

# Local Budgeting in Oregon





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*Local Budgeting in Oregon* is a supplement to the *Local Budgeting Manual*, 150-504-420, hereafter called the *Manual*. This booklet will introduce you to the requirements of Oregon's Local Budget Law, but it's not a substitute for the *Manual*. Before you take any formal action in the budget process, consult the *Manual*.

## First, the basics

### What is the law?

Most local governments in Oregon, from the smallest cemetery district to the largest city, must prepare and adopt an annual or biennial budget. (The only exceptions are a few types of local governments specifically exempted.) Schools, counties, cities, ports, rural fire protection districts, water districts, urban renewal agencies, and special districts are all subject to the same budget provisions.

This isn't unusual. Many states have specific laws which require units of local government to prepare and adopt annual operating budgets. Yet, Oregon's budgeting system is considered one of the most progressive in the nation. Why?

Look at Oregon's Local Budget Law. (You'll find it in Chapter 294 of the Oregon Revised Statutes.) The law does two important things:

1. It establishes standard procedures for preparing, presenting, and administering the budget.
2. It requires citizen involvement in the preparation of the budget and public disclosure of the budget before its formal adoption.

Many people rely on you, as an elected or appointed official, to see that the annual budget is prepared correctly. State officials check to see that the budget is prepared and administered according to law, and citizens in your district check to see that programs they want and need are adequately funded. This makes budgeting in Oregon a joint effort between the people affected by the budget and the appointed and elected officials responsible for providing the services.

To give the public ample opportunity to participate in the budgeting process, local budget law requires that a budget officer be appointed and a budget committee be formed. The budget officer draws together necessary information and prepares the first draft of the budget. The budget committee then reviews and revises the proposed budget before it's formally approved. Notices are published, budgets are made available for public review,

and at least two opportunities for public comment are provided. These requirements encourage public participation in the budget-making process and give public exposure to budgeted programs and fiscal policies before their adoption.

Naturally, citizen involvement varies from one community to the next. If the patrons in your district are active and involved, you may find citizens asking for information not specifically required under local budget law. It is up to your local government to prepare a budget that clearly outlines its fiscal policies and is satisfactory to the voters of the district. If you can make your budget clear and concise, you'll find that taxpayers have a better understanding of the purposes for which their tax dollars are spent. You may also find the citizen input informative and beneficial.

### What is a budget?

A budget is a financial plan containing estimates of expenditures and revenues for a single fiscal year (July 1 through June 30).

**Note:** Local governments have the option of budgeting on a 24-month "biennial" budget period or by fiscal year. For the differences entailed in biennial budgeting, see page 8. Throughout this booklet, we refer to "fiscal year" but if a local government adopts a biennial budget, the period referred to is a 24-month period.

Besides outlining programs for the coming year, the budget controls the local government's spending authority. Since the budgeting process encourages citizen input, the budget is also a vehicle for obtaining public opinion about proposed programs and fiscal policies of your district.

The content and detail of each budget will vary substantially because of differences in the purpose, size, and complexity of local governments.

### Who is on the budget committee?

The budget committee consists of the members of the local governing body (such as county commissioners or school board members) and an equal number of citizens at large. The citizens are appointed by the governing body and serve terms of three years. Terms are staggered so that about one-third of the appointed terms end each year.

**Note:** For most of the districts in Multnomah County, because the Tax Supervising and Conservation Commission (TSCC) holds the budget hearing, the governing body is the budget committee and there are no appointive members. These districts should consult with the TSCC about their processes. This publication addresses the budget committee process for all other districts in the state.



## The budget cycle

### The nine steps

Budgeting isn't something you do once a year. It's a continuous operation, and it takes 12 months to complete a cycle. The budgeting process is actually in three parts: The budget is prepared, approved, and finally adopted. Your budget must be prepared far enough in advance so that it can be adopted on or before June 30. After adopting the budget, the governing body will make the necessary appropriations and certify the tax levy to the county assessor.

To simplify this rather complex process, we've divided budgeting into nine steps.

### Preparing the budget

1. **Budget officer appointed.** Each local government must have a budget officer, either appointed by the governing body or designated in the local government's charter. The budget officer is under the supervision of either the executive officer or the governing body.
2. **Proposed budget prepared.** The budget officer is responsible for preparing or supervising the preparation of the proposed budget for presentation to the budget committee.

### Approving the budget

3. **Budget officer publishes notice.** When the proposed budget and the budget message are ready, the budget officer publishes a "Notice of Budget Committee Meeting." If notice is only published in a newspaper of general circulation (as outlined in ORS 193.010(3) and 193.020), it must be published at least twice, five to 30 days before the scheduled budget committee meeting date. The notice may be published once in a newspaper (five to 30 days prior to the scheduled budget committee meeting) as long as it is also published on the local government's website at least 10 days before the meeting. The newspaper notice must include the website address. If notice is hand delivered or mailed, only one notice is required not later than 10 days prior to the meeting.
4. **Budget committee meets.** At least one meeting must be held to 1) receive the budget message and budget document, and 2) hear the public. The budget officer provides a copy of the proposed budget to each member of the budget committee. The copies may

be distributed any time before the advertised budget committee meeting. It's also acceptable to wait and distribute the budget at the advertised meeting. When the budget is given to the budget committee, it becomes a public record and must be made available to the public.

The budget committee members can't get together in person, by phone, or email before the advertised meeting to discuss the budget. All budget discussions must be held at public meetings.

At the budget committee meeting, the budget message is delivered. The budget message explains the proposed budget and significant changes in the local government's financial position. At this meeting, the budget committee may provide members of the public the opportunity to ask questions about or comment on the budget. If public comment isn't allowed at this meeting, the budget committee must provide the public with the opportunity at subsequent meetings.

After the initial meeting, if needed, the budget committee may meet as many times as needed to revise and approve the budget. If two or more meetings are held to take comment from the public, only the first meeting to do so must meet the publication requirements explained in step 3. Notice of additional meetings for this or any other purpose may be provided in the same time frame and manner as notices of meetings of the governing body. Notice of other meetings of the budget committee must be provided as required by Oregon public meeting law. All meetings are open to the public.

5. **Committee approves budget.** When the budget committee is satisfied with the proposed budget, including any additions to or deletions from the one prepared by the budget officer, the budget is approved. If the budget requires an ad valorem tax to be in balance, **the budget committee must approve an amount or rate of total ad valorem property taxes to be certified to the assessor.**

### Advertising and holding hearings

6. **Budget summary and notice of budget hearing published.** After the budget is approved, a budget hearing must be held by the governing body. The budget officer must publish a summary of the budget approved by the budget committee and notice of budget hearing five to 30 days before the scheduled hearing. This information must either appear in a newspaper of general circulation, be mailed, or be hand delivered.

If no newspaper is published in your district and estimated expenditures for the ensuing year don't exceed \$100,000, you may provide the budget summary and notice of budget hearing by posting it in three conspicuous places within the district for at least 20 days prior to the date of the hearing.

See the *Manual* for details on publication requirements.

7. **Budget hearing held.** The budget hearing must be held by the governing body on the date specified on the public notices.

The purpose of the hearing is to receive citizens' testimony on the budget approved by the budget committee. Additional hearings may be held. All hearings are open to the public.

### Adopting the budget

8. **Budget adopted, appropriations made, tax levy declared and categorized.** By law, the governing body may make changes in the approved budget before or after it is adopted, but no later than the beginning of the fiscal year to which the budget relates. However, without first publishing a revised budget summary and holding another budget hearing:

- Taxes may not be increased beyond the amount approved by the budget committee, and
- Estimated expenditures in a fund may not be increased by more than \$5,000 or 10 percent, whichever is greater.

After the budget hearing, and after considering relevant testimony, the governing body adopts the budget. **It shouldn't be formally adopted until the latter part of June** so last-minute revisions to revenue or expenditure estimates can be incorporated.

The governing body must enact a resolution or ordinance to 1) formally adopt the budget, 2) make appropriations, and if needed, 3) levy, and 4) categorize any tax. The budget is the basis for making appropriations and certifying the tax levy. The resolution or ordinance must be adopted no later than June 30. See the *Manual* for the format of the resolution or ordinance.

9. **Budget filed and levy certified.** The final step in the budget cycle is to certify any necessary property tax levy.

Districts levying a property tax must submit to the county assessor's office on or before July 15:

- Two copies of notice of levy and the categorization certification, and
- Two copies of the budget resolution or ordinance.

Each local district that does not levy a property tax must send a copy of the resolution adopting its budget and making appropriations to the Department of Revenue on or before July 15. All local districts send a copy of the complete budget to the county clerk on or before September 30. School districts also submit a copy of the budget to the county education service district office and to the Oregon Department of Education.



## The budget document

All budgets must meet certain minimum requirements, outlined here. For specific examples consult the *Manual*.

Under local budget law the budget must follow a basic format. Expenditures generally are broken down first by fund, then by organizational unit or program, and then, more specifically, by object classification and object. Revenues are broken down by fund, at the least.

### What is a fund?

A fund is a fiscal and accounting entity with self-balancing accounts set aside to carry on a specific activity or to meet certain objectives in accordance with a specific regulation. The requirements and resources of a fund must always balance. Every budget has at least one fund (commonly called the General Fund) which is used for everyday operation of the local government.

Depending on the size and complexity of your local government and the services it provides, your district may also have a number of special funds. The most common reason for establishing a special fund is to account for a revenue source whose use is limited to a particular kind of expenditure. Examples include: debt service funds, construction funds, reserve funds, street funds, water funds, and sewer funds.

### What is an organizational unit?

Some funds are broken down to account for one or more organizational units or activities, which are merely subdivisions of a fund. An organizational unit might be a department, office, or division. What you call these units is up to your local government.

### What is a program?

Budget requirements may be prepared by program. Programs are groups of activities to accomplish a major service or function. Schools use programs in budgeting.

### Budget format

Your budget detail sheets for expenditures and revenues must show in parallel columns:

1. Actual expenditures and revenues for two years preceding the current year.
2. Budgeted requirements and revenues for the current year.

3. Estimated requirements and revenues for the coming fiscal year. Upcoming fiscal year estimates should be broken into three columns: proposed, approved, and adopted, showing estimated amounts as they are considered through each step of the budget process.

Information in each column must be itemized to show all estimated or incurred requirements and revenues.

### Revenues

Budget revenues are divided into two types: ensuing year property tax and nonproperty tax revenues. Property taxes shown in your budget will not be the same as the property tax “levy” you submit to the assessor.

There are three reasons for this. First, not all taxpayers pay their taxes in the year billed. Second, discounts are given for timely property tax payments. Third, the Oregon Constitution sets a limit on the amount of taxes that can be collected from an individual property.

You must estimate the amount of taxes to be lost because of the “constitutional limits” and “discounts allowed and other uncollected amounts.”

The total of these amounts plus estimated taxes to be received can’t exceed your district’s taxing authority, which includes its rate limit, voter approved local option levies, and levies to repay bonded debt. This total is the amount of tax levy that is certified to the assessor.

The amount estimated as “loss due to constitutional limit” will vary from district to district. Late in October or early November each year, the tax collector sends the district a report on the amount of taxes that will actually be billed for the district. This is called the taxes imposed.

“Discounts allowed and other uncollected amounts” normally will represent only a small percentage of the property tax levy. Contact your county tax collector for help in determining this percentage.

You next need to calculate how much tax revenue can be raised using the district’s permanent rate limit.

$$\begin{array}{c} \text{Rate Limit} \\ \text{times} \\ \text{Estimated District Assessed Value} \\ \text{equals} \\ \text{Amount Raised By Rate Limit} \end{array}$$

This amount plus any local option taxes or bond levies, less the estimate of taxes to be lost, is the amount of tax revenue estimated to be received. If this amount is less than the amount needed for the budget, requirements must be reduced, other sources of revenue found, or additional taxing authority approved by voters.

### Expenditures and requirements: by fund

Under the law, budget expenditures and other requirements must be itemized to show all estimated expenses. The estimates may be prepared either by program or organizational unit. Within any fund each expenditure must be detailed and identified, arranged by organizational unit if applicable, and put into one of these major object classifications:

- **Personnel services** includes all salaries, fringe benefits, and miscellaneous costs associated with salary expenditures.
- **Materials and services** includes contractual and other services (example: audit or legal services), materials, supplies, and other charges.
- **Capital outlay** includes acquisition of land, buildings, improvements, machinery, and equipment.

Some special expenditures and requirements do not fit logically into one of these three object classifications. These are put in special categories. The most common special categories are:

- **Debt service** includes repayment of principal and interest on bonds, interest-bearing warrants, and short term loans.
- **Transfers.** An amount to be given as a resource to another fund in the budget.
- **General operating contingencies.** A special amount set aside in the upcoming year for unforeseen expenses.
- **Reserved for future expenditure.** An amount which identifies funds to be “saved” for use in future fiscal years. May be used in a reserve fund or in another fund when specifically allowed by statute.
- **Unappropriated ending fund balance.** A special amount set aside in a budget for use as a resource in the beginning of the next fiscal year after it was budgeted.

### Expenditures and requirements: program budgets

Program budgets are prepared differently. Estimates for each program must be arranged by activity and then put into separate object classifications, as already described.



## Taxes and budgeting

Many local governments rely heavily on property taxes to finance services they offer. In some cases, services are paid for entirely by property taxes.

The amount and type of tax a local government may levy is limited by the Oregon Constitution and Oregon law. The constitution allows a local government to levy annually the amount that would be raised by its permanent rate limit without further authorization from the voters. Revenue from the permanent rate-limited levy can be used for any purpose.

When a local government has no permanent rate limit or when the rate limit doesn't provide enough revenue to meet estimated expenditures, the government may request a local option levy from the voters. These levies are in excess of the rate limit and require voter approval. Currently, ESDs can't use the local option tax. Schools and community colleges can use the local option tax, but the amount they may request is limited.

A local option can be used for general purposes or a specific activity. The levy may be stated as a total dollar amount or rate to be levied uniformly for a period. If the levy is for an operating purpose, the period cannot exceed five years. If the levy is for a capital project, the period can't exceed 10 years or the life of the capital asset, whichever is less.

A debt service levy is used only to pay principal and interest on bonds. The constitution doesn't require voters to approve this type of levy each year. That's because voter approval of a bond issue is considered approval of levies necessary to repay bond interest and principal.

By law, some local governments are limited on the total amount of tax they may levy. These limits are computed as a percentage of a local government's property value. For specific examples, consult the *Manual* or the Department of Revenue, Finance and Taxation Unit.

Tax levies not made according to law may be voided by an appeal to the Oregon Tax Court. Appeals can be made by the county assessor, county court, board of commissioners, Oregon Department of Revenue, Tax Supervising and Conservation Commission, or 10 or more interested taxpayers. An appeal must be submitted within 30 days after the local government certifies the tax levy to the county assessor.

In addition, since 1991, the Oregon Constitution has limited the amount of taxes that may be imposed on any property. For any property, the maximum amount of taxes to support the public school system is \$5 per \$1,000 of real market value. The maximum amount of taxes to support other government operations is \$10 per \$1,000 of real market value. Certain types of taxes may not be subject to the limit. See the *Manual* for further information.



## Elections and budgeting

Many local governments find that available revenues, including revenue from levies made under the permanent rate limit, are not enough to finance proposed expenditures. In this case, there are two alternatives:

1. Lower the proposed expenditures to equal available revenues, or
2. Schedule a tax levy election to obtain voter approval to levy a local option tax.

All local governments that decide to schedule a levy election are limited to four election dates each year. The levy election must be on one of these dates.

See your county elections officer for more information. The county elections officer publishes election notices, sample ballots, and a list of polling places.

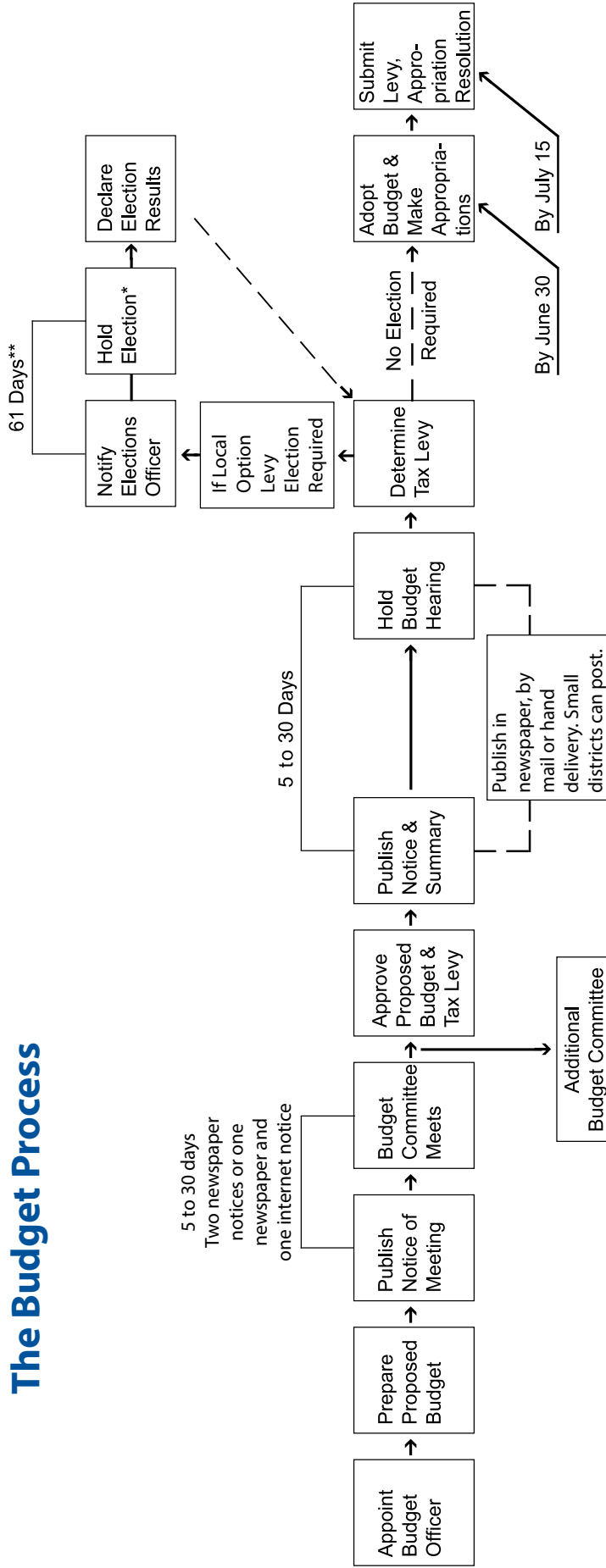
### Election dates

- Second Tuesday in March
- Third Tuesday in May
- Fourth Tuesday in August
- First Tuesday after the first Monday in November

Even if the voters have not yet approved the tax levy before the end of the fiscal year, the governing body must adopt the budget and make appropriations by June 30 to lawfully spend public funds in the new fiscal year. When the district is planning on a tax levy election in August, it must request in writing from the county tax assessor an extension to certify its tax levy. When the tax levy is finally determined, the governing body adopts the resolution to levy taxes and submits its final levy certification to the assessor. If the late levy election failed, the governing body must reduce its budget appropriations to reflect the amount of taxes it actually has authority to levy.

Tax levy ballot language sometimes must contain certain wording or statements required by law or must not exceed other limits. For more details, see the *Manual*, or download a copy of the *Tax Election Ballot Measure Manual*, 150-504-421.

# The Budget Process



\* Elections may be held earlier.  
 \*\* See the Secretary of State *Elections Manual*, or contact the county clerk for actual dates of filing.



## Appropriations and their use

When the nine budget steps are completed and the new fiscal year begins, the governing body works from appropriations. Amounts listed in the appropriation resolution provide authority to spend public funds in the next 12 months. However, appropriations may be made in broader categories than the detail presented in the budget.

District spending is limited to the schedule of appropriations. But what if it is necessary to exceed original appropriations? This may be done after transferring appropriations or preparing a supplemental budget. There are special provisions for exceeding appropriations due to civil disturbance, fire, flood, earthquake, or other calamity.

### Appropriation transfers

The governing body's spending authority in existing appropriations may be changed by 1) transferring amounts among existing appropriations in the same fund, or 2) transferring from an existing appropriation in one fund to an existing appropriation category in another fund.

Whenever you need to transfer an appropriation, the governing body must enact a resolution or ordinance providing for the transfer. This enactment must be made before any overexpenditure is incurred. Once a transfer is authorized, the expenditures can be made.

### Supplemental budgets

By transferring appropriations, a governing body usually has enough flexibility to carry out the programs prescribed in an adopted budget. But there will be times when an adopted budget gives no authority to make certain expenditures or when revenues are received for which the governing body had no previous knowledge. In these cases it is possible to use a supplemental budget to authorize expenditures or spend additional revenues in a current fiscal year. (There are a few special revenues which may be spent without a supplemental budget.) Supplemental budgets cannot be used to authorize a tax levy.

Local budget law does not contemplate the involvement of the budget committee in adopting supplemental budgets. The governing body may adopt a supplemental budget at a regular public meeting if prior notice is given and the expenditures in the supplemental budget are 10 percent or **less** than of the budget fund being adjusted. If the expenditures are more, the governing body must

publish a summary of the changes in the supplemental budget and hold a special hearing.

Public officials who spend money unlawfully, in excess of authorized amounts or for purposes not provided by law, are civilly liable. The district attorney or a taxpayer may file suit for return of the money.

For more details, see Oregon Revised Statute 294.471 or the *Manual*.



## Audits

The final phase in the budgeting cycle is an audit of the previous fiscal year. This usually is done soon after a new fiscal year begins. Most local governments are subject to Oregon's Local Budget Law. Most of these governments are required to have their accounts and fiscal affairs audited and examined annually.

An audit must be done by the Secretary of State or an auditor certified by the Oregon State Board of Accountancy to conduct municipal audits. The auditor examines financial statements, books, records, and other financial data of your local government. The auditor also will look at any activities that relate to collection, receipt, custody, handling, expenditure, or disbursement of public funds.

Contact the Secretary of State's office, Audits Division for further explanation or questions.



## Biennial budgeting

Local governments may budget either on a one-year (fiscal year) or a two-year (biennial) cycle. The governing body may, by ordinance, resolution, or charter, provide that the budget be prepared for a period of 24 months. The biennial budget period begins July 1 and ends June 30 of the second following calendar year. In brief, the differences between fiscal year budgeting and biennial budgeting are:

1. Members of a budget committee who prepare a biennial budget are appointed to four-year terms. The terms of the members should be staggered so that one-fourth of the terms end each year.
2. The budget estimate sheets containing the estimates of resources and expenditures in a biennial budget must show:
  - Actual expenditures for the two budget periods preceding the current budget period,
  - The estimated expenditures for the current budget period, and
  - The estimated expenditures for the ensuing budget period.
3. The summary of the budget as approved by the budget committee that is published along with the notice of the budget hearing will show the proposed budget for a two-year period.
4. If a taxing district adopts biennial budgeting, the budget committee must approve the amount or rate of ad valorem property taxes for each year of the biennium.
5. After the budget committee approves a biennial budget and before the budget is adopted, the governing body may not increase the amount of estimated expenditures for the biennium in any fund by more than \$10,000 or 10 percent, whichever is greater, and may not increase the amount or rate of the tax levies approved by the budget committee for either year of a biennial budget unless the amended budget document is republished and another budget hearing is held. Once the budget is adopted, the tax amount can't be increased in the second year.
6. If a district adopts a biennial budget, then after the budget hearing and before the June 30 that precedes the start of the budget period, the governing body must pass a resolution or ordinance to adopt the budget and make appropriations for the ensuing 24-month budget period. The governing body must also pass a resolution or ordinance to levy and categorize property taxes for each year of the ensuing budget period.

7. Whether a budget is for a fiscal year or for a biennium, certification of property tax levies and a copy of a resolution or ordinance levying and categorizing taxes for the ensuing year must be submitted to the county assessor every year by July 15.
8. Districts that must submit their budgets to the Department of Revenue or to the Tax Supervising and Conservation Commission must do so only during the first year of a biennial budget period.



## Questions and answers

### What is a budget committee?

The budget committee is the district’s fiscal planning advisory committee. The committee consists of the elected governing body members and an equal number of qualified district voters appointed by the governing body.

### Who can serve on a budget committee?

Any qualified voter of the district appointed by the governing body except officers, agents, or employees of the district.

### Are budget committee members paid for their work?

Budget committee members can’t receive any compensation for serving as committee members. They may be eligible to receive reimbursement for travel or meal expenses that are incurred as a result of meetings or other authorized committee functions.

### How long do members serve?

Citizen budget committee members are appointed by the governing body for three-year terms. Terms are staggered so that approximately one-third of the terms expire each year. Members may be re-appointed for successive terms. If a member resigns, becomes ineligible, or is unable to serve out his or her term of office, the governing body appoints a replacement to complete the term. There is no provision in the law for “alternate” members.

### What if no one will serve on the budget committee?

If the governing body is unable to appoint qualified individuals to vacant positions, the budget committee may function with a reduced number of members. For example, if a five-member governing body, after making a good faith effort to seek qualified citizen members, can fill only three of the appointed positions, the budget committee can function with eight members rather than ten. A majority would then be five instead of six. The membership may not be reduced because governing body positions are currently vacant.

### Who are the budget committee officers?

Only a presiding officer position is required by law. The presiding officer’s duties are to chair budget committee

meetings. The chair can be either an elected or appointed member. Some districts may elect a vice chair to conduct meetings in the presiding officer's absence. The committee should also designate someone to be responsible for keeping an official record of its proceedings. All members of the budget committee have the same degree of authority and responsibility.

### **What is the budget committee's main function?**

In a series of public meetings the budget committee meets to review, discuss, make additions or deletions, and approve the proposed budget presented by the local government's budget officer. Upon completion of its deliberations, the committee approves the budget and sets the tax rate or amount needed to balance the budget.

### **What are the rules about budget committee meetings?**

Budget committee meetings are open to the public. A quorum is required to conduct committee business. A majority of the budget committee membership is required to approve any motion.

Minutes of each meeting are kept. The minutes are the official record of budget committee meetings. It is important that minutes are accurate. The budget process is required by law and districts may need to document that the process was in compliance with state statutes. The approval of the final budget document and the rate or amount of tax to be imposed, in particular, should be in the form of motions with the votes recorded in the minutes.

### **What happens at the first budget committee meeting?**

Generally, the budget committee elects a chair and other officers, receives the budget message, hears patrons, sets dates for future meetings, and adopts rules of order. These rules should establish an operating procedure for the budget review process. The committee may adopt Robert's Rules of Order or establish its own. In any event, the budget committee needs to discuss and agree upon a procedure. The committee may not adopt any rule which would allow it to take official action with approval of less than a majority of its members in agreement.

### **What happens at subsequent budget meetings?**

Generally, the second and other subsequent meetings take place at least one week after the first meeting. This practice allows budget committee members to review the proposed budget document. Budget committee members may wish to make arrangements with the district administrator and/or budget officer to visit district operations during this week, make inquiries about specific budget items, request additional information, or indicate areas of interest they believe should be highlighted at future

meetings. In subsequent meetings, the entire budget is reviewed fund by fund and/or section by section.

At least one meeting must provide the opportunity for the public to ask questions and make comments about the budget. Notification of the first budget committee meeting in which public questions and comments will be heard is required in a newspaper of general circulation, by a first-class mailing to every street address or P.O. box in the district, or by hand delivery to every street address. See Chapter 9 of the *Manual* for more detail on publication requirements.

### **How many meetings are required?**

The number of meetings required varies from year to year and with the unit of government. Some districts meet only once, others may need to meet several times. Factors such as the detail in the budget documents, size of the district, number of funds, presentation of the budget, and the personalities of individual budget committee members will result in various numbers of meetings.

### **When will I get a copy of the budget?**

The budget officer provides copies of the proposed budget at or before the first budget committee meeting, when the budget message is presented by the executive officer.

### **What other information is available to the budget committee?**

The budget committee may request any information required during consideration of the proposed budget from any district officer or employee. The budget committee may also require staff members to attend budget committee meetings. Such requests by the budget committee should be made through the chief administrative officer of the local government and/or budget officer.

### **How is the material that is presented by the budget officer at the first meeting prepared?**

The budgeting process is a continuous cycle that generally begins long before the budget committee meets. Each district has its own procedures for budget review and development. In larger districts, each part of the organization may have its own budget preparation process, in which funding requests for the upcoming fiscal year are developed and then "rolled up" into the total agency budget requirements. By the time the budget committee receives the budget message and budget document, many hours of work have been put into budget development. The budget officer coordinates these efforts with district staff and other administrators.

### **What is a quorum? What happens if we don't have a quorum at a budget committee meeting?**

A quorum is one more than half the total number of the members. If a quorum is not present, the members who

are present may discuss committee business, but no action may be taken.

### **What if we have a quorum, but can't get a majority of the members of the budget committee to approve the budget?**

Any action by the budget committee requires approval by a majority of the entire committee. For example, if the budget committee has ten members, six are present at a meeting (a quorum), but only five of the six present agree with a motion to approve the proposed budget, then the motion doesn't pass. It is up to the budget committee to negotiate a budget and tax that is acceptable to a majority of its members.

### **May I ask questions other than at budget committee meetings?**

It could be very helpful and a courtesy to other budget committee members if inquiries are not restricted to committee meetings. Checking with the administrator and/or budget officer between meetings allows members to explore budget items of interest in greater detail than might be practical during committee meetings. Questioning also assists the administration/budget officer by giving an indication of concerns, making it possible to highlight issues that may be of interest to the entire budget committee.

### **Can I consult with other budget committee members about details in the budget other than at budget committee meetings?**

Discussion of the budget committee must always take place in the forum of a public meeting. One of the reasons Oregon uses the budget committee process is to ensure public comment and full disclosure of budget deliberations. It is much better to abide by the spirit of the law and hold **all** discussions at budget committee meetings.

### **Can the budget committee add or delete programs or services?**

Generally, the budget committee's role is not to directly establish or eliminate specific programs or services. Standards and budget parameters established by the governing body give the budget officer and administrative staff general guidelines for budget development. The budget officer then prepares a budget which reflects the governing body's parameters. This proposed budget is what the budget committee considers during its meetings. Budget committee influence on programs and services is most often exerted at a higher level, when it approves the overall budget and establishes the tax levy.

Having said all that, if a majority of the budget committee agrees, it can add or delete funding for specific services. Public participation at budget committee meetings may

influence budget committee decisions. However, final authority for administration rests with the governing body. The governing body can make changes after the budget committee has approved the budget, although they may have to re-publish the budget and hold another public hearing to do so.

### **Can the budget committee determine how much an employee is paid?**

The budget committee does not approve new personnel, employee contracts or salary schedules, nor does it negotiate salary contracts.\* However, the adopted salary schedules, negotiated contracts, and other materials that have a fiscal impact on the budget document may be requested for review by the budget committee. Through its authority, the budget committee may direct the administration to make dollar adjustments (increases or decreases) in the proposed budget.

### **What happens after all the sections of the budget are presented?**

After all presentations are made, all patron input received, and all other related issues discussed, the budget committee approves the budget. The approved budget recommends a level of spending for the year. The approved budget document also specifies the full amount of the property tax levy authority that may be certified to the tax assessor. The governing body may reduce the levy, but the rate or amount of the levy approved by the budget committee can't be increased without republishing the financial summaries. Approval of the tax levy and the budget should be in the form of a formal motion, with the vote recorded in the minutes of the meeting.

### **Does the budget committee have any other duties?**

At the end of the final meeting where the budget is approved, and the tax levy rate or amount is established, the committee's work is finished as far as local budget law is concerned. Local charters may have additional duties. Frequently, budget committee members express a desire to assist the governing body and administration in any public meetings or appearances concerning the budget. The budget committee may be reconvened by the governing body at a later date in the event the financial conditions in the district change. A meeting for this reason is called at the discretion of the governing body and is not a requirement of the local budget law.

\*Note: ORS 204.126 says the county budget committee or TSCC approves changes in the salary of elected county officials.

### **After the budget is approved by the budget committee and recommended to the governing body, what action does the governing body take?**

The governing body must publish a financial summary of the budget that was approved by the budget committee. The notice of the budget hearing is also published with the financial summary. At the public hearing, the governing body hears any citizen input on the approved budget. The governing body may make additional adjustments to the budget that was approved by the budget committee. Following the hearing and no later than June 30, the governing body must adopt the budget, make appropriations, and set the property tax levy rate or amount. If a property tax is required, the governing body must certify the tax to the county assessor no later than July 15.

### **What if the governing body changes the budget approved by the budget committee in ways that the budget committee does not approve?**

The governing body has that right. However, the amount of the estimated expenditure for each fund may not be increased more than 10 percent unless a summary of the revised budget is again published and another public hearing is held. In addition, the total property tax to be levied may not exceed the amount or rate shown in the budget that was approved by the budget committee and published with the notice of the budget hearing without once again publishing the revised budget and holding another public hearing. Of course, budget committee members are free to attend that hearing and voice their opinions of the changes made by the governing body.

### **What is a supplemental budget?**

Districts may find it necessary to prepare a supplemental budget at some point during the fiscal year. Circumstances under which a supplemental budget is authorized are:

- An occurrence, condition, or need arises which wasn't known at the time the budget was adopted.
- Additional funds are made available after the budget was adopted.

Although the budget committee is usually not involved with supplemental budgeting, the procedures for supplemental budgets are similar to those for the annual budget. If estimated expenditures are being changed by more than 10 percent, these procedures include a public hearing and publishing a notice and budget summary five to 30 days prior to the hearing.

### **Where can I find the law that governs the creation and operation of budget committees?**

Budget committees are required in Oregon's Local Budget Law. This law is found in the Oregon Revised Statutes (ORS) beginning at ORS 294.305.

These statutes as well as additional information can be found on the Department of Revenue website at [www.oregon.gov/dor](http://www.oregon.gov/dor).

### **Where can I direct my questions regarding budget committees?**

Oregon Department of Revenue  
Finance, Taxation and Exemptions  
PO Box 14380  
Salem OR 97309-5075

Phone: 503-945-8293

Fax: 503-945-8737

Email: [finance.taxation@dor.oregon.gov](mailto:finance.taxation@dor.oregon.gov)



## Administration Checklist

- ✓ Gather budget requests.
- ✓ Evaluate budget requests and develop proposed budget.
- ✓ Develop estimates of revenue.
- ✓ Prepare budget proposal.
- ✓ Estimate ad valorem taxes in budget document.
- ✓ Prepare budget message.
- ✓ Publish required notices and budget summary.
- ✓ Provide citizens with information about approved budget.

## Budget Committee Checklist

- ✓ Establish a meeting calendar.
- ✓ At first meeting, elect presiding officer (required) and vice chair (optional).
- ✓ At first meeting, establish budget committee procedural rules.
- ✓ At first meeting, receive budget message and proposed budget.
- ✓ Request information.
- ✓ Make budget documents available to any person.
- ✓ Provide opportunities for citizens to ask questions.
- ✓ Approve motion setting the rate or amount of taxes necessary to balance budget.
- ✓ Approve budget and recommend to the governing body.



## Glossary

Here are some terms you will use as you work on your budget.

**Adopted budget.** The financial plan adopted by the governing body which forms a basis for appropriations.

**Ad valorem tax.** A property tax computed as a percentage of the value of taxable property. See “Assessed value.”

**Appropriation.** Based on an adopted budget, an authorization for spending specific amounts of money for specific purposes during specific periods of time. Presented in a resolution or ordinance adopted by the governing body.

**Assessed value.** The portion of value of real or personal property that is taxable. It’s the lesser of the property’s real market value or the constitutional value limit Maximum Assessed Value (MAV). The value limit may increase 3 percent annually unless qualifying improvements or changes are made to the property. These improvements or changes allow the value limit to increase by more than 3 percent.

**Biennial budget period.** A 24-month period beginning July 1 and ending June 30 of the second succeeding year.

**Budget.** Written report showing the local government’s comprehensive financial plan for one fiscal year. Must include a balanced statement of actual revenues and expenditures during each of the last two years, estimated revenues and expenditures for the current and upcoming year.

**Budget committee.** Fiscal planning board of a local government, consisting of the governing body plus an equal number of legal voters from the district.

**Budget message.** An explanation of the budget and local government’s financial priorities. Prepared by or under the direction of the executive officer or presiding officer of the governing body.

**Budget officer.** Person appointed by the governing body to assemble budget material and information, prepare the proposed budget, and oversee the budget process.

**Capital outlay.** Items which generally have a useful life of one or more years, such as machinery, land, furniture, equipment, or buildings.

**County elections officer.** County clerk or registrar of elections.

**District.** See “Local government.”

**Expenditures.** Decreases in net financial resources if accounts are kept on an accrual or modified accrual basis; total amount paid if accounts are kept on a cash basis.

**Fiscal year.** A 12-month period beginning July 1 and ending June 30.

**Fund.** A division in a budget segregating independent fiscal and accounting requirements. An entity within a government’s financial plan designated to carry on specific activities or to reach certain objectives.

**Governing body.** County court, board of commissioners, city council, school board, board of trustees, board of directors, or other governing board of a local government.

**Line-item budget.** The traditional form of budgeting, where proposed expenditures are based on individual objects of expense within a department or division.

**Local government.** Any city, county, port, school district, public, or quasi-public corporation (including a municipal utility or dock commission) operated by a separate board or commission.

