



CITY OF MARSHALL

COMMISSION AGENDA INFORMATION SHEET:

MEETING DATE: July 29, 2015

PROJECT: Consider and act on a petition by Republic Services to increase the solid waste rate charged to the City of Marshall (Gene Kennon – Republic Services).

DESCRIPTION:

Section 14 of our Solid Waste Collection and Disposal Contract with Republic Industries provides for an annual CPI adjustment based on the March Dallas-Ft Worth CPI. This year, the DFW March CPI for the last twelve months is actually a minus 0.6% due in large part to a drop in fuel cost.

Section 14 of our Solid Waste Contract allows for an annual CPI adjustment, calculated as follows:

14.00 RATE ADJUSTMENTS

Annual CPI

Any other provision of this Contract notwithstanding, beginning on January 1, 2014 and continuing on January 1 of each succeeding year during the term of this Contract, the rate schedule and fees charged by Contractor for refuse service in the City (collectively, the "Rates") shall be adjusted according to the change in the United States Department of Labor's published Consumer Price Index – All Urban Consumers (Dallas – Fort Worth, TX), but such adjustment shall not exceed 3% annually. The Rates will be adjusted using the most recent March index value compared to the preceding year's March index value. Contractor shall provide City with notice of changes by June 1st preceding the effective date of the increase.

Rate Adjustment Petition

In addition to the above noted Annual CPI Adjustment allowance, the Contractor may petition the City for rate adjustments occasioned by extraordinary events, on the basis of unusual changes in the Contractor's cost of operations, including, but not limited to new, amended, or revised laws, ordinances, or regulations of governmental entities, which requests shall not be unreasonably denied. However, if parties to the Contract cannot mutually agree to a rate adjustment within sixty days of receipt of the Contractor's Petition for Rate Adjustment, either party to the Contract may elect to give the other party one hundred and eighty (180) days notice that the Contract shall be terminated and neither party shall be entitled to any penalty or damages regarding such failure to agree and termination of the Contract.

Republic Industries is, however, petitioning for a 2% rate increase to become effective January 1, 2016, based on justifications noted in the attached letter. Based on their petition to increase rates 2%, the cost

for residential service would go up \$0.16 cents per month or \$1.92 a year; their 2% rate increase would apply to all solid waste services. Gene Keenon, Manager of Government Affairs will be present at the City Commission Meeting to present their petition and justification(s) for a rate increase.

Our first rate increase under the current contract was a 1% CPI and became effective January 1, 2015.

Estimated Republic Increased Annual Cost (01-01-16)	\$2,187,700.00
Estimated Previous Annual Cost (01-01-15)	<u>\$2,144,804.00</u>
Estimated Annual Increase Cost for 2% Republic Increase	\$ 42,986.00

COST:

Approximately \$42,986.00

FUNDING:

Acct. Name & No
01-0305-05-03

Original Budget
N/A

RECOMMENDED CITY COMMISSION ACTION:

Staff recommends no rate adjustment for the period January 1, 2016, through December 31, 2016, based on the Rate Adjustment section of the Solid Waste Collection and Disposal Contract with Republic Industries.

CITY CONTACT: J. C. Hughes, Director of Public Services – 903-505-4503 (cell)

ATTACHMENTS:

- Republic Services, Inc. petition letter for rate increase (follow up) – dated June 12, 2015
- Republic Services, Inc. petition letter for rate increase – dated May 15, 2015
- Solid Waste Contract Rate Schedule – effective January 1, 2015
- U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics – CPI-U for DFW Region – March 2015
- U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics – CPI-U for DFW Region – May 2015 (most recent news release)



May 15, 2015

City of Marshall
PO Box 698
Marshall, Texas 75671

Dear Mr. Hughes:

In accordance with provisions in our contract for Solid Waste Collection & Disposal with the City of Marshall Republic Services is entitled to a rate adjustment annually to defer increased cost of providing trash and recycling service with respect to the contract agreement 14.00 that is based on the March Consumer Price Index All Urban Consumers Dallas Ft. Worth. Unfortunately the March CPI is a negative -1% which in no way is a realistic cost for providing good trash and recycle service in Marshall or anywhere in East Texas. This annual adjustment is necessary to maintain the high quality and assurance in service the citizens of Marshall expect and to keep pace with maintenance, insurance and labor expenses, none of which has reduced their cost this year.

