

**EUGENE SCHOOL DISTRICT 4J
5-YEAR GENERAL FUND FINANCIAL FORECAST**

2019-20 — 2023-24

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Forecast Framework

This financial forecast has been prepared to provide the fullest picture of the District's financial future so that decision-making today can support high quality and innovative educational programs tomorrow. The forecast establishes key assumptions underlying the projections and identifies variables which may cause the projections to change in the future.

The District's Vision 20/20 Strategic Plan provides the vision, goals, objectives and key performance indicators supporting financial planning and decision-making by the School Board, Budget Committee, and district staff. The District's five goals are as follows:

I. "Educational Excellence with Equitable Access and Outcomes for Every Student"

II. "Multiple Pathways to Student Success"

III. "Communication and Connection with Community"

IV. "Diverse World-Class Workforce"

V. "Stable, Sustainable Stewardship"

This forecast most closely aligns with Goal V, which is focused on providing effective, efficient and equitable stewardship of district resources to best support our instructional mission. Completion of this forecast assists the District in the development of a sustainable budget aligned to district goals, strategies and objectives by:

1. Identifying key operational assumptions and factors to be used in budget development
2. Highlighting the effect of current budget factors on future periods so that their impact can be measured against the District's goal of stable and sustainable operations
3. Alerting the District to future developments that could impact the District's ability to sustain operations at current levels or meet strategic objectives

Board Policy DI provides additional direction for the planning and allocation of resources:

1. *"On a semi-annual basis the district forecasts General Fund resources and operational requirements over a rolling five year period. Annually, as part of the budgeting process for the district, the Superintendent presents the most recent forecast to the Budget Committee and Board for review and consideration. This forecast highlights resource and requirement considerations that will inform the development of the Superintendent's Proposed Budget for the following year and for other financial planning activities."*

GENERAL FUND FORECAST

Summary of Long-Term Financial Forecast – General Fund

This document provides in-depth information on the development of Eugene School District 4J's long-term financial forecast. Results and key assumptions are summarized below. The accompanying pages are integral to understanding this summary information, and the "Key Assumptions" section below provides insight into the significant assumptions driving each year's forecast.

Key Assumptions Impacting Forecast Years

2019-20

Revenue

- **State School Fund (SSF) Grants** – This forecast assumes 9.76% growth in state funding available to K-12 education for the 2019-21 biennium. As a result, statewide SSF revenues are estimated to be \$9.0 billion (an increase of \$0.8 billion over 2017-19 funding of \$8.20 billion). As this is the first year of the biennium, we have assumed 49% (\$4.4 billion) of the estimated K-12 budget will be available for allocation to schools and Education Service Districts.

Actual enrollment as of 10/1/2019 (16,579 students) was significant higher than the projected enrollment (16,386 students) used in the development of the State School Fund revenue amount for the 2019-20 Adopted Budget. As a result, the District expects to receive about \$1.0 million more in State School Fund payments for 2019-20. This additional funding was recognized in Supplemental Budget #1 (approved by the Board on December 4, 2019) and appropriated to support staffing additions across the District. This forecast reflect both the increase in SSF resources and the related spending.

- **General Property Taxes** – Assessed Property Values (AV) for 2019-20 were \$0.12 billion over estimates used to develop the 2019-20 Adopted Budget. Compression experienced a further decline to 0.62% (from 0.72% in 2018-19) and the tax collection rate increased to 95.55% (from 95% in 2018-19). Taking all this into account, the District expects to receive about \$0.9 million in additional revenues for 2019-20. This additional funding was recognized in Supplemental Budget #1 and appropriated to support staffing additions across the District. This forecast reflects both the increase in general property tax resources and the related spending.
- **Local Option Levy** - Assessed Property Values (AV) for 2019-20 were \$0.26 billion over estimates used to develop the 2019-20 Adopted Budget. Compression experienced a further decline to 23.1% (from 26.1% in 2018-19) and the tax collection rate increased to 95.57% (from 95% in 2018-19). Taking all this into account, the District expects to receive about \$1.1 million in additional revenues for 2019-20.

Spending

- **Employee Compensation** – Salaries and related costs and benefits for staff represented by the Eugene Education Association (EEA) have been calculated based on the 2017-2020 Collective Bargaining Agreement between EEA and 4J. Salaries for managers, administrators, professionals, supervisors and directors have been increased by 2.0% (2019-20 COLA) with Board approval. Salaries and benefits for staff members represented by OSEA have been calculated based on the 2018-2022 Collective Bargaining Agreement between the Oregon School Employees Association (OSEA) and 4J.
- **Public Employee Retirement System (PERS) Rate** - PERS contribution rates are set once every biennium. Rates for the 2019-21 biennium have been issued by PERS based on portfolio valuations as of December 2017. As expected, rates increased significantly over 2017-19 values based on a combination of factors including: 1) investment portfolio returns and funding levels, and 2) the impact of changes made by the PERS Board to the actuarial assumptions used by Milliman (the actuarial firm) in their calculations to better match current plan experience. PERS rates had been forecast to increase by 6.38 percentage points in the 2019-21 biennium,

however the actual increase was 4.2 percentage points beginning in 2019-20. This increased PERS costs for the District by an estimated \$4.05 million in the first year of the biennium.

- **General Fund Transfers** – Prior to the most recent economic downturn, the District made annual budgeted transfers from the General Fund to support reserves for curriculum, technology and equipment replacement. Starting in 2019-20, these transfers will resume as a budgeted line item in the District’s approved budget. Proposed annual transfer amounts are:
 - Student Technology - \$1.5 million
 - Staff Technology - \$1.0 million
 - Curriculum - \$1.0 million
 - Equipment Replacement - \$750,000
- **Nutrition Services** – To support the ongoing development of the District’s Nutrition Services program, which has moved in-house after almost 20 years of contractor management, a potential transfer of \$0.5 million from the General Fund to the Nutrition Services Fund has been included in the forecast. All or a portion of this transfer will be initiated if staffing and/or food costs for the initial year of operation exceed budget appropriations or available program resources.

Annual Operating Deficit: \$7.2 million

2020-21

Revenue

- **State School Fund (SSF) Grants** – This forecast assumes 9.76% growth in state funding available to K-12 education for the 2019-21 biennium. As a result, statewide SSF revenues are estimated to be \$9.0 billion (an increase of \$0.8 billion over 2017-19 funding of \$8.20 billion). As this is the second year of the biennium, we have assumed 51% (\$4.59 billion) of the estimated K-12 budget will be available for allocation to schools and Education Service Districts.

Spending

- **Employee Compensation** – Salaries and related costs and benefits for staff represented by the EEA have been calculated assuming no furlough days and full step increases for all eligible employees, as have salaries for managers, administrators, professionals, supervisors and directors. Salaries and benefits for staff members represented by OSEA have been calculated based on the 2018-2022 Collective Bargaining Agreement between OSEA and 4J, and include a 2.0% COLA for the year.

Annual Operating Deficit: \$2.1 million

2021-22

Revenue

- **State School Fund (SSF) Grants** – 2021-22 is the first year of the second biennium reflected in this forecast. State funding is assumed to grow by 6% to \$9.54 billion (an increase of \$0.54 billion over 2019-21 biennium funding of \$9.0 billion). This is the first year of the biennium and we have assumed 49% (\$4.67 billion) of the estimated K-12 budget will be available for allocation to schools and Education Service Districts.

Spending

- **Employee Compensation** – Salary costs for 2021-22 are calculated assuming no furlough days and full step increases for all eligible employees.
- **Public Employee Retirement System (PERS) Rate** - PERS contribution rates are projected to rise again in the 2021-23 biennium. Based on the advisory rates provided by PERS for the 2019-21 biennium and other payroll-related factors, PERS rates had been forecast to increase by another 1.20 percentage points in the 2021-23

biennium. This will increase PERS costs for the District by an estimated \$1.26 million in the first year of the biennium.

Annual Operating Deficit: \$2.1 million

2022-23

Revenue

- **State School Fund (SSF) Grants** – State funding for the 2021-23 biennium is assumed to grow by 6% to \$9.54 billion (an increase of \$0.54 billion over 2019-21 biennium funding of \$9.0 billion). As this is the second year of the biennium, we have assumed 51% (\$4.87 billion) of the estimated K-12 budget will be available for allocation to schools and Education Service Districts.

Spending

- **Employee Compensation** – Salary costs for 2022-23 continue to be calculated assuming no furlough days and full step increases for all eligible employees.

Annual Operating Surplus: \$2.3 million

2023-24

Revenue

- **State School Fund (SSF) Grants** – State funding for the 2023-25 biennium is assumed to grow by 6% to \$10.11 billion (an increase of \$0.57 billion over 2021-23 biennium funding of \$9.54 billion). As this is the first year of the biennium, we have assumed 49% (\$4.96 billion) of the estimated K-12 budget will be available for allocation to schools and Education Service Districts.

