar.1	1.2	4.0	2.1	0.0	8.3						
Apr.1	0.7	0.6	1.7	0.6	7.8						
May <sup>1</sup>	0.4	0.4	0.9	0.3	7.6						
June	0.0	0.2	-0.2	-0.1	6.3						

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Some of the figures shown above and elsewhere in this release may differ from those previously reported because data for February 2022 through May 2022 have been revised to reflect the availability of late reports and corrections by respondents.

#### **Intermediate Demand by Production Flow**

**Stage 4 intermediate demand:** The index for stage 4 intermediate demand moved up 0.6 percent in June following a 0.8-percent increase in May. In June, prices for total goods inputs to stage 4 intermediate demand advanced 1.3 percent, while the index for total services inputs was unchanged. (See table D.) Increases in the indexes for gasoline, machinery and equipment parts and supplies wholesaling, commercial electric power, diesel fuel, utility natural gas, and loan services (partial) outweighed declining prices for securities brokerage, dealing, investment advice, and related services; portfolio management; and softwood lumber. For the 12 months ended in June, the index for stage 4 intermediate demand rose 10.8 percent.

Stage 3 intermediate demand: The index for stage 3 intermediate demand advanced 0.9 percent in June after moving up 1.6 percent in May. In June, prices for total goods inputs to stage 3 intermediate demand rose 1.9 percent. Conversely, the index for total services inputs fell 0.3 percent. Increasing prices for diesel fuel, gasoline, slaughter cattle, corn, raw milk, and loan services (partial) outweighed decreasing indexes for television advertising time sales, ungraded chicken eggs, and cold rolled steel sheet and strip. For the 12 months ended in June, prices for stage 3 intermediate demand advanced 18.1 percent.

Stage 2 intermediate demand: The index for stage 2 intermediate demand rose 5.4 percent in June, the largest increase since moving up 5.5 percent in February 2021. In June, prices for total goods inputs to stage 2 intermediate demand jumped 9.9 percent, and the index for total services inputs increased 0.3 percent. Advances in the indexes for gas fuels, crude petroleum, loan services (partial), oilseeds, coal, and machinery and equipment parts and supplies wholesaling outweighed declines in prices for iron and steel scrap, arrangement of freight and cargo transportation, and softwood lumber. For the 12 months ended in June, the index for stage 2 intermediate demand jumped 29.4 percent, the largest increase since 12-month data were first calculated in November 2010.

Stage 1 intermediate demand: The index for stage 1 intermediate demand advanced 1.4 percent in June after increasing 1.3 percent in May. In June, prices for total goods inputs to stage 1 intermediate demand rose 2.8 percent. In contrast, the index for total services inputs fell 0.3 percent. Higher prices for diesel fuel, utility natural gas, gasoline, commercial electric power, guestroom rental, and transportation of passengers (partial) outweighed declines in the indexes for securities brokerage, dealing, investment advice, and related services; iron and steel scrap, and cold rolled steel sheet and strip. For the 12 months ended in June, prices for stage 1 intermediate demand jumped 15.8 percent.

Table D. Monthly percent changes in selected intermediate demand price indexes by

production flow, seasonally adjusted

	Stage 4 intermediate demand			Stage 3 intermediate demand			Stage 2 intermediate demand			Stage 1 intermediate demand		
Month	Total	Goods inputs	Ser- vices inputs									
2021												
June	1.3	1.5	1.1	1.6	1.8	1.3	2.1	3.1	1.2	1.5	1.6	1.5
July	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.6	0.4	2.3	4.3	0.6	1.4	2.1	0.8
Aug	0.7	0.9	0.6	1.0	1.6	0.4	0.7	0.9	0.5	0.8	1.3	0.5
Sept	0.4	0.8	0.1	1.1	1.2	1.0	2.2	3.6	0.9	0.2	0.7	-0.3
Oct	0.6	1.3	0.0	1.0	1.9	0.2	3.7	7.9	-0.1	1.1	2.5	-0.3
Nov	1.1	1.5	0.7	0.8	1.2	0.4	1.2	1.7	0.7	1.3	2.0	0.5
Dec	0.7	0.5	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.9	-2.2	-5.6	1.2	0.4	0.0	0.8
2022												
Jan	1.5	2.1	1.0	1.6	2.6	0.7	1.4	2.7	0.1	1.4	1.8	1.0
Feb. <sup>1</sup>	0.6	1.2	0.0	1.4	2.6	0.1	4.3	8.4	0.3	1.0	1.6	0.2
Mar. <sup>1</sup>	1.1	1.6	0.7	3.1	4.6	1.5	0.7	0.2	1.3	2.7	3.3	2.0
Apr. <sup>1</sup>	0.9	1.3	0.6	2.5	3.8	1.1	2.7	4.7	8.0	1.7	2.7	0.6
May <sup>1</sup>	0.8	1.3	0.4	1.6	2.4	0.6	3.8	7.4	0.1	1.3	2.1	0.6
June	0.6	1.3	0.0	0.9	1.9	-0.3	5.4	9.9	0.3	1.4	2.8	-0.3

Some of the figures shown above and elsewhere in this release may differ from those previously reported because data for February 2022 through May 2022 have been revised to reflect the availability of late reports and corrections by respondents.

The Producer Price Index for July 2022 is scheduled to be released on Thursday, August 11, 2022, at 8:30 a.m. (ET).

#### **Resampling of Industries – June 2022**

Effective with the release of data for June 2022, the Producer Price Index (PPI) includes data for 9 resampled industries and 1 newly introduced industry classified according to the 2017 North American Industry Classification System (NAICS). The Bureau of Labor Statistics periodically updates the sample of producers providing data for the PPI to reflect current conditions more accurately when the structure, membership, technology, or product mix of an industry shifts. The first results of this systematic process were published in July 1986. Subsequent efforts have been completed at regular intervals.

For information on index additions, deletions, and recodes effective June 2022, see the current issue of the PPI Detailed Report online at www.bls.gov/ppi/detailed-report/ppi-detailed-report-june-2022.pdf, or contact the PPI Section of Index Analysis and Public Information at ppi-info@bls.gov or (202) 691-7705.

<i>NAICS</i>	
Code	Industry
236224	New health care building construction
311351	Chocolate and confectionery manufacturing from cacao
313110	Fiber, yarn, and thread mills
321219	Reconstituted wood product manufacturing
325413	In-vitro diagnostic substance manufacturing
327110	Pottery, ceramics, and plumbing fixture manufacturing
334412	Bare printed circuit board manufacturing
486210	Pipeline transportation of natural gas*
511210	Software publishers
517311	Wired telecommunications carriers

<sup>\*</sup> For further discussion of this newly introduced PPI, see the June 2022 issue of the PPI Detailed Report.

\*\*\*\*

#### PPI Introduces Detailed Indexes for Defense and Non-defense Government Purchases

Effective with the release of Producer Price Index (PPI) data for June 2022, the Bureau of Labor Statistics introduced two PPI special grouping indexes to the Final Demand portion of the Final Demand-Intermediate Demand (FD-ID) aggregation system. Under the Government Purchases section of Final demand, PPI is introducing sub-indexes that reflect changes in prices for defense-related and non-defense-related government purchases. Historical data for the new indexes will go back to 2015. The official index codes and titles for the new indexes are provided below.

- \* FD49405 Government purchases, defense
- \* FD49406 Government purchases, non-defense

These indexes, constructed at the request of the U.S. Department of Defense, are calculated using weight data from the Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) Input/Output (I/O) Accounts. The BEA I/O data provide detailed commodity use information for the Government purchases sector. Allocations based on the detailed I/O data are being applied to the weights of the existing PPI Government purchases index to calculate detailed weights for the new sub-indexes.

Data for the two new indexes appear under the Special Groupings heading of the Final Demand section of tables 1 and 3 of this release, and in tables 1, 3, 4, and 5 of the PPI Detailed Report.

For further information, contact the PPI Section of Index Analysis and Public Information at ppi-info@bls.gov or (202) 691-7705.

# **Technical Note**

# **Brief Explanation of Producer Price Indexes**

The Producer Price Index (PPI) of the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) is a family of indexes that measures the average change over time in prices received (price changes) by producers for domestically produced goods, services, and construction. PPIs measure price change from the perspective of the seller. This contrasts with other measures, such as the Consumer Price Index (CPI). CPIs measure price change from the purchaser's perspective.

More than 10,000 PPIs for individual products and groups of products are released each month. PPIs are available for the products of virtually every industry in the mining and manufacturing sectors. Over time, new PPIs have been introduced for products of industries in the services and construction sectors of the U.S. economy. As of January 2018, the PPI covered 71 percent of services as measured by 2012 Census revenue, and 31 percent of construction.

More than 100,000 price quotations per month are organized into three sets of PPIs: (1) Final demand-Intermediate demand (FD-ID) indexes, (2) commodity indexes, and (3) indexes for the net output of industries and their products. The FD-ID structure organizes products by class of buyer and degree of fabrication as well as by stage of production. The commodity structure organizes products by similarity of end use or product type. The entire output of various industries is sampled to derive price indexes for the net output of industries and their products.

# Final Demand–Intermediate Demand Indexes

The PPI FD-ID structure measures price change for goods, services, and construction sold to final demand and to intermediate demand. The FD-ID system replaced the PPI stage-of-processing (SOP) system as PPI's primary aggregation model with the release of data for January 2014. The FD-ID model expands coverage beyond that of the SOP system through the addition of services, construction, exports, and government purchases.

Compared with finished goods under the SOP system, the PPI for final demand goods includes nearly a 50 percent expansion of coverage. This increase can be traced to the addition of government purchases and exports. For overall final demand, expansion to include final demand services represents an even larger increase in coverage. In December 2017, final demand goods were about 33 percent of overall final demand, final demand services were roughly 65.5 percent, and final demand construction was about 1.5 percent of final demand. Within intermediate demand, coverage of services for intermediate demand resulted in about a 45 percent increase in coverage of the intermediate demand portion of the economy.

FD-ID indexes are constructed from commodity-based producer output price indexes. Commodities are allocated to aggregate indexes primarily based on the type of buyer. The main source of data used to determine the type of buyer is the "Use of commodities by industries, before redefinition," table

from the Benchmark Input-Output Accounts of the U.S. In many cases, the same commodity is purchased by different types of buyers. As a result, commodities are often included in several FD-ID indexes. For example, regular gasoline is purchased for personal consumption, export, government use, and business use. The PPI program publishes only one commodity index for regular gasoline (wpu057104), reflecting sales to all types of buyers, and this index is used in all aggregations regardless of whether the gasoline is sold for personal consumption, as an export, to government, or to businesses. Proportions based on BEA "Use of Commodities" data are used to allocate the correct portion of the total weight of gasoline to each use category. In cases when buyer type is an important price determining characteristic, indexes are created based on specific buyer type. For example, within the PPI category for loan services, separate indexes for consumer loans and business loans were constructed. For more information relating to the FD-ID structure, see "A new, experimental system of indexes from the PPI program" in the February 2011 Monthly Labor Review.

**Final Demand:** The final demand portion of the FD-ID structure measures price change for commodities sold for personal consumption, capital investment, government, and export. The system is composed of six main price indexes: final demand goods; final demand transportation and warehousing services; final demand services less trade, transportation, and warehousing; final demand construction; and overall final demand.

The final demand goods index measures price change for both unprocessed and processed goods sold to final demand. Fresh fruits sold to consumers and computers sold for capital investment are examples of transactions included in the final demand goods price index. The final demand trade services index measures price change for the retailing and wholesaling of merchandise sold to final demand, generally without transformation. (Trade indexes measure changes in margins received by wholesalers and retailers.) The final demand transportation and warehousing services index tracks price change for transportation of passengers, as well as, transportation of cargo sold to final demand, and also includes prices for warehousing and storage of goods sold to final demand. The final demand services less trade, transportation, and warehousing index measures price change for all services other than trade and transportation sold to final demand. Publishing, banking, lodging, and health care are examples of these services. The final demand construction index tracks price change for new construction, as well as maintenance and repair construction sold to final demand. Construction of office buildings is an example of a commodity that would be included in the final demand construction index. Lastly, the overall final demand index tracks price change for all types of commodities sold to final demand by combining the five final demand component indexes described above.

Intermediate Demand: The intermediate demand portion of the FD-ID system tracks price change for goods, services, and construction products sold to businesses as inputs to production, excluding capital investment. The system includes two parallel treatments of intermediate demand. The first treatment organizes intermediate demand commodities by type. The second organizes intermediate demand commodities into production stages, with the explicit goal of developing a forward-flow model of production and price change.

The intermediate demand by commodity type portion of the system organizes commodities by similarity of product. The system is composed of six main price indexes: unprocessed goods for intermediate demand; processed goods for intermediate demand trade services; intermediate demand transportation and warehousing services; intermediate demand services less trade, transportation, and warehousing; and intermediate demand construction.

The unprocessed goods for intermediate demand price index measures price change for goods sold to businesses as inputs to production that have undergone no fabrication. Crude petroleum sold to refineries is an example of an unprocessed good sold to intermediate demand. The processed goods for intermediate demand index tracks price change for fabricated goods sold as business inputs. Examples include car parts sold to car manufacturers and gasoline sold to trucking companies. The index for trade services for intermediate demand measures price change for the services of retailing and wholesaling goods purchased by businesses as inputs to production. The intermediate demand transportation and warehousing services index measures price change for business travel, as well as, transportation and warehousing of cargo sold to intermediate demand. The intermediate demand services less trade, transportation, and warehousing index measures price change for services other than trade, transportation, and warehousing sold as inputs to production. Legal and accounting services purchased by businesses are examples of intermediate demand services excluding trade, transportation, and warehousing. Finally, the construction for intermediate demand index measures price change for construction purchased by firms as inputs to production. The index for construction for intermediate demand tracks price change for maintenance and repair construction purchased by firms.

The production flow treatment of intermediate demand is a stage-based system of price indexes. These indexes can be used to study price transmission across stages of production and final demand. This system is constructed in a manner that maximizes forward flow of production between stages, while minimizing back-flow of production. The production flow treatment contains four main indexes: intermediate demand stage 1, intermediate demand stage 2, intermediate demand stage 3, and intermediate demand stage 4.

Indexes for the four stages were developed by first assigning each industry in the economy to one of four stages of production, where industries assigned to the fourth stage primarily produce output consumed as final demand, industries in the third stage primarily produce output consumed by stage 4 industries, industries assigned to the second stage primarily produce output consumed by stage 3 industries, and industries assigned to the first stage produce output primarily consumed by stage 2 industries. The four indexes then track prices for the net inputs consumed by industries in each of the four stages of production. The stage 4

intermediate demand index, for example, tracks price change for inputs consumed, but not produced, by industries included in the fourth stage of production. Hence, the index tracks price change in inputs to industries that primarily produce final demand commodities (stage 4 producers primarily produce commodities sold to final demand).

Examples of heavily weighted goods-producing industries in stage 4 include the manufacture of light trucks and utility vehicles, automobiles, and pharmaceuticals. Retail trade, food service and drinking places, and hospitals are examples of heavily weighted service industries included in stage 4. Stage 4 also includes all new construction industries. Examples of goods consumed by stage 4 industries include motor vehicle parts, commercial electric power, plastic construction products, biological products, and beef and veal. Engineering services, machinery and equipment wholesaling, long distance motor carrying, and legal services constitute examples of services consumed by stage 4 industries.

Examples of highly weighted goods-producing industries included in stage 3 are motor vehicle parts manufacturing, animal (except poultry) slaughtering and processing, and semiconductor manufacturing. Services industries classified in stage 3 include wholesale trade; insurance carriers; architecture, engineering, and related services; and hotels and motels. Examples of goods consumed by stage 3 industries include slaughter steers and heifers, industrial electric power, and hot rolled steel bars, plates, and structural shapes. Services commonly consumed by stage 3 industries include commissions from sales of property and casualty insurance, business loans, temporary help services, and administrative and general management consulting services.

Petroleum refineries; electricity generation, transmission, and distribution; natural gas distribution; cattle ranching and farming; and plastic materials and resin manufacturing are among the goods-based industries assigned to stage 2. Services industries that are heavily weighted in stage 2 include management of companies and enterprises; non-depository credit intermediation; insurance agencies and brokerages; and services to buildings and dwellings. Goods commonly purchased by stage 2 industries include crude oil, natural gas, formula feeds, and primary basic organic chemicals. Services that are heavily weighted in the intermediate demand stage 2 index are legal services, business loans, and cellular phone and other wireless telecommunication.

Goods producing industries in stage 1 include oil and gas extraction, paper mills, and grain farming. Real estate, legal services, and advertising services are examples of highly weighted services industries included in stage 1. Examples of goods consumed by stage 1 industries are commercial and industrial electric power and gasoline. Services commonly consumed by stage 1 industries include solid waste collection, chemicals and allied products wholesaling, and guestroom or unit rental. It should be noted that all inputs purchased by stage 1 industries are by definition produced either within stage 1 or by latter stages of processing, leaving stage 1 less useful for price transmission analysis. For additional information on industry stage assignments, www.bls.gov/ppi/fd-id/ppi-intermediate-demand-byproduction-flow-industry-stage-assignments.htm.

production-flow-industry-stage-assignments.htm.

#### Comparing the PPI with CPI

Although some data users utilize the PPI as a potential indicator of the Consumer Price Index (CPI), there are many reasons why the PPI and the CPI may diverge. The scope of the personal consumption portion of the PPI includes all marketable output sold by domestic producers for households. The scope of the CPI includes goods and services provided by business or government, where explicit user charges are paid by consumers. For example, the most heavily weighted item in the CPI, owners' equivalent rent, is excluded from the PPI. The scope of the CPI includes imports. The PPI excludes imports. The CPI only includes components of personal consumption directly paid for by the consumers, while the PPI includes components of personal consumption that may not be paid for by consumers. For example, the PPI includes medical services paid for by third parties. In contrast to CPI, PPI does not completely cover services. PPIs exclude taxes, since they do not represent producer revenue. Conversely, sales and other taxes paid by consumers are part of household expenditure and are included in the CPI. Additional technical differences between PPI and CPI also exist. For more information see "Comparing new final demand producer price indexes with other Government price indexes," Monthly Labor Review, January 2014, at www.bls.gov/opub/mlr/.

### **Commodity Indexes**

The commodity classification of the PPI organizes goods, services, and construction by similarity of product or end use, disregarding industry of origin. With the release of data for July 2009, PPI expanded its commodity structure to include indexes for services and construction products. Prior to this date, the PPI commodity structure only included products from goods producing sectors. Table 9 of the *PPI Detailed Report* includes data for commodity indexes, organized in a hierarchal structure, including major groupings, subgroups, product classes, sub-product classes, and individual items.

# **Industry Net-Output Price Indexes**

PPIs for the net output of industries and their products are grouped according to the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS). Prior to the release of January 2004, industry-based PPIs were published according to the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) system. Industry price indexes are compatible with other economic time series organized by industry, such as data on employment, wages, and productivity. Table 11 of the *PPI Detailed Report* includes data for NAICS industries and industry groups (3-, 4-, 5-, and 6-digit codes), Census product classes (7- and 8-digit codes), products (9-digit codes), more detailed sub-products (11-digit codes), and, for some industries, indexes for other sources of revenue.

Indexes may represent one of three kinds of product categories. Every industry has primary product indexes that show changes in prices received by establishments classified in the industry for products made primarily, but not necessarily exclusively, by that industry. The industry classification of an establishment is determined by which products make up a plurality of its total shipment value. In

addition, most industries have secondary product indexes that show changes in prices received by establishments for products chiefly made in some other industry. Some industries have miscellaneous receipts indexes that track price changes for other sources of revenue received by establishments within the industry that are not derived from sales of their products; for example, resales of purchased materials, or revenues from parking lots owned by a manufacturing plant.

#### **Data Collection**

PPIs are constructed using selling prices reported by establishments of all sizes, selected by probability sampling, with the probability of selection proportionate to size. Individual items and transaction terms also are chosen by probability proportionate to size. BLS strongly encourages cooperating companies to supply actual transaction prices at the time of shipment to minimize the use of list prices. Prices submitted by survey respondents are effective on the Tuesday of the week containing the 13th day of the month. The survey is conducted online via the BLS Internet Data Collection Facility (IDCF).

Price data are provided on a voluntary and confidential basis; only sworn BLS employees are allowed access to individual company price reports. BLS publishes price indexes instead of actual prices. All PPIs are subject to monthly revisions up to 4 months after original publication to reflect the availability of late reports and corrections by respondents.

BLS periodically updates the PPI sample of survey respondents to better reflect current conditions when the structure, membership, technology, or product mix of an industry shifts significantly and to spread reporting burden among smaller firms. Information on these resampling efforts are noted in the *PPI News Release* and *PPI Detailed Report* in the months they occur.

As part of an ongoing effort to expand coverage to sectors of the economy other than mining and manufacturing, an increasing number of service and construction sector industries have been introduced into the PPI. The following list of industries introduced since the mid-1990s includes the month and year in which an article describing the industry's content appeared in the *PPI Detailed Report*.

Service and construction sector industries introduced into the Producer Price Index, by SIC or NAICS code and the *PPI Detailed Report* that announces their introduction

Title	Code	PPI Detailed Report Issue
	SIC	
Wireless telecommunications	4812	July 1999
Telephone communications, except radio telephone	4813 4833	July 1995 July 2002
Grocery stores	5411	July 2000
Meat and fish (seafood) markets	5421	July 2000
Fruit and vegetable markets	5431	July 2000
Candy, nut, and confectionery stores	5441	July 2000
Retail bakeries	5461	July 2000
Miscellaneous food stores	5499	July 2000

Title	Code	PPI Detailed Report Issue
	010	Noport 19946
	SIC	
New car dealers	5511	July 2000
Gasoline service stations	5541	January 2002
Boat dealers	5551	January 2002
Recreational vehicle dealers	5561	January 2002
Miscellaneous retail	59	January 2001
Security brokers, dealers, and investment bankers	6211 6282	January 2001 January 2003
Life insurance carriers	6311	January 1999
Property and casualty insurance	6331	July 1998
Insurance agencies and brokerages	6412	January 2003
Operators and lessors of nonresidential		
buildings  Real estate agents and managers	6512 6531	January 1996 January 1996
Prepackaged software	7372	January 1998
Data processing services	7374	January 2002
Home health care services	8082	January 1997
Legal services	8111	January 1997
Engineering design, analysis, and consulting services	8711	January 1997
Architectural design, analysis, and consulting services	8712	January 1997
Premiums for property and casualty insurance	9331	July 1998
	NAICS	·
New Industrial building construction	236211	January 2008
New warehouse building construction	236221	July 2005
New school construction	236222	July 2006
New office construction	236223	January 2007
New health care building construction	236224	January 2013
Concrete contractors, nonresidential building work	23811X	July 2008
building work  Electrical contractors, nonresidential	23816X	July 2008
building workPlumbing / HVAC contractors,	23821X	July 2008
nonresidential building work	23822X	July 2008
Merchant wholesalers, durable goods  Merchant wholesalers, nondurable	423	July 2005
goods	424	July 2005
Electronics and appliance stores	443	January 2004
Building material and garden equipment and supplies dealers	444	January 2004
music stores	451 452	January 2004 January 2004
Miscellaneous store retailers	453	January 2004
Internet service providers	518111	July 2005
Internet publishing and web search portals	519130 522110	January 2010 January 2005
Savings institutions	522110	
Direct health and medical insurance	J22 12U	January 2005
carriers Construction, mining, and forestry	524114	July 2004
machinery and equipment rental and leasing	532412	January 2005

Title	Code	PPI Detailed Report Issue
	NAICS	
Management consulting services	541610	January 2007
Security guards and patrol services	561612	July 2005
Offices of dentists	621210	January 2011
Blood and organ banks	621991	January 2007
Amusement and theme parks	713110	July 2006
Golf courses and country clubs	713910	July 2006
Fitness and recreational sports centers .	713940	July 2005
Commercial machinery repair and maintenance	811310	July 2007

#### Weights

Weights for most commodity groupings of the PPI, as well as, weights for commodity-based aggregate indexes calculated from commodity groupings, such as FD-ID indexes, currently reflect 2012 values of shipments as reported in the *Census of Manufactures* and other sources. From January 2012 to December 2017, PPI weights were derived from 2007 shipment values. Industry indexes now are calculated under the 2017 NAICS structure utilizing 2012 value of shipment weights and 2007 net output ratios. The periodic update of the value weights used to calculate the PPI is done to more accurately reflect changes in production and marketing patterns in the economy.

Net output values of shipments are used as weights for industry indexes. Net output values refer to the value of shipments from establishments within the industry to buyers outside the industry. However, weights for commodity indexes are based on gross shipment values, including values of shipments between establishments within the same industry. As a result, broad commodity grouping indexes, such as the PPI for All Commodities (which is composed of major commodity groupings 01 through 15), are affected by the multiple counting of price change at successive stages of processing, which can lead to exaggerated or misleading signals about inflation. The intermediate demand by commodity type FD-ID indexes partially correct for this defect, but industry indexes, final demand FD-ID indexes, and intermediate demand by production flow FD-ID indexes consistently correct for this at all levels of aggregation. Therefore, industry and FD-ID indexes are more appropriate than broad commodity groupings for analysis of general price trends.

#### Price Index Reference Base

Effective with publication of January 1988 data, many important PPI series (including most commodity groups and individual items) were placed on a new reference base, 1982 = 100. From 1971 through 1987, the standard reference base for most PPI series was 1967 = 100. Except for rounding differences, the shift to the new reference base did not alter any previously published percent changes for affected PPI series. (See "Calculating Index Changes," below.) The 1982 reference base is not used for commodity indexes with a base

later than December 1981 or for industry net output indexes and their products. The FD-ID indexes typically have a reference base of November 2009 = 100.

For further information on the underlying concepts and methodology of the Producer Price Index, see chapter 14, "Producer Prices," in the *BLS Handbook of Methods*. This chapter can be downloaded from the BLS Web site at www.bls.gov/opub/hom/homch14.htm.

# **Calculating Index Changes**

Each PPI measures price changes from a reference period that equals 100.0. An increase of 5.5 percent from the reference period in the Final Demand Goods Price Index, for example, is shown as 105.5. This change also can be expressed in dollars, as follows: prices received by domestic producers of a sample of final demand goods have risen from \$100 in November 2009 to \$105.50. Likewise, a current index of 90.0 would indicate that prices received by producers of final demand goods are 10 percent lower than they were in November 2009.

Movements of price indexes from one month to another are usually expressed as percent changes, rather than as changes in index points. Index point changes are affected by the level of the index in relation to its base period, whereas percent changes are not. The following example shows the computation of index point and percent changes.

#### Index point change

Final Demand Goods Price Index	107.5
Less previous index	104.0
Equals index point change	3.5

#### Index percent change

Index point change	3.5
Divided by the previous inc	lex 104.0
Equals	0.034
Result multiplied by 100	0.034 x 100
Equals percent change	3.4

# Seasonally Adjusted and Unadjusted Data

Because price data are used for different purposes by different groups, BLS publishes seasonally adjusted and unadjusted changes each month. Seasonally adjusted data are preferred for analyzing general price trends in the economy because these data eliminate the effect of changes that normally occur at about the same time, and in about the same magnitude, every year—such as price movements resulting from normal weather patterns, regular production and marketing cycles, model changeovers, seasonal discounts, and holidays. For these reasons, seasonally adjusted data more clearly reveal underlying trends. Unadjusted data are of primary interest to users who need information that can be related to actual dollar values of transactions. Individuals requiring this information include marketing specialists, purchasing agents, budget and cost analysts, contract specialists, and commodity traders. It is the unadjusted data that are generally cited when escalating long-term contracts such as purchasing agreements or real estate leases. For more information, see *Price Adjustment Guide for Contracting Parties*, on the Web at: www.bls.gov/ppi/publications/price-adjustment-guide-for-contracting-parties.htm.

Seasonal adjustment is accomplished using X-13 ARIMA, a software package published by the U.S. Census Bureau. Each year, the seasonal status of most commodity indexes is reevaluated to reflect more recent price behavior. Industry net output indexes are not seasonally adjusted. For time series that exhibit seasonal pricing patterns, new seasonal factors are estimated and applied to the unadjusted data from the prior 5 years. Updated seasonally adjusted indexes replace the most recent 5 years of seasonal data.

Seasonal factors may be applied to series using either a direct or an aggregative method. Generally, commodity indexes are seasonally adjusted using direct seasonal adjustment, which produces a more complete elimination of seasonal movements than does the aggregative method. However, the direct seasonal adjustment process may not yield figures that possess additive consistency. Thus, a seasonally adjusted index for a broad category that is directly adjusted may not be logically consistent with all seasonally adjusted indexes for its components. Seasonal movements for FD-ID indexes are derived indirectly through an aggregative method that combines movements of a wide variety of subproduct class (six-digit) series.

Seasonally adjusted indexes can become problematic when previously stable and predictable price patterns abruptly change. If the new pattern persists, the seasonal adjustment method will eventually reflect it; if the pattern keeps shifting, however, seasonally adjusted data will become chronically troublesome. This problem occurs relatively infrequently for farm and food-related products, but has more often affected manufactured products such as automobiles and steel.

Since January 1988, the PPI has used Intervention Analysis Seasonal Adjustment methods to enhance the calculation of seasonal factors. With this technique, outlier values that may distort the seasonal pattern are removed from the data prior to applying the standard seasonal factor estimation procedure. For example, a possible economic cause for large price movements for petroleum-based products might have been the Persian Gulf War. In this case, intervention techniques allowed for better estimates of seasonally adjusted data. On the whole, very few series have required intervention. Out of almost 400 seasonally adjusted series, only 42 were subject to intervention in 2018.

For more information relating to seasonal adjustment methods, see "Summary of Changes to the PPI's Seasonal Adjustment Methodology" in the January 1995 issue of *Producer Price Indexes*, and "PPI and CPI Seasonal Adjustment: an Update" in the July 2010 *Monthly Labor Review*.

#### **Producer Price Index Data on the Internet**

In 1995, the BLS began posting PPI series, news releases, and technical information to both a World Wide Web (WWW) site and a file transfer protocol (FTP) site. During the years following the introduction of PPI Internet services, use of these sites eclipsed more traditional methods of data dissemination, such as subscriptions to the *PPI Detailed* 

Report. There were more than 4 million instances of PPI data and tables being downloaded from the BLS website during the 12 months ended December 31, 2017.

# Retrieving PPI data from the PPI Web site

PPI data can be obtained from the WWW address (www.bls.gov/ppi). On this page, under the tab labeled "Featured PPI databases" links provide the following methods of data retrieval:

- Top Picks is a form-based application for both Industry Data and Commodity Data that allows the user to quickly obtain PPI time series data by selecting the high-level aggregate and other commonly requested time series, including the All Commodities Index and the FD-ID indexes (for example, Final Demand). Within each list, any one-or all-of the time series shown can be selected. A user can modify the date range and output options after executing the query, using the reformat button above the data output table.
- One-Screen Data Search and Multi-Screen Data Search are form-based query applications for both Industry Data and Commodity Data designed for users unfamiliar with the PPI coding structure. These applications guide a user through the PPI classification by listing index titles and do not require knowledge of commodity or industry codes. Data retrieved are based on a query formulated by selecting data characteristics from lists provided. Two options are available to create customized tables, depending on a user's browser capability. The one-screen option is a JavaScript application that uses a single screen to guide a user through the available time series data. The second option is a multiple-screen, non-Java-based application. Both methods allow a user to browse the PPI coding structure and select multiple series. Users can modify the date range and output options after executing the query using the reformat button above the data output table.
- Series Report is a form-based application that allows users to input multiple, formatted PPI time series identifiers (commodity or industry codes) as inputs in extracting data according to a specified set of date ranges and output options. This application provides the most efficient path for users who are familiar with the format of PPI time series identifiers. There are five alphabetic prefixes used to create unique PPI time series identifiers: WP, WD, PC, PD, and ND. Each provides the user access to a different PPI database. Adding either a "u" (not seasonally adjusted) or an "s" (seasonally adjusted) to the end of these prefixes further specifies the type of data needed.

