The State Current Service Level (CSL) is calculated in a similar manner for both community colleges and public universities. First, the universities and community colleges submit actual Education and General (E&G) or comparable information on expenditures for the most recent biennium for which they have the data. For the 2021-23 CSL actuals used were from the 2017-19 biennium, as final actuals are not available for 2019-21. Those expenditures are then aggregated and divided into five expenditure categories and presented as a percentage of total cost. The categories are retirement (e.g., PERS), Health Benefits (PEBB and OEBB), Pension Obligation Bonds, Personal Services (salaries), and finally Services and Supplies (S&S). Once that is completed, estimated cost increases for each category are calculated using the following growth rates.

- Retirement – Inflated by the most current projected 2021-23 growth rates available during the CSL process are used, which come from the memo the Milliman Actuary firm's memo to the Public Employee Retirement System (PERS). For 2021-23, the memo dated March 18, 2020 was used. This factor is applied using the projected salary increases (see salary increase factors below).
- Health Benefits – Inflated using the growth rate allowed for the Public Employee Benefits Board (PEBB), which is 3.4 percent per year.
- Pension Obligation Bonds – Inflated using the percentage growth in POB debt service payments charged to public universities. Community colleges provide their growth rate, as they issue bonds separate from the State.
- Salaries – Inflated by the percentage allowed state agencies for professional services, which is higher than the standard S&S inflation rate. For 2021-23 the budget development rate is 5.7 percent.
- Services and Supplies – Inflated by the standard percentage allowed state agencies. For 2021-23 budget development the rate is 4.3 percent.

Finally, the growth rates are applied to each of the categories to arrive at a blended inflationary rate based on the proportional shares of overall public universities and community colleges. Below are the tables used for the 2021-23 CSL. The highlighted number is the inflation rate applied to the college and university support funds. For community colleges, that amount is then further adjusted since community colleges also rely on property taxes. The amount of the support fund's General Fund is adjusted to reflect projected changes in statewide property taxes collections for community colleges. For 2021-23, factoring in the property tax impact resulted in reducing the 5.30 percent increase to an overall net growth in the General Fund for the support fund of 4. 4 percent.

2021-23 Inflation Rate for Community Colleges*			
	% of Costs	Growth Rate	Inflation Rate
Retirement	10.80 %	1.23%	0.13%
Health Benefits	11.18%	6.92%	0.77%
Pension Obligation Bonds	4.54%	7.69%	0.35%
Salaries	62.98%	5.7%	3.59%
S&S	10.5%	4.3%	0.45%
	100%		**5.3%**

2021-23 Inflation Rate for Public Universities*			
	% of Costs	Growth Rate	Inflation Rate
Retirement	8.62 %	10.04%	0.86%
Health Benefits	10.54%	6.92%	0.73%
Pension Obligation Bonds	1.7%	3.18%	0.05%
Salaries	59.01%	5.7%	3.36%
S&S	20.13%	4.3%	0.87%
	100%		**5.88%**

*Rates are rounded, reflected here are keyed in amounts from spreadsheet.