I am submitting a request for an increase that I realize must be approved by the city commission of 2% for January 1, 2016 which for an example is equivalent to just 16 cents per month on the residential invoice. Marshall has the lowest rates in East Texas and Republic Services will continue to also provide the best service in East Texas along with supporting community projects. Please feel free to contact me with any questions and I will be happy to address the City Commission on this request.

Sincerely,


Gene Keenan

Manager Government Affairs

903-986-0463

SECTION III: (Amendment effective January 01, 2015 for CPI adjustment)

**RATES FOR
SOLID WASTE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL, AND
RECYCLABLE MATERIALS COLLECTION & PROCESSING**

I. BASE Rate - (Residential):

- A. Hand Solid Waste & Recycling Collection**
Curbside bag service – City Resident (non-automated)
Twice a week Residential Collection
Once per week Brush/Bulky Collection \$8.33 /Monthly Per Unit
- B. Recyclable Materials Collection & Processing**
Once a Week Collection, handheld bins \$ included in above rates
- C. Solid Waste Removal Service at:**
City Hall, Community Centers, Fire Stations,
Service Center, and other municipal facilities & parks \$ No Charge
- D. Roll off containers – minimum of six (6) events**
City of Marshall's special events & quarterly clean-ups;
we estimate that we will annually need approximately
35 to 40 of the 30-yard containers for special events,
for example in 2012, thirty-seven were required and
furnished at no charge. \$ No Charge
- E. Electronic Recycling Center at Convenience Station** \$ No Charge
- F. Bulk Recycling Center at Convenience Station** \$ No Charge
- G. Annual recycling mail-out to utility customers** \$ No Charge
- H. Annual donation to City for use in litter abatement** \$ 6,000.00
- I. Annual donation to City for use in housing demolitions** \$15,000.00

II. BASE Rate - COMMERCIAL HANDLOAD RATE SCHEDULE

Curbside bag service – Non-automated

- A. Five (5) bags or less – twice a week**
Commercial Hand Collection \$17.32/Monthly Per Unit
- B. Downtown Five (5) bags or less – five (5) times a week**
Commercial Hand Collection \$17.32/Monthly Per Unit
South of Grand Avenue;
West of Lafayette Street;
North of Bowie Street;
East of Franklin Street

III. BASE Rate - Front Load Containers Rates (previous rates)

COMMERCIAL CONTAINERIZED:

Size/Freq	1X/WK	2X/WK	3X/WK	4X/WK	5X/WK	6X/WK	Extra p/u
2 yd	\$41.72	\$69.15	\$114.71	\$133.61	\$150.93	N/A (n/a)	\$20.20
3 yd	\$63.66	\$116.29	\$136.77	\$172.84	\$220.03	N/A (n/a)	\$20.20
4 yd	\$70.92	\$131.13	\$169.41	\$227.97	\$260.61	\$329.52	\$25.25
6 yd	\$89.63	\$162.85	\$236.13	\$309.36	\$366.36	\$469.06	\$30.30
8 yd	\$107.93	\$195.55	\$283.20	\$370.90	\$450.18	\$531.04	\$30.30

IV. BASE Rate - Roll Off Containers and Compactor:

Commercial Roll Off:

SIZE	RENTAL/MONTH	PER HAUL
20 YD OPEN TOP	\$90.90	\$427.70
30 YD OPEN TOP	\$90.90	\$470.37
40 YD OPEN TOP	\$90.90	\$576.95
42 YD COMPACTOR	Negotiable	\$502.13

Delivery and Exchange Cost

\$60.00

EXTRA FREE CONTAINERS:

Note: Allied/Republic Services East Texas Division agrees to contribute a total of 100 – 30-yard roll off dumpsters for Marshall house demolitions at no charge; 20 per year at the City's discretion.