#### **EXAMPLES**

For commodity and FD-ID indexes, series identifiers combine a "wpu" prefix (not seasonally adjusted) or a "wps" prefix (seasonally adjusted) with a commodity code.

Provides data for: Commodity code

Passenger cars, seasonally adjusted wps141101 wpu141101

Passenger cars, not seasonally

Final demand, not seasonally wpufd4

adjusted

Services for intermediate demand, wpsid63

seasonally adjusted

For discontinued commodity indexes, series identifiers combine a "wdu" prefix (not seasonally adjusted) or a "wds" prefix (seasonally adjusted) with a commodity code.

Commodity code Provides data for:

Other farm products, seasonally wds019

adjusted

wdu0635 Preparations, ethical (prescription),

not seasonally adjusted

wdusi138011 Stainless steel mill products, not

seasonally adjusted

Current price indexes grouped by industry according to NAICS have series identifiers that begin with the prefix "pcu." After the prefix, there are 12 digits (the 6digit industry code is listed twice) followed by up to 7 alphanumeric characters identifying product detail. Dashes are used as placeholders for higher-level industry group codes.

Industry-product code,

current NAICS series pcu325---325--pcu336110336110

pcu621111621111411

Provides data for: Chemical manufacturing Automobile and light duty

motor vehicle manufacturing Offices of physicians, one- and two-physician practices and

single-specialty group practices, general/family

practice

Discontinued industry-product codes based on SIC combine a "pdu" prefix and "#" between the fourth and fifth characters of the product code. Series identifiers for the discontinued dataset use underscores as placeholders to complete a reference to an SIC industry group code of fewer than four digits. (All PPI industry-based indexes organized by SIC were discontinued with the introduction of NAICS in 2004.)

*Industry-product code*,

discontinued SIC series

pdu28\_\_# pdu331\_#

Provides data for:

Chemicals and allied products Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling and finishing mills

Passenger cars pdu3711#111

Price indexes for discontinued series grouped by industry according to NAICS have identifiers that begin with the prefix "ndu". After the prefix, there are 12

numeric digits (the 6-digit industry code is listed twice), and up to 7 additional alphanumeric characters that identify product detail. Dashes are used as placeholders for higher-level group codes.

Industry-product code,	
discontinued NAICS series	Provides data for
ndu212231212231	Lead and zinc ore mining
ndu2122312122312	Lead, zinc concentrates
ndu212231212231214	Lead concentrates

Text Files are best suited for users requiring access to either a large volume of time series data or other PPI-related documentation, such as seasonal factor tables and relative importance tables. The text files can be accessed at download.bls.gov/ or directly from links on the "PPI Databases" page or the PPI homepage. Data and documentation available for download include the following:

	<u>Directory:</u>
Industry Data	/pub/time.series/pc
Industry Data - Discontinued	
(NAICS basis)	/pub/time.series/nd
(SIC basis)	/pub/time.series/pd
Commodity Data (incl. FD-ID)	/pub/time.series/wp
Commodity Data – Discontinued	/pub/time.series/wd
Special requests	/pub/special.requests/ppi

#### **Additional information**

The PPI homepage (www.bls.gov/ppi) contains additional information regarding PPI data and methodology. The top section of the homepage provides PPI news releases, both current and archived, as well as general PPI information. The "PPI Tables" section found beneath the statistics section provides relative importance and seasonal factor tables. The remaining sections offer special notices and publications pertaining to PPI methodology and applications.

For questions or comments regarding PPI data classification, methodology, or data availability on the Internet, call or e-mail the Section of Index Analysis and Public Information at (202) 691-7705 or *ppi-info@bls.gov*. If you are deaf, hard of hearing, or have a speech disability, please dial 7-1-1 to access telecommunications relay services.

Table 1. Producer price index percentage changes and weights for Final Demand-Intermediate Demand groupings, seasonally adjusted

[June 2022]

Grouping		nmodity ode	Relative Impor- tance	Unadjusted 12-month percent change <sup>2</sup> June 2021 to June 2022 <sup>p</sup>	Seasonally adjusted 1-month percent change <sup>2</sup>					
	Group code	Item code	Dec. 2021 <sup>1</sup>		Jan. to Feb.	Feb. to Mar. <sup>p</sup>	Mar. to Apr. <sup>p</sup>	Apr. to May <sup>p</sup>	May to June <sup>p</sup>	
Final Demand										
Final demand	FD	4	100.000	11.3	1.1	1.6	0.4	0.9	1.1	
Final demand goods	FD	41	33.128	17.9	2.2	2.4	1.3	1.4	2.4	
Final demand foods.		411	5.743	12.7	1.9	2.4	1.5	0.5	0.1	
Finished consumer foods <sup>3</sup>	FD	4111	4.425	12.7	1.6	2.1	1.4	0.6	-0.1	
Finished consumer foods, crude		41113 41112	0.460 3.965	35.2 10.7	1.4 1.7	13.3 0.9	1.7 1.4	-0.5 0.8	-7.8 0.8	
Government purchased foods.	l .	41112	0.407	9.1	2.2	0.9	1.5	-0.4	0.8	
Foods for export.	l .	4113	0.407	14.4	3.1	4.7	1.7	0.0	1.0	
Final demand energy.		412	5.972	54.4	7.2	6.6	1.6	4.6	10.0	
Finished consumer energy goods <sup>3</sup>	1	4121	4.773	49.1	6.8	5.0	-0.1	4.5	10.6	
Government purchased energy		4122	0.834	71.8	7.8	12.9	6.9	4.7	8.0	
Energy for export	FD	4123	0.365	87.2	10.4	12.2	10.7	6.0	7.9	
Final demand goods less foods and energy	FD	413	21.412	9.1	0.8	1.1	1.1	0.6	0.5	
Finished goods less foods and energy <sup>3</sup>	FD	4131	12.084	8.8	1.0	0.7	1.0	0.8	0.7	
Finished consumer goods less foods and energy	FD	41311	6.448	8.4	1.0	0.6	8.0	0.8	0.6	
Nondurable consumer goods less foods and energy	FD	413111	4.061	8.3	0.9	0.5	0.7	1.0	0.7	
Durable consumer goods	FD	413112	2.387	8.4	1.0	0.8	0.9	0.6	0.5	
Private capital equipment	FD	41312	5.636	9.3	1.0	0.7	1.3	0.7	0.7	
Private capital equipment for manufacturing industries	FD	413121	1.256	12.2	1.3	1.1	1.6	1.0	0.6	
Private capital equipment for nonmanufacturing industries	1	413122	4.380	8.5	1.0	0.6	1.2	0.6	0.8	
Government purchased goods, excluding foods and energy	FD	4132	2.255	10.1	0.8	1.3	8.0	0.9	0.6	
Government purchased goods excluding foods, energy, and capital equipment	FD	41321	1.338	13.3	1.1	1.4	1.1	1.2	0.8	
Government purchased capital equipment	l .	41322	0.917	5.6	0.2	1.4	0.2	0.6	0.4	
Goods for export, excluding foods and energy.	1	4133	7.073	9.2	0.5	1.6	1.4	0.3	0.0	
Final demand services.	1	42	65.132	7.7	0.5	1.2	-0.1	0.6	0.4	
Final demand trade services <sup>4</sup>	1	423	20.434	14.8	1.7	1.8	-0.3	1.0	0.8	
Trade of finished goods <sup>3</sup>	FD	4231	17.549	14.6	1.7	1.9	-0.4	0.9	0.8	
Trade of personal consumption goods	FD	42311	14.295	13.2	1.3	2.2	-0.2	0.8	0.8	
Trade of private capital equipment	FD	42312	3.254	20.9	3.1	0.6	-0.9	1.4	0.8	
Trade of government purchased goods	FD	4232	0.761	18.6	2.3	2.0	-0.1	1.5	0.9	
Trade of government purchased goods, excluding capital equipment	FD	42321	0.474	15.5	1.4	3.0	0.5	1.6	0.7	
Trade of government purchased capital equipment	FD	42322	0.287	24.1	3.9	0.4	-1.1	1.3	1.1	
Trade of exports	FD	4233	2.124	16.5	2.0	1.5	0.1	1.4	0.9	
Final demand transportation and warehousing services	FD	422	4.396	23.0	2.0	5.6	2.0	2.7	0.8	
Transportation of passengers for final demand		4221	1.113	30.2	3.3	11.0	2.2	3.8	3.9	
Transportation of private passengers	FD	42211	0.752	30.2	3.3	11.0	2.2	3.8	3.9	
Transportation of government passengers	1	42212	0.090	29.8	3.2	10.8	2.2	3.8	3.9	
Transportation of passengers for export		42213	0.271	30.7	3.3	11.1	2.2	3.9	4.0	
Transportation and warehousing of goods for final demand		4222	3.283	20.5	1.6	3.9	1.9	2.4	-0.3	
Transportation and warehousing of finished goods <sup>3</sup>	FD	42221	2.160	21.0	1.6	4.0	1.9	2.4	-0.3	
Transportation and warehousing of personal consumption goods Transportation and warehousing of private capital equipment	1	422211 422212	1.734 0.426	20.7 22.0	1.6	4.0 4.3	1.9 2.0	2.4 2.6	-0.3 -0.3	
	FD	422212	l		1.8					
Transportation and warehousing of government purchased goods  Transportation and warehousing of exports	FD	42222	0.198 0.925	19.0 19.9	0.9 1.6	3.3 3.6	2.1 2.0	2.1 2.4	0.0 -0.3	
Final demand services less trade, transportation, and warehousing	FD	42223	40.301	2.7	-0.3	0.4	-0.3	0.1	0.1	
Finished services less trade, transportation, and warehousing <sup>3</sup>	FD	4211	35.337	2.7	-0.3	0.4	-0.3	0.0	0.1	
Finished consumer services less trade, transportation, and warehousing	FD	42111	31.663	2.4	-0.3	0.4	-0.3	-0.1	0.2	
Private capital investment services less trade, transportation, and warehousing	FD	42112	3.674	7.6	0.0	1.0	-0.1	1.0	0.5	
Government purchased services less trade, transportation, and warehousing	FD	4212	2.482	1.9	-0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	-0.3	
Gov. purchased services less trade, transportation, and warehousing, excl. capital investment	FD	42121	2.376	2.0	-0.1	0.0	0.1	-0.1	-0.3	
transportation, and warehousing	FD	42122	0.106	1.2	-1.1	0.7	-0.1	0.8	-0.4	
Services for export less trade, transportation, and warehousing	FD	4213	2.482	0.7	-0.7	-0.4	-0.2	0.5	-0.8	
Final demand construction	FD	43	1.740	19.2	0.6	0.6	3.6	0.3	0.5	
Construction for private capital investment	FD	431	1.133	21.0	0.6	0.6	3.8	0.4	0.6	
Construction for government	FD	432	0.606	15.9	0.5	0.7	3.2	0.2	0.5	
Special Groupings of Final Demand										
Final demand less exports	FD	49101	85.849	11.1	1.1	1.5	0.3	0.8	1.2	
Final demand less government	FD	49102	92.367	10.9	1.0	1.5	0.3	8.0	1.1	

Table 1. Producer price index percentage changes and weights for Final Demand-Intermediate Demand groupings, seasonally adjusted — Continued

[June 2022]

Grouping		nmodity ode	Relative Impor- tance	Unadjusted 12-month percent change <sup>2</sup>	Seasonally adjusted 1-month percent change <sup>2</sup>					
	Group code	Item code	Dec. 2021 <sup>1</sup>	June 2021 to June 2022 <sup>p</sup>	Jan. to Feb.	Feb. to Mar. <sup>p</sup>	Mar. to Apr. <sup>p</sup>	Apr. to May <sup>p</sup>	May to June <sup>p</sup>	
Final demand less foods, food and nonalcoholic beverages for immediate										
consumption, and energy <sup>5</sup>	FD	49103	87.780	8.4	0.6	1.2	0.3	0.6	0.4	
Final demand less foods and energy <sup>5</sup> Final demand less foods and food and nonalcoholic beverages for immediate	FD	49104	88.285	8.2	0.6	1.2	0.3	0.6	0.4	
consumption <sup>5</sup>	FD	49105	93.752	11.5	1.1	1.6	0.4	0.9	1.2	
Final demand less foods <sup>5</sup>	FD	49106	94.257	11.2	1.0	1.6	0.4	0.9	1.2	
Final demand less energy	FD	49107	94.028	8.5	0.6	1.2	0.3	0.6	0.4	
Final demand less trade services	FD	49108	79.566	10.4	0.9	1.5	0.6	8.0	1.2	
Final demand less distributive services <sup>6</sup>	FD	49109	76.283	10.0	0.9	1.4	0.6	0.7	1.3	
Final demand goods less energy.	FD	49111	27.155	9.8	1.0	1.4	1.2	0.6	0.4	
Final demand goods less foods.  Final demand services less trade services.	FD FD	49112 49113	27.384 44.697	19.0 4.6	2.3 -0.1	2.4 0.9	1.2 0.0	1.6 0.4	2.9 0.2	
Final demand distributive services <sup>6</sup>	FD	49114	23.717	15.6	1.7	2.1	0.0	1.2	0.2	
Final demand goods plus final demand distributive services <sup>6</sup>	FD	49115	56.844	17.0	2.0	2.3	0.8	1.3	1.7	
Final demand less foods, energy, and trade services <sup>5</sup>	FD	49116	67.851	6.4	0.2	1.0	0.4	0.4	0.3	
Private and government purchased capital equipment	FD	49117	6.553	8.7	0.9	0.8	1.1	0.7	0.7	
Private and government purchased capital investment services	FD	49118	7.747	14.2	1.5	1.0	-0.4	1.3	0.6	
Total private and government purchased capital investment	FD	49119	14.300	12.4	1.2	0.9	0.7	0.9	0.6	
Total finished <sup>3</sup>	FD	49201	78.213	10.7	1.0	1.4	0.2	8.0	1.2	
Total finished less foods, food and nonalcoholic beverages for immediate consumption, and energy <sup>3, 5</sup>	FD	49202	68.515	8.1	0.6	1.1	0.1	0.5	0.5	
Total finished less foods and energy <sup>3, 5</sup>	FD	49203	69.015	7.9	0.5	1.1	0.1	0.5	0.5	
Total finished less foods and food and nonalcoholic beverages for immediate										
consumption <sup>°, 5</sup>	FD	49204	73.288	10.7	1.0	1.4	0.1	8.0	1.3	
Total finished less foods <sup>3, 5</sup>	FD	49205	73.788	10.6	1.0	1.4	0.1	0.8	1.3	
Total finished less energy <sup>3</sup>	1	49206	73.440	8.2	0.6	1.2	0.2	0.5	0.5	
Finished goods <sup>3</sup>	FD FD	49207 49208	21.282 16.509	18.6 9.8	2.5 1.2	2.0 1.1	0.8 1.1	1.7 0.7	3.1 0.5	
Finished goods, excluding foods <sup>3, 5</sup> .	FD	49209	16.857	20.2	2.7	2.0	0.7	1.9	3.9	
Finished services <sup>3</sup>	FD	49210	55.798	7.4	0.4	1.2	-0.2	0.5	0.5	
Private capital investment services.	FD	49211	7.354	14.0	1.5	1.0	-0.3	1.3	0.6	
Finished distributive services <sup>3, 6</sup>	FD	49212	19.709	15.2	1.7	2.1	-0.1	1.1	0.7	
Finished services less trade services <sup>3</sup>	FD	49213	38.249	4.4	-0.1	0.9	-0.1	0.3	0.3	
Finished services less distributive services <sup>3, 6</sup>	FD	49214	36.089	3.4	-0.2	0.7	-0.2	0.1	0.3	
Total private capital investment (goods, services, and construction)	FD	49215	14.123	12.7	1.2	0.9	0.6	1.0	0.7	
Finished goods plus finished distributive services <sup>3, 6</sup>	FD FD	49216	40.991	17.0	2.1	2.1	0.4	1.4	1.9	
Total exports	FD	49301 49302	14.151 8.349	12.2 13.1	1.1 1.3	2.1 2.5	1.3 1.9	0.9 0.6	0.4 0.6	
Services for export.	FD	49302	5.802	10.7	0.8	1.5	0.4	1.3	0.0	
Total government purchases.	FD	49401	7.633	15.6	1.5	2.5	1.6	1.2	1.5	
Government purchased goods	FD	49402	3.496	24.4	2.7	4.3	2.6	1.9	2.8	
Government purchased services.	FD	49403	3.531	6.9	0.5	0.9	0.2	0.5	0.1	
$\label{thm:construction} \mbox{Total government purchased capital investment (goods, services, construction)} \\$	FD	49404	1.916	11.0	0.8	0.9	1.0	0.6	0.5	
Government purchases, defense	FD	49405	2.357	15.2	1.8	3.2	1.6	1.3	0.7	
Government purchases, non-defense.	FD	49406	5.276	16.0	1.4	2.2	1.6	1.1	1.8	
	FD	49501	64.090	10.3	1.0	1.6	0.0	8.0	1.3	
Personal consumption goods (finished consumer goods)  Personal consumption goods less energy	FD FD	49502 49503	15.646 10.873	22.0 10.1	3.0 1.2	2.5 1.2	0.7 1.1	2.0 0.8	3.9 0.3	
Personal consumption goods less energy.  Personal consumption goods less foods.	FD	49503	11.221	25.7	3.5	2.6	0.4	2.5	5.3	
, ,		49508	8.834	30.3	4.2	3.1	0.4	3.0	6.5	
Personal consumption services.	FD	49505	48.444	6.5	0.3	1.2	-0.2	0.4	0.4	
Personal consumption less trade services	FD	49506	49.795	9.5	0.9	1.4	0.1	0.8	1.5	
Personal consumption less distributive services <sup>6</sup>	FD	49507	48.061	9.2	0.8	1.3	0.1	0.7	1.5	
		49510	54.892	6.7	0.4	1.2	0.0	0.4	0.5	
Personal consumption less foods, energy, and trade services <sup>4</sup>	FD	49511	40.597	4.6	0.0	8.0	0.0	0.3	0.3	
Personal consumption less foods, energy, and distributive services <sup>6</sup>	FD	49512	38.863	3.8	-0.1	0.7	-0.1	0.2	0.3	
Personal consumption goods plus personal consumption distributive services <sup>6</sup>	FD	49509	31.675	18.0	2.2	2.4	0.3	1.5	2.3	
Intermediate Demand by Commodity Type Processed goods										
_	IDC		100 000	00.0		0.0	<b>6</b> 1	0.1		
Processed goods for intermediate demand	ID6	1	100.000	22.2	1.5	2.3	2.1	2.1	2.3	
Materials and components for manufacturing	ID6 ID6	11 111	45.927 30.390	13.3 14.1	-0.1 -0.5	0.8 0.8	1.4 1.8	2.0 2.5	-0.1 -0.5	
Materials for food manufacturing.	ID6	1111	4.084	15.7	-0.5 2.2	2.1	4.0	2.5 1.4	-0.5 -0.1	
Materials for nondurable manufacturing.	ID6	1112	13.045	14.6	1.4	2.1	1.5	1.4	0.5	
Materials for durable manufacturing.	ID6	1113	13.261	13.2	-3.2	-1.3	1.4	3.7	-1.7	
	ID6	112	15.537	11.6	0.7	0.9	0.8		0.8	

Table 1. Producer price index percentage changes and weights for Final Demand-Intermediate Demand groupings, seasonally adjusted — Continued

[June 2022]

Grouping	Commodity code		Relative Impor- tance	Unadjusted 12-month percent change <sup>2</sup>	Seasonally adjusted 1-month percent change <sup>2</sup>					
	Group code	Item code	Dec. 2021 <sup>1</sup>	June 2021 to June 2022 <sup>p</sup>	Jan. to Feb.	Feb. to Mar. <sup>p</sup>	Mar. to Apr. <sup>p</sup>	Apr. to May <sup>p</sup>	May to June <sup>p</sup>	
Components for nondurable manufacturing	ID6	1121	0.800	16.3	0.8	1.2	0.7	0.8	1.6	
Components for durable manufacturing	ID6	1122	14.737	11.3	0.7	0.9	8.0	8.0	0.8	
Materials and components for construction	ID6	12	9.074	15.1	1.7	1.9	0.5	8.0	0.3	
Materials for construction.	ID6	121	3.869	6.5	2.4	2.3	-0.8	0.1	-0.8	
Components for construction.	ID6	122	5.205	22.4	1.2	1.6	1.5	1.3 4.2	1.1	
Processed fuels and lubricants for intermediate demand	ID6	13 131	18.757 4.683	60.1 42.8	5.8 4.7	7.3 5.0	5.0 6.0	3.5	9.9 6.6	
Processed fuels and lubricants to manufacturing industries	1	132	14.074	66.3	6.1	8.0	4.7	4.5	11.0	
Containers for intermediate demand.	I	14	2.795	20.5	1.9	0.2	1.9	1.5	0.8	
Supplies for intermediate demand.	ID6	15	23.448	12.7	1.1	1.3	1.4	1.0	0.5	
Supplies to manufacturing industries	ID6	151	3.227	13.7	1.0	1.2	1.4	0.7	0.5	
Supplies to nonmanufacturing industries	ID6	152	20.221	12.6	1.1	1.3	1.4	1.1	0.5	
Supplies to nonmanufacturing industries, feeds	ID6	1521	1.743	12.6	2.3	3.4	2.0	1.2	0.4	
Supplies to nonmanufacturing industries, other than feeds	ID6	1522	18.478	12.6	1.0	1.0	1.4	1.1	0.5	
Unprocessed goods	IDO		100 000	50.0	0.0	0.7	F 0	0.0	0.5	
Unprocessed goods for intermediate demand	ID6 ID6	21	100.000	58.0	9.8	2.7	5.6	6.2	9.5	
Unprocessed foodstuffs and feedstuffs	ID6	21	32.603 67.398	29.1 74.3	5.4 12.0	7.6 0.5	4.3 6.3	0.2 9.1	0.2 13.5	
Unprocessed nonfood materials except fuel.	ID6	221	44.822	36.4	6.4	9.9	1.1	-1.5	8.6	
Unprocessed nonfood materials except fuel to manufacturing industries	ID6	2211	42.852	37.6	6.7	10.3	1.1	-1.5	8.9	
Unprocessed nonfood materials except fuel to nonmanufacturing industries.	ID6	2212	1.970	9.1	1.0	0.8	0.9	0.5	0.9	
Unprocessed fuel.	ID6	222	22.576	191.2	24.2	-17.5	19.3	31.8	21.5	
Unprocessed fuel to manufacturing industries.	ID6	2221	1.143	97.9	8.4	-4.6	18.0	13.6	10.1	
Unprocessed fuel to nonmanufacturing industries	I	2222	21.433	197.8	25.2	-18.2	19.4	32.9	22.1	
Services										
Services for intermediate demand	1	3	100.000	6.3	0.2	1.2	0.7	0.4	0.0	
Trade services for intermediate demand <sup>4</sup>	1	33	22.377	11.7	1.4	4.0	0.6	0.4	0.2	
Trade services for manufacturing industries	I	331	11.472	13.0	0.5	2.7	1.2	1.3	0.4	
Trade services for nonmanufacturing industries	1	332	10.905	10.3	2.2	5.3	0.1	-0.5	0.1	
Transportation and warehousing services for intermediate demand	ID6	32 321	13.264 0.984	13.5 29.9	0.4 3.2	2.1 10.8	1.7 2.2	0.9 3.8	-0.2 3.9	
Transportation of passengers for intermediate demand	ID6	3211	0.964	30.6	3.3	11.1	2.2	3.9	4.0	
Transportation of passengers for nonmanufacturing industries	ID6	3212	0.868	29.8	3.2	10.8	2.2	3.8	3.9	
Transportation and warehousing of goods for intermediate demand	ID6	322	12.280	12.2	0.2	1.4	1.7	0.7	-0.5	
Transportation and warehousing of goods for manufacturing industries	ID6	3221	2.498	17.8	1.2	2.8	2.3	2.7	-0.1	
Transportation and warehousing of goods for nonmanufacturing industries.	ID6	3222	9.782	10.7	0.0	1.1	1.6	0.2	-0.6	
Services less trade, transportation, and warehousing for intermediate demand.	ID6	31	64.359	3.0	-0.2	0.0	0.6	0.3	-0.1	
Services less trade, transportation, and warehousing for manufacturing industries	ID6	311	2.040	5.8	0.6	0.9	0.8	0.1	0.0	
Services less trade, transportation, and warehousing for nonmanufacturing industries.	ID6	312	62.318	3.0	-0.2	0.0	0.6	0.4	-0.1	
Construction	IDO		100 000	40.5		4.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	
Construction for intermediate demand	106	4	100.000	12.5	1.1	1.2	0.8	0.7	8.0	
Processed materials less foods and feeds	ID6	9111	92.100	22.9	1.5	2.3	2.0	2.2	2.5	
Processed foods and feeds		9112	7.900	13.8	2.1	2.1	3.1	1.1	0.2	
Processed energy goods	ID6	9113	18.757	60.1	5.8	7.3	5.0	4.2	9.9	
Processed materials less energy	ID6	9118	81.243	13.6	0.5	1.0	1.3	1.5	0.2	
Processed materials less foods and energy	ID6	9115	73.343	13.5	0.4	0.9	1.2	1.6	0.2	
Intermediate distributive services	ID6	9116	34.657	11.9	1.0	3.1	1.0	0.5	0.0	
Processed goods plus intermediate distributive services	ID6	9117	- 60.040	19.2	1.4	2.5	1.8	1.7	1.7	
Jnprocessed materials less agricultural products	ID6 ID6	9211 9212	62.340 42.130	81.3 126.8	12.9 18.2	-0.7 -4.3	6.6 9.1	10.2 16.7	14.5 20.4	
Unprocessed energy materials and support of the state of	1	9212	57.870	20.0	3.9	-4.3 8.3	9.1 3.4	-1.7	-0.7	
Unprocessed nonfood materials less energy <sup>9</sup>	1	9216	25.267	7.1	1.5	9.1	1.9	-4.2	-2.2	
Intermediate Demand by Production Flow										
Stage 4 Intermediate Demand										
Stage 4 intermediate demand	1	4	100.000	10.8	0.6	1.1	0.9	0.8	0.6	
	LIDE	41	32.865	13.7	0.7	1.4	1.2	1.3	0.5	
Inputs to stage 4 goods producers		411	23.183	13.9	0.6	1.2	1.5	1.4	0.4	

Table 1. Producer price index percentage changes and weights for Final Demand-Intermediate Demand groupings, seasonally adjusted — Continued

[June 2022]

Grouping		nmodity ode	Relative Impor- tance	Unadjusted 12-month percent change <sup>2</sup>	Seasonally adjusted 1-month percent change <sup>2</sup>					
	Group code	Item code	Dec. 2021 <sup>1</sup>	June 2021 to June 2022 <sup>p</sup>	Jan. to Feb.	Feb. to Mar. <sup>p</sup>	Mar. to Apr. <sup>p</sup>	Apr. to May <sup>p</sup>	May to June <sup>p</sup>	
Foods	ID5	4111	3.188	18.1	2.5	5.2	2.8	1.5	0.1	
Energy	ID5	4112	0.189	64.2	6.4	4.0	11.2	2.4	13.1	
Goods excluding foods and energy	ID5	4113	19.806	12.8	0.2	0.5	1.2	1.4	0.3	
Services.	1	412	9.682	13.0	0.9	1.7	0.4	0.9	0.9	
Trade services  Transportation and warehousing services	ID5 ID5	4123 4122	7.732 0.475	14.3 16.9	1.1 1.1	1.8 3.5	0.3 2.2	0.9 2.1	1.0 0.8	
Transportation of passengers	ID5	41221	0.473	30.7	3.3	11.1	2.2	3.9	4.0	
Transportation and warehousing of goods	1	41222	0.409	14.7	0.7	2.3	2.1	1.8	0.3	
Services less trade, transportation, and warehousing	ID5	4121	1.475	5.0	0.2	0.8	0.4	0.1	0.0	
Inputs to stage 4 services producers	ID5	42	52.483	7.3	0.1	0.5	0.8	0.5	0.6	
Goods	ID5	421	13.894	15.9	1.2	1.5	1.3	1.0	2.6	
Foods	ID5	4211	2.353	9.2	2.1	1.2	1.5	-0.3	0.6	
Energy	ID5	4212	3.737	30.3	1.4	2.6	2.0	2.2	7.5	
Goods excluding foods and energy	ID5	4213	7.804	11.0	0.9	1.0	0.9	0.7	0.7	
Services	ID5 ID5	422 4223	38.503 4.524	4.2 14.2	-0.3 1.4	0.1 2.5	0.6 0.4	0.3 1.3	-0.2 0.7	
Transportation and warehousing services.	1	4223	3.277	14.2	-0.6	2.5	2.1	0.4	0.7	
Transportation of passengers	ID5	42221	0.421	30.4	3.3	11.0	2.2	3.9	3.9	
Transportation and warehousing of goods	1	42222	2.856	11.6	-1.2	0.8	2.0	-0.1	0.3	
Services less trade, transportation, and warehousing	I	4221	30.702	1.7	-0.5	-0.4	0.5	0.1	-0.5	
Construction	ID5	423	0.086	12.5	1.1	1.2	0.8	0.7	0.8	
Inputs to stage 4 construction producers	ID5	43	14.650	16.8	2.2	2.8	0.7	1.1	1.1	
Goods	1	431	10.502	20.0	2.6	2.5	0.7	1.3	1.7	
Energy.	ID5	4312	0.844	87.1	12.3	8.7	2.4	6.9	15.2	
Goods excluding foods and energy	ID5 ID5	4313 432	9.658 4.148	14.2 9.2	1.7 0.9	1.9 3.7	0.5 0.8	0.7 0.6	0.1 -0.4	
Trade services.	ID5	4323	2.051	9.2	1.2	5.7 5.7	0.8	0.8	-0.4	
Transportation and warehousing services.	ID5	4322	0.612	20.9	1.7	4.2	1.9	2.2	-0.1	
Transportation of passengers	ID5	43221	0.013	30.6	3.3	11.1	2.2	3.9	4.0	
Transportation and warehousing of goods	ID5	43222	0.599	20.6	1.6	4.0	1.9	2.2	-0.2	
Services less trade, transportation, and warehousing	ID5	4321	1.485	4.8	0.2	0.7	0.3	0.4	0.3	
Stage 3 Intermediate Demand										
age 3 intermediate demand	ID5	3	100.000	18.1	1.4	3.1	2.5	1.6	0.9	
Inputs to stage 3 goods producers	1	31	49.802	20.3	1.2	3.0	3.1	2.0	0.3	
Goods	I	311	40.208	22.0	1.4	2.9	3.3	2.0	0.5	
Foods.	ID5	3111	11.423	31.9	5.1	7.8	5.8	0.2	0.3	
Energy.	1	3112	1.551	81.1	5.6	6.9	13.7	7.7	9.2	
Goods excluding foods and energy	ID5 ID5	3113 312	27.234 9.594	14.9 13.5	-0.4 0.1	0.4 3.7	1.4 2.3	2.5 1.8	-0.1 -0.4	
Trade services.	ID5	3123	5.774	12.0	-0.6	4.3	2.5	1.6	-0.4	
Transportation and warehousing services.	ID5	3122	2.538	20.3	1.5	3.6	2.4	2.9	0.0	
Transportation of passengers	1 -	31221	0.120	30.6	3.3	11.1	2.2	3.9	4.0	
Transportation and warehousing of goods	ID5	31222	2.418	19.8	1.5	3.2	2.4	2.9	-0.2	
Services less trade, transportation, and warehousing	ID5	3121	1.282	7.5	0.5	1.1	0.9	0.3	0.1	
Inputs to stage 3 services producers	ID5	32	48.823	16.4	1.6	3.0	2.1	1.2	1.5	
Goods	1	321	10.251	57.9	7.1	10.6	5.6	3.8	6.3	
Foods	1	3211	0.088	10.3	1.3	1.4	1.3	-0.3	0.5	
EnergyGoods excluding foods and energy	1	3212 3213	6.099 4.064	89.2 13.1	10.7 1.4	15.7 1.8	8.0 0.9	5.1 1.0	8.9 0.8	
Services.	1	3213	37.657	5.6	0.0	0.8	0.9	0.3	-0.2	
Trade services.	ID5	3223	2.600	16.4	0.5	5.2	1.3	2.1	0.1	
Transportation and warehousing services		3222	8.909	7.7	-0.1	0.7	1.3	-0.4	-1.0	
Transportation of passengers	ID5	32221	0.022	3.7	0.2	0.4	0.9	0.2	1.8	
Transportation and warehousing of goods	ID5	32222	8.887	7.7	-0.1	0.7	1.3	-0.4	-1.0	
Services less trade, transportation, and warehousing	ID5	3221	26.148	3.8	0.0	0.3	0.8	0.4	0.1	
Construction	1	323	0.915	12.5	1.1	1.2	0.8	0.7	0.8	
Inputs to stage 3 construction producers	ID5	33	1.376	3.6	4.0	5.4	-1.3	-1.4	-1.2	
Goods.	ID5	331	0.574	10.2	2.2	2.5	-0.4	0.2	-0.8	
Goods excluding foods and energy	I	3313 332	0.574	10.3 -0.5	2.2	2.5 7.3	-0.4 -1.0	0.2 -2.4	-0.8 -1.6	
Services	1	3323	0.802 0.760	-0.5 -1.1	5.3 5.5	7.3 7.6	-1.9 -2.1	-2.4 -2.6	-1.6 -1.7	
Trade services	1.50	l		15.1	0.2	0.5		3.9	0.2	
Trade services	ID5	3322	0.015							
Transportation and warehousing services	I	3322 33222	0.015 0.015	15.1	0.2		3.8 3.8			
	ID5	l	0.015 0.015 0.027			0.5 0.5 1.2		3.9 0.6	0.2 0.7	