**Municipality.** See “Local government.”

**Ordinance.** Written directive or act of a governing body. Has the full force and effect of law within the local government’s boundaries, provided it does not conflict with a state statute or constitutional provision. See also “Resolution.”

**Organizational unit.** Any administrative subdivision of a local government, especially one charged with carrying on one or more specific functions (such as a department, office, or division).

**Payroll expenses.** Health and accident insurance premiums, Social Security and retirement contributions, and civil service assessments, for example.

**Permanent rate limit.** A district’s permanent ad valorem property tax rate for operating purposes. This rate levied against the assessed value of property raises taxes for general operations. Permanent tax rate limits were either computed by the Department of Revenue for districts existing prior to 1997–1998 or are voter-approved for districts formed in 1997–1998 and later.

**Program.** A group of related activities to accomplish a major service or function for which the local government is responsible.

**Property taxes.** Amounts imposed on taxable property by a local government within its operating rate limit, levied under local option authority, or levied to repay bonded debt.

**Proposed budget.** Financial and operating plan prepared by the budget officer, submitted to the public and budget committee for review.

**Real market value.** Value at which a property would be sold by an informed seller to an informed buyer on the appraisal date. Value set on real and personal property as a basis for testing the (Measure 5) constitutional limits.

**Reserve fund.** Established to accumulate money from one fiscal year to another for a specific purpose.

**Resolution.** A formal expression of will or intent voted by an official body. Statutes or charter will specify actions that must be made by ordinance and actions that may be by resolution. (For cities, revenue raising measures such as taxes, special assessments, and service charges always require ordinances.) See “Ordinance.”

**Resources.** Estimated beginning fund balances on hand at the beginning of the fiscal year, plus all anticipated revenues.

**Revenues.** Monies received or anticipated by a local government from either tax or nontax sources.

**Supplemental budget.** Prepared to meet unexpected needs or to spend revenues not anticipated at the time the regular budget was adopted. Can’t be used to increase a tax levy.

**Tax levy.** Taxes imposed by a local government unit through a rate or amount.

**Transfers.** Amounts distributed from one fund to finance activities in another fund. Shown as a requirement in the originating fund and a revenue in the receiving fund.

**Unappropriated ending fund balance.** Amount set aside in the budget to be used as a cash carryover to the next year’s budget, to provide the local government with a needed cash flow until other money is received. This amount can’t be transferred by resolution or used through a supplemental budget during the fiscal year it is budgeted unless there is a significant calamity or natural disaster.

## Where to get help preparing your local budget

Finance, Taxation and Exemptions..... 503-945-8293  
Email .....finance.taxation@dor.oregon.gov

Each year the Department of Revenue makes available a booklet that contains forms and instructions for summarizing your district's budget for publication and certifying the tax levies to the assessor. These forms meet the minimum requirements of local budget law and are free of charge.

The forms are available each year beginning in January on the department's website at [www.oregon.gov/dor](http://www.oregon.gov/dor).

Your district may also computer-generate the budget detail and publication forms based upon your district's own computer formatting.

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## Have questions? Need help?

**General tax information**.....[www.oregon.gov/dor](http://www.oregon.gov/dor)  
Salem..... 503-378-4988  
Toll-free from an Oregon prefix.....800-356-4222

**Asistencia en español:**

En Salem o fuera de Oregon..... 503-378-4988  
Gratis de prefijo de Oregon ..... 800-356-4222

**TTY (hearing or speech impaired; machine only):**  
Salem area or outside Oregon .....503-945-8617  
Toll-free from an Oregon prefix.....800-886-7204

**Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA):** Call one of the help numbers above for information in alternative formats.



## Property Tax 101

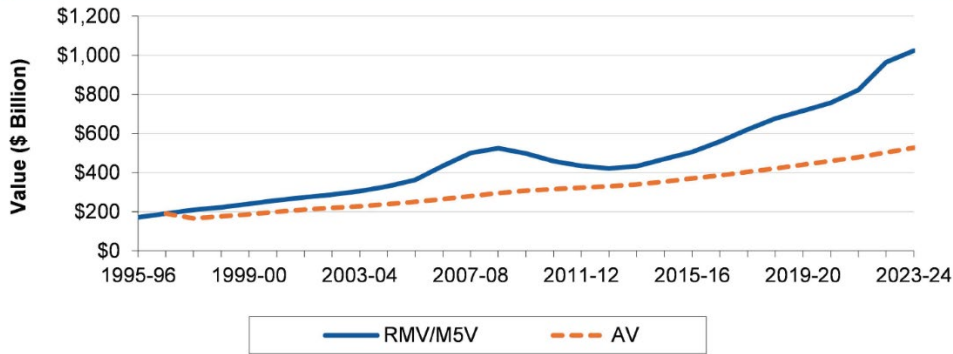
### Measure 5

- Passed in 1990
- Limits \$5 per \$1,000 real market value (RMV) for schools
- Limits \$10 per \$1,000 RMV for general government taxes
- Applies only to operating levies, not bonds

### Measure 50

- Passed in 1997
- Repealed M47
- Created permanent rates
- Assessed value (AV) was set at 90% of 1995-96 RMV for each property
- AV limited to 3% annual growth
- Change property ratio (For new property,  $AV = (RMV) \times (AV/RMV \text{ of similar property})$ )

**Exhibit 7—Assessed and Real Market Value of Taxable Property in Oregon, FY 1995-96 to FY 2023-24**



Compression by Type of Government in FY 23-24				
District	Total #	# in Compression	% in Compression	Total Compression
City	241	182	76%	\$ 48.5 M
County	36	35	97%	\$ 20.8M
School	205	185	90%	\$ 71.3M
Other	765	387	51%	\$ 14.2M
<b>Total</b>	<b>1247</b>	<b>789</b>	<b>63%</b>	<b>\$ 154,988,722</b>

## Property Tax 101

Oregon's property tax system operates within constitutional limitations voters approved through Measures 5 and 50. They created a framework that limits tax growth while introducing complexities like compression and tax disparities tied to assessed values for individual properties.

Measure 5, passed in 1990, introduced constraints on property tax levies. It capped property taxes at \$10 per \$1,000 of real market value for general government services and \$5 per \$1,000 for education services.

In 1997, Measure 50 created:

- ◆ **A permanent tax rate limit** for each taxing district that cannot be changed by the district or its voters. Voters can approve temporary levies (i.e., local option levies) to exceed the permanent tax rate.
- ◆ **An assessed value** for each property, which (a) is distinct from the **real market value**, (b) is used to calculate property taxes for each property, and (c) cannot grow more than 3 percent each year, though exceptions apply for new constructions and major improvements. (Measure 5 limits still apply to the real market value.)

Assessed values were smaller than real market values in 1997, and for most properties the gap between the two values widened over time as property prices grew faster than three percent per year. Depending on when properties were built and how the local market changed since 1997, similarly priced properties can have very different assessed values. For example, a house built in 1995 may have an assessed value significantly lower than a similar house built in 2005 has, even if their real market values are similar today. This can create inequities in how much property taxes people pay for similar properties.

When the calculated property taxes exceed these limits, a process called **compression** reduces the final tax bill. Compression proportionately reduces levy rates until the taxes are within the Measure 5 limits. Local option levies and special district assessments are compressed first, and they must be reduced to zero before any compression is applied to permanent rate levies. General obligation bond levies are not subject to compression.

In communities where compression loss is more significant, it can be difficult for overlapping taxing districts to secure adequate revenue. New levies can trigger compression and proportionately reduce property tax levies of overlapping districts. Compression forces taxing jurisdictions to compete for a limited pool of funds, compounding the challenges faced by local governments.

While Oregon's property tax system provides predictable tax bills for taxpayers, it restricts local governments' ability to respond to inflation, growth, and rising service demands. The reliance on assessed values rather than real market values and the limitations imposed by compression hinder local governments' ability to meet growing needs, resulting in funding gaps for critical public services.



RESEARCH



# 2025 PROPERTY TAX REPORT

February 2026

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## Introduction & Background

This report provides statistical and quantitative information regarding property taxes for cities, counties, school districts, and other special taxing districts in Oregon. The report focuses specifically on tax revenues received, assessed and real market values, city tax rates, compression losses and property tax exemptions.

Property taxes are the second largest source of state and local tax revenues, with income tax being the largest source. Property taxes, however, are the largest source of tax revenues for cities. Property taxes thus play a vital role in funding the essential services that cities provide, including police, fire, roads, parks and more. Property tax revenues also fund other essential local government services through taxes imposed by counties and special districts. Lastly, property taxes provide approximately one-fourth of the state's education budget, bringing in more than \$2.6 billion for schools during the last biennium.

The property tax system in Oregon has been heavily influenced by Measures 5 and 50. The passage of Measure 5 in 1990 instituted limits on the amount of tax that can be levied per \$1,000 of a property's real market value (RMV). Those limits (caps) are \$5 per \$1,000 for revenues used for educational services and \$10 per \$1,000 for revenues used for general government (other than educational services). The latter generally includes services provided by cities, counties and special districts. The limits apply only to operating taxes, not bonds approved by voters.

The passage of Measure 50 in 1997 added another layer of limits to the existing property tax restrictions imposed by Measure 5. Measure 50 instituted a permanent operating rate limit for all cities, counties, school districts, and special districts in existence at the time. The permanent rates were largely set by combining all of the tax levies that existed for that district at that time, though the process was complicated.<sup>1</sup> Those highly variable and inequitable permanent rates have been frozen at the 1997 levels ever since. The rates reflect budgets from that time but fail to account for changes in community circumstances, including the lack of timber payments. The total tax rate of a taxing jurisdiction can exceed the established permanent rate only with the passage of a voter approved bond or a local option levy. These exceptions are temporary measures.

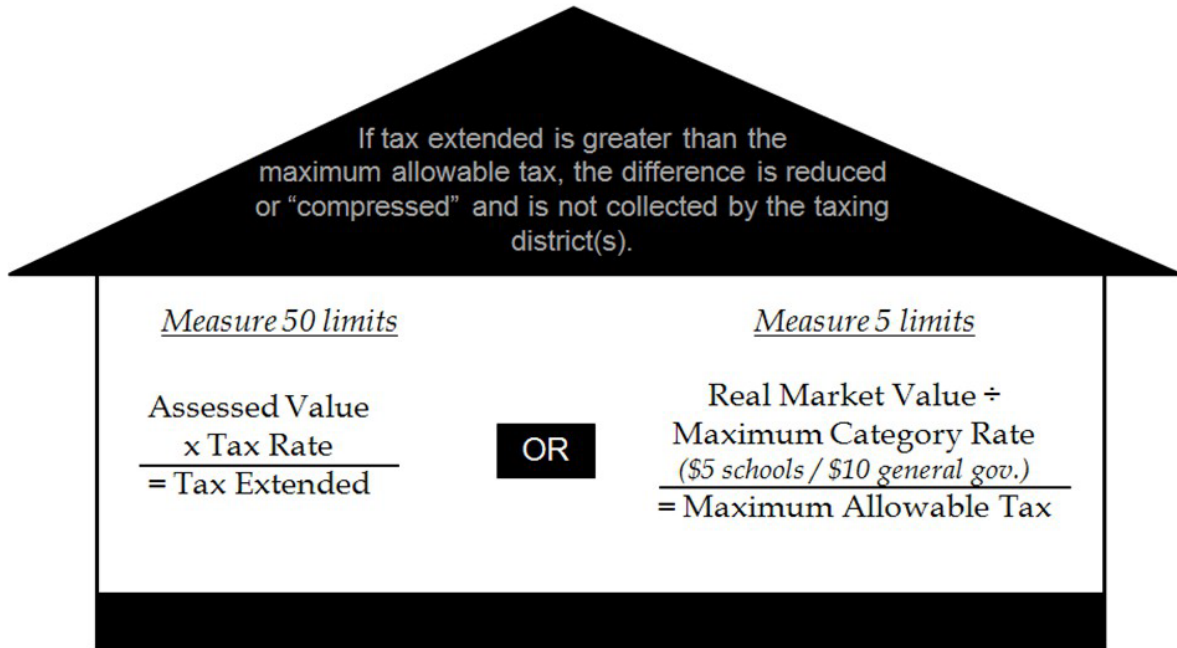
Measure 50 also created what is known as assessed value (AV). The assessed value of a property was established by reducing a property's real market value in 1995-1996 by 10%. Measure 50 required taxes to be assessed on this discounted assessed value rather than the real market value as it was prior to Measure 50. Measure 50 then capped annual growth on the assessed value to 3%, no matter what the changes in real market value. Note that there are special ratio rules to apply for property that is significantly improved, or for new properties that came on the tax roll after 1997. This complex AV system has resulted in significant inequities in taxes compared to real market values of homes throughout the state.

Today, all properties are subject to the limits of both Measures 5 and 50, and county assessors must calculate both AV and RMV, adjusting as necessary to comply with the limits. The house graphic on the next page depicts the two calculations that must be made. If the extended tax is greater than the maximum allowable tax under Measure 5 limits, the difference is reduced, or compressed, and is not collected on the property.

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<sup>1</sup> See Figure 3 showing the various permanent rates of cities.

## Calculating Property Tax Liability Under Measures 5 and 50



With this legal background on the property tax system providing necessary context, the report next analyzes the new 2023-24 property tax data from the Oregon Department of Revenue. The report focuses on five key data areas of importance to cities:

- 1) Property tax revenues;
- 2) Property values;
- 3) Property tax rates;
- 4) Property tax revenue reductions (compression); and
- 5) Property tax exemptions.

# 1. Total Property Taxes Imposed and Distribution of Property Taxes

Property taxes imposed for 2023-2024 were \$9.145 billion, up from \$8.698 billion in 2022-23. Cities imposed 21% of these property taxes. A breakdown of the relative share of property taxes imposed by each type of district imposed is found in Figure 1 below; the share of distributions has been relatively stable in recent years. In FY23-24, approximately 1,222 taxing districts imposed property taxes in Oregon, with K-12 schools and education service districts (ESDs) receiving the most revenue (40%). Cities imposed \$1.9 billion in property taxes, while schools imposed \$3.7 billion. While this may seem like a healthy amount of revenue, most cities are still grappling with years of personnel cuts, new cost increases in the Public Employees Retirement System (PERS), healthcare premiums, and significant infrastructure needs. The increased property tax revenues often don't keep pace with increased costs.

## DISTRIBUTION OF PROPERTY TAXES BY TYPE OF TAXING DISTRICT

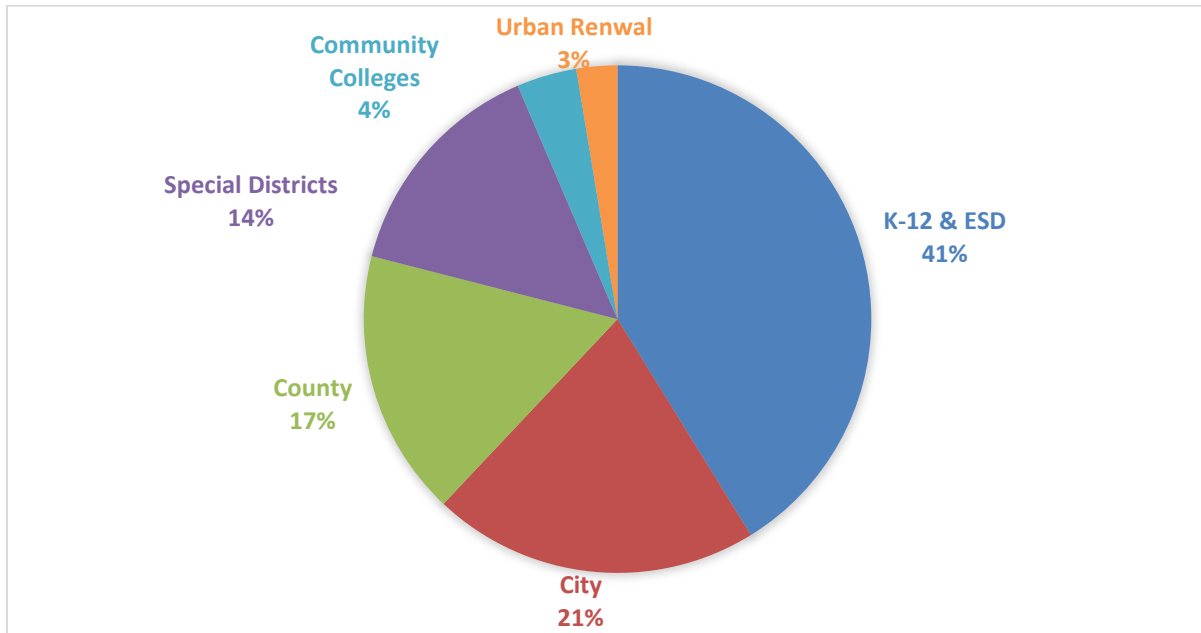


Figure 1: Distribution of Property Taxes by Type of Taxing District<sup>2</sup>

## 2. Property Tax Values: Assessed Value and Real Market Value

The total real market value (RMV) of property in Oregon for 2023-24 is slightly more than \$1.023 trillion, and the total assessed value (AV) is \$527.1 billion. RMV increased by 6.1% and AV increased by 4.8% from FY 2022-23. These figures demonstrate that the housing market continues to improve despite the COVID-19 pandemic. Figure 2 below shows RMV and AV from prior to Measures 5 and 50 to the present.

<sup>2</sup> DOR FY2023-24 Property Tax Statistics Report, Exhibit 2a

## ASSESSED AND REAL MARKET VALUES OF PROPERTY IN OREGON

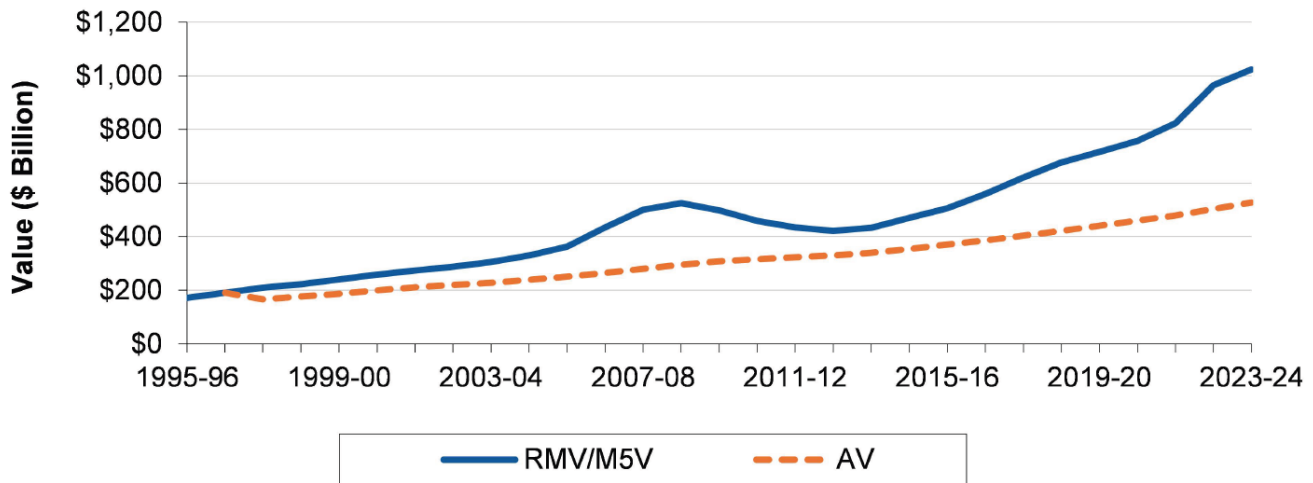


Figure 2: Assessed and Real Market Values of Property in Oregon from FY 1987 to 2024

Due to the implementation of Measure 50, the assessed value of property in Oregon was discounted by 10% of RMV with the 1995-1996 Measure 50 formula. Since that time, assessed value and real market value have been divorced from each other. The gap between the two varies throughout the state and property by property, but the gap gets particularly wide when home values experience significant gains in the market. Figure 2 above depicts this gap.

The limits and requirements of Measure 50 prevent any correction or adjustment of taxes to address the disparities on individual properties with the same real property value. A constitutional amendment is necessary to change the calculation methodology. The restrictions mean that sometimes tax bills will differ by thousands of dollars for properties that have the same real market value. This occurs because property tax increases are generally limited to 3% on assessed value, no matter how much real market value increases. That is, the assessed value generally continues to grow at a slower rate than real market value. Oregon’s property tax system continues to create significant neighborhood inequities, particularly between older properties and renovated or new properties.<sup>3</sup> Property values that generally get the biggest break are in areas that have recently been gentrified, while neighborhoods that have not seen rapid growth in property values have comparatively high property taxes. In the Portland metro area, recent research from *The Oregonian* indicates 57% of homeowners would pay less under a system based on market value rather than the one based on Measure 50 as the system has caused such inequities over the years.<sup>4</sup> *The Oregonian*’s research is consistent with the 2014 report from the Northwest Economic Research Center,<sup>5</sup> which concluded that Oregon’s inequitable property tax system is effecting sales prices of single family homes. That report also found that houses in neighborhoods or areas of Portland that have experienced large growth in value since Measure 5 and 50 tend to be paying less as a percentage of their homes’ value in taxes.

Note that new and significantly improved properties do not use the Measure 50 discount formula but

<sup>3</sup> Njus, Elliot. “Tax breaks for gentrifiers: How a 1990s property tax revolt has skewed the Portland-area tax burden,” *The Oregonian* 11 Sept. 2015; Friesen, Mark. “Measure 50 winners and losers.” *The Oregonian* 11 Sept. 2015, available at <http://projects.oregonlive.com/taxes/property/map/> (providing searchable database of Portland area properties)

<sup>4</sup> Id.

<sup>5</sup> Liu, Jenny H. and Renfro, Jeff. *Oregon Property Tax Capitalization: Evidence from Portland*. Northwest Economic Research Center Report (2014), available at <http://www.pdx.edu/nerc/proptax2014>.

instead use a county average ratio calculation for a discount called the change property ratio.<sup>6</sup> It too is complex and leads to inequities throughout cities as a county average often inflates or deflates values for given city neighborhoods within a county.

### 3. Tax Rates: Permanent Rates, Local Option Levies and Bonds

The total property tax rate imposed on a property is comprised of the permanent rate, local option levy rates and bond rates. Permanent rates are just that—permanent. These rates were established using a Measure 50 formula involving 1997 levies and 1995-96 RMV, and they cannot be changed unless the Oregon Constitution is revised. For a listing of the permanent rates for all cities, see Appendix A. The permanent rates range from \$0.00 (\$0.17 is the lowest non-zero rate) to \$10.62. Figure 4 below shows the number of cities in various rate ranges. The rates are quite arbitrary, as they were based on city budget conditions from 1995-1997, not on today’s city conditions, service needs, or other revenue sources, which have changed since 1997. They have remained frozen in time for 28 years. The average permanent rate for cities is \$3.55, and the average total rate is \$4.04 per \$1,000 AV. Note that some permanent rates are above \$10, but the permanent rate is applied to the assessed value and not the real market value, so it doesn’t automatically mean there is a Measure 5 limit problem that requires a tax reduction using compression. The permanent rate authority constituted \$1.6 billion this year for cities and was a 5.8% increase over last year.

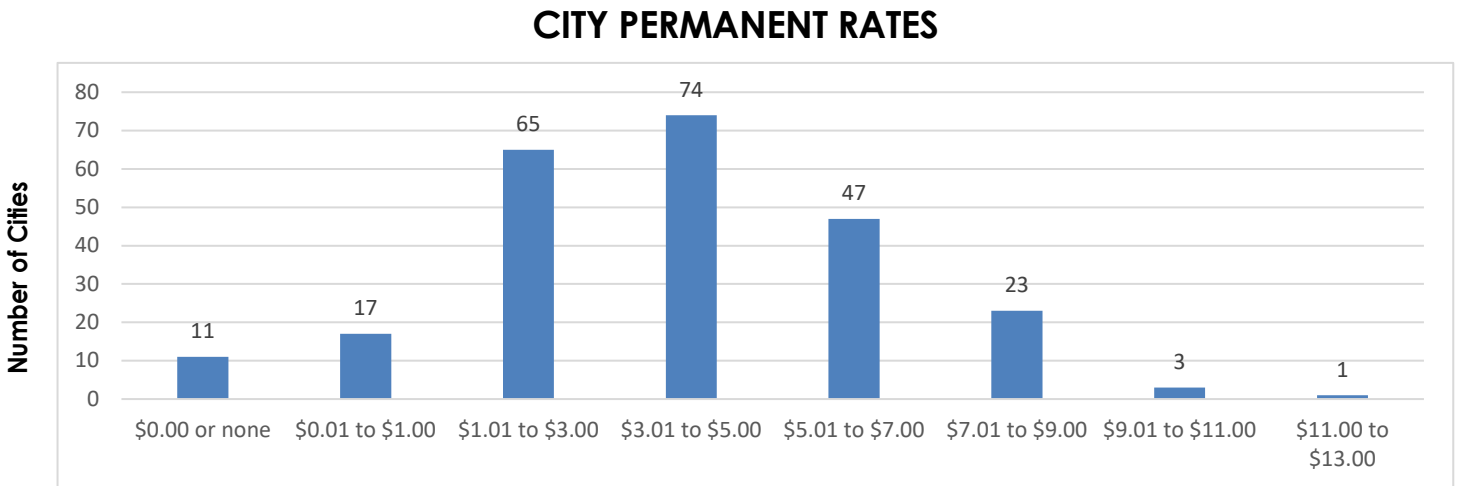


Figure 3: City Permanent Rates (Excluding Phase-in Areas)

Even though permanent rates cannot be increased, a city can choose to levy less than the permanent rate in a given year based on local decisions. Another unique circumstance in which cities levy less than their full permanent rate is for areas that are annexed into the city. The resident’s property taxes in the newly annexed area may have been lower than the city’s rate, so often the city will “phase-in” these areas; that

<sup>6</sup> Cities in Multnomah County are permitted the use of a city-wide rather than a county-wide property ratio (ratio is assessed value to real market value). This was a pilot established in 2018. LOC has advocated for this city-wide change property ratio to be a local option statewide.

is, property taxes will be increased over a period of time to allow the new property owners to adjust to the increase.

Local option levies are temporary tax levies passed by voters. Measure 50 provides that such levies are restricted to five years if used for operations and 10 years if used for capital projects. The local option levies are on top of a taxing jurisdiction’s permanent rates. Measure 50 requires that local option levies be reduced (compressed) first when measure limits have been reached. Thus, many cities cannot reasonably avail themselves of the local option levy.

Thirty-two cities presently have local option levies, and in FY 2023-24 they ranged from \$.20 to \$7.47(see Figure 4). Local option levies generated \$175.8 million in revenue for cities in FY 2023-24. The average local option rate for cities with a local option levy was \$1.33 per \$1,000. Total city local-option levy revenues increased by 6.4%, increasing from a total of \$165 million to \$175.8 million. Among all taxing districts, the local option portion of property taxes grew by 9.2%, making local option levies account for 9.1% of all property tax revenues (see Table 4 in Appendix B).

### CITY LOCAL OPTION TAX RATE LEVIED

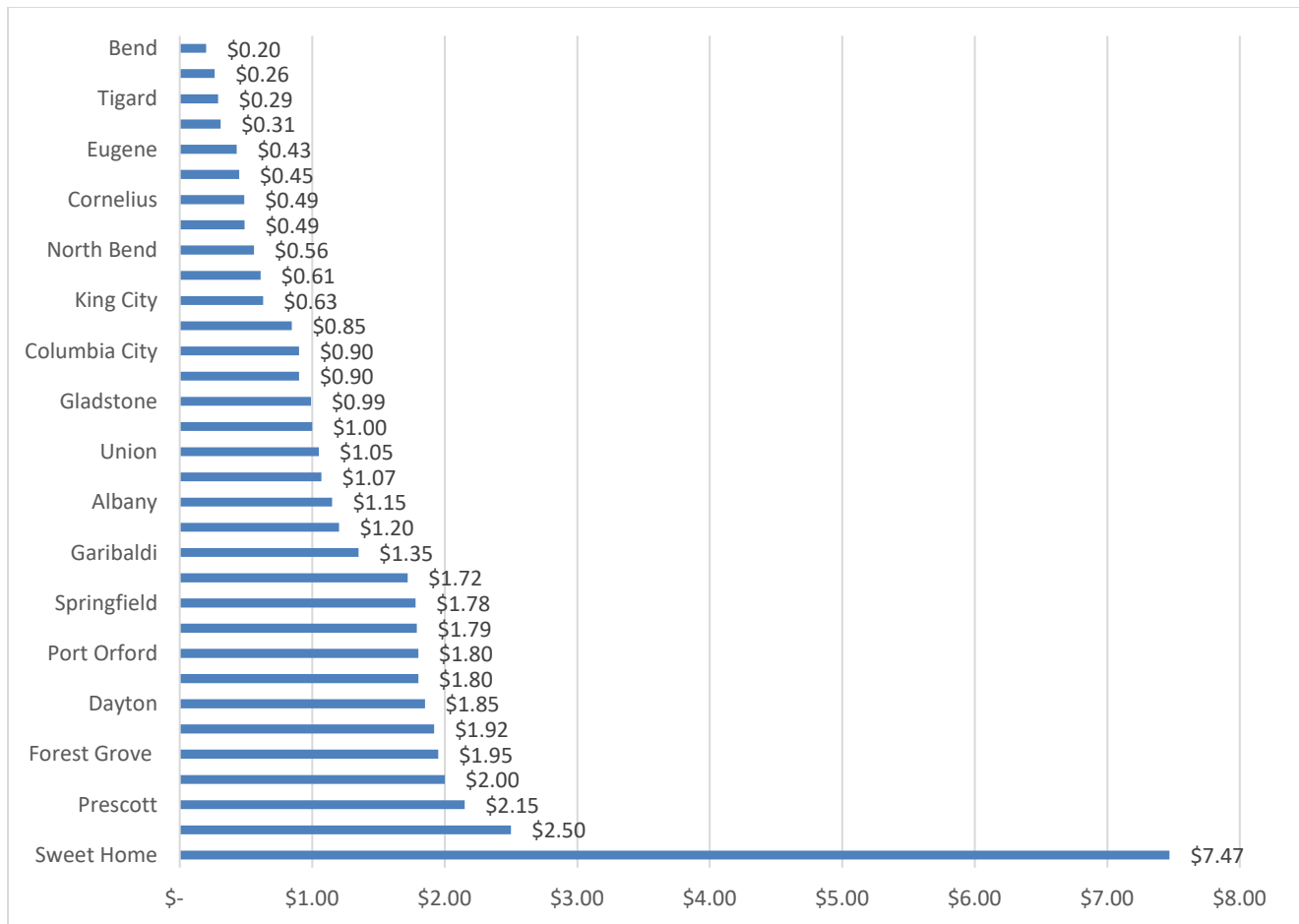


Figure 4: City Local Option Tax Rates Levied, FY 2023-24

Ninety-five cities (39%) have issued bonds on top of their permanent property tax rates. Bond rates are between \$0.06 and \$3.51 per \$1,000 AV, with an average of \$0.72 per 1,000 AV. See Table 5 in

Appendix B for a listing of cities with bonds. Bonds generated \$112 million in revenues for cities in FY 2023-24.

Bonds typically are approved in terms of dollars, and the rates are later calculated as the total levy divided by the assessed value in the district. Bonds for capital construction principle or debt are exempt from the constitutional limits of Measure 5, and this perhaps explains why more cities use this tool, because they are not subject to compression.

Capital construction qualification, for purposes of bonded indebtedness, is complex and is defined by ORS 310.140 and governed by the ORS local government borrowing chapter, found in ORS Chapter 287. Capital construction assets include land, machinery, improvements, equipment, furnishings, etc. Generally, the asset must have a useful life of at least one year to be used for a bond. However, for public safety and law enforcement vehicles to be covered as capital construction, the vehicles must have a projected useful life of five years or more. In contrast, local option levies are generally approved as a rate and the revenues from the levies are flexible. That is, revenues can be used for general operating expenses as well as capital projects.

Unfortunately, city leaders must bring the renewals to the voters often because Measure 50 makes such levies temporary, no matter the city’s permanent rate. Low permanent rates for many cities remain a significant problem. Figure 5 below shows the total revenues cities received for FY 2023-24 from their permanent rate, local option levies and bonds imposed.

### TOTAL CITY PROPERTY TAXES IMPOSED FOR 2014-15

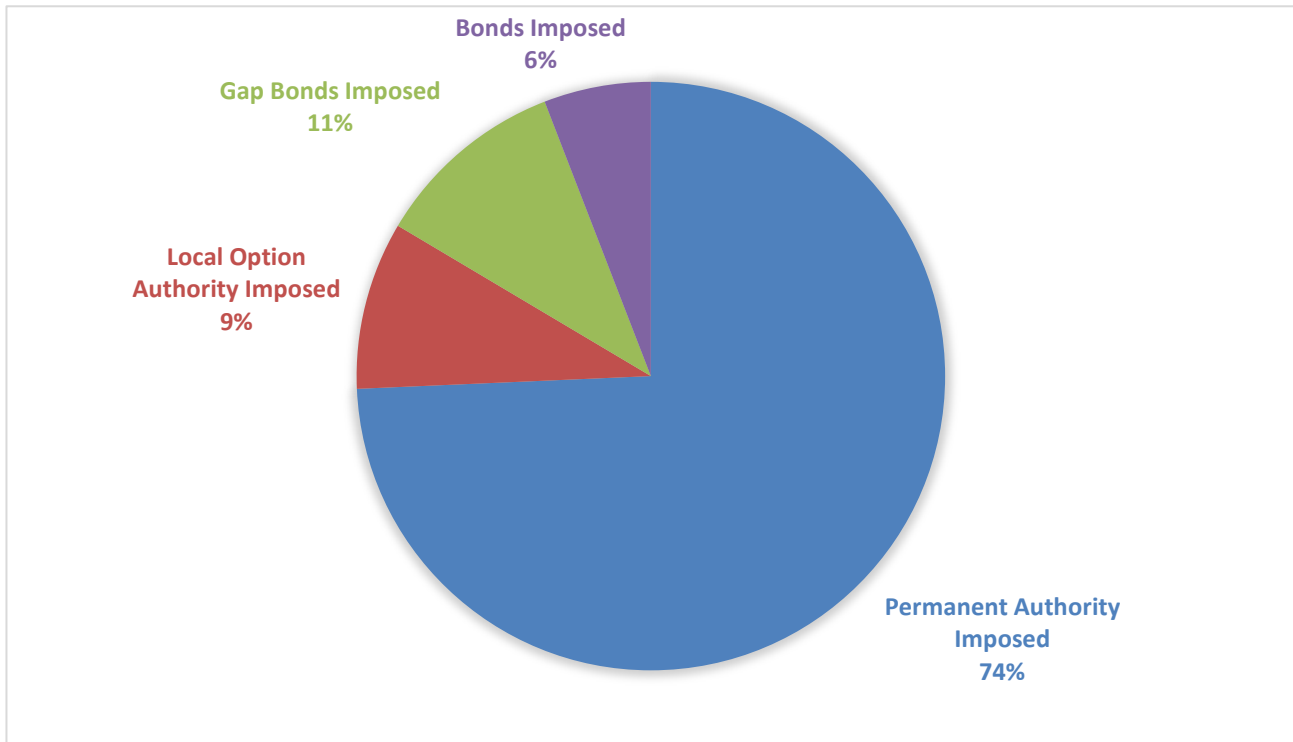


Figure 5: Total City Property Taxes Imposed 2023-24

## 4. Compression: Revenue Reductions Due To Measure 5

In fiscal year 2023-24, 182 cities (76% of all cities) experienced some compression. Thirty-five of Oregon’s 36 counties, approximately 90% of school districts and 51% of special districts also experienced compression.

COMPRESSION BY TYPE OF GOVERNMENT IN FY 23-24				
District	Total #	# in	% in	Total
City	241	182	76%	\$ 48,577,012
County	36	35	97%	\$ 20,808,591
School	205	185	90%	\$ 71,373,184
Other	765	387	51%	\$ 14,229,935
<b>Total</b>	<b>1247</b>	<b>789</b>	<b>63%</b>	<b>\$ 154,988,722</b>

Table 1: Compression by Type of Government in FY 2023-24

### What is compression?

Compression is a reduction in taxes that would otherwise be levied but must be reduced due to Measure 5 limits. Compression is computed on a property-by-property basis. To determine a property’s tax liability, all the taxing districts’ permanent tax rates and any voter-approved local option levies are applied to the assessed value (AV) of a property to calculate the taxes owed.

However, this amount is then compared to the Measure 5 limitations, which are based on real market values (RMV). If the taxes to be imposed exceed the Measure 5 limits (\$5 for education and \$10 for local government), the taxes owed are reduced until the limitations are met—this process is known as compression. Proportional reductions are taken from all local option levies first. If compression amounts exceed all local option levies, permanent rates in all other property taxes in the category (education or local government) are proportionally reduced.