Spending

- **Employee Compensation** – Salary costs for 2023-24 continue to be calculated assuming no furlough days and full step increases for all eligible employees.

Annual Operating Surplus: \$4.1 million

Summary Forecast

IMPACT ON OPERATIONS (in thousands)		2019-20 Current Budget	2020-21 Forecast	2021-22 Forecast	2022-23 Forecast	2023-24 Forecast
Total District Revenues	(1)	\$197,299	\$205,572	\$210,509	\$219,049	\$224,929
Expenditures						
Operating Expenditures	(2)	\$197,425	\$200,709	\$205,540	\$209,654	\$213,712
Transfers	(3)	5,774	5,646	5,646	5,646	5,646
Contingency	(4)	3,948	4,014	4,111	4,193	4,274
Subtotal		207,147	210,369	215,297	219,493	223,632
Projected Underspending	(5)	(2,606)	(2,649)	(2,713)	(2,767)	(2,821)
Total Expenditures		\$204,541	\$207,720	\$212,584	\$216,726	\$220,811
ANNUAL OPERATING SURPLUS / (DEFICIT)		(\$7,242)	(\$2,148)	(\$2,075)	\$2,323	\$4,118
Use of Transfers from Reserves to Balance						
General Fund Operations Reserve	(6)	\$17,527	\$10,615	\$9,497	\$8,285	\$11,628
Transfer (to) / from Capital Equipment Fund						
Transfer (to) / from PERS Reserve		9,000	9,000	7,745	6,459	5,149
Transfer (to) / from Insurance Reserve		744	21	4	4	4
Transfer (to) / from Capital Projects Fund Reserve						
Total Transfers (to) / from Reserves		\$27,271	\$19,636	\$17,246	\$14,748	\$16,781
Annual Surplus / (Deficit) Assuming Use of Reserves	(7)	\$20,029	\$17,488	\$15,171	\$17,071	\$20,899
Corrective Action Required	(8)	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
RESERVES						
Beginning Fund Balance - General Fund	(9)	\$9,428	\$9,865	\$10,279	\$10,525	\$10,952
Transfer to / (from) Reserves		437	414	246	427	294
Ending Fund Balance - General Fund		\$9,865	\$10,279	\$10,525	\$10,952	\$11,246
% Change in Total District Revenues		4.9%	4.2%	2.4%	4.1%	2.7%
% Change in Total Expenditures		9.5%	1.6%	2.3%	1.9%	1.9%

Note: Totals may differ due to rounding.

Summary Assumptions

(1) Total Revenues

See revenue detail and assumptions for a detailed explanation of the calculations used to develop District total revenues.

(2) Operating Expenditures

See expenditure detail and assumptions for a detailed explanation of the calculations used to develop District operating expenditures.

(3) Transfers

- Beginning in 2019-20, annual transfers to accumulate funds for curriculum adoption, student and staff technology and equipment/fleet purchases are included in the forecast as noted below:
 - Student Technology - \$1.5 million
 - Staff Technology - \$1.0 million
 - Curriculum - \$1.0 million
 - Equipment Replacement - \$750,000
- Insurance and risk reserve transfers:
 - Beginning in 2020-21, \$710,000 will be transferred annually to the Insurance Reserve Fund (Fund 600) to support risk management, student safety activities and high school campus supervision.
 - Up to \$250,000 in social security cost savings from pre-tax flexible spending accounts will be transferred annually to insurance reserve accounts, as negotiated with employee groups.
 - Up to \$934,000 will be transferred in 2019-20 to support the first year of Nutrition Services' self-operation. In 2020-21 and future years of the forecast, this annual transfer is currently projected to be \$436,000. This amount may change based on future decisions made by the Board regarding nutrition program operations.

(4) Contingency and Reserves

- The General Fund Contingency is equal to 2.0% of operating expenditures, the minimum set by Board policy. Board Policy DI, Accounting and Financial Practices Policies item 4 states: *"The targeted contingency for the General Fund is two percent of the operating budget."*
- The forecast assumes a 5.0% General Fund ending fund balance (\$9.9 million in 2019-20 to \$11.2 million by 2023-24) throughout the forecast period, in compliance with Board Policy DI, Accounting and Financial Practices Policies item 5 which states *"The district will maintain a minimum General Fund ending fund balance of five percent of current year annual operating revenues excluding transfers between funds."*

(5) Projected Underspending

- Assumes a portion of budgeted expenditures will not be spent in any given year; calculated as 66% of the 2% General Fund Contingency required under Board Policy DI.

(6) Use of Transfers from Reserves to Balance

- General Fund Reserves are used in each year of the forecast to adjust the ending fund balance to 5.0% of operating revenues, as required by Board Policy DI.
- A PERS Reserve of \$9.0 million has been established to address a probable PERS rate increase in the 2021-23 biennium. The ultimate outcome of PERS reform legislation approved by the 2019 Oregon Legislature is unknown. This reserve provides funding to address the projected PERS rate increase of 1.20 percentage points starting in 2021-22 without impacting resources needed to support schools and classrooms.
- Insurance Reserve transfers reflect balances agreed to during collective bargaining.

(7) Annual Surplus / (Deficit) Assuming Use of Reserves

- Difference between total District revenues and operating expenditures, net of reserve transfers.
- Projected financial shortfalls shown in brackets.

(8) Corrective Action Required

- Board action required to maintain an appropriate ending fund balance and support district operations during the forecast period.
- This line item assumes that a previous year's deficit is resolved, and projects the additional amount that will be needed in the subsequent year to balance the budget. Based on the available reserves over the five years of this forecast there is no corrective action identified.

(9) General Fund Ending Fund Balance

- General Fund ending fund balance, as a percentage of operating revenues, are expected to be at 5.0% of operating revenues during the forecast period.

Board Policy DI, Accounting and Financial Practices item 5d: *"The district will maintain a minimum General Fund ending fund balance of five percent of current year annual operating revenues excluding transfers between funds. The fund balance takes into consideration revenue and expenditure volatility and other district needs. The minimum ending fund balance is comprised of the General Fund UEFB plus two-thirds of the contingency for the ensuing year."*

Revenue Detail

GENERAL FUND REVENUES (in thousands)		2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24
		Current	Forecast	Forecast	Forecast	Forecast
		Budget				
Property Tax Collections - Current Year	(1)	\$72,108	\$74,271	\$76,500	\$78,795	\$81,159
Property Tax Collections - Prior Year	(2)	1,503	1,539	1,576	1,614	1,653
State School Fund Grants	(3)	96,291	101,922	104,181	109,925	112,971
SSF Local Revenues - County and Common Funds	(4)	1,868	1,868	1,868	1,868	1,868
Total SSF Formula Revenue		\$171,770	\$179,600	\$184,125	\$192,202	\$197,651
Local Option Levy - Current Year	(5)	18,123	18,485	18,855	19,232	19,617
Local Option Levy - Prior Year		299	304	309	314	319
Other Revenues	(6)	7,107	7,183	7,220	7,301	7,342
TOTAL DISTRICT REVENUES		\$197,299	\$205,572	\$210,509	\$219,049	\$224,929
STATE SCHOOL FUND (SSF) ALLOCATIONS						
Enrollment	(7)					
Enrollment (ADM) - Regular Ed.		16,194.4	16,392.6	16,509.6	16,679.3	16,852.5
Enrollment (ADM) - Charter Schools		836.0	848.1	854.0	859.0	859.0
Total Enrollment (ADM)		17,030.4	17,240.7	17,363.6	17,538.3	17,711.5
Weighted ADM (ADMw) - Extended		19,913.2	20,096.4	20,184.5	20,335.9	20,489.5
State School Fund Grants	(3)					
SSF Formula Revenue per student (ADMw)		\$8,633	\$8,946	\$9,133	\$9,463	\$9,660
% Change in SSF Formula Revenue per student (ADMw)		5.3%	3.6%	2.1%	3.6%	2.1%
SSF Formula Revenue (in thousands)		170,670	178,500	183,025	191,102	196,551
High Cost Disability Grant		1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100
Net SSF Grants (in thousands)		\$171,770	\$179,600	\$184,125	\$192,202	\$197,651
PROPERTY TAX COLLECTION	(1)					
Assessed Value (Operating Levy AV) (in thousands)		\$15,992,005	\$16,471,765	\$16,965,918	\$17,474,896	\$17,999,143
Projected Annual Increase in Operating Levy AV		3.00%	3.00%	3.00%	3.00%	3.00%
Operating Levy (inside Measure 5 limit)	(1)					
Permanent Tax Rate per \$1,000 of Operating Levy AV	\$4.7485	\$75,938	\$78,216	\$80,563	\$82,980	\$85,469
Compression Loss		(474)	(488)	(503)	(518)	(533)
Taxes Imposed		75,464	77,728	80,060	82,462	84,936
Collection Rate - operating levy		95.55%	95.55%	95.55%	95.55%	95.55%
Net Operating Levy		\$72,108	\$74,271	\$76,500	\$78,795	\$81,159
Annual growth		3.7%	3.0%	3.0%	3.0%	3.0%
Local Option Levy (outside Measure 5 limit)						
Assessed Value (Local Option AV) (in thousands)		\$16,443,077	\$16,771,938	\$17,107,377	\$17,449,524	\$17,798,515
Local Option Tax Rate per \$1,000 of Local Option AV	\$1.5000	\$24,665	\$25,158	\$25,661	\$26,174	\$26,698
Compression Loss		(5,701)	(5,815)	(5,931)	(6,050)	(6,171)
Tax Gap		18,964	19,343	19,730	20,124	20,527
<i>Measure 5 Limit - Proceeds Net of Uncollected Taxes</i>		18,123	18,485	18,855	19,232	19,617
<i>Limit of \$1,000 (increased by 3% per year) per Extended ADMw</i>		28,391	29,512	30,531	31,683	32,633
<i>Limit of 20% of State Resources</i>		34,354	35,920	36,825	38,440	38,440
Collection Rate - local option levy		95.57%	95.57%	95.57%	95.57%	95.57%
Net Local Option Levy		\$18,123	\$18,485	\$18,855	\$19,232	\$19,617
Annual growth		7.8%	2.0%	2.0%	2.0%	2.0%