Southwest Information Office

[Geographic Information](#) > [Southwest](#) > News Release

Consumer Price Index, Dallas-Fort Worth – March 2015

Area prices up 1.2 percent during two-month period, down 0.6 percent over the year

The Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U) for Dallas-Fort Worth rose 1.2 percent in February and March, the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics reported today. Regional Commissioner Stanley W. Suchman noted that this followed a decrease of 1.1 percent in December and January. The advance was the result of a 19.5-percent surge in gasoline prices and a 1.1-percent increase in the index for all items less food and energy; food prices declined. (Data in this report are not seasonally adjusted. Accordingly, month-to-month changes may reflect the impact of seasonal influences.)

Over the last 12 months, the all items CPI-U fell 0.6 percent, the second consecutive annual decline for the overall index. (See [chart 1.](#)) In contrast, the index for all items less food and energy rose 1.6 percent over the year. (See [table 1.](#))

News Release Information

15-616-DAL
Friday, April 17, 2015

Contacts

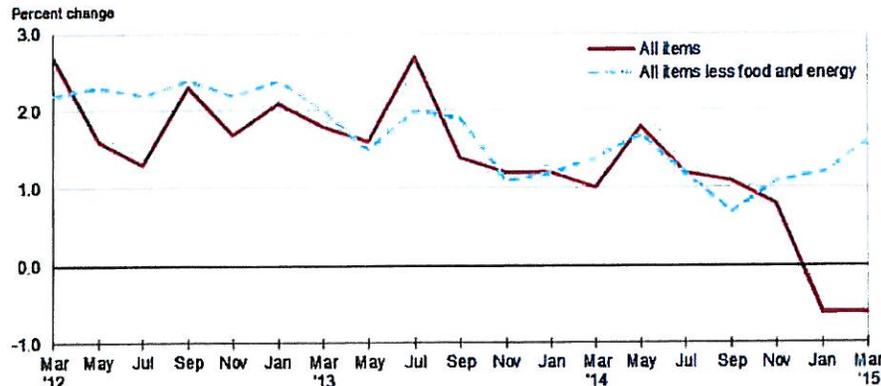
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Media contact:
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Chart 1. Over-the-year percent change in CPI-U, Dallas, March 2012–March 2015



Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

Food

Food prices fell 0.4 percent in February and March, after edging up 0.2 percent in the previous two-month period. Movements among the two components of the index were markedly different as prices for food at home (grocery store prices) decreased 1.2 percent while prices for food away from home increased 0.7 percent. The decline in food at home prices was the largest since the two months ended in May 2009 when prices fell 1.7 percent.

From March 2014 to March 2015, the food index rose 1.8 percent, reflecting price increases for both food at home (1.6 percent) and food away from home (2.0 percent).

Energy

The energy index climbed 5.2 percent in February and March, following a 14.4-percent decrease in December and January. The increase was the result of a 19.5-percent jump in gasoline prices, the largest two-month advance since March and April 2011, though it followed a 29.1-percent drop in the previous bimonthly period. Partially offsetting the latest gasoline price rise were lower household energy costs, as prices for natural gas and electricity

decreased 28.8 and 0.5 percent, respectively. This was the largest decline for natural gas prices since the two months ended in February 2009 (-34.3 percent).

Despite the sharp bimonthly rise, the energy index registered a 20.2-percent decline during the year ended in March 2015, the largest annual decrease since October 2009. The biggest contributor to the current decline was a 33.1-percent drop in gasoline prices, though a 32.1-percent decrease in natural gas costs also contributed. Countering a portion of these declines, electricity prices increased 2.6 percent during the previous 12 months.