## \$155 MILLION LOST TO COMPRESSION IN 2023-24

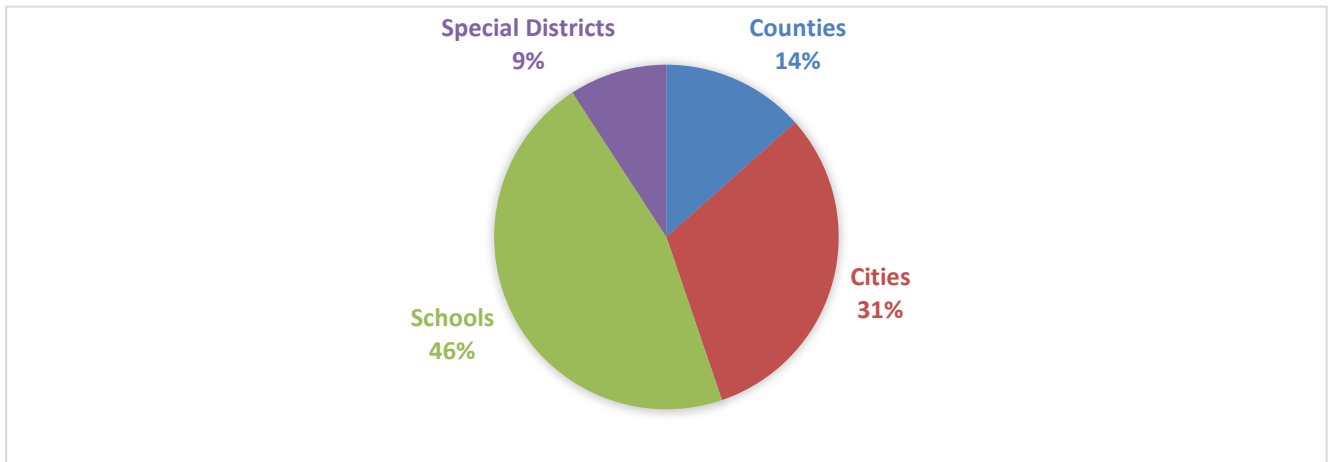


Figure 6: Compression Losses in 2023-24

In total, approximately \$155 million was lost to compression in 2023-24. Schools lost \$71.3 million, or 46% of all revenues; counties lost \$20.8 million (14%); cities lost \$48 million (31% percent); and all other districts combined lost \$14.2 million (9%). The pie chart on the next page depicts this year’s losses by type of taxing jurisdiction.

Figure 7 below shows compression by type of local government since Measure 50’s passage. The chart shows that compression losses ebb and flow with the economy. More than \$100 million has been lost each year to compression since 2011, and compression isn’t going away under the present legal construct. Additionally, compression is tax dollars lost to taxing districts forever. There is no way for jurisdictions to recoup the losses.

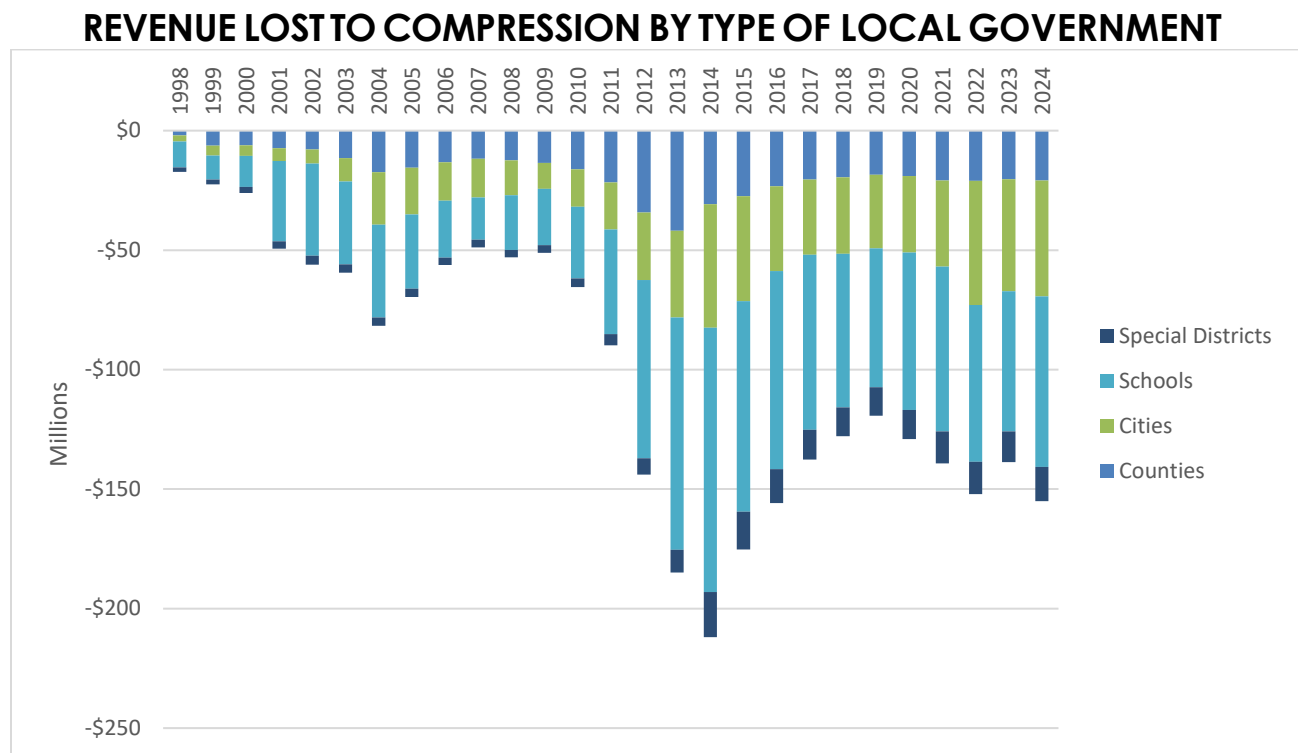


Figure 7: Revenue Lost to Compression by Type of Local Government, FY 97-98 to present

To put the compression losses in perspective, the combined compression revenue losses for cities over the last five years are \$216 million (see Table 4 below). As the market rebounds and continues to improve, compression has eased up for cities, but the cumulative impact of compression losses remains. As important as the total amount lost (see Tables 2 and 4) is, for some cities, particularly smaller cities, it is the percentage of tax levies lost that shows the real revenue squeeze caused by compression (see Table 3).

Cities with Highest Compression Revenue Loss in FY 2023-24	
Portland	\$22,751,071
Springfield	\$727,247
Albany	\$478,241
Salem	\$376,016
Sweet Home	\$307,245

Table 2: Cities with Highest Compression Revenue Loss

Cities with Highest Compression as % of Tax Revenues FY 2023-24	
Heppner	11.21%
Moro	9.55%
Weston	9.08%
Boardman	8.62%
Rufus	7.23%

Table 3: Cities with Highest Compression as Percent of Tax Revenues

Cities' Total Compression Revenue Loss FY 2020-24	
Fiscal Year	Compression Loss (in millions)
19-20	\$32
20-21	\$36
21-22	\$52
22-23	\$47
23-24	\$49
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$216 million</b>

Table 4: Compression of Cities as Percent of Taxes

Under Oregon’s property tax system, voter-approved local option levies are the first to be impacted by compression. Such levies are reduced to zero before permanent rate collections are compressed. Voters thus often find that taxes they approved are not actually collected due to compression.

## 5. Property Tax Exemptions<sup>7</sup>

There are 140 tax expenditures related to local property taxes today; these include full exemptions (94), partial exemptions (31) and special assessments (14). The revenue loss attributed to these expenditures is estimated at \$12.54 billion for 2023-25 and \$13.44 billion for the 2025-27 biennium. That is, of the \$1.023 trillion of RMV property in Oregon, \$256.7 billion of RMV is exempt. Some are automatic and some are local option exemptions. Many were passed to support economic development, but it has become apparent that many property improvements and purchases would be done without the property tax exemption or special assessment. Thus, some may question if these are truly economic incentives or tax giveaways.

### EXEMPT PROPERTY RMV (IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

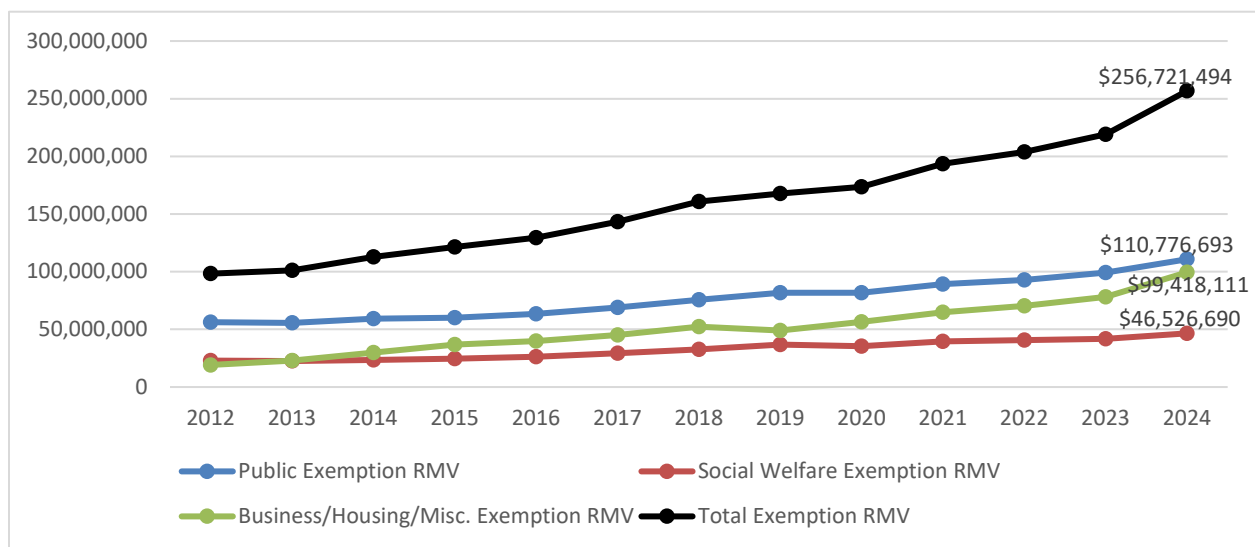


Figure 10: Exempt Property Real Market Value

The Oregon Department of Revenue assigns all property tax exemptions to three categories: public exemptions, social welfare exemptions and business/housing/misc. exemptions. The graph below compares the exemption categories.

#### Public Exemptions:

The public exemption category is the largest, exempting approximately \$110.8 billion worth of property (RMV) from tax rolls. Two exemptions make up the bulk of this category: ORS 307.090 provides an exemption for state, city, county, school district and special district property, which translates to more than \$3.35 billion in lost revenue; and ORS 307.040 provides an exemption for federally owned property, which translates to more than \$1.1 billion of lost revenue per biennium.<sup>8</sup>

<sup>7</sup>Cities in Multnomah County are permitted the use of a city-wide rather than a county-wide property ratio (ratio is assessed value to real market value). This was a pilot established in 2018. LOC has advocated for this city-wide change property ratio to be a local option statewide.

<sup>8</sup> See page 34 of Oregon Property Tax Statistics and page 18-24 of the Tax Expenditure Report.

## **Business/Housing/Miscellaneous Exemptions:**

The next largest exemption category is for business/housing/miscellaneous exemptions. During the 2023-2025 biennium, this category surpassed the social welfare category and is continuing to grow. Business/housing grew, while the other exemption categories have been flatter in their growth. While local governments desire economic development, the growth in this category shows an ever-increasing reliance on local governments to provide tax incentives to business - not the state. The state, which depends primarily on income tax revenues, does not always pass income tax credits and other incentives, but benefits in income tax returns from businesses local governments recruit to operate in the state.

## **Social Welfare Exemptions:**

The social welfare category is the smallest but still exempts almost \$50 billion of property. Charitable, literary, benevolent and scientific organizations (nonprofits) are provided an exemption in ORS 307.130, and that exemption accounted for more than \$281 million in lost revenue during the 2023-2025 biennium. Property of religious organizations is the second largest in this category, translating to a revenue loss of more than \$152 million per biennium for the exemption that is provided in ORS 307.140.

All of the exemptions and special assessments total \$25.8 billion of assessed value that is exempt, while all local governments received one-third in property tax revenues of \$8.9 billion.

## **Conclusion**

The Fiscal Year 2023-24 tax data show modest increases in property tax revenues and property values. The data further shows that inequities with the property tax system continue to be a serious problem.

For several reasons, it is no longer feasible to justify retaining the application of the out-of-date Measure 50 (1997) due to the continued problems and inequities it creates. First, the system creates tax inequities amongst homeowners of similar valued homes because taxes are based on Measure 50's assessed value and not on traditional real market value. The gap between these two values is large for many properties.

Second, the system has created arbitrary inequities amongst taxing jurisdictions. Similarly sized cities have disparate permanent rates as the rates were frozen at 1997 levels. These rates became the "permanent rate" under Measure 50. Measure 5 (1990) limits have not only caused inequities, but they have thwarted voter choice. That is, even when voters elect to pay a temporary tax increase, the tax must be reduced by the assessor due to Measure 5. This year, 60% of cities are in this situation, known as compression, as the city rates when combined with other approved local government property tax rates exceed the Measure 5 limit of \$10 per \$1,000 of real market value. Compression reduced city revenues by nearly \$44 million this year.

Lastly, property tax exemptions and special assessments have grown to staggering numbers, and when totaled are valued at more than twice the taxes imposed. Property tax reform is long overdue, and the LOC continues to advocate for constitutional changes. In 2024, the LOC kicked off a multi-year Revenue Reform Project aimed at finding a solution for cities to continue to serve Oregonians and create livable, vibrant communities. Track the project at <https://www.orcities.org/resources/reference/revenue-reform>.

A reformed property tax system should be built with the following principles:

- Stability/predictability;
- Fairness/equity;
- Simplicity/clarity;
- Adequacy/sustainability;
- Voter/local option;
- Home rule protection; and
- Competitive environment to retain/attract business.

## Property Taxes – Definitions

**Assessed Value (AV):** Value of property subject to taxation. Under the provisions of Measure 50, assessed value for the 1997-98 fiscal year was set at 90% of the 1995-96 assessed value for each property in the state. The assessed value for each property is allowed to grow a maximum of 3% per year (unless a significant change to the property occurs) but cannot exceed the real market value of the property. Assessed value does not include the exemptions allowed for property.

**Bonds:** Bonds are taxes levied to pay principal and interest on voter-approved bonded debt (such as general obligation bonds).

**Compression:** Reduction in taxes required by the Measure 5 property tax rate limits approved in 1990. Compression is computed on a property-by-property basis.

**Local Option Levies:** Tax levies beyond the permanent tax rate. Local option levies must be approved by voters.

**Local Option Tax Authority:** Estimate of the amount of tax that could be levied if a district were to use the full amount of local option levies passed by voters.

**Permanent Tax Authority:** Estimate of the amount of tax that could be levied if a district were to use its entire permanent rate.

**Permanent Tax Rate:** Permanent taxing rate for each taxing district, expressed in dollars per \$1,000 of assessed value. This rate is the maximum permanent rate a district may levy. There are several cities that have no permanent tax rate. Any city may implement operational levies or bonds, but these taxes are not permanent and are subject to voter approval and renewal.

**Real Market Value (RMV):** Real market value of all property is the amount in cash that could reasonably be expected to be paid by an informed buyer to an informed seller, both acting without compulsion in an arm's length transaction occurring as of the assessment date for the tax year.

**Tax Extended:** Amount of tax before the Measure 5 rate limits are applied. If, for an individual property, taxes exceed Measure 5 limits, then the taxes for that property are reduced to the limits.

**Tax Imposed:** Taxes to be paid by taxpayers after the Measure 5 rate limits have been applied. For individual properties, the tax imposed always will be less than or equal to the extended tax.

## Notes on the Data

### *Data Sources:*

Tables, graphs and text in this report provide city-specific information and aggregate information on property taxes. All data is derived from the Oregon Department of Revenue's annual property tax statistics publications:

- *Oregon Property Tax Statistics, FY 2023-24*– describes property tax history and how the tax system works as well as provides detailed table and exhibits; and
- *Oregon Property Tax Statistics Supplement* – companion to the *Oregon Property Tax Statistic* publication that provides details in Excel on property taxes and assessed values at the various taxing district levels.

The complete property tax information is available online at the Oregon Department of Revenue's website: [https://www.oregon.gov/dor/gov-research/Pages/property\\_tax\\_statistics.aspx](https://www.oregon.gov/dor/gov-research/Pages/property_tax_statistics.aspx)

### *County boundary information:*

Taxing districts that cross county lines have been aggregated and are assigned to the county in which most of the district's assessed value is located. For example, while the city of Portland exists in Multnomah, Clackamas and Washington counties, the district is listed only once and is assigned to Multnomah County.

### *Cities without property tax revenues:*

Eight cities were not listed in FY 2023-24 data: Dunes City, Granite, Greenhorn, Lakeside, Lonerock, Tangent, Unity and Waterloo. A review of audit reports for these cities shows that they did not receive property taxes. Additionally, five cities without permanent rates were listed: Adrian, Depoe Bay, Johnson City, Rivergrove and Shaniko.

### *Overlapping districts:*

Because of bond pockets<sup>9</sup> and the fact that some districts overlap, data from the Oregon Department of Revenue Property Tax Supplement should not be summed to find district-type or statewide values.

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<sup>9</sup> A bond pocket occurs when a tax district changes boundaries, but properties who voted for the bond continue to pay on the bond, despite no longer being in the tax district

## Appendix A – Tax Rate by Type of Taxing District

Tax Rates by City		Tax Rate by Type of Taxing District							
		City Rates*				Other District Rates			
City	County	Permanent Rate Levied	Local Option Rate	Bond Rate	Total City Rate	County	School	Other	Total
Adair Village	Benton	\$2.59	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$2.59	\$3.11	\$8.95	\$2.73	\$17.37
Adams	Umatilla	\$4.12	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$4.12	\$2.85	\$8.04	\$3.01	\$18.02
Albany	Benton	\$6.40	\$1.15	\$0.26	\$7.81	\$3.11	\$7.79	\$0.13	\$18.83
Albany	Linn	\$6.40	\$1.15	\$0.26	\$7.81	\$4.25	\$7.79	\$0.07	\$19.92
Amity	Yamhill	\$3.61	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$3.61	\$2.58	\$8.95	\$2.10	\$17.24
Antelope	Wasco	\$1.69	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$1.69	\$4.25	\$7.69	\$0.93	\$14.57
Arlington	Gilliam	\$7.12	\$0.00	\$1.20	\$8.32	\$3.85	\$5.19	\$1.25	\$18.60
Ashland	Jackson	\$4.29	\$0.00	\$0.06	\$4.35	\$2.08	\$8.52	\$0.96	\$15.91
Ashland	Jackson	\$4.29	\$0.00	\$0.06	\$4.35	\$2.08	\$8.52	\$0.66	\$15.61
Astoria	Clatsop	\$8.17	\$0.00	\$0.55	\$8.73	\$1.75	\$8.68	\$0.75	\$19.91
Athena	Umatilla	\$7.57	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$7.57	\$2.85	\$7.23	\$3.09	\$20.74
Aumsville	Marion	\$3.63	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$3.63	\$3.03	\$6.94	\$1.98	\$15.58
Aurora	Marion	\$2.48	\$0.00	\$1.77	\$4.25	\$3.03	\$6.13	\$0.18	\$13.59
Aurora	Marion	\$2.48	\$0.00	\$1.77	\$4.25	\$3.03	\$6.13	\$2.02	\$15.42
Aurora	Marion	\$2.48	\$0.00	\$1.77	\$4.25	\$3.03	\$6.13	\$1.97	\$15.37
Baker City	Baker	\$6.33	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$6.33	\$3.78	\$6.53	\$1.93	\$18.57
Baker City	Baker	\$6.33	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$6.33	\$3.78	\$6.53	\$1.25	\$17.90
Baker City	Baker	\$6.33	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$6.33	\$3.78	\$6.53	\$0.78	\$17.43
Bandon	Coos	\$0.46	\$0.85	\$0.95	\$2.25	\$1.28	\$5.46	\$2.27	\$11.26
Banks	Washington	\$1.97	\$2.50	\$0.00	\$4.47	\$3.00	\$7.61	\$2.63	\$17.71
Banks	Washington	\$1.97	\$2.50	\$0.00	\$4.47	\$3.00	\$7.61	\$0.14	\$15.23
Barlow	Clackamas	\$0.59	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.59	\$3.43	\$7.69	\$3.31	\$15.02
Bay City	Tillamook	\$1.54	\$1.80	\$0.12	\$3.46	\$2.50	\$6.40	\$0.78	\$13.14
Bay City	Tillamook	\$1.54	\$1.80	\$0.12	\$3.46	\$2.50	\$5.60	\$0.78	\$12.34
Beaverton	Washington	\$4.62	\$0.00	\$0.19	\$4.80	\$3.00	\$8.54	\$2.92	\$19.27
Beaverton	Washington	\$4.62	\$0.00	\$0.19	\$4.80	\$3.00	\$7.74	\$2.83	\$18.37
Beaverton	Washington	\$4.62	\$0.00	\$0.19	\$4.80	\$3.00	\$8.92	\$4.40	\$21.13
Beaverton	Washington	\$4.62	\$0.00	\$0.19	\$4.80	\$3.00	\$8.92	\$3.83	\$20.56
Beaverton	Washington	\$4.62	\$0.00	\$0.19	\$4.80	\$3.00	\$8.92	\$2.83	\$19.56
Beaverton	Washington	\$4.62	\$0.00	\$0.19	\$4.80	\$3.00	\$8.92	\$2.29	\$19.02
Beaverton	Washington	\$4.62	\$0.00	\$0.19	\$4.80	\$3.00	\$10.75	\$4.40	\$22.96
Bend	Deschutes	\$2.80	\$0.20	\$0.27	\$3.28	\$1.28	\$7.35	\$4.09	\$15.99
Bend	Deschutes	\$2.80	\$0.20	\$0.27	\$3.28	\$1.28	\$7.35	\$2.50	\$14.40
Boardman	Morrow	\$4.21	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$4.21	\$4.13	\$5.50	\$3.82	\$19.55
Boardman	Morrow	\$4.21	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$4.21	\$4.13	\$5.50	\$2.92	\$18.65
Bonanza	Klamath	\$1.77	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$1.77	\$1.78	\$5.36	\$2.73	\$11.64

Tax Rates by City		Tax Rate by Type of Taxing District							
		City Rates*				Other District Rates			
		Permanent Rate Levied	Local Option Rate	Bond Rate	Total City Rate	County	School	Other	Total
City	County								
Brookings	Curry	\$3.76	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$3.76	\$0.60	\$4.39	\$0.70	\$9.45
Brownsville	Linn	\$6.96	\$0.00	\$1.18	\$8.14	\$4.25	\$5.64	\$1.27	\$19.31
Burns	Harney	\$4.64	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$4.64	\$4.50	\$6.21	\$2.35	\$17.70
Butte Falls	Jackson	\$7.25	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$7.25	\$2.08	\$5.57	\$0.66	\$15.55
Canby	Clackamas	\$3.49	\$0.49	\$0.00	\$3.98	\$2.86	\$7.69	\$3.31	\$17.84
Cannon Beach	Clatsop	\$0.70	\$0.00	\$0.40	\$1.11	\$1.75	\$7.21	\$1.68	\$11.75
Canyon City	Grant	\$4.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$4.00	\$2.88	\$5.40	\$3.44	\$15.73
Canyonville	Douglas	\$3.23	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$3.23	\$1.11	\$5.69	\$1.13	\$11.17
Canyonville	Douglas	\$3.23	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$3.23	\$1.11	\$5.69	\$0.00	\$10.04
Canyonville	Douglas	\$3.23	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$3.23	\$1.11	\$5.82	\$0.00	\$10.16
Carlton	Yamhill	\$5.01	\$0.00	\$0.30	\$5.31	\$2.58	\$7.03	\$1.49	\$16.41
Cascade Locks	Hood River	\$2.71	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$2.71	\$2.20	\$8.53	\$1.05	\$14.48
Cave Junction	Josephine	\$1.90	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$1.90	\$1.63	\$4.64	\$2.76	\$10.92
Central Point	Jackson	\$4.47	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$4.47	\$2.08	\$6.44	\$4.08	\$17.07
Central Point	Jackson	\$4.47	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$4.47	\$2.08	\$6.58	\$4.08	\$17.21
Chiloquin	Klamath	\$5.28	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$5.28	\$1.78	\$5.36	\$2.04	\$14.46
Chiloquin	Klamath	\$5.28	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$5.28	\$1.78	\$5.36	\$1.05	\$13.48
Clatskanie	Columbia	\$6.21	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$6.21	\$2.27	\$5.26	\$4.56	\$18.30
Coburg	Lane	\$3.75	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$3.75	\$2.02	\$9.63	\$1.55	\$16.95
Columbia City	Columbia	\$1.13	\$0.90	\$0.00	\$2.03	\$2.27	\$8.04	\$4.04	\$16.38
Columbia City	Columbia	\$1.13	\$0.90	\$0.00	\$2.03	\$2.27	\$8.04	\$1.07	\$13.40
Condon	Gilliam	\$7.28	\$0.00	\$0.60	\$7.88	\$3.85	\$6.69	\$1.34	\$19.75
Coos Bay	Coos	\$6.36	\$0.00	\$0.40	\$6.77	\$1.28	\$7.20	\$2.11	\$17.36
Coquille	Coos	\$6.10	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$6.10	\$1.28	\$5.40	\$2.91	\$15.69
Coquille	Coos	\$6.10	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$6.10	\$1.28	\$5.40	\$4.45	\$17.23
Cornelius	Washington	\$3.98	\$0.49	\$0.00	\$4.47	\$3.00	\$7.74	\$0.72	\$15.93
Cornelius	Washington	\$3.98	\$0.49	\$0.00	\$4.47	\$3.00	\$7.74	\$0.14	\$15.36
Cornelius	Washington	\$3.98	\$0.49	\$0.00	\$4.47	\$3.00	\$9.14	\$0.14	\$16.76
Cornelius	Washington	\$3.98	\$0.49	\$0.00	\$4.47	\$3.00	\$9.14	\$0.72	\$17.34
Cornelius	Washington	\$3.98	\$0.49	\$0.00	\$4.47	\$3.00	\$7.74	\$2.83	\$18.04
Corvallis	Benton	\$5.11	\$1.07	\$0.00	\$6.18	\$3.11	\$8.95	\$0.97	\$19.21
Corvallis	Benton	\$5.11	\$1.07	\$0.00	\$6.18	\$3.11	\$0.00	\$0.97	\$10.26
Cottage Grove	Lane	\$7.21	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$7.21	\$2.02	\$7.68	\$1.57	\$18.48
Cottage Grove	Lane	\$7.21	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$7.21	\$2.02	\$7.68	\$0.07	\$16.97
Cove	Union	\$0.40	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.40	\$3.09	\$5.43	\$1.12	\$10.03
Creswell	Lane	\$2.67	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$2.67	\$2.02	\$7.73	\$2.16	\$14.58
Creswell	Lane	\$2.67	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$2.67	\$2.02	\$7.73	\$0.66	\$13.08
Creswell	Lane	\$2.67	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$2.67	\$2.02	\$7.73	\$0.59	\$13.01
Culver	Jefferson	\$6.26	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$6.26	\$5.26	\$7.76	\$0.43	\$19.71
Dallas	Polk	\$4.20	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$4.20	\$2.21	\$7.30	\$0.26	\$13.97
Dallas	Polk	\$4.20	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$4.20	\$2.21	\$7.30	\$0.37	\$14.08

Tax Rates by City		Tax Rate by Type of Taxing District							
		City Rates*				Other District Rates			
		City	County	Permanent Rate Levied	Local Option Rate	Bond Rate	Total City Rate	County	School
Dayton	Yamhill	\$1.71	\$1.85	\$0.00	\$3.56	\$2.58	\$8.42	\$1.39	\$15.94
Dayville	Grant	\$1.16	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$1.16	\$2.88	\$7.45	\$2.65	\$14.14
Depoe Bay	Lincoln	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.11	\$0.11	\$2.82	\$6.26	\$3.60	\$12.79
Depoe Bay	Lincoln	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.11	\$0.11	\$2.82	\$6.26	\$1.68	\$10.86
Detroit	Marion	\$1.15	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$1.15	\$3.03	\$8.04	\$0.18	\$12.40
Detroit	Marion	\$1.15	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$1.15	\$3.03	\$8.04	\$2.52	\$14.73
Donald	Marion	\$0.88	\$0.00	\$0.16	\$1.03	\$3.03	\$6.13	\$2.02	\$12.21
Drain	Douglas	\$1.52	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$1.52	\$1.11	\$6.08	\$3.18	\$11.89
Drain	Douglas	\$1.52	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$1.52	\$1.11	\$6.08	\$0.97	\$9.69
Dufur	Wasco	\$2.04	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$2.04	\$4.25	\$7.13	\$2.26	\$15.68
Dundee	Yamhill	\$2.31	\$0.00	\$0.42	\$2.73	\$2.58	\$7.01	\$1.31	\$13.63
Durham	Washington	\$0.49	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.49	\$3.00	\$8.54	\$2.92	\$14.96
Eagle Point	Jackson	\$2.46	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$2.46	\$2.08	\$5.71	\$3.77	\$14.02
Eagle Point	Jackson	\$2.46	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$2.46	\$2.08	\$5.71	\$4.08	\$14.33
Echo	Umatilla	\$4.23	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$4.23	\$2.85	\$8.63	\$2.29	\$18.00
Elgin	Union	\$6.94	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$6.94	\$3.09	\$5.70	\$2.29	\$18.02
Elgin	Union	\$6.94	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$6.94	\$3.09	\$5.70	\$1.79	\$17.52
Elkton	Douglas	\$2.33	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$2.33	\$1.11	\$6.20	\$1.51	\$11.14
Elkton	Douglas	\$2.33	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$2.33	\$1.11	\$6.20	\$0.40	\$10.04
Enterprise	Wallowa	\$5.01	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$5.01	\$2.73	\$6.48	\$1.38	\$15.60
Estacada	Clackamas	\$2.67	\$0.00	\$0.14	\$2.81	\$3.43	\$6.49	\$3.06	\$15.79
Eugene	Lane	\$7.01	\$0.43	\$0.74	\$8.17	\$2.02	\$9.63	\$0.07	\$19.89
Eugene	Lane	\$7.01	\$0.43	\$0.74	\$8.17	\$2.02	\$9.63	\$2.41	\$22.24
Eugene	Lane	\$7.01	\$0.43	\$0.74	\$8.17	\$2.02	\$9.63	\$2.24	\$22.06
Eugene	Lane	\$7.01	\$0.43	\$0.74	\$8.17	\$2.02	\$9.63	\$5.57	\$25.39
Eugene	Lane	\$7.01	\$0.43	\$0.74	\$8.17	\$2.02	\$9.63	\$1.56	\$21.39
Eugene	Lane	\$7.01	\$0.43	\$0.74	\$8.17	\$2.02	\$6.87	\$0.07	\$17.14
Eugene	Lane	\$7.01	\$0.43	\$0.74	\$8.17	\$2.02	\$7.20	\$0.07	\$17.46
Eugene	Lane	\$7.01	\$0.43	\$0.74	\$8.17	\$2.02	\$7.20	\$0.32	\$17.71
Eugene	Lane	\$7.01	\$0.43	\$0.74	\$8.17	\$2.02	\$7.20	\$2.71	\$20.10
Eugene	Lane	\$7.01	\$0.43	\$0.74	\$8.17	\$2.02	\$7.21	\$0.07	\$17.47
Eugene	Lane	\$7.01	\$0.43	\$0.74	\$8.17	\$2.02	\$0.00	\$0.07	\$10.26
Fairview	Multnomah	\$3.49	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$3.49	\$4.97	\$6.88	\$1.96	\$17.31
Fairview	Multnomah	\$3.49	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$3.49	\$4.97	\$6.88	\$4.82	\$20.16
Falls City	Polk	\$2.92	\$1.00	\$0.00	\$3.92	\$2.21	\$7.30	\$0.21	\$13.64
Falls City	Polk	\$2.92	\$1.00	\$0.00	\$3.92	\$2.21	\$6.62	\$0.21	\$12.96
Florence	Lane	\$2.86	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$2.86	\$2.02	\$5.81	\$2.98	\$13.67
Florence	Lane	\$2.86	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$2.86	\$2.02	\$5.81	\$1.43	\$12.13
Forest Grove	Washington	\$3.96	\$1.95	\$0.00	\$5.91	\$3.00	\$9.14	\$0.14	\$18.20
Forest Grove	Washington	\$3.96	\$1.95	\$0.00	\$5.91	\$3.00	\$9.14	\$0.72	\$18.77
Fossil	Wheeler	\$4.85	\$0.00	\$1.58	\$6.44	\$8.53	\$6.42	\$1.57	\$22.95

Tax Rates by City		Tax Rate by Type of Taxing District							
		City Rates*				Other District Rates			
		City	County	Permanent Rate Levied	Local Option Rate	Bond Rate	Total City Rate	County	School
Garibaldi	Tillamook	\$2.85	\$1.35	\$0.34	\$4.53	\$2.50	\$5.60	\$0.78	\$13.42
Gaston	Washington	\$6.61	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$6.61	\$3.00	\$7.72	\$1.91	\$19.24
Gaston	Yamhill	\$6.61	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$6.61	\$2.58	\$7.95	\$0.16	\$17.30
Gates	Linn	\$0.28	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.28	\$4.25	\$8.04	\$2.45	\$15.02
Gates	Marion	\$0.28	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.28	\$3.03	\$8.04	\$2.48	\$13.83
Gearhart	Clatsop	\$1.01	\$0.00	\$0.97	\$1.98	\$1.75	\$7.21	\$0.51	\$11.45
Gervais	Marion	\$8.09	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$8.09	\$3.03	\$5.81	\$0.18	\$17.10
Gervais	Marion	\$8.09	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$8.09	\$3.03	\$5.81	\$2.26	\$19.18
Gladstone	Clackamas	\$4.82	\$0.99	\$0.00	\$5.81	\$2.86	\$9.87	\$1.17	\$19.71
Gladstone	Clackamas	\$4.82	\$0.99	\$0.00	\$5.81	\$2.86	\$9.87	\$4.71	\$23.25
Gladstone	Clackamas	\$4.82	\$0.99	\$0.00	\$5.81	\$2.86	\$7.36	\$1.17	\$17.20
Gladstone	Clackamas	\$4.82	\$0.99	\$0.00	\$5.81	\$2.86	\$10.27	\$1.17	\$20.11
Glendale	Douglas	\$4.71	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$4.71	\$1.11	\$6.12	\$1.56	\$13.51
Gold Beach	Curry	\$2.34	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$2.34	\$0.60	\$6.05	\$2.46	\$11.44
Gold Hill	Jackson	\$1.68	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$1.68	\$2.08	\$6.44	\$3.77	\$13.97
Grants Pass	Josephine	\$4.13	\$1.79	\$0.00	\$5.92	\$1.63	\$5.44	\$0.39	\$13.38
Grants Pass	Josephine	\$4.13	\$1.79	\$0.00	\$5.92	\$1.63	\$4.64	\$0.39	\$12.58
Grants Pass	Josephine	\$4.13	\$1.79	\$0.00	\$5.92	\$1.63	\$5.44	\$0.00	\$12.99
Grass Valley	Sherman	\$3.14	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$3.14	\$8.71	\$5.44	\$1.58	\$18.88
Gresham	Multnomah	\$3.61	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$3.61	\$4.97	\$8.28	\$1.96	\$18.83
Gresham	Multnomah	\$3.61	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$3.61	\$4.97	\$6.88	\$1.96	\$17.43
Gresham	Multnomah	\$3.61	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$3.61	\$4.97	\$6.78	\$1.96	\$17.33
Gresham	Multnomah	\$3.61	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$3.61	\$4.97	\$8.28	\$2.75	\$19.61
Haines	Baker	\$1.76	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$1.76	\$3.78	\$6.53	\$2.46	\$14.53
Halfway	Baker	\$1.04	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$1.04	\$3.78	\$6.23	\$2.27	\$13.32
Halsey	Linn	\$5.60	\$0.00	\$0.78	\$6.38	\$4.25	\$5.64	\$0.07	\$16.35
Halsey	Linn	\$5.60	\$0.00	\$0.78	\$6.38	\$4.25	\$5.64	\$1.06	\$17.34
Happy Valley	Clackamas	\$0.67	\$1.92	\$0.00	\$2.59	\$2.86	\$9.87	\$4.18	\$19.50
Happy Valley	Clackamas	\$0.67	\$1.92	\$0.00	\$2.59	\$2.86	\$9.87	\$4.71	\$20.04
Happy Valley	Clackamas	\$0.67	\$1.92	\$0.00	\$2.59	\$2.86	\$8.28	\$4.18	\$17.91
Happy Valley	Clackamas	\$0.67	\$1.92	\$0.00	\$2.59	\$2.86	\$6.78	\$4.18	\$16.41
Happy Valley	Clackamas	\$0.67	\$1.92	\$0.00	\$2.59	\$2.86	\$9.87	\$3.60	\$18.93
Harrisburg	Linn	\$3.19	\$0.00	\$1.58	\$4.77	\$4.25	\$7.36	\$1.88	\$18.26
Harrisburg	Linn	\$3.19	\$0.00	\$1.58	\$4.77	\$4.25	\$7.36	\$0.07	\$16.45
Helix	Umatilla	\$6.80	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$6.80	\$2.85	\$8.50	\$3.74	\$21.89
Heppner	Morrow	\$10.62	\$0.00	\$0.75	\$11.37	\$4.13	\$5.50	\$3.05	\$24.05
Hermiston	Umatilla	\$6.09	\$0.00	\$0.24	\$6.32	\$2.85	\$9.67	\$2.70	\$21.55
Hermiston	Umatilla	\$6.09	\$0.00	\$0.24	\$6.32	\$2.85	\$7.65	\$2.71	\$19.53
Hillsboro	Washington	\$3.67	\$1.72	\$0.00	\$5.39	\$3.00	\$7.74	\$0.72	\$16.85
Hillsboro	Washington	\$3.67	\$1.72	\$0.00	\$5.39	\$3.00	\$7.74	\$0.14	\$16.27
Hillsboro	Washington	\$3.67	\$1.72	\$0.00	\$5.39	\$3.00	\$7.74	\$2.29	\$18.42