Note: Totals may differ due to rounding.

Revenue Assumptions

(1) Property Tax Collections – Current Year

- Average, annual tax growth of 3.0% per year over the forecast period.
- Assessed property values (AV) projected to increase annually by 3.0% throughout the forecast period.
- Compression losses have decreased over the past several years and are projected at 0.62% of the permanent tax rate for 2019-20 and beyond.
- Tax collection rates are assumed to be 95.55% throughout the forecast period.
- Included in the State School Fund formula.

(2) Property Tax Collections – Prior Year

- Estimated at 36% of uncollected current year property taxes throughout the forecast period.
- Included in the State School Fund formula.

(3) State School Fund Grants (SSF)

State School Fund Grant

Total SSF Formula Revenue: Per Pupil Amount (SSF Grant per Pupil, adjusted for teacher experience and state funding ratio) X Enrollment (Extended ADMw) + Transportation Grant – SSF Local Revenues (Local Property Taxes, Common School Fund, County School Fund).

- Assumes \$9.0 billion in state funding for K-12 schools in the 2019-21 biennium: with 49% available in the first year of the biennium and 51% available in the second year. For the 2021-23 and 2023-25 biennia, state funding is forecast to grow by approximately 6.0%. For these two biennia, the forecast reflects a 49%-51% funding split between the first and second year.
- Per pupil amounts have been adjusted to reflect projected enrollment during the forecast period.
- Total SSF Formula Revenue, which includes property taxes and local revenues, is approximately 87% of District General Fund revenues.

High Cost Disability Grant

- Provided to partially offset the cost of educating students for whom costs exceed \$30,000 per year.

(4) SSF Local Revenues

- The forecast includes Common School Funds and County School Funds for all years. Federal Forest payments have not yet been authorized by the federal government for 2019-20 and future years, and are therefore excluded from local revenues. These revenues are included in the State School Fund formula.

(5) Local Option Levy

- Five-year property tax levy of \$1.50/\$1,000 AV to support general operations, renewed May 2019 for 2020 through 2025.
- Forecast projections are based on current assessed values adjusted for steady growth throughout the forecast period (annual assessed property value growth of 2.0%).
- Expected to remain substantially below statutory limits of \$1,000 per ADMw and 20% of state resources over the forecast period.
- Not included in the State School Fund formula.

(6) Other Revenues

- Not included in the State School Fund formula.
- Includes many different revenue sources such as Education Service District (ESD) funding allocations, interest earnings, tuition and fees, indirect grant charges, student body fund payment for staffing, athletics fees and student body cards, funding and donations from outside groups, and building rental income.

Board Policy DI, Revenue Policies item 1: *“The district will strive to establish a stable revenue base for the operating budget for program needs through cooperation with its associations, legislators, and other districts. The district will make capital funding requests periodically to assure adequate safety and preservation of school buildings, district equipment, and other capital assets.”* 2. *“The district may charge the service fees intended to recover the partial or full cost of non-district sponsored use of its facilities, services or equipment, if permitted by law...”*

(7) Enrollment

- Average Daily Membership (ADM) – Year-to-date average of daily student enrollment.
 - ADMr – Resident ADM.
 - ADMw – ADM weighted to reflect the number of students in specific categories such as English Language Learners (ELL), students with Individualized Education Programs (IEPs), students enrolled in Pregnant and Parenting programs, living in poverty, or in foster care.
 - Extended ADMw – Greater of the current year or prior year ADMw, used to calculate State School Fund grant payments.
- District enrollment, excluding charter schools, totaled 16,579 students as of October 1, 2019. Enrollment is projected to increase by 205 students (16,784) in 2020-21, 123 students (16,907) in 2021-22, 177 students (17,084) in 2022-23 and 181 students (17,265) in 2023-24.

Expenditure Detail

OPERATING EXPENDITURES (in thousands)		2019-20 Current Budget		2020-21 Forecast		2021-22 Forecast		2022-23 Forecast		2023-24 Forecast	
Employee Compensation Expenditures	(1)										
Licensed Employees		6.4%	\$63,192	-0.6%	\$62,834	2.3%	\$64,291	2.6%	\$65,939	2.5%	\$67,608
Classified Employees		9.2%	22,829	6.3%	24,267	1.6%	24,655	1.6%	25,048	1.6%	25,447
Admin/Supervisors/Professional		1.7%	12,101	3.5%	12,525	1.4%	12,701	1.4%	12,879	1.4%	13,058
Substitute/Temporary		-0.5%	3,368	4.3%	3,511	2.1%	3,585	2.2%	3,665	2.2%	3,747
HR Staffing Pool			100		100		100		100		100
Total Salaries		6.1%	\$101,589	1.6%	\$103,237	2.0%	\$105,332	2.2%	\$107,631	2.2%	\$109,960
Payroll Costs:											
Licensed			\$26,877		\$26,663		\$28,053		\$28,772		\$29,500
Classified			10,202		10,827		11,296		11,476		11,659
Admin/Supervisors/Professional			5,147		5,315		5,542		5,620		5,698
Substitute/Temporary			768		913		963		986		1,011
Insurance Benefits		3.6%	24,609	-0.8%	24,412	0.4%	24,508	0.4%	24,614	0.4%	24,716
District Retirement Benefits		-28.6%	1,000	0.0%	1,000	0.0%	1,000	0.0%	1,000	0.0%	1,000
Other Benefits		4.2%	2,166	1.3%	2,194	0.4%	2,202	0.5%	2,214	0.5%	2,225
Total Payroll Costs & Benefits		11.0%	\$70,768	0.8%	\$71,324	3.1%	\$73,563	1.5%	\$74,681	1.5%	\$75,809
Total Employee Compensation		8.0%	\$172,357	1.3%	\$174,561	2.5%	\$178,895	1.9%	\$182,312	1.9%	\$185,769
Non-Compensation Expenditures	(2)										
Purchased Services		-6.6%	\$11,067	9.3%	\$12,092	1.7%	\$12,293	2.0%	\$12,543	2.3%	\$12,827
Charter School Payments		4.5%	6,539	4.6%	6,837	2.4%	7,003	3.8%	7,267	1.8%	7,395
Supplies		5.8%	6,304	-3.8%	6,066	1.8%	6,175	2.5%	6,329	2.5%	6,488
Equipment		40.8%	77	-36.5%	49	2.0%	50	2.0%	51	2.0%	52
Other		13.6%	1,081	2.1%	1,104	1.8%	1,124	2.5%	1,152	2.5%	1,181
Total Non-Compensation Expenditures		0.0%	\$25,068	4.3%	\$26,148	1.9%	\$26,645	2.6%	\$27,342	2.2%	\$27,943
TOTAL OPERATING EXPENDITURES		6.9%	\$197,425	1.7%	\$200,709	2.4%	\$205,540	2.0%	\$209,654	1.9%	\$213,712
Transfers	(3)										
Capital (Non-bondable projects)			\$4,250		\$4,250		\$4,250		\$4,250		\$4,250
Equipment			0		0		0		0		0
Transportation			0		0		0		0		0
Insurance Reserve			590		960		960		960		960
Nutrition Services			934		436		436		436		436
Total Transfers			\$5,774		\$5,646		\$5,646		\$5,646		\$5,646
Contingency	(4)		\$3,948		\$4,014		\$4,111		\$4,193		\$4,274
TOTAL EXPENDITURES		9.5%	\$207,147	1.6%	\$210,369	2.3%	\$215,297	1.9%	\$219,493	1.9%	\$223,632
Note: Totals may differ due to rounding.											
CPI (U.S. Urban Consumers), December 2019			2.4%		2.1%		1.8%		2.5%		2.5%