Table 1. Producer price index percentage changes and weights for Final Demand-Intermediate Demand groupings, seasonally adjusted — Continued

[June 2022]

Grouping		nmodity code	Relative Impor- tance	Unadjusted 12-month percent change <sup>2</sup>	Seasonally adjusted 1-month percent change <sup>2</sup>					
Стобріїд	Group code	Item code	Dec. 2021 <sup>1</sup>	June 2021 to June 2022 <sup>p</sup>	Jan. to Feb.	Feb. to Mar. <sup>p</sup>	Mar. to Apr. <sup>p</sup>	Apr. to May <sup>p</sup>	May to June <sup>p</sup>	
Stage 2 intermediate demand	ID5	2	100.000	29.4	4.3	0.7	2.7	3.8	5.4	
Inputs to stage 2 goods producers	ID5	21	55.017	48.5	7.4	0.4	4.3	6.6	8.9	
Goods	ID5	211	42.903	60.1	9.3	0.0	5.0	8.0	10.8	
Foods	ID5	2111	3.172	15.9	5.1	4.8	2.0	0.7	1.9	
Energy	ID5	2112	20.215	124.2	17.8	-3.4	8.5	15.7	19.8	
Goods excluding foods and energy	1	2113	19.516	12.0	0.8	3.5	1.5	-0.3	-1.0	
Services	ID5	212	11.646	10.4	0.9	1.9	1.4	0.8	0.5	
Trade services  Transportation and warehousing services	ID5 ID5	2123 2122	5.347 3.332	12.4 10.7	1.6 0.3	3.2 0.9	1.2 2.2	0.0 2.2	0.7 0.2	
Transportation of passengers	ID5	21221	0.156	28.8	3.1	10.4	2.2	3.7	3.8	
Transportation and warehousing of goods	ID5	21222	3.176	9.7	0.2	0.4	2.2	2.1	-0.1	
Services less trade, transportation, and warehousing	ID5	2121	2.967	6.3	0.1	0.5	0.9	0.7	0.7	
Construction.	ID5	213	0.468	12.5	1.1	1.2	0.8	0.7	0.8	
Inputs to stage 2 services producers	ID5	22	44.982	7.4	0.4	1.1	0.7	0.1	0.4	
Goods	ID5	221	5.753	18.2	1.2	1.4	1.5	1.8	1.7	
Foods	ID5	2211	0.032	13.8	3.1	2.9	1.4	0.4	-0.5	
Energy	ID5	2212	0.393	91.6	6.6	1.9	6.2	10.2	14.5	
Goods excluding foods and energy	ID5	2213	5.328	13.7	0.8	1.4	1.1	1.1	0.6	
Services	ID5	222	37.664	5.7	0.2	1.1	0.6	-0.2	0.2	
Trade services	ID5	2223	2.497	17.9	2.1	10.6	1.3	-7.4	1.7	
Transportation and warehousing services	1	2222	3.167	9.4	1.0	1.2	0.7	-1.6	-2.2	
Transportation of passengers.	ID5	22221	0.356	30.3	3.3	11.0	2.2	3.8	3.9	
Transportation and warehousing of goods	1	22222	2.811	6.7	0.8	0.0	0.5	-2.4	-3.1	
Services less trade, transportation, and warehousing	ID5	2221	32.000	4.5	0.0	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.3	
Construction	ID5	223	1.565	12.5	1.1	1.2	0.8	0.7	8.0	
Stage 1 Intermediate Demand										
Stage 1 intermediate demand	ID5	1	100.000	15.8	1.0	2.7	1.7	1.3	1.4	
Inputs to stage 1 goods producers	ID5	11	35.307	18.4	0.2	2.6	2.3	2.3	1.1	
Goods	ID5	111	25.965	21.9	0.3	2.5	2.5	2.6	1.5	
Foods.	ID5	1111	3.181	16.4	2.3	8.6	2.5	0.4	0.9	
Energy	ID5	1112	3.712	63.6	3.7	0.4	7.6	7.0	11.6	
Goods excluding foods and energy	ID5	1113	19.072	15.6	-0.7	1.9	1.5	2.0	-0.6	
Services	ID5 ID5	112 1123	9.341 6.053	9.2 10.8	-0.3 -0.2	2.7 3.7	1.7 2.2	1.5 1.5	-0.3 -0.4	
Transportation and warehousing services.		1123	0.033	22.9	0.4	2.0	4.9	6.7	0.4	
Transportation of passengers.	ID5	11221	0.084	30.6	3.3	11.1	2.2	3.9	4.0	
Transportation and warehousing of goods		11222	0.404	21.6	-0.2	0.2	5.5	7.4	-0.2	
Services less trade, transportation, and warehousing	ID5	1121	2.800	3.6	-0.5	0.5	0.0	0.7	-0.2	
Construction.	ID5	113	0.001	12.5	1.1	1.2	0.8	0.7	0.8	
Inputs to stage 1 services producers	ID5	12	51.790	14.1	1.0	2.3	1.5	1.0	1.6	
Goods	ID5	121	17.196	31.4	3.2	4.4	3.2	1.8	4.7	
Foods	ID5	1211	0.051	102.6	3.0	1.9	81.8	8.3	-9.0	
Energy	ID5	1212	5.758	63.1	6.9	10.2	5.5	2.9	10.8	
Goods excluding foods and energy	ID5	1213	11.387	14.8	1.2	1.1	1.4	1.1	0.9	
Services	ID5	122	34.589	5.9	-0.1	1.2	0.6	0.6	-0.1	
Trade services.		1223	3.797	15.9	0.9	4.5	0.6	1.2	0.6	
Transportation and warehousing services.		1222	3.611	18.6	1.0	4.5	1.7	2.1	1.1	
Transportation of passengers		12221 12222	1.098 2.513	30.7 13.2	3.3 0.1	11.1 1.8	2.2 1.5	3.9 1.3	4.0 -0.2	
	1	12222		2.9	-0.5	0.2	0.5	0.3	-0.2 -0.4	
Services less trade, transportation, and warehousing  Construction	ID5	123	27.181 0.005	12.5	-0.5 1.1	1.2	0.5	0.3	0.8	
Inputs to stage 1 construction producers.	1	13	12.903	15.8	3.2	4.6	1.0	0.7	1.4	
Goods	ID5	131	8.482	23.6	2.6	3.4	2.2	1.0	2.8	
Energy	ID5	1312	0.402	98.8	11.6	18.5	9.3	2.9	12.9	
Goods excluding foods and energy.	ID5	1313	7.655	15.8	1.6	1.5	1.2	0.7	1.2	
Services	ID5	132	4.421	3.1	4.3	6.7	-1.2	-1.3	-1.2	
Trade services	ID5	1323	3.756	0.4	4.6	7.1	-1.7	-2.0	-1.4	
Transportation and warehousing services	ID5	1322	0.609	23.4	2.0	4.7	1.9	2.6	-0.4	
Transportation and warehousing of goods	ID5	13222	0.609	23.4	2.0	4.7	1.9	2.6	-0.4	
Services less trade, transportation, and warehousing	ID5	1321	0.056	6.9	1.5	0.4	0.5	0.6	1.7	
Special Groupings of Intermediate Demand by Production Flow				1						
	IDE	0444	47 570	45.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0		
Total goods inputs to stage 4 intermediate demand	1	9411 9412	47.579 52.333	15.8	1.2	1.6 0.7	1.3 0.6	1.3 0.4	1.3 0.0	
Total services inputs to stage 4 intermediate demand	ID5	9412	0.086	6.1 12.5	0.0 1.1	1.2	0.6	0.4	0.0	
Total foods inputs to stage 4 intermediate demand	1	9413	5.541	14.3	2.3	3.5	2.3	0.7	0.8	
. o.a o o o o o o o o o o o o o o o o	1.53	1 5 1 1 7	] 5.541	1	2.0	0.0	2.0	0.7	0.3	

Table 1. Producer price index percentage changes and weights for Final Demand-Intermediate Demand groupings, seasonally adjusted — Continued

[June 2022]

Grouping	Commodity code		Relative Impor- tance	Unadjusted 12-month percent change <sup>2</sup>						
	Group code	Item code	Dec. 2021 <sup>1</sup>	June 2021 to June 2022 <sup>p</sup>	Jan. to Feb.	Feb. to Mar. <sup>p</sup>	Mar. to Apr. <sup>p</sup>	Apr. to May <sup>p</sup>	May to June <sup>p</sup>	
Total energy goods inputs to stage 4 intermediate demand	ID5	9415	4.770	41.4	3.6	3.9	2.5	3.2	9.4	
Total goods less foods and energy inputs to stage 4 intermediate demand	ID5	9416	37.268	12.8	0.8	1.0	0.9	1.1	0.4	
Total goods inputs to stage 3 intermediate demand	ID5	9311	51.033	29.3	2.6	4.6	3.8	2.4	1.9	
Total services inputs to stage 3 intermediate demand	ID5	9312	48.053	7.1	0.1	1.5	1.1	0.6	-0.3	
Total construction inputs to stage 3 intermediate demand	ID5	9313	0.915	12.5	1.1	1.2	0.8	0.7	0.8	
Total foods inputs to stage 3 intermediate demand	ID5	9314	11.511	31.8	5.1	7.8	5.8	0.2	0.3	
Total energy goods inputs to stage 3 intermediate demand	ID5	9315	7.650	87.7	9.7	14.0	9.0	5.6	8.9	
Total goods less foods and energy inputs to stage 3 intermediate demand	ID5	9316	31.872	14.5	-0.1	0.6	1.3	2.3	0.0	
Total goods inputs to stage 2 intermediate demand	ID5	9211	48.656	55.4	8.4	0.2	4.7	7.4	9.9	
Total services inputs to stage 2 intermediate demand	ID5	9212	49.310	6.7	0.3	1.3	0.8	0.1	0.3	
Total construction inputs to stage 2 intermediate demand	ID5	9213	2.033	12.5	1.1	1.2	0.8	0.7	0.8	
Total foods inputs to stage 2 intermediate demand	ID5	9214	3.204	15.9	5.1	4.8	2.0	0.7	1.9	
Total energy goods inputs to stage 2 intermediate demand	ID5	9215	20.608	123.5	17.6	-3.3	8.5	15.6	19.7	
Total goods less foods and energy inputs to stage 2 intermediate demand	ID5	9216	24.844	12.4	0.8	3.0	1.4	0.0	-0.6	
Total goods inputs to stage 1 intermediate demand	ID5	9111	51.643	25.2	1.6	3.3	2.7	2.1	2.8	
Total services inputs to stage 1 intermediate demand	ID5	9112	48.351	6.2	0.2	2.0	0.6	0.6	-0.3	
Total construction inputs to stage 1 intermediate demand	ID5	9117	0.006	12.5	1.1	1.2	0.8	0.7	0.8	
Total foods inputs to stage 1 intermediate demand	ID5	9114	3.232	17.7	2.3	8.5	3.6	0.6	0.6	
Total energy goods inputs to stage 1 intermediate demand	ID5	9115	10.297	66.2	6.2	7.6	6.5	4.2	11.3	
Total goods less foods and energy inputs to stage 1 intermediate demand	ID5	9116	38.114	15.5	0.3	1.6	1.4	1.5	0.2	

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Comprehensive relative importance figures are initially computed after the publication of December indexes and are recalculated after final December indexes are available. Individual items and subtotals may not add exactly to totals because of rounding differences.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> All indexes are subject to revision for 4 months after their originally scheduled publication to incorporate late reports and corrections by survey respondents. In addition, seasonally adjusted indexes are subject to change for up to 5 years due to the recalculation of seasonal factors published each January.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> PPI defines Total finished as including only the personal consumption and private capital investment portions of final demand.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup> Trade indexes measure changes in margins received by wholesalers and retailers.

The PPI definition of foods does not include food and beverages for immediate consumption. PPI defines food and beverages for immediate consumption as the service of preparing meals, snacks, and beverages to customer order for immediate on-premises and off-premises consumption.

 $<sup>^{\</sup>rm 6}$  Distributive services include transportation, warehousing, and trade of goods.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>7</sup> Includes intermediate trade, transportation, and warehousing services.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>8</sup> Includes crude petroleum.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>9</sup> Excludes crude petroleum.

p Preliminary

<sup>&</sup>quot;-" Data not available.

Table 2. Producer price index percentage changes for selected commodity groupings by Final Demand-Intermediate Demand category, seasonally adjusted

[June 2022]

Grouping		nmodity	Unadjusted 12-month percent change <sup>1</sup>	Seasonally adjusted 1-month percent change <sup>1</sup>						
	Group code	Item code	June 2021 to June 2022 <sup>p</sup>	Jan. to Feb.	Feb. to Mar. <sup>p</sup>	Mar. to Apr. <sup>p</sup>	Apr. to May <sup>p</sup>	May to June <sup>p</sup>		
Final Demand										
Final demand	FD	4	11.3	1.1	1.6	0.4	0.9	1.1		
Final demand goods.		41	17.9	2.2	2.4	1.3	1.4	2.4		
Final demand foods	FD	411	12.7	1.9	2.4	1.5	0.5	0.1		
Fresh fruits and melons <sup>2</sup>		11	13.7	4.5	-8.0	8.3	-1.1	-1.6		
Fresh and dry vegetables <sup>2</sup>	01	13	39.5	-9.3	42.4	-26.6	3.5	0.0		
Grains	1	2	23.6	1.9	16.0	3.6	0.7	1.8		
Eggs for fresh use <sup>2</sup>		7107	123.1	31.3	-14.3	82.0	-0.3	-23.8		
Oilseeds		8301	17.3	9.3	5.6	1.3	-0.6	4.8		
Bakery products <sup>2</sup>	1	11	11.2	2.2	0.4	0.9	0.9	0.5		
Milled rice <sup>2</sup>		13	15.6	4.2	0.7	0.8	1.9	1.1		
Pasta products <sup>2</sup>		1402	23.6	2.7	0.4	2.5	0.7	0.0		
Beef and veal	1	2101	-17.4	-3.6	-7.3	-2.6	-9.5	1.7		
Pork		2104	-10.5	4.0	4.0	3.5	-7.6	-2.1		
Processed young chickens.	1	2203	21.1	2.0	1.0	-0.4	4.7	4.1		
Processed turkeys.		2206	38.9	5.4	0.9	3.4	6.0	-2.0		
Finfish and shellfish	1	23	13.0 21.2	-1.1 3.7	0.0 3.3	2.5 3.1	-2.1 0.9	-0.3 0.4		
Processed fruits and vegetables <sup>2</sup>		4	11.4	0.9	3.3 1.0		2.9	0.2		
Confectionery end products <sup>2</sup>		55	7.0	0.9	0.7	1.1 0.4	0.6	0.3		
Soft drinks <sup>2</sup>		62	11.1	0.4	0.7	1.2	-0.8	0.2		
Roasted coffee <sup>2</sup>		6301	14.6	8.4	0.1	-0.2	0.8	2.0		
Shortening and cooking oils <sup>2</sup>		78	32.8	7.3	7.6	1.6	4.6	1.0		
Frozen specialty food <sup>2</sup>	1	85	15.2	5.2	2.0	0.9	1.3	1.4		
Final demand energy	1	412	54.4	7.2	6.6	1.6	4.6	10.0		
Liquefied petroleum gas <sup>2</sup>		32	62.7	7.9	15.0	-1.4	-3.7	2.9		
Residential electric power	1	41	13.5	0.0	2.3	1.0	0.8	3.3		
Residential natural gas	1	51	33.9	1.7	0.3	3.1	5.7	6.6		
Gasoline	1	71	86.7	14.4	5.7	-3.1	8.6	18.5		
Home heating oil and distillates	05	7302	100.8	7.6	23.8	9.0	3.5	-1.7		
No. 2 diesel fuel	05	7303	111.1	14.2	21.6	8.4	2.4	13.9		
Final demand goods less foods and energy	FD	413	9.1	0.8	1.1	1.1	0.6	0.5		
Alcoholic beverages	02	61	5.0	1.0	1.1	1.0	0.2	-0.1		
Pet food <sup>2</sup>	1	9402	13.0	1.9	0.2	0.3	3.3	0.1		
Women's, girls', and infants' apparel <sup>2</sup>	1	8106	2.5	0.0	-0.1	0.1	0.4	0.0		
Men's and boys' apparel <sup>2</sup>	1	8107	7.0	2.3	0.1	0.5	0.1	0.1		
Textile housefurnishings <sup>2</sup>	1	82	7.6	-1.9	0.1	2.0	0.0	0.3		
Footwear		3	7.4	-0.2	0.5	0.6	1.6	0.2		
Industrial chemicals	1	1	17.5	1.7	3.5	0.5	3.1	0.4		
Pharmaceutical preparations	1	38	1.4	0.5	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.2		
Soaps and detergents <sup>2</sup>	1	71 72	12.1	1.1	0.6	0.4	1.8	1.0		
Cleaning and polishing products <sup>2</sup>			7.8	1.0	0.4	0.2	0.8	0.3		
Cosmetics and other tolletries  Tires <sup>2</sup>		75 1201	6.4 15.2	2.3 1.1	0.0 0.1	0.1 3.1	0.4 0.7	1.6 0.6		
Consumer, institutional, and commercial products, n.e.c. <sup>2</sup>		2B	26.4	2.9	1.1	1.6	2.0	1.6		
Sanitary paper products <sup>2</sup>		1501	10.7	0.8	1.0	0.3	2.0	1.5		
Iron and steel scrap <sup>2</sup>	1	12	-6.2	-0.3	24.8	0.3	-11.7	-10.4		
Agricultural machinery and equipment.	1	1	17.6	1.9	0.7	3.0	0.5	0.8		
Construction machinery and equipment <sup>2</sup>	1	2	11.5	0.6	0.3	2.7	0.3	1.4		
Metal cutting machine tools <sup>2</sup>	1	37	4.9	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.0		
Metal forming machine tools.	1	38	4.9	0.0	0.1	0.5	2.6	0.3		
Tools, dies, jigs, fixtures, and industrial molds <sup>2</sup>		39	8.8	0.6	1.1	1.5	0.7	0.4		
Pumps, compressors, and equipment	11	41	16.3	2.6	0.8	1.4	2.3	1.9		
Industrial material handling equipment <sup>2</sup>		44	15.8	0.6	0.6	2.6	0.8	1.0		
Electronic computers and computer equipment <sup>2</sup>	11	5	6.8	0.9	0.9	0.0	0.6	-0.2		
Textile machinery and equipment <sup>2</sup>		62	6.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		
Paper industries machinery <sup>2</sup>		64	12.6	0.5	0.4	1.0	1.4	3.3		
Printing trades machinery and equipment <sup>2</sup>		65	6.8	0.2	-0.2	0.2	0.2	0.6		
Transformers and power regulators <sup>2</sup>		74	34.7	0.4	6.3	3.1	1.1	4.9		
Communication and related equipment		76	5.0	0.2	-0.1	0.4	0.4	0.0		
Electronic components and accessories	1	78	4.1	0.1	0.5	-0.6	0.4	0.7		
X-ray and electromedical equipment <sup>2</sup>	1	7905	2.1	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0		
Oil field and gas field machinery <sup>2</sup>	1	91	5.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.5		
Mining machinery and equipment <sup>2</sup>	1	92	20.3	0.3	2.4	4.8	1.0	0.0		
Office and store machines and equipment <sup>2</sup>	11	93	2.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.0	0.0		

Table 2. Producer price index percentage changes for selected commodity groupings by Final Demand-Intermediate Demand category, seasonally adjusted — Continued

[June 2022]

Grouping		imodity ode	Unadjusted 12-month percent change <sup>1</sup>	Seasonally adjusted 1-month percent change <sup>1</sup>					
	Group code	Item code	June 2021 to June 2022 <sup>p</sup>	Jan. to Feb.	Feb. to Mar. <sup>p</sup>	Mar. to Apr. <sup>p</sup>	Apr. to May <sup>p</sup>	May to June <sup>p</sup>	
Household furniture <sup>2</sup>	12	1	11.4	0.5	1.5	0.4	1.3	0.5	
Commercial furniture <sup>2</sup>		2	13.2	1.7	1.8	0.3	0.7	2.3	
Floor coverings <sup>2</sup>		3	1.6	4.5	-0.8	-1.1	-0.6	0.7	
Household appliances <sup>2</sup>	1	4	14.4	0.7	0.6	3.6	1.2	1.6	
Home electronic equipment <sup>2</sup>		5 66	11.3 11.9	0.8 1.9	1.4 0.1	0.0 2.2	0.2 1.7	0.4 1.3	
Passenger cars	1	1101	3.6	0.6	0.1	0.7	0.5	0.6	
Light motor trucks.	1	1105	4.4	1.0	0.7	1.3	0.3	0.3	
Heavy motor trucks <sup>2</sup>		1106	2.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.4	0.2	
Motor vehicles parts <sup>2</sup>		12	5.0	0.2	0.2	0.6	0.2	0.4	
Truck trailers <sup>2</sup>	14	14	35.9	6.2	0.6	1.5	0.4	1.0	
Travel trailers and campers <sup>2</sup>		16	19.5	0.0	0.5	1.2	1.1	0.1	
Aircraft	1	21	4.7	0.4	1.5	0.4	0.3	0.5	
Ships <sup>2</sup>		31	6.9	-0.1	0.1	-0.1	1.4	0.1	
Railroad equipment <sup>2</sup>		4	2.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	
Toys, games, and children's vehicles <sup>2</sup>	1	11 12	4.9 21.5	0.0 2.0	-0.2 0.0	0.0 0.1	0.0 2.5	0.0 5.1	
Cigarettes <sup>2</sup>	1	21	10.9	0.4	0.0	0.1	2.5	0.0	
Mobile homes <sup>2</sup>	1	5	18.0	2.5	3.0	0.6	0.7	-0.2	
Medical, surgical & personal aid devices		6	2.7	0.5	0.5	0.3	-0.1	0.2	
Jewelry, platinum and karat gold <sup>2</sup>	1	9402	8.7	1.5	5.5	0.7	1.7	-0.1	
Costume jewelry and novelties <sup>2</sup>	15	9404	7.7	6.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Final demand services		42	7.7	0.5	1.2	-0.1	0.6	0.4	
Final demand trade services <sup>3</sup>		423	14.8	1.7	1.8	-0.3	1.0	0.8	
Machinery and equipment parts and supplies wholesaling <sup>2</sup>		1102	15.7	1.7	0.3	-1.1	0.5	2.1	
Machinery and vehicle wholesaling <sup>2</sup>		1103	33.1	5.8	-0.3	-0.8	1.7	1.4	
Professional and commercial equipment wholesaling <sup>2</sup>	1	1104	-1.0	-1.9	2.7	-2.7	-0.2	0.0	
Furnishings wholesaling <sup>2</sup>		2 5	23.2 7.0	-0.7 1.8	2.3 0.4	0.3 2.6	0.5 3.6	-1.3 -0.2	
Paper and plastics products wholesaling <sup>2</sup>		6	25.3	0.5	6.4	3.2	3.1	-0.2	
Apparel wholesaling <sup>2</sup>	57	7	6.2	1.0	4.0	-0.1	-4.5	3.0	
Food and alcohol wholesaling <sup>2</sup>		8	10.3	2.5	2.8	0.1	-0.4	0.6	
Food and alcohol retailing		1	16.9	1.7	0.1	0.4	1.6	3.8	
Health, beauty, and optical goods retailing <sup>2</sup>	58	2	9.0	1.3	-4.1	-1.5	7.5	-0.5	
Apparel, jewelry, footwear, and accessories retailing	1	3	6.1	-1.8	-0.3	-1.3	2.6	-0.8	
Computer hardware, software, and supplies retailing <sup>2</sup>	1	4	2.4	0.8	0.6	-0.3	-3.4	0.1	
TV, video, and photographic equipment and supplies retailing <sup>2</sup>		5	-24.2	4.0	-1.1	-3.8	-5.5	-1.1	
Automobiles retailing (partial)		6101 6102	37.7 15.4	2.3 0.6	-3.0 1.8	-0.3 1.2	5.7 1.5	-3.6 2.4	
RVs, trailers, and campers retailing <sup>2</sup>		8	4.5	-5.0	0.6	-6.1	-7.2	-2.3	
Sporting goods, including boats, retailing	1	9	-2.4	1.3	1.8	-2.3	0.0	-2.4	
Lawn, garden, and farm equipment and supplies retailing <sup>2</sup>	1	A	26.0	1.6	-0.5	2.2	5.1	4.5	
Furniture retailing <sup>2</sup>		В	28.2	1.7	3.8	-5.5	4.9	1.2	
Flooring and floor coverings retailing <sup>2</sup>	58	С	24.2	-0.1	-1.0	3.7	-2.1	-1.1	
Hardware, building materials, and supplies retailing	58	D	-9.6	9.1	10.4	-3.8	-4.9	-3.1	
Major household appliances retailing	1	E	8.7	0.6	-2.3	4.7	-2.1	-1.3	
Fuels and lubricants retailing.		F	23.5	3.7	26.4	3.2	-21.0	2.7	
Cleaning supplies and paper products retailing <sup>2</sup>		G	15.3	0.2	0.6	4.7	0.5	1.8	
Book retailing <sup>2</sup> Final demand transportation and warehousing services	1	H 422	2.1 23.0	-3.0 2.0	2.0 5.6	-0.3 2.0	-1.7 2.7	0.4 0.8	
Rail transportation of freight and mail <sup>2</sup>		11	11.1	0.3	0.7	2.0	2.7	0.6	
Truck transportation of freight <sup>2</sup>	1	12	23.4	2.1	4.9	1.7	2.3	-0.4	
Air transportation of freight <sup>2</sup>	1	14	13.0	-2.8	2.4	2.0	-0.8	2.9	
Courier, messenger, and U.S. postal services	1	16	10.3	-0.1	1.0	1.3	1.2	-0.1	
Rail transportation of passengers		21	2.8	0.1	0.0	0.8	0.1	1.7	
Airline passenger services	1	22	30.7	3.3	11.1	2.2	3.9	4.0	
Final demand services less trade, transportation, and warehousing		421	2.7	-0.3	0.4	-0.3	0.1	0.1	
Sales of books <sup>2</sup>	1	11	5.9	2.2	0.5	0.2	0.8	0.0	
Sales and subscriptions of periodicals and newspapers	1	12	2.1	-0.8	0.0	-0.6	0.3	0.1	
Application software publishing <sup>2</sup>	34	2	0.6	-4.2	3.2	-0.5	1.4	-0.8	
mailing lists <sup>2</sup> mailing lists	36	1	0.7	-2.0	1.5	-1.0	0.5	0.3	
Residential wired telecommunication services	1	11	1.2	-0.4	-0.2	0.0	0.5	0.0	
riesidential whed telecommunication services									
Wireless telecommunication services.	37	2	0.2	0.7	-0.1	-0.1	0.0	0.2	
	37	2 3 4	0.2 3.2 -0.6	0.7 -0.2 0.0	-0.1 0.3 0.0	-0.1 0.1 -0.1	0.0 0.5 -0.3	0.2 0.7 -0.3	

Table 2. Producer price index percentage changes for selected commodity groupings by Final Demand-Intermediate Demand category, seasonally adjusted — Continued

[June 2022]