All items less food and energy

The index for all items less food and energy rose 1.1 percent in February and March, following a 0.3-percent advance in December and January. The leading factors in the increase were higher prices for apparel (11.2 percent) and shelter (1.4 percent). The gain in apparel prices was the largest registered for the series since the two months ended in August and September 2009. Slowing these gains were lower prices for recreation (-0.6 percent), household furnishings and operations (-0.4 percent), and education and communication (-0.2 percent).

From March 2014 to March 2015, the index for all items less food and energy moved up 1.6 percent. The biggest factor was a 3.6-percent advance in shelter costs, though higher prices for medical care, up 6.8 percent, also contributed. Partially offsetting these increases, the cost of education and communication fell 2.6 percent and recreation prices declined 1.0 percent over the year.

The May 2015 Consumer Price Index for All Items for Dallas-Fort Worth will be released Thursday, June 18, 2015.

Technical Note

The Consumer Price Index (CPI) is a measure of the average change in prices over time in a fixed market basket of goods and services. The Bureau of Labor Statistics publishes CPIs for two population groups: (1) a CPI for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U) which covers approximately 89 percent of the total population and (2) a CPI for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers (CPI-W) which covers 28 percent of the total population. The CPI-U includes, in addition to wage earners and clerical workers, groups such as professional, managerial, and technical workers, the self-employed, short-term workers, the unemployed, and retirees and others not in the labor force.

The CPI is based on prices of food, clothing, shelter, and fuels, transportation fares, charges for doctors' and dentists' services, drugs, and the other goods and services that people buy for day-to-day living. Each month, prices are collected in 87 urban areas across the country from about 6,000 housing units and approximately 24,000 retail establishments--department stores, supermarkets, hospitals, filling stations, and other types of stores and service establishments. All taxes directly associated with the purchase and use of items are included in the index.

The index measures price changes from a designated reference date (1982-84) that equals 100.0. An increase of 16.5 percent, for example, is shown as 116.5. This change can also be expressed in dollars as follows: the price of a base period "market basket" of goods and services in the CPI has risen from \$10 in 1982-84 to \$11.65. For further details, see the CPI home page on the Internet at www.bls.gov/cpi and the BLS Handbook of Methods, Chapter 17, *The Consumer Price Index*, available on the Internet at www.bls.gov/ohpub/hom/homch17_a.htm.

In calculating the index, price changes for the various items in each location are averaged together with weights that represent their importance in the spending of the appropriate population group. Local data are then combined to obtain a U.S. city average. Because the sample size of a local area is smaller, the local area index is subject to substantially more sampling and other measurement error than the national index. In addition, local indexes are not adjusted for seasonal influences. As a result, local area indexes show greater volatility than the national index, although their long-term trends are quite similar. **NOTE: Area indexes do not measure differences in the level of prices between cities; they only measure the average change in prices for each area since the base period.**

The **Dallas-Fort Worth, Texas, Consolidated Metropolitan Statistical Area (CMSA)** includes Collin, Dallas, Denton, Ellis, Henderson, Hood, Hunt, Johnson, Kaufman, Parker, Rockwall, and Tarrant Counties.

Information in this release will be made available to sensory impaired individuals upon request. Voice phone: 202-691-5200; Federal Relay Service: 1-800-877-8339.

Table 1. Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U): Indexes and percent changes for selected periods, Dallas-Fort Worth, TX (1982-84=100 unless otherwise noted)

Item and Group	Indexes			Percent change from -		
	Jan. 2015	Feb. 2015	Mar. 2015	Mar. 2014	Jan. 2015	Feb. 2015
All items	214.899		217.487	-0.6	1.2	
All items (1987 = 100)	674.127		682.244			
Food and beverages	249.845		249.256	1.9	-0.2	
Food	244.601		243.570	1.8	-0.4	
Food at home	223.150	223.529	220.403	1.6	-1.2	-1.4
Food away from home	277.723		279.670	2.0	0.7	
Alcoholic beverages	318.315		326.902	2.6	2.7	
Housing	196.475		197.523	2.2	0.5	
Shelter	209.221	210.130	212.118	3.6	1.4	0.9