Expenditure Assumptions

(1) Employee Compensation

- Salaries and related costs and benefits for licensed staff have been calculated based on the 2017-2020 Collective Bargaining Agreement between the EEA and 4J. Starting in 2020-21, the forecast projection is limited to costs for a full contract year (no furlough days) and an annual step movement for all eligible employees effective July 1st.
- Licensed employee changes (i) track enrollment changes, (ii) represent terms agreed in the 2017-2020 contract between the EEA and the District, and (iii) reflect staffing changes approved by the Superintendent.
 - 2020-21 12.95 FTE increase (enrollment, added grade to Chinese Immersion, Behavior Framework staffing additions, and ongoing staffing additions included in 2019-20 Supplemental Budget #1)
 - 2021-22 4.95 FTE increase (enrollment and added grade to Chinese Immersion)
 - 2022-23 7.20 FTE increase (enrollment and added grade to Chinese Immersion)
 - 2023-24 6.95 FTE increase (enrollment and added grade to Chinese Immersion)
- Projected salaries for classified staff members reflect terms agreed to in the 2018-2022 Collective Bargaining Agreement between OSEA and the District. For 2021-22 and beyond, the forecast projects a full contract year (no furlough days) and an annual step movement for all eligible employees effective July 1st.
- Classified employee staffing within the General Fund is expected to increase in 2019-20 as the District hires additional Education Assistants (14.0 FTE) associated with the new Behavior Framework. Other smaller increases will support nursing services, human resources and custodial services (3.25 FTE).
- COLAs for 2017-2020 have been approved by the Board for managers, administrators, professionals, supervisors and directors, and reflect the same percentage increases as those approved for the same period for licensed staff. Starting in 2020-21, the forecast projection is limited to costs for a full contract year (no furlough days) and an annual step movement for all eligible employees effective July 1.

2019-20: the General Fund will support a portion of the cost of the new Chief Operations Officer (0.4 FTE) and a new Human Resources administrator. A new Assistant Principal/Athletics Director was also added at one high school, with partial funding for this addition provided through the elimination of the school's vacant Athletics Director position. A one-year administrative position was added to the Instruction Department to address equity initiatives and other related projects. This position will be eliminated in 2020-21.

Payroll Costs and Benefits

- Payroll costs are calculated as a percentage of salary, while health insurance and other benefits are driven by staffing levels.
 - Insurance contributions are subject to negotiation with employee groups. This forecast does not include any change to the contributions currently made by the District for licensed staff or managers, administrators, professionals, supervisors and directors. Insurance contributions for classified staff will increase in 2020-2021 as detailed within the 2018-2022 Collective Bargaining Agreement between OSEA and the District.
- The District's PERS rates for the 2019-21 biennium increased by 4.20 percentage points and an additional increase of 1.20 percentage points is forecast for the 2021-23 biennium.
- Annual required support for district early retirement benefits is estimated at \$1.0 million per year.

(2) Other Operating Expenditures

- Purchased Services costs increase at the Consumer Price Index (CPI) rate for U.S. Urban Consumers throughout the forecast period (ranging from 1.8% to 2.5% over the five-year period).
- Charter school payments represent the pass-through of state funding (80% or 95% of state funding received, dependent on the grade levels served by the charter school) and local option revenue on a per pupil basis.

(3) Transfers

- Beginning in 2019-20, annual transfers to accumulate funds for curriculum adoption, student and staff technology and equipment/fleet purchases are included in the forecast as noted below:
 - Student Technology - \$1.5 million
 - Staff Technology - \$1.0 million
 - Curriculum - \$1.0 million
 - Equipment Replacement - \$750,000

- Insurance and risk reserve transfers:
 - Beginning in 2020-21, \$710,000 will be transferred annually to the Insurance Reserve Fund (Fund 600) to support risk management, student safety activities and high school campus supervision.
 - Up to \$250,000 in social security cost savings from pre-tax flexible spending accounts will be transferred annually to insurance reserve accounts, as negotiated with employee groups.
 - Up to \$934,000 will be transferred in 2019-20 to support the first year of Nutrition Services' self-operation. In 2020-21 and future years of the forecast, this annual transfer is currently projected to be \$436,000. This amount may change based on future decisions made by the Board regarding nutrition program operations.

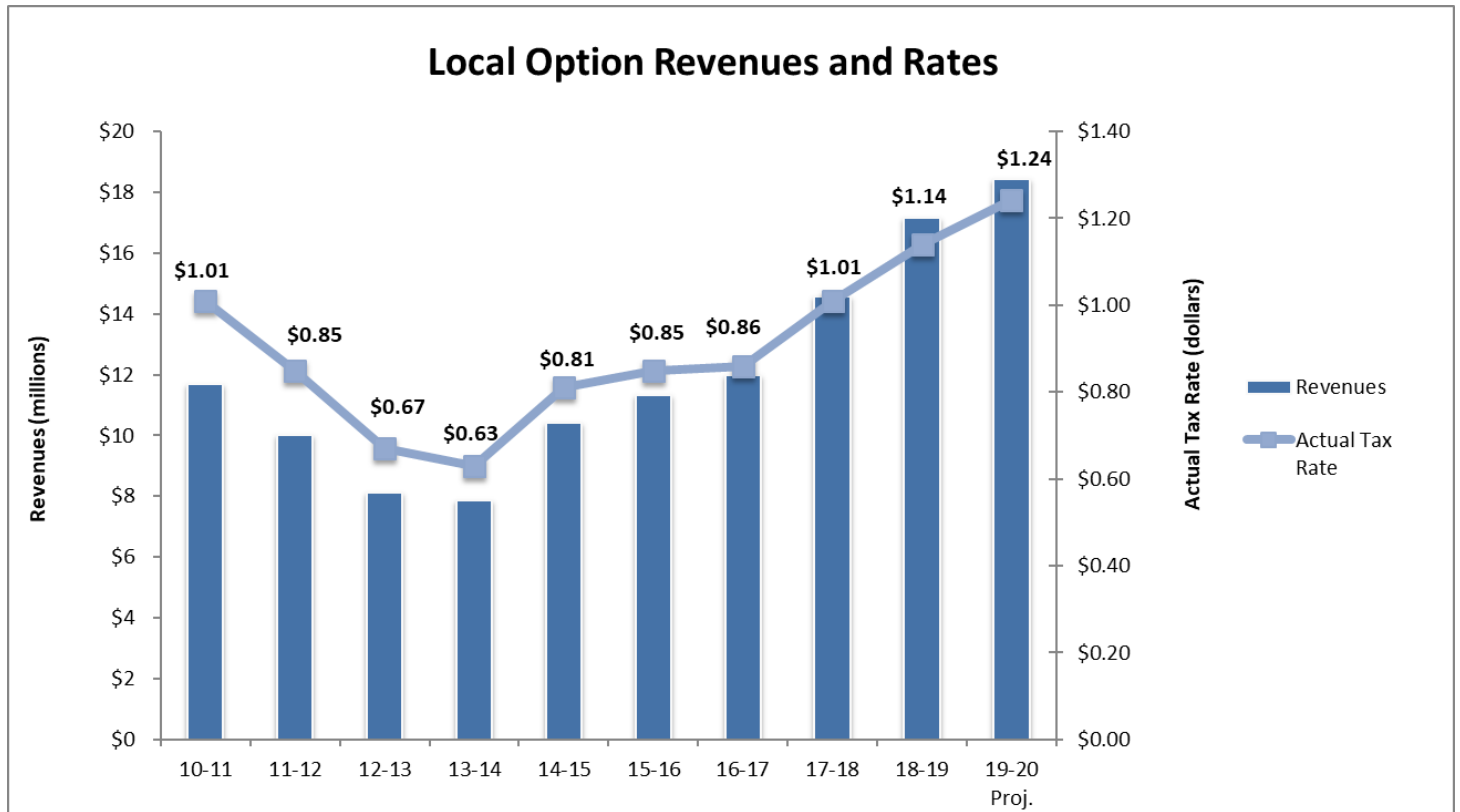
(4) Contingency

- The General Fund Contingency is equal to 2.0% of operating expenditures, the minimum set by Board policy. Board Policy DI, Accounting and Financial Practices Policies item 4 states: *"The targeted contingency for the General Fund is two percent of the operating budget."*