Grouping		nmodity	Unadjusted 12-month percent change <sup>1</sup>	S	easonally adju	sted 1-month	percent chang	e <sup>1</sup>
	Group code	Item code	June 2021 to June 2022 <sup>p</sup>	Jan. to Feb.	Feb. to Mar. <sup>p</sup>	Mar. to Apr. <sup>p</sup>	Apr. to May <sup>p</sup>	May to June <sup>p</sup>
Bundled wired telecommunications access services <sup>2</sup>	37	5	2.8	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	-0.5
Consumer loans (partial)	39	12	-0.8	-2.2	1.1	1.8	-1.1	-0.3
Deposit services (partial) <sup>2</sup>	39	2	-5.2	-0.6	-5.1	-1.1	-0.2	1.8
Other credit intermediation, incl. trust services (partial) <sup>2</sup>	1	3	-1.9	1.2	-0.2	0.1	-1.0	0.0
Securities brokerage, dealing, investment advice, and related services <sup>2</sup>	40	1	-1.3	1.7	-4.4	-0.4	5.3	-4.4
Portfolio management <sup>2</sup>		2	-7.9	-3.8	-1.3	-2.1	-2.0	-2.7
Life insurance <sup>2</sup>	1	1101	2.8	1.0	0.1	-0.1	0.0	0.0
Disability insurance, including accidental death <sup>2</sup>	1	1102	-0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Health and medical insurance.		1103	2.3	-0.4	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2
Property and casualty insurance <sup>2</sup>		1104	1.4 -1.0	0.4 -1.6	0.1 2.2	0.1	0.2	0.4 0.0
Annuities <sup>2</sup>		21	11.1	1.0	0.8	-0.4 -0.5	-0.1 0.8	1.0
Passenger car rental	1	1	-2.2	-2.2	7.9	9.3	-5.3	-3.9
Legal services.	1		3.7	0.3	0.4	-0.2	-0.2	0.0
Tax preparation and planning		2102	-0.1	2.5	0.2	0.1	0.3	1.4
Architectural and engineering services	1	3	4.7	0.0	0.8	0.3	0.2	0.2
Management, scientific, and technical consulting services		4	0.2	-0.4	0.2	-0.2	-0.4	-0.3
Arrangement of flights (partial)		1	-3.3	-0.7	1.0	-0.1	0.1	0.6
Arrangement of vehicle rentals and lodging <sup>2</sup>		2	14.3	0.3	-0.1	3.1	-0.6	-0.7
Arrangement of cruises and tours <sup>2</sup>	47	3	6.7	0.3	-0.2	-1.7	4.4	7.3
Physician care	51	1101	0.7	0.1	0.0	-0.1	0.1	0.1
Medical laboratory and diagnostic imaging care <sup>2</sup>	51	1102	-0.1	0.0	0.0	-0.1	0.0	0.0
Home health and hospice care	51	1103	2.2	0.0	0.3	-0.4	0.1	0.1
Hospital outpatient care <sup>2</sup>		1104	4.8	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	1.4
Dental care	1 -	1105	3.6	0.5	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.2
Hospital inpatient care		2101	3.7	-0.1	0.3	-0.4	0.2	0.5
Nursing home care	1	2102	1.9	-0.2	0.2	0.5	0.1	0.0
Traveler accommodation services.	1	11	23.2	-2.9	12.6	-3.9	-2.4	4.1
Food and beverages for immediate consumption services (partial) <sup>2</sup>	1	1	1.3	1.1	1.2	-1.3	1.2	0.4
Motor vehicle repair and maintenance (partial)	55	2	3.9	1.4	0.6	0.3	0.6	-0.3
(partial) <sup>2</sup>	56	1	3.4	0.7	1.0	0.4	-2.1	0.1
Recreational activity instruction fees (partial) <sup>2</sup>	56	2	1.3	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.2	0.0
Gaming receipts (partial) <sup>2</sup>	56	3	2.7	-1.2	1.9	-4.3	2.5	-0.9
Mining services <sup>2</sup>	60	1	11.2	0.0	1.7	0.0	2.1	0.3
Final demand construction.		43	19.2	0.6	0.6	3.6	0.3	0.5
New warehouse building construction <sup>2</sup>		1101	29.5	0.3	0.4	4.7	-0.1	-0.1
New school building construction <sup>2</sup>		1102	15.7	0.1	0.5	4.1	0.0	0.2
New office building construction <sup>2</sup>	1	1103	20.5	1.2	0.9	2.8	0.5	1.0
New industrial building construction <sup>2</sup>		1104	23.9	0.5	0.2	4.3	0.8	0.8
New health care building construction <sup>2</sup> Intermediate Demand by Commodity Type	80	1105	15.6	0.2	0.6	4.2	0.1	0.2
Processed goods for intermediate demand	ID6	1	22.2	1.5	2.3	2.1	2.1	2.3
Processed foods and feeds	ID6	9112	13.8	2.1	2.1	3.1	1.1	0.2
Meats	02	21	-9.3	-0.7	-2.1	-0.5	-6.0	-0.6
Processed poultry	02	22	21.6	3.1	2.6	1.6	5.3	3.3
Dairy products		3	21.2	3.7	3.3	3.1	0.9	0.4
Processed fruits and vegetables <sup>2</sup>		4	11.4	0.9	1.0	1.1	2.9	0.3
Refined sugar and byproducts <sup>2</sup>	02	53	4.8	1.0	0.8	0.3	0.9	0.0
Fats and oils <sup>2</sup>	02	7	29.4	5.3	6.9	1.4	3.8	0.4
Prepared animal feeds <sup>2</sup>		9	12.6	2.9	3.2	1.8	1.6	-0.1
Processed materials less foods and feeds		9111	22.9	1.5	2.3	2.0	2.2	2.5
Synthetic fibers <sup>2</sup>		1	9.8	-0.6	0.6	2.0	0.5	0.6
Processed yarns and threads <sup>2</sup>		2	30.8	1.4	3.7	6.2	1.7	0.3
Finished fabrics <sup>2</sup> Liquefied petroleum gas <sup>2</sup>		32	14.4 62.7	0.9 7.0	0.9 15.0	1.3 -1.4	1.5 -3.7	0.6
Commercial electric power.		42	13.4	7.9 -2.5	15.0 3.1	-1.4 -0.2	-3.7 -1.5	2.9 6.4
Industrial electric power.	1	43	11.2	1.8	-1.1	0.5	1.5	1.2
Commercial natural gas.	1	52	43.9	0.4	0.2	5.4	9.2	9.3
Industrial natural gas.	1	53	50.2	9.2	-7.8	6.4	15.9	10.1
Natural gas to electric utilities	1	54	98.4	-3.1	-19.6	9.9	23.5	15.8
		71	86.7	14.4	5.7	-3.1	8.6	18.5
Gasoline								
Gasoline. Jet fuel <sup>2</sup>		7203	116.5	13.5	23.4	13.3	10.0	-2.7
	05	7203 7303	116.5 111.1	13.5 14.2	23.4 21.6	13.3 8.4	10.0 2.4	-2.7 13.9

Table 2. Producer price index percentage changes for selected commodity groupings by Final Demand-Intermediate Demand category, seasonally adjusted — Continued

[June 2022]

Grouping		nmodity	Unadjusted 12-month percent change <sup>1</sup>	Seasonally adjusted 1-month percent change <sup>1</sup>					
Стобриту	Group code	Item code	June 2021 to June 2022 <sup>p</sup>	Jan. to Feb.	Feb. to Mar. <sup>p</sup>	Mar. to Apr. <sup>p</sup>	Apr. to May <sup>p</sup>	May t June	
Finished lubricants <sup>2</sup>	05	76	21.1	0.4	1.1	4.6	-0.1	5.3	
Lubricating oil base stocks <sup>2</sup>	05	78	54.2	0.2	3.1	13.2	9.2	10.2	
Asphalt		8102	77.5	3.2	7.1	18.9	13.4	1.9	
Basic inorganic chemicals <sup>2</sup>		13	26.6	2.8	1.3	2.6	3.5	1.3	
Basic organic chemicals	1	14	16.2	1.6	3.8	0.2	3.0	0.2	
Prepared paint <sup>2</sup>		21	28.6	0.7	1.0	5.3	1.1	2.	
Paint materials <sup>2</sup>	06	22	12.8	1.8	0.2	2.4	3.7	0.	
Medicinal and botanical chemicals <sup>2</sup>		31	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	-1.2	0.	
Biological products, including diagnostics	06	37	4.9	0.1	-0.2	0.9	0.2	0.	
Fats and oils, inedible <sup>2</sup>	1	4	11.6	7.6	9.4	0.4	3.3	2.	
NitrogenatesPhosphates		5201 5202	89.9	2.6	6.7	6.6	-0.7	1.	
Other agricultural chemicals <sup>2</sup>		53	31.4	-0.6	6.7	3.0	-2.4	-5.	
Plastic resins and materials	1	6	26.1 5.1	0.4 -0.4	0.0 -1.2	11.7 5.4	0.0 1.0	1. 1.	
Industrial gases <sup>2</sup>	1	7903	21.8	1.9	3.5	0.1	1.3	0.	
Adhesives and sealants <sup>2</sup>	1	7903	22.0	2.3	0.8	2.5	0.9	3.	
Synthetic rubber <sup>2</sup>	1	1102	16.3	-0.1	0.8	3.3	0.6	2.	
Tires <sup>2</sup>	1	1201	15.2	1.1	0.1	3.1	0.7	0.	
Plastic construction products <sup>2</sup>	1	21	27.0	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.7	1.	
Jnsupported plastic film, sheet, other shapes <sup>2</sup>	1	22	17.3	0.2	1.6	1.0	0.6	2.	
Parts for manufacturing from plastics <sup>2</sup>	1	26	12.6	0.3	0.7	0.6	1.0	1.	
Plastic packaging products <sup>2</sup>	1	2A	15.1	-0.3	0.5	1.7	0.7	0	
Softwood lumber		11	-38.1	2.4	5.5	-15.9	-0.1	-22	
Hardwood lumber <sup>2</sup>	1	12	9.6	2.9	0.1	0.3	2.8	-0	
Millwork	08	2	13.2	2.0	0.9	2.0	0.4	-0	
Plywood <sup>2</sup>	08	3	-25.2	8.0	7.1	-6.9	-3.9	-0	
Paper <sup>2</sup>	09	13	14.3	0.3	0.8	1.4	0.8	1	
Paperboard <sup>2</sup>	09	14	20.7	1.4	1.2	1.7	1.9	2	
Paper boxes and containers <sup>2</sup>	09	1503	20.5	2.0	0.4	2.5	2.5	0	
Building paper and board <sup>2</sup>	09	2	-19.6	18.2	13.9	-11.7	-12.8	-5	
Commercial printing <sup>2</sup>		47	16.8	1.9	2.2	1.4	1.5	1.	
Foundry and forge shop products <sup>2</sup>	10	15	21.7	1.1	5.0	2.2	1.8	1.	
Steel mill products <sup>2</sup>	1	17	22.4	-9.4	-5.9	2.7	10.7	-1.	
Primary nonferrous metals <sup>2</sup>	1	22	3.1	5.0	1.8	8.0	-12.0	-2	
Secondary nonferrous metals <sup>2</sup>		24	7.8	3.8	1.8	4.3	-3.3	-2	
Aluminum mill shapes <sup>2</sup>		2501	20.3	6.9	6.1	3.5	-3.7	-5	
Copper and brass mill shapes <sup>2</sup>	1 -	2502	0.6	0.8	2.8	2.2	-4.1	-1.	
Nonferrous wire and cable <sup>2</sup>		26	15.1	2.0	3.4	1.4	1.0	-0.	
Nonferrous foundry shop products	1	28	14.8	1.3	0.8	3.7	0.8	0.	
Metal containers <sup>2</sup>		3	28.6	2.0	-0.5	2.5	0.6	0.	
Hardware <sup>2</sup>		4	13.3	0.9	0.6	0.1	0.5	0.	
Plumbing fixtures and brass fittings		5 6	11.0	-1.0	0.5	2.1	0.3	0	
		7	16.9	1.4	0.7	0.3	0.6	0.	
Fabricated structural metal products		81	26.2 16.3	1.2 1.3	1.1 0.3	1.5 2.6	1.2 1.6	0.	
Lighting fixtures <sup>2</sup>		83	9.4	0.5	1.4	1.0	0.1	0.	
Fabricated ferrous wire products <sup>2</sup>	1	88	31.9	2.3	3.9	3.7	0.1	0.	
Other miscellaneous metal products <sup>2</sup>	1	89	13.1	0.9	1.6	0.4	1.3	0	
Fluid power equipment.	1	43	14.2	0.9	0.7	1.6	0.4	1.	
Mechanical power transmission equipment <sup>2</sup>	1	45	12.9	0.3	1.4	1.0	1.5	0	
Air conditioning and refrigeration equipment <sup>2</sup>		48	25.0	2.3	1.8	2.7	0.6	2	
Metal valves, except fluid power	1	4902	14.0	1.5	0.7	1.4	3.2	0	
Ball and roller bearings <sup>2</sup>		4905	12.7	1.5	1.8	0.0	1.7	2	
Niring devices <sup>2</sup>		71	25.9	1.1	0.2	2.0	0.2	3	
Motors, generators, motor generator sets <sup>2</sup>	11	73	16.9	2.8	0.4	1.0	0.5	0	
Switchgear, switchboard, and industrial controls equip. <sup>2</sup>	11	75	21.2	3.8	2.6	0.4	0.7	3	
Electronic components and accessories		78	4.1	0.1	0.5	-0.6	0.4	0	
nternal combustion engines <sup>2</sup>	11	94	7.0	0.0	0.0	1.7	1.0	0.	
Machine shop products <sup>2</sup>	11	95	8.4	0.1	0.1	0.7	2.1	1.	
Flat glass <sup>2</sup>	13	11	8.3	1.1	-0.9	1.0	0.2	0	
Cement	13	22	6.8	0.8	0.4	-0.2	0.1	0	
Concrete products		3	13.5	1.3	0.3	1.6	1.4	1.	
Asphalt felts and coatings <sup>2</sup>	1	6	20.7	2.4	1.4	1.1	1.4	3.	
Paving mixtures and blocks	1	94	17.7	1.1	1.7	2.6	2.8	2	
Motor vehicle parts <sup>2</sup>	1	12	5.0	0.2	0.2	0.6	0.2	0	
Aircraft engines and engine parts	14	23	3.8	0.2	1.2	0.3	0.3	0	

Table 2. Producer price index percentage changes for selected commodity groupings by Final Demand-Intermediate Demand category, seasonally adjusted — Continued

[June 2022]

Grouping		nmodity	Unadjusted 12-month percent change <sup>1</sup>	Seasonally adjusted 1-month percent change <sup>1</sup>						
a and g	Group code	Item code	June 2021 to June 2022 <sup>p</sup>	Jan. to Feb.	Feb. to Mar. <sup>p</sup>	Mar. to Apr. <sup>p</sup>	Apr. to May <sup>p</sup>	May to June <sup>p</sup>		
Aircraft parts and auxiliary equipment, n.e.c  Medical, surgical, and personal aid devices	1	25 6	2.3 2.7	-0.1 0.5	0.0 0.5	-0.1 0.3	0.2 -0.1	0.4 0.2		
Unprocessed goods for intermediate demand	ID6	2	58.0	9.8	2.7	5.6	6.2	9.5		
Unprocessed foodstuffs and feedstuffs		21	29.1	5.4	7.6	4.3	0.2	0.2		
Wheat <sup>2</sup>	01	21	64.6	1.3	24.3	4.3	1.1	-4.1		
Corn	01	2202	14.8	1.8	14.5	3.5	0.5	3.8		
Slaughter cattle	01	31	17.4	3.3	-0.4	1.2	1.6	5.0		
Slaughter hogs.	01	32	-12.2	30.7	-2.4	2.9	-9.4	-4.0		
Slaughter chickens	1	4102	63.9	0.6	19.0	5.4	-0.5	2.0		
Slaughter turkeys	1	42	23.8	0.1	0.4	4.9	1.5	5.3		
Raw milk	1	6	50.8	4.2	5.0	4.2	2.2	2.0		
Hay and hayseeds <sup>2</sup>	1	81	30.4	8.7	4.3	-11.5	10.1	-1.0		
Oilseeds.	1	8301	17.3	9.3	5.6	1.3	-0.6	4.8		
Raw cane sugar and byproducts <sup>2</sup>	1	5201 22	14.9 74.3	6.2 12.0	0.8 0.5	1.3 6.3	0.9 9.1	-0.6 13.5		
Raw cotton <sup>2</sup>	1	51	70.1	4.7	-1.5	12.9	3.7	-0.1		
Hides and skins.	1 -	1	-20.2	9.4	-8.7	4.2	-5.8	3.5		
Coal	1	1	51.8	0.0	5.4	12.9	4.3	3.2		
Natural gas <sup>2</sup>	1	31	224.5	29.0	-20.7	19.7	37.2	24.3		
Crude petroleum <sup>2</sup>		61	77.1	12.4	10.6	0.7	1.4	19.4		
Logs, bolts, timber, pulpwood, and woodchips <sup>2</sup>		5	5.5	0.3	0.4	0.2	1.1	0.9		
Recyclable paper <sup>2</sup>		12	19.2	-0.4	3.0	3.3	-6.1	-0.1		
Iron ores		11	16.3	1.5	3.4	-3.7	-4.0	8.0		
Iron and steel scrap <sup>2</sup>	10	12	-6.2	-0.3	24.8	0.2	-11.7	-10.4		
Nonferrous metal ores <sup>2</sup>	10	21	8.0	-0.1	6.3	-0.4	-3.7	-1.6		
Copper base scrap <sup>2</sup>	10	2301	-2.3	1.4	1.6	1.5	-7.5	-2.7		
Aluminum base scrap	10	2302	14.9	8.0	3.6	12.9	-8.4	-0.6		
Construction sand, gravel, and crushed stone	13	21	9.3	1.1	0.8	0.9	0.6	0.9		
Services for intermediate demand	ID6	3	6.3	0.2	1.2	0.7	0.4	0.0		
Trade services for intermediate demand <sup>3</sup>		33	11.7	1.4	4.0	0.6	0.4	0.2		
Machinery and equipment parts and supplies wholesaling <sup>2</sup>	57	1102	15.7	1.7	0.3	-1.1	0.5	2.1		
Building materials, paint, and hardware wholesaling	57	3	22.5	2.2	4.1	0.6	-1.2	-0.8		
Metals, minerals, and ores wholesaling <sup>2</sup>	1	4	1.3	-6.1	6.6	6.0	3.2	-2.4		
Chemicals and allied products wholesaling <sup>2</sup>		5	7.0	1.8	0.4	2.6	3.6	-0.2		
Paper and plastics products wholesaling <sup>2</sup>		6	25.3	0.5	6.4	3.2	3.1	-0.7		
Food wholesaling <sup>2</sup>	1 -	8101	11.1	3.1	2.1	0.9	-1.0	0.9		
Automotive parts, including tires, retailing <sup>2</sup>	1	6102	15.4	0.6	1.8	1.2	1.5	2.4		
Hardware, building material, and supplies retailing	1	D	-9.6	9.1	10.4	-3.8	-4.9	-3.1		
Transportation and warehousing services for intermediate demand	1	32	13.5	0.4	2.1	1.7	0.9	-0.2		
Rail transportation of freight and mail <sup>2</sup>	1	11 12	11.1	0.3	0.7	2.7	2.0	0.5		
Truck transportation of freight <sup>2</sup>	1	13	23.4 30.0	2.1 1.1	4.9 -0.9	1.7 8.3	2.3 12.4	-0.4 -1.5		
Air transportation of freight <sup>2</sup>		14	13.0	-2.8	2.4	2.0	-0.8	2.9		
U.S. Postal Service.		1601	5.5	-1.9	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.1		
Courier and messenger services, except air mail.	1	1602	11.0	0.7	1.1	1.2	1.0	0.6		
Air mail and package delivery services, excluding by USPS		1603	20.3	2.4	2.6	4.2	3.7	-2.2		
Pipline transportation <sup>2</sup>		17	_	_	_	_	_	0.0		
Transportation of passengers (partial)	30	2	30.2	3.3	10.9	2.2	3.8	3.9		
Services related to water transportation	31	1	5.3	0.5	0.5	1.2	0.7	0.1		
Arrangement of freight and cargo <sup>2</sup>		31	8.6	2.7	-1.1	-2.5	-5.8	-5.5		
Warehousing, storage, and related services <sup>2</sup>	32	1	16.6	-4.4	-0.1	5.2	-2.0	2.9		
Services less trade, transportation, and warehousing for intermediate	IDC	04		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1		
demand	ID6	31	3.0	-0.2	0.0	0.6	0.3	-0.1		
Network compensation from broadcast TV, cable TV, radio <sup>2</sup>		11	4.8 0.7	0.0 -2.4	0.0 1.8	0.0 -1.2	0.0 0.6	2.4 0.4		
Advertising space sales in directories and mail lists <sup>2</sup>		12	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4		
Television advertising time sales		2	-2.2	-1.8	1.3	3.3	1.7	-4.6		
Radio advertising time sales.		3	7.7	9.6	1.1	-2.1	8.8	-3.2		
Internet advertising space sales, excluding Internet ads sold by print			'			•				
publishers <sup>2</sup>		5	8.4	-1.2	4.4	0.6	0.4	0.2		
Business wired telecommunication services <sup>2</sup>	1	12	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6		
Wireless telecommunication services	1	2	0.2	0.7	-0.1	-0.1	0.0	0.2		
Cable and satellite subscriber services		3	3.2	-0.2	0.3	0.1	0.5	0.7		
Bundled wired telecommunication access services <sup>2</sup>	37	5	2.8	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	-0.5		
Data presenting and related against 2	0.0	4		C 4		C 4	C 4	^ 1		
Data processing and related services <sup>2</sup>	1	1 11	-0.6 19.8	0.1 -2.2	-0.8 1.7	0.1 4.3	0.1 3.8	-0.1 4.8		

Table 2. Producer price index percentage changes for selected commodity groupings by Final Demand-Intermediate Demand category, seasonally adjusted — Continued

[June 2022]

Grouping		nmodity code	Unadjusted 12-month percent change <sup>1</sup>	Seasonally adjusted 1-month percent change <sup>1</sup>					
	Group code	Item code	June 2021 to June 2022 <sup>p</sup>	Jan. to Feb.	Feb. to Mar. <sup>p</sup>	Mar. to Apr. <sup>p</sup>	Apr. to May <sup>p</sup>	May to June <sup>p</sup>	
Deposit services (partial) <sup>2</sup>	39	2	-5.2	-0.6	-5.1	-1.1	-0.2	1.8	
Other credit intermediation, incl. trust services (partial) <sup>2</sup>	39	3	-1.9	1.2	-0.2	0.1	-1.0	0.0	
Securities brokerage, dealing, investment advice, and related services <sup>2</sup>	40	1	-1.3	1.7	-4.4	-0.4	5.3	-4.4	
Portfolio management <sup>2</sup>	40	2	-7.9	-3.8	-1.3	-2.1	-2.0	-2.7	
Investment banking <sup>2</sup> Life insurance <sup>2</sup>	40	3 1101	-3.2	0.9	-5.7	-0.6	-0.3	-4.5	
Health and medical insurance.	1	1101	2.8 2.3	1.0 -0.4	0.1 0.1	-0.1 0.1	0.0 0.1	0.0 0.2	
Property and casualty insurance <sup>2</sup>		1104	1.4	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.4	
Annuities <sup>2</sup>		2	-1.0	-1.6	2.2	-0.4	-0.1	0.0	
Commissions from sales of insurance <sup>2</sup>		1	0.3	0.2	0.0	-0.1	0.0	0.0	
Nonresidential real estate rents <sup>2</sup>	43	11	2.7	-2.1	-0.7	3.4	-1.4	-0.1	
Nonresidential property sales and leases <sup>2</sup>		12	7.4	-0.3	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.1	
Residential property management fees <sup>2</sup>	43	22	1.8	0.9	0.2	0.7	-1.4	-0.1	
Passenger car rental	44	1	-2.2	-2.2	7.9	9.3	-5.3	-3.9	
Truck, utility trailer, and RV rental and leasing <sup>2</sup>	44	3	4.3 5.2	-0.8 0.6	1.8 -0.1	1.7 0.1	-1.7 0.9	1.4 2.6	
Legal services.	1	1	3.7	0.3	0.4	-0.2	-0.2	0.0	
Accounting services (partial).	1	2	3.3	1.3	0.4	0.5	0.0	0.4	
Architectural and engineering services	I	3	4.7	0.0	0.8	0.3	0.2	0.2	
Management, scientific, and technical consulting services	1	4	0.2	-0.4	0.2	-0.2	-0.4	-0.3	
Advertising and related services (partial) <sup>2</sup>	45	5	8.2	1.2	0.2	0.5	0.0	0.0	
Permanent placement services <sup>2</sup>	1	1	4.0	-0.7	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.5	
Executive search services <sup>2</sup>	1	2	0.2	3.8	-1.5	-0.5	3.2	-0.1	
Staffing services		3	5.3	0.3	0.8	0.6	0.9	0.0	
Security guard services <sup>2</sup>		1 1	8.3	0.1	0.1	0.8	-0.2	2.8	
Janitorial services <sup>2</sup>	1	1	8.3	1.1	0.0	1.1	0.3	0.0	
Traveler accommodation services.	53	11	6.2 23.2	0.8 -2.9	0.5 12.6	1.0 -3.9	0.7 -2.4	0.8 4.1	
Commercial and industrial machinery and equipment repair and	50	' '	20.2	2.5	12.0	0.0	2.4	7.1	
maintenance	55	1	9.6	3.1	1.1	1.2	0.0	0.4	
Aircraft repair and maintenance	1	4	5.0	0.0	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.2	
Metal treatment services <sup>2</sup>	59	1	11.4	1.0	1.7	1.6	0.5	-0.2	
Construction for intermediate demand	ID6 80	4 2	12.5 12.5	1.1 1.0	1.2 1.2	0.8 0.8	0.7 0.7	0.8 0.9	
Intermediate Demand by Production Flow									
Stage 4 intermediate demand	I	4	10.8	0.6	1.1	0.9	8.0	0.6	
Stage 4 intermediate demand goods	ID5	9411	15.8	1.2	1.6	1.3	1.3	1.3	
Grains	01	2	23.6	1.9	16.0	3.6	0.7	1.8	
Meats Unprocessed and packaged fish	02	21 23	-9.3 13.0	-0.7 -1.1	-2.1 0.0	-0.5 2.5	-6.0 -2.1	-0.6 -0.3	
Dairy products.		3	21.2	3.7	3.3	3.1	0.9	0.4	
Commercial electric power.	05	42	13.4	-2.5	3.1	-0.2	-1.5	6.4	
Industrial electric power.		43	11.2	1.8	-1.1	0.5	1.5	1.2	
Gasoline	05	71	86.7	14.4	5.7	-3.1	8.6	18.5	
No. 2 diesel fuel		7303	111.1	14.2	21.6	8.4	2.4	13.9	
Basic organic chemicals	1	14	16.2	1.6	3.8	0.2	3.0	0.2	
Prepared paint <sup>2</sup>	1	21	28.6	0.7	1.0	5.3	1.1	2.5	
Medicinal and botanical chemicals <sup>2</sup>	06	31	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	-1.2	0.4	
Biological products, including diagnostics.	06	37	4.9	0.1	-0.2	0.9	0.2	0.4	
Pharmaceutical preparations.  Plastic construction products <sup>2</sup>	06 07	38 21	1.4 27.0	0.5 1.4	0.1 1.5	0.3 1.5	0.1 1.7	0.2 1.5	
Unsupported plastic film, sheet, and other shapes <sup>2</sup>	07	22	17.3	0.2	1.5	1.5	0.6	2.7	
Parts for manufacturing from plastics <sup>2</sup>	1	26	12.6	0.3	0.7	0.6	1.0	1.7	
Plastic packaging products <sup>2</sup>	07	2A	15.1	-0.3	0.5	1.7	0.7	0.7	
Lumber	1 -	1	-27.4	2.5	4.2	-12.0	0.7	-16.4	
Millwork		2	13.2	2.0	0.9	2.0	0.4	-0.7	
Paper boxes and containers <sup>2</sup>		1503	20.5	2.0	0.4	2.5	2.5	0.4	
Commercial printing <sup>2</sup>		47	16.8	1.9	2.2	1.4	1.5	1.1	
Steel mill products <sup>2</sup>		17	22.4	-9.4	-5.9	2.7	10.7	-1.8	
Nonferrous wire and cable <sup>2</sup>		26 7	15.1	2.0	3.4	1.4	1.0	-0.6	
Other miscellaneous metal products.		89	26.2 13.1	1.2 0.9	1.1 1.6	1.5 0.4	1.2 1.3	0.6 0.4	
	1 10	00	1 10.1	U.3	1.0	0.4	1.3	0.4	
Air conditioning and refrigeration equipment <sup>2</sup>	11	48	25.0	2.3	1.8	2.7	0.6	2.1	

Table 2. Producer price index percentage changes for selected commodity groupings by Final Demand-Intermediate Demand category, seasonally adjusted — Continued

[June 2022]

Grouping		nmodity	Unadjusted 12-month percent change <sup>1</sup>	Seasonally adjusted 1-month percent change <sup>1</sup>					
	Group code	Item code	June 2021 to June 2022 <sup>p</sup>	Jan. to Feb.	Feb. to Mar. <sup>p</sup>	Mar. to Apr. <sup>p</sup>	Apr. to May <sup>p</sup>	May to June <sup>p</sup>	
Electronic components and accessories	11	78	4.1	0.1	0.5	-0.6	0.4	0.7	
Miscellaneous electrical machinery and equipment <sup>2</sup>		79	4.8	0.6	0.4	-0.1	0.9	0.0	
Internal combustion engines <sup>2</sup>	1	94	7.0	0.0	0.0	1.7	1.0	0.0	
Machine shop products <sup>2</sup>	1	95	8.4	0.1	0.1	0.7	2.1	1.3	
Concrete ingredients and related products	1	2	8.7 13.5	1.0 1.3	0.7 0.3	0.6 1.6	0.5 1.4	0.7 1.9	
Prepared asphalt, tar roofing and siding products <sup>2</sup>		61	22.2	2.4	1.6	0.9	2.2	3.2	
Paving mixtures and blocks.		94	17.7	1.1	1.7	2.6	2.8	2.5	
Motor vehicle parts <sup>2</sup>	1	12	5.0	0.2	0.2	0.6	0.2	0.4	
Aircraft engines and engine parts	1	23	3.8	0.2	1.2	0.3	0.3	0.7	
Aircraft parts and auxiliary equipment, n.e.c	14	25	2.3	-0.1	0.0	-0.1	0.2	0.4	
Medical, surgical and personal aid devices	15	6	2.7	0.5	0.5	0.3	-0.1	0.2	
Stage 4 intermediate demand services	1	9412	6.1	0.0	0.7	0.6	0.4	0.0	
Truck transportation of freight <sup>2</sup>	1	12	23.4	2.1	4.9	1.7	2.3	-0.4	
Courier, messenger, and U.S. postal services	1	16	10.3	-0.1	1.0	1.3	1.2	-0.1	
Airline passenger services.	1	22	30.7	3.3	11.1	2.2	3.9	4.0	
Warehousing, storage, and related services <sup>2</sup>		1	16.6	-4.4	-0.1	5.2	-2.0	2.9	
Advertising space sales in periodicals and newspapers <sup>2</sup> Data processing and related services <sup>2</sup>		1	0.7 -0.6	-2.4 0.1	1.8 -0.8	-1.2 0.1	0.6 0.1	0.4 -0.1	
Business loans (partial).	1	11	19.8	-2.2	1.7	4.3	3.8	4.8	
Deposit services (partial) <sup>2</sup>	1	2	-5.2	-0.6	-5.1	-1.1	-0.2	1.8	
Securities brokerage, dealing, investment advice, and related services <sup>2</sup>		1	-1.3	1.7	-4.4	-0.4	5.3	-4.4	
Portfolio management <sup>2</sup>	1	2	-7.9	-3.8	-1.3	-2.1	-2.0	-2.7	
Investment banking <sup>2</sup>		3	-3.2	0.9	-5.7	-0.6	-0.3	-4.5	
Insurance	41	11	1.9	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.2	
Annuities <sup>2</sup>	41	2	-1.0	-1.6	2.2	-0.4	-0.1	0.0	
Nonresidential real estate rents <sup>2</sup>	43	11	2.7	-2.1	-0.7	3.4	-1.4	-0.1	
Nonresidential property sales and leases <sup>2</sup>	1	12	7.4	-0.3	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.1	
Nonresidential property management fees <sup>2</sup>	1	13	4.6	2.0	0.0	-0.6	-0.9	2.0	
Residential property management fees <sup>2</sup>	43	22	1.8	0.9	0.2	0.7	-1.4	-0.1	
Construction, mining, and forestry machinery and equipment rental and leasing <sup>2</sup>	44	3	5.2	0.6	-0.1	0.1	0.9	2.6	
Legal services.		1	3.7	0.3	0.4	-0.2	-0.2	0.0	
Advertising agency services <sup>2</sup>	1	51	8.2	1.2	0.2	0.5	0.0	0.0	
Accounting services (partial)	45	2	3.3	1.3	0.9	0.5	0.0	0.4	
Architectural and engineering services	45	3	4.7	0.0	0.8	0.3	0.2	0.2	
Management, scientific, and technical consulting services	45	4	0.2	-0.4	0.2	-0.2	-0.4	-0.3	
Staffing services	1	3	5.3	0.3	0.8	0.6	0.9	0.0	
Janitorial services <sup>2</sup>	49	1	8.3	1.1	0.0	1.1	0.3	0.0	
Commercial and industrial machinery and equipment repair and maintenance.	55	1	9.6	3.1	1.1	1.2	0.0	0.4	
Machinery and equipment parts and supplies wholesaling <sup>2</sup>	1	1102	15.7	1.7	0.3	-1.1	0.5	2.1	
Building materials, paint, and hardware wholesaling	1	3	22.5	2.2	4.1	0.6	-1.2	-0.8	
Metals, minerals, and ores wholesaling <sup>2</sup>		4	1.3	-6.1	6.6	6.0	3.2	-2.4	
Chemicals and allied products wholesaling <sup>2</sup>		5	7.0	1.8	0.4	2.6	3.6	-0.2	
Paper and plastics products wholesaling <sup>2</sup>		6	25.3	0.5	6.4	3.2	3.1	-0.7	
Food and alcohol wholesaling <sup>2</sup>		8	10.3	2.5	2.8	0.1	-0.4	0.6	
Hardware and building materials and supplies retailing		D	-9.6	9.1	10.4	-3.8	-4.9	-3.1	
Metal treatment services <sup>2</sup>	59	1	11.4	1.0	1.7	1.6	0.5	-0.2	
Stage 3 intermediate demand	ID5	3	18.1	1.4	3.1	2.5	1.6	0.9	
Stage 3 intermediate demand goods	ID5	9311	29.3	2.6	4.6	3.8	2.4	1.9	
Slaughter cattle	1	31	17.4	3.3	-0.4	1.2	1.6	5.0	
Slaughter hogs	1	32	-12.2	30.7	-2.4	2.9	-9.4	-4.0	
Slaughter poultry	1	4	56.0	0.5	15.7	5.2	-0.2	2.5	
Raw milk	1	6	50.8	4.2	5.0	4.2	2.2	2.0	
Commercial electric power	1	42 43	13.4 11.2	-2.5 1.8	3.1 -1.1	-0.2 0.5	-1.5 1.5	6.4 1.2	
Gasoline.	1	71	86.7	14.4	5.7	-3.1	8.6	18.5	
Jet fuel <sup>2</sup>	1	7203	116.5	13.5	23.4	13.3	10.0	-2.7	
No. 2 diesel fuel.	1	7303	111.1	14.2	21.6	8.4	2.4	13.9	
Finished lubricants <sup>2</sup>	1	76	21.1	0.4	1.1	4.6	-0.1	5.3	
Lubricating oil base stocks <sup>2</sup>	1	78	54.2	0.2	3.1	13.2	9.2	10.2	
Asphalt	1	8102	77.5	3.2	7.1	18.9	13.4	1.9	
Basic inorganic chemicals <sup>2</sup>	1	13	26.6	2.8	1.3	2.6	3.5	1.7	
Basic organic chemicals	06	14	16.2	1.6	3.8	0.2	3.0	0.2	
Paints and allied products <sup>2</sup>	06	2	24.4	0.9	0.8	4.6	1.6	2.1	