Item and Group	Indexes			Percent change from -		
	Jan. 2015	Feb. 2015	Mar. 2015	Mar. 2014	Jan. 2015	Feb. 2015
Rent of primary residence (1)	218.230	219.190	220.211	5.2	0.9	0.5
Owners' equivalent rent of residences (1) (2)	224.533	225.457	226.571	3.0	0.9	0.5
Owners' equivalent rent of primary residence (1) (2)	224.533	225.457	226.571	3.0	0.9	0.5
Fuels and utilities	231.120		224.210	-2.2	-3.0	
Household energy	222.188	218.117	211.862	-3.2	-4.6	-2.9
Energy services (1) (3)	218.608	214.558	208.345	-2.9	-4.7	-2.9
Electricity (1)	209.344	209.344	208.390	2.6	-0.5	-0.5
Utility (piped) gas service (1)	214.821	188.195	152.923	-32.1	-28.8	-18.7
Household furnishings and operations	126.810		126.361	-1.2	-0.4	
Apparel	107.610		119.623	-0.4	11.2	
Transportation	193.314		201.044	-10.6	4.0	
Private transportation	194.507		202.776	-10.7	4.3	
Motor fuel	175.697	197.951	208.304	-33.0	18.6	5.2
Gasoline (all types)	173.128	196.194	206.847	-33.1	19.5	5.4
Gasoline, unleaded regular (4)	166.947	190.325	201.090	-33.9	20.5	5.7
Gasoline, unleaded midgrade (4) (5)	183.493	204.811	215.091	-31.7	17.2	5.0
Gasoline, unleaded premium (4)	185.262	206.130	215.524	-30.4	18.3	4.8
Medical care	411.132		411.537	6.8	0.1	
Recreation (6)	112.462		111.830	-1.0	-0.6	
Education and communication (6)	137.420		137.094	-2.6	-0.2	
Other goods and services	380.701		380.736	1.8	0.0	
COMMODITY AND SERVICE GROUP						
Commodities	171.735		175.890	-4.5	2.5	
Commodities less food and beverages	136.805		142.599	-8.1	4.2	
Nondurables less food and beverages	159.012		171.028	-11.5	7.6	
Durables	117.036		117.212	-3.2	0.2	
Services	257.129		258.066	2.3	0.4	
SPECIAL AGGREGATE INDEXES						
All items less shelter	218.238		220.698	-2.2	1.1	
All items less medical care	205.384		208.030	-1.1	1.3	
Commodities less food	141.470		147.381	-7.7	4.2	
Nondurables	200.101		206.801	-5.0	3.3	
Nondurables less food	166.386		178.431	-10.7	7.2	
Services less rent of shelter (2)	326.305		324.251	1.1	-0.6	
Services less medical care services	241.605		242.643	1.9	0.4	
Energy	201.177	209.845	211.601	-20.2	5.2	0.8
All items less energy	219.851		221.760	1.6	0.9	
All items less food and energy	215.806		218.207	1.6	1.1	

(1) This index series was calculated using a Laspeyres estimator. All other item stratum index series were calculated using a geometric means estimator.

(2) Indexes on a December 1982=100 base.

(3) Prior to January 2011 this series was titled Gas (piped) and electricity.

(4) Special index based on a substantially smaller sample.

(5) Indexes on a December 1993=100 base.

(6) Indexes on a December 1997=100 base.

Note: Index applies to a month as a whole, not to any specific date.