- The forecast assumes a 5.0% General Fund ending fund balance (\$9.9 million in 2019-20 to \$11.2 million by 2023-24) throughout the forecast period, in compliance with Board Policy DI, Accounting and Financial Practices Policies item 5 which states *"The district will maintain a minimum General Fund ending fund balance of five percent of current year annual operating revenues excluding transfers between funds."*

STATISTICAL INFORMATION

Local Option Revenue



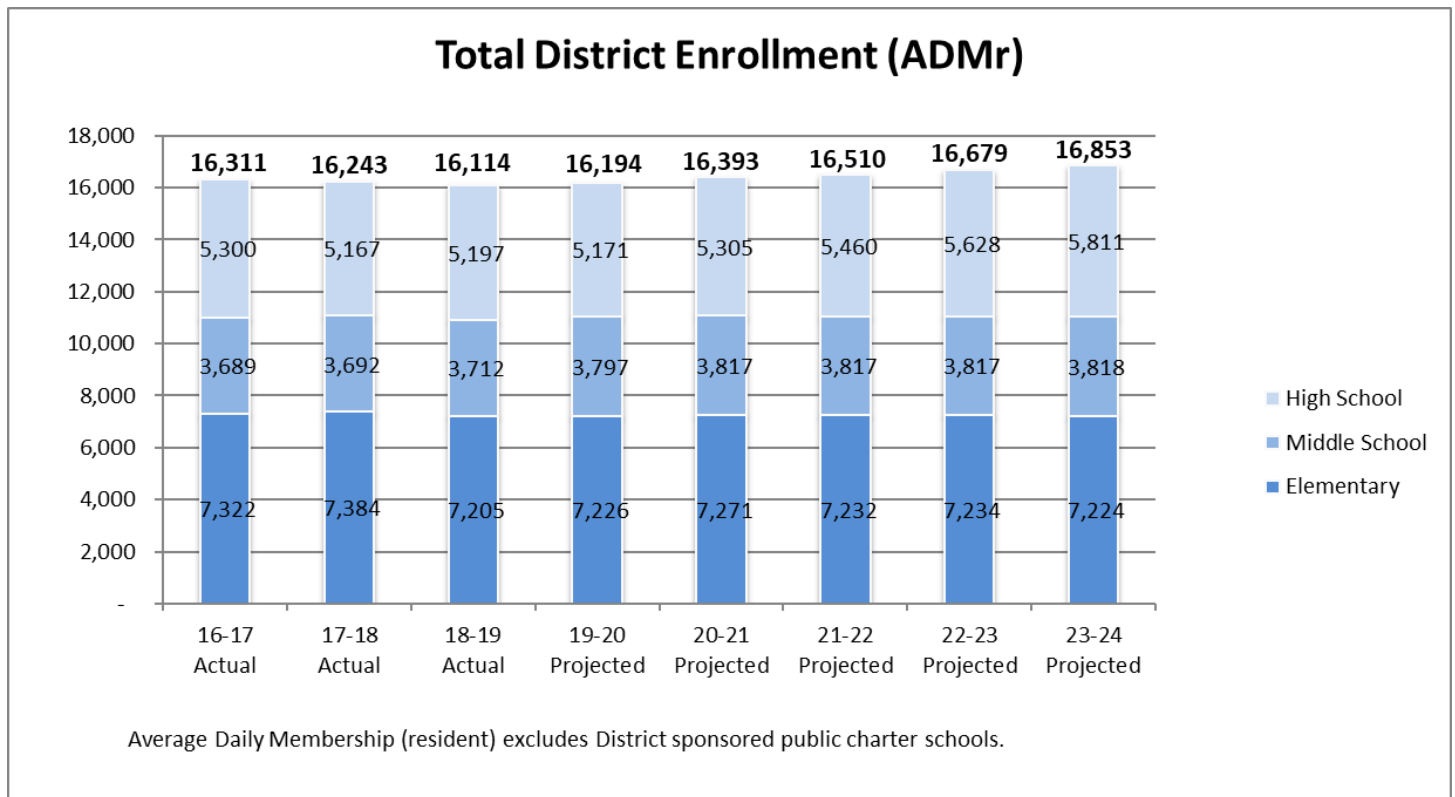
In May 2000, District voters approved a five-year local option levy of \$1.50 / \$1,000 of assessed property value. Since the passage of Measure 5 in 1990, this was the first opportunity for District voters to increase school operating funds above the state funding formula. Voters renewed the local option for additional five-year terms in November 2004, November 2008, November 2014 and May 2019.

The stability of this revenue source is largely dependent on the real market value of each property in the District increasing by at least the same rate as the assessed value (which is limited to a 3% increase per year up to the real market value). In a slower economy, real market value may increase at a slower rate than assessed value or fall. This condition was evident from 2011 to 2014, as tax revenues fell to \$7.9 million in 2014. Since then revenues have increased each year and are projected to reach \$18.4 million in 2019-20 as home values continue to rise.

When the gap between real market value and assessed value is not sufficient to generate the full \$1.50 tax rate, a property is said to be “in compression” and the taxes paid are only a part of the tax rate imposed. On one end, if assessed value and real market value is the same for a particular property, no taxes are due. On the other end, if the assessed value is far enough below the real market value, the full \$1.50 rate is due. Most taxpayers are paying less than the full rate. Since 2006, the average “actual rate” received by the District has been as low as \$0.63 in 2014 and as high as \$1.32 in 2009. Beginning in 2010, falling real market values drove the actual rate down for five consecutive years. The past five years have shown increases and currently the actual tax rate is projected to increase to \$1.24 in 2019-20.

The local option calculation requires that compression be calculated for each property separately and it is therefore difficult to predict the effect of compression on future District revenue. This forecast uses the most recent compression rate to predict future local option levy revenues. A significant change in compression would impact this forecast. In past years, when real market property values declined significantly, district local option levy collection declined by \$1 to \$2 million each year. In the current environment, with real market property values on the rise, the compression rate has been dropping and tax collections have increased year-over-year.

Student Enrollment



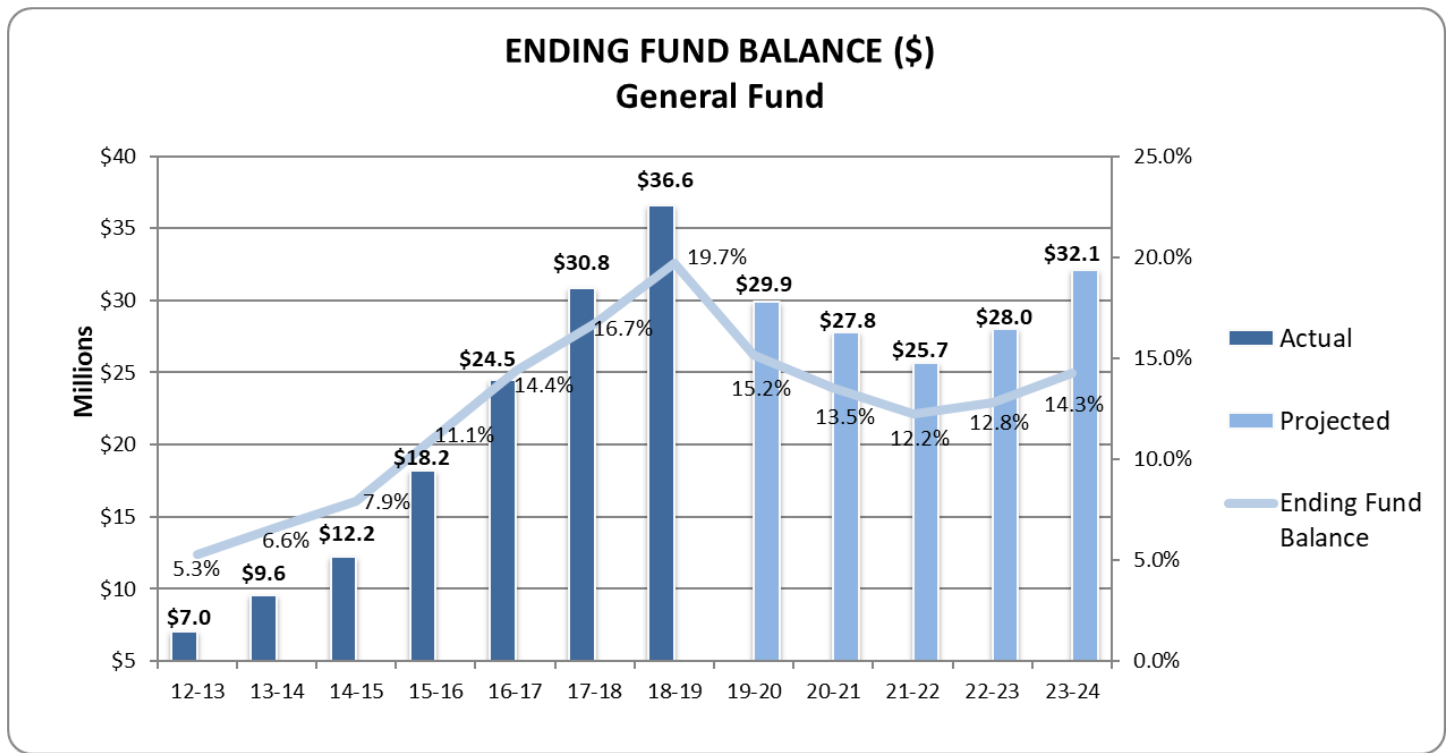
Student enrollment is expressed as resident average daily membership (ADMr) – enrollment adjusted by expected student attendance levels. It represents the average annual enrollment for the year. The state uses ADM as the basis for allocating funds under the State School Fund formula and provides additional weighting (ADMw) for special education, students in poverty, English as a Second Language Learners (ESL), and pregnant and parenting students. The District also receives funding for students placed in alternative education programs or enrolled in District sponsored charter schools. The ADMr shown above excludes District sponsored public charter schools.