Table 2. Producer price index percentage changes for selected commodity groupings by Final Demand-Intermediate Demand category, seasonally adjusted — Continued

[June 2022]

Grouping		nmodity ode	Unadjusted 12-month percent change <sup>1</sup>	Seasonally adjusted 1-month percent change <sup>1</sup>					
San S	Group code	Item code	June 2021 to June 2022 <sup>p</sup>	Jan. to Feb.	Feb. to Mar. <sup>p</sup>	Mar. to Apr. <sup>p</sup>	Apr. to May <sup>p</sup>	May to June <sup>p</sup>	
Agricultural chemicals and chemical products	06	5	40.7	1.3	3.8	6.2	-0.5	-2.1	
Plastic resins and materials	1	6	5.1	-0.4	-1.2	5.4	1.0	1.5	
Synthetic rubber <sup>2</sup>		1102	16.3	-0.1	0.8	3.3	0.6	2.4	
Unsupported plastic film, sheet, and other shapes <sup>2</sup>		22	17.3	0.2	1.6	1.0	0.6	2.7	
Paper <sup>2</sup> Paperboard <sup>2</sup>	09	13 14	14.3	0.3	0.8	1.4	0.8	1.3	
Converted paper and paperboard products <sup>2</sup>	09	15	20.7 16.7	1.4 1.5	1.2 0.7	1.7 1.7	1.9 2.1	2.4 1.0	
Commercial printing <sup>2</sup>		47	16.7	1.9	2.2	1.7	1.5	1.1	
Foundry and forge shop products <sup>2</sup>	1	15	21.7	1.1	5.0	2.2	1.8	1.2	
Steel mill products <sup>2</sup>		17	22.4	-9.4	-5.9	2.7	10.7	-1.8	
Nonferrous mill shapes <sup>2</sup>		25	13.6	4.2	4.4	3.1	-3.2	-3.4	
Nonferrous foundry shop products	10	28	14.8	1.3	0.8	3.7	8.0	0.1	
Metal containers <sup>2</sup>	1	3	28.6	2.0	-0.5	2.5	0.6	0.1	
Structural, architectural, and pre-engineered metal products	1	74	32.3	1.0	2.0	1.8	1.1	0.7	
Bolts, nuts, screws, rivets, and washers <sup>2</sup>	1	81	16.3	1.3	0.3	2.6	1.6	0.3	
Other miscellaneous metal products <sup>2</sup>		89	13.1	0.9	1.6	0.4	1.3	0.4	
General purpose machinery and equipment	1	7	16.2 7.9	1.5 0.6	1.0 0.6	1.8 0.2	1.2 0.5	1.1 0.9	
Construction sand, gravel, and crushed stone.		21	9.3	1.1	0.8	0.2	0.5	0.9	
Construction sand, graver, and crushed stone	1	22	6.8	0.8	0.8	-0.2	0.0	0.9	
Motor vehicle parts <sup>2</sup>	1 -	12	5.0	0.2	0.2	0.6	0.2	0.4	
Aircraft and aircraft equipment	1	2	4.0	0.2	1.1	0.3	0.3	0.5	
Stage 3 intermediate demand services	ID5	9312	7.1	0.1	1.5	1.1	0.6	-0.3	
Rail transportation of freight and mail <sup>2</sup>	30	11	11.1	0.3	0.7	2.7	2.0	0.5	
Courier, messenger, and U.S. postal services	30	16	10.3	-0.1	1.0	1.3	1.2	-0.1	
Arrangement of freight and cargo <sup>2</sup>	1	31	8.6	2.7	-1.1	-2.5	-5.8	-5.5	
Freight forwarding <sup>2</sup>		3201	8.5	-2.2	1.0	5.1	0.0	-1.1	
Warehousing, storage, and related services <sup>2</sup>	32	1	16.6	-4.4	-0.1	5.2	-2.0	2.9	
Advertising space sales in periodicals, newspapers, directories, and mailing lists <sup>2</sup>	36	1	0.7	-2.0	1.5	-1.0	0.5	0.3	
Wired telephone services <sup>2</sup>		1	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	
Bundled wired telecommunications access services <sup>2</sup>		5	2.8	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	-0.5	
Data processing and related services <sup>2</sup>	1	1	-0.6	0.1	-0.8	0.1	0.1	-0.1	
Business loans (partial)		11	19.8	-2.2	1.7	4.3	3.8	4.8	
Deposit services (partial) <sup>2</sup>	1	2	-5.2 -1.3	-0.6 1.7	-5.1 -4.4	-1.1 -0.4	-0.2 5.3	1.8 -4.4	
Insurance	1	11	1.9	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.2	
Nonresidential real estate rents <sup>2</sup>	1	11	2.7	-2.1	-0.7	3.4	-1.4	-0.1	
Legal services.	1 -	1	3.7	0.3	0.4	-0.2	-0.2	0.0	
Accounting services (partial)		2	3.3	1.3	0.9	0.5	0.0	0.4	
Architectural and engineering services	45	3	4.7	0.0	0.8	0.3	0.2	0.2	
Management, scientific, and technical consulting services	45	4	0.2	-0.4	0.2	-0.2	-0.4	-0.3	
Advertising agency services <sup>2</sup>		51	8.2	1.2	0.2	0.5	0.0	0.0	
Staffing services.		3	5.3	0.3	0.8	0.6	0.9	0.0	
Aircraft repair maintenance.	1	4 1102	5.0	0.0	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.2	
Machinery and equipment parts and supplies wholesaling <sup>2</sup>	1	3	15.7 22.5	1.7 2.2	0.3 4.1	-1.1 0.6	0.5 -1.2	2.1 -0.8	
Metals, minerals, and ores wholesaling <sup>2</sup>		4	1.3	-6.1	6.6	6.0	3.2	-2.4	
Chemicals and allied products wholesaling <sup>2</sup>		5	7.0	1.8	0.4	2.6	3.6	-0.2	
Paper and plastics products wholesaling <sup>2</sup>	57	6	25.3	0.5	6.4	3.2	3.1	-0.7	
Food wholesaling <sup>2</sup>	57	8101	11.1	3.1	2.1	0.9	-1.0	0.9	
Metal treatment services <sup>2</sup>	59	1	11.4	1.0	1.7	1.6	0.5	-0.2	
Stage 2 intermediate demand	ID5	2	29.4	4.3	0.7	2.7	3.8	5.4	
Stage 2 intermediate demand goods	ID5	9211	55.4	8.4	0.2	4.7	7.4	9.9	
Corn	1	2202	14.8	1.8	14.5	3.5	0.5	3.8	
Oilseeds.	01	83	17.3	9.3	5.6	1.3	-0.6	4.8	
Prepared animal feeds <sup>2</sup>	1 -	9	12.6	2.9	3.2 5.4	1.8	1.6	-0.1	
CoalNatural gas <sup>2</sup>	1	1 31	51.8 224.5	0.0 29.0	5.4 -20.7	12.9 19.7	4.3 37.2	3.2 24.3	
Liquefied petroleum gas <sup>2</sup>		32	62.7	7.9	15.0	-1.4	-3.7	2.9	
Crude petroleum <sup>2</sup>		61	77.1	12.4	10.6	0.7	1.4	19.4	
No. 2 diesel fuel		7303	111.1	14.2	21.6	8.4	2.4	13.9	
Industrial chemicals	1	1	17.5	1.7	3.5	0.5	3.1	0.4	
Plastic resins and materials	1	6	5.1	-0.4	-1.2	5.4	1.0	1.5	
Plastic products <sup>2</sup>	07	2	18.8	0.9	1.0	1.2	1.2	1.4	
Logs, bolts, timber, pulpwood, and wood chips <sup>2</sup>	08	5	5.5	0.3	0.4	0.2	1.1	0.9	

Table 2. Producer price index percentage changes for selected commodity groupings by Final Demand-Intermediate Demand category, seasonally adjusted — Continued

[June 2022]

Grouping		imodity ode	Unadjusted 12-month percent change <sup>1</sup>	Seasonally adjusted 1-month percent change <sup>1</sup>					
	Group code	Item code	June 2021 to June 2022 <sup>p</sup>	Jan. to Feb.	Feb. to Mar. <sup>p</sup>	Mar. to Apr. <sup>p</sup>	Apr. to May <sup>p</sup>	May to June <sup>p</sup>	
Paper <sup>2</sup>	09	13	14.3	0.3	0.8	1.4	0.8	1.3	
, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	09	1411	20.8	1.5	1.3	2.0	1.9	1.6	
Commercial printing <sup>2</sup>		47	16.8	1.9	2.2	1.4	1.5	1.1	
Iron and steel scrap <sup>2</sup>		12	-6.2	-0.3	24.8	0.2	-11.7	-10.4	
Steel mill products <sup>2</sup>		17	22.4	-9.4	-5.9	2.7	10.7	-1.8	
Nonferrous mill shapes <sup>2</sup>	10	25	13.6	4.2	4.4	3.1	-3.2	-3.4	
Electrical machinery and equipment	11	7	7.9	0.6	0.6	0.2	0.5	0.9	
'	11	78	4.1	0.1	0.5	-0.6	0.4	0.7	
Stage 2 intermediate demand services.  Rail transportation of freight and mail <sup>2</sup>	ID5 30	9212 11	6.7 11.1	0.3 0.3	1.3 0.7	0.8 2.7	0.1	0.3 0.5	
Truck transportation of freight <sup>2</sup>	30	12	23.4	2.1	4.9	1.7	2.0 2.3	-0.4	
U.S. Postal Service.		1601	5.5	-1.9	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.1	
Courier and messenger services, except air.		1602	11.0	0.7	1.1	1.2	1.0	0.6	
Air mail and package delivery services, excluding by USPS		1603	20.3	2.4	2.6	4.2	3.7	-2.2	
Pipeline transportation <sup>2</sup>		17			_	_	_	0.0	
Airline passenger services.		22	30.7	3.3	11.1	2.2	3.9	4.0	
Arrangement of freight and cargo <sup>2</sup>		31	8.6	2.7	-1.1	-2.5	-5.8	-5.5	
Television advertising time sales		21	-2.2	-1.8	1.3	3.3	1.7	-4.6	
Wireless telecommunication services	37	2	0.2	0.7	-0.1	-0.1	0.0	0.2	
Data processing and related services <sup>2</sup>	38	1	-0.6	0.1	-0.8	0.1	0.1	-0.1	
Securities brokerage, dealing, investment advice, and related services <sup>2</sup>	40	1	-1.3	1.7	-4.4	-0.4	5.3	-4.4	
Portfolio management <sup>2</sup>	40	2	-7.9	-3.8	-1.3	-2.1	-2.0	-2.7	
Investment banking <sup>2</sup>	40	31	-3.2	0.9	-5.7	-0.6	-0.3	-4.5	
Insurance	41	11	1.9	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.2	
		11	0.3	0.2	0.0	-0.1	0.0	0.0	
3	45	1	3.7	0.3	0.4	-0.2	-0.2	0.0	
Accounting services (partial)		2	3.3	1.3	0.9	0.5	0.0	0.4	
Management, scientific, and technical consulting services		4	0.2	-0.4	0.2	-0.2	-0.4	-0.3	
Advertising agency services <sup>2</sup>		51	8.2	1.2	0.2	0.5	0.0	0.0	
Staffing services		3	5.3 8.3	0.3 0.1	0.8 0.1	0.6 0.8	0.9 -0.2	0.0 2.8	
Janitorial services <sup>2</sup>	49	1	8.3	1.1	0.1	1.1	0.3	0.0	
Traveler accommodation services.	53	1	23.2	-2.9	12.6	-3.9	-2.4	4.1	
Commercial and industrial machinery and equipment repair and		ļ ·	20.2	2.0	12.0	0.0	2.1	•••	
maintenance	55	1	9.6	3.1	1.1	1.2	0.0	0.4	
Hardware and building materials and supplies retailing	58	D	-9.6	9.1	10.4	-3.8	-4.9	-3.1	
Stage 1 intermediate demand	ID5	1	15.8	1.0	2.7	1.7	1.3	1.4	
Stage 1 intermediate demand goods	ID5	9111	25.2	1.6	3.3	2.7	2.1	2.8	
Prepared animal feeds <sup>2</sup>	02	9	12.6	2.9	3.2	1.8	1.6	-0.1	
Commercial electric power	05	42	13.4	-2.5	3.1	-0.2	-1.5	6.4	
Industrial electric power	05	43	11.2	1.8	-1.1	0.5	1.5	1.2	
Commercial natural gas		52	43.9	0.4	0.2	5.4	9.2	9.3	
Industrial natural gas		53	50.2	9.2	-7.8	6.4	15.9	10.1	
		71	86.7	14.4	5.7	-3.1	8.6	18.5	
	05	7303	111.1	14.2	21.6	8.4	2.4	13.9	
		1	17.5	1.7	3.5	0.5	3.1	0.4	
' '		21 21	28.6 27.0	0.7 1.4	1.0 1.5	5.3 1.5	1.1 1.7	2.5 1.5	
		12	19.2	-0.4	3.0	3.3	-6.1	-0.1	
Paper <sup>2</sup>	09	13	14.3	0.3	0.8	1.4	0.8	1.3	
Converted paper and paperboard products <sup>2</sup>	09	15	16.7	1.5	0.7	1.7	2.1	1.0	
Iron and steel scrap <sup>2</sup>	10	12	-6.2	-0.3	24.8	0.2	-11.7	-10.4	
Steel mill products <sup>2</sup>	10	17	22.4	-9.4	-5.9	2.7	10.7	-1.8	
Primary nonferrous metals <sup>2</sup>	10	22	3.1	5.0	1.8	0.8	-12.0	-2.0	
Nonferrous scrap.	10	23	-7.7	6.1	4.4	3.7	-9.0	-5.3	
Nonferrous wire and cable <sup>2</sup>	10	26	15.1	2.0	3.4	1.4	1.0	-0.6	
Fabricated structural metal products	10	7	26.2	1.2	1.1	1.5	1.2	0.6	
General purpose machinery and equipment	11	4	16.2	1.5	1.0	1.8	1.2	1.1	
Construction sand, gravel, and crushed stone		21	9.3	1.1	0.8	0.9	0.6	0.9	
Stage 1 intermediate demand services		9112	6.2	0.2	2.0	0.6	0.6	-0.3	
Truck transportation of freight <sup>2</sup>		12	23.4	2.1	4.9	1.7	2.3	-0.4	
. •	30	22	30.7	3.3	11.1	2.2	3.9	4.0	
Advertising space sales in periodicals, newspapers, directories, and mailing	l	L						0.0	
	I 36	1 7	() /	-20	1.5	-1 0	() 5	0.3	
lists <sup>2</sup>	36 37	1 12	0.7 0.7	-2.0 0.0	1.5 0.0	-1.0 0.0	0.5 0.0	0.3 0.6	

Table 2. Producer price index percentage changes for selected commodity groupings by Final Demand-Intermediate Demand category, seasonally adjusted — Continued

[June 2022]

Grouping	Commodity code		Unadjusted 12-month percent change <sup>1</sup>	Seasonally adjusted 1-month percent change <sup>1</sup>						
	Group code	Item code	June 2021 to June 2022 <sup>p</sup>	Jan. to Feb.	Feb. to Mar. <sup>p</sup>	Mar. to Apr. <sup>p</sup>	Apr. to May <sup>p</sup>	May to June <sup>p</sup>		
Bundled wired telecommunications access services <sup>2</sup>	37	5	2.8	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	-0.5		
Business loans (partial)	39	11	19.8	-2.2	1.7	4.3	3.8	4.8		
Deposit services (partial) <sup>2</sup>	39	2	-5.2	-0.6	-5.1	-1.1	-0.2	1.8		
Securities brokerage, dealing, investment advice, and related services <sup>2</sup>	40	1	-1.3	1.7	-4.4	-0.4	5.3	-4.4		
Portfolio management <sup>2</sup>	40	2	-7.9	-3.8	-1.3	-2.1	-2.0	-2.7		
Investment banking <sup>2</sup>	40	3	-3.2	0.9	-5.7	-0.6	-0.3	-4.5		
Insurance	41	11	1.9	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.2		
Nonresidential real estate rents <sup>2</sup>	43	11	2.7	-2.1	-0.7	3.4	-1.4	-0.1		
Architectural and engineering services	45	3	4.7	0.0	0.8	0.3	0.2	0.2		
Management consulting services	45	41	0.2	-0.4	0.2	-0.2	-0.4	-0.3		
Waste collection	50	1	6.2	0.8	0.5	1.0	0.7	0.8		
Traveler accommodation services	53	11	23.2	-2.9	12.6	-3.9	-2.4	4.1		
Commercial and industrial machinery and equipment repair and maintenance		1	9.6	3.1	1.1	1.2	0.0	0.4		
Machinery and equipment parts and supplies wholesaling <sup>2</sup>	57	1102	15.7	1.7	0.3	-1.1	0.5	2.1		
Building materials, paint, and hardware wholesaling		3	22.5	2.2	4.1	0.6	-1.2	-0.8		
Metals, minerals, and ores wholesaling <sup>2</sup>	57	4	1.3	-6.1	6.6	6.0	3.2	-2.4		
Chemicals and allied products wholesaling <sup>2</sup>	57	5	7.0	1.8	0.4	2.6	3.6	-0.2		
Paper and plastics products wholesaling <sup>2</sup>	57	6	25.3	0.5	6.4	3.2	3.1	-0.7		
Hardware and building materials and supplies retailing	58	D	-9.6	9.1	10.4	-3.8	-4.9	-3.1		
Mining services <sup>2</sup>	60	1	11.2	0.0	1.7	0.0	2.1	0.3		

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> All indexes are subject to revision for 4 months after their originally scheduled publication to incorporate late reports and corrections by survey respondents. In addition, seasonally adjusted indexes are subject to change for up to 5 years due to the recalculation of seasonal factors published each January.

NOTE: The term "(partial)" denotes incomplete coverage of the index category.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Seasonal tests did not indicate the presence of seasonality. Data shown is not seasonally adjusted.

 $<sup>^{\</sup>rm 3}\,{\rm Trade}$  indexes measure changes in margins received by wholesalers and retailers.

p Preliminary

<sup>&</sup>quot;-" Data not available.

Table 3. Producer price indexes for Final Demand-Intermediate Demand groupings, seasonally adjusted [June 2022, Index base Nov. 2009=100, unless otherwise indicated]

Grouping	Other index		modity ode		Seaso	onally adjusted	índex <sup>1</sup>	
Grouping	base	Group code	Item code	Feb. 2022	Mar. 2022 <sup>p</sup>	Apr. 2022 <sup>p</sup>	May 2022 <sup>p</sup>	June 2022 <sup>p</sup>
Final Demand								
inal demand		FD	4	134.957	137.118	137.705	138.885	140.427
Final demand goods		FD	41	137.220	140.508	142.303	144.343	147.867
Final demand foods		FD	411	142.211	145.640	147.784	148.476	148.583
Finished consumer foods <sup>2</sup>	00/82	FD	4111	247.276	252.464	256.055	257.699	257.340
Finished consumer foods, crude	00/82	FD	41113	245.658	278.297	282.970	281.423	259.602
Finished consumer foods, processed	00/82	FD	41112	247.993	250.241	253.723	255.714	257.673
Government purchased foods		FD	4112	147.391	148.380	150.545	149.949	150.314
Foods for export		FD	4113	152.823	159.954	162.686	162.747	164.337
Final demand energy		FD	412	145.930	155.518	158.071	165.367	181.867
Finished consumer energy goods <sup>2</sup>	00/82	FD	4121	228.011	239.399	239.100	249.777	276.199
Government purchased energy		FD	4122	154.459	174.433	186.390	195.132	210.724
Energy for export		FD	4123	140.763	157.960	174.887	185.452	200.192
Final demand goods less foods and energy	00/00	FD	413	133.285	134.704	136.187	137.046	137.668
Finished goods less foods and energy <sup>2</sup>	00/82	FD	4131	229.552	231.112	233.460	235.265	236.869
Finished consumer goods less foods and energy.	00/82	FD	41311	256.224	257.806	259.866	262.063	263.694
Nondurable consumer goods less foods and energy	00/82	FD	413111	328.834	330.466	332.834	336.069	338.348
Durable consumer goods.	00/82	FD FD	413112	181.126	182.618	184.334	185.495	186.475
Private capital equipment.	00/82 00/82	FD FD	41312	196.102 206.829	197.572	200.069	201.452	202.961
Private capital equipment for manufacturing industries  Private capital equipment for nonmanufacturing industries	00/82	FD	413121 413122	192.829	209.150 194.066	212.591 196.303	214.645 197.503	216.025 199.043
Government purchased goods, excluding foods and energy	00/62	FD	413122	129.848	131.584	132.583	133.807	134.628
Government purchased goods, excluding foods, energy, and capital		FD	4132	129.040	131.364	132.363	133.607	134.020
equipment		FD	41321	138.331	140.314	141.885	143.546	144.655
Government purchased capital equipment		FD	41322	117.341	118.744	119.007	119.664	120.111
Goods for export, excluding foods and energy		FD	4133	134.539	136.744	138.598	139.009	139.030
Final demand services.		FD	42	133.123	134.736	134.591	135.345	135.893
Final demand trade services <sup>3</sup>		FD	423	143.932	146.565	146.130	147.609	148.840
Trade of finished goods <sup>2</sup>		FD	4231	142.881	145.535	145.025	146.395	147.604
Trade of personal consumption goods		FD	42311	141.894	144.956	144.627	145.842	147.058
Trade of private capital equipment		FD	42312	145.620	146.459	145.158	147.191	148.358
Trade of government purchased goods		FD	4232	149.355	152.332	152.196	154.465	155.789
Trade of government purchased goods, excluding capital equipment		FD	42321	151.662	156.214	157.025	159.508	160.675
Trade of government purchased capital equipment		FD	42322	144.471	145.028	143.456	145.378	146.930
Trade of exports		FD	4233	151.804	154.130	154.242	156.405	157.796
Final demand transportation and warehousing services		FD	422	143.479	151.505	154.550	158.790	160.043
Transportation of passengers for final demand		FD	4221	112.895	125.298	128.091	133.007	138.237
Transportation of private passengers		FD	42211	112.947	125.317	128.106	133.010	138.232
Transportation of government passengers		FD	42212	112.948	125.179	127.948	132.797	137.983
Transportation of passengers for export.		FD	42213	112.681	125.223	128.035	133.004	138.267
Transportation and warehousing of goods for final demand		FD	4222	155.180	161.192	164.311	168.204	167.723
Transportation and warehousing of finished goods <sup>2</sup>		FD	42221	154.307	160.544	163.583	167.496	166.992
Transportation and warehousing of personal consumption goods		FD FD	422211 422212	154.450	160.606 160.303	163.598 163.532	167.447	166.947
Transportation and warehousing of private capital equipment		FD	422212	153.736 150.967	155.900	159.128	167.705 162.472	167.184 162.393
Transportation and warehousing of government purchased goods			I .	l				
Transportation and warehousing of exports  Final demand services less trade, transportation, and warehousing		FD FD	42223 421	159.265 127.213	165.016 127.730	168.326 127.405	172.318 127.485	171.798 127.652
Finished services less trade, transportation, and warehousing		FD	I .	l				
Finished consumer services less trade, transportation, and		الانا	4211	127.665	128.293	127.931	127.977	128.265
warehousing		FD	42111	127.205	127.759	127.371	127.265	127.507
Private capital investment services less trade, transportation, and								
warehousing		FD	42112	132.068	133.345	133.221	134.599	135.285
Government purchased services less trade, transportation, and warehousing		FD	4212	119.625	119.670	119.786	119.767	119.438
Gov. purchased services less trade, transportation, and warehousing,								
excl. capital investment		FD	42121	120.128	120.139	120.268	120.203	119.879
Government purchased capital investment services less trade,			40400	400.057	107.005	407.547	100 111	400.000
transportation, and warehousing		FD	42122	106.957	107.685	107.547	108.444	108.028
Services for export less trade, transportation, and warehousing		FD	4213	130.175	129.598	129.314	130.007	128.963 159.939
Final demand construction		FD FD	43 431	152.070	153.019	158.528	159.069	
Construction for private capital investment.  Construction for government.		FD	431	154.632 147.209	155.537 148.238	161.426 153.052	162.073 153.400	163.040 154.095
-		ירט	+32	147.209	140.230	100.002	155.400	104.095
Final Demand Special Groupings								
Final demand less exports	04/10	FD	49101	132.446	134.460	134.842	135.986	137.648
·	04/10	FD	49102	133.123	135.157	135.604	136.729	138.207
Final demand less government	0 ., . 0							
Final demand less government			40400	100 100	100.0=0	101015	105.005	405.05
Final demand less government. Final demand less foods, food and nonalcoholic beverages for immediate consumption, and energy <sup>4</sup> .	04/10	FD	49103	132.400	133.959	134.345	135.085	
Final demand less government		FD FD	49103 49104	132.400 132.127	133.959 133.665	134.345 134.012	135.085 134.780	135.650 135.346

Table 3. Producer price indexes for Final Demand-Intermediate Demand groupings, seasonally adjusted — Continued

[June 2022, Index base Nov. 2009=100, unless otherwise indicated]