Last Modified Date: Friday, April 17, 2015

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For Release: Thursday, June 18, 2015

15-1142-DAL

SOUTHWEST INFORMATION OFFICE: Dallas, Texas

Technical information: (972) 850-4800 • BLSInfoDallas@bls.gov • www.bls.gov/regions/southwest/

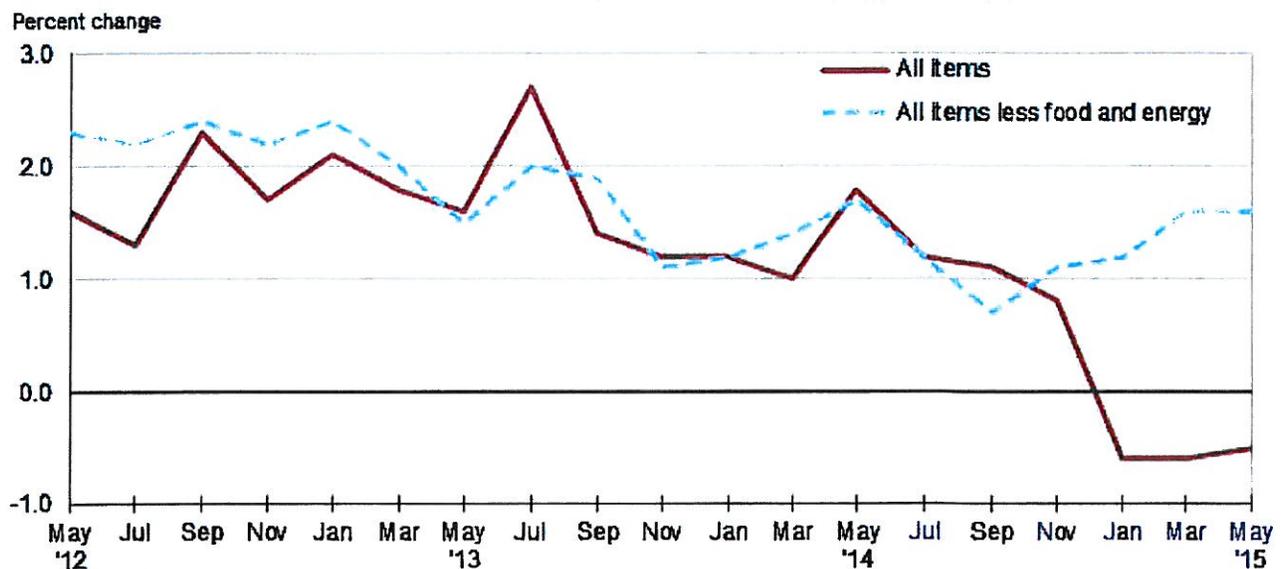
Media contact: (972) 850-4800

Consumer Price Index, Dallas-Fort Worth – May 2015
Area prices up 0.5 percent in April and May, but down 0.5 percent over the year

The Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U) for Dallas-Fort Worth rose 0.5 percent in April and May, the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics reported today. Regional Commissioner Stanley W. Suchman noted that a 6.3-percent advance in energy prices was partially offset by a 0.1-percent dip in the index for all items less food and energy; food prices were unchanged during the period. (Data in this report are not seasonally adjusted. Accordingly, month-to-month changes may reflect the impact of seasonal influences.)

During the 12 months ended in May 2015, the all items CPI-U fell 0.5 percent, the third consecutive decline for the overall index. (See [chart 1.](#)) In contrast, the index for all items less food and energy rose 1.6 percent over the year. (See [table 1.](#))

Chart 1. Over-the-year percent change in CPI-U, Dallas-Fort Worth, May 2012–May 2015



Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Food

Food prices were unchanged in April and May, after decreasing 0.4 percent in the previous two-month period. Opposing movements were registered by the two components of the index as prices for food at home (grocery store prices) decreased 0.4 percent while prices for food away from home increased 0.4 percent.

From May 2014 to May 2015, the food index rose 1.2 percent, reflecting the combined effects of a 2.5-percent price rise for food away from home and a 0.3-percent price rise at grocery stores.