Student enrollment reached its highest point in the mid-1970's at approximately 22,000 students and declined to a low of 16,636 in 1984-85 before expanding again. During this period the District reduced staff and closed several elementary schools. Between 1985 and 1993, enrollment increased and two elementary schools were reopened. The District again experience a period of declining enrollment starting in 2002-03 when ADMr had peaked at 17,379 and ending with a low of 15,417 students in 2014-15. Of note in 2010-11, District enrollment dropped below the 1984-85 level and the District closed four elementary schools due to excess building capacity District-wide and as a response to financial deficits. These closures brought the total number of elementary school closures to eight since 1999-00.

Enrollment increased in 2015-16, primarily in response to the implementation of full day kindergarten. District enrollment, excluding charter schools, declined in 2018-19 after several years of growth but rebounded in 2019-20 and is expected to grow throughout the remainder of the forecast period.

Ending Fund Balance

The graph below shows historical and projected ending fund balances in the General Fund, representing cash reserves remaining at the end of the fiscal year. Balances reflect additional revenues collected during the year, unexpended budget appropriations, and planned savings held in the unappropriated ending fund balance (UEFB).



Board Policy DI, Accounting and Financial Practices Policies item 5a through 5f states:

d. Minimum

The district will maintain a minimum General Fund ending fund balance of five percent of current year annual operating revenues excluding transfers between funds. The fund balance takes into consideration revenue and expenditure volatility and other district needs. The minimum ending fund balance is comprised of the General Fund UEFB plus two-thirds of the contingency for the ensuing year.

e. Exceptions

The Board may approve a temporary reduction in the General Fund minimum ending fund balance during the budget process, along with a plan to rebuild the ending fund balance to the targeted five percent level within five years. The Superintendent will update the Board on the financial condition of the district and present the Board with financial options and a timeline to replenish the fund balance. Should the ending fund balance exceed the five percent target, a plan for one-time use of the additional amount may be considered by the Board.

f. Breach

The Superintendent will advise the Board if at any time the General Fund ending fund balance unexpectedly falls below or is projected to fall below the targeted five percent. If during any fiscal year district revenues are projected to be less than anticipated, the Superintendent and Board will review expenditures, transfers, and the projected ending fund balance for possible mid-year adjustment through resolution or a supplemental budget. The Board may decide to use a portion of the projected ending fund balance maintained within the General Fund Contingency to stabilize services. When such a

determination is made, the Board will adopt a plan to rebuild the ending fund balance to the five percent targeted level within five years.”

For the 2011-13 biennium, the State approved \$5.7 billion to fund K-12 schools, 3.4% lower than the 2009-11 appropriation. The total included \$125 million in School Year Subaccount funds to lower class sizes and to increase the number of school days. The total was 8.7% lower than the \$6.245 billion provided in the 2007-09 biennium.

For the 2013-15 biennium, the State approved \$6.55 billion plus \$100 million additional revenue available in 2014-15. This is about 16.7% higher than the legislatively approved 2011-13 K-12 funding level.

The State approved \$7.38 billion for the 2015-17 biennium, with \$7.258 billion to be split 50/50 each year, and an additional \$118 million expected to be available in 2016-17. This is about 11% higher than the legislatively approved 2013-15 K-12 funding level.

The Governor's original Recommended Budget for the 2017-19 biennium included funding of \$8.02 billion (an increase of about 8.7% over the legislatively approved 2015-17 K-12 funding level). The Co-chairs of the Joint Ways and Means Committee put forward an education funding plan \$200 million less than this at \$7.80 billion (about 5.75% higher than the 2015-17 funding level). Ultimately, the Oregon Legislature approved a final funding level for the 2017-19 biennium of \$8.2 billion (an increase of 11.17% over the prior biennium).

For the 2019-21 biennium the Oregon Legislature ultimately approved a funding level of \$9.0 billion (an increase of \$0.8 billion over 2017-19 funding of \$8.20 billion).

The General Fund ending fund balance has grown from a low of 5.3% in 2012-13 to a high of 19.7% in 2018-19. A strong housing market, which has positively impacted property taxes and local option levy revenue, and improvements in state funding levels have supported this growth. Amounts in excess of the Board required General Fund ending balance of 5% are available to support district operations, address PERS rate increases and provide stability during periods of decline in state funding or tax revenues.

Revenue/Expenditure History

Significant Revenue/Expenditure Variables

2010-11 With renewal of the District's local option levy, passage of statewide tax initiatives, the Legislature's approval of \$200 million in K-12 funding from state reserves, and additional ARRA funding, budget reductions were minimized at \$7.2 million.

2011-12 In the wake of the Great Recession, breakeven operations were achieved by implementing over \$21 million in budget reductions. Strategies included \$5.8 million from an increase of 3.0 on the student: teacher ratio, \$3.2 million in employee compensation adjustments, \$5.0 million in reserves, \$940,000 from school consolidations, cutting 10% of central office and school-based classified staff, and shifting \$1.0 million in facilities costs to a G.O. bond.

2012-13 To address a projected 2012-13 General Fund operating deficit, the District implemented \$11.8 million of budget reductions which included staff, services, and supply reductions; increased revenue; use of reserves; and compensation reduction strategies for all employee groups.

2013-14 A budget gap of \$11.6 million in 2013-14 was closed through budget reductions, which included using reserves and suspending transfers, compensation reduction strategies for all employee groups (which included seven to nine furlough days) and a reduction in the ending fund balance from 5.0% to 4.0%.

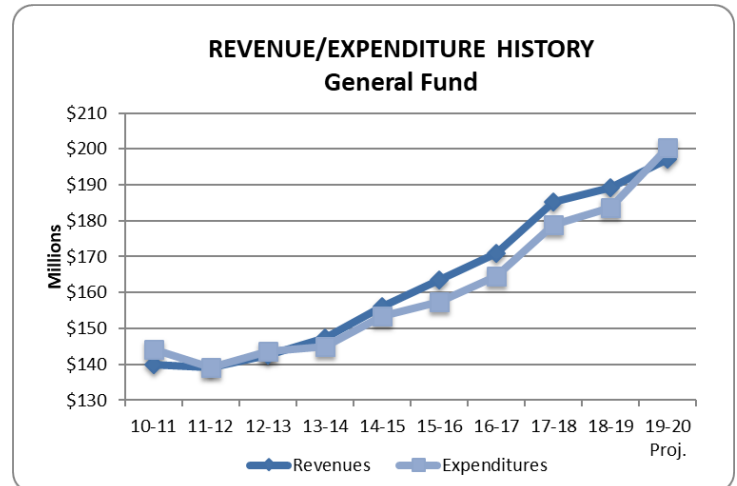
2014-15 Strong revenue growth, particularly in the areas of property tax and local option level revenues, and modest growth in expenditures for employee salaries and benefits allowed the District to end the year with a significantly higher ending fund balance (7.9%) than the 4.25% required by the Board. Conservative spending strategies will allow the District to build a carry-forward balance to address projected deficits.

2015-16 Improved revenues from State and Federal sources as well as higher than anticipated interest earnings combined to bring in an additional \$2.25 million above 2015-16 final budget revenue projections. One-time expenditure savings were also realized, resulting in a final General Fund ending fund balance of 11.1%.