Overthe	Other		nmodity ode		Seaso	nally adjusted i	ndex <sup>1</sup>	
Grouping	index base	Group code	Item code	Feb. 2022	Mar. 2022 <sup>p</sup>	Apr. 2022 <sup>p</sup>	May 2022 <sup>p</sup>	June 2022 <sup>p</sup>
Final demand less foods <sup>4</sup>	04/10	FD	49106	132.569	134.626	135.114	136.304	137.907
Final demand less energy.	04/10	FD	49107	132.445	134.090	134.540	135.302	135.840
Final demand less trade services	01/10	FD FD	49108	131.355	133.387	134.214	135.313	136.918
Final demand goods less energy	01/10	FD	49109 49111	130.477 133.921	132.362 135.735	133.103 137.339	134.099 138.157	135.781 138.670
Final demand goods less foods.	04/10	FD	49112	133.083	136.267	137.952	140.207	144.311
Final demand services less trade services.		FD	49113	127.662	128.845	128.823	129.274	129.537
Final demand distributive services <sup>5</sup>	04/10	FD	49114	142.739	145.754	145.780	147.540	148.526
Final demand goods plus final demand distributive services <sup>5</sup>	04/10	FD	49115	137.578	140.713	141.780	143.682	146.152
Final demand less foods, energy, and trade services <sup>4</sup>	08/13	FD	49116	121.698	122.866	123.396	123.937	124.300
Private and government purchased capital equipment	08/13	FD	49117	118.731	119.695	121.034	121.847	122.696
Private and government purchased capital investment services	08/13 08/13	FD FD	49118 49119	127.790 125.584	129.011 126.666	128.559 127.518	130.213 128.707	130.981 129.515
Total finished <sup>2</sup>	01/10	FD	49201	133.390	135.291	135.501	136.607	138.244
Total finished less foods, food and nonalcoholic beverages for immediate	01/10		10201	100.000	100.201	100.001	100.007	100.211
consumption, and energy <sup>2, 4</sup>	12/10	FD	49202	131.639	133.098	133.246	133.955	134.619
Total finished less foods and energy <sup>2, 4</sup>	01/10	FD	49203	132.474	133.933	134.061	134.772	135.438
Total finished less foods and food and nonalcoholic beverages for immediate consumption <sup>7,4</sup>	12/10	FD	49204	131.772	133.612	133.737	134.851	136.595
Total finished less foods <sup>2, 4</sup>	01/10	FD	49205	133.130	134.973	135.737	136.196	137.940
Total finished less energy <sup>2</sup>	01/10	FD	49206	132.796	134.340	134.578	135.301	135.916
Finished goods <sup>2</sup>	00/82	FD	49207	241.634	246.539	248.537	252.693	260.448
Finished goods less energy <sup>2</sup>	00/82	FD	49208	233.706	236.191	238.853	240.614	241.716
Finished goods, excluding foods <sup>2, 4</sup>	00/82	FD	49209	239.249	244.064	245.659	250.421	260.146
Finished services <sup>2</sup>	01/10	FD	49210	131.874	133.462	133.222	133.862	134.465
Private capital investment services.	04/10	FD	49211	137.577	138.928	138.477	140.265	141.084
Finished distributive services <sup>2, 5</sup>	04/10	FD	49212	141.300	144.263	144.119	145.717	146.728
Finished services less trade services <sup>2, 5</sup>	04/10 04/10	FD FD	49213 49214	127.721 126.495	128.866 127.384	128.738 127.096	129.073 127.251	129.426 127.648
Total private capital investment (goods, services, and construction)	04/10	FD	49215	133.244	134.387	135.240	136.563	137.451
Finished goods plus finished distributive services <sup>2</sup>	04/10	FD	49216	137.917	140.761	141.291	143.276	146.067
Total exports	04/10	FD	49301	134.970	137.795	139.582	140.846	141.469
Goods for export	00/82	FD	49302	230.018	235.825	240.358	241.843	243.395
Services for export	04/10	FD	49303	140.297	142.356	142.897	144.802	145.017
Total government purchases.	04/10	FD	49401	129.758	132.984	135.082	136.663	138.648
Government purchased goods	00/82	FD	49402	224.329	233.986	240.001	244.544	251.460
Government purchased services.	04/10 08/13	FD FD	49403 49404	125.963	127.120	127.409	128.109	128.249 125.919
Total government purchased capital investment (goods, services, construction)  Government purchases, defense	05/15	FD	49404	122.344 118.446	123.424 122.235	124.614 124.173	125.338 125.825	126.686
Government purchases, non-defense.	05/15	FD	49406	124.006	126.767	128.802	130.238	132.620
Personal consumption.		FD	49501	133.325	135.394	135.461	136.517	138.322
Personal consumption goods (finished consumer goods)	00/82	FD	49502	261.141	267.607	269.363	274.776	285.377
Personal consumption goods less energy	00/82	FD	49503	253.099	256.203	258.914	260.883	261.684
Personal consumption goods less foods	00/82	FD	49504	264.810	271.747	272.743	279.647	294.601
Personal consumption nondurable goods less foods	00/82	FD	49508	301.083	310.313	311.017	320.341	341.167
Personal consumption services.	04/10	FD	49505	130.490	132.107	131.898	132.366	132.934
Personal consumption less trade services.	04/10	FD	49506	130.683	132.482	132.654	133.666	135.621
Personal consumption less distributive services <sup>5</sup>	04/10 04/14	FD FD	49507 49510	130.034 121.995	131.701 123.417	131.787 123.360	132.711 123.869	134.744 124.429
Personal consumption less foods, energy, and trade services <sup>3</sup>	04/14	FD	49511	119.357	120.323	120.347	120.656	121.036
Personal consumption less foods, energy, and distributive services <sup>5</sup>	04/14	FD	49512	118.866	119.655	119.574	119.760	120.174
Personal consumption goods plus personal consumption distributive services <sup>5</sup>	08/13	FD	49509	127.252	130.327	130.759	132.738	135.796
Intermediate Demand by Commodity Type								
Processed goods								
Processed goods for intermediate demand	00/82	ID6	1	257.949	263.891	269.490	275.217	281.630
Materials and components for manufacturing	00/82	ID6	11	240.365	242.296	245.784	250.593	250.401
Materials for manufacturing	00/90	ID6 ID6	111	156.707	157.886	160.716	164.801	163.945
Materials for food manufacturing	00/82 00/82	ID6	1111 1112	245.468 282.931	250.518 289.403	260.437 293.724	263.989 299.052	263.797 300.552
Materials for hondulable manufacturing	00/82	ID6	1113	317.245	313.260	317.549	329.394	323.661
Components for manufacturing.	l .	ID6	112	177.481	179.081	180.437	181.908	183.370
Components for nondurable manufacturing		ID6	1121	141.266	142.910	143.870	145.090	147.477
Components for durable manufacturing		ID6	1122	125.110	126.220	127.181	128.216	129.187
Materials and components for construction	00/82	ID6	12	340.014	346.488	348.324	351.100	352.038
Materials for construction		ID6	121	168.150	172.037	170.736	170.979	169.669
Components for construction		ID6	122	167.846	170.510	173.132	175.380	177.228
Processed fuels and lubricants for intermediate demand	00/82	ID6	13	256.168	274.865	288.596	300.812	330.665
Processed fuels and lubricants to manufacturing industries	00/82	ID6	131	255.458	268.226	284.309	294.168	313.703

Table 3. Producer price indexes for Final Demand-Intermediate Demand groupings, seasonally adjusted — Continued

[June 2022, Index base Nov. 2009=100, unless otherwise indicated]

	Other		nmodity code		Seaso	onally adjusted i	ndex <sup>1</sup>	
Grouping	index base	Group code	Item code	Feb. 2022	Mar. 2022 <sup>p</sup>	Apr. 2022 <sup>p</sup>	May 2022 <sup>p</sup>	June 2022 <sup>p</sup>
Processed fuels and lubricants to nonmanufacturing industries	00/82	ID6	132	256.853	277.526	290.510	303.521	336.785
Containers for intermediate demand	00/82	ID6	14	293.442	293.941	299.483	304.085	306.531
Supplies for intermediate demand	00/82	ID6	15	240.284	243.291	246.777	249.307	250.551
Supplies to manufacturing industries	00/82	ID6	151	238.464	241.368	244.661	246.376	247.709
Supplies to nonmanufacturing industries.	00/82	ID6	152	238.651	241.650	245.139	247.778	249.000
Supplies to nonmanufacturing industries, feeds	00/82 00/82	ID6 ID6	1521	232.684	240.577	245.394	248.231	249.122
Unprocessed goods	00/62	וטט	1522	241.152	243.683	247.066	249.706	250.971
Unprocessed goods for intermediate demand	00/82	ID6	2	301.001	309.126	326.543	346.893	379.720
Unprocessed foodstuffs and feedstuffs.	00/82	ID6	21	235.589	253.397	264.300	264.871	265.398
Unprocessed nonfood materials.	00/82	ID6	22	333.675	335.312	356.377	388.821	441.413
Unprocessed nonfood materials except fuel	00/82	ID6	221	375.638	412.961	417.662	411.555	446.876
Unprocessed nonfood materials except fuel to manufacturing industries	00/82	ID6	2211	351.896	388.208	392.667	386.626	420.969
Unprocessed nonfood materials except fuel to nonmanufacturing								
industries	00/82	ID6	2212	305.583	308.099	310.784	312.424	315.251
Unprocessed fuel	00/82	ID6	222	253.396	209.144	249.521	328.824	399.392
Unprocessed fuel to manufacturing industries	00/82	ID6	2221	236.356	225.441	266.053	302.204	332.646
Unprocessed fuel to nonmanufacturing industries.	00/82	ID6	2222	261.671	214.152	255.671	339.833	414.826
Services Services for intermediate demand.		ID6	3	136.219	137.860	138.876	139.491	139.422
Trade services for intermediate demand <sup>3</sup>		ID6	33	162.001	168.417	169.493	170.207	170.627
Trade services for manufacturing industries.	1	ID6	331	147.112	151.042	152.816	154.875	155.547
Trade services for nonmanufacturing industries		ID6	332	145.028	152.671	152.836	152.064	152.149
Transportation and warehousing services for intermediate demand		ID6	32	150.947	154.143	156.840	158.321	158.069
Transportation of passengers for intermediate demand		ID6	321	113.021	125.245	128.013	132.860	138.045
Transportation of passengers for manufacturing industries		ID6	3211	112.675	125.206	128.017	132.982	138.242
Transportation of passengers for nonmanufacturing industries		ID6	3212	113.120	125.309	128.072	132.905	138.083
Transportation and warehousing of goods for intermediate demand		ID6	322	155.022	157.268	159.959	161.085	160.253
Transportation and warehousing of goods for manufacturing industries	12/12	ID6	3221	127.039	130.613	133.639	137.260	137.119
Transportation and warehousing of goods for nonmanufacturing industries.	12/12	ID6	3222	138.953	140.476	142.656	142.904	142.010
Services less trade, transportation, and warehousing for intermediate demand.		ID6	31	126.634	126.680	127.388	127.826	127.653
Services less trade, transportation, and warehousing for manufacturing industries.		ID6	311	120.269	121.303	122.232	122.349	122.330
Services less trade, transportation, and warehousing for nonmanufacturing industries.		ID6	312	126.832	126.843	127.544	127.992	127.814
Construction			_		407.000	100.150	100.075	
Construction for intermediate demand.		ID6	4	135.414	137.063	138.159	139.075	140.257
Intermediate Demand by Commodity Type Special Groupings  Processed materials less foods and feeds	00/82	ID6	9111	259.770	265.798	271.215	277.219	284.193
Processed foods and feeds.	00/82	ID6	9112	239.350	244.391	251.936	254.731	255.121
Processed energy goods.	00/82	ID6	9113	257.357	276.140	289.935	302.209	332.183
Processed materials less energy.	00/82	ID6	9118	254.992	257.639	261.110	265.123	265.548
Processed materials less foods and energy.	00/82	ID6	9115	256.392	258.751	261.733	265.884	266.311
Intermediate distributive services <sup>6</sup>	04/10	ID6	9116	156.500	161.316	162.945	163.793	163.764
Processed goods plus intermediate distributive services	04/10	ID6	9117	144.645	148.297	150.970	153.487	156.053
Unprocessed materials less agricultural products	00/82	ID6	9211	338.585	336.285	358.579	395.189	452.539
Unprocessed energy materials <sup>7</sup>	00/82	ID6	9212	271.699	260.126	283.745	331.023	398.645
Unprocessed materials less energy.	00/82	ID6	9213	299.688	324.487	335.414	329.712	327.527
Unprocessed nonfood materials less energy <sup>8</sup>	00/82	ID6	9216	492.420	537.040	547.113	524.094	512.566
Intermediate Demand by Production Flow								
Stage 4 Intermediate Demand Stage 4 intermediate demand		ID5	4	140.972	142.581	143.881	145.080	146.012
Inputs to stage 4 goods producers		ID5	41	140.921	142.852	144.554	146.370	147.171
Goods		ID5	411	135.922	137.579	139.647	141.623	142.214
Foods		ID5	4111	147.144	154.794	159.124	161.482	161.630
Energy		ID5	4112	159.058	165.347	183.810	188.175	212.846
Goods excluding foods and energy		ID5	4113	134.076	134.792	136.379	138.277	138.735
Services		ID5	412	157.576	160.309	161.026	162.433	163.833
Trade services		ID5	4123	168.310	171.353	171.938	173.560	175.335
Transportation and warehousing services		ID5	4122	130.408	134.914	137.822	140.753	141.896
Transportation of passengers		ID5	41221	112.680	125.222	128.034	133.004	138.266
Transportation and warehousing of goods.		ID5	41222	142.514	145.746	148.866	151.591	152.012
Services less trade, transportation, and warehousing		ID5	4121	122.034	123.006	123.555	123.664	123.683
Inputs to stage 4 services producers	1	ID5	42	136.140	136.824	137.899	138.555	139.321

Table 3. Producer price indexes for Final Demand-Intermediate Demand groupings, seasonally adjusted — Continued

[June 2022, Index base Nov. 2009=100, unless otherwise indicated]

	Other		nmodity ode		Seaso	nally adjusted i	ndex <sup>1</sup>	
Grouping	index base	Group code	Item code	Feb. 2022	Mar. 2022 <sup>p</sup>	Apr. 2022 <sup>p</sup>	May 2022 <sup>p</sup>	June 2022 <sup>p</sup>
Goods		ID5	421	139.550	141.643	143.498	144.878	148.632
Foods		ID5	4211	148.949	150.804	153.121	152.673	153.562
Energy		ID5	4212	133.262	136.704	139.499	142.517	153.152
Goods excluding foods and energy		ID5	4213	139.610	141.053	142.272	143.311	144.261
Services		ID5	422	134.772	134.946	135.738	136.132	135.821
Trade services		ID5	4223	148.706	152.485	153.069	155.122	156.164
Transportation and warehousing services		ID5	4222	140.118	143.000	145.941	146.528	147.740
Transportation of passengers.		ID5	42221	112.397	124.795	127.584	132.497	137.717
Transportation and warehousing of goods.		ID5 ID5	42222	145.619	146.760	149.737	149.530	150.016
Services less trade, transportation, and warehousing		ID5	4221 423	131.833 135.414	131.254 137.063	131.855 138.159	132.007 139.075	131.367 140.257
Construction		ID5	43	158.622	163.139	164.339	166.200	168.104
Goods.		ID5	431	162.807	166.905	168.075	170.322	173.295
Energy		ID5	4312	175.492	190.783	195.358	208.911	240.644
Goods excluding foods and energy		ID5	4313	165.358	168.460	169.325	170.522	170.777
Services		ID5	432	147.907	153.395	154.664	155.597	154.946
Trade services.		ID5	4323	167.966	177.520	178.992	179.510	177.647
Transportation and warehousing services		ID5	4322	149.301	155.561	158.558	162.089	161.975
Transportation of passengers		ID5	43221	117.506	130.548	133.476	138.644	144.122
Transportation and warehousing of goods		ID5	43222	150.905	157.015	160.028	163.533	163.271
Services less trade, transportation, and warehousing		ID5	4321	123.964	124.862	125.299	125.748	126.182
Stage 3 Intermediate Demand								
Stage 3 intermediate demand		ID5	3	145.646	150.118	153.930	156.338	157.721
Inputs to stage 3 goods producers.		ID5	31	161.782	166.712	171.896	175.323	175.879
Goods.		ID5	311	160.663	165.328	170.795	174.268	175.091
Foods.		ID5	3111	175.078	188.815	199.833	200.294	200.921
Energy		ID5	3112	155.164	165.847	188.633	203.087	221.670
Goods excluding foods and energy		ID5	3113	159.100	159.752	161.964	166.071	165.910
Services		ID5	312	154.656	160.328	163.961	166.948	166.354
Trade services		ID5	3123	159.056	165.871	170.020	172.809	171.778
Transportation and warehousing services		ID5	3122	147.333	152.606	156.271	160.864	160.792
Transportation of passengers		ID5	31221	119.986	133.331	136.324	141.611	147.213
Transportation and warehousing of goods		ID5	31222	148.676	153.472	157.170	161.714	161.317
Services less trade, transportation, and warehousing		ID5	3121	123.958	125.369	126.527	126.953	127.067
Inputs to stage 3 services producers		ID5	32	132.160	136.156	138.989	140.673	142.828
Goods		ID5	321	129.018	142.641	150.670	156.369	166.287
Foods.		ID5	3211	150.110	152.166	154.163	153.645	154.461
Energy.		ID5	3212	134.601	155.679	168.190	176.830	192.569
Goods excluding foods and energy		ID5 ID5	3213 322	129.605 132.785	131.940	133.152 135.035	134.455 135.470	135.480
Services		ID5	3223	171.077	133.801 179.967	182.236	186.035	135.200 186.272
Transportation and warehousing services.		ID5	3222	161.243	162.362	164.407	163.730	162.027
Transportation of passengers.		ID5	32221	101.276	101.666	102.566	102.819	104.673
Transportation and warehousing of goods		ID5	32222	161.751	162.875	164.928	164.246	162.526
Services less trade, transportation, and warehousing.		ID5	3221	123.396	123.820	124.775	125.260	125.329
Construction.		ID5	323	135.414	137.063	138.159	139.075	140.257
Inputs to stage 3 construction producers		ID5	33	148.314	156.268	154.216	152.105	150.212
Goods		ID5	331	138.359	141.780	141.168	141.414	140.316
Goods excluding foods and energy		ID5	3313	176.302	180.662	179.882	180.195	178.796
Services		ID5	332	177.894	190.920	187.323	182.859	180.016
Trade services		ID5	3323	184.478	198.560	194.465	189.441	186.304
Transportation and warehousing services		ID5	3322	105.142	105.710	109.710	114.039	114.305
Transportation and warehousing of goods		ID5	33222	110.982	111.581	115.803	120.372	120.653
Services less trade, transportation, and warehousing		ID5	3321	114.786	116.115	117.346	118.096	118.916
Stage 2 Intermediate Demand								
Stage 2 intermediate demand		ID5	2	138.262	139.248	143.070	148.569	156.658
Inputs to stage 2 goods producers		ID5	21	138.628	139.163	145.131	154.658	168.452
Goods		ID5	211	142.786	142.805	149.997	162.006	179.426
Foods		ID5	2111	164.043	171.902	175.312	176.551	179.858
Energy		ID5	2112	121.835	117.653	127.665	147.764	177.054
Goods excluding foods and energy		ID5	2113	150.509	155.758	158.128	157.578	156.061
Services		ID5	212	135.998	138.553	140.525	141.647	142.419
Trade services		ID5	2123	154.131	159.110	161.094	161.121	162.175
Transportation and warehousing services		ID5	2122	155.565	156.941	160.326	163.864	164.159
Transportation of passengers		ID5	21221	114.147	126.000	128.722	133.426	138.532
Transportation and warehousing of goods		ID5	21222	158.059	158.742	162.165	165.622	165.533
Services less trade, transportation, and warehousing		ID5	2121	118.514	119.156	120.263	121.055	121.907
Construction		ID5	213	135.414	137.063	138.159	139.075	140.257

Table 3. Producer price indexes for Final Demand-Intermediate Demand groupings, seasonally adjusted — Continued

[June 2022, Index base Nov. 2009=100, unless otherwise indicated]

[June 2022, Index base Nov. 2009=100, unless otherwise	Other	Con	nmodity		Seaso	onally adjusted i	ndex <sup>1</sup>	
Grouping	index base	Group	Item code	Feb. 2022	Mar. 2022 <sup>p</sup>	Apr. 2022 <sup>p</sup>	May 2022 <sup>p</sup>	June 2022 <sup>p</sup>
Inputs to stage 2 services producers		ID5	22	132.977	134.505	135.451	135.607	136.175
Goods		ID5	221	140.784	142.789	144.917	147.544	150.053
Foods		ID5	2211	129.198	132.959	134.754	135.251	134.593
Energy		ID5	2212	174.141	177.434	188.513	207.800	237.912
Goods excluding foods and energy		ID5	2213	139.117	141.035	142.615	144.230	145.059
Services.		ID5	222	131.445	132.896	133.661	133.427	133.686
Trade services		ID5 ID5	2223	164.587 167.263	182.097 169.282	184.446 170.513	170.786 167.726	173.648 164.033
Transportation of passengers		ID5	22221	113.221	125.681	128.486	133.424	138.675
Transportation and warehousing of goods		ID5	22222	178.145	178.132	179.058	174.760	169.402
Services less trade, transportation, and warehousing		ID5	2221	128.160	128.618	129.261	130.022	130.438
Construction		ID5	223	135.414	137.063	138.159	139.075	140.257
Stage 1 Intermediate Demand								
Stage 1 intermediate demand		ID5	1	141.140	144.937	147.430	149.419	151.468
Inputs to stage 1 goods producers		ID5	11	148.333	152.152	155.672	159.230	160.907
Goods		ID5	111	150.757	154.589	158.500	162.560	165.053
Foods		ID5	1111	160.854	174.657	178.941	179.657	181.273
Energy.		ID5	1112	134.101	134.617	144.842	155.004	173.021
Goods excluding foods and energy		ID5	1113	156.879	159.902	162.355	165.642	164.729
Services		ID5 ID5	112 1123	145.578 159.688	149.460	152.009 169.345	154.297	153.820 171.089
Transportation and warehousing services		ID5	1123	136.996	165.632 139.740	146.589	171.812 156.459	171.089
Transportation of passengers.		ID5	11221	112.659	125.198	128.010	132.978	138.240
Transportation and warehousing of goods		ID5	11222	141.601	141.814	149.613	160.618	160.297
Services less trade, transportation, and warehousing		ID5	1121	105.480	106.053	106.023	106.717	106.468
Construction.		ID5	113	135.414	137.063	138.159	139.075	140.257
Inputs to stage 1 services producers		ID5	12	135.050	138.123	140.217	141.654	143.908
Goods		ID5	121	139.463	145.567	150.202	152.937	160.098
Foods		ID5	1211	110.475	112.619	204.749	221.670	201.625
Energy		ID5	1212	158.633	174.859	184.492	189.892	210.410
Goods excluding foods and energy.		ID5	1213	138.028	139.568	141.533	143.043	144.260
Services.		ID5 ID5	122 1223	132.562	134.110	134.926	135.710	135.512
Trade services		ID5	1223	156.716 130.005	163.709 135.907	164.673 138.232	166.681 141.130	167.744 142.720
Transportation of passengers		ID5	12221	112.593	125.124	127.934	132.899	138.157
Transportation and warehousing of goods		ID5	12222	153.548	156.295	158.589	160.613	160.300
Services less trade, transportation, and warehousing		ID5	1221	129.040	129.360	129.954	130.308	129.731
Construction		ID5	123	135.414	137.063	138.159	139.075	140.257
Inputs to stage 1 construction producers		ID5	13	160.245	167.578	169.239	169.562	171.881
Goods		ID5	131	156.093	161.419	165.010	166.702	171.313
Energy		ID5	1312	151.153	179.168	195.813	201.425	227.456
Goods excluding foods and energy		ID5	1313	159.215	161.669	163.616	164.824	166.742
Services.		ID5 ID5	132	168.471	179.767	177.619	175.241	173.102
Trade services  Transportation and warehousing services		ID5	1323 1322	177.252 125.475	189.825 131.341	186.642 133.902	182.971 137.431	180.434 136.883
Transportation and warehousing services		ID5	13222	129.787	135.856	138.504	142.155	141.588
Services less trade, transportation, and warehousing		ID5	1321	125.136	125.657	126.282	127.043	129.244
Intermediate Demand by Production Flow Special Groupings								
, , , , ,	04/40	ID.	0444	100 404	141.010	140 411	145.004	147 100
Total goods inputs to stage 4 intermediate demand		ID5 ID5	9411 9412	139.401 138.884	141.616 139.885	143.411 140.698	145.224 141.298	147.183 141.243
Total construction inputs to stage 4 intermediate demand		ID5	9412	134.292	135.928	137.014	137.923	139.095
Total foods inputs to stage 4 intermediate demand.	1	ID5	9414	144.618	149.699	153.099	154.243	154.694
Total energy goods inputs to stage 4 intermediate demand	1	ID5	9415	129.266	134.251	137.577	141.933	155.230
Total goods less foods and energy inputs to stage 4 intermediate demand	1	ID5	9416	141.269	142.673	144.006	145.549	146.061
Total goods inputs to stage 3 intermediate demand	04/10	ID5	9311	144.840	151.474	157.257	161.083	164.095
Total services inputs to stage 3 intermediate demand	04/10	ID5	9312	135.882	137.892	139.474	140.292	139.929
Total construction inputs to stage 3 intermediate demand	04/10	ID5	9313	134.292	135.928	137.014	137.923	139.095
Total foods inputs to stage 3 intermediate demand	04/10	ID5	9314	155.638	167.777	177.515	177.918	178.477
Total energy goods inputs to stage 3 intermediate demand	04/10	ID5	9315	135.195	154.138	168.073	177.487	193.367
Total goods less foods and energy inputs to stage 3 intermediate demand		ID5	9316	148.236	149.169	151.090	154.546	154.548
Total goods inputs to stage 2 intermediate demand	04/10	ID5	9211	135.725	135.934	142.292	152.818	167.969
Total construction inputs to stage 2 intermediate demand		ID5 ID5	9212 9213	132.949 134.292	134.655	135.696 137.014	135.767	136.137
Total construction inputs to stage 2 intermediate demand	1	ID5	9213	164.565	135.928 172.419	137.014 175.829	137.923 177.067	139.095 180.344
Total energy goods inputs to stage 2 intermediate demand	1	ID5	9214	119.873	115.864	175.629	145.344	174.027
Total goods less foods and energy inputs to stage 2 intermediate demand	1	ID5	9216	139.460	143.692	145.756	145.703	144.779
Total goods inputs to stage 1 intermediate demand	04/10	ID5	9111	131.374	135.694	139.351	142.220	146.176
- · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	1	1	1	1			-	-

# Table 3. Producer price indexes for Final Demand-Intermediate Demand groupings, seasonally adjusted — Continued

[June 2022, Index base Nov. 2009=100, unless otherwise indicated]

Constitut	Other		nmodity code		Seaso	onally adjusted	index <sup>1</sup>	
Grouping	base	Group code	Item code	Feb. 2022	Mar. 2022 <sup>p</sup>	Apr. 2022 <sup>p</sup>	May 2022 <sup>p</sup>	June 2022 <sup>p</sup>
Total services inputs to stage 1 intermediate demand	04/10	ID5	9112	136.791	139.544	140.432	141.228	140.822
Total construction inputs to stage 1 intermediate demand	04/10	ID5	9117	134.292	135.928	137.014	137.923	139.095
Total foods inputs to stage 1 intermediate demand	04/10	ID5	9114	150.339	163.082	169.002	170.025	171.113
Total energy goods inputs to stage 1 intermediate demand	04/10	ID5	9115	143.047	153.950	163.999	170.924	190.200
Total goods less foods and energy inputs to stage 1 intermediate demand	04/10	ID5	9116	125.447	127.457	129.277	131.179	131.467

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> All indexes are subject to revision for 4 months after their originally scheduled publication to incorporate late reports and corrections by survey respondents. In addition, seasonally adjusted indexes are subject to change for up to 5 years due to the recalculation of seasonal factors published each January.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> PPI defines Total finished as including only the personal consumption and private capital investment portions of final demand.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> Trade indexes measure changes in margins received by wholesalers and retailers.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup> The PPI definition of foods does not include food and beverages for immediate consumption. PPI defines food and beverages for immediate consumption as the service of preparing meals, snacks, and beverages to customer order for immediate on-premises and off-premises consumption.

 $<sup>^{\</sup>rm 5}$  Distributive services include transportation, warehousing, and trade of goods.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>6</sup> Includes intermediate trade, transportation, and warehousing services.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>7</sup> Includes crude petroleum.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>8</sup> Excludes crude petroleum.

p Preliminary

<sup>&</sup>quot;-" Data not available.

**To**: Honorable Mayor and City Councilors

**From**: Rochelle Roaden, City Manager

**Issue**: Special Event Permit with Noise Amplification Permit Discussion

**Date:** July 18, 2022

# **Background Information:**

The City Council added researching a Special Event Permit which addresses noise amplification on private property to the FY22-23 Strategic Goals.

Attached is a spreadsheet of research that I did for Yamhill County. You will see that while some cities have a specific noise amplification permit and some require the applicant to ask the City Council for a variance to their sound ordinance, all must go to the respective City Councils for approval. Carlton's process includes a noise amplification permit and applicants can apply at one time for several events during the year to streamline the process and receive approval at one time.

Attached in this packet are the sound or noise amplification permits that are currently being used in Yamhill County for your review. Lafayette does not have a form developed but it is part of their process.

A few key points to consider are the notification process that is involved with the allowance of variance or an approved permit and the time frame for a variance/noise amplification permit. Some cities require the applicant to provide a written notice to all residents in a 500 feet area from the source of the noise amplification any they must provide proof to City Hall that this has been completed. Making sure we can confirm they have completed this process is important and if it takes considerable staff time, a permit fee might be something to consider.

Additionally, what will the duration of the variance or permit be? Our current excessive noise ordinance states that noise should not be heard over 150 feet between the hours of 7:00 am and 10:30 pm, and not over 50 feet between the hours of 10:30 pm and 7:00 am. (DMC 2.8.2)

The City Council may want to set specific guidelines or criteria for the approval or denial of a variance or permit. If a resident or business has received a citation for violating Dayton's noise ordinance in the prior 6-12 months, should they be allowed to receive a variance or permit?

Also, what frequency is acceptable? Monthly? So many per year? Keeping in mind residents may not want a live band in their neighbor's backyard every month.

Staff preference would be to require applicants to request a variance, require the request to be 30-60 days in advance of the event which would allow staff time to put the request in a council packet and arrange for the applicant to attend the council meeting to explain their request and answer any questions the Council may have. It would also give the applicant time to notify

residents of the event. If the Council is favorable in looking at allowing a variance process to allow amplified noise or prefers to have a special permit to allow it, I can bring back code amendment language to the August 1<sup>st</sup> council meeting. If the council is in full agreement, it could be done as an emergency Ordinance after holding a public hearing and adopted in one meeting to allow for events to happen this summer.

One other component of my research revealed that many city's code use decibel levels to define excessive noise levels. In comparison to Dayton's code which uses sound traveling over a distance, using decibel levels would make the enforcement of the sound ordinance much easier. There are smart phone apps that can read decibel levels making it a more efficient way to enforce for staff, for the Yamhill County Deputies, and for residents wondering if the noise they are hearing is excessive or not. It could also help residents regulate the noise they generate being able to measure it. If the Council is favorable in looking at a code amendment to change to decibel levels, I can set up a noise level exercise at our August 1<sup>st</sup> Council Meeting to set the levels followed by a code amendment.

# **Questions Summary:**

- Should the process be a variance request from the City Council?
- Should the process be an equipment or noise amplification permit approved by staff or City Council?
- What is the time frame that amplified noise would be allowed?
- What is the frequency for allowable variances or permits?
- What are the criteria for approval and denial?
- What is the notification criteria/distance for a variance or permit?
- How will staff enforce a variance or permit holder who violates the time frame, noise levels, etc.?

				Special Event Permit and Noise Amplification Permitting Ime Frame for	Noise Amplificati	on Permitting		Application Deadline (Days Prior to	Appeal	
City	Special Noise Permit	Apply for Variance	Zoning - Public, Commerical, Residential	Permit Name	Amplified Sound	Sound Parameters	Approval	the Event)	Period/Process	Notes
Amity	No	NO	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	
Carlton	Yes	NO	Public - parks, sidewalks, streets, or the temp use of private property in a manner that varies from its current land use.	Amplified Equipment Permit	10:00 PM	Max - 80 decibels	City Council	if submitted less 30 days prior to event / No earlier than 30 days prior than a year from the date of the event to event, appeal	if submitted less than 30 days prior to event, appeal process is waived.	Block parties require the if submitted less written consent of at least than 30 days prior 75% of the residents to event, appeal affected and written process is waived. approval from institutions within 500 feet of event
Dundee	No	Yes	All	Apply for a Variance	Not specified	Not Specified	City Council	In time to be included in a Council packet.	Not specified	Request a variance in writing to city administrator who will then take to City Council for approval.
Lafayette	Yes	ON	All	Amplification Permit	Not specified	no more than 1000 feet from source	City Council	Unknown	Not specified	Business' can apply for a permit to attract patronage or advertise goods from 9 am to 8 pm.
McMinnville	ON	Yes	All	Apply for Noise Ordinance Waiver	Not specified	Not Specified	City Council	In time to be included in a Council packet.	Not specified	Any event with amplified noise must request a waiver of the city's noise ordinance from the City Countil
Newberg	Yes	No	All	Sound and Dance Permit	NLT 10 pm	Not Specified	Newberg Police and City of Newberg	10 working days to process	Not specified	
Willamina	No	No	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	

This page intentionally left blank.

# **ABOUT AMPLIFIED EQUIPMENT PERMITS**

Per the City of Carlton Code of Ordinances:

#### § 8.16.090 UNNECESSARY NOISE.

A. Notwithstanding any other provision of this chapter, and in addition thereto, it is unlawful for any person without justification to make or continue, or cause or permit to be made or continued, any unnecessary, excessive or offensive noise which disturbs the peace or quiet of any neighborhood or which causes discomfort or annoyance to any reasonable person of normal sensitiveness residing in the area.