Tax Rates by City		Tax Rate by Type of Taxing District							
		City Rates*				Other District Rates			
		City	County	Permanent Rate Levied	Local Option Rate	Bond Rate	Total City Rate	County	School
Hillsboro	Washington	\$3.67	\$1.72	\$0.00	\$5.39	\$3.00	\$7.74	\$2.18	\$18.31
Hillsboro	Washington	\$3.67	\$1.72	\$0.00	\$5.39	\$3.00	\$7.74	\$2.43	\$18.56
Hillsboro	Washington	\$3.67	\$1.72	\$0.00	\$5.39	\$3.00	\$7.74	\$2.83	\$18.96
Hillsboro	Washington	\$3.67	\$1.72	\$0.00	\$5.39	\$3.00	\$8.92	\$2.29	\$19.61
Hillsboro	Washington	\$3.67	\$1.72	\$0.00	\$5.39	\$3.00	\$8.92	\$0.72	\$18.03
Hines	Harney	\$4.29	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$4.29	\$4.50	\$6.21	\$2.35	\$17.35
Hood River	Hood River	\$2.81	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$2.81	\$2.20	\$8.58	\$1.41	\$15.00
Hubbard	Marion	\$3.98	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$3.98	\$3.03	\$6.13	\$0.18	\$13.31
Hubbard	Marion	\$3.98	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$3.98	\$3.03	\$6.13	\$2.21	\$15.34
Hubbard	Marion	\$3.98	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$3.98	\$3.03	\$6.13	\$2.09	\$15.23
Hubbard	Marion	\$3.98	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$3.98	\$3.03	\$6.13	\$2.04	\$15.18
Huntington	Baker	\$9.60	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$9.60	\$3.78	\$6.06	\$0.78	\$20.23
Idanha	Linn	\$2.50	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$2.50	\$4.25	\$8.04	\$2.49	\$17.28
Idanha	Marion	\$2.50	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$2.50	\$3.03	\$8.04	\$2.52	\$16.09
Imbler	Union	\$0.37	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.37	\$3.09	\$6.69	\$1.59	\$11.73
Imbler	Union	\$0.37	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.37	\$3.09	\$6.69	\$0.69	\$10.83
Independence	Polk	\$4.59	\$0.00	\$0.35	\$4.94	\$2.21	\$9.75	\$2.23	\$19.13
Independence	Polk	\$4.59	\$0.00	\$0.35	\$4.94	\$2.21	\$9.75	\$2.17	\$19.07
Independence	Polk	\$4.59	\$0.00	\$0.35	\$4.94	\$2.21	\$9.75	\$2.13	\$19.03
Independence	Polk	\$4.59	\$0.00	\$0.35	\$4.94	\$2.21	\$9.75	\$2.06	\$18.96
Ione	Morrow	\$4.43	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$4.43	\$4.13	\$9.14	\$3.32	\$21.02
Irrigon	Morrow	\$3.68	\$0.00	\$1.70	\$5.38	\$4.13	\$5.50	\$3.60	\$18.61
Island City	Union	\$1.52	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$1.52	\$3.09	\$7.06	\$1.96	\$13.62
Island City	Union	\$1.52	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$1.52	\$3.09	\$7.06	\$1.02	\$12.69
Island City	Union	\$1.52	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$1.52	\$3.09	\$7.06	\$1.37	\$13.04
Jacksonville	Jackson	\$1.84	\$0.00	\$0.50	\$2.34	\$2.08	\$6.58	\$0.96	\$11.96
Jefferson	Marion	\$2.16	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$2.16	\$3.03	\$7.42	\$0.47	\$13.08
Jefferson	Marion	\$2.16	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$2.16	\$3.03	\$7.42	\$2.05	\$14.66
John Day	Grant	\$2.99	\$0.00	\$0.40	\$3.39	\$2.88	\$5.40	\$3.44	\$15.12
Jordan Valley	Malheur	\$1.17	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$1.17	\$2.58	\$5.35	\$0.61	\$9.71
Joseph	Wallowa	\$2.99	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$2.99	\$2.73	\$5.24	\$1.33	\$12.28
Junction City	Lane	\$6.04	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$6.04	\$2.02	\$7.21	\$1.65	\$16.92
Junction City	Lane	\$6.04	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$6.04	\$2.02	\$7.21	\$2.71	\$17.98
Junction City	Lane	\$6.04	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$6.04	\$2.02	\$7.21	\$1.91	\$17.18
Junction City	Lane	\$6.04	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$6.04	\$2.02	\$7.21	\$0.07	\$15.34
Keizer	Marion	\$2.08	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$2.08	\$3.03	\$8.46	\$3.44	\$17.00
Keizer	Marion	\$2.08	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$2.08	\$3.03	\$8.46	\$3.02	\$16.59
King City	Washington	\$1.53	\$0.63	\$0.00	\$2.16	\$3.00	\$8.54	\$2.92	\$16.62
Klamath Falls	Klamath	\$5.44	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$5.44	\$1.78	\$5.26	\$4.42	\$17.04
Klamath Falls	Klamath	\$5.44	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$5.44	\$1.78	\$5.26	\$1.05	\$13.67
Klamath Falls	Klamath	\$5.44	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$5.44	\$1.78	\$5.36	\$4.42	\$17.14

Tax Rates by City		Tax Rate by Type of Taxing District							
		City Rates*				Other District Rates			
		City	County	Permanent Rate Levied	Local Option Rate	Bond Rate	Total City Rate	County	School
Klamath Falls	Klamath	\$5.44	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$5.44	\$1.78	\$5.26	\$4.24	\$16.86
Klamath Falls	Klamath	\$5.44	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$5.44	\$1.78	\$5.26	\$1.54	\$14.15
Klamath Falls	Klamath	\$5.44	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$5.44	\$1.78	\$5.26	\$2.64	\$15.26
Klamath Falls	Klamath	\$5.44	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$5.44	\$1.78	\$5.36	\$4.50	\$17.22
La Grande	Union	\$7.44	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$7.44	\$3.09	\$7.06	\$0.63	\$18.22
La Grande	Union	\$7.44	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$7.44	\$3.09	\$7.06	\$0.44	\$18.03
La Pine	Deschutes	\$1.98	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$1.98	\$1.28	\$7.35	\$7.40	\$18.00
La Pine	Deschutes	\$1.98	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$1.98	\$1.28	\$7.35	\$4.35	\$14.95
La Pine	Deschutes	\$1.98	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$1.98	\$1.28	\$7.35	\$4.64	\$15.24
La Pine	Deschutes	\$1.98	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$1.98	\$1.28	\$7.35	\$7.69	\$18.29
La Pine	Deschutes	\$1.98	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$1.98	\$1.28	\$7.35	\$4.05	\$14.65
Lafayette	Yamhill	\$3.49	\$0.00	\$0.76	\$4.24	\$2.58	\$8.42	\$0.16	\$15.40
Lafayette	Yamhill	\$3.49	\$0.00	\$0.76	\$4.24	\$2.58	\$7.75	\$0.16	\$14.74
Lafayette	Yamhill	\$3.49	\$0.00	\$0.76	\$4.24	\$2.58	\$1.17	\$0.16	\$8.15
Lake Oswego (In School)	Clackamas	\$4.97	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$4.97	\$2.86	\$9.99	\$1.17	\$19.21
Lake Oswego (In School)	Clackamas	\$4.97	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$4.97	\$2.86	\$9.99	\$1.22	\$19.25
Lake Oswego (In School)	Clackamas	\$4.97	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$4.97	\$2.86	\$10.16	\$1.17	\$19.37
Lake Oswego (In School)	Multnomah	\$4.97	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$4.97	\$4.97	\$9.99	\$1.94	\$22.08
Lake Oswego (In School)	Washington	\$4.97	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$4.97	\$3.00	\$9.99	\$0.72	\$18.89
Lake Oswego (In School)	Washington	\$4.97	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$4.97	\$3.00	\$9.99	\$0.96	\$19.14
Lake Oswego (Out School)	Clackamas	\$4.59	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$4.59	\$2.86	\$10.75	\$1.22	\$19.63
Lake Oswego (Out School)	Clackamas	\$4.59	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$4.59	\$2.86	\$10.49	\$1.17	\$19.33
Lake Oswego (OutSchool)	Multnomah	\$4.59	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$4.59	\$4.97	\$10.75	\$1.94	\$22.46
Lakeview	Lake	\$6.54	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$6.54	\$3.76	\$5.21	\$3.80	\$19.32
Lebanon	Linn	\$5.14	\$0.00	\$1.09	\$6.23	\$4.25	\$7.57	\$2.89	\$20.95
Lebanon	Linn	\$5.14	\$0.00	\$1.09	\$6.23	\$4.25	\$7.57	\$3.04	\$21.09
Lebanon	Linn	\$5.14	\$0.00	\$1.09	\$6.23	\$4.25	\$7.57	\$0.31	\$18.36
Lexington	Morrow	\$0.73	\$2.00	\$1.03	\$3.76	\$4.13	\$5.50	\$2.33	\$15.72
Lincoln City	Lincoln	\$4.10	\$0.00	\$0.80	\$4.90	\$2.82	\$6.26	\$3.10	\$17.08
Lincoln City	Lincoln	\$4.10	\$0.00	\$0.80	\$4.90	\$2.82	\$6.26	\$3.22	\$17.20
Lincoln City	Lincoln	\$4.10	\$0.00	\$0.80	\$4.90	\$2.82	\$6.26	\$3.69	\$17.66
Lincoln City	Lincoln	\$4.10	\$0.00	\$0.80	\$4.90	\$2.82	\$6.26	\$2.97	\$16.95
Lincoln City	Lincoln	\$4.10	\$0.00	\$0.80	\$4.90	\$2.82	\$6.26	\$0.90	\$14.88
Lincoln City	Lincoln	\$4.10	\$0.00	\$0.80	\$4.90	\$2.82	\$6.26	\$1.02	\$15.00
Lincoln City	Lincoln	\$4.10	\$0.00	\$0.80	\$4.90	\$2.82	\$6.26	\$0.77	\$14.75
Long Creek	Grant	\$2.28	\$0.00	\$0.52	\$2.80	\$2.88	\$5.42	\$2.59	\$13.70
Lostine	Wallowa	\$0.35	\$0.00	\$0.55	\$0.90	\$2.73	\$7.19	\$1.59	\$12.41
Lowell	Lane	\$2.16	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$2.16	\$2.02	\$7.18	\$2.77	\$14.13
Lowell	Lane	\$2.16	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$2.16	\$2.02	\$7.18	\$0.07	\$11.43
Lyons	Linn	\$1.89	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$1.89	\$4.25	\$6.75	\$1.89	\$14.78
Lyons	Linn	\$1.89	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$1.89	\$4.25	\$6.75	\$0.15	\$13.04

Tax Rates by City		Tax Rate by Type of Taxing District							
		City Rates*				Other District Rates			
		City	County	Permanent Rate Levied	Local Option Rate	Bond Rate	Total City Rate	County	School
Madras	Jefferson	\$4.13	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$4.13	\$5.26	\$7.85	\$2.84	\$20.06
Malin	Klamath	\$5.06	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$5.06	\$1.78	\$5.36	\$2.73	\$14.94
Manzanita	Tillamook	\$0.42	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.42	\$2.50	\$5.60	\$3.49	\$12.02
Manzanita	Tillamook	\$0.42	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.42	\$2.50	\$5.60	\$2.34	\$10.87
Maupin	Wasco	\$5.36	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$5.36	\$4.25	\$6.34	\$1.93	\$17.88
Maywood Park	Multnomah	\$1.95	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$1.95	\$4.97	\$6.58	\$4.82	\$18.32
McMinnville	Yamhill	\$3.52	\$0.00	\$0.89	\$4.41	\$2.58	\$7.75	\$2.16	\$16.90
McMinnville	Yamhill	\$3.52	\$0.00	\$0.89	\$4.41	\$2.58	\$0.00	\$2.16	\$9.15
Medford	Jackson	\$5.30	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$5.30	\$2.08	\$6.59	\$0.96	\$14.93
Medford	Jackson	\$5.30	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$5.30	\$2.08	\$6.44	\$0.96	\$14.78
Medford	Jackson	\$5.30	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$5.30	\$2.08	\$6.58	\$0.96	\$14.91
Merrill	Klamath	\$3.12	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$3.12	\$1.78	\$5.36	\$1.88	\$12.15
Merrill	Klamath	\$3.12	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$3.12	\$1.78	\$5.36	\$2.78	\$13.05
Metolius	Jefferson	\$3.63	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$3.63	\$5.26	\$7.85	\$2.84	\$19.57
Mill City	Linn	\$4.16	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$4.16	\$4.25	\$8.04	\$1.76	\$18.20
Mill City	Marion	\$4.16	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$4.16	\$3.03	\$8.04	\$0.18	\$15.40
Mill City	Marion	\$4.16	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$4.16	\$3.03	\$8.04	\$2.48	\$17.70
Mill City	Marion	\$4.16	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$4.16	\$3.03	\$8.04	\$1.79	\$17.01
Millersburg	Linn	\$3.50	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$3.50	\$4.25	\$7.79	\$0.07	\$15.61
Millersburg	Linn	\$3.50	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$3.50	\$4.25	\$7.27	\$0.36	\$15.39
Milton-Freewater	Umatilla	\$3.75	\$0.45	\$0.80	\$5.00	\$2.85	\$7.33	\$2.39	\$17.57
Milton-Freewater	Umatilla	\$3.75	\$0.45	\$0.80	\$5.00	\$2.85	\$7.33	\$1.68	\$16.85
Milwaukie	Clackamas	\$4.14	\$0.00	\$0.33	\$4.47	\$2.86	\$9.87	\$4.71	\$21.91
Milwaukie	Multnomah	\$4.14	\$0.00	\$0.33	\$4.47	\$4.97	\$10.75	\$4.97	\$25.15
Mitchell	Wheeler	\$2.54	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$2.54	\$8.53	\$5.92	\$0.56	\$17.55
Molalla	Clackamas	\$5.31	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$5.31	\$2.86	\$5.88	\$2.64	\$16.68
Monmouth	Polk	\$3.61	\$0.00	\$0.59	\$4.20	\$2.21	\$9.75	\$2.06	\$18.22
Monmouth	Polk	\$3.61	\$0.00	\$0.59	\$4.20	\$2.21	\$9.75	\$2.17	\$18.33
Monroe	Benton	\$3.56	\$0.00	\$2.32	\$5.88	\$3.11	\$7.08	\$2.66	\$18.73
Monroe	Benton	\$3.56	\$0.00	\$2.32	\$5.88	\$3.11	\$7.08	\$0.97	\$17.04
Monument	Grant	\$2.71	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$2.71	\$2.88	\$5.64	\$2.96	\$14.19
Moro	Sherman	\$5.52	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$5.52	\$8.71	\$5.44	\$0.74	\$20.41
Mosier	Wasco	\$1.41	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$1.41	\$4.25	\$6.25	\$2.50	\$14.42
Mosier	Wasco	\$1.41	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$1.41	\$4.25	\$6.25	\$0.50	\$12.42
Mt. Angel	Marion	\$4.19	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$4.19	\$3.03	\$9.88	\$1.20	\$18.29
Mt. Vernon	Grant	\$2.53	\$0.00	\$1.04	\$3.58	\$2.88	\$5.40	\$2.69	\$14.56
Myrtle Creek	Douglas	\$6.51	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$6.51	\$1.11	\$5.69	\$0.06	\$13.38
Myrtle Creek	Douglas	\$6.51	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$6.51	\$1.11	\$5.69	\$0.80	\$14.11
Myrtle Creek	Douglas	\$6.51	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$6.51	\$1.11	\$5.69	\$2.71	\$16.02
Myrtle Point	Coos	\$8.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$8.00	\$1.28	\$5.85	\$1.37	\$16.50
Nehalem	Tillamook	\$1.47	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$1.47	\$2.50	\$5.60	\$3.49	\$13.06

Tax Rates by City		Tax Rate by Type of Taxing District							
		City Rates*				Other District Rates			
		City	County	Permanent Rate Levied	Local Option Rate	Bond Rate	Total City Rate	County	School
Nehalem	Tillamook	\$1.47	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$1.47	\$2.50	\$5.60	\$2.34	\$11.91
Newberg	Yamhill	\$2.90	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$2.90	\$2.58	\$7.01	\$3.42	\$15.90
Newport	Lincoln	\$5.59	\$0.00	\$1.74	\$7.33	\$2.82	\$6.26	\$1.74	\$18.15
Newport	Lincoln	\$5.59	\$0.00	\$1.74	\$7.33	\$2.82	\$6.26	\$3.21	\$19.62
Newport	Lincoln	\$5.59	\$0.00	\$1.74	\$7.33	\$2.82	\$6.26	\$4.11	\$20.52
Newport	Lincoln	\$5.59	\$0.00	\$1.74	\$7.33	\$2.82	\$6.26	\$2.08	\$18.48
Newport	Lincoln	\$5.59	\$0.00	\$1.74	\$7.33	\$2.82	\$6.26	\$1.58	\$17.98
Newport	Lincoln	\$5.59	\$0.00	\$1.74	\$7.33	\$2.82	\$6.26	\$4.82	\$21.22
North Bend	Coos	\$6.18	\$0.56	\$0.00	\$6.74	\$1.28	\$7.20	\$2.05	\$17.28
North Bend	Coos	\$6.18	\$0.56	\$0.00	\$6.74	\$1.28	\$5.31	\$2.05	\$15.38
North Plains	Washington	\$2.17	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$2.17	\$3.00	\$7.74	\$2.25	\$15.17
North Plains	Washington	\$2.17	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$2.17	\$3.00	\$7.74	\$0.14	\$13.06
North Powder	Union	\$4.31	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$4.31	\$3.09	\$7.34	\$0.67	\$15.41
North Powder	Union	\$4.31	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$4.31	\$3.09	\$7.34	\$1.33	\$16.07
Nyssa	Malheur	\$6.51	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$6.51	\$2.58	\$6.73	\$1.70	\$17.53
Oakland	Douglas	\$6.41	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$6.41	\$1.11	\$5.62	\$1.08	\$14.23
Oakland	Douglas	\$6.41	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$6.41	\$1.11	\$5.62	\$0.06	\$13.21
Oakridge	Lane	\$7.20	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$7.20	\$2.02	\$7.21	\$0.07	\$16.50
Oakridge	Lane	\$7.20	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$7.20	\$2.02	\$7.21	\$2.78	\$19.21
Ontario	Malheur	\$4.83	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$4.83	\$2.58	\$6.32	\$1.53	\$15.27
Ontario	Malheur	\$4.83	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$4.83	\$2.58	\$6.32	\$3.81	\$17.55
Ontario	Malheur	\$4.83	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$4.83	\$2.58	\$6.32	\$4.47	\$18.21
Oregon City	Clackamas	\$4.41	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$4.41	\$2.86	\$7.36	\$4.18	\$18.81
Oregon City	Clackamas	\$4.41	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$4.41	\$2.86	\$7.36	\$3.60	\$18.23
Paisley	Lake	\$1.57	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$1.57	\$3.76	\$5.19	\$3.80	\$14.33
Pendleton	Umatilla	\$6.58	\$0.00	\$0.46	\$7.04	\$2.85	\$8.04	\$0.69	\$18.62
Pendleton	Umatilla	\$6.58	\$0.00	\$0.46	\$7.04	\$2.85	\$8.04	\$0.90	\$18.83
Pendleton	Umatilla	\$6.58	\$0.00	\$0.46	\$7.04	\$2.85	\$8.04	\$1.26	\$19.19
Philomath	Benton	\$5.30	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$5.30	\$3.11	\$9.66	\$2.89	\$20.96
Philomath	Benton	\$5.30	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$5.30	\$3.11	\$9.66	\$0.97	\$19.04
Philomath	Benton	\$5.30	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$5.30	\$3.11	\$9.66	\$4.10	\$22.17
Philomath	Benton	\$5.30	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$5.30	\$3.11	\$8.95	\$2.89	\$20.25
Phoenix	Jackson	\$3.65	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$3.65	\$2.08	\$6.59	\$4.16	\$16.48
Pilot Rock	Umatilla	\$2.90	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$2.90	\$2.85	\$8.97	\$2.70	\$17.42
Pilot Rock	Umatilla	\$2.90	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$2.90	\$2.85	\$8.97	\$2.55	\$17.27
Port Orford	Curry	\$2.27	\$1.80	\$0.00	\$4.07	\$0.60	\$5.10	\$2.21	\$11.98
Portland	Clackamas	\$4.58	\$0.00	\$0.40	\$7.61	\$2.86	\$10.75	\$1.17	\$23.60
Portland	Clackamas	\$4.58	\$0.00	\$0.40	\$7.61	\$2.86	\$9.99	\$1.22	\$22.88
Portland	Clackamas	\$4.58	\$0.00	\$0.40	\$7.61	\$2.86	\$9.87	\$1.17	\$22.72
Portland	Clackamas	\$4.58	\$0.00	\$0.40	\$7.61	\$2.86	\$6.78	\$1.17	\$19.63
Portland	Multnomah	\$4.58	\$0.00	\$0.40	\$7.61	\$4.97	\$10.75	\$1.94	\$26.47

Tax Rates by City		Tax Rate by Type of Taxing District							
		City Rates*				Other District Rates			
		City	County	Permanent Rate Levied	Local Option Rate	Bond Rate	Total City Rate	County	School
Portland	Multnomah	\$4.58	\$0.00	\$0.40	\$7.61	\$4.97	\$6.58	\$1.96	\$22.33
Portland	Multnomah	\$4.58	\$0.00	\$0.40	\$7.61	\$4.97	\$7.90	\$1.96	\$23.65
Portland	Multnomah	\$4.58	\$0.00	\$0.40	\$7.61	\$4.97	\$6.88	\$1.96	\$22.63
Portland	Multnomah	\$4.58	\$0.00	\$0.40	\$7.61	\$4.97	\$7.75	\$1.96	\$23.50
Portland	Multnomah	\$4.58	\$0.00	\$0.40	\$7.61	\$4.97	\$10.75	\$1.37	\$25.90
Portland	Multnomah	\$4.58	\$0.00	\$0.40	\$7.61	\$4.97	\$8.92	\$1.94	\$24.65
Portland	Multnomah	\$4.58	\$0.00	\$0.40	\$7.61	\$4.97	\$10.75	\$2.35	\$26.89
Portland	Multnomah	\$4.58	\$0.00	\$0.40	\$7.61	\$4.97	\$8.70	\$1.94	\$24.43
Portland	Multnomah	\$4.58	\$0.00	\$0.40	\$7.61	\$4.97	\$6.78	\$1.96	\$22.53
Portland	Multnomah	\$4.58	\$0.00	\$0.40	\$7.61	\$4.97	\$10.75	\$1.96	\$26.50
Portland	Multnomah	\$4.58	\$0.00	\$0.40	\$7.61	\$4.97	\$10.60	\$1.96	\$26.35
Portland	Multnomah	\$4.58	\$0.00	\$0.40	\$7.61	\$4.97	\$7.14	\$1.96	\$22.90
Portland	Washington	\$4.58	\$0.00	\$0.40	\$7.61	\$3.00	\$8.54	\$0.81	\$21.17
Portland	Washington	\$4.58	\$0.00	\$0.40	\$7.61	\$3.00	\$8.92	\$0.72	\$21.46
Portland	Washington	\$4.58	\$0.00	\$0.40	\$7.61	\$3.00	\$8.92	\$2.29	\$23.04
Portland	Washington	\$4.58	\$0.00	\$0.40	\$7.61	\$3.00	\$10.75	\$0.72	\$23.29
Powers	Coos	\$7.39	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$7.39	\$1.28	\$5.59	\$1.49	\$15.76
Prairie City	Grant	\$4.08	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$4.08	\$2.88	\$5.35	\$2.56	\$14.87
Prescott	Columbia	\$0.31	\$2.15	\$0.00	\$2.46	\$2.27	\$5.59	\$3.92	\$14.24
Prescott	Columbia	\$0.31	\$2.15	\$0.00	\$2.46	\$2.27	\$5.59	\$0.95	\$11.27
Prineville	Crook	\$3.02	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$3.02	\$4.13	\$6.20	\$2.68	\$16.04
Prineville	Crook	\$3.02	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$3.02	\$4.13	\$6.20	\$2.79	\$16.15
Prineville	Crook	\$3.02	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$3.02	\$4.13	\$6.20	\$1.92	\$15.28
Prineville	Crook	\$3.02	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$3.02	\$4.13	\$6.20	\$1.81	\$15.17
Prineville	Crook	\$3.02	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$3.02	\$4.13	\$6.20	\$2.57	\$15.93
Rainier	Columbia	\$5.20	\$0.00	\$1.89	\$7.09	\$2.27	\$5.59	\$3.92	\$18.87
Rainier	Columbia	\$5.20	\$0.00	\$1.89	\$7.09	\$2.27	\$5.59	\$0.95	\$15.90
Redmond	Deschutes	\$4.41	\$0.00	\$0.64	\$5.05	\$1.28	\$8.08	\$5.44	\$19.85
Reedsport	Douglas	\$6.19	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$6.19	\$1.11	\$6.65	\$4.95	\$18.90
Richland	Baker	\$1.16	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$1.16	\$3.78	\$6.23	\$2.05	\$13.22
Riddle	Douglas	\$6.49	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$6.49	\$1.11	\$5.65	\$1.56	\$14.81
Riddle	Douglas	\$6.49	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$6.49	\$1.11	\$5.65	\$0.10	\$13.35
Rockaway Beach	Tillamook	\$0.99	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.99	\$2.50	\$5.60	\$0.78	\$9.87
Rockaway Beach	Tillamook	\$0.99	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.99	\$2.50	\$5.60	\$1.93	\$11.02
Rogue River	Jackson	\$3.15	\$0.00	\$0.44	\$3.59	\$2.08	\$5.66	\$3.34	\$14.66
Roseburg	Douglas	\$8.48	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$8.48	\$1.11	\$5.02	\$0.06	\$14.67
Roseburg	Douglas	\$8.48	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$8.48	\$1.11	\$6.39	\$0.06	\$16.04
Rufus	Sherman	\$2.84	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$2.84	\$8.71	\$5.44	\$1.58	\$18.58
Salem	Marion	\$5.83	\$0.00	\$1.18	\$7.01	\$3.03	\$6.94	\$1.14	\$18.11
Salem	Marion	\$5.83	\$0.00	\$1.18	\$7.01	\$3.03	\$8.46	\$1.14	\$19.63
Salem	Polk	\$5.83	\$0.00	\$1.18	\$7.01	\$2.21	\$8.46	\$1.17	\$18.85

Tax Rates by City		Tax Rate by Type of Taxing District							
		City Rates*				Other District Rates			
		City	County	Permanent Rate Levied	Local Option Rate	Bond Rate	Total City Rate	County	School
Salem	Polk	\$5.83	\$0.00	\$1.18	\$7.01	\$2.21	\$8.46	\$0.41	\$18.09
Salem	Clackamas	\$5.83	\$0.00	\$1.18	\$7.01	\$2.86	\$7.22	\$2.78	\$16.98
Sandy	Clackamas	\$4.12	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$4.12	\$2.86	\$7.22	\$3.60	\$17.80
Scappoose	Columbia	\$3.23	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$3.23	\$2.27	\$7.14	\$4.19	\$16.82
Scappoose	Columbia	\$3.23	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$3.23	\$2.27	\$7.14	\$1.08	\$13.72
Scio	Linn	\$4.91	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$4.91	\$4.25	\$5.53	\$1.89	\$16.58
Scotts Mills	Marion	\$0.43	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.43	\$3.03	\$7.67	\$2.00	\$13.13
Seaside	Clatsop	\$3.17	\$0.31	\$0.24	\$3.72	\$1.75	\$7.21	\$1.68	\$14.36
Seneca	Grant	\$6.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$6.00	\$2.88	\$5.40	\$2.69	\$16.98
Shady Cove	Jackson	\$0.55	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.55	\$2.08	\$5.71	\$3.66	\$12.00
Shaniko	Wasco	\$1.50	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$1.50	\$4.25	\$6.34	\$1.18	\$13.27
Sheridan	Yamhill	\$2.13	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$2.13	\$2.58	\$6.70	\$2.16	\$13.57
Sheridan	Yamhill	\$2.13	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$2.13	\$2.58	\$5.96	\$2.16	\$12.82
Sherwood	Washington	\$3.30	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$3.30	\$3.00	\$10.61	\$2.83	\$19.74
Sherwood	Washington	\$3.30	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$3.30	\$3.00	\$10.61	\$2.25	\$19.16
Sherwood	Washington	\$3.30	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$3.30	\$3.00	\$10.61	\$0.72	\$17.63
Sherwood	Washington	\$3.30	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$3.30	\$3.00	\$10.61	\$3.07	\$19.98
Siletz	Lincoln	\$0.24	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.24	\$2.82	\$6.26	\$3.47	\$12.78
Silverton	Marion	\$3.67	\$0.26	\$0.00	\$3.93	\$3.03	\$7.67	\$2.00	\$16.63
Sisters	Deschutes	\$2.64	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$2.64	\$1.28	\$6.89	\$5.76	\$16.57
Sisters	Deschutes	\$2.64	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$2.64	\$1.28	\$6.89	\$2.87	\$13.68
Sodaville	Linn	\$0.46	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.46	\$4.25	\$7.57	\$0.31	\$12.59
Sodaville	Linn	\$0.46	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.46	\$4.25	\$7.57	\$2.89	\$15.17
Spray	Wheeler	\$6.09	\$0.00	\$3.51	\$9.60	\$8.53	\$6.35	\$1.57	\$26.04
Springfield	Lane	\$4.74	\$1.78	\$0.67	\$7.19	\$2.02	\$9.63	\$2.24	\$21.08
Springfield	Lane	\$4.74	\$1.78	\$0.67	\$7.19	\$2.02	\$9.63	\$6.01	\$24.85
Springfield	Lane	\$4.74	\$1.78	\$0.67	\$7.19	\$2.02	\$6.87	\$2.24	\$18.33
Springfield	Lane	\$4.74	\$1.78	\$0.67	\$7.19	\$2.02	\$6.87	\$3.89	\$19.97
St. Helens	Columbia	\$1.91	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$1.91	\$2.27	\$8.04	\$4.04	\$16.25
St. Helens	Columbia	\$1.91	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$1.91	\$2.27	\$8.04	\$1.07	\$13.28
St. Paul	Marion	\$0.62	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.62	\$3.03	\$8.81	\$2.09	\$14.55
Stanfield	Umatilla	\$2.59	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$2.59	\$2.85	\$7.65	\$3.08	\$16.16
Stanfield	Umatilla	\$2.59	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$2.59	\$2.85	\$7.65	\$0.99	\$14.08
Stayton	Marion	\$3.33	\$0.90	\$0.00	\$4.23	\$3.03	\$6.75	\$2.38	\$16.38
Stayton	Marion	\$3.33	\$0.90	\$0.00	\$4.23	\$3.03	\$6.75	\$2.27	\$16.27
Sublimity	Marion	\$0.71	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.71	\$3.03	\$6.75	\$2.27	\$12.75
Summerville	Union	\$0.40	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.40	\$3.09	\$6.69	\$1.59	\$11.76
Sumpter	Baker	\$0.80	\$0.00	\$1.16	\$1.95	\$3.78	\$6.53	\$0.78	\$13.05
Sutherlin	Douglas	\$5.63	\$0.00	\$0.10	\$5.73	\$1.11	\$5.62	\$0.06	\$12.53
Sutherlin	Douglas	\$5.63	\$0.00	\$0.10	\$5.73	\$1.11	\$5.07	\$0.57	\$12.48
Sutherlin	Douglas	\$5.63	\$0.00	\$0.10	\$5.73	\$1.11	\$5.07	\$0.06	\$11.97

Tax Rates by City		Tax Rate by Type of Taxing District							
		City Rates*				Other District Rates			
		City	County	Permanent Rate Levied	Local Option Rate	Bond Rate	Total City Rate	County	School
Sweet Home	Linn	\$1.42	\$7.47	\$0.00	\$8.89	\$4.25	\$7.81	\$1.88	\$22.83
Sweet Home	Linn	\$1.42	\$7.47	\$0.00	\$8.89	\$4.25	\$7.81	\$0.29	\$21.23
Talent	Jackson	\$3.23	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$3.23	\$2.08	\$6.59	\$4.16	\$16.06
The Dalles	Wasco	\$3.02	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$3.02	\$4.25	\$6.25	\$4.48	\$18.00
The Dalles	Wasco	\$3.02	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$3.02	\$4.25	\$6.25	\$3.62	\$17.14
The Dalles	Wasco	\$3.02	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$3.02	\$4.25	\$7.13	\$4.48	\$18.87
Tigard	Washington	\$2.51	\$0.29	\$0.34	\$3.14	\$3.00	\$8.54	\$2.34	\$17.03
Tigard	Washington	\$2.51	\$0.29	\$0.34	\$3.14	\$3.00	\$8.54	\$2.92	\$17.60
Tigard	Washington	\$2.51	\$0.29	\$0.34	\$3.14	\$3.00	\$8.54	\$4.63	\$19.31
Tigard	Washington	\$2.51	\$0.29	\$0.34	\$3.14	\$3.00	\$8.54	\$0.81	\$15.49
Tigard	Washington	\$2.51	\$0.29	\$0.34	\$3.14	\$3.00	\$8.54	\$3.16	\$17.85
Tigard	Washington	\$2.51	\$0.29	\$0.34	\$3.14	\$3.00	\$8.92	\$2.83	\$17.89
Tigard	Washington	\$2.51	\$0.29	\$0.34	\$3.14	\$3.00	\$8.92	\$4.40	\$19.47
Tigard	Washington	\$2.51	\$0.29	\$0.34	\$3.14	\$3.00	\$8.92	\$2.25	\$17.32
Tigard	Washington	\$2.51	\$0.29	\$0.34	\$3.14	\$3.00	\$8.92	\$0.72	\$15.78
Tillamook	Tillamook	\$1.80	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$1.80	\$2.50	\$6.40	\$1.25	\$11.95
Tillamook	Tillamook	\$1.80	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$1.80	\$2.50	\$6.40	\$1.44	\$12.14
Toledo	Lincoln	\$5.18	\$0.00	\$0.37	\$5.55	\$2.82	\$6.26	\$1.26	\$15.88
Toledo	Lincoln	\$5.18	\$0.00	\$0.37	\$5.55	\$2.82	\$6.26	\$2.31	\$16.93
Troutdale	Multnomah	\$3.77	\$0.00	\$0.14	\$3.91	\$4.97	\$6.88	\$1.96	\$17.72
Troutdale	Multnomah	\$3.77	\$0.00	\$0.14	\$3.91	\$4.97	\$8.28	\$1.96	\$19.12
Troutdale	Multnomah	\$3.77	\$0.00	\$0.14	\$3.91	\$4.97	\$6.88	\$3.86	\$19.62
Tualatin	Clackamas	\$2.27	\$0.00	\$0.84	\$3.11	\$2.86	\$10.49	\$3.28	\$19.74
Tualatin	Clackamas	\$2.27	\$0.00	\$0.84	\$3.11	\$2.86	\$9.99	\$3.32	\$19.28
Tualatin	Clackamas	\$2.27	\$0.00	\$0.84	\$3.11	\$2.86	\$8.71	\$3.37	\$18.05
Tualatin	Washington	\$2.27	\$0.00	\$0.84	\$3.11	\$3.00	\$9.99	\$2.83	\$18.93
Tualatin	Washington	\$2.27	\$0.00	\$0.84	\$3.11	\$3.00	\$8.54	\$0.81	\$15.46
Tualatin	Washington	\$2.27	\$0.00	\$0.84	\$3.11	\$3.00	\$8.54	\$2.92	\$17.57
Tualatin	Washington	\$2.27	\$0.00	\$0.84	\$3.11	\$3.00	\$8.54	\$3.16	\$17.82
Tualatin	Washington	\$2.27	\$0.00	\$0.84	\$3.11	\$3.00	\$10.61	\$2.83	\$19.55
Tualatin	Washington	\$2.27	\$0.00	\$0.84	\$3.11	\$3.00	\$10.61	\$3.07	\$19.79
Tualatin	Washington	\$2.27	\$0.00	\$0.84	\$3.11	\$3.00	\$10.61	\$0.72	\$17.44
Turner	Marion	\$3.51	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$3.51	\$3.03	\$6.94	\$0.18	\$13.66
Turner	Marion	\$3.51	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$3.51	\$3.03	\$6.94	\$1.98	\$15.46
Ukiah	Umatilla	\$2.68	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$2.68	\$2.85	\$6.28	\$0.69	\$12.50
Umatilla	Umatilla	\$2.92	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$2.92	\$2.85	\$8.10	\$2.36	\$16.23
Umatilla	Umatilla	\$2.92	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$2.92	\$2.85	\$8.10	\$3.46	\$17.33
Umatilla	Umatilla	\$2.92	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$2.92	\$2.85	\$9.67	\$2.45	\$17.89
Union	Union	\$1.58	\$1.05	\$0.00	\$2.63	\$3.09	\$6.50	\$0.74	\$12.96
Vale	Malheur	\$7.68	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$7.68	\$2.58	\$6.50	\$1.25	\$18.02
Veneta	Lane	\$5.64	\$0.00	\$0.24	\$5.88	\$2.02	\$8.10	\$0.80	\$16.80