Energy

The energy index rose 6.3 percent in April and May, following a 5.2-percent increase in February and March. The current advance was the result of a 14.4-percent rise in gasoline prices. Partially offsetting the gasoline price increase were lower household energy costs, as prices for natural gas and electricity decreased 2.2 and 0.5 percent, respectively.

Despite the bimonthly rise, the energy index registered an 18.0-percent decrease during the year ended in May 2015, as prices fell for each of the energy components. A 25.7-percent drop in gasoline prices was the biggest factor in the decrease, but natural gas costs also fell, down 34.0 percent during the last 12 months, and electricity prices declined 3.0 percent.

All items less food and energy

The index for all items less food and energy was little changed in April and May, slipping 0.1 percent, as a result of differing movements among the sub-components of the index. A 6.8-percent decline in apparel prices had the greatest impact on the current dip, though smaller declines in household furnishings and operations (-1.2 percent) and education and communication (-0.9 percent) also contributed. Largely countering these decreases were higher prices for other goods and services (1.3 percent), shelter (0.7 percent), and recreation (0.6 percent).

From May 2014 to May 2015, the index for all items less food and energy advanced 1.6 percent. The biggest factor in the annual increase was a 4.0-percent rise in shelter costs, as the indexes rose for both renters' costs (4.6 percent) and owners' equivalent rent (3.2 percent). Another large contributor was a 5.8-percent rise in medical care prices. Among the components slowing these gains were a 2.5-percent decline for apparel prices, as well as annual decreases for education and communication, and household furnishings and operations (both down 2.2 percent).

The July 2015 Consumer Price Index for All Items for Dallas-Fort Worth is scheduled to be released Wednesday, August 19, 2015.

Technical Note

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population. The CPI-U includes, in addition to wage earners and clerical workers, groups such as professional, managerial, and technical workers, the self-employed, short-term workers, the unemployed, and retirees and others not in the labor force.

The CPI is based on prices of food, clothing, shelter, and fuels, transportation fares, charges for doctors' and dentists' services, drugs, and the other goods and services that people buy for day-to-day living. Each month, prices are collected in 87 urban areas across the country from about 6,000 housing units and approximately 24,000 retail establishments--department stores, supermarkets, hospitals, filling stations, and other types of stores and service establishments. All taxes directly associated with the purchase and use of items are included in the index.

The index measures price changes from a designated reference date (1982-84) that equals 100.0. An increase of 16.5 percent, for example, is shown as 116.5. This change can also be expressed in dollars as follows: the price of a base period "market basket" of goods and services in the CPI has risen from \$10 in 1982-84 to \$11.65. For further details, see the CPI home page on the Internet at www.bls.gov/cpi and the BLS Handbook of Methods, Chapter 17, *The Consumer Price Index*, available on the Internet at www.bls.gov/opub/hom/homch17_a.htm.

In calculating the index, price changes for the various items in each location are averaged together with weights that represent their importance in the spending of the appropriate population group. Local data are then combined to obtain a U.S. city average. Because the sample size of a local area is smaller, the local area index is subject to substantially more sampling and other measurement error than the national index. In addition, local indexes are not adjusted for seasonal influences. As a result, local area indexes show greater volatility than the national index, although their long-term trends are quite similar. **NOTE: Area indexes do not measure differences in the level of prices between cities; they only measure the average change in prices for each area since the base period.**