B. The factors which will be considered in determining whether a violation of the provisions of this section exists will include, but not be limited to, the following:

- 1.The volume of noise;
- 2. The intensity of the noise;
- 3. Whether the nature of the noise is usual or unusual;
- 4. Whether the origin of the noise is natural or unnatural;
- 5. The volume and intensity of the background noise, if any;
- 6. The proximity of the noise to residential sleeping facilities;
- 7. The nature and zoning of the area within which the noise emanates;
- 8. The density of the inhabitation of the area within which the noise emanates;
- 9. The time of the day or night the noise occurs;
- 10. The duration of the noise;
- 11. Whether the noise is recurrent, intermittent or constant;
- 12. Whether the noise is produced by a commercial or noncommercial activity;
- 13. Whether it is pure tone noise; or whether it is an impulse noise.

(Ord. 614 § 9, 2001)

# **PERMIT INFORMATION**

To obtain a permit, you must fill out the "Amplified Equipment Permit Application", and submit it in addition to all other applications. It is very important that your start and end times are listed accurately, as all amplified equipment can only be used during this time. All amplified sound must be turned off by 10:00pm. All amplified equipment levels must not exceed 80 decibels during the entire event.

# <u>APPLICATION INFORMATION</u>

- Applicant information (name, address, phone number)
- Event information (name or description of event, location, date(s), start time and other details.
- Performance schedule (if there will be any performances that will be using the amplified equipment, you must provide the performer's name, contact person's name, phone number, and the start and end time of their set).
- It is important that amplified levels do not exceed 80 decibels during the entire event.

# **AMPLIFIED EQUIPMENT PERMIT APPLICATION**

# **APPLICANT INFORMATION**

<u>V</u>			
<u>-</u> mes that amplified equ	ipment will be used		
Start Time	End Tim	e	
Start Time	End Tim	e	
Start Time_	End Tim	е	
Start Time_	End Tim	e	
there be a patron dan	ce?		
there be live music?			
there be any live perfo	ormances?		
Contact Name	Dhana Numbar	Ctont	Ctout
Contact Name	Phone Number	Start Date	Start Time
Contact Name	Phone Number		
Contact Name	Phone Number		
	Phone Number  O DECIBELS DURING THE EN	Date	
EVELS MUST NOT EXCEED 8		Date	
EVELS MUST NOT EXCEED 8	O DECIBELS DURING THE EN	Date	
EVELS MUST NOT EXCEED 8	O DECIBELS DURING THE EN	Date	
	Start Time Start Time Start Time Start Time there be a patron dance there be live music? there be any live perform	Start Time End Tim Start Time End Tim Start Time End Tim there be a patron dance? there be live music? there be any live performances? equipment will be used?	Start TimeEnd Time  there be a patron dance? there be live music? there be any live performances?

# **Newberg-Dundee Police Department**

P.O. Box 970 401 E. Third Street Newberg, OR 97132

503-538-8321

Jeff Kosmicki Chief of Police



# **SOUND AND DANCE PERMIT**

APPLICANT:	_ DRIVERS LICENS	SE#:	DATE:	
ADDRESS				
PHONE:				
EVENT SPONSOR:				
ADDRESS:				
EVENT LOCATON:				
DATE OF EVENT: DANCE:	: TIME: to	SOUND: TIME:	_ to	
NUMBER OF PEOPLE EXPECTED:				
ALL EVENTS ARE SU	BJECT TO PRIVATI	E SECURTY PERSO	NNEL	
WILL A FEE BE CHARGED FOR ADMIT	TANCE TO THE EV	ENT:	YES	NO
WILL ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES BE PR	ESENT ON THE PR	EMISES:	YES	NO
TYPE AND AMOUNT OF SECURITY PF	ROVIDED FOR THE	EVENT:	<del></del>	_
DESCRIBE PROVISIONS FOR THE CO (Will a licensed OLCC server be on site or will a				
I have read and understand the rules cor provided above are in all respects true, c Tentative plans must substantially confor by the City of Newberg.	omplete, and correct	to the best of my kno	owledge a	nd belief.
APPLICANT SIGNATURE:				
PROPERTY OWNER SIGNATURE:				
APPROVED P.D.		DATE:		



# REQUIREMENTS FOR PUBLIC AND INVITATIONAL DANCES

# **Pursuant to City of Newberg Code 5.25.010**

- A license is required of any person or organization conducting or sponsoring any public or invitational dance in any building other than a private dwelling house.
- Minors under the age of 15 years, unaccompanied by a parent or legal guardian, are prohibited from attending any dance in a public dance hall within the City of Newberg.
- All dances shall be closed no later than 1:00 a.m., however, amplified sound must end at 10:00 p.m.
- The use of amplified sound requires an additional sound permit from the City of Newberg.
- All events having more than 100 persons must have a minimum of two security approved by the Chief of Police.

# ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS FOR DANCES WERE ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES WILL BE SERVED

- Pursuant to City of Newberg Code 5.25.010, a certificate of liability insurance in the amount of \$300,000 or greater is required for any event where alcoholic beverages are served.
- A State of Oregon Liquor License Application must be attached to this form (if required).
- All events where alcoholic beverages are served must have a minimum of two (Final number of Security Personnel required will be determined by Newberg-Dundee Police Department based on information provided in the application).
- Permits will be approved subject to a local records check, criminal history check, type of event and number of persons expected.

Note: Permits are subject to revocation for violation of applicable City Ordinances and/or State Laws.



From: LOC

**Subject:** League of Oregon Cities - 2023 Legislative Priorities Ballot

**Date:** Friday, June 10, 2022 10:29:54 AM

Attachments: <u>image001.png</u>

image002.png image003.png

2023 Legislative Priorities Ballot.pdf

## Good morning,

Each even-numbered year the League of Oregon Cities (LOC) appoints members to serve on 7 policy committees. These policy committees are the foundation of the LOC's policy development process. Composed of city officials, these committees are charged with analyzing policy and technical issues and recommending positions and strategies for the LOC. For the past three months, these 7 policy committees have been working to identify and propose specific actions as part of the LOC's effort to develop a pro-active legislative agenda for the 2023 session. Each committee provided a list of recommended policy positions and actions for the LOC to take in the coming legislative cycle. This year, all 7 committees identified between 3 to 5 legislative policy priorities to advance to the full membership and LOC Board of Directors. A detailed explanation of the process, as well as the recommended policy priorities are attached herein.

Each city is being asked to review the recommendations from the 7 policy committees and provide input to the LOC Board of Directors as it prepares to adopt the LOC's 2023 legislative agenda. After your city has had an opportunity to review the proposals, please complete the electronic ballot indicating the top 5 issues that your city would like to see the LOC focus on during the 2023 legislative session.

Each city is permitted one vote. As such, each city must designate a person to enter the vote electronically on the below link. For those cities without electronic options for voting, paper ballots may be requested from LOC's Legislative Director Jim McCauley at <a href="mailto:image: image: mailto:image: mai

All questions about the process, the policy recommendations, or completing the ballot are to be directed to Jim McCauley, Legislative Director, with questions at <a href="mailto:immccauley@orcities.org">immccauley@orcities.org</a>.

## The deadline for submitting your city's vote is 5:00 p.m. on August 5, 2022.

Link to ballot: <a href="https://orcities.co1.qualtrics.com/jfe/form/SV">https://orcities.co1.qualtrics.com/jfe/form/SV</a> bKiK63THwxwOCUK

Your city's participation and input will assist the Board in creating a focused set of specific legislative targets that reflect the issues of greatest importance to cities. Thank you for your involvement, and thanks to those among you who gave many hours of time and expertise in developing these proposals.

Kind Regards,

LOC Staff 503-588-6550 This page intentionally left blank.



# **2023** Legislative Priorities Ballot

Issued on June 10, 2022

Ballots due by 5:00 p.m. on August 5, 2022

# **TABLE OF CONTENTS**

1.	Background	1
2.	Ballot and Voting Process	1
3.	Link to Electronic Ballot	1
4.	Community Development Policy Committee Recommendations	2
	A. Full Funding and Alignment for State Land Use Initiatives	2
	B. Local Funding to Address Homelessness.	2
	C. Infrastructure Funding to Support Needed Housing	2
	D. Economic Development Incentives.	2
	E. Community Resiliency and Wildfire Planning	3
5.	General Government Policy Committee Recommendations	3
	A. Protecting Public Employees and Officials	3
	B. Return to Work	3
	C. Attorney Client Privilege.	4
	D. Address Measure 110 Shortcomings	4
6.	Energy and Environment Policy Committee Recommendations	4
	A. Building Decarbonization, Efficiency and Modernization	4
	B. Continue Investments in Renewable Energy	4
	C. Investment in Community Climate Planning Resources	5
	D. Adequate Funding for State Climate Initiatives	5
7.	Finance and Taxation Policy Committee Recommendations	5
	A. Property Tax Reform	5
	B. Lodging Tax Flexibility	6
	C. Economic Development Incentives	6
	D. Marijuana Taxes	6
	E. Alcohol Revenues.	7
8.	Telecommunications, Broadband Policy Committee Recommendations	7
	A. Digital Equity and Inclusion	7
	B. Resilient, Futureproof Broadband Infrastructure and Planning Investment	8
	C. Incentives for Broadband Affordability, Adoption and Consumer Protections	8
	D. Cybersecurity and Privacy	9
9.	Transportation Policy Committee Recommendations	9
	A. Transportation Safety Enhancement	9
	B. Road User Fee – Vehicle Miles Traveled Structure	10
	C. New Mobility Services	10
	D. Funding for Recovery of Abandoned Recreational Vehicles	10
10.	Water and Wastewater Policy Committee Recommendations	10
	A. Water Utility Rate and Fund Assistance	10
	B. Place-Based, Water Resource Planning	11
	C. Infrastructure Financing and Resilience	11

# 2023 Legislative Priorities Ballot – League of Oregon Cities

**Background:** Each even-numbered year the LOC appoints members to serve on 7 policy committees. These policy committees are the foundation of the LOC's policy development process. Composed of city officials, these committees are charged with analyzing policy and technical issues and recommending positions and strategies for the LOC. Each committee provides a list of recommended policy positions and actions for the LOC to take in the coming two year legislative cycle. This year, all 7 committees identified between 3 to 5 legislative policy priorities to advance to the full membership and LOC Board of Directors.

**Ballot/Voting Process:** Each city is being asked to review the recommendations from the 7 policy committees and provide input to the LOC Board of Directors as it prepares to adopt the LOC's 2023 legislative agenda. After your city has had an opportunity to review the proposals, please complete the electronic ballot indicating the top 5 issues that your city would like to see the LOC focus on during the 2023 legislative session.

Each city is permitted one vote. As such, each city must designate a person to enter the vote electronically on the below link. For those cities without electronic options for voting, paper ballots may be requested from LOC's Legislative Director Jim McCauley at <a href="mailto:jmccauley@orcities.org">jmccauley@orcities.org</a>.

**Important Deadlines:** The deadline for submitting your city's vote is **5:00 p.m. on August 5, 2022.** 

Ballots were emailed to the CAO of each city. If your city didn't receive the ballot, please email Jim McCauley at <u>jmccauley@orcities.org</u>.

# **Brought to you by the Community Development Policy Committee**

## Full Funding and Alignment for State Land Use Initiatives

**Legislative Recommendation:** The LOC will support legislation to streamline and fully fund local implementation of any recently adopted or proposed state land use planning requirements, including administrative rulemaking.

**Background:** Recent legislation and executive orders have made significant changes to the state's land use planning process, including increasing burdens for local government. While the LOC shares the state's policy goals, these updates have resulted in extensive, continuous, and sometimes conflicting rulemaking efforts that are not supported by adequate state funding. Cities simply do not have the staff capacity or resources needed to implement current requirements. Existing planning updates should be streamlined to enable simpler, less costly implementation and any new proposals should be aligned with existing requirements.

# **Local Funding to Address Homelessness**

**Legislative Recommendation:** The LOC will seek funding to support coordinated, local responses to addressing homelessness.

Background: The LOC recognizes that to end homelessness, a statewide and community-based coordination approach to delivering services, housing, and programs is needed. Addressing homelessness will look different and involve different service provider partners from one city to the next, but one thing is consistent, addressing the crisis requires significant financial resources. While cities across Oregon have developed programs, expanded service efforts, built regional partnerships, and have significantly invested both their local General Fund and federal CARES Act and American Rescue Plan Act dollars into programs to address the homelessness crisis in their respective communities, the crisis continues. The homelessness crisis exceeds each city's individual capacity – necessitating the need for meaningful fiscal support from the State of Oregon.

#### **Infrastructure Funding to Support Needed Housing**

**Legislative Concept:** The LOC will support state funding for infrastructure needed to support needed housing.

**Background:** As Oregon works to overcome its historic housing supply deficit, development costs continue to rise. Cities have limited tools to address the rising costs of infrastructure necessary to support the impact of new housing development. A statewide fund to address infrastructure costs and improve housing affordability is needed.

# **Economic Development Incentives (co-sponsor with Tax and Finance Committee)**

**Legislative Recommendation:** The LOC will support legislation to preserve and strengthen discretionary local economic development incentives including the Enterprise Zone (EZ), Long Term Rural Enterprise Zone (LTREZ) and Strategic Investment Program (SIP).

**Background:** The EZ and LTREZ programs provide local governments the option to offer a temporary full exemption from property taxes for qualified new property of a business (3 to 5 years for the standard EZ and 7 to 15 years for the rural EZ). The SIP program allows local governments to offer a 15-year

partial exemption on the value of new property that exceeds a certain investment threshold (\$25 million to \$100 million depending on location and total project value). Recent studies by Business Oregon confirmed what city economic development professionals knew; these incentive programs are crucial for Oregon to remain competitive nationally and show massive benefits to Oregon in terms of jobs, enhanced economic activity, and tax revenues. The EZ and LTREZ programs will sunset in 2025 without action by the legislature, and "gain share" provisions of the SIP program transferring a portion of income taxes resulting from qualified projects to local governments will sunset in 2026. The LOC will advocate for sunset extensions and for changes that will improve the programs, and advocate against any changes that will reduce local control or devalue the incentives.

# **Community Resiliency and Wildfire Planning**

**Legislative Recommendation:** The LOC will support investments for climate and wildfire resiliency planning, as well as infrastructure upgrades, to fill existing gaps and assist cities in planning for extreme weather events and wildfire.

**Background:** Oregon communities are increasingly looking for help planning for climate change impacts, including infrastructure upgrades, to handle extreme weather events. Cities of all sizes, especially small to mid-sized cities, need technical assistance and additional capacity to better plan for and recover from climate events and wildfire. Investments in infrastructure upgrades, repairs, and resiliency will help rebuild communities, better ensure equity and access to critical services, protect public health and the environment, improve community resiliency, and promote economic recovery.

# **Brought to you by the General Government Policy Committee**

## **Protecting Public Employees and Officials**

**Legislative Recommendation:** The LOC will introduce legislation to protect the personal contact information of public employees and increase criminal sanctions when public officials and employees are subject to criminal activity connected to their service.

**Background:** Cities have seen an increase in harassments, threats and property damage in recent years. Over 80 percent of city leaders who participated in a National League of Cities <u>report</u> on public civility indicated they had personally experienced harassing or harmful behavior because of their role as a public official. Additionally, an ambiguity in the phrasing in a statute intended to protect the private information of public employees may require an employer to release home addresses, personal emails and contact information.

#### **Return to Work**

**Legislative Recommendation:** Eliminate the sunset on the ability of retirees to return to work. **Background:** PERS covered retirees are currently allowed to return to work without suffering a tax or pension penalty until 2024. Allowing retirees to return to work allows employers to fill critical vacancies while not paying pension and other costs in times of both fiscal hardships and workforce scarcity. The sunset was established as part of a compromise PERS reform package passed in 2017 but has been successful for retirees and employers.

## **Attorney Client Privilege**

**Legislative Recommendation:** Ensure that privileged communications between public bodies and officials and their legal counsel remain confidential indefinitely.

**Background:** A recent court ruling limited public sector attorney client privilege to 25 years, which is identical to the lifespan of other public records exemptions. The LOC believes that public officials should have the same right to unimpeded legal counsel as all other attorney clients.

## **Address Measure 110 Shortcomings**

**Legislative Recommendation:** Restore criminal justice incentives for seeking treatment for addiction while ensuring a path for expungement for successfully completing a treatment program.

**Background:** Oregon voters passed Measure 110 in 2020 which eliminated criminal sanctions for simple possession for most narcotic drugs and replaced them with a waivable \$100 ticket. A citation cannot be issued if a person seeks treatment by calling a treatment referral service. The measure also re-dedicated local marijuana revenue to harm reductions services. Those funds are now pooled and distributed by an oversight and accountability committee. Oregon's overdose deaths continue to increase and funds that should have been distributed in January of 2021 are still not delivered. Additionally, problems related to drug abuse such as property crime have increased.

# **Brought to you by the Energy and Environment Policy Committee**

# **Building Decarbonization, Efficiency, and Modernization**

**Legislative Recommendation:** The LOC will support legislation to protect against and rollback preemptions to allow local governments to reduce greenhouse gas emissions from new and existing buildings while ensuring reliability and affordability. Some initiatives may include a local option Reach Code, statewide home energy scoring or financial incentives like <a href="Mailto:CPACE">CPACE</a>.

**Background:** Homes and commercial buildings need a lot of power. In fact, they consume nearly half of all the energy used in Oregon according to the Oregon Department of Energy 2020 Biennial Energy Report. Existing buildings need to be retrofitted and modernized to become more resilient and efficient. New buildings can be built with energy efficiency and energy capacity in mind, so they last longer for years to come, reduce the energy burden on occupants, and are built to a standard that is futureproof for carbon reducing technologies like electric vehicles

# **Continue Investments in Renewable Energy**

**Legislative Recommendation:** The LOC will work to identify barriers and potential solutions to local energy generation and will pursue funding assistance for feasibility studies and project implementation. The LOC will support legislation to study and invest in viable, preferably locally generated, options and to divest the Oregon Treasury from fossil fuels.

**Background:** Renewable energy sources can be used to produce electricity with fewer environmental impacts. Local energy generation projects can better position cities to pursue and achieve local climate action goals, address capacity constraints of existing electric transmission lines, and can help cities respond to individual businesses that may be seeking green energy options. The types of local energy generation projects discussed by the committee include, but are not limited to, small-scale hydropower, in-conduit hydropower, methane capture, biomass and solar. Such projects are not intended to conflict

with existing low-carbon power purchase agreements but can position cities to pursue local climate action goals and supplement energy needs through renewable generation.

# **Investment in Community Climate Planning Resources**

**Legislative Recommendation:** The LOC will support investments that bring climate services (for mitigation and adaptation) together and work to fill the existing gaps to help communities get the high-quality climate assistance they need quickly and effectively.

**Background:** Oregon communities are increasingly looking for help planning for climate change impacts and implementing programs to reduce greenhouse gases. Interest in climate services has continued as communities experience increasing disruptions caused or made worse by climate change. Oregon's small to mid-sized communities and rural communities are particularly in need of both technical assistance and additional capacity to address climate impacts and do their part to reduce greenhouse gas emissions. While some climate resources exist in Oregon, those programs are dispersed throughout state government, the nonprofit world, and academic institutions. Because of this current structure, it is not clear for communities what they should do once they decide to act on climate change.

# **Adequate Funding for State Climate Initiatives**

**Legislative Recommendation:** The LOC will support legislation to streamline processes and fully fund local implementation of climate mandates (like <u>Climate Friendly and Equity Communities</u> rules) from the state. Furthermore, the LOC will support legislation that allows the state to adequately maintain and staff programs that impact a city's ability to reduce greenhouse gas emissions.

**Background:** On March 10, 2020, Governor Kate Brown signed <u>Executive Order 20-04</u> directing state agencies to take action to reduce and regulate greenhouse gas emissions. Additionally, the state has legislatively passed many greenhouse gas reduction measures. This has led to some unfunded mandates on cities as well as a significant workload for agency staff.

## **Brought to you by the Finance and Taxation Policy Committee**

# **Property Tax Reform**

**Legislative Recommendation:** The LOC will advocate for constitutional and statutory reforms to the property tax system to enhance local choice, equity, fairness, and adequacy.

Background: The property tax system is broken and in need of repair due to constitutional provisions in Measures 5 and 50 that were adopted by voters in the 1990s. The current system is inequitable to property owners and jurisdictions alike, is often inadequate to allow jurisdictions to provide critical services, removes meaningful local choice, and is incomprehensible to most taxpayers. Local governments and schools rely heavily on property tax revenues to pay for services and capital expenses. With federal pandemic aid to cities coming to an end and inflation looming, cities are concerned that their top revenue source will not allow residents to adequately fund the services that they demand. Therefore, the LOC will take a leadership role in pursuing efforts to draft and advocate for both comprehensive and incremental property tax reform option packages, including forming coalitions with other interested parties. The LOC will remain flexible to support all legislation that improves the system, but will, in the short term, focus on incremental changes that will allow for a foundation on which to build for broader revisions going forward. The LOC's overall focus will be on a property tax package that includes, but may not be limited to these elements:

- In the short term, advocating for a system that restores local choice and allows voters to adopt tax levies and establish tax rates outside of current limits and not subject to compression. This may also include advocating for a local option levy that has passed three or more times to become permanent (requires constitutional referral).
- Also in the short term, advocating for statutory changes to extend statewide a 2017 Multnomah County pilot that created an option that new property has a taxable value determined based on the city average of maximum assessed value to market value as opposed to countywide average.
- Over the longer term, to achieve equity, advocating for a system that has taxpayers' relative share tied to the value of their property, rather than the complex and increasingly arbitrary valuation system based on assessed value from Measure 50 (requires constitutional referral).
- Also over the longer term, to enhance fairness and adequacy, advocating for various statutory
  changes, some of which would adjust the impact of the above changes. For example, as a part of
  comprehensive reform the LOC will support targeted tax relief for lower income residents to
  make sure reform does not price vulnerable residents out of their homes.

## **Lodging Tax Flexibility**

**Legislative Recommendation:** The LOC will advocate for legislation to enhance flexibility in how cities may use transient lodging tax revenues. The goal is to help cities better serve visitors and improve local conditions that support the tourism industry.

**Background:** The Legislature created the *state* lodging tax in 2003, and with it a new requirement that 70% of net revenues from new or increased *local* lodging taxes must be used for "tourism promotion" or "tourism related facilities." Cities acknowledge and appreciate the economic development benefits that tourism brings to their local economies, but often struggle to support the industry in areas like public safety, infrastructure, workforce housing, and homeless services. Enhanced flexibility and clarification of allowed use of funds will benefit both visitors and business owners alike.

# **Economic Development Incentives (co-sponsor with the Community Development Committee)**

**Legislative Recommendation:** The LOC will support legislation to preserve and strengthen discretionary local economic development incentives including the Enterprise Zone (EZ), Long Term Rural Enterprise Zone (LTREZ) and Strategic Investment Program (SIP).

**Background:** The EZ and LTREZ programs provide local governments the option to offer a temporary full exemption from property taxes for qualified new property of a business (3 to 5 years for the standard EZ and 7 to 15 years for the rural EZ). The SIP program allows local governments to offer a 15-year partial exemption on the value of new property that exceeds a certain investment threshold (\$25 million to \$100 million depending on location and total project value). Recent studies by Business Oregon confirmed what city economic development professionals know; these incentive programs are crucial for Oregon to remain competitive nationally and show massive benefits to Oregon in terms of jobs, enhanced economic activity, and tax revenues. The EZ and LTREZ programs will sunset in 2025 without action by the legislature, and "gain share" provisions of the SIP program transferring a portion of income taxes resulting from qualified projects to local governments will sunset in 2026. The LOC will advocate for sunset extensions and for changes that will improve the programs, and advocate against any changes that will reduce local control or devalue the incentives.

## **Marijuana Taxes**

**Legislative Recommendation:** The LOC will continue to advocate for increased revenues from marijuana taxes. This may include proposals to restore state marijuana tax losses related to Measure 110 (2020) distribution changes, and to increase the current 3% cap on local marijuana taxes so local voters may choose a rate that reflects the needs of their community.

**Background:** Recreational marijuana retailers are required to charge a state-imposed retail sales tax of 17 percent for all recreational marijuana sold. Until the end of 2020 cities received 10% of the net revenue from the state tax but Measure 110 changed the distribution formula and will reduce city distributions by an estimated 73% for the 2021-23 biennium. Cities may also impose a local retail sales tax of up to 3%, subject to voter approval. Tax rates for recreational marijuana vary widely across the states, but the total Oregon tax burden is 20-25% percent below other West Coast states. Unbiased academic studies indicate Oregon could increase marijuana taxes without pushing significant business to the illicit market. If the Legislature is not willing to allow increased taxes it should restore city revenues by other means back to what was agreed to when recreation marijuana was legalized.

### **Alcohol Revenues**

**Legislative Recommendation:** The LOC will advocate for enhanced revenues from the sale of alcohol to mitigate the impact of recent legislative changes that will otherwise reduce this crucial revenue source.

**Background:** Oregon's beer tax has not been increased since 1978 and is \$2.60 per barrel which equates to about 8.4 cents per gallon or less than 5 cents on a six-pack. Oregon has the lowest beer tax in the country, and to get to the middle of the states Oregon would need a more than 10-fold increase. Oregon's wine tax is 67 cents per gallon and 77 cents per gallon on dessert wines, this is the second lowest tax nationwide, and the first 2 cents of the tax goes to the wine board. Oregon is a control state and is the sole importer and distributor of liquor, which accounts for about 94% of total alcohol revenues. The Oregon Liquor and Cannabis Commission (OLCC) sets retail prices at about 105% of their cost and net revenues are distributed based on a formula. Cities are preempted from imposing alcohol taxes. In exchange, cities receive approximately 34% of the state alcohol revenues after the state takes 50% of beer and wine taxes off the top prior to this distribution. Recent legislative changes will reduce city revenues; the legislature approved a more generous compensation formula for liquor store owners in 2021 and approved a 148% cost increase for a planned OLCC warehouse in 2022. Both changes will reduce distributions to cities. Cities have significant public safety costs related to alcohol consumption and taxes on alcohol do not cover their fair share of these costs. There are numerous ways to address the issue: increasing taxes on beer or wine (possibly through a local sales tax option), increasing the markup on liquor, or increasing the per bottle surcharge currently in place at liquor stores and dedicating the funds to paying for the planned OLCC warehouse.

### Brought to you by the Telecommunications, Broadband Policy Committee

### **Digital Equity and Inclusion**

**Legislative Recommendation:** The LOC will advocate for legislation and policies that help all individuals and communities have the information technology capacity needed for full participation in our society, democracy, and economy.

**Background:** Connectivity is crucial to modern life. It is being relied on more for how people do business, learn, and receive important services like healthcare. As technology evolved the digital divide has become more complex and nuanced. Now, discussion of the digital divide is framed in terms of whether a population has access to hardware, to the Internet, to viable connection speeds and to the skills they need to effectively use it.

### Resilient, Futureproof Broadband Infrastructure and Planning Investment

**Legislative Recommendation:** The LOC will support legislation that will ensure broadband systems are built resiliently and futureproofed while also advocating for resources to help cities with broadband planning and technical assistance through direct grants and staff resources at the state level. The LOC will support legislation that addresses issues with the inconsistency of regulations applied to traditional and nontraditional telecommunications service as more entities move to a network based approach instead of what services are being provided. LOC will oppose any preemptions on local rights-of-ways, and municipalities right to own poles and become broadband service providers.

### **Background:**

### Broadband Planning and Technical Assistance

Most state and federal broadband infrastructure funding sources require that communities have a broadband strategic plan in place to qualify for funds. Unfortunately, many cities do not have the resources or staff capacity to complete comprehensive broadband strategic plans.

### Resilient and Long-Term Systems

As broadband is continually being made a priority on the state and federal level, we must think strategically about how to build resilient long-term networks that will serve Oregonians now and into the future. Ways to ensure broadband is resilient may include investing in robust middle mile connections, ensuring redundancy and multiple providers in all areas, and undergrounding fiber instead of hanging it on poles.

### Optional Local Incentives to Increase Broadband Deployment

All levels of government have identified broadband as a priority. However, there continue to be proposed mandates on local governments to deploy broadband services more quickly. Cities have a duty to manage rights-of-ways (ROW) on behalf of the public and need flexibility to adequately manage the ROW. Instead of mandates the state should focus its efforts on allowing cities the option to adopt incentives that could help streamline broadband deployment.

### Regulatory Consistency Amidst Convergence

Historically, the standards and oversight policies for a specific technology were established independently and were not developed with merging or interoperability in mind. For example, telephony (when providing voice), cable TV (when providing video), and mobile cellular technologies each follow their respective standards, and these services were regulated by policies specific to each type.

### **Incentives for Broadband Affordability, Adoption and Consumer Protections**

**Legislative Recommendation:** The LOC will seek additional state support and funding for increased broadband adoption and affordability and will advocate for consumer protections for those accessing the internet, internet enabled devices and broadband service.

**Background:** Broadband infrastructure is being funded at a historic level. For that infrastructure to be adequately utilized affordability and adoption initiatives must receive investment. Initiatives that would help could include studying barriers to adoptions and affordability; ensuring adequate competition in providers; investing in more data centers statewide so service is cheaper for regions outside of the I-5 corridor as it is simply more expensive per megabit to provide; and ensuring providers are widely advertising programs meant for those with limited means.

Additionally, problems with internet providers are among the most common consumer complaints in Oregon. Complaints often involve paying more than expected, difficult cancellation policies and poor service. Consumers are at risk of being advertised or offered services that are not actually being delivered. For example, 25/3 is the current definition of broadband. Currently, providers are allowed to advertise

speeds as "up to" 25/3 or a certain speed. There is no one enforcing whether or not providers actually hit their advertised speeds. Providers should be accountable for making sure consumers have the appropriate equipment for the services they are paying for.

### **Cybersecurity & Privacy**

**Legislative Recommendation:** The LOC will support legislation that addresses privacy and cybersecurity for all that use technology, including but not limited to: funding for local government cybersecurity initiatives, statewide resources for cyber professionals, regulations of data privacy, or standards for software/hardware developers to meet to make their products more secure.

**Background:** Society is becoming more technologically reliant than ever before and that will only increase. With this increase of technology there is an increased risk for cybercrimes. Therefore, cybersecurity and privacy systems must be taken seriously. Cybersecurity encompasses everything that pertains to protecting sensitive data, protected health information, personal information, intellectual property, data, and governmental and industry information systems from theft and damage attempted by criminals and adversaries.

Cybersecurity risk is increasing, not only because of global connectivity but also because of the reliance on cloud services to store sensitive data and personal information. Widespread poor configuration of cloud services paired with increasingly sophisticated cyber criminals means the risk that governments, businesses, organizations, and consumers suffer from a successful cyberattack or data breach is on the rise.

### **Brought to you by the Transportation Policy Committee**

### **Transportation Safety Enhancement**

**Legislative Recommendation:** The LOC supports legislation that improves the overall safety of the transportation network in communities. The LOC will achieve this outcome by expanding authority for establishing fixed photo radar to all cities, increasing flexibility for local speed setting authority, and increased investment in the "safe routes to schools" and expansion of the "great streets" programs.