Tax Rates by City		Tax Rate by Type of Taxing District							
		City Rates*				Other District Rates			
		City	County	Permanent Rate Levied	Local Option Rate	Bond Rate	Total City Rate	County	School
Veneta	Lane	\$5.64	\$0.00	\$0.24	\$5.88	\$2.02	\$8.10	\$3.19	\$19.19
Vernonia	Columbia	\$5.82	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$5.82	\$2.27	\$7.42	\$3.07	\$18.57
Waldport	Lincoln	\$2.33	\$0.00	\$0.31	\$2.64	\$2.82	\$6.26	\$4.94	\$16.66
Waldport	Lincoln	\$2.33	\$0.00	\$0.31	\$2.64	\$2.82	\$6.26	\$5.56	\$17.27
Waldport	Lincoln	\$2.33	\$0.00	\$0.31	\$2.64	\$2.82	\$6.26	\$6.42	\$18.13
Waldport	Lincoln	\$2.33	\$0.00	\$0.31	\$2.64	\$2.82	\$6.26	\$2.50	\$14.22
Waldport	Lincoln	\$2.33	\$0.00	\$0.31	\$2.64	\$2.82	\$6.26	\$5.54	\$17.26
Wallowa	Wallowa	\$3.76	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$3.76	\$2.73	\$7.19	\$1.58	\$15.26
Warrenton	Clatsop	\$1.67	\$0.61	\$0.69	\$2.97	\$1.75	\$8.68	\$0.75	\$14.14
Warrenton	Clatsop	\$1.67	\$0.61	\$0.69	\$2.97	\$1.75	\$7.79	\$0.75	\$13.25
Wasco	Sherman	\$3.03	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$3.03	\$8.71	\$5.44	\$1.58	\$18.77
West Linn	Clackamas	\$2.12	\$0.00	\$0.38	\$2.50	\$2.86	\$10.49	\$3.28	\$19.14
West Linn	Clackamas	\$2.12	\$0.00	\$0.38	\$2.50	\$2.86	\$9.99	\$3.28	\$18.63
Westfir	Lane	\$9.30	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$9.30	\$2.02	\$7.21	\$0.07	\$18.61
Weston	Umatilla	\$5.66	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$5.66	\$2.85	\$7.23	\$3.10	\$18.85
Wheeler	Tillamook	\$2.22	\$0.00	\$0.99	\$3.21	\$2.50	\$5.60	\$3.49	\$14.80
Wheeler	Tillamook	\$2.22	\$0.00	\$0.99	\$3.21	\$2.50	\$5.60	\$2.34	\$13.65
Willamina	Polk	\$4.20	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$4.20	\$2.21	\$6.70	\$2.16	\$15.28
Willamina	Yamhill	\$4.20	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$4.20	\$2.58	\$6.70	\$2.12	\$15.60
Wilsonville	Clackamas	\$2.52	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$2.52	\$2.86	\$10.49	\$3.28	\$19.15
Wilsonville	Clackamas	\$2.52	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$2.52	\$2.86	\$10.49	\$2.71	\$18.58
Wilsonville	Clackamas	\$2.52	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$2.52	\$2.86	\$7.69	\$3.28	\$16.35
Wilsonville	Clackamas	\$2.52	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$2.52	\$2.86	\$10.78	\$3.28	\$19.44
Wilsonville	Washington	\$2.52	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$2.52	\$3.00	\$10.61	\$2.83	\$18.96
Wilsonville	Washington	\$2.52	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$2.52	\$3.00	\$10.82	\$2.83	\$19.18
Wilsonville	Washington	\$2.52	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$2.52	\$3.00	\$10.11	\$2.83	\$18.46
Wilsonville	Washington	\$2.52	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$2.52	\$3.00	\$10.32	\$2.83	\$18.68
Wilsonville	Washington	\$2.52	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$2.52	\$3.00	\$10.61	\$2.25	\$18.39
Winston	Douglas	\$4.27	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$4.27	\$1.11	\$6.56	\$4.71	\$16.65
Winston	Douglas	\$4.27	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$4.27	\$1.11	\$6.56	\$0.06	\$12.00
Wood Village	Multnomah	\$3.13	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$3.13	\$4.97	\$6.88	\$1.96	\$16.94
Woodburn	Marion	\$6.05	\$0.00	\$0.31	\$6.37	\$3.03	\$8.14	\$0.18	\$17.71
Woodburn	Marion	\$6.05	\$0.00	\$0.31	\$6.37	\$3.03	\$8.14	\$2.26	\$19.79
Woodburn	Marion	\$6.05	\$0.00	\$0.31	\$6.37	\$3.03	\$8.14	\$2.21	\$19.74
Yachats	Lincoln	\$0.17	\$0.00	\$0.14	\$0.32	\$2.82	\$6.26	\$4.52	\$13.91
Yachats	Lincoln	\$0.17	\$0.00	\$0.14	\$0.32	\$2.82	\$6.26	\$1.47	\$10.86
Yachats	Lincoln	\$0.17	\$0.00	\$0.14	\$0.32	\$2.82	\$6.26	\$4.86	\$14.25
Yamhill	Yamhill	\$3.74	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$3.74	\$2.58	\$7.03	\$1.62	\$14.97
Yoncalla	Douglas	\$1.46	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$1.46	\$1.11	\$5.67	\$2.42	\$10.67
Yoncalla	Douglas	\$1.46	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$1.46	\$1.11	\$5.67	\$0.22	\$8.46

## Appendix B – Cities with Bonds 2023-24

Cities with Bond FY 2023-24		
City (Taxing Districts)	Bond Rate	FY2023-24 Bonds Imposed
Albany	\$0.26	\$1,261,898.26
Arlington	\$1.20	\$49,871.14
Ashland	\$0.06	\$209,830.35
Astoria	\$0.55	\$576,568.71
Aurora	\$1.77	\$265,759.54
Bandon	\$0.95	\$559,623.29
Bay City	\$0.12	\$21,488.35
Beaverton	\$0.19	\$2,314,104.84
Bend	\$0.27	\$4,192,612.79
Boardman	\$1.89	\$1,368,744.34
Brownsville	\$1.18	\$183,035.11
Cannon Beach	\$0.40	\$455,605.68
Carlton	\$0.30	\$70,996.77
Condon	\$0.60	\$25,817.59
Coos Bay	\$0.40	\$536,534.95
Depoe Bay	\$0.11	\$55,726.14
Donald	\$0.16	\$23,354.73
Dundee	\$0.42	\$153,432.18
Estacada	\$0.14	\$80,000.62
Eugene	\$0.74	\$13,822,152.07
Fossil	\$1.58	\$36,692.31
Garibaldi	\$0.34	\$39,720.85
Gearhart	\$0.97	\$685,967.62
Halsey	\$0.78	\$55,758.73
Harrisburg	\$1.58	\$446,300.79
Hepner	\$0.75	\$49,859.91
Hermiston	\$0.24	\$316,766.72
Independence	\$0.35	\$233,514.05
Irrigon	\$1.70	\$136,094.07
Jacksonville	\$0.50	\$284,539.26
John Day	\$0.40	\$49,995.20
Klamath Falls Police Bond	\$0.13	\$244,817.25
Lafayette	\$0.76	\$228,493.41
Lake Oswego	\$0.21	\$1,964,465.73
Lebanon	\$1.09	\$1,636,695.64
Lexington	\$1.03	\$13,999.35
Lincoln City	\$0.80	\$1,755,254.14
Long Creek	\$0.52	\$4,299.48
Lostine	\$0.55	\$7,598.88
Mcminnville	\$0.89	\$3,091,324.06
Milton-Freewater	\$0.80	\$284,978.90

Milwaukie	\$0.33	\$859,796.85
Monmouth	\$0.59	\$387,128.85
Monroe	\$2.32	\$136,653.03
Mt. Vernon	\$1.04	\$26,651.16
Newport	\$1.74	\$3,084,908.84
Pendleton	\$0.46	\$557,072.94
Portland	\$0.40	\$31,908,573.88
Rainier	\$1.89	\$499,153.40
Redmond	\$0.64	\$2,176,532.31
Rogue River	\$0.44	\$95,783.21
Salem	\$1.18	\$18,766,128.91
Seaside	\$0.24	\$355,082.87
Spray	\$3.51	\$32,999.37
Springfield	\$0.67	\$3,978,676.53
Sumpter	\$1.16	\$44,798.29
Sutherlin	\$0.10	\$65,956.20
Tigard	\$0.34	\$2,791,596.79
Toledo	\$0.37	\$176,778.15
Troutdale	\$0.14	\$255,847.23
Tualatin	\$0.84	\$4,764,467.85
Veneta	\$0.24	\$98,973.31
Waldport	\$0.31	\$86,054.14
Warrenton	\$0.69	\$558,365.54
West Linn	\$0.38	\$1,712,650.35
Wheeler	\$0.99	\$61,721.67
Woodburn	\$0.31	\$642,077.07
Yachats	\$0.14	\$44,024.30



# 2026

# STATE SHARED REVENUE REPORT

## with Estimates

Contact: Nicole Stingh, LOC Legislative Director at [nstingh@orcities.org](mailto:nstingh@orcities.org)

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# 2026 State Shared Revenues

## City Budgeting Basics for the Five State Shared Revenues

Written By Jenna Jones, Former LOC Tax and Finance Lobbyist

Cities are expected to again receive payment from five different state shared revenue programs during the new fiscal year. Most shared revenues are distributed to cities based on population, but some use more complex distribution mechanisms. The five revenue sources are summarized below and include descriptions, forecast projection trends, and key legislative updates that may impact the revenue. The LOC encourages cities to join its advocacy efforts to protect and improve each of these vital revenue sources.

Using state projections, the LOC has produced estimates of state shared revenues for cities to utilize when formulating their budgets. Projections for distributions to cities may be revised throughout the year as revenues come in or as laws change. Cities must take necessary steps, including completing various required certifications and reports, to receive the revenues.

### STATE SHARED REVENUE BACKGROUND

City general funds in Oregon primarily come from property taxes, franchise fees, transient lodging taxes, fees for services and state shared revenues. As a key revenue source for cities, state shared revenues help provide basic services and meet community needs. When state shared revenue formulas were first established, local governments were generally preempted by the state from enacting or continuing to enact local taxes on the same item in exchange for a specified portion of the revenues collected by the state. Thus, these revenues should not be viewed as “shared revenues,” but rather as historical city and county revenues that are now collected by the state. Despite continued local revenue challenges and rising service costs, state shared revenues are often threatened through decreased shares for local governments as the state tries to balance its own budget. In addition, when the state increases its tax rate, it often does not include the increased revenues in the share provided to local governments.

2024-25 Total City Share	
Highway Trust Fund	\$248,000,000
Liquor Revenues	\$80,883,000
Marijuana Tax	\$5,094,000
Cigarette Tax	\$1,766,667
9-1-1 Tax	\$28,152,985

### THE FIVE STATE SHARED REVENUES

#### 1. Highway Trust Fund Revenues (Gas Taxes, etc.)



In 2017, the Legislature approved a comprehensive transportation funding package (HB 2017) that significantly increased cities’ per capita funding. Increases were phased over seven years and hit full funding level in 2024. Another large-scale transportation package was set to pass in the 2025 Regular Legislative Session but failed in the last few days. During the 2025 Special Legislative Session, the Legislature passed HB 3991, a scaled down transportation package that included revenue increases for the Highway Trust Fund. That increase revenue is not being collected as many HB 3991 tax increases have been referred to the Oregon voters. The Legislature may choose to take other actions during the 2026 Session. For these reasons, the 2026 State Share Revenue Report does not include increases from HB 3991 in estimates.

Long term growth in this revenue source will be tied to external factors like how teleworking trends, population growth, and moves toward more fuel efficient and electric vehicles. The LOC will continue to advocate for stable transportation funding.

#### 2. Liquor Revenues



Cities’ share of this state shared revenue is 34%, of which 20% is distributed per capita and 14% is distributed using a formula that factors in property taxes, population and income. The three major contributors to this revenue source are: the sale of distilled spirits; taxes on beer, wine and cider; and liquor licensing fees.

Distilled spirit sales make up more than 95% of this revenue source. The state maintains the exclusive right to sell packaged, distilled spirits and sets the mark-up on products using a wholesale price formula. This means that the bulk of this shared revenue source technically is based on profits, and not taxes.

At approximately 8 cents per gallon, or about 4 cents on a six-pack, Oregon’s beer and cider tax is one of the lowest in the country. In fact, Oregon’s beer tax rate has remained unchanged since 1978. Meanwhile, the state wine tax is in the middle compared to other states and is 67 cents per gallon. The wine tax has not been increased since 1983. With tax rates presently so low, it would take large tax increases to generate any significant revenue. In 2025, the Legislature

(continued on page 4)

considered a beer and wine tax increase, but increased revenues would not be shared with cities.

Changes made during the 2021 legislative session to increase compensation to liquor store agents and distillery tasting room owners have reduced net distributions from this revenue source. The Oregon Liquor and Cannabis Commission's (OLCC) warehouse is operating at near capacity, and the Legislature approved construction of a new facility in 2021. Any expenses for the new warehouse would reduce shared revenue for cities, since the bonds are paid for out of the gross liquor revenue. The cost of the project, including land acquisition and construction, has increased from the first estimate of \$62.5 million to \$145.8 million, making the 34% city share of the project cost \$50 million.

The share of this revenue source is projected to continue trending upward over the long term, but these added costs mean cities will receive less revenue than they would have otherwise. The LOC continues to advocate that the OLCC use the proceeds from the sale of their old warehouse towards debt service to offset the hits to cities.

### 3. Marijuana Tax Revenues



The state imposes a 17% tax on recreational marijuana products. Until the end of 2020, cities that have opted to allow dispensaries to locate within city limits have received 10% of the state's total tax revenues (minus expenses) on recreational marijuana products. In November of 2020, the passage of Measure 110 represented a massive shift in the allocation of state marijuana revenue distributions. Starting in March of 2021, quarterly revenue distributions to cities from state marijuana taxes saw roughly a 74% decrease from the fourth quarter 2020 distribution (the final distribution under the old formula). Going forward under Measure 110, cities will share \$1,125,000 quarterly, or \$4,500,000 annually, which was indexed with inflation starting July 2023.

Revenue distributions to cities are made quarterly; however, only individual cities that certify will receive a distribution. Since 2017, 75% of the shared revenue is distributed to eligible cities on a per capita basis, and 25% is distributed based on the number of licensed recreational and medical premises in the city (grower, processor, wholesaler, and retailer). Note that the license portion (25%) of the distribution is particularly hard to forecast as shops are frequently opening and closing.

Cities may impose up to an additional 3% local tax on recreational marijuana products. Most cities have an agreement with the Oregon Department of Revenue to have the state collect their local tax at the same time the state tax is collected. However, that local tax revenue is not considered a state shared revenue.

In 2026, we anticipate that the Legislature will be weighing whether or not subject intoxicating hemp products to the state marijuana tax.

### 4. Cigarette Tax Revenues



This revenue source is projected to continue trending downward—as it has for more than 10 years—as consumer smoking decreases. In November 2020, voters passed Measure 108, which: increased cigarette taxes by \$2.00 per pack effective January 1, 2021; increased the cap on the cigar tax from 50 cents to \$1.00; created a tax on vape products at 65% of the retail price; and preempted cities from taxing vape products. After the increase, cigarette taxes are at \$3.33 per pack, and cities' share of that revenue is a meager 0.6% of the tax, or about 2 cents per pack. It's important to note that while cities receive a share of tax revenues for cigarettes, no shared revenue is distributed for taxes on other tobacco products, including cigars, moist snuff, chewing tobacco, pipe tobacco, and now vape.

Measure 108 was expected to decrease revenues to cities. While this reduction could be explained by longstanding trends, it could also be explained by consumers switching to vape products. Nonetheless, it seems clear that Measure 108 has achieved a reduction in tax revenues.

### 5. 9-1-1 Tax Revenues



Oregon's 9-1-1 tax was increased to \$1.00 per line or prepaid transaction effective January 1, 2020, and further increased to \$1.25 effective January 1, 2021.

Before this change from 2019's HB 2449, the rate had been 75 cents since 1995. The new tax increase on 9-1-1 expires January 1, 2030. Most cities will not directly receive this state shared revenue, as the city share is directed to the public safety answering point (PSAP) provider connected to the statewide network, and most of these are managed by counties or a regional entity, rather than a city.

The PSAPs are only partially funded through the state's Emergency Communications Tax, with the balance of operating costs coming primarily from property taxes. Local governments receive approximately 60% of 9-1-1 taxes, but the taxes generally covered less than 25% of the costs of total PSAP operations before the recent rate increases. Ratios of individual PSAP costs to taxes received vary. The local government share of the state tax is distributed 1% to each county, with the remainder distributed per capita.

# 2026 State Shared Revenues

Information and forecast estimates in this report are based on the best information available as of late January 2026. The material is subject to forecast and law changes made throughout the year.

## PER CAPITA STATE SHARED REVENUES FOR CITIES

Per capita distributions for revenue sources are calculated based on certified population statistics from Portland State University's Center for Population Research (PSUCPR). Population estimates compiled each July are typically certified on December 15 and thereafter begin to govern the distributions. A copy of the certified estimates applicable to FY2025-26 distributions is available near the end of this report. Entities Subject to the Public Meetings Law "a true reflection of the matters discussed at the meeting and the views of the participants." The record must be made available to the public "within a reasonable time after the meeting.

	<b>Highway Trust Fund Revenues</b> <i>(Gas Tax)</i>	<b>Liquor Revenues</b> <i>(20% of Total Share)</i>	<b>Marijuana Tax Revenues</b> <i>(75% of City's Share)</i>	<b>Cigarette Tax Revenues</b>	<b>9-1-1 Tax Revenues</b>
<b>2023-24 Actuals</b>	\$77.61	\$18.71	\$1.41	\$0.65	\$11.21
<b>2024-25 Actuals</b>	\$81.57	\$15.62	\$1.42	\$0.58	\$11.21
<b>2025-26 Estimates</b>	\$79.27	\$14.68	\$1.51	\$0.53	\$11.81
<b>2026-27 Estimates</b>	\$78.71	\$14.47	\$1.50	\$0.51	\$12.60
<b>2027-28 Estimates</b>	\$75.51	\$13.92	\$1.56	\$0.48	\$13.51

*(Note that most cities do not receive 9-1-1 distributions, see the full write-up for a detailed explanation.)*

## NON-PER CAPITA BASED STATE SHARED REVENUES FOR CITIES

State marijuana taxes and liquor revenues are not exclusively based on population. The 14% liquor revenue share to cities uses an adjusted population formula that factors in the per capita property taxes and per capita income of each city (see ORS 221.770). The 25% state marijuana tax share to cities is distributed based on the number of licensed marijuana premises in each certified city compared to the total number of licensed marijuana premises in certified cities. This count includes grower, processor, wholesaler, and retailer premises. The estimates for the total share for all cities are provided in the following table to allow cities to see trends that will assist cities in their individual computations.

	<b>Liquor Revenues</b> <i>(Based on Formula, 14% of Total Share)</i>	<b>Marijuana Tax Revenues</b> <i>(Based on Licenses, 25% of City's Share)</i>
<b>2023-2024 Actuals</b>	\$40,083,000	\$1,273,500
<b>2024-2025 Actuals</b>	\$33,383,000	\$1,273,500
<b>2025-2026 Estimates</b>	\$31,595,000	\$1,361,500
<b>2026-2027 Estimates</b>	\$31,514,000	\$1,361,500
<b>2027-2028 Estimates</b>	\$30,651,000	\$1,438,125

# Highway Trust Fund Revenues



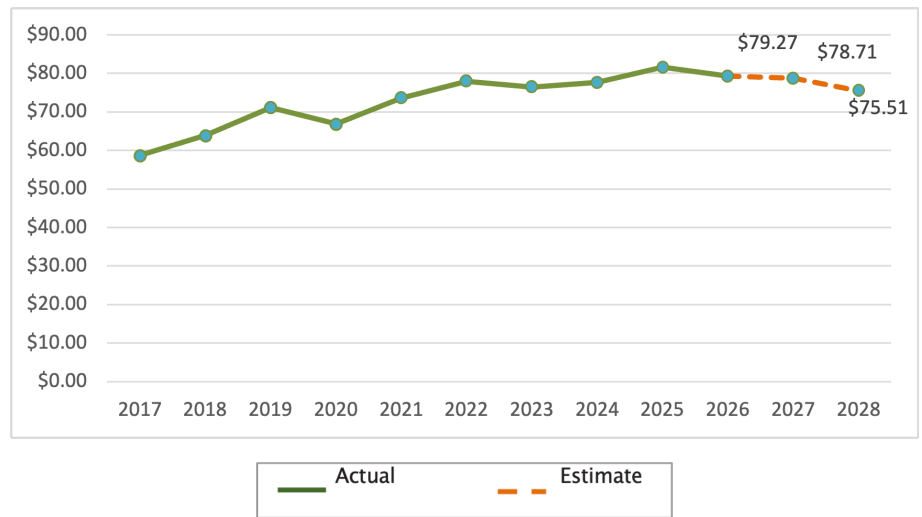
2025-2026 Per Capita Estimated Disbursement: **\$79.21**  
 2026-2027 Per Capita Estimated Disbursement: **\$78.71**

## ACTUAL AND PROJECTED HIGHWAY TRUST FUND TOTAL REVENUE

Actuals	
2015-16	\$162,100,000
2016-17	\$165,400,000
2017-18	\$181,800,000
2018-19	\$204,900,000
2019-20	\$195,000,000
2020-21	\$217,300,000
2021-22	\$235,800,000
2022-23	\$232,200,000
2023-24	\$238,400,000
2024-25	\$248,000,000
Estimates	
2025-26	\$243,800,000
2026-27	\$244,800,000
2027-28	\$237,500,000

## DISBURSEMENTS TO CITIES

### PER CAPITA DISBURSEMENTS



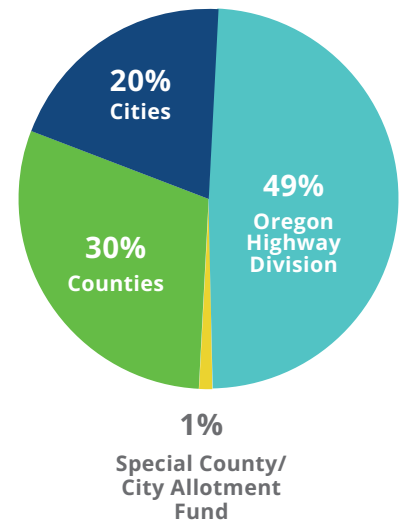
The state's Highway Trust Fund supports the construction, reconstruction, preservation, maintenance, repair and improvement of streets and roads. Using a melded computation of the various tax and fees increase over time, cities receive approximately 20% of the Highway Trust Fund.

In 2017, the Legislature approved a comprehensive transportation funding package (HB 2017) that significantly increased cities' per capita funding. Full implementation of annual gas tax increases has been met. However, revenues are trending downwards as cars become more fuel efficient or do not use gasoline to run.

The LOC had hoped to see a comprehensive transportation package pass in the 2025 regular legislative session via HB 2025. Unfortunately, that bill failed during the session. HB 2025 would have established a series of revenue increases to provide generational infrastructure investment across Oregon's entire transportation system. Investments in major projects would have included completion of key anchor projects, invested in the Great Streets and Safe Routes to School programs. Under this bill, cities and counties' share of new state highway revenue would have nearly doubled the FY 2024 distribution by 2031.

In the 2025 special session, HB 3991 passed. This bill increased the gas tax by \$0.06, increased registration fees, temporarily doubled the payroll tax, and introduced a road usage charge for electric vehicles (EVs) starting in 2027. Currently, increases to the state gas tax, payroll tax and registration and title fees are on hold after it was determined a referendum effort met the required amount of signatures to qualify for the Nov. 3, 2026 ballot. HB 3991 was expected to raise more than \$4 billion in its first decade. This report includes estimates that do not include increases from HB 3991.

## Distribution of Highway Trust Fund Revenues



# HIGHWAY TRUST FUND REVENUES AT A GLANCE

<b>Revenue Sources</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Vehicle registration and title fees and surcharges (tiered based on fuel efficiency)</li> <li>•Driver license fees</li> <li>•Fuel taxes</li> <li>•Weight-mile tax (vehicle heavier than 26,000 pounds)</li> </ul>
<b>Tax Rates</b>	<p><b>Fuel Tax Rates:</b> Gasoline and use fuel (fuel other than gas used in a motor vehicle including propane, etc.): \$0 .40/gallon</p> <p>Full implementation of annual gas tax increases from HB 2017(2017) has been met as of 2024. See ORS 319.020.</p> <p><b>Weight-Mile Tax Rate:</b> See <a href="#">ODOT mileage tax rate tables</a> (53% graduated increase from 2017-2024)</p>
<b>Agency Administration of Revenues</b>	Oregon Department of Transportation (ODOT)
<b>Distribution Calculation</b>	Per capita disbursement to cities
<b>Payment Schedule</b>	Monthly
<b>Requirements</b>	<p><b>Certification Requirement:</b> Cities in counties with populations greater than 100,000 must certify<sup>1</sup> that the city provides at least four of the following municipal services:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Fire protection;</li> <li>•Police protection;</li> <li>•Street construction, maintenance and lighting;</li> <li>•Sanitary sewers;</li> <li>•Storm sewers;</li> <li>•Planning, zoning and subdivision control; or</li> <li>•One or more utility services</li> </ul> <p>Cities must file an online bridge and payment conditions report with ODOT that is due on February 1. See ORS 184 .657</p>
<b>Use of Revenue Restrictions</b>	Permitted use includes construction, reconstruction, maintenance, etc. of highways, roads, streets, bike paths, foot paths and rest areas. See ORS 366 .790, Art . IX, section 3a of the Oregon Constitution; and statutes pursuant to that section.
<b>Local Tax Preemption</b>	Partially. Although a city council cannot impose a tax, state law allows a city to refer for voter approval a new or increased local fuel tax. Several cities have a tax and the rate varies—generally 1 to 3 cents per gallon. See ORS 319 .950. Approximately 30 cities have a <a href="#">gas tax</a> .
<b>Relevant Statutes</b>	ORS 184 .657; ORS Ch . 319; ORS 366 .739-366 .752; ORS 366 .785-366 .820; ORS 803 .420; ORS 803 .090; HB 2017 (2017); HB 4059 (2018), HB 3991(2025)

<sup>1</sup> See ORS 221.760 (imposing certification requirement for cities in counties with a population greater than 100,000 to receive revenues from cigarette, gas and liquor taxes). Counties with a population greater than 100,000 are: Clackamas, Deschutes, Douglas, Jackson, Lane, Linn, Marion, Multnomah, Washington and Yamhill.

# LIQUOR REVENUES

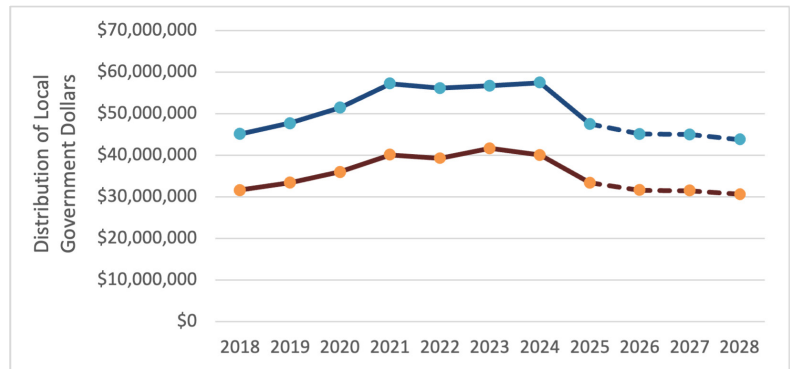


2025-2026 Per Capita Estimated Disbursement (OLCC): **\$14.68**

2026-2027 Per Capita Estimated Disbursement (OLCC): **\$14.47**

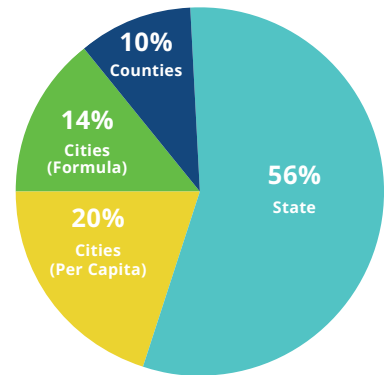
## ACTUAL AND PROJECTED LIQUOR TAX DISBURSEMENTS TO CITIES WITH PER CAPITA DISTRIBUTIONS

	14% Share	20% Share
<b>Actuals</b>		
2015-16	\$27,814,601	\$39,735,144
2016-17	\$30,073,374	\$42,961,962
2017-18	\$31,632,000	\$45,188,168
2018-19	\$33,424,766	\$47,749,666
2019-20	\$36,054,301	\$51,506,144
2020-21	\$40,085,560	\$57,265,086
2021-22	\$39,313,778	\$56,162,540
2022-23	\$41,682,425	\$56,741,655
2023-24	\$40,083,000	\$57,461,000
2024-25	\$33,383,000	\$47,500,000
<b>Estimates</b>		
2025-26	\$31,595,000	\$45,136,000
2026-27	\$31,514,000	\$45,019,000
2027-28	\$30,651,000	\$43,788,000



— 14% Actual — 14% OLCC Estimate  
— 20% Actual — 20% OLCC Estimate

### Distribution of Liquor Tax Revenues



Cities' share of this state shared revenue source is 34%, of which 20% is distributed per capita, with 14% distributed using a formula that factors in property taxes, population, and income. The three major contributors to this revenue source are: the sale of distilled spirits; liquor licensing fees; and taxes on beer, wine, and cider.

Distilled spirit sales make up more than 95% of this revenue source. The state maintains the exclusive right to sell packaged distilled spirits and sets the mark-up on products using a wholesale price formula. This means that the bulk of this state shared revenue source technically is based on profits, and not taxes. The mark-up

formula on distilled spirits has not been changed since 1993. The Oregon Liquor Control and Cannabis Commission (OLCC) also continues to impose a temporary 50 cents per bottle surcharge on distilled spirits, but those revenues have been directed by the Legislature to the state's general fund, not to the shared revenue fund.

At approximately 8 cents per gallon, or about 4 cents on a six-pack, Oregon's beer and cider tax is one of the lowest in the country. Oregon's beer tax rate has remained unchanged since 1978. The state wine tax is in the middle compared to other states at 67 cents per gallon. The wine tax has not been increased since 1983. When Oregon's lack of a sales tax is factored in, Oregon has the lowest tax in the country on beer and the second lowest tax on wine. In 2023, the Legislature established the Task Force on Alcohol Pricing and Addiction Services (HB 3610), which will study the potential of increasing beer and wine taxes and make a recommendation to the Legislature in 2025. HB 3197(2025) would have created a state retail sales tax on beer, cider and wine, but would have given 85% of the revenue to the Oregon Health Authority for youth addiction programs and 15% to counties. This would have been a break from traditional beer and wine revenues, which allocate a share to cities.

The OLCC warehouse is reaching capacity, and the Legislature approved construction of a new facility in 2021. Any expenses used for the new warehouse will reduce shared revenue for cities, since the bonds are paid for out of the gross liquor revenue. The cost of the project, including land acquisition and construction, has increased from the first estimate of \$62.5 million to \$145.8 million, making the 34% city share of the project cost \$50 million. Cities' share of this revenue source is projected to continue trending upward over the long term, but these added costs mean cities will receive less revenue than they would have otherwise.

# HIGHWAY TRUST FUND REVENUE AT A GLANCE

<b>Revenue Sources</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Privilege taxes on beer, wine and cider (ORS Ch. 473)</li> <li>•License fees</li> <li>•Profit from distilled spirits sales</li> <li>•Miscellaneous revenue in the Oregon Liquor and Cannabis Commission (OLCC) account</li> </ul> <p><i>Note:</i> 50 cents distilled spirits per bottle surcharge is NOT included in state shared revenues (it goes to state General Fund)</p>	
<b>Tax Rates</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•\$2 .60/ barrel (31 gallons) for malt beverages and cider</li> <li>•\$0 .65/gallon for wine + \$0 .10/gallon for wine with greater than 14% alcohol + \$ .02/gallon (directed to Oregon Wine Board)</li> </ul> <p><b>Profit Markup Formula for Distilled Spirits:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Up to \$78 .06/case cost: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>o (Landed cost x 2 .131) plus \$1 .40 freight/bottles per case</li> <li>o Round to the next \$ .05 and add \$ .50 surcharge/bottle (surcharge goes to General Fund and is not shared with cities)</li> </ul> </li> <li>•Over \$78 .06/case cost: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>o [(Landed cost plus \$14 .45) x 1 .798] plus \$1 .40 freight/bottles per case</li> <li>o Rounded to the next \$ .05 + \$ .50 surcharge/bottle (surcharge goes to General Fund and is not shared with cities)</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p>In 2021, the OLCC approved a new minimum pricing structure which ensures that a standard 750ml bottle of liquor that is 40% alcohol by volume (ABV) cannot be sold for less than \$8.95. The pricing will increase based on a product's ABV, with higher potency beverages increasing more sharply.</p>	
<b>Agency Administration of Revenues</b>	OLCC certifies revenue; Oregon Department of Administrative Services (DAS) makes payment to cities.	
	<b>14% Share of Liquor Revenues</b>	<b>20% Share of Liquor Revenues</b>
<b>Distribution Calculation</b>	Complex formula including city property taxes, population and income (ORS 221 .770(4))	Per capita disbursement to cities (ORS 471 .810(1) (b))
<b>Payment Schedule</b>	Quarterly	Monthly
<b>Requirements</b>	<p><b>Ordinance Requirement:</b> Before July 31:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Pass an ordinance or resolution requesting state shared revenue money;</li> <li>•Hold public hearings before the budget committee and city council regarding the city's use of state shared revenues;</li> <li>•Submit documentation, such as the short form distributed by DAS, certifying compliance; and</li> <li>•Levy property taxes for the preceding year .</li> </ul> <p><b>AND</b></p> <p><b>Certification requirement</b> (Same as required by 20% share)</p>	<p><b>Certification Requirement:</b> Cities in counties with a population greater than 100,000 must certify<sup>1</sup> that the city provides at least four of the following municipal services:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Fire protection;</li> <li>•Police protection;</li> <li>•Street construction, maintenance &amp; lighting;</li> <li>•Sanitary sewers;</li> <li>•Storm sewers;</li> <li>•Planning, zoning and subdivision control; or</li> <li>•One or more utility services .</li> </ul>
<b>Use of Revenue Restrictions</b>	Unrestricted	
<b>Local Tax Preemption</b>	Yes. Cities may not impose a tax or fee on malt beverages or any alcoholic liquors (See ORS 471.045 and ORS 473 .190). Cities also are restricted on the amount they may impose for licensing fees. (See ORS 471.166)	
<b>Relevant Statutes</b>	ORS 221.760- .770 (requirements to receive revenues); 471.810 (distribution of moneys in OLCC account); 473 .005- .060 (tax provisions)	

<sup>1</sup> See ORS 221.760 (imposing certification requirement for cities in counties with a population greater than 100,000 to receive revenues from cigarette, gas and liquor taxes). Counties with a population greater than 100,000 are: Clackamas, Deschutes, Douglas, Jackson, Lane, Linn, Marion, Multnomah, Washington and Yamhill.

# MARIJUANA TAX REVENUES



2025-2026 Per Capita Disbursement: **\$1.51**  
 2026-2027 Per Capita Disbursement: **\$1.50**

## ACTUAL AND PROJECTED HIGHWAY TRUST FUND TOTAL REVENUE DISBURSEMENTS TO CITIES

Actual and Projected State Marijuana Tax Disbursements to Cities				
Estimates	Total City Revenues	City Distribution 75% (Opt-In for Per Capita Distribution)	City Distribution: Per Capita Opt-Ins	Licensees 25% (Opt-In Cities)
<b>2023-24</b>	\$5,094,000	\$3,820,500	\$1.41	\$1,273,500
<b>2024-25</b>	\$5,094,000	\$3,820,500	\$1.42	\$1,273,500
<b>2025-26</b>	\$5,446,000	\$4,084,500	\$1.51	\$1,361,500
<b>2026-27</b>	\$5,446,000	\$4,084,500	\$1.50	\$1,361,500
<b>2027-28</b>	\$5,752,500	\$4,314,375	\$1.56	\$1,438,125

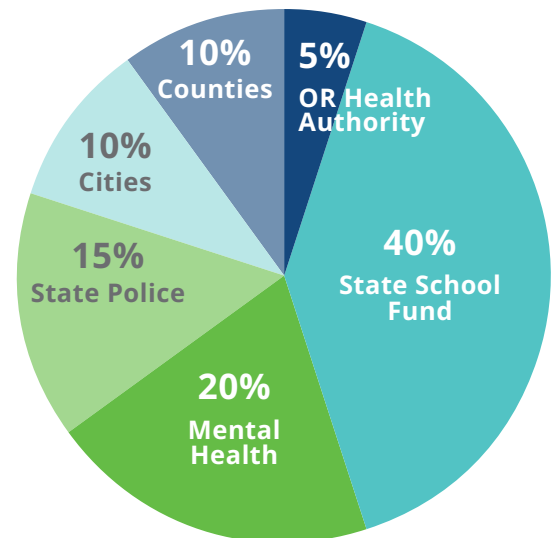
The state imposes a 17% tax on recreational marijuana products. Until the end of 2020, cities received 10% of the state’s total tax revenues (minus expenses) on recreational marijuana products. The passage of Measure 110 in November of 2020, which decriminalized possession of small amounts of street drugs, has resulted in a massive shift in the allocation of state marijuana revenue distributions. Starting in March of 2021, quarterly revenue to cities from state marijuana taxes saw roughly a 74% decrease from the fourth quarter 2020 distribution (the final distribution under the old formula, not accounting for any changes in 25% share based on the total number of licensees). Under Measure 110, cities have shared \$1,125,000 quarterly, or \$4,500,000 annually, which has been indexed to inflation since July 2023.