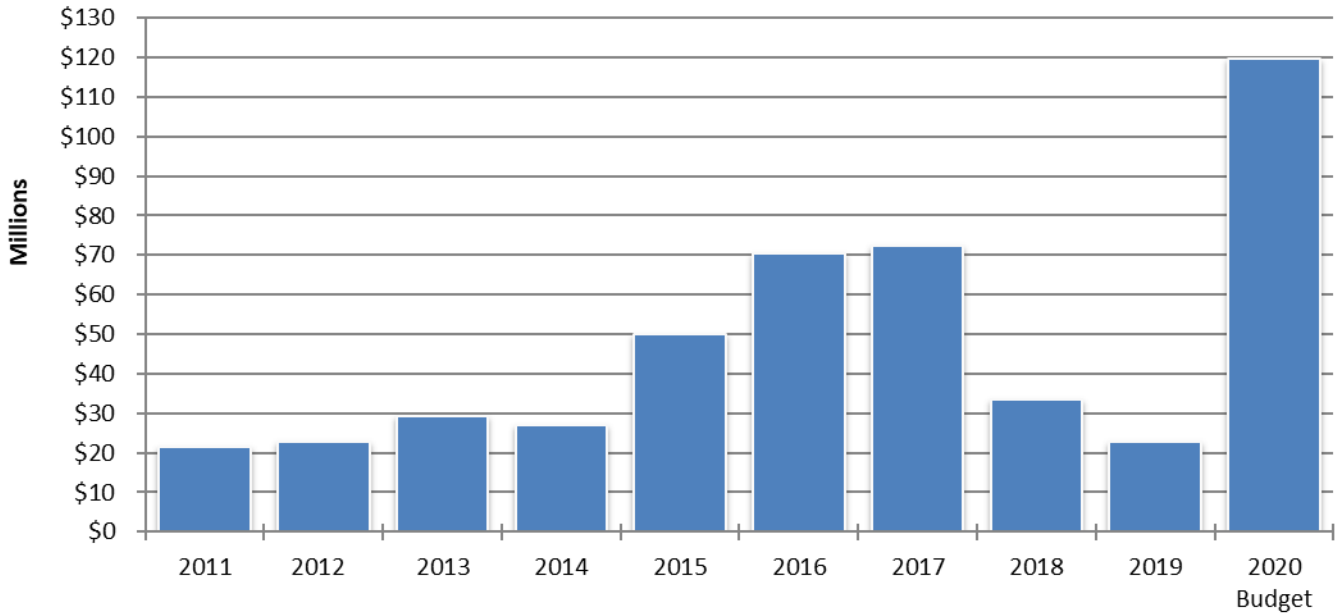
2016-17 General Fund revenues increased by \$7.8 million (4.8%) from the year ended June 30, 2016. This was greater than anticipated and was primarily driven by higher property tax and local option levy collections and State School Fund grant payments. Actual expenditures were lower than appropriations in the final budget by \$9.1 million. This includes a decrease in expenditure for support services (\$1.3 million) and instructional costs (\$1.3 million) resulting from lower than expected staffing-related costs, position vacancies, and savings related to lower costs for utilities and fuel. Additionally, an operating contingency of \$6.0 million was not utilized. The resulting ending fund balance increased to \$24.5 million (14.4%).

2017-18 Increased local option levy collections and growing interest earnings combined to bring in an additional \$2.7 million above the final General Fund budget revenue projections. One-time expenditure savings were also realized, while the operations reserve and operating contingency (\$17.0 million combined) were not utilized, resulting in a 2017-18 General Fund ending fund balance of \$30.8 million (16.7%). Amounts in excess of the Board required General Fund ending balance of 5.0% will be used to stabilize district operations in future years.

2018-19 Continued increases in property tax and local option levy collections as well as interest earnings combined with vacancy savings due to the tight job market resulted in a 2018-19 General Fund ending fund balance of \$36.6 million (19.7%). The Board has set aside a portion of this amount as a PERS Reserve to offset future rate increases. Operational reserve amounts in excess of the Board required General Fund ending balance of 5.0% will continue to be available to stabilize district operations in future years.



MAINTENANCE, FACILITIES OPERATIONS AND CAPITAL EXPENDITURE HISTORY
(adjusted for inflation)



Expenditure totals include General Fund expenditures for repairs, maintenance, capital improvements, and building operations plus capital expenditures paid for from the Capital Projects Fund. Actual dollar expenditures have been adjusted for inflation (U.S. CPI for Urban Consumers) to reflect a real dollar comparison in 2020 dollars.

2011 Capital Improvement Program

In May 2011, voters approved a \$70 million bond measure funding capital improvements to school facilities, upgrades to technology systems and a broad range of support for changes in the delivery of instruction. The final \$16 million in bonds for this measure were issued in June of 2017.

2013 Capital Improvement Program

In May 2013, voters approved a \$170 million bond measure funding a combination of replacement and renovation of four school buildings, as well as providing funding for student safety and security upgrades, replacing textbooks and instructional materials, acquiring and improving technology, and acquiring vehicles and equipment. The final \$29 million in bonds for this measure were issued in June of 2017.


2018 Capital Improvement Program

In November 2018, voters approved a \$319.3 million bond measure to fund the replacement of three school buildings (North Eugene High School, Camas Ridge Elementary and Edison Elementary), as well as providing funding for district facility upgrades, district safety and security upgrades, the ability to improve equity and CTE access, fund programmatic moves, upgrade technology in the classroom, provide new instruction curriculum, and purchase new buses for student transportation. The first \$150 million in bonds for this measure were issued in April of 2019.

Oregon Department of Education School and District Profiles

The Oregon Department of Education (ODE) produces yearly at-a-glance profiles for schools and departments. These reports, called for by the 1999 state legislature, provide educators with an opportunity to communicate directly with parents and community members about how local schools are performing. ODE redesigned the school and district profiles in 2018, with input from parents and families who represent students and student groups who are historically underserved.

Noted below is page 1 of the 2018-19 at-a-glance district profile for the Eugene School District 4J. For more information, and to view individual school 2018-19 profiles, visit the ODE website at: <https://www.oregon.gov/ode/schools-and-districts/reportcards/reportcards/Pages/default.aspx>




OREGON
DEPARTMENT OF
EDUCATION
Oregon achieves... together!

OREGON AT-A-GLANCE DISTRICT PROFILE


Eugene SD 4J

SUPERINTENDENT: Gustavo Balderas | 200 N Monroe St, Eugene 97402 | 541-790-7700



2018-19

Students We Serve



16,952
Student Enrollment

DEMOGRAPHICS

American Indian/Alaska Native

Students	1%
Teachers	1%

Asian

Students	3%
Teachers	3%

Black/African American

Students	2%
Teachers	1%

Hispanic/Latino

Students	15%
Teachers	7%

Multiracial

Students	10%
Teachers	3%

Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander

Students	<1%
Teachers	0%

White

Students	69%
Teachers	86%

6%

Ever English Learners

46

Languages Spoken

14%

Students with Disabilities

14%

Mobile Students

48%

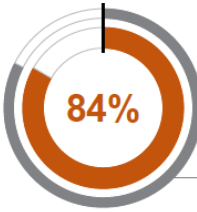
Free/Reduced Price Lunch

* <10 students or data unavailable

Start Strong

Grades K-2 REGULAR ATTENDERS

Students who attended more than 90% of their enrolled school days.



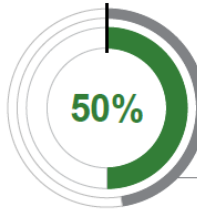
84%

Increase from previous year **1%**

Oregon average **83%**

Grade 3 ENGLISH LANGUAGE ARTS

Students meeting state grade-level expectations.



50%

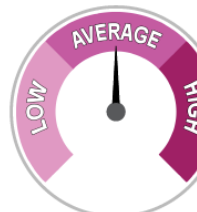
Decrease from previous year **2%**

Oregon average **47%**

Academic Progress

Grades 3-8 INDIVIDUAL STUDENT PROGRESS

Year-to-year progress in English language arts and mathematics.



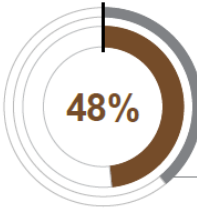
AVERAGE

LOW HIGH

High School Success

Grade 8 MATHEMATICS

Students meeting state grade-level expectations.



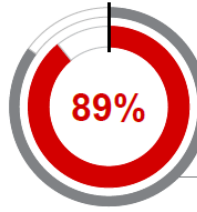
48%

Decrease from previous year **4%**

Oregon average **39%**

Grade 9 ON-TRACK TO GRADUATE

Students earning one-quarter of graduation credits in their 9th grade year.