**Background:** The City of Portland has demonstrated improved safety outcomes in neighborhoods with the addition of fixed photo radar along high-crash corridors. LOC's efforts to expand the use of fixed photo radar to additional cities failed during the 2021 Session. (<u>HB 2019</u>) - High Crash Corridor for City of Unity) and (<u>HB 2530</u>) - Extending Fixed Photo Radar) were supported by the LOC, but lacked sufficient support from legislators to advance.

During the 2019 Session the LOC supported SB 558, which would authorize a city to designate speed for a highway under the city's jurisdiction that is five miles per hour lower than statutory speed when the highway is in a residential district and not an arterial highway. During the 2021 Session passage of HB 3055 (Sect 81 (5)(g)) extended speed setting authority to highways within the jurisdictional boundaries of cities and Multnomah & Clackamas counties.

### Road User Fee – Vehicle Miles Traveled (VMT) Structure

**Legislative Recommendation:** The LOC will support replacement of Oregon's Gas Tax with a road impact fee structure that will capture added revenue from cities with local gas tax structure. The pricing structure should also maintain a weight-mile tax structure to make sure that there is an impact element of the fees paid for transportation infrastructure.

**Background:** The LOC has historically advocated for a fee structure that more closely matches road usage. Gas tax revenues are a declining source of revenue due to enhanced mileage in new vehicles and the increase of electric vehicles on roads.

### **New Mobility Services**

**Legislative Recommendation:** The LOC supports the entry and utilization of a variety of new mobility services that support a safe, sustainable, and equitable multimodal transportation system, while preserving local government's authority to regulate services and ensure public and consumer safety in communities.

**Background:** The expansion of mobility services presents local governments with opportunities and challenges. Mobility services include Uber, Lyft, scooters, E-bikes, and food service delivery such as DoorDash, and UberEATS. Many cities across the country have initiated efforts to add regulatory oversite of these services to provide a base level of safety to consumers. Companies such as Uber and Lyft have tried to de-regulate their business model in states specifically introducing legislation that would pre-empt local governments to regulate and establish steps that protect their respective communities. The LOC has supported efforts during the 2019 session such as HB 3379 and opposed efforts that pre-empted local governments such as HB 3023.

### **Funding for Recovery of Abandoned Recreational Vehicles**

**Legislative Recommendation:** The LOC supports the formation of a recovery fund that cities could access for disposing of abandoned Recreational Vehicles (RV).

**Background:** With the ongoing houseless and affordable housing crisis cities have experienced an increase in dumping of vehicles and RVs in neighborhoods, streets and the right-of-way. The costs associated with towing. recovery. and determining ownership has presented significant costs in some communities. Several cities are allocating hundreds of thousands of dollars to recover abandoned vehicles from streets, parks, private property, and other locations. Tow companies have expressed an interest in a recovery fund as well, since the companies must deal with storage and disposal of the vehicles, which presents several challenges.

### **Brought to you by the Water and Wastewater Policy Committee**

### Water Utility Rate and Fund Assistance

**Legislative Recommendation:** The LOC will collaborate with members of the bipartisan work group to continue the proposed legislative purpose of the Low-Income Household Water Assistance (LIHWA) program.

**Background:** The LOC was successful during the 2021 legislative session in advocating for the development of a new water utility funding assistance program for ratepayers experiencing ongoing or recent economic hardships. The LOC worked with a bipartisan work group to pass legislation that formed the Low-Income Household Water Assistance (LIHWA) program which received federal funding for the

initial implementation through the Consolidated Appropriations Act of 2021 and the American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA) of 2021. The program was incredibly successfully, but the federal funding that was allocated to the State of Oregon was already exhausted in some counties in the Spring of 2022.

The bipartisan workgroup's intent was to make this program a permanent program, with initial pilot funding provided by the federal government.

### Place-Based, Water Resource Planning (Program Support)

**Legislative Recommendation**: The LOC will advocate for the funding needed to complete existing place-based planning efforts across the state and identify funding to continue the program for communities that require this support.

**Background**: Oregon's water supply management issues have become exceedingly complex. Lack of adequate water supply and storage capacity to meet existing and future needs is an ongoing concern for many cities in Oregon and is a shared concern for other types of water users including agricultural, environmental, and industrial. The Legislature created a place-based planning pilot program in Oregon administered through the Oregon Water Resources Department that provides a framework and funding for local stakeholders to collaborate and develop solutions to address water needs within a watershed, basin, or groundwater area. The LOC Water & Wastewater Policy Committee recognized that while this funding is limited to specific geographic areas, they also recognized the importance of successfully completing these pilot efforts and conducting a detailed cost/benefit analysis. It is a critical step to demonstrate the benefits of this type of planning. If these local planning efforts prove to be successful, there will likely be future efforts to secure additional funding for other place-based planning projects across the state in 2022.

### **Infrastructure Financing and Resilience**

**Legislative Recommendation**: The LOC will advocate for an increase in the state's investment in key infrastructure funding sources, including, but not limited to, the Special Public Works Fund (SPWF), Brownfield Redevelopment Fund, Regionally Significant Industrial Site loan program, and set asides through the SPWF for seismic resilience planning and related infrastructure improvements to make Oregon water and wastewater systems more resilient.

**Background**: A key issue that most cities are facing is how to fund infrastructure improvements (both to maintain current and to build new). Increasing state resources in programs that provide access to lower rate loans and grants will assist cities in investing in vital infrastructure. An LOC survey of cities in 2016 identified a need of \$7.6 billion dollars over the next 20 years to cover water and wastewater infrastructure projects for the 120 cities who responded. This shows a significant reinvestment in the Special Public Works Fund (SPWF) is needed to help meet the needs of local governments.

This page intentionally left blank.

Report Criteria:

Report type: Summary

GL Period	Check Issue Date	Check Number	Vendor Number	Payee	Invoice Number	Invoice Sequence	Invoice GL Account	Discount Taken	Check Amount
05/22	05/31/2022	500	190	AFLAC	533545	1	100.000.220.00	.00	257.00
05/22	05/31/2022	501	189	CIS Trust	JUNE 2022	22		.00	13,321.67
05/22	05/31/2022	502	256	Oregon Dept of Revenue	PR 0531202	1		.00	3,353.67
05/22	05/05/2022	27705	210	Annette Frank	MAY 2022 E	1	500.500.611.00	.00	392.06
05/22	05/05/2022	27706	1888	Arturo Vargas	DEPOSIT RE	1	100.100.750.20	.00	650.00
05/22	05/05/2022	27707	696	ASCAP	1000058767	1	100.100.601.00	.00	398.62
05/22	05/05/2022	27708	255	Cascade Columbia	Multiple	2		.00	1,184.04
05/22	05/05/2022	27709	258	Chemeketa Community College	S1144257	1		.00	8.95
05/22	05/05/2022	27710	105	City of Dayton	Multiple	1	300.301.707.00	.00	2,434.93
05/22	05/05/2022	27710	362	City of Newberg	APRIL 2022	4	100.106.716.00	.00	2,470.94
05/22	05/05/2022	27711	1865	Comcast Business	8778105130	1	400.400.705.30	.00	104.85
05/22	05/05/2022	27712	519	Comcast Cable - internet	8778105130	11	400.400.705.30	.00	143.35
05/22									
	05/05/2022	27714	575	Custom Stitch	19541	6	400.400.616.10	.00	110.00
05/22	05/05/2022	27715	1841	CyntrX	INV142167	5	400.400.614.00	.00	45.00
05/22	05/05/2022	27716	148	Davison Auto Parts	310706	1	300.301.616.00	.00	84.36
05/22	05/05/2022	27717	111	DCBS Fiscal Services	APRIL 2022	1	100.106.700.35	.00	278.45
05/22	05/05/2022	27718	235	DEQ	WW CERT -	1	400.400.706.00	.00	400.00
05/22	05/05/2022	27719	453	DJC	745390968	1		.00	410.00
05/22	05/05/2022	27720	789	Edge Analytical	Multiple	1	300.300.751.00	.00	295.30
05/22	05/05/2022	27721	1887	Emily Natalie	DEPOSIT RE	1	001.000.175.00	.00	47.58
05/22	05/05/2022	27722	543	Ferrellgas	1119432363	1	100.104.600.10	.00	179.02
05/22	05/05/2022	27723	1693	Fishbone Construction	DEPOSIT RE	3	400.400.750.00	.00	268.94
05/22	05/05/2022	27724	178	Hach Company	13004621	1	300.301.616.00	.00	450.75
05/22	05/05/2022	27725	134	Iron Mountain Records Mgmt	GMRJ139	10	400.400.601.00	.00	161.54
05/22	05/05/2022	27726	1889	Martin Ortiz	DEPOSIT RE	1	100.100.750.20	.00	650.00
05/22	05/05/2022	27727	1572	McMinnville Commercial Cleaners	Multiple	1	100.100.707.30	.00	1,000.00
05/22	05/05/2022	27728	121	McMinnville Water & Light	67508 522	1	300.300.600.00	.00	155.67
05/22	05/05/2022	27729	109	News Register	130321	11	400.400.700.10	.00	227.06
05/22	05/05/2022	27730	1223	Noah & Rosaile Haggland	DEPOSIT RE	3	400.400.750.00	.00	232.76
05/22	05/05/2022	27731	871	Office Depot, Inc	2412890140	10	400.400.601.00	.00	95.32
05/22	05/05/2022	27732	173	One Call Concepts, Inc.	2040359	2	400.400.799.00	.00	45.57
05/22	05/05/2022	27733	1245	PBS Engineering and Environmen	00753193.00	1	700.700.910.41	.00	5,863.75
05/22	05/05/2022	27734	103	PGE	Multiple	1	300.300.600.00	.00	.00
05/22	05/05/2022	27735	213	Pitney Bowes Purchase Power	POSTAGE R	10	400.400.601.10	.00	1,219.79
05/22	05/05/2022	27736	621	Portland Engineering, Inc	11047	3	400.400.705.10	.00	90.00
05/22	05/05/2022	27737	1823	Right of Way Associates, Inc	21001-008	1	770.770.910.70	.00	550.00
05/22	05/05/2022	27738	1890	Sarah Johnstone	REFUND OF	1		.00	61.37
05/22	05/05/2022	27739	119	Sprint	414585229-2	10	400.400.602.00	.00	539.96
05/22	05/05/2022	27740	477	Steve Sagmiller	MAY 2022 E	1	300.300.611.00	.00	1,106.00
05/22	05/05/2022	27741	228	The Home Depot Pro	680089828	10	400.400.601.00	.00	345.66
05/22	05/05/2022	27742	937	United Site Services	Multiple	1		.00	732.93
05/22	05/05/2022	27743	1001	Utility Service Co., Inc	Multiple	1	600.600.930.20	.00	28,867.06
05/22		27744	1785	Western Systems	36170				321.23
05/22	05/05/2022	27745	114	•	MAY 2022	1		.00	
	05/05/2022			Yamhill County Sheriff		1		.00	14,953.58
05/22	05/05/2022	27746	105	City of Dayton	2005700.01	1		.00	.00
05/22	05/05/2022	27747	103	PGE City of Douton	8721021000	1	300.300.600.00	.00	.00
05/22	05/05/2022	27748	105	City of Dayton	2005700.01	1		.00	141.73
05/22	05/05/2022	27749	103	PGE	8721021000	1	300.300.600.00	.00	90.29
05/22	05/23/2022	27750	329	Alexonet Inc	2221	11	105.105.705.30	.00	992.95
05/22	05/23/2022	27751	127	Baker & Taylor	Multiple	1		.00	410.08
05/22	05/23/2022	27752	151	Beery, Elsner & Hammond	Multiple	1		.00	1,868.33
05/22	05/23/2022	27753	1064	Botten's Equipment Rental	1-620731	1	100.103.619.00	.00	30.00
05/22	05/23/2022	27754	456	Bureau of Labor & Industries	PUBLIC WO	1	770.770.910.70	.00	428.73

GL Period	Check Issue Date	Check Number	Vendor Number	Payee	Invoice Number	Invoice Sequence	Invoice GL Account	Discount Taken	Check Amount
05/00	05/02/0000	07755	405	Company Collections Associate	M. 14:1-	40	400 400 604 00		052.45
05/22	05/23/2022	27755	125	Canon Solutions America	Multiple	10	400.400.601.00	.00	953.45
05/22	05/23/2022	27756	1658	Creative Product Source, Inc	CPI094834	1	100.104.730.00	.00	226.77
05/22	05/23/2022	27757	1512	•	MAY EXPEN	22	300.300.601.00	.00	64.20
05/22	05/23/2022	27758	1841	CyntrX	Multiple	5	400.400.614.00	.00	72.00
05/22	05/23/2022	27759	323	Dayton FFA	000004	1	100.103.619.00	.00	500.00
05/22	05/23/2022	27760	339	Dayton School District	050922	1	100.100.955.00	.00	17,737.50
05/22	05/23/2022	27761	235	DEQ	BINKS WW	1	400.400.706.00	.00	160.00
05/22	05/23/2022	27762	231	DOWL	2860.80185.	1	700.700.910.41	.00	23,813.00
05/22	05/23/2022	27763	789	Edge Analytical	Multiple	1	400.400.751.00	.00	422.30
05/22	05/23/2022	27764	1810	Elizabeth Sagmiller	5.16.2022	1	400.400.705.80	.00	572.00
05/22	05/23/2022	27765	513	Elizabeth Wytoski	MAY 2022 E	2	500.500.611.00	.00	295.28
05/22	05/23/2022	27766	1693	Fishbone Construction	DEPOSIT RE	3	001.000.175.00	.00	177.59
05/22	05/23/2022	27767	1630	Gerry Butler	04.29.22	1	100.104.715.00	.00	400.00
05/22	05/23/2022	27768	694	GPEC Electrical Contractors	8407	1	300.300.614.40	.00	440.00
05/22	05/23/2022	27769	321	Industrial Welding Supply, Inc	00248057	6	400.400.617.00	.00	52.00
05/22	05/23/2022	27770	1893	Janie Acevedo	DEPOSIT RE	1	100.100.750.20	.00	350.00
05/22	05/23/2022	27771	1892	Jolie Richards	DEPOSIT RE	1	001.000.175.00	.00	80.84
05/22	05/23/2022	27772	139	Lowe's	Multiple	1	300.301.616.00	.00	511.62
05/22	05/23/2022	27773	1894	Maria Velazquez	DEPOSIT RE	1	100.100.750.20	.00	650.00
05/22	05/23/2022	27774	1719	Mark Pederson	TYPE A PER	1	100.000.416.02	.00	250.00
05/22	05/23/2022	27775	124	Mid-Willamette Valley COG	Multiple	1	100.105.705.20	.00	2,886.01
05/22	05/23/2022	27776	832	Newman Paving & Curbing	7241	1	200.200.614.40	.00	1,000.00
05/22	05/23/2022	27777	109	News Register	130608	1	770.770.910.80	.00	480.05
05/22	05/23/2022	27778	871	ODP Business Solutions, LLC	Multiple	10	400.400.601.00	.00	170.35
05/22	05/23/2022	27779	163	Oregon Dept of Revenue	APRIL 2022	1	101.101.700.35	.00	25.00
05/22	05/23/2022	27780	1519	Oregon Oils Inc	7695042822	1	100.100.707.30	.00	115.00
05/22	05/23/2022	27781	122	Patty Ringnalda	0001	2	100.105.903.00	.00	200.00
05/22	05/23/2022	27782	103	PGE	Multiple	1	300.301.600.00	.00	5,214.19
05/22	05/23/2022	27783	1388	Pitney Bowes	1020611534	10	400.400.601.10	.00	48.44
05/22	05/23/2022	27784	240	Print NW	Multiple	1	500.500.752.60	.00	842.00
05/22	05/23/2022	27785	106	Recology Western Oregon	18733345	2	200.200.603.00	.00	303.99
05/22	05/23/2022	27786	1773	Ricci Haworth	MAY EXPEN	11	400.400.611.00	.00	33.98
05/22	05/23/2022	27787	1891	Samuel & Brianna Provoast	DEPOSIT RE	2	400.400.750.00	.00	118.39
05/22	05/23/2022	27788	171	Terminix Processing Center	419808501	10	100.104.707.00	.00	94.00
05/22	05/23/2022	27789	1763	Terrence D. Mahr	22-004	1	101.101.705.40	.00	250.00
05/22	05/23/2022	27790	228	The Home Depot Pro	682119599	1	100.103.619.00	.00	215.67
05/22	05/23/2022	27791	937	United Site Services	Multiple	1	100.103.619.00	.00	732.93
05/22	05/23/2022	27792	1006	US Bank	Multiple	4	400.400.616.00	.00	3,554.61
05/22	05/23/2022	27793		VFW post # 10626	22-004		101.101.705.00	.00	37.50
05/22	05/23/2022	27794	154	Westech Engineering, Inc	Multiple	1	700.700.920.00	.00	27,828.80
05/22	05/23/2022	27795		Wilco	Multiple	1	100.103.619.00	.00	1,829.50
05/22	05/23/2022	27796	115	•	22-004	1	101.101.700.35	.00	11.00
05/22	05/23/2022	27797	117		FY22-12-DA	1	101.101.770.00	.00	2,350.25
05/22	05/23/2022	27798	614	Ziplyfiber	Multiple	1	300.300.602.00	.00	292.70
Gr	rand Totals:							.00	184,833.75

The Bayton Mayor and City Council cordially invite you to attend the August 2022 Yamhill City/County Dinner hosted by the City of Bayton

Thursday, August 18, 2022 6:30 pm Social Hour 7:00 pm Dinner

Stoller Family Estate 16161 NE McDougall Road Dayton, Oregon

Menu

Appetizers

Artisan Cheese
Charcuterie

Main Course

Chicken Piccata

Pasta Bar with Alfredo and Vodka Sauces and Assorted Pastas

Side Dishes

Salad, Seasonal Vegetable, Artisan Bread

Dessert

Lemon Zest Cake with Vanilla Buttercream
White Almond Cake with Salted Caramel
Buttercream

\$35.00 per person

No Host Wine Bar

Please RSVP (noting any dietary restrictions) no later than
August 12th
to Dawn Beveridge at
dbeveridge@ci.dayton.or.us
or by calling 503-864-2221.

Send payment to:
City of Dayton
PO Box 339
Dayton, OR 97114

### **STAFF REPORT**

To: Honorable Mayor and City Councilors

Through: Rochelle Roaden, City Manager

From: Patty Ringnalda, City Recorder for Code Enforcement Officer, Marco Vargas Miranda

Subject: Code Enforcement Activities Report June 2022

Date: July 13, 2022

Type of Violation	April – June 2022	March 2022	February 2022	January 2022	December 2021
Animals	8	10	2	2	2
Building	2	4	0	0	1
Burning	0	0	0	0	0
Junk	1	16	22	27	2
Noise	1	0	0	0	0
Noxious Vegetation	3	0	1	0	0
Attractive Nuisance	0	0	0	0	0
Signs	0	3	3	0	0
RV - Camping	7	5	3	8	3
Sidewalks	1	0	0	0	2
Towed	0	1	0	0	0
Citations Issued	0	0	0	0	1
Right-of-Way	12	8	5	30	16
Other	0	0	1	0	0
TOTAL	35	47	37	67	27

Please Note: The monthly statistics are calculated from the Dayton City app, phone calls,

emails, written notes, in person and code compliance officer observation.

The new Code Enforcement Officer started as of June 1, 2022.



### Yamhill County Sheriff's Office Crime Summary for DAYTON From 6/1/2022 to 6/30/2022

City	UCR Description	6/1/2021 to 6/30/2021	6/1/2022 to 6/30/2022	Percentage Change	YTD	Prior Year
DAYTON						
Part 1						
,	Aggravated Assault	1	0			6
,	Arson	0	0			2
	Burglary-Business	0	0			2
	Burglary-Non-Residence	1	1		3	10
	Burglary-Residence	0	0			3
	Larceny	2	4	100.00 %	20	50
	Motor Vehicle Theft-Auto	0	2		6	8
	Rape	0	0			2
	Robbery	0	0			1
Part 1 To	otal	4	7	75.00 %	29	84
Part 2						
	All Other	1	0		5	16
	Animal Problems	0	0			1
	Disorderly Conduct	0	0		2	6
	Drug Laws	1	0		4	9
	DUII	0	1		10	13
	Forgery	1	0			2
	Fraud	2	0		2	6
	Liquor Laws	0	0		1	
	Sex Offenses	0	0		2	8
:	Simple Assault	2	1	-50.00 %	12	28
:	Stolen Property	0	0		3	11
	Tresspass/Prowler	0	0		4	29
,	Vandalism	1	1		14	26
,	Weapons	1	0		3	4
Part 2 To	otal	9	3	-66.67 %	62	159
Part 3						
	All Other	4	5	25.00 %	35	63
Total For	DAYTON	28	24	-14.29 %	187	424

Report run date: 7/1/2022



### Yamhill County Sheriff's Office Crime Summary for DAYTON From 6/1/2022 to 6/30/2022

City	UCR Description	6/1/2021 to 6/30/2021	6/1/2022 to 6/30/2022	Percentage Change	YTD	Prior Year
DAYTON						
N	on-Reportable Offenses	11	9	-18.18 %	61	118
Part 3 Tot	al	15	14	-6.67 %	96	181
Total For	DAYTON	28	24	-14.29 %	187	424

Report run date: 7/1/2022

Description	Commercial	Hydrant	None	Other	Public	Residential	Totals
Water Usage	127,975	0	0	0	31,381	605,878	765,234
Description	Commercial	Hydrant	None	Other	Public	Residential	Totals
Water Amount	9,169.79				4,534.35	62,455.02	76,159.16
Sewer Amount	3,336.68	-	-	-	1,821.91	39,013.95	44,172.54
Misc Amount	-	-	-	-	-	222.18	222.18
Backflow Amount	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NSFCheck Amount	-	-	-	-	-	27.41	27.41
Late Charg Amount	10.00	-	-	-	-	984.07	994.07
Total Charges:							
· ·	12,516.47		<u> </u>		6,356.26	102,702.63	121,575.36
Description	Commercial	Hydrant	None	Other	Public	Residential	Totals
Previous Balance	13,064.62	-	-	-	6,901.07	118,214.51	138,180.20
Payments	11,678.28-	-	-	-	6,901.07-	96,574.84-	115,154.19-
Contract Adjustments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Assistance Applied	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Deposits Applied	-	-	-	-	-	451.40-	451.40-
Interest Applied	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance Transfers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance Write-offs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Reallocations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Charges	12,516.47	-	-	-	6,356.26	102,702.63	121,575.36
Current Balance:							
	13,902.81	-	-	-	6,356.26	123,890.90	144,149.97

Year To Date: 07/01/2021 - 06/30/2022

Description	Commercial	Hydrant	None	Other	Public	Residential	Totals
Water Usage	1,540,567	2,500	0	1	672,681	8,210,285	10,426,034
Description	Commercial	Hydrant	None	Other	Public	Residential	Totals
Water Amount	105,912.56	75.00	-	-	60,144.20	738,665.90	904,797.66
Sewer Amount	41,676.57	-	-	-	21,862.92	463,553.47	527,092.96
Misc Amount	30.00	50.00	-	-	-	2,868.07	2,948.07
Backflow Amount	500.00	-	-	100.00	620.00	2,380.00	3,600.00
NSFCheck Amount	25.00	-	-	-	-	439.46	464.46
Late Charg Amount	90.00	-	-	-	-	5,261.93	5,351.93
Total Charges:							
	148,234.13	125.00		100.00	82,627.12	1,213,168.83	1,444,255.08
Description	Commercial	Hydrant	None	Other	Public	Residential	Totals
Previous Balance	14,438.77		-	-	4,749.52	151,023.95	170,212.24
Payments	147,475.93-	-	-	100.00-	81,020.38-	1,206,704.76-	1,435,301.07-
Contract Adjustments	1,144.16-	-	-	-	-	25,288.80-	26,432.96-
Assistance Applied	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Deposits Applied	150.00-	125.00-	-	-	-	8,308.32-	8,583.32-

City of Dayton	Billing and Usage Summary - Billing & Usage Summary - Public Works Report	Page: 2
	Report Dates: 06/01/2022 - 06/30/2022	Jul 13, 2022 3:56PM

Description	Commercial	Hydrant	None	Other	Public	Residential	Totals
Interest Applied		-	-	-	-		
Balance Transfers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance Write-offs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Reallocations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Charges	148,234.13	125.00	-	100.00	82,627.12	1,213,168.83	1,444,255.08
Current Balance:							
	13,902.81				6,356.26	123,890.90	144,149.97

# Wellfield Production and Distribution 2022

	Well 1	Well 2	Well 3	Well 4	Well 5	Total	Treatment Plant Influent	Backwash	Lafayette Distribution	Dayton Distribution	Lafayette Percentage	Dayton Percentage	L + D	Diff Between Well Total and Distribution
Jan	899,000	0	1,338,000	971,000	1,085,000	4,293,000	4,969,000	166,000	1,579,000	2,909,000	35%	%59	4,488,000	-195,000
Feb	1,353,000	0	2,564,000	2,206,000	2,096,000	8,219,000	9,024,000	291,000	5,580,000	1,999,000	74%	79%	7,579,000	640,000
Mar	442,000	0	831,000	758,000	677,000	2,708,000	3,351,000	114,000	1,414,000	1,504,000	48%	25%	2,918,000	-210,000
Apr	696,000	517,000	1,318,000	1,200,000	1,118,000	4,849,000	4,802,000	175,000	2,205,000	1,784,000	55%	45%	3,989,000	860,000
May	119,000	616,000	653,000	714,000	639,000	2,741,000	2,678,000	92,000	757,000	1,478,000	34%	%99	2,235,000	506,000
lun	667,000	849,000	1,076,000	952,000	887,000	4,431,000	4,370,000	161,000	1,636,000	1,926,000	46%	24%	3,562,000	869,000
Jul														
Aug														
Sep														
Oct														
Nov														
Dec														
Total	4,176,000	1,982,000 7,780,000 6,801,000	7,780,000	6,801,000	6,502,000	6,502,000 27,241,000	29,194,000	000,666	13,171,000	11,600,000	53%	47%	24,771,000 2,470,000	2,470,000

# Wellfield Production and Distribution 2021

	Well 1	Well 2	Well 3	Well 4	Well 5	Total	Treatment Plant Influent	Backwash	Lafayette Distribution	Dayton Distribution	Lafayette Percentage	Dayton Percentage	L + D	Diff Between Well Total and Distribution
Jan	1,072,000	698,000	806,000	946,000	911,000	4,433,000	4,857,000	180,000	2,090,000	2,740,000	43%	21%	4,830,000	-397,000
Feb	1,326,000	758,000	1,242,000	1,336,000	1,394,000	6,056,000	6,413,000	210,000	2,682,000	2,327,000	54%	46%	5,009,000	1,047,000
Mar	1,756,000	892,000	1,755,000	1,755,000	1,855,000	8,013,000	8,229,000	277,000	5,298,000	1,984,000	73%	27%	7,282,000	731,000
Apr	2,001,000	805,000	1,885,000	2,025,000	1,663,000	8,379,000	9,269,000	294,000	5,813,000	2,171,000	73%	27%	7,984,000	395,000
May	1,541,000	260,000	1,753,000	2,043,000	1,672,000	7,269,000	7,849,000	254,000	3,986,000	2,879,000	28%	42%	6,865,000	404,000
Jun	1,860,000	0	2,587,000	2,586,000	2,538,000	9,571,000	10,422,000	353,000	4,330,000	4,714,000	48%	52%	9,044,000	527,000
Jul	1,974,000	15,000	2,952,000	2,893,000	2,862,000	10,696,000	11,522,000	374,000	3,806,000	000'095'9	37%	93%	10,366,000	330,000
Aug	1,499,000	350,000	2,522,000	2,189,000	2,227,000	8,787,000	10,322,000	331,000	3,785,000	5,089,000	43%	82%	8,874,000	000'28-
Sep	995,000	309,000	1,911,000	1,249,000	1,357,000	5,821,000	7,058,000	238,000	2,192,000	3,853,000	36%	64%	6,045,000	-224,000
Oct	855,000	85,000	552,000	984,000	971,000	3,447,000	5,509,000	255,000	2,223,000	2,472,000	47%	53%	4,695,000	-1,248,000
Nov	1,020,000	1,000	1,586,000	1,309,000	1,046,000	4,962,000	5,879,000	205,000	2,717,000	2,414,000	23%	47%	5,131,000	-169,000
Dec	691,000	0	1,036,000	875,000	703,000	3,305,000	5,011,000	164,000	1,763,000	2,417,000	45%	%85	4,180,000	-875,000
Total	16,590,000	4,173,000	20,587,000	20,190,000	19,199,000	80,739,000	92,340,000	3,135,000	40,685,000	39,620,000	51%	49%	80,305,000	434,000

### October Dietribution Numbers

# Wellfield Production and Distribution 2020

	Well 1	C 110/W	Well 3	Well 4	Mell 5	Total	Treatment	Doctmoch	Lafayette	Dayton	Lafayette	Dayton	-	Diff Between
	1 112 11	7 112 14	CHOM	+	CHOM	LOIGI	Plant Influent	Dackwasii	Distribution	Distribution	Percentage	Percentage	i +	Distribution
Jan	2,212,000	1,352,000	2,504,000	2,571,000	1,781,000	10,420,000	10,777,000	307,000	6,480,000	3,390,000	%99	34%	9,870,000	550,000
Feb	2,605,000	1,392,000	2,727,000	2,727,000	1,795,000	11,246,000	11,503,000	321,000	6,968,000	3,606,000	%99	34%	10,574,000	672,000
Mar	1,869,000	1,346,000	2,856,000	2,858,000	2,736,000	11,665,000	11,087,000	324,000	7,290,000	3,922,000	%59	32%	11,212,000	453,000
Apr	2,105,000	1,542,000	4,197,000	2,229,000	2,424,000	12,497,000	13,705,000	404,000	7,856,000	3,826,000	%29	33%	11,682,000	815,000
May	2,125,000	1,251,000	3,702,000	2,196,000	2,196,000	11,470,000	13,866,000	424,000	8,919,000	2,678,000	% <i>LL</i>	23%	11,597,000	-127,000
Jun	1,427,000	1,413,000	1,426,000	1,427,000	1,465,000	7,158,000	9,782,000	315,000	5,093,000	3,859,000	21%	43%	8,952,000	-1,794,000
Jul	1,754,000	1,593,000	1,771,000	1,773,000	1,823,000	8,714,000	11,720,000	344,000	5,027,000	5,155,000	49%	51%	10,182,000	-1,468,000
Aug	1,638,000	892,000	1,902,000	1,902,000	1,945,000	8,279,000	11,106,000	283,000	4,835,000	5,501,000	47%	23%	10,336,000	-2,057,000
Sep	1,109,000	1,177,000	1,359,000	1,359,000	1,387,000	6,391,000	7,421,000	257,000	3,383,000	4,089,000	45%	22%	7,472,000	-1,081,000
Oct	931,000	1,096,000	1,287,000	1,289,000	1,314,000	5,917,000	000,608,9	211,000	3,764,000	2,825,000	27%	43%	6,589,000	-672,000
Nov	1,293,000	1,661,000	2,001,000	1,705,000	1,733,000	8,393,000	000,770,6	304,000	5,943,000	3,071,000	%99	34%	9,014,000	-621,000
Dec	1,127,000	1,462,000	1,711,000	1,437,000	1,433,000	7,170,000	7,184,000	251,000	3,258,000	3,349,000	46%	51%	6,607,000	563,000
Total	20.195.000	16.177.000	27,443,000 23,473,000	23.473.000	22.032.000	109.320.000	124.037.000	3.745.000	68.816.000	45.271.000	%09	40%	114.087.000	4.767.000