Compounding the sharp reduction in revenue after the passage of Measure 110, marijuana revenue has seen a downward trend since the market is saturated with an oversupply of products, which has driven prices down.

The formula for distributing the city share has changed over time. For state revenues collected since July 1, 2017, 75% of the shared revenue is distributed to eligible cities on a per capita basis, and 25% is distributed based on the number of licensed premises in the city (grower, processor, retailer, and wholesaler). Note that the license-portion (25%) of the distribution is particularly hard to forecast as shops open and close.

Note: Cities may impose up to an additional 3% local tax on recreational marijuana products. Most cities have an agreement with the Oregon Department of Revenue (DOR) to have the state collect their local tax at the same time the state tax is collected. However, that local tax revenue is not considered a state shared revenue.

### Distribution Quarterly \$11.25 Million



# MARIJUANA STATE SHARED REVENUE AT A GLANCE

<b>Revenue Sources</b>	State retail sales tax on all recreational marijuana products Note: There is no tax on medical marijuana products.
<b>Tax Rates</b>	<b>Regular Sales Tax Rate:</b> 17% for state retail tax on recreational marijuana (October 1, 2016 - present)
<b>Agency Administration of Revenues</b>	Oregon Department of Revenue (DOR) handles collection of taxes each month; Department of Administrative Services (DAS) handles payments to cities
<b>Distribution Calculation</b>	<p>Before 2021, cities received 10% of the state tax revenues after administrative and enforcement expenses are deducted. Beginning in 2021, cities will receive a flat \$1,125,000 each quarter under the terms of Measure 110.</p> <p>Eligible cities (cities that do not ban) receive their share using the following formula:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•75% of the share is distributed per capita (based on population of eligible cities),</li> <li>•25% of the share is distributed based on licensure numbers in the city compared to the total licenses in all eligible cities for the quarter.</li> </ul>
<b>Payment Schedule</b>	Quarterly
<b>Requirements</b>	<p>In 2020, this moved from a quarterly certification with the OLCC to an annual certification with DAS, see HB 3067 (2019).</p> <p>Only cities that have not banned marijuana premises are eligible to receive a revenue payment. That is, a city may not adopt an ordinance that prohibits the establishment of premises for which a license is required under state law for a recreational marijuana producer, processor, wholesaler, or retailer. A city may also not adopt an ordinance prohibiting a medical marijuana grow site or a medical marijuana facility. If a city has certified that it qualifies and then creates a new restriction, that city should notify DAS immediately. If a city that has previously qualified for marijuana money is later determined to not qualify, DAS may require the return of the revenues with interest.</p>
<b>Use of Revenue Restrictions</b>	Unrestricted. (The “to assist local law enforcement” language was deleted in 2017 .)
<b>Local Tax Preemption</b>	Partially. A city may adopt an ordinance imposing a tax on retail sale of recreational marijuana (not medical marijuana), but state law requires the city to refer the ordinance to the electors of the city for approval. In addition, a city may not impose more than a 3% tax. (ORS 475C .345)
<b>Relevant Statutes</b>	Measure 91 (2014) (legalizing recreational marijuana sales); ORS 475C.009 (definitions); ORS 475BC.670- .734 (taxation of cannabis and cannabis products); ORS 475C .726- .728 (state marijuana account and distribution of state marijuana tax); Measure 110 (2020) (changing distribution of state revenues); HB 4056 (2022) indexing Measure 110 distribution amounts.

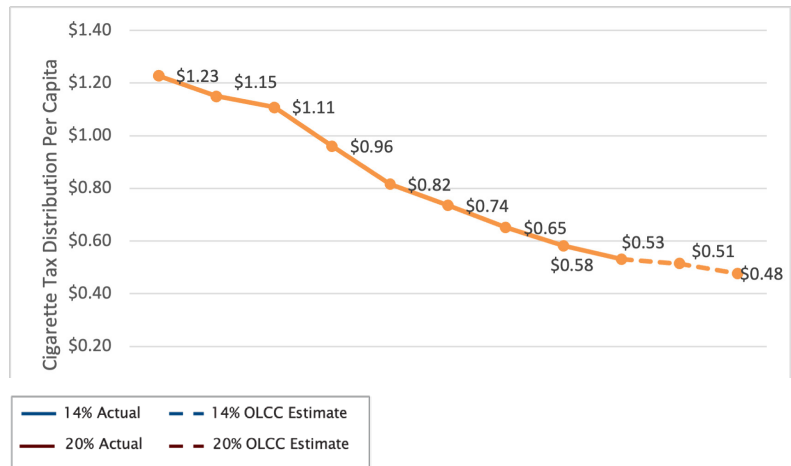
# CIGARETTE TAX REVENUES



2025-2026 Per Capita Estimated Disbursement: **\$0.59**  
 2026-2027 Per Capita Estimated Disbursement: **\$0.51**

## ACTUAL AND PROJECTED CIGARETTE TAX DISBURSEMENTS TO CITIES WITH PER CAPITA DISTRIBUTIONS

Actuals	
2016-17	\$3,634,667
2017-18	\$3,493,333
2018-19	\$3,311,756
2019-20	\$3,233,333
2020-21	\$2,833,333
2021-22	\$2,466,667
2022-23	\$2,233,333
2023-24	\$2,000,000
2024-25	\$1,766,667
Estimates	
2025-26	\$1,633,333
2026-27	\$1,600,000
2027-28	\$1,500,000



This revenue source is projected to continue trending downward—as it has for more than 10 years—as smoking decreases. In November of 2020, voters passed Measure 108, which: increased cigarette taxes by \$2 .00 per pack effective January 1, 2021; increased the cap on the cigar tax from 50 cents to \$1 .00; created a tax on vape products at 65% of the retail price; and preempted cities from taxing vape products. After the increase, cigarette taxes are at

\$3.33 per pack, and cities' share of that revenue is a meager 0.6% of the tax, or about 2 cents per pack. It's important to note that while cities receive a share of tax revenues for cigarettes, no shared revenue is distributed for taxes on other tobacco products, including cigars, moist snuff, chewing tobacco, pipe tobacco, and vapes.

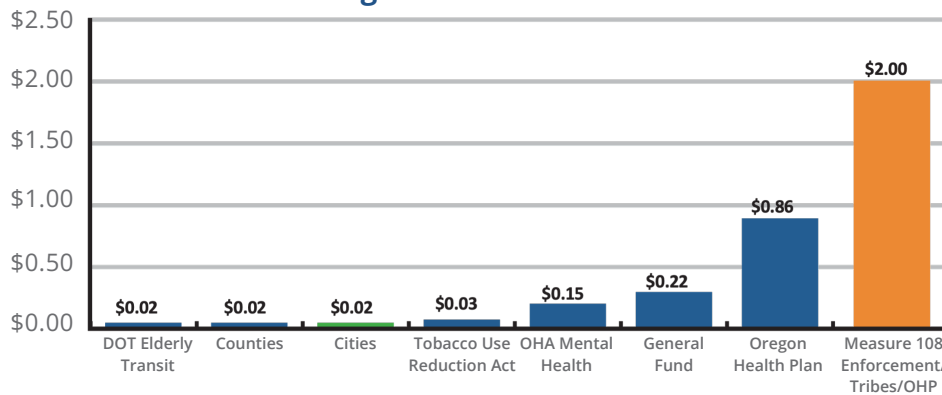
Measure 108 was expected to have the effect of decreasing revenues to cities; cities did not get a share of the \$2.00 increase, and as prices increased by 33% on average, demand was expected to decrease. During meetings at the Legislature, reductions in sales as high as 25% to 35% were discussed due to reduced smoking rates in Oregon and a reduction of cross-border sales into Washington and California. When the actual distributions for the 2021-22 biennium are compared to the 2019-20 biennium (the last full biennium before the tax increase), there is a decrease of more than 26% in this revenue source. While this reduction could be explained by long-standing trends, it could also be explained by people switching to vape products. Nonetheless, it seems clear that Measure 108 has achieved a reduction in tax revenues.

# CIGARETTE STATE SHARED REVENUE AT A GLANCE

<b>Revenue Sources</b>	State cigarette tax per pack <i>Note:</i> Tax revenues from other tobacco product is NOT included in state shared revenues.
<b>Tax Rates</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Pre-2004 to 2014: \$1.18/pack</li> <li>•Jan. 1, 2014 to Dec. 31, 2015: \$1.31/pack</li> <li>•Jan. 1, 2016 to Dec. 31, 2017: \$1.32/pack</li> <li>•Jan. 1, 2018 to Dec. 31, 2020: \$1.33/pack</li> <li>•Jan. 1, 2021 to present: \$3.33/pack</li> </ul>
<b>Agency Administration of Revenues</b>	Oregon Department of Revenue (DOR) collects revenue; Oregon Department of Administrative Services (DAS) makes payments to cities
<b>Distribution Calculation</b>	Per capita disbursement to cities
<b>Payment Schedule</b>	Monthly
<b>Requirements</b>	<p><b>Certification Requirement:</b></p> <p>Cities in counties with a population greater than 100,000 must certify<sup>1</sup> that the city provides at least four of the following municipal services:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Fire protection;</li> <li>•Police protection;</li> <li>•Street construction, maintenance and lighting;</li> <li>•Sanitary sewers;</li> <li>•Storm sewers;</li> <li>•Planning, zoning and subdivision control; or</li> <li>•One or more utility services.</li> </ul>
<b>Use of Revenue Restrictions</b>	Unrestricted.
<b>Local Tax Preemption</b>	Yes. Cities may not impose a tax on the sale or the use of tobacco products (ORS 323 .640). Cities may not impose a tax on the sale of vape (Measure 108).
<b>Relevant Statutes</b>	ORS 323 .030 to ORS 323 .091; ORS 323 .455 to 323 .457; Measure 108 (2020).

1 See ORS 221 .760 (imposing certification requirement for cities in counties with a population greater than 100,000 to receive revenues from cigarette, gas and liquor taxes) . Counties with a population greater than 100,000 are: Clackamas, Deschutes, Douglas, Jackson, Lane, Linn, Marion, Multnomah, Washington and Yamhill.

**Cigarette Tax Distribution**



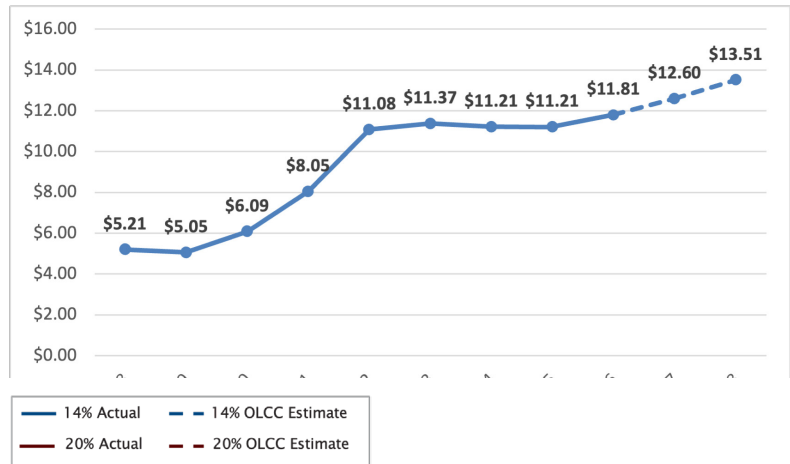
# 9-1-1 EMERGENCY COMMUNICATION TAX REVENUES



2024-2025 Per Capita Estimated Disbursement: **\$11.21**  
 2025-2026 Per Capita Estimated Disbursement: **\$11.75**

## ACTUAL AND PROJECTED 9-1-1 TAX DISBURSEMENTS TO CITIES WITH PER CAPITA DISTRIBUTIONS

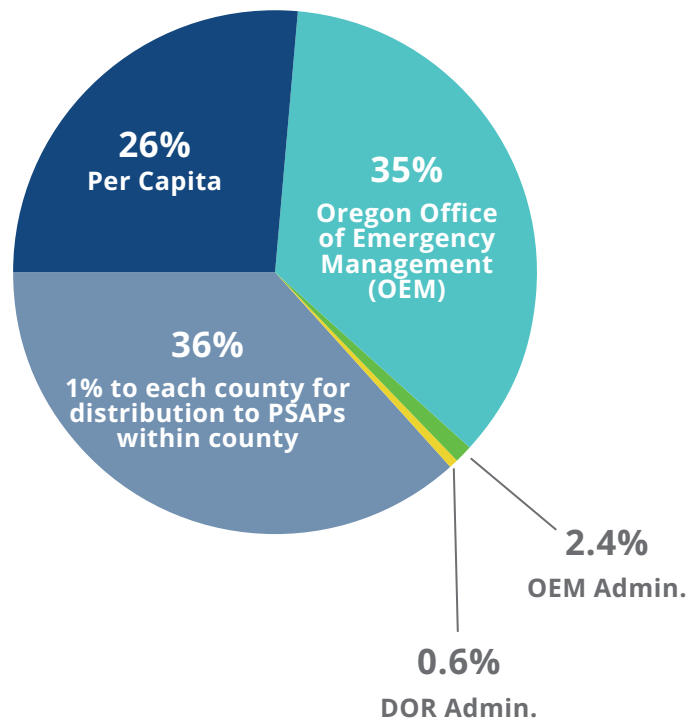
Actuals	
2020-21	\$23,351,536
2021-22	\$27,118,076
2022-23	\$28,396,882
2023-24	\$28,133,678
2024-25	\$28,152,985
Estimates	
2025-26	\$29,966,624
2026-27	\$32,686,181
2027-28	\$35,652,545



Oregon's 9-1-1 tax was increased to \$1 .00 per line or prepaid transaction effective January 1, 2020, and further increased to \$1 .25 effective January 1, 2021. Before this change in 2019's HB 2449, the rate had been 75 cents since 1995. Most cities do not directly receive this state shared revenue, as the city share is directed to the public safety answering point (PSAP) provider connected to the statewide network. Less than 20 of the 45 PSAPs in Oregon are operated by cities; most are managed by counties or regional entities. The PSAPs are only partially funded through the state's Emergency Communications Tax, with the balance of operating costs coming primarily from property taxes. Local governments receive approximately 60% of 9-1-1 taxes, but the taxes generally covered less than 25% of the costs of total PSAP operations before the recent rate increases.

The local government share is distributed by providing 1% per county, with the remainder distributed per capita to the governing authorities of the 9-1-1 centers, which may be cities, counties, council of governments or special districts. Quarterly tax distribution charts of the PSAPs can be found on the Oregon Office of Emergency Management's (OEM) website.

### FY 2025 of 9-1-1 Tax Revenues



# 9-1-1 TAX STATE SHARED REVENUE AT A GLANCE

<b>Revenue Sources</b>	9-1-1 Emergency Communication Tax
<b>Tax Rates</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• \$1 .25 per month per telephone access line capable of accessing 9-1-1 emergency reporting services</li> <li>• \$1 .25 per each retail transaction related to prepaid wireless products, including minutes purchased</li> <li>• Tax expires January 1, 2030. See HB 2449 from 2019.</li> </ul>
<b>Agency Administration of Revenues</b>	Office of Emergency Management
<b>Distribution Calculation</b>	<p>After administrative costs of up to 0 .6% for Oregon Department of Revenue (DOR) and 2 .4% for OEM 4, a 35% portion is transferred to the OEM, the remainder goes to local governments to pay for the PSAPs.</p> <p>A minimum 1% base is distributed per county (about 36%) and the remaining tax revenues are distributed on a per capita basis (about 26%) for distribution directly to 9-1-1 jurisdictions connected to the statewide network.</p>
<b>Payment Schedule</b>	Quarterly
<b>Requirements</b>	Annual accounting report to OEM (ORS 403 .240(9)). Usually, the report is due in January.
<b>Use of Revenue Restrictions</b>	See ORS 403 .240(9) and OAR 104-080-0195 for permitted expenditures associated with 9-1-1 costs. Intergovernmental agreements might also restrict use of revenues.
<b>Relevant Statutes</b>	ORS 403 .200- .250; OAR 104-080-0195 to 104-080-0210

# Certified Population Estimates\* – Alphabetical

Adair Village	1,499	Depoe Bay	1,582	Imbler	253	Mt. Angel	3,652	Sisters	3,834
Adams	410	Detroit	160	Independence	10,638	Mt. Vernon	547	Sodaville	360
Adrian	157	Donald	1,158	lone	343	Myrtle Creek	3,501	Spray	141
Albany	57,897	Drain	1,204	Irrigon	2,372	Myrtle Point	2,497	Springfield	63,304
Amity	1,845	Dufur	647	Island City	1,146	Nehalem	299	St. Helens	14,552
Antelope	35	Dundee	3,260	Jacksonville	3,185	Newberg	26,720	St. Paul	440
Arlington	694	Dunes City	1,478	Jefferson	3,524	Newport	10,439	Stanfield	2,316
Ashland	21,862	Durham	1,964	John Day	1,643	North Bend	10,402	Stayton	8,280
Astoria	10,247	Eagle Point	10,193	Johnson City	535	North Plains	4,133	Sublimity	3,144
Athena	1,238	Echo	635	Jordan Valley	131	North Powder	501	Summerville	119
Aumsville	4,279	Elgin	1,822	Joseph	1,196	Nyssa	3,291	Sumpter	209
Aurora	1,141	Elkton	204	Junction City	7,472	Oakland	954	Sutherlin	8,591
Baker City	10,156	Enterprise	2,127	Keizer	39,540	Oakridge	3,197	Sweet Home	10,116
Bandon	3,773	Estacada	6,232	King City	5,183	Ontario	11,878	Talent	6,701
Banks	1,897	Eugene	179,352	Klamath Falls	22,135	Oregon City	38,387	Tangent	1,235
Barlow	141	Fairview	11,046	La Grande	12,869	Paisley	260	The Dalles	16,223
Bay City	1,598	Falls City	1,143	La Pine	3,223	Pendleton	17,052	Tigard	57,091
Beaverton	100,778	Florence	9,664	Lafayette	4,755	Philomath	5,776	Tillamook	5,233
Bend	107,079	Forest Grove	27,241	Lake Oswego	41,474	Phoenix	4,600	Toledo	3,654
Boardman	5,820	Fossil	450	Lakeside	1,924	Pilot Rock	1,344	Troutdale	16,484
Bonanza	424	Garibaldi	861	Lakeview	2,449	Port Orford	1,060	Tualatin	28,318
Brookings	6,850	Gaston	676	Lebanon	20,060	Portland	640,623	Turner	2,872
Brownsville	1,852	Gates	539	Lexington	244	Powers	719	Ukiah	277
Burns	2,728	Gearhart	1,975	Lincoln City	10,162	Prairie City	846	Umatilla	8,617
Butte Falls	448	Gervais	2,835	Lonerock	25	Prescott	84	Union	2,184
Canby	19,326	Gladstone	11,992	Long Creek	173	Prineville	12,288	Unity	40
Cannon Beach	1,541	Glendale	859	Lostine	243	Rainier	1,950	Vale	1,896
Canyon City	681	Gold Beach	2,417	Lowell	1,316	Redmond	38,199	Veneta	5,300
Canyonville	1,643	Gold Hill	1,363	Lyons	1,240	Reedsport	4,362	Vernonia	2,462
Carlton	2,456	Granite	32	Madras	8,242	Richland	165	Waldport	2,362
Cascade Locks	1,415	Grants Pass	40,380	Malin	739	Riddle	1,237	Wallowa	804
Cave Junction	2,111	Grass Valley	164	Manzanita	657	Rivergrove	575	Warrenton	6,506
Central Point	19,678	Greenhorn	3	Maupin	449	Rockaway Beach	1,533	Wasco	428
Chiloquin	777	Gresham	115,739	Maywood Park	830	Rogue River	2,484	Waterloo	219
Clatskanie	1,819	Haines	395	McMinnville	34,818	Roseburg	23,910	West Linn	27,601
Coburg	1,456	Halfway	365	Medford	89,946	Rufus	279	Westfir	263
Columbia City	1,946	Halsey	975	Merrill	859	Salem	179,977	Weston	707
Condon	752	Happy Valley	28,291	Metolius	1,015	Sandy	13,044	Wheeler	429
Coos Bay	16,204	Harrisburg	3,679	Mill City	2,100	Scappoose	8,251	Willamina	2,310
Coquille	4,052	Helix	194	Millersburg	3,214	Scio	963	Wilsonville	27,371
Cornelius	14,763	Heppner	1,205	Milton-Freewater	7,321	Scotts Mills	459	Winston	5,607
Corvallis	61,247	Hermiston	20,296	Milwaukie	21,361	Seaside	7,334	Wood Village	5,220
Cottage Grove	10,909	Hillsboro	112,035	Mitchell	138	Seneca	168	Woodburn	30,843
Cove	635	Hines	1,633	Molalla	10,491	Shady Cove	3,096	Yachats	1,010
Creswell	5,803	Hood River	8,633	Monmouth	11,655	Shaniko	21	Yamhill	1,309
Culver	1,661	Hubbard	3,478	Monroe	723	Sheridan	6,196	Yoncalla	1,086
Dallas	18,213	Huntington	506	Monument	113	Sherwood	20,871		
Dayton	2,699	Idanha	156	Moro	378	Siletz	1,245		
Dayville	141			Mosier	493	Silverton	10,970		

\* These numbers reflect the December 15, 2025 certified numbers from the Portland State University (PSU) Population Research Center. State shared revenues for the Highway Trust Fund, Liquor Revenues, Cigarette Tax Revenues, and 9-1-1 Emergency Communication Tax Revenues will use these populations. PSU also provides quarterly supplemental population reports which will provide the basis for quarterly marijuana revenue distributions. The supplemental reports are available at [www.pdx.edu/population-research/population-estimate-reports](http://www.pdx.edu/population-research/population-estimate-reports).

# Certified Population Estimates\* – Numerical

Portland	640,623	Cottage Grove	10,909	La Pine	3,223	Lowell	1,316	Maupin	449
Salem	179,977	Independence	10,638	Millersburg	3,214	Yamhill	1,309	Butte Falls	448
Eugene	179,352	Molalla	10,491	Oakridge	3,197	Siletz	1,245	St. Paul	440
Gresham	115,739	Newport	10,439	Jacksonville	3,185	Lyons	1,240	Wheeler	429
Hillsboro	112,035	North Bend	10,402	Sublimity	3,144	Athens	1,238	Wasco	428
Bend	107,079	Astoria	10,247	Shady Cove	3,096	Riddle	1,237	Bonanza	424
Beaverton	100,778	Eagle Point	10,193	Turner	2,872	Tangent	1,235	Adams	410
Medford	89,946	Lincoln City	10,162	Gervais	2,835	Hepner	1,205	Haines	395
Springfield	63,304	Baker City	10,156	Burns	2,728	Drain	1,204	Moro	378
Corvallis	61,247	Sweet Home	10,116	Dayton	2,699	Joseph	1,196	Halfway	365
Albany	57,897	Florence	9,664	Myrtle Point	2,497	Donald	1,158	Sodaville	360
Tigard	57,091	Hood River	8,633	Rogue River	2,484	Island City	1,146	Ione	343
Lake Oswego	41,474	Umatilla	8,617	Vernonia	2,462	Falls City	1,143	Nehalem	299
Grants Pass	40,380	Sutherlin	8,591	Carlton	2,456	Aurora	1,141	Rufus	279
Keizer	39,540	Stayton	8,280	Lakeview	2,449	Yoncalla	1,086	Ukiah	277
Oregon City	38,387	Scappoose	8,251	Gold Beach	2,417	Port Orford	1,060	Westfir	263
Redmond	38,199	Madras	8,242	Irrigon	2,372	Metolius	1,015	Paisley	260
McMinnville	34,818	Junction City	7,472	Waldport	2,362	Yachats	1,010	Imbler	253
Woodburn	30,843	Seaside	7,334	Stanfield	2,316	Halsey	975	Lexington	244
Tualatin	28,318	Milton-Freewater	7,321	Willamina	2,310	Scio	963	Lostine	243
Happy Valley	28,291	Brookings	6,850	Union	2,184	Oakland	954	Waterloo	219
West Linn	27,601	Talent	6,701	Enterprise	2,127	Garibaldi	861	Sumpter	209
Wilsonville	27,371	Warrenton	6,506	Cave Junction	2,111	Glendale	859	Elkton	204
Forest Grove	27,241	Estacada	6,232	Mill City	2,100	Merrill	859	Helix	194
Newberg	26,720	Sheridan	6,196	Gearhart	1,975	Prairie City	846	Long Creek	173
Roseburg	23,910	Boardman	5,820	Durham	1,964	Maywood Park	830	Seneca	168
Klamath Falls	22,135	Creswell	5,803	Rainier	1,950	Wallowa	804	Richland	165
Ashland	21,862	Philomath	5,776	Columbia City	1,946	Chiloquin	777	Grass Valley	164
Milwaukie	21,361	Winston	5,607	Lakeside	1,924	Condon	752	Detroit	160
Sherwood	20,871	Veneta	5,300	Banks	1,897	Malin	739	Adrian	157
Hermiston	20,296	Tillamook	5,233	Vale	1,896	Monroe	723	Idanha	156
Lebanon	20,060	Wood Village	5,220	Brownsville	1,852	Powers	719	Barlow	141
Central Point	19,678	King City	5,183	Amity	1,845	Weston	707	Dayville	141
Canby	19,326	Lafayette	4,755	Elgin	1,822	Arlington	694	Spray	141
Dallas	18,213	Phoenix	4,600	Clatskanie	1,819	Canyon City	681	Mitchell	138
Pendleton	17,052	Reedsport	4,362	Culver	1,661	Gaston	676	Jordan Valley	131
Troutdale	16,484	Aumsville	4,279	Canyonville	1,643	Manzanita	657	Summerville	119
The Dalles	16,223	North Plains	4,133	John Day	1,643	Dufur	647	Monument	113
Coos Bay	16,204	Coquille	4,052	Hines	1,633	Cove	635	Prescott	84
Cornelius	14,763	Sisters	3,834	Bay City	1,598	Echo	635	Unity	40
St. Helens	14,552	Bandon	3,773	Depoe Bay	1,582	Rivergrove	575	Antelope	35
Sandy	13,044	Harrisburg	3,679	Cannon Beach	1,541	Mt. Vernon	547	Granite	32
La Grande	12,869	Toledo	3,654	Rockaway Beach	1,533	Gates	539	Lonerock	25
Prineville	12,288	Mt. Angel	3,652	Adair Village	1,499	Johnson City	535	Shaniko	21
Gladstone	11,992	Jefferson	3,524	Dunes City	1,478	Huntington	506	Greenhorn	3
Ontario	11,878	Myrtle Creek	3,501	Coburg	1,456	North Powder	501		
Monmouth	11,655	Hubbard	3,478	Cascade Locks	1,415	Mosier	493		
Fairview	11,046	Nyssa	3,291	Gold Hill	1,363	Scotts Mills	459		
Silverton	10,970	Dundee	3,260	Pilot Rock	1,344	Fossil	450		

\* These numbers reflect the December 15, 2025 certified numbers from the Portland State University (PSU) Population Research Center. State shared revenues for the Highway Trust Fund, Liquor Revenues, Cigarette Tax Revenues, and 9-1-1 Emergency Communication Tax Revenues will use these populations. PSU also provides quarterly supplemental population reports which will provide the basis for quarterly marijuana revenue distributions. The supplemental reports are available at [www.pdx.edu/population-research/population-estimate-reports](http://www.pdx.edu/population-research/population-estimate-reports).

# CITY APPORTIONMENT FORECAST OF HIGHWAY FUNDS

*Estimates assume no increase in the gas tax because of referral of HB 3991 to the ballot.*

City	FY 25	FY 26	FY 27	City	FY 25	FY 26	FY 27
Adair Village	\$113,593	\$112,855	\$112,611	Estacada	\$441,581	\$438,709	\$437,760
Adams	\$33,195	\$32,980	\$32,908	Eugene	\$14,343,271	\$14,250,008	\$14,219,183
Adrian	\$12,711	\$12,629	\$12,601	Fairview	\$847,942	\$842,428	\$840,606
Albany	\$4,677,888	\$4,660,918	\$4,682,436	Falls City	\$92,138	\$91,539	\$91,341
Amity	\$148,570	\$147,604	\$147,285	Florence	\$777,098	\$772,045	\$770,375
Antelope	\$2,834	\$2,815	\$2,809	Forest Grove	\$2,179,241	\$2,165,071	\$2,160,388
Arlington	\$54,894	\$54,537	\$54,419	Fossil	\$36,434	\$36,197	\$36,119
Ashland	\$1,747,134	\$1,735,773	\$1,732,019	Garibaldi	\$69,629	\$69,177	\$69,027
Astoria	\$820,252	\$814,918	\$813,155	Gaston	\$54,732	\$54,376	\$54,259
Athens	\$99,263	\$98,617	\$98,404	Gates	\$46,393	\$46,091	\$45,991
Aumsville	\$326,125	\$324,005	\$323,304	Gearhart	\$154,237	\$153,235	\$152,903
Aurora	\$91,571	\$90,975	\$90,779	Gervais	\$220,547	\$219,113	\$218,639
Baker City	\$818,066	\$812,746	\$810,988	Gladstone	\$967,040	\$960,752	\$958,674
Bandon	\$290,825	\$288,934	\$288,309	Glendale	\$69,710	\$69,257	\$69,107
Banks	\$150,918	\$149,937	\$149,612	Gold Beach	\$193,991	\$192,730	\$192,313
Barlow	\$11,659	\$11,583	\$11,558	Gold Hill	\$108,897	\$108,189	\$107,955
Bay City	\$121,447	\$120,657	\$120,396	Granite	\$2,591	\$2,574	\$2,568
Beaverton	\$8,083,742	\$8,031,179	\$8,013,807	Grants Pass	\$3,203,928	\$3,183,096	\$3,176,210
Bend	\$8,427,517	\$8,372,720	\$8,354,608	Grass Valley	\$12,792	\$12,709	\$12,682
Boardman	\$382,557	\$380,070	\$379,248	Greenhorn	\$243	\$241	\$241
Bonanza	\$34,086	\$38,864	\$33,791	Gresham	\$9,329,786	\$9,269,122	\$9,249,071
Brownings	\$552,907	\$549,312	\$548,123	Haines	\$31,981	\$31,773	\$31,704
Brownsville	\$148,165	\$147,202	\$146,883	Halfway	\$29,390	\$29,199	\$29,136
Burns	\$218,037	\$216,620	\$216,151	Halsey	\$78,859	\$78,347	\$78,177
Butte Falls	\$35,867	\$35,634	\$35,557	Happy Valley	\$2,237,617	\$2,223,067	\$2,218,258
Canby	\$1,547,556	\$1,537,494	\$1,534,168	Harrisburg	\$297,140	\$295,208	\$294,569
Cannon Beach	\$122,580	\$121,783	\$121,520	Helix	\$15,707	\$15,605	\$15,571
Canyon City	\$54,651	\$54,296	\$54,178	Heppner	\$97,076	\$96,445	\$96,237
Canyonville	\$132,701	\$131,838	\$131,553	Hermiston	\$1,633,621	\$1,622,999	\$1,619,488
Carlton	\$195,448	\$194,178	\$193,757	Hillsboro	\$8,987,549	\$8,929,110	\$8,909,795
Cascade Locks	\$114,322	\$113,579	\$113,333	Hines	\$134,320	\$133,447	\$133,158
Cave Junction	\$170,268	\$169,161	\$168,795	Hood River	\$694,190	\$689,676	\$688,184
Central Point	\$1,567,716	\$1,557,523	\$1,554,153	Hubbard	\$274,065	\$272,283	\$271,694
Chiloquin	\$62,100	\$61,696	\$61,563	Huntington	\$40,968	\$40,702	\$40,614
Clatskanie	\$145,007	\$144,065	\$143,753	Idanha	\$12,630	\$12,548	\$12,521
Coburg	\$114,889	\$114,142	\$113,895	Imbler	\$20,484	\$20,351	\$20,307
Columbia City	\$157,557	\$156,533	\$156,194	Independence	\$814,179	\$808,885	\$807,136
Condon	\$60,076	\$59,685	\$59,556	Ione	\$27,690	\$27,510	\$27,450
Coos Bay	\$1,302,962	\$1,294,490	\$1,291,690	Irrigon	\$165,572	\$164,496	\$164,140
Coquille	\$325,315	\$323,200	\$322,501	Island City	\$92,785	\$92,182	\$91,983
Cornelius	\$1,173,176	\$1,165,548	\$1,163,027	Jacksonville	\$248,237	\$246,623	\$246,090
Corvallis	\$4,890,905	\$4,859,104	\$4,848,593	Jefferson	\$284,590	\$282,740	\$282,128
Cottage Grove	\$880,813	\$875,086	\$873,193	John Day	\$130,920	\$130,068	\$129,787
Cove	\$51,412	\$51,078	\$50,968	Johnson City	\$43,316	\$43,034	\$42,941
Creswell	\$464,332	\$461,312	\$460,315	Jordan Valley	\$10,606	\$10,537	\$10,515
Culver	\$133,187	\$132,321	\$132,034	Joseph	\$95,700	\$95,078	\$94,872
Dallas	\$1,451,208	\$1,441,772	\$1,438,653	Junction City	\$599,947	\$596,046	\$594,757
Dayton	\$215,770	\$214,367	\$213,904	Keizer	\$3,177,777	\$3,157,114	\$3,150,285
Dayville	\$11,416	\$11,342	\$11,317	King City	\$407,252	\$404,604	\$403,728
Depoe Bay	\$125,252	\$124,438	\$124,169	Klamath Falls	\$1,789,964	\$1,778,325	\$1,774,478
Detroit	\$14,088	\$13,996	\$13,966	La Grande	\$1,037,803	\$1,031,055	\$1,028,825
Donald	\$90,923	\$90,332	\$90,137	La Pine	\$251,800	\$250,162	\$249,621
Drain	\$95,538	\$94,917	\$94,712	Lafayette	\$369,441	\$367,039	\$366,245
Dufur	\$52,303	\$51,963	\$51,851	Lake Oswego	\$3,329,990	\$3,308,338	\$3,301,181
Dundee	\$263,054	\$261,343	\$260,778	Lakeside	\$155,533	\$154,522	\$154,187
Dunes City	\$118,856	\$118,083	\$117,828	Lakeview	\$194,558	\$193,293	\$192,875
Durham	\$151,647	\$150,661	\$150,335	Lebanon	\$1,614,109	\$1,603,614	\$1,600,145
Eagle Point	\$798,796	\$793,602	\$791,885	Lexington	\$19,755	\$19,627	\$19,584
Echo	\$50,846	\$50,515	\$50,406	Lincoln City	\$817,985	\$812,666	\$810,908
Elgin	\$146,222	\$145,271	\$144,957	Lonerock	\$2,024	\$2,011	\$2,007
Elkton	\$16,355	\$16,248	\$16,213	Long Creek	\$14,169	\$14,077	\$14,046
Enterprise	\$170,592	\$169,483	\$169,116	Lostine	\$19,674	\$19,546	\$19,504

# CITY APPORTIONMENT FORECAST OF HIGHWAY FUNDS

City	FY 25	FY 26	FY 27	City	FY 25	FY 26	FY 27
Lowell	\$105,578	\$104,891	\$104,664	Scotts Mills	\$36,920	\$36,680	\$36,600
Lyons	\$99,586	\$98,939	\$98,725	Seaside	\$588,450	\$584,624	\$583,359
Madras	\$646,259	\$642,057	\$640,668	Seneca	\$13,845	\$13,755	\$13,725
Malin	\$59,590	\$59,202	\$59,074	Shady Cove	\$248,561	\$246,945	\$246,411
Manzanita	\$52,465	\$52,124	\$52,011	Shaniko	\$1,700	\$1,689	\$1,686
Maupin	\$36,272	\$36,036	\$35,958	Sheridan	\$508,214	\$504,910	\$503,818
Maywood Park	\$67,120	\$66,683	\$66,539	Sherwood	\$1,682,524	\$1,671,584	\$1,667,968
McMinnville	\$2,815,461	\$2,797,154	\$2,791,103	Siletz	\$99,910	\$99,261	\$99,046
Medford	\$7,153,378	\$7,106,865	\$7,091,492	Silverton	\$881,056	\$875,327	\$873,434
Merrill	\$69,144	\$68,694	\$68,546	Sisters	\$302,645	\$300,678	\$300,027
Metolius	\$82,179	\$81,645	\$81,468	Sodaville	\$29,147	\$28,958	\$28,895
Mill City	\$167,030	\$165,944	\$165,585	Spray	\$11,416	\$11,342	\$11,317
Millersburg	\$260,220	\$258,528	\$257,969	Springfield	\$5,100,442	\$5,067,277	\$5,056,316
Milton-Freewater	\$590,150	\$586,313	\$585,045	St. Helens	\$1,173,338	\$1,165,709	\$1,163,187
Milwaukie	\$1,733,289	\$1,722,018	\$1,718,293	St. Paul	\$35,624	\$35,393	\$35,316
Mitchell	\$11,173	\$11,100	\$11,076	Stanfield	\$185,814	\$184,605	\$184,206
Molalla	\$849,237	\$843,715	\$841,890	Stayton	\$661,966	\$657,662	\$656,239
Monmouth	\$932,388	\$926,325	\$924,321	Sublimity	\$250,504	\$248,875	\$248,337
Monroe	\$58,456	\$58,076	\$57,951	Summerville	\$9,473	\$9,411	\$9,391
Monument	\$9,149	\$9,090	\$9,070	Sumpter	\$16,841	\$16,731	\$16,695
Moro	\$30,362	\$30,164	\$30,099	Sutherlin	\$702,691	\$698,122	\$696,612
Mosier	\$39,835	\$39,576	\$39,490	Sweet Home	\$816,770	\$811,459	\$809,704
Mt. Angel	\$290,987	\$289,094	\$288,469	Talent	\$519,064	\$515,689	\$514,573
Mt. Vernon	\$44,450	\$44,161	\$44,065	Tangent	\$99,910	\$99,261	\$99,046
Myrtle Creek	\$284,105	\$282,257	\$281,647	The Dalles	\$1,303,772	\$1,295,294	\$1,292,493
Myrtle Point	\$201,602	\$200,291	\$199,858	Tigard	\$4,565,752	\$4,536,064	\$4,526,252
Nehalem	\$24,046	\$23,890	\$23,838	Tillamook	\$420,854	\$418,117	\$417,213
Newberg	\$2,125,238	\$2,111,419	\$2,106,852	Toledo	\$293,982	\$292,071	\$291,439
Newport	\$860,086	\$854,494	\$852,645	Troutdale	\$1,278,430	\$1,270,117	\$1,267,370
North Bend	\$844,784	\$839,291	\$837,475	Tualatin	\$2,247,009	\$2,232,398	\$2,227,569
North Plains	\$308,880	\$306,871	\$306,207	Turner	\$231,882	\$230,375	\$229,876
North Powder	\$40,563	\$40,299	\$40,212	Ukiah	\$22,427	\$22,281	\$22,233
Nyssa	\$266,373	\$264,641	\$264,069	Umatilla	\$668,443	\$664,097	\$662,660
Oakland	\$76,997	\$76,497	\$76,331	Union	\$175,045	\$173,907	\$173,531
Oakridge	\$256,415	\$254,747	\$254,196	Unity	\$3,239	\$3,218	\$3,211
Ontario	\$961,373	\$955,122	\$953,056	Vale	\$151,404	\$150,419	\$150,094
Oregon City	\$3,079,000	\$3,058,980	\$3,052,363	Veneta	\$425,792	\$423,024	\$422,109
Paisley	\$19,917	\$19,788	\$19,745	Vernonia	\$196,987	\$195,706	\$195,283
Pendleton	\$1,376,073	\$1,367,126	\$1,364,168	Waldport	\$189,376	\$188,145	\$187,738
Philomath	\$456,964	\$453,993	\$453,010	Wallowa	\$65,095	\$64,672	\$64,532
Phoenix	\$357,296	\$354,973	\$354,205	Warrenton	\$521,897	\$518,504	\$517,382
Pilot Rock	\$108,735	\$108,028	\$107,795	Wasco	\$34,329	\$34,106	\$34,032
Port Orford	\$94,486	\$93,871	\$93,668	Waterloo	\$17,731	\$17,616	\$17,578
Portland	\$51,772,607	\$51,435,971	\$51,324,707	West Linn	\$2,232,030	\$2,217,517	\$2,212,720
Powers	\$58,052	\$57,674	\$57,549	Westfir	\$21,132	\$20,994	\$20,949
Prairie City	\$68,496	\$68,051	\$67,903	Weston	\$57,161	\$56,789	\$56,666
Prescott	\$6,801	\$6,757	\$6,742	Wheeler	\$34,653	\$34,427	\$34,353
Prineville	\$928,339	\$922,303	\$920,308	Willamina	\$181,118	\$179,940	\$179,551
Rainier	\$156,990	\$155,969	\$155,632	Wilsonville	\$2,189,929	\$2,175,689	\$2,170,983
Redmond	\$3,007,508	\$2,987,953	\$2,981,490	Winston	\$458,745	\$455,762	\$454,776
Reedsport	\$2,981,490	\$351,354	\$350,594	Wood Village	\$355,272	\$352,962	\$352,199
Richland	\$13,359	\$13,272	\$13,244	Woodburn	\$2,384,810	\$2,369,304	\$2,364,179
Riddle	\$99,910	\$99,261	\$99,046	Yachats	\$81,207	\$80,679	\$80,505
Rivergrove	\$46,069	\$45,769	\$45,670	Yamhill	\$98,939	\$98,295	\$98,083
Rockaway Beach	\$122,418	\$121,622	\$121,359	Yoncalla	\$87,927	\$87,356	\$87,167
Rogue River	\$195,853	\$194,580	\$194,159				
Roseburg	\$1,933,109	\$1,920,540	\$1,916,385				
Rufus	\$22,427	\$22,281	\$22,233				
Salem	\$14,376,629	\$14,283,149	\$14,252,252				
Sandy	\$1,047,114	\$1,040,306	\$1,038,055				
Scappoose	\$666,419	\$662,086	\$660,654				
Scio	\$77,888	\$77,381	\$77,214				

# DATA SOURCES

Source		Link
<b>Highway Trust Fund Revenues</b>		
1	Table 8A . Distribution of Total Net Revenues (In-cludes All Conditional Fuels Tax Increases), ODOT State Highway Revenue Forecasts.	<a href="https://www.oregon.gov/odot/Data/Revenue%20Forecasts%20%20Economic%20Reports/Oct%202025%20Forecast%20document%20Final_updated.pdf">https://www.oregon.gov/odot/Data/Revenue%20Forecasts%20%20Economic%20Reports/Oct%202025%20Forecast%20document%20Final_updated.pdf</a>
2	October 2025 County/City Apportionment Forecasts (Cash basis)(Includes All Conditional Fuels Tax Increases).	<a href="https://www.oregon.gov/odot/Data/Revenue%20Forecasts%20%20Economic%20Reports/City%20County%20Apportionment_2510.pdf">https://www.oregon.gov/odot/Data/Revenue%20Forecasts%20%20Economic%20Reports/City%20County%20Apportionment_2510.pdf</a>
<b>Marijuana Tax Revenues</b>		
3	Table B .11 Recreational Marijuana Resources and Distributions, Oregon Economic and Revenue Forecast, December 202.	<a href="https://www.oregon.gov/das/oea/Documents/appendixb.pdf">https://www.oregon.gov/das/oea/Documents/appendixb.pdf</a>
<b>Liquor Revenues</b>		
4	Table B .7 Liquor Apportionment and Revenue Distribution to Local Governments (Millions of \$). Oregon Economic and Revenue Forecast, December 2025. LOC estimates calculated using simple regression analysis. (On file with LOC)	<a href="https://www.oregon.gov/das/oea/Documents/appendixb.pdf">https://www.oregon.gov/das/oea/Documents/appendixb.pdf</a>
5	OLCC Allocation of Liquor Revenue, Fiscal Year Summaries.	<a href="https://www.oregon.gov/olcc/pages/where-the-money-goes.aspx">https://www.oregon.gov/olcc/pages/where-the-money-goes.aspx</a>
<b>Cigarette Tax Revenues</b>		
6	Table B .6 Cigarette & Tobacco Tax Distribution (Millions of \$) Oregon Economic and Revenue Forecast, December 2025.	<a href="https://www.oregon.gov/das/oea/Documents/appendixb.pdf">https://www.oregon.gov/das/oea/Documents/appendixb.pdf</a>
<b>9-1-1 Emergency Communications Tax Revenues</b>		
7	Emergency Communications Quarterly Tax Distribution 02 Reports. LOC estimates calculated using simple regression analysis (On file with LOC).	<a href="https://www.oregon.gov/oem/911/pages/911-tax-distribution.aspx">https://www.oregon.gov/oem/911/pages/911-tax-distribution.aspx</a>



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# WHA



## INSURANCE

Charting a course for a secure future

# ANNUAL BUDGET FORECAST

## 2026

Property/Liability, Auto, Cyber,  
Workers' Compensation &  
Employee Benefits

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Your trusted insurance and risk management advisor

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## GENERAL OBSERVATIONS



### Dear Council Members, City Manager and Risk Manager,

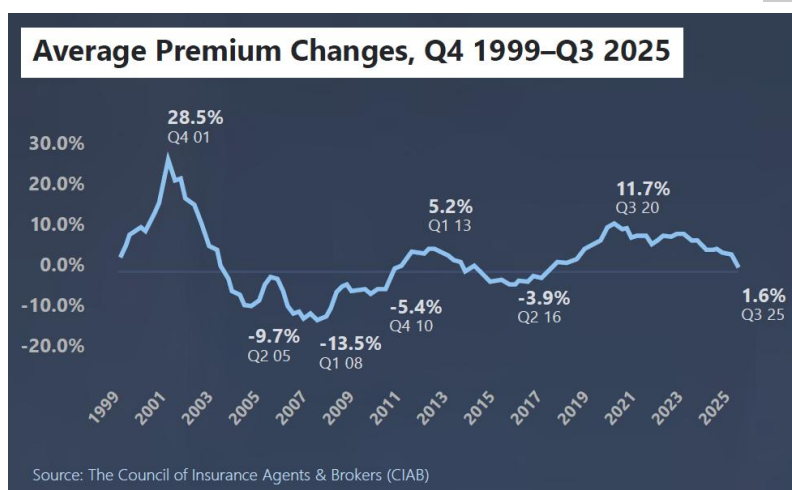
This information has been generated to assist your Municipality with projecting insurance premiums as you prepare your operating budget for adoption in June 2026. Your Municipality's individual claims frequency and severity of losses will play a key role in the final equation for your potential increases or decreases of premiums.

### Market Reset After a Long Hard Cycle

For several years, commercial insurance wrestled with rising claim frequency and severity that sustained a hard market. Many policyholders faced tighter underwriting, reduced carrier capacity, and steady premium increases. Today, conditions are shifting. Profitability has improved and competition has returned across multiple lines, creating a more balanced environment. Some segments still feel the impact of complex loss trends and new exposures, but many are showing clear signs of moderation. Industry data suggests pricing has stabilized: U.S. composite rates were largely flat early in 2025 and dipped about 1% in the third quarter. Strong reinsurance capital has also supported primary capacity, exceeding \$800 billion by midyear. With favorable underwriting results and continued premium growth, reinsurance brokers expect sector return on equity near 10% for 2025—similar to 2024 and well above 2023's 3.4%. Several forces are driving this stabilization: general inflation has eased, many insureds have strengthened risk management practices, and insurers are deploying more flexible, data-informed coverage solutions. Together, these trends are helping keep losses more predictable and are encouraging carriers to compete for well-managed accounts in both property and casualty programs during 2025 renewals.

### What's Still Pressuring Rates and Terms

Despite softening conditions, cross-cutting headwinds remain. Inflation has cooled,



but it is still slightly above the Federal Reserve's 2% target, keeping upward pressure on claims severity. Wage and medical inflation, along with evolving U.S. tariffs, continue to elevate property reconstruction costs and bodily injury expenses. In property lines, many accounts are seeing improved pricing and capacity, yet worsening catastrophe trends are reshaping underwriting. The clustering of U.S. billion-dollar weather events in the first half of 2025 is prompting stricter engineering standards, closer scrutiny of valuations, and tighter terms for catastrophe-prone risks.

Liability lines face an especially challenging legal climate. Social inflation is fueling more litigation and larger jury awards and settlements, pushing some casualty and professional/executive liability carriers to hold firm on pricing, limits, and retentions. At the same time, rapid advances in workplace technology introduce new operational risks, security threats, and potential errors or bias, increasing insurer focus on governance, documentation, and oversight. These dynamics can slow market relief, even when overall capacity is ample, and can create uneven renewal outcomes by industry and geography today.

### 2026 Outlook and How to Position Well

Early expectations for 2026 are broadly positive. Organizations with strong risk profiles

and credible mitigation efforts should see competitive pricing and adequate capacity, especially where loss experience is favorable and exposures are well documented. Conversely, insureds with adverse losses, weak controls, or unaddressed emerging risks may continue to face premium increases, higher deductibles, reduced limits, or narrower coverage terms.

To improve outcomes, policyholders should focus on differentiation through loss controls and high-quality data. Bring current, defensible asset valuations; provide evidence of mitigation measures (e.g., engineering upgrades, maintenance programs, safety training, and disaster preparedness); and share metrics that demonstrate claims and litigation management discipline. Where troubling trends persist, budget for renewal friction by planning for higher retentions and deductibles, and consider program structure adjustments that better align risk financing with volatility.

Most importantly, policyholders do not need to navigate these shifts alone. Working with trusted insurance professionals can provide market intelligence, tailored coverage options, and proactive renewal advocacy—helping insureds adapt, secure customized protection, and stay well positioned as conditions evolve. This partnership supports strategic planning, clearer decisions, and stronger negotiating leverage when markets diverge materially.

### Key Factors Influencing Insurance Pricing

**Market moderation:** Strong underwriting and premium growth support steadier conditions; ROE projected ~10% for 2025 carries optimism into 2026.

**Rate trend:** Composite pricing was flat early 2025 and down ~1% in Q3 2025, signaling improving stability for well-managed accounts.

**Capacity support:** Reinsurance capital >\$800B (mid-2025) is strengthening primary capacity and competition in several lines.

**CAT exposure:** Billion-dollar weather-event clustering is tightening engineering requirements and valuation scrutiny for catastrophe-prone risks.

**Cost inflation:** Cooling inflation still pressures severity; wage/medical inflation and tariffs elevate reconstruction and injury costs.

**Legal + tech risk:** Social inflation and emerging technology exposures keep some liability segments firmer on limits, retentions, and pricing.

**Bottom line:** Strong controls and data win better 2026 terms; adverse losses or unmanaged exposures face ongoing pressure.

### Please Note

In order to make sure you and your Municipality stay protected and informed, it's essential to have a thorough understanding of the market and what forces are shaping it. Read on to learn more about what events influenced the insurance market in 2025 and what you can expect in 2026/2027.



## Property Forecast

### Forecast Disclaimer:

Individual Municipality rates may differ from these projected numbers for a variety of reasons including but not limited to loss ratio, property changes, building appraisals, auto changes, exposure changes, coverage changes, payroll changes, etc.



**2026-2027**

### Property Insurance Price Forecast



**-11.43% to +2.5%**

#### Open Market

Non-CAT: -5% to +5%

CAT-exposed: Flat to 10%

Commercial property insurance is stabilizing after nearly a decade of hard conditions. Rates peaked around 20% in 2023, but by mid-2025 many renewals were flat to single-digit, with some decreases, driven by better underwriting, more competition, and solid capacity. However, exposure to CAT losses, inflation, and emerging risks keeps insurers cautious, especially for loss-prone accounts and disaster-exposed regions. Key cost drivers include rising secondary perils (notably severe convective storms), valuation gaps causing underinsurance and coinsurance penalties, and reinsurance renewal dynamics. Some insureds are also using parametric coverage, captives, or structured fronting to manage volatility.

### Tips for your Municipality

- Conduct a thorough inspection of your commercial property and the surrounding area for specific risk management concerns. Utilize additional mitigation measures as needed.
- Analyze your Municipality's natural disaster exposures. If your commercial property is in a disaster-prone area, implement mitigation and response measures that will protect your property as much as possible.
- Conduct accurate ITV calculations to remain fully protected when covered events occur.

# Liability Forecast



**2026-2027**

## Liability Insurance Price Forecast



**+1.64 to +5%**

**Open Market**

**+1% to +6%**

Commercial general liability (CGL) has largely stabilized, with steady competition, healthy capacity, and mostly single-digit rate increases. Average pricing has held around 4%–5% over the past two years, though rates remain firmer than some other lines due to rising claims severity. Preferred, loss-free accounts outside high-risk sectors (e.g., construction, habitational) see the best terms, while E&S markets continue supplying capacity for higher-hazard classes. Key cost drivers include social inflation, nuclear verdicts, and plaintiff tactics that increase settlement values and defense costs. Privacy class actions (biometrics, tracking pixels) add volatility and often trigger exclusions, pushing insureds toward cyber/media coverage. Inflation and tariffs also elevate repair, product, and medical claim costs.

### Tips for your Municipality

- ☑ Work with your WHA Team to educate yourself on key market changes affecting your rates and how to respond using loss control measures. Ensure coverage limits match up with your insurance needs.
- ☑ Make sure your Municipality has measures in place to reduce the likelihood of customer or visitor injuries.
- ☑ Create workplace policies and procedures aimed at minimizing active assailant exposures and establishing effective response protocols amid potential incidents.
- ☑ Educate yourself on key market changes affecting your rates and how to respond using loss control measures.

## Auto Forecast



**2026-2027**

### Auto Insurance Price Forecast



**+0.73 to +5%**

(Auto Liability)

**-8.49% to +5%**





(Auto Physical)

**Open Market**

+8% to +15%

Commercial auto liability remains one of the toughest lines, with more than a decade of underwriting losses, persistent rate increases, and constrained capacity. Insurers have raised premiums for over 55 straight quarters, yet the segment has not produced an underwriting profit in 13 years. In 2024, increases stayed in the upper single digits and the combined ratio was about 113%. In early 2025, many insureds saw double-digit hikes, typically 10%–15%, though experts see signs rates may be peaking for better fleets. Key drivers include social inflation, nuclear verdicts, driver shortages, and jurisdictional litigation risk. Telematics is expanding and can improve safety and claims defense.

### Tips for your Municipality

-  Examine your loss control practices relative to your fleet and drivers. Enhance your driver safety programs by implementing or modifying policies on safe driving and distracted driving.
-  Design your driver training programs to fit your needs and the exposures facing your business. Regularly retrain drivers on safe driving techniques.
-  Ensure you hire qualified drivers by using motor vehicle records to vet drivers' past experience and moving violations.
-  Determine whether you should make structural changes to your commercial auto policies by speaking with trusted insurance professionals.

## Cyber Forecast



**2026-2027**

### Cyber Insurance Price Forecast



**+1.92%**

**Open Market**

-5% to +10%

Cyber insurance has stabilized and softened after volatile losses. From 2022–24, rate increases steadily declined to nearly flat; in 2025, expanded capacity, new entrants, and stronger retention strategies created a buyer-friendly market, with many insureds seeing flat to low/mid-single-digit decreases (about 2% on average) and some low-risk accounts receiving double-digit cuts. Improved underwriting discipline and better insured cyber hygiene helped stabilize loss ratios, even as attack severity rose. Key cost drivers include AI-enabled phishing and deepfakes, rising ransomware severity and payments, shadow IT (especially shadow AI), and business email compromise (BEC) fraud—pushing tighter sublimits and stricter controls for high-risk accounts.

### Tips for your Municipality

- ☑ Work with your WHA Team to understand the different types of cyber coverage available and secure a policy that suits your unique needs.
- ☑ Utilize loss control services offered by WHA and SDAO to help strengthen your cybersecurity measures.
- ☑ Focus on employee training to prevent cybercrime from affecting your operations.
- ☑ Keep Municipality's technology secure by utilizing a virtual private network, installing antivirus software, implementing a firewall, restricting employees' administrative controls, and encrypting all sensitive data.

## Property, Liability, Auto, & Cyber Service Team



**Jeff Griffin**

Account Executive



**Lorin Williams**

Account Executive



**Brad Libolt**

Account Executive



**Jealica Bomberger**

Account Manager



**Karisa Cary**

Account Manager



**Stephani Kunce**

Claims Consultant



**Kelly McCorkle**

Account Manager



**Dave Pickhardt**

Risk Manager



**Dave Nelson**

Risk Manager



**Nathan Cortez**

Risk Manager



**Steve Silva**

Risk Manager



**Winslow Cervantes**

Account Executive

## Workers' Compensation Forecast

Workers' compensation remains a top-performing line, with profitable underwriting and soft conditions for over a decade. The combined ratio has stayed below 100% since 2015; NCCI reported 86.1% for 2024, with average rate decreases around 2% in 2024 and nearly 3% in early 2025. Strong results reflect redundant reserves, declining claim frequency, and stable capacity amid competition. Insurers still monitor emerging cost pressures, especially medical inflation (often outpacing general inflation) and workforce shifts—an aging workforce and inexperienced new hires can increase severity. Expanding mental-health presumptions, especially for first responders, may raise costs. Motor vehicle accidents also drive high-severity claims.

CODE	Description	2025	2026	% Chg
9102	Park All Employees NOC	1.58	1.53	-3.16%
7720	Police Officers & Drivers	1.47	1.58	+7.48%
7520	Waterworks Operations	1.08	1.03	-4.63%
9410	Building Inspectors	0.66	0.60	-9.09%
8810	Office Clerical	0.04	0.04	0.00%
7710	Firefighters & Drivers	2.68	2.98	+11.19%

### 2026-2027

## Workers' Compensation Insurance Price Forecast



**+5% to +20%**

*Please Note: Cities should budget for the anticipated rise in payroll and losses that may affect the City's experience rating. Additionally, workers' compensation audits and accurate payroll classification and reporting can significantly impact premium rates—either positively or negatively—depending on the accuracy of the information submitted.*

**Open Market**  
+8% to +15%

### Tips for your Municipality

- Implement safety and health programs to address common risks, especially when using a loss-sensitive workers' compensation program.
- Conduct routine safety training for employees of all ages and experience levels.
- Consider implementing various digital solutions, such as telemedicine, to help prevent and treat injuries within your workers' compensation program.
- Establish workplace wellness initiatives aimed at promoting mental health and improving the overall well-being of your staff.

## Workers' Compensation Service Team



**Jennifer King**

Account Executive



**Brad Libolt**

Account Executive



**Sarah Long**

Account Manager



**Pamela Kant**

Claims Consultant



**LeeAnn Miles**

Account Manager



**Erica Armstrong**

Claims Consultant

## Employee Benefits Forecast



In 2026, the employee benefits market is being reshaped by regulatory volatility, shifting compliance expectations, accelerating cost pressures, and changing workforce demands. Employers should prepare for a compliance environment defined by uncertainty. Streamlined Affordable Care Act (ACA) reporting may reduce administrative burden, but potential updates to federal mental health parity rules remain important to track. The One Big Beautiful Bill Act (OBBBA) introduces wide-ranging plan changes, many effective in 2026, alongside evolving regulatory priorities under the Trump administration, benefits-related litigation, and federal budget and staffing changes. Success will require proactive planning, flexibility, and strong governance.

Affordability is a central concern as health care costs are projected to rise 6.5%–10% in 2026. Key drivers include growing utilization of GLP-1 drugs, increased specialty medication demand, sustained labor pressures across the health care system, and a higher prevalence of chronic conditions. These factors may make it harder for employers to maintain competitive benefit offerings without revisiting plan design, cost-sharing strategies, and vendor management.

Benefit design is also expanding in response to employee expectations. Fertility benefits are poised for growth, driven by employee demand, federal guidance, and expanding state mandates. A 2025 report found that two-thirds of employers plan to invest in family health benefits over the next three years, reflecting a significant increase from 2024. Women's health support is receiving more attention, with employees seeking coverage and resources for fertility, menopause care, and maternal health.

Wellness strategies are evolving toward more holistic models that address physical, emotional, social, and professional well-being—particularly influenced by Gen Z and millennial workers who tend to prioritize wellness more than older generations. A key trend is the move from mental health treatment toward “mental fitness,” emphasizing resilience and emotional strength through options such as mental health coaching and mental fitness days. Financial wellness is also rising in importance, with employer-provided student loan assistance gaining momentum due to recent legislative developments and ongoing employee demand for financial support.

Employee leave continues to expand at the state level. More states are adding or enhancing paid

**2026-2027****Employee Benefits  
Insurance Price Forecast**

**Under 100 Employees**  
**+12% to +15%**

**Over 100 Employees**  
**+7% to +21%**

**Open Market**

Small Group +10% to +40%

Large Group +15% to +25%

sick leave (PSL) and paid family and medical leave (PFML) programs, broadening qualifying reasons (e.g., bereavement, miscarriage, prenatal care, and public health emergencies) and expanding “family member” definitions to include siblings or even a designated person. Federally, while legislative activity is quieter, courts are increasingly interpreting USERRA to require paid military leave when employers provide pay for comparable leave types.

Finally, artificial intelligence is rapidly transforming job roles and benefits administration. As employers assess which roles may be replaced or altered by AI, employees are increasingly concerned about displacement. At the same time, AI can improve benefits personalization, increase utilization, and enhance wellness programs by tailoring recommendations and identifying early signs of burnout or disengagement.

Overall, 2026 signals a period of significant benefits transformation. Employers that anticipate regulatory change, address rising costs, and adapt to shifting expectations—while using technology thoughtfully—will be better positioned to stay compliant and competitive.

**Tips for your**

- Revisit compensation and benefits strategies
- Automate internal processes
- Consider alternative staffing options
- Stay transparent
- Prioritize employee engagement
- Reduce health care costs

## Employee Benefits Service Team



**Kim Nichol森**  
Account Executive



**Rich Allm**  
Account Executive



**Fawn Tracy**  
Account Manager



**Christine Wallace**  
Account Manager



**Holly Bell**  
Account Manager



**Sam Bianco**  
Account Manager

## Overall Insurance Premium Package Increase for 2026-2027



**-3.25% to +7.5%**



**+5% to +20%**

***Please Note:*** Cities should budget for the anticipated rise in payroll and losses that may affect the City's experience rating. ***Additionally, workers' compensation audits and accurate payroll classification and reporting can significantly impact premium rates—either positively or negatively—depending on the accuracy of the information submitted.***

## IMPORTANCE OF RISK MANAGEMENT ESPECIALLY NOW

**It can sometimes seem as if the forces determining your insurance rates are beyond your control. But, as an insurance buyer, it's important to know how your premiums are calculated, what trends influence the market and what you can do to get the best price. Your claims history—which you can control—has an enormous impact on whether your rates go up or down. That's where implementing a solid risk management plan will help steer your pricing in a more favorable direction, both now and in future renewal periods.**

*WHA Insurance has resources to assist in your risk management efforts. Municipalities who proactively address risk, control losses, and manage exposures will be adequately prepared for changes in the market and will get the most out of each insurance dollar spent.*

### Risk Management Statistics

*"Effective risk management can significantly save costs for public entities, with organizations actively managing risks wasting 13 times less money than those that don't, by avoiding costly crises, litigation expenses, and operational disruptions."*

*"Public entities prioritizing risk management tend to be more resilient in crises and disruptions, with 94% of those with a formal risk management process reporting improved resilience, leading to better continuity of services, enhanced public trust, and faster recovery from adverse events."*

*"Public entities, often under stringent regulatory requirements and public scrutiny, benefit from robust risk management practices, as evidenced by entities better positioned to meet regulatory compliance standards and maintain a positive reputation, with 83% of respondents in a survey by Deloitte emphasizing the importance of managing reputation risk, safeguarding credibility and public trust by proactively managing risks."*

## Tips for your

The following are five key components of a successful risk management strategy:

- Pinpoint your exposures and cost drivers.
- Identify the best loss control solutions to address your unique risks.
- Create a solid business continuity plan to account for disasters and other unpredictable risks.
- Build a culture focused on safety.
- Manage claims efficiently to keep costs down.

**In addition to implementing the above risk management strategies, working alongside our experienced agency is equally crucial. As qualified insurance and risk management professionals, we can help you analyze your Municipality, understand your exposures, and establish a suite of customized insurance policies and strategies that act as a last line of defense against claims. We will also thoroughly explain your policies, notifying you of any additional considerations to keep in mind.**

**Remember, the insurance landscape is complex, and although the predictions found in this forecast are based on expert research, they are subject to change. Fortunately, we here at WHA Insurance are diligently monitoring the market throughout the year and will keep you informed of any changes that might affect your Municipality.**

## Marketing

### Due Diligence

WHA monitors carriers and programs in the marketplace to fulfill our duty of due diligence for the most comprehensive coverage and policy forms, competitive premiums, efficient claims adjustors and loss control services. As we work with you, we will continue to approach the general insurance industry to provide a thorough market analysis.

WHA is a full-service insurance and risk management insurance agency. Our team is available to aid with your ongoing insurance and risk management efforts. If you have any questions or would like assistance, please contact us at (800) 852-6140 or email your question to the WHA Team below.



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This document is not intended to be exhaustive, nor should any discussion or opinions be construed as legal advice. Readers should contact legal counsel for appropriate advice. For more details regarding the information contained in this report, contact WHA Insurance today.



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RESEARCH



# STATE OF THE CITIES REPORT

December 2025

## 2025 State of the Cities

Every two years, the League of Oregon Cities (LOC) conducts a survey to gauge the general fiscal condition of the cities in Oregon. In 2025, 70% of the 241 cities Oregon saw an increase in service demand, compared to 68% in 2023 and 56% in 2021. Additionally, the financial outlook for cities is significantly more distressing. In the past, 90% of cities were better able or able to meet their financial needs compared to the previous year. This year's survey shows only 65% respond in the same way.

For most cities, the primary sources of revenue are property taxes and utility franchise fees. Studies by the LOC for the last decade show franchise fee revenues often do not keep pace with inflation. Additionally, the property tax constraints from Measures 5 and 50 have created a system that limits the amount of tax revenue available to local governments. This means that primary revenue sources for cities are steadily shrinking, forcing local governments to either rely on alternative revenues, cut spending, or eliminate services.

Overall, the 2025 survey shows member cities are facing mounting financial strain as costs continue to rise faster than revenues. Very few cities report improved fiscal capacity, and many describe structural pressures driven by inflation, wage and benefit increases, infrastructure needs, and state mandates. In response, cities increasingly rely on fees and charges to close gaps, while new revenue sources remain scarce. Meanwhile, housing shortages and homelessness are reshaping city operations, increasing demand on police, public works, parks, and city staff.

This survey collected data between October 20, 2025, and November 14, 2025, with 49 cities responding. The respondents represent only 901,060 city residents, or 30% of the city residents in Oregon. In addition, survey respondents were overrepresented by cities in the 3<sup>rd</sup> and 5<sup>th</sup> Quintiles<sup>1</sup> and cities in the Metro, South Willamette Valley, and several Eastern Oregon regions.

### Results

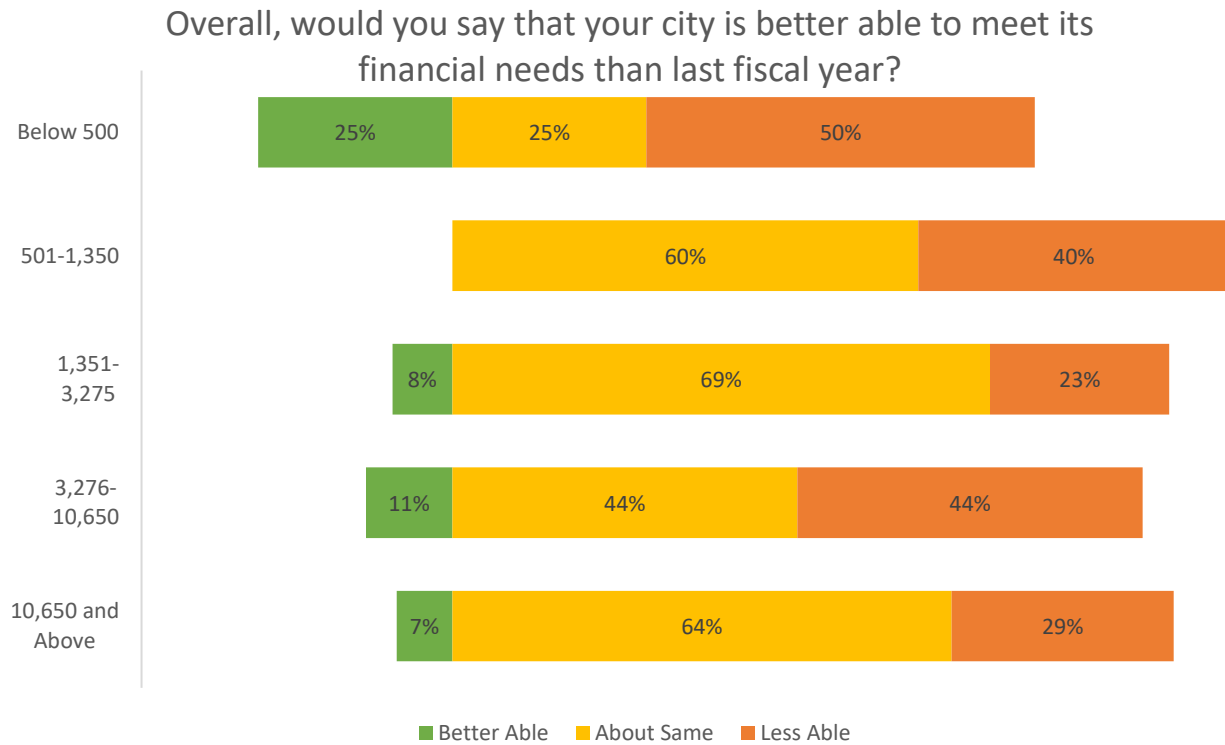
Just 10% percent of responding cities reported they were better able to meet financial needs, as opposed to 19% in 2023 and 39% in 2021. This demonstrates the slow and steady decline in fiscal health for cities in Oregon. Cities with a population greater than 10,800, as well as cities with a population less than 3,276 were more likely to indicate they were “less able” to meet fiscal needs compared to the previous year. While 35% of cities overall were less able to meet fiscal needs, this number was only 10% in 2021. While the majority (55% of cities) indicated their ability to meet financial needs was about the same as previous years, this should not be misconstrued as a positive trend. By comparison, no city in the following regions reported their city is “better able” to meet financial needs: Metro, North Willamette, South Willamette, Central Coast, South Coast, Southern Oregon, Central Oregon, and South Central Oregon.

When asked to follow-up on their responses, cities across Oregon overwhelmingly reported structural financial strain driven by rising costs that consistently outpace revenue growth. Inflation, rapidly increasing labor and benefit expenses (especially PERS and health insurance) and escalating infrastructure and regulatory demands are the dominant pressures. These challenges are compounded

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<sup>1</sup> To provide a more accurate comparison, cities are divided into population quintiles, or groups of cities representing roughly one-fifth of the 241 total cities. If the LOC randomly selected cities from each quintile, we would expect 20% to come from each of the five quintiles. See the quintile population chart on pg. 6.

by Oregon’s restrictive property tax system, an ever-present concern for the LOC and its member cities. Small cities are particularly vulnerable, citing unfunded mandates, lack of staffing capacity, and project overruns.



Cities maintained or increased their financial practices from the previous year, depending on the activity. Among the surveyed actions taken in FY2025, cities most commonly:

- Increased fees/charges/licenses (71%, previously 59%);
- Maintained overall service levels (78%, same as 2023);
- Maintained city FTE’s (55%, previously 59%);
- Maintained transportation infrastructure spending (37%, previously 49%);
- Maintained water infrastructure spending (51%);
- Maintained safety spending (45%, previously 47%);
- Increased operating spending (78%, previously 84%);
- Increased employee wages (78%, previously 84%); and
- Maintained employee contributions to health insurance (59%, previously 67%).

These results indicate significant increases in operating costs and wages, reportedly due to inflation. Further, the inability of other revenue sources to keep pace has resulted in an increase in fees, charges, and licenses to fill the gap. Increases of this kind increased 12% from the responses two years prior. Cities with a population greater than 10,800 were most likely to increase charges and fees.

Due to a more cautious approach among member cities, spending patterns have remained relatively identical since 2017. Only 22% of responding cities added new revenue sources in FY2025. This was the

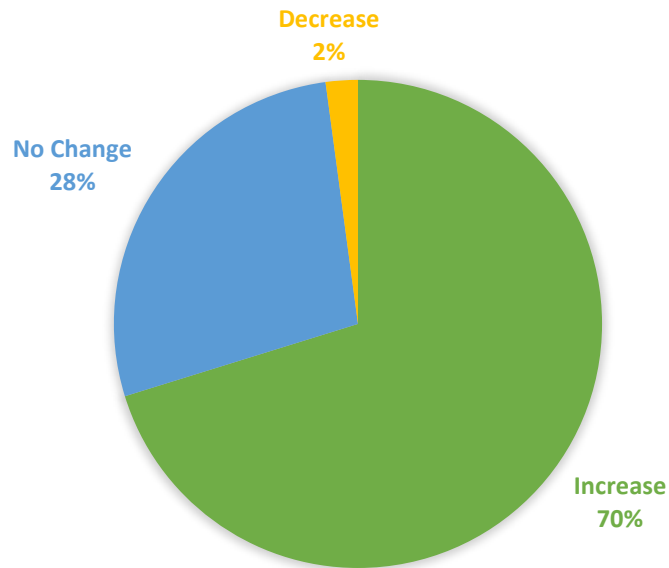
exact same response rate in 2023. These included lodging taxes, miscellaneous fees, and one reported local option levy.

Cities in Oregon have reduced staff, services and hours in some areas. But the rate of these cuts is less consistent than in some years. This could be due to hours and staff being consistently cut over the last several iterations of this survey, and there simply is less to easily scale back. Respondent cities reduced staffing, services, and/or hours of operation in the following areas:

- City Hall (17% of cities, previously 14%)
- Libraries (10%, previously 9%)
- Senior Services (0%, previously 7%)
- Planning/Permitting (15%, previously 6%)
- Public events/arts/etc. (9%, previously 12%)
- Police (15%, previously 10%)
- Fire Services (0%, previously 3%)
- Social Services (4%, previously 6%)
- Transit/transportation services (11%, previously 3%)
- Recreational facilities and/or activities (4%, previously 10%)
- Parks/green spaces/natural areas (13%, previously 10%)

The fiscal health of cities statewide is also reflected in their end-of-year general fund balances. Thirty-six percent of cities saw an increase in their general fund balance in FY2025, far less than the 52% found in 2023. Further, 32% saw a decrease, which is slightly more than 26% in 2023.

### HAS YOUR CITY SEEN AN INCREASE, DECREASE, OR NO CHANGE IN CITY SERVICE DEMAND IN THE LAST FISCAL YEAR?



The fiscal health of cities is also determined by the demand for services. In the last year, most cities (70%) saw increases in service demand, particularly those in the Central, South Central, and Northeastern Oregon regions, as well as those in the 3<sup>rd</sup> Quintile. Further, 71% of cities expect demand to continue increasing in the future. Both responses are consistent with the previous survey, though perception of forecasted demand is slightly lower than the 78% found in 2023. This could be a localized issue or could be tied to flat population forecasts in certain regions of Oregon.

When asked to rank the most important factors in their city's financial health, LOC members listed wages, PERS contributions, and "other" as the highest cost drivers. Wages are most commonly the first most important cost driver for member cities, this year the most common answer was "other." However, responses to the survey do not provide a clear trend in "other" drivers. The fourth most important cost driver was employee healthcare.

As was true in 2023, cities were asked about housing and homelessness. These open-ended questions provided a rich narrative about the impact of housing shortages and homelessness in Oregon. Respondents suggest Oregon's housing shortage is not just driving up rents; it is reshaping the ability of cities to function. Respondents report widespread impacts on their labor markets, economic development, recruitment of city personnel, and overall livability. The current housing shortage is undermining business growth and discouraging new residents from settling in cities. Rising home prices, declining school enrollments, stalled commercial development, and demographic shifts are repeatedly cited. Even cities that do not see large homeless encampments still feel the shortage indirectly, losing younger families, essential workers, and long-term residents while growth opportunities stagnate.

The increase in homelessness that follows limited housing supply produces other issues. Police, parks, code enforcement, and public works departments are affected by homelessness, absorbing costs through overtime, cleanup, and vandalism prevention. City respondents report dedicating large amounts of time to interagency coordination, social service referrals, and regulatory compliance. The shortage in housing combined with increasing homelessness has produced a compounding series of problems for some Oregon cities.

## **Conclusion**

The 2025 State of the Cities Survey shows cities in Oregon continuing to experience a slow but steady decline in fiscal health. Only 10% of respondents report being better able to meet financial needs compared to the previous year. The number of cities reporting they are "less able" to meet their needs has risen to 35%, more than three times the rate in 2021. Notably, no city in eight of the 12 small city regions reported an improvement in financial capacity. Cities attribute their current fiscal strain to a combination of inflation, rising wages and benefit costs (especially PERS and health insurance), infrastructure needs, and regulatory demands, all compounded by Oregon's restrictive property tax system.

Despite the fiscal pressures, most cities have attempted to hold spending patterns steady, relying on fee and license increases (reported by 71% of respondents) rather than new revenue sources. While wages and operating costs have increased, reductions in staffing or services have occurred unevenly and often reflect years of prior cuts, leaving fewer areas to scale back. Meanwhile, the demand for city services continues to grow. Finally, respondents highlighted Oregon's housing shortage and the corresponding rise in homelessness as compounding threats to city financial stability. Even cities without visible encampments feel the impact through demographic shifts, declining school enrollment, and reduced capacity to attract or retain residents and staff.

## Key Findings

- Cities are getting weaker financially, with far fewer able to meet their needs than in 2023.
- Rising costs are overtaking revenues, especially due to inflation, wages, benefits, and infrastructure demands.
- Cities are relying more on fees and charges instead of new revenue sources or reforms.
- Cuts to services are now more selective, as many areas have already been reduced in previous years.
- Housing shortages and homelessness are straining operations, affecting staffing, public safety, parks, and economic development.

## Notable Quotes

“Inflation has continued to outpace revenue for the past several years, combined with increasing demand for public services.” – Tigard

“Each year property tax limitations (West Linn has an extremely low frozen rate) drive us closer to deficit mode. Our projected shortfall in 5 years is the largest ever.” – West Linn

“The city is being forced to hire consultants to comply with housing code mandates and DEQ mandates and OSHA compliance. Small towns do not have the personnel capabilities and financial resources to keep up with all the requirements... who is going to plow the roads and do the water and sewer testing?” – John Day

“We were unable to renew our contract with the County Sheriff’s Office... Myself and the Asst. City Recorder took temporary pay cuts. We are unable to hire anyone part-time to help with planning due to funding. – Chiloquin

“I will know that we have succeeded when city staff can afford to buy a home within city limits. As is, some commute 20+ miles daily... Many servers, cleaners, etc. live in substandard housing. In summer, many camp or live in cars.” – Yachats

## Cost Driver Ranking

- 1 Other
- 2 Wage/Salary Costs
- 3 PERS Contributions
- 4 Employee Healthcare
- 5 Infrastructure Maintenance/Repair
- 6 Law Enforcement
- 7 Fire/Ambulance Service
- 8 City Insurance
- 9 Debt Service
- 10 Marijuana

## Appendix A: Population Breakdowns by Quintile

Quintile Ranges		# Cities	% Cities
1st Quintile	<490	48	19.8%
2nd Quintile	491-1,350	48	19.8%
3rd Quintile	1,351-3,275	48	19.8%
4th Quintile	3,276-10,800	48	19.8%
5th Quintile	>10,800	49	20.2%
Small Cities	<5,000	161	66.5%
Top 5 %	>45,000	12	5.0%

# The Perpetual Local Government Budget Crisis

How State Revenue Policies Set Local Governments Up to Fail

[MARTY WILDE](#)

MAR 30, 2026



Creswell, Oregon. Photo courtesy of Creswell and Chris Pietsch.

Two Lane County governments are cutting services at the same time for what appear to be different reasons. Lane County has a \$6.3 million structural deficit in its General Fund and just approved its largest staff reduction since 2012.<sup>[i]</sup> Creswell can't build west of I-5 because it can't afford sewer upgrades required by the state Department of Environmental Quality.<sup>[ii]</sup> These are different symptoms of the same disease—expenses that grow faster than revenues.

# The 1990s Lock-In

In 1990 and 1997, Oregon voters passed two ballot measures that fundamentally changed the state's property tax system. In 1990, Measure 5 capped tax rates. Measure 50 went further, freezing assessed values at 90% of their 1995-96 levels and limiting annual growth to 3%.<sup>[iii]</sup> Oregon became the only state in the country where assessed values don't reset to market value when a property is sold.<sup>[iv]</sup>

The gap between what properties are actually worth and what they're taxed on is now enormous. In most Oregon markets, assessed values run 40-60% below real market value.<sup>[v]</sup> A concrete local example tells the story. Two student housing complexes that came on the Eugene tax rolls in 2023 had a combined real market value of nearly \$90 million. Due to the changed property ratio established by Measure 50, their assessed value was limited to \$36 million. Eugene collects property tax on roughly 40% of the actual value.<sup>[vi]</sup>

Before Measure 5, schools consumed about 63% of all property tax revenue.<sup>[vii]</sup> After the caps took effect, the state backfilled school funding with income tax revenue. Cities and counties received no equivalent backstop. They absorbed the full impact of the rate freeze.

Lane County's permanent rate of \$1.28 per \$1,000 of assessed value is one of the lowest in Oregon. It effectively can't be permanently raised. Public safety already consumes 75% of the county's discretionary General Fund revenue. Fully funding public safety alone would require eliminating every other General Fund service, including elections, property assessment, health and human services, and veterans services.<sup>[viii]</sup>

# The Popularity Paradox

Voters consistently support the services that property taxes fund. They want sheriff's deputies available to respond to calls. They want fire protection. They want mental health crisis teams and shelter beds. But they don't want to pay higher property taxes. This is not irrational, but it ignores the structural reality of our local government system of revenue. The 1990s measures gave voters the ability to demand services while capping the revenue that pays for them. The result is a ratchet that only tightens in one direction.

**Neither side of the political spectrum is honest about this.** Conservatives won't acknowledge that the service cuts required to maintain low tax rates are deeply unpopular. When Lane County's budget committee approved the largest position reductions in a decade, nobody celebrated. The cuts hit public safety, health and human services, land management, and parole and probation, all of which voters generally support.

Progressives ignore an equally uncomfortable reality. Oregonians genuinely hate property taxes. The 1990s measures passed by large margins. In 2012, voters went further and constitutionally prohibited real estate transfer taxes through Measure 79.[\[ix\]](#)

One reason for the intensity of the public's hostility to property taxes is also structural. Oregon has no sales tax. Property taxes are more visible and more psychologically burdensome here than in states where the load is distributed across multiple instruments. Property taxes carry a weight in Oregon politics that they don't carry elsewhere. Any workable solution has to deal with that.

## **The Legislature Won't Let Local Governments Solve the Problem**

Even if a city or county wanted to find creative revenue alternatives, the Legislature has systematically blocked or limited many of their options. The marijuana tax is the clearest example. The state taxes retail recreational marijuana sales at 17%. Local governments are capped at 3%.[\[x\]](#) Cities and counties originally received 10% of the state's 17% tax revenue, which provided meaningful shared revenue. Measure 110 replaced that arrangement with a flat \$9 million cap split among every city and county in Oregon, a figure that is not indexed to inflation or market growth. The League of Oregon Cities estimated the loss at \$50 million in a single biennium.[\[xi\]](#) The League pushed for legislation allowing local voters to raise their cap to 10%. The bill was gutted in committee and applied only to Malheur County.[\[xii\]](#)

The broader pattern is well documented. Oregon cities outside the Portland Metro area are preempted from imposing construction excise taxes and from taxing tobacco and alcohol. Local option property tax levies require voter approval under a "double majority" rule and are capped at five years, which means communities must return to voters repeatedly just to maintain existing service levels.[\[xiii\]](#)

The constitutional ban on real estate transfer taxes was chosen by voters, and it would be dishonest to blame the Legislature for that one. But the construction excise tax prohibition the marijuana cap, and the double-majority requirement are genuine examples of Salem constraining local autonomy. The state tells local governments to provide services, restricts the tools available to pay for them, and then expresses concern when those governments have to cut services.,

## Where the Money Goes When Cities Sprawl

When a city expands, new development generates new property tax revenue. But it also generates new demand for roads, water, sewer, police patrol, fire response, and every other municipal service. The net fiscal impact of peripheral development is often close to zero or negative and sometimes even negative, because infrastructure costs arrive up front while tax revenue builds slowly. When Eugene looked at incorporating the unincorporated parts of Lane County surrounded by incorporated parcels in neighborhoods along River Road, the economic analysis showed no net gain in revenues over costs *even though these places already have the infrastructure built.*

Creswell is another local example. When the city grew, it couldn't keep up with sewer infrastructure. DEQ imposed a building moratorium in July 2023. Growth consumed the revenue it generated and then some. The city just approved an engineering contract for priority sewer repairs that must be completed before any new construction west of the interstate can proceed.<sup>[xiv]</sup>

The pattern is consistent nationally. Infrastructure built in the 1950s and 1960s is reaching end-of-life simultaneously across thousands of municipalities. Reconstructing a single mile of four-lane roadway can cost \$2-4 million. By comparison, suburban residential development typically generates only \$10,000-\$30,000 per acre per year in property tax revenue.<sup>[xv]</sup>

# The Density Dividend (and Why Oregon's System Curtails It)

Eugene has already done this analysis. The city's "Mapping Value" project examined property tax revenue on a per-acre basis and found that downtown Eugene generates more revenue per acre than any other part of the city. A Phase II study went further, examining the cost of constructing and maintaining roads, wastewater, and stormwater infrastructure relative to the per-acre revenue findings. The results confirmed what fiscal analysts have found in communities across the country.[\[xvi\]](#)

Nationally, a 2013 report by Smart Growth America examined data from 17 studies and found that denser development generates an average of 10 times more tax revenue per acre than conventional suburban development, while saving municipalities an average of 38% on upfront infrastructure costs and 10% on annual service costs.[\[xvii\]](#)

The mechanics are straightforward. A four-story apartment building on a street that already has water, sewer, and fire hydrants generates substantially more property tax revenue per acre than a single-family home on the same footprint. It does this without raising anyone's individual tax bill. Every household in the building pays its own taxes. The city simply collects more revenue from the same piece of infrastructure.

**But Oregon's property tax system actively undermines this advantage.** The changed property ratio under Measure 50 means new construction enters the tax rolls at a fraction of its market value. The student housing example is the proof. Nearly \$90 million in real value is taxed at \$36 million. In states where new construction is assessed at full market value, the density dividend is immediate and substantial. In Oregon, it's real but suppressed.

This doesn't invalidate the argument in favor of density. Even at 40% of market value, a four-story building generates more per-acre revenue than a single-family home even at 40% of market value. The absolute dollars are just smaller than they should be.

# The Political Bind

Density is unpopular. HB 2001, which passed with bipartisan majorities in 2019, requires Oregon cities with populations over 25,000 to allow duplexes, triplexes, fourplexes, cottage clusters, and townhomes in areas previously zoned only for single-family homes.<sup>[xviii]</sup> It is a moderate measure. It doesn't encourage or subsidize apartment buildings or condominiums, which are the building types that would produce the biggest per-acre revenue gains. It simply allows "middle housing" at the scale of two to four units.

Even so, the pushback has been fierce. West Linn's mayor called the legislation "stupid" at a council work session. Lake Oswego considered imposing demolition fees of \$15,000-\$18,000 to discourage homeowners from converting single-family houses into duplexes.<sup>[xix]</sup> The League of Oregon Cities opposed the bill as a preemption of local zoning authority.<sup>[xx]</sup> Many cities complied only to the bare minimum, with tight building-size restrictions and onerous parking mandates that effectively discouraged the very housing types the law was supposed to enable. Outside the three largest cities, middle housing permits actually declined as a share of total permits in the first year after compliance.<sup>[xxi]</sup>

If duplexes and fourplexes generate this much resistance, the political path toward the apartment and condominium construction that would deliver the largest per-acre revenue gains is steeper still. However, achieving the revenue benefits doesn't require every community to embrace high-rises. Even small cities have dense cores. Creswell's historic downtown along Oregon Avenue is a walkable, mixed-use center. Florence has Old Town. These are traditional small-town patterns that existed before single-family zoning became the default in the mid-twentieth century. The question is not whether small towns should accept Manhattan-style towers. It is whether they will allow their own Main Streets to grow modestly upward and fill in, or whether they will keep pushing growth to the periphery where infrastructure costs are highest and per-acre revenue is lowest.



Cottage Grove's relatively dense Main Street.

## Doing the Math

The 1990s property tax measures didn't just cap revenue. They created a structural incentive for sprawl by making every jurisdiction desperate for any new development, regardless of its fiscal return. The Legislature compounded the problem by capping the alternative revenue tools that might let local governments adapt. Oregon's tax system then further weakens the one growth pattern that would help, by assessing new dense construction at a fraction of its market value.

The communities that find a way forward will be the ones that learn to measure growth not by the number of new rooftops but by the revenue per acre those rooftops generate. That doesn't require anyone to love density. It requires them to do the math.

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## Disclaimers

In writing my columns, I depend on the representations made in the press. Some of the facts may remain in dispute.

The views expressed herein are those of the author and not necessarily those of the Department of Navy, the Department of Defense, the University of Oregon, or any other entity with which the author is affiliated. No government time or resources were used in the writing.





# Revenue Options Sub-Committee

## Final Report and Recommendations

Meeting Date	Staff Contact	Email
December 09, 2025	Adam Hanks, City Administrator	<a href="mailto:adam.hanks@coburgoregon.gov">adam.hanks@coburgoregon.gov</a>

### SUMMARY AND REQUESTED COUNCIL ACTION

Staff is introducing a final report and recommendations from the Council Revenue Options Sub-Committee relating to suggested revenues the sub-committee has reviewed and recommended for Council consideration.

#### Suggested Motion

*No Motion – Presentation and Discussion*

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### BACKGROUND

The attached memo contains a summary of the creation, charge and activities of the sub-committee, as well as a summary analysis of general fund revenues and trends impacting the structural deficit between revenues and expenses in the general fund.

### RECOMMENDATION

The current and prior City Administrator have both indicated in the Budget Messages of the past three annual budgets of the growing concern of the inability of the City’s revenues to meet the rise of expenses within the General Fund.

Staff is supportive of the set of recommendations described in the final memo as a means to improve the financial position of the General Fund and enabling the continuation of critical public safety services including the Police Department, Municipal Court and Code Enforcement.

While revenue was the focus of the sub-committee, staff continues to explore opportunities to stem the escalating costs associated with providing these services and feel strongly that cost containment (as opposed to cost savings) is possible and will occur but not at the scale necessary to avoid the need for additional revenue sources.

### BUDGET / FINANCIAL IMPACT

The recommendation memo provides a summary of financial impact. The final impact will be

determined upon full Council discussion, direction to staff and final decision making on the revenue recommendations being made by the Sub-committee.

The memo outlines a number of significant expenses in the upcoming five years that are currently not funded by the existing revenue streams, the most significant being the “structural deficit” created by annual revenue growth of 3-5% and annual expenditure increases of 12-15%, which amounts to an over \$200,000 a year shortfall between revenue and expenses.

**RELEVANT COUNCIL GOAL, CITY POLICY OR COMPREHENSIVE PLAN**

FY26 Council Framework - V. Our Financial Resources - #4 – Long Term (10 yr) Revenue Needs Forecast

**PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT**

In addition to the significant discussion of the General Fund in the annual budget process with the Budget Committee and City Council, Mayor Bell has held three community conversations “Sip and Chats with Mayor Bell” with the general fund being a topic in each meeting. All Revenue Options sub-committee meetings are open public meetings that have been publicly noticed and several City Administration reports have referenced General Fund related financial updates, in addition to the monthly financial reports provided in each Council meeting packet.

One of the seven recommendations focuses on Informational outreach on whatever chosen path Council selects as next steps.

**NEXT STEPS**

- December 9, 2025 – Sub-Committee recommendation presentation to Council – No action
- January 13, 2026 – Full Council discussion of recommendation - Direction to staff
- March 10, 2026 – Ordinance to create the Public Safety Support Fee – First Reading
- April 14, 2026 – Ordinance creating the Public Safety Support Fee – Second Reading
- April 14, 2026 – Resolution establishing the amount of the Public Safety Support Fee
- July 1, 2026 – Implementation of Fee on July utility billing statements.

**ATTACHMENTS**

1. Revenue Options Sub-Committee – Final Recommendation Memo
2. October 7, 2025 Sub-Committee meeting minutes
3. October 30, 2025 Sub-Committee meeting minutes
4. November 20, 2025 Sub-Committee meeting minutes

# COUNCIL MEMO



## Council Revenue Sub-Committee

### Phase III Recommendation – Long Range Revenue Options

December 9, 2025

#### BACKGROUND

At the July 9, 2024 Council meeting, Council confirmed the Mayors intention to create a City Council Revenue Options Sub-Committee to review all current and potential revenues associated with the City’s Utility Funds, the general fund and other miscellaneous revenues available for consideration. Councilors Engebretson and Smith were appointed to serve on the sub-committee, along with Mayor Bell.

The sub-committee is reviewing revenues in three phases:

- 1) Utility Rates for Water, Sewer and Transportation/Streets (TUF) – *October through December*
- 2) General Fund related revenue options to support funding of Parks, Police, Planning, general government – *January through March*
- 3) Longer range revenue options – Local lodging tax, local diesel tax, local option levy, etc – *July through September*

The sub-committee held two meetings in October to review the overall committee scope and process and developed recommendations to Council for the phase I utility revenue options. March 6, 2025, the phase II revenue options review and recommendation were completed at the sub-committee’s March 6, 2025 meeting with Council ultimately deciding to implement the Park and Open Space fee of \$5 as recommended but defer the recommended \$2 Tree Free increase to instead continue revenue efforts focused on the immediate concerns of the General Fund. (Tree Fee is a Street Fund revenue).

The sub-committee embarked on the Phase III work of long-range revenue options with two meetings in October of 2025, and a final meeting on November 20, 2025 with an objective of developing a final recommendation to present to Council at its December 9, 2025 Council meeting.

#### ANALYSIS & RECOMMENDATIONS

While the \$5 Parks and Open Space fee provides a degree of stabilization for basic park system operations and maintenance, the City Administrator explained and provided a breakdown of the long-term financial challenges in the General Fund.

Key considerations guiding the sub-committee analysis and pursuit of additional revenue for the general fund include:

- Four-year trend of declining ending fund balance
- Continued escalation of expenses exceeding revenues (approx. 10% difference annually)
- Future estimates of personnel cost escalation to provide the same levels of service with the

general fund operating departments/programs (Municipal Court, Planning, Police, Parks, General Government)

- Debt Service credit rating reduction from A+ to A- (two level drop) due to low overall fund balance compared to operating revenues (7%)

**Structural Deficit** – Revenue growth occurs at a 3-5% rate annually, while expenditures grow approximately 12-15% annually. Recently utilized short term solutions include increased use of fund balance (operating reserves) and staffing reductions in both Administration and Police and most recently the aforementioned implementation of a \$5 per month Parks and Open Space Fee starting in July of 2025.

REVENUES			EXPENDITURES	
	Approx Annual	% of Total		Approx Annual
Property Taxes	1,100,000	56%	Staff/People Costs	
Franchise Fees	280,000	14%	Administration	320,000
Muni Court Fines/Fees	120,000	6%	Police	650,000
Development Fees	100,000	5%	Muni Court	130,000
Charges For Services	120,000	6%	Planning	80,000
Transfer Funds	150,000	8%	Parks	50,000
Harrisburg PD IGA	65,000	3%		<b>1,230,000</b>
Misc	35,000	2%	Materials/Services	
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,970,000</b>		Administration	225,000
			Facilities	100,000
			Parks	35,000
			Planning	110,000
			Police	150,000
			Muni Court	30,000
			Econ Dev	35,000
				<b>685,000</b>
			Capital/Debt	
			City Hall	30,000
			Parks	10,000
			Administration	15,000
				<b>55,000</b>
			<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,970,000</b>

The chart above indicates a balanced (legally required) General Fund budget for FY26. This was accomplished via staff reductions primarily within the Police Department and with utilization of fund balance (operating reserve).

The City's General Fund budget does not contain the following expected, and in most cases, necessary expenditures over the next five fiscal years.

- Parks Capital – Construction of new neighborhood park at Coburg Creek (\$200k)
- City Hall Improvements – ADA, HVAC and other deferred maintenance needs (\$200K)
- Police Fleet Replacements – (\$75k)
- Fund Balance Restoration to Target - (\$200k)
- Technology Replacements (\$50k)
- Structural Imbalance Solution - 10% of fund balance per year (\$1m) – (\$200k per year)

TOTAL = \$1.75m over five years **PER YEAR = \$350,000**

### **Final Recommendations**

The following recommendations were considered and unanimously approved by the Revenue Option Council Sub-Committee at its November 20, 2025 meeting.

#### **1) Public Safety Support Fee**

A monthly fee charged and collected via the City's monthly utility billing process. The fee would be charged to all residents and businesses on a "per unit" basis. Other methodologies for application of this fee were discussed but require a legal nexus between the fee and the services supported by the fee with equity between potential customer classifications (residential, commercial, industrial, etc). The per unit fee is same methodology utilized for both the Park & Open Space Fee and the Tree Fee.

This fee is included in the low income assistance program so eligible households would receive a 25%, 35% or 45% discount on this fee based on qualifying income levels.

The fee would be dedicated to the following public safety programs, all of which reside within the General Fund:

- Police Department
- Municipal Court
- Code Enforcement

**Option #1** - A \$20 per month fee that would generate approximately \$200,000 per year.

***OR***

**Option #2** – A \$15 per month fee that would generate approximately \$150,000 per year.

**Note:** A Public Safety Operating Levy, an annual property tax assessment on all non-exempt properties in Coburg, was also considered but ultimately not selected.

This revenue option would need to be placed on the ballot for voter approval and revenue would not be received until the following tax year resulting in an expected one to two year delay in revenue generation if approved by voters.

**2) Audit of Existing Revenue Streams** – While likely to generate far less revenue, conducting operational audits of the City’s existing general fund revenues would assure Council and the community that the already enacted revenue streams are being administered as adopted and intended. Revenue audits would include franchise agreements, business licenses, Park and Open Space Fee and other smaller fees, taxes and assessments that contribute to the overall general fund revenues.

**3) Property Tax Revenue Analysis from termination of the Coburg Urban Renewal Agency in 2029** – When the URA reaches its \$9 million total contribution to the wastewater debt service, the properties and related property tax revenues within the URA assessment boundary will return to the overall City assessment valuation resulting in an increase in property tax revenue to the General Fund.

This recommendation endorses the action identified in the FY26 Budget process to obtain Urban Renewal consultant services to develop post-URA property tax revenue estimates in addition to providing recommendations and direction on the termination of the URA. Funds within the URA budget have already been appropriated to carry out this recommendation.

**4) Building Permit Fee Increase** – Staff has already begun the background analysis to update Building Permit Fees (Structural, Electrical, Plumbing, Mechanical) that have not been reviewed or updated in over four years. The objective is to review and update building permit fees to ensure that permit fees cover the cost of providing the Building Review and Inspection program.

**5) Land Use/Zoning Permit Fee Increase** – Staff has presented an overview of this update process to Council and is reviewing the ordinances and resolutions that enacted the fees to ensure updates align with the methodology of the existing fee structure. The objective is to review and update land use development fees to ensure that fees cover the cost of providing the direct services to what is typically described as “current planning” (partitions, subdivisions, commercial development, etc).

**6) Information Outreach** – The sub-committee understands the impact of the creation and collection of new fees on both residents and businesses in Coburg, but also understands the responsibility of Council in ensuring financial stability of the municipal government and the services provided that the community relies on. Staff has developed a timeline between December of 2025 and March of 2026 for Council review and direction on the sub-committee’s recommendations as well as for providing information to the community of the final recommendations Council chooses to pursue and move forward. This Information Outreach recommendation is to ensure that the community is informed of Council’s intentions and has an opportunity to comment.

**7) Disband the Revenue Options Sub-Committee** – With the completion of phase III recommendations, the sub-committee recommends that Mayor Bell disband the subcommittee with an understanding that a similar committee/task force could be re-established by Mayor Bell at a future date with a new set of Council appointments and an updated charge/scope and timeline.



# Ordinance A-258 Establishing a Public Safety Support Fee First Reading

Meeting Date	Staff Contact	Email
March 10, 2026	Adam Hanks, City Administrator	<a href="mailto:adam.hanks@coburgoregon.gov">adam.hanks@coburgoregon.gov</a>

### SUMMARY AND REQUESTED COUNCIL ACTION

Staff is presenting a draft ordinance to legally establish a new fee currently labeled as “Public Safety Support Fee”. The ordinance has been developed with a general format and structure similar to both the Tree Fee and Parks and Open Space Maintenance Support Fee and is consistent with the Council direction provided to staff in support of the Revenue Options Sub-Committee Final Recommendations presented to Council at its December 9, 2025 Meeting.

#### Suggested Motion

*Presented as part of public hearing for first reading only. Motion/Approval only required for Council requested alterations to specific wording of the ordinance presented.*

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### BACKGROUND

Consistent with discussions at the recently completed FY25 Budget Adoption process and the adopted Council Framework Objective of “Long-term (10 year) Revenue Needs Forecast), Council confirmed Mayor Bell’s intention to create a City Council Revenue Options Sub-Committee at the July 9, 2024 Council meeting. The approved scope of the sub-committee was to review all current and potential revenues associated with the City’s Utility Funds, the general fund and other miscellaneous revenues available for consideration. Councilors Engebretson and Smith were appointed to serve on the sub-committee, along with Mayor Bell.

The sub-committee reviewed revenues in three phases:

- 1) Utility Rates for Water, Sewer and Transportation/Streets (TUF) – *October through December*
- 2) General Fund related revenue options to support funding of Parks, Police, Planning, general government – *January through March*
- 3) Longer range revenue options – Local lodging tax, local diesel tax, local option levy, etc – *July through September*

The sub-committee held two meetings in October of 2024 to review the overall committee scope and process and developed recommendations to Council for the phase I utility revenue options.

Phase II revenue options review and recommendation were developed in January and February of 2025 and were completed at the sub-committee's March 6, 2025 meeting with Council ultimately deciding to implement the Park and Open Space fee of \$5 as recommended but defer the recommended \$2 Tree Free increase to instead continue revenue efforts focused on the immediate concerns of the General Fund. (Tree Fee is a Street Fund revenue).

The sub-committee embarked on the Phase III work of long-range revenue options with two meetings in October of 2025, and a final meeting on November 20, 2025 with an objective of developing a final recommendation to present to Council at its December 9, 2025 Council meeting.

The final phase III recommendations of the sub-committee was presented and accepted by Council at the December 9, 2025 meeting. The full recommendations report is attached with the set of seven recommendations provided below:

### **1) Public Safety Support Fee**

A monthly fee charged and collected via the City's monthly utility billing process. The fee would be charged to all residents and businesses on a "per unit" basis. Other methodologies for application of this fee were discussed but require a legal nexus between the fee and the services supported by the fee with equity between potential customer classifications (residential, commercial, industrial, etc). The per unit fee is same methodology utilized for both the Park & Open Space Fee and the Tree Fee.

This fee is included in the low-income assistance program so eligible households would receive a 25%, 35% or 45% discount on this fee based on qualifying income levels.

The fee would be dedicated to the following public safety programs, all of which reside within the General Fund:

- Police Department
- Municipal Court
- Code Enforcement

**Option #1** - A \$20 per month fee that would generate approximately \$200,000 per year.

**OR**

**Option #2** – A \$15 per month fee that would generate approximately \$150,000 per year.

***Note:*** A Public Safety Operating Levy, an annual property tax assessment on all non-exempt properties in Coburg, was also considered but ultimately not selected.

*This revenue option would need to be placed on the ballot for voter approval and revenue would not be received until the following tax year resulting in an expected one-to-two-year delay in revenue generation if approved by voters.*

**2) Audit of Existing Revenue Streams** – While likely to generate far less revenue, conducting operational audits of the City’s existing general fund revenues would assure Council and the community that the already enacted revenue streams are being administered as adopted and intended. Revenue audits would include franchise agreements, business licenses, Park and Open Space Fee and other smaller fees, taxes and assessments that contribute to the overall general fund revenues.

**3) Property Tax Revenue Analysis from termination of the Coburg Urban Renewal Agency in 2029**  
When the URA reaches its \$9 million total contribution to the wastewater debt service, the properties and related property tax revenues within the URA assessment boundary will return to the overall City assessment valuation resulting in an increase in property tax revenue to the General Fund.

This recommendation endorses the action identified in the FY26 Budget process to obtain Urban Renewal consultant services to develop post-URA property tax revenue estimates in addition to providing recommendations and direction on the termination of the URA. Funds within the URA budget have already been appropriated to carry out this recommendation.

**4) Building Permit Fee Increase** – Staff has already begun the background analysis to update Building Permit Fees (Structural, Electrical, Plumbing, Mechanical) that have not been reviewed or updated in over four years. The objective is to review and update building permit fees to ensure that permit fees cover the cost of providing the Building Review and Inspection program.

**5) Land Use/Zoning Permit Fee Increase** – Staff has presented an overview of this update process to Council and is reviewing the ordinances and resolutions that enacted the fees to ensure updates align with the methodology of the existing fee structure. The objective is to review and update land use development fees to ensure that fees cover the cost of providing the direct services to what is typically described as “current planning” (partitions, subdivisions, commercial development, etc).

**6) Information Outreach** – The sub-committee understands the impact of the creation and collection of new fees on both residents and businesses in Coburg, but also understands the responsibility of Council in ensuring financial stability of the municipal government and the services provided that the community relies on. Staff has developed a timeline between December of 2025 and March of 2026 for Council review and direction on the sub-committee’s recommendations as well as for providing information to the community of the final recommendations Council chooses to pursue and move forward. This Information Outreach recommendation is to ensure that the community is informed of Council’s intentions and has an opportunity to comment.

**7) Disband the Revenue Options Sub-Committee** – With the completion of phase III recommendations, the sub-committee recommends that Mayor Bell disband the subcommittee with an understanding that a similar committee/task force could be re-established by Mayor Bell at a future date with a new set of Council appointments and an updated charge/scope and timeline.

#### **RECOMMENDATION**

Staff is supportive of the set of recommendations described in the final memo as a means to improve the financial position of the General Fund and enabling the continuation of critical public safety services including the Police Department, Municipal Court and Code Enforcement.

The current and prior City Administrator have both indicated in the Budget Messages of the past three annual budgets of the growing concern of the inability of the City's revenues to meet the rise of expenses within the General Fund.

While revenue was the focus of the sub-committee, staff continues to explore opportunities to stem the escalating costs associated with providing these services and feel strongly that cost containment (as opposed to cost savings) is possible and will occur but not at the scale necessary to avoid the need for additional revenue sources.

#### **BUDGET / FINANCIAL IMPACT**

The memo outlines a number of significant expenses in the upcoming five years that are currently not funded by the existing revenue streams, the most significant being the "structural deficit" created by annual revenue growth of 3-5% and annual expenditure increases of 12-15%, which amounts to an over \$200,000 a year shortfall between revenue and expenses. Considerations for the need for new revenue sources include:

- Four-year trend of declining ending fund balance
- Future estimates of personnel cost escalation to provide the same levels of service with the general fund operating departments/programs (Municipal Court, Planning, Police, Parks, General Government)
- Debt Service credit rating reduction from A+ to A- (two level drop) due to low overall fund balance compared to operating revenues (7%)

#### **RELEVANT COUNCIL GOAL, CITY POLICY OR COMPREHENSIVE PLAN**

FY27 Council Framework - V. Our Financial Resources - #4 – Long Term (10 yr) Revenue Needs Forecast (full text of objective narrative from adopted Framework document below)

#### **4) Long-term (10 yr) Revenue Needs Forecast**

As noted in the prior year budget cycle, revenues across all funds will continue to strain to maintain current levels of service and may be limited in the amount of additional debt service

each fund can take on to facilitate needed infrastructure projects. This is most acute in the general fund, as revenue streams do not keep pace with the rise in expenditures needed to maintain status quo operations for Police, Parks, Planning, Municipal Court and general government (Admin).

A long-term revenue needs forecast examines the diminishing ratio of revenue to expense in each fund and estimates when the fund goes “in the red” if no changes are made to either the revenue or expense trajectory of each fund. In parallel to this forecast, new revenue sources for each fund are identified and inserted into the long-term budget with multiple scenarios to provide Council with a sense of the scale of options available for the generation of new revenue and its impact on service levels and capital projects.

#### FY2027 Actions

- Continue work on general fund revenues analysis consistent with Council approved Revenue Options Sub-Committee Final Report
- Develop process and schedule outline for Council consideration of the enactment of a local diesel tax.

FY2027 Priority = 1

#### **PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT**

In addition to the significant discussion of the General Fund in the annual budget process with the Budget Committee and City Council, Mayor Bell has held three community conversations “Sip and Chats with Mayor Bell” with the general fund being a topic in each meeting. All Revenue Options sub-committee meetings are open public meetings that have been publicly noticed and several City Administration reports have referenced General Fund related financial updates, in addition to the monthly financial reports provided in each Council meeting packet.

An information “FAQ” document was developed with Council input in the January and February Council meetings and published on the City website with additional background/reference materials as well as sent out with utility bills and posted on the City’s social media channel (Facebook). An open house hosted by Mayor Bell and City Administrator will be held at 5:00 PM on March 10 in the Council Chambers prior to the initial public hearing and additional open house meetings will be scheduled in March and April.

#### **NEXT STEPS**

- March 10, 2026 – Ordinance to create the Public Safety Support Fee – First Reading

# CITY COUNCIL STAFF REPORT

- March/April – Open House/Informational sessions to be scheduled for community dialogue
- April 14, 2026 – Ordinance creating the Public Safety Support Fee – Second Reading
- April 14, 2026 – Resolution establishing the amount of the Public Safety Support Fee
- July 1, 2026 – Implementation of Fee on July utility billing statements.

## **ATTACHMENTS**

1. Draft Ordinance A-258 – An Ordinance Establishing a