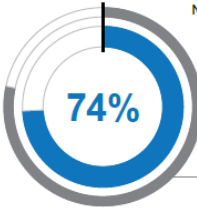
89%

Increase from previous year **2%**

Oregon average **85%**

Grade 12 ON-TIME GRADUATION

Students earning a diploma within four years. Cohort includes students who were first-time ninth graders in 2014-15.



74%

No change from previous year

Oregon average **79%**

District Goals

- Goal I: Educational excellence with equitable access and outcomes for every student
- Goal II: Multiple pathways to student success
- Goal III: Communication and connection with community
- Goal IV: Diverse world-class workforce
- Goal V: Stable, sustainable stewardship

State Goals

The Oregon Department of Education is partnering with school districts and local communities to ensure a 90% on-time, four year graduation rate by 2025. To progress toward this goal, the state will prioritize efforts to improve attendance, provide a well-rounded education, invest in implementing culturally responsive practices, and promote continuous improvement to close opportunity and achievement gaps for historically and currently underserved students.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY OF
THE STATE OF OREGON
ECONOMIC AND REVENUE FORECAST

DECEMBER 2019

State Economic & Revenue Forecast Summary

This section provides the Executive Summary and Table A.4 (Other Economic Indicators) of Oregon's Economic and Revenue Forecast. The forecast is produced quarterly by the State's Office of Economic Analysis. The December forecast may be viewed in its entirety at the following website: <http://www.oregon.gov/das/OEA/Pages/forecastecorev.aspx>

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

December 2019

The longest running U.S. economic expansion marches on. Growth has slowed in 2019 and downside risks remain elevated. However, a recession is not yet seen in the data. Importantly, the two primary causes for concern are either improving – the yield curve is no longer inverted – or at least not getting worse – the trade war escalation is on hold for the time being. That said, while slower growth this year was expected, the question is whether or not the composition of and factors behind the slowdown point to something more worrisome.

Nationwide economic growth has slowed to potential as business investment remains weak, but the consumer is strong. Of course consumption is not a leading indicator, but provided the labor market holds up, so too should spending. Here in Oregon, job growth has slowed to gains seen in our underlying population. For the eleventh year of expansion, such gains remain solid. To date, Oregon's slowdown is driven more by fewer hirings and a tight labor market, rather than an increase in layoffs. These dynamics, when combined with ongoing strong income growth keep the outlook intact. As confirmed by recently released Census data, current economic conditions in Oregon have rarely been better. The expansion endures even as risks remain elevated.

Oregon's General Fund tax collections continue to outstrip gains in the underlying economy so far in the 2019-21 biennium. The largest part of Oregon's General Fund, personal income tax collections, surged during the peak tax season and continued to post strong gains as extension filers submitted their tax returns in the fall. Both income tax payments net of refunds, as well as withholdings out of paychecks, have been posting growth rates above what economic gains would call for. Corporate tax collections have slowed a bit in recent months, but remain elevated above their typical size as well.

The primary forecasting challenge for the current biennium is to determine how much of the recently strong tax collections are due to temporary factors that will fade away in the months ahead. Even without the onset of recession, revenue growth is facing major headwinds during the current biennium. State & federal tax policies, a big kicker refund and slower economic growth will all weigh on General Fund revenues in the near term.

While there is a great deal of uncertainty about the staying power of recent revenue growth, the December forecast reflects a stable economic outlook, with the expected size of General Fund collections increasing slightly over what was expected at the Close of Session.

Going forward, the uncertain path of the nationwide economy will dominate the revenue outlook. Fortunately, Oregon is better positioned than ever before to weather a revenue downturn. Automatic deposits into the Rainy Day Fund and Education Stability Fund have added up over the decade-long economic expansion. When the projected ending balance for the current biennium is included, Oregon is expected to end the biennium with more than \$2.7 billion in reserves set aside, amounting to almost 13% of the two-year budget.

Dec 2019 - Other Economic Indicators

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028
GDP (Bil of 2009 \$),												
Chain Weight (in billions of \$)	18,108.1	18,638.2	19,058.1	19,431.1	19,813.8	20,155.3	20,446.3	20,796.3	21,233.1	21,693.6	22,150.1	22,620.0
% Ch	2.4	2.9	2.3	2.0	2.0	1.7	1.4	1.7	2.1	2.2	2.1	2.1
Price and Wage Indicators												
GDP Implicit Price Deflator,												
Chain Weight U.S., 2009=100	107.8	110.4	112.5	115.3	118.1	121.0	124.0	126.9	129.8	132.6	135.5	138.6
% Ch	1.9	2.4	1.9	2.5	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2
Personal Consumption Deflator,												
Chain Weight U.S., 2009=100	105.9	108.1	109.8	112.0	114.1	116.5	119.1	121.6	124.1	126.5	129.1	131.7
% Ch	1.8	2.1	1.5	2.1	1.8	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
CPI, Urban Consumers,												
1982-84=100												
West Region	254.7	263.3	270.5	277.3	283.2	290.8	298.4	306.0	313.4	320.9	328.7	336.7
% Ch	2.8	3.3	2.8	2.5	2.1	2.7	2.6	2.5	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4
U.S.	245.1	251.1	255.8	261.2	266.0	272.8	279.5	286.1	292.4	298.9	305.5	312.3
% Ch	2.1	2.4	1.9	2.1	1.8	2.5	2.5	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2
Oregon Average Wage												
Rate (Thous \$)	53.5	55.5	57.8	60.1	62.6	65.2	67.8	70.6	73.5	76.5	79.6	82.8
% Ch	3.3	3.7	4.2	4.0	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.0	4.0	4.0
U.S. Average Wage												
Wage Rate (Thous \$)	57.7	59.6	61.9	64.3	66.8	69.5	72.4	75.5	78.8	82.1	85.6	89.1
% Ch	3.1	3.3	3.9	3.9	3.9	4.0	4.2	4.2	4.3	4.3	4.2	4.1
Housing Indicators												
FHFA Oregon Housing Price Index												
1991 Q1=100	393.7	424.6	443.8	465.1	483.0	501.4	520.6	540.0	559.4	579.6	600.5	621.8
% Ch	8.1	7.9	4.5	4.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.7	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.5
FHFA National Housing Price Index												
1991 Q1=100	245.4	261.6	274.1	284.1	291.8	300.0	309.2	318.4	327.9	337.7	347.7	358.0
% Ch	6.5	6.6	4.8	3.7	2.7	2.8	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0
Housing Starts												
Oregon (Thous)	19.3	19.6	20.8	21.9	22.8	23.3	23.0	23.2	22.9	22.9	22.7	22.7
% Ch	1.7	1.8	6.1	5.3	3.9	2.3	(1.3)	1.0	(1.5)	0.0	(0.9)	(0.1)
U.S. (Millions)	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2
% Ch	2.6	3.4	0.6	0.8	(1.6)	1.3	(2.5)	(1.5)	1.0	(1.4)	(2.5)	(0.3)
Other Indicators												
Unemployment Rate (%)												
Oregon	4.1	4.1	4.1	3.8	3.9	4.0	4.2	4.3	4.4	4.3	4.3	4.3
Point Change	(0.7)	0.0	(0.0)	(0.3)	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.0	(0.0)	(0.0)	0.0
U.S.	4.4	3.9	3.7	3.5	3.6	3.8	4.2	4.5	4.5	4.4	4.4	4.4
Point Change	(0.5)	(0.5)	(0.2)	(0.2)	0.0	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.0	(0.1)	(0.0)	0.0
Industrial Production Index												
U.S. 2002 = 100	104.4	108.6	109.6	110.9	112.3	113.6	114.4	115.8	118.0	120.3	122.4	124.6
% Ch	2.3	3.9	0.9	1.2	1.3	1.1	0.8	1.2	1.8	2.0	1.8	1.8
Prime Rate (Percent)												
% Ch	4.1	4.9	5.3	4.8	5.1	5.5	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.7
% Ch	16.7	19.7	8.3	(10.4)	8.0	7.0	4.2	0.3	(0.0)	0.0	0.0	0.0
Population (Millions)												
Oregon	4.14	4.20	4.25	4.30	4.35	4.40	4.45	4.49	4.54	4.58	4.63	4.67
% Ch	1.6	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.9
U.S.	325.7	327.7	330.1	332.4	334.7	337.1	339.4	341.6	343.9	346.1	348.3	350.5
% Ch	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6
Timber Harvest (Mil Bd Ft)												
Oregon	3,692.1	3,619.9	3,564.6	3,651.0	3,698.6	3,787.7	3,826.8	3,849.1	3,908.7	3,914.0	3,918.2	3,919.9
% Ch	(1.9)	(2.0)	(1.5)	2.4	1.3	2.4	1.0	0.6	1.5	0.1	0.1	0.0