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	Mar. 2015	Apr. 2015	May 2015	May 2014	Mar. 2015	Apr. 2015
All items.....	217.487		218.484	-0.5	0.5	
All items (1967 = 100).....	682.244		685.373			
Food and beverages.....	249.256		249.029	1.1	-0.1	
Food.....	243.570		243.509	1.2	0.0	
Food at home.....	220.403	220.057	219.630	0.3	-0.4	-0.2
Food away from home.....	279.670		280.837	2.5	0.4	
Alcoholic beverages.....	326.902		323.310	-0.9	-1.1	
Housing.....	197.523		198.139	1.8	0.3	
Shelter.....	212.118	212.848	213.661	4.0	0.7	0.4
Rent of primary residence ⁽¹⁾	220.211	221.199	221.966	4.6	0.8	0.3
Owners' equivalent rent of residences ^{(1) (2)}	226.571	227.105	227.777	3.2	0.5	0.3
Owners' equivalent rent of primary residence ^{(1) (2)}	226.571	227.105	227.777	3.2	0.5	0.3
Fuels and utilities.....	224.210		222.581	-5.3	-0.7	
Household energy.....	211.862	211.818	210.417	-8.0	-0.7	-0.7
Energy services ^{(1) (3)}	208.345	208.286	206.872	-7.8	-0.7	-0.7
Electricity ⁽¹⁾	208.390	207.777	207.301	-3.0	-0.5	-0.2
Utility (piped) gas service ⁽¹⁾	152.923	156.114	149.600	-34.0	-2.2	-4.2
Household furnishings and operations.....	126.361		124.893	-2.2	-1.2	
Apparel.....	119.623		111.535	-2.5	-6.8	
Transportation.....	201.044		207.953	-8.5	3.4	
Private transportation.....	202.776		209.345	-8.6	3.2	
Motor fuel.....	208.304	218.439	237.502	-25.8	14.0	8.7
Gasoline (all types).....	206.847	217.409	236.642	-25.7	14.4	8.8
Gasoline, unleaded regular ⁽⁴⁾	201.090	211.291	230.735	-26.3	14.7	9.2
Gasoline, unleaded midgrade ^{(4) (5)}	215.091	226.278	244.778	-24.7	13.8	8.2
Gasoline, unleaded premium ⁽⁴⁾	215.524	226.733	243.761	-23.3	13.1	7.5
Medical care.....	411.537		411.996	5.8	0.1	
Recreation ⁽⁶⁾	111.830		112.492	-0.9	0.6	
Education and communication ⁽⁶⁾	137.094		135.855	-2.2	-0.9	
Other goods and services.....	380.736		385.644	2.3	1.3	
COMMODITY AND SERVICE GROUP.....						
Commodities.....	175.990		176.602	-4.5	0.3	
Commodities less food and beverages.....	142.599		143.482	-7.6	0.6	
Nondurables less food and beverages.....	171.028		174.294	-10.0	1.9	
Durables.....	117.212		115.939	-4.0	-1.1	
Services.....	258.066		259.443	2.3	0.5	
SPECIAL AGGREGATE INDEXES.....						
All items less shelter.....	220.698		221.457	-2.3	0.3	
All items less medical care.....	208.030		209.044	-1.0	0.5	
Commodities less food.....	147.381		148.201	-7.4	0.6	
Nondurables.....	206.801		208.594	-4.6	0.9	
Nondurables less food.....	178.431		181.502	-9.5	1.7	
Services less rent of shelter ⁽²⁾	324.251		325.337	0.8	0.3	
Services less medical care services.....	242.643		244.139	2.1	0.6	
Energy.....	211.601	216.493	225.007	-18.0	6.3	3.9
All items less energy.....	221.760		221.630	1.5	-0.1	

Table 1. Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U): Indexes and percent changes for selected periods, Dallas-Fort Worth, TX (1982-84=100 unless otherwise noted) - Continued

Item and Group	Indexes			Percent change from -		
	Mar. 2015	Apr. 2015	May 2015	May 2014	Mar. 2015	Apr. 2015
All items less food and energy.....	218.207		218.065	1.6	-0.1	

⁽¹⁾ This index series was calculated using a Laspeyres estimator. All other item stratum index series were calculated using a geometric means estimator.

⁽²⁾ Indexes on a December 1982=100 base.

⁽³⁾ Prior to January 2011 this series was titled Gas (piped) and electricity.

⁽⁴⁾ Special index based on a substantially smaller sample.

⁽⁵⁾ Indexes on a December 1993=100 base.

⁽⁶⁾ Indexes on a December 1997=100 base.

Note: Index applies to a month as a whole, not to any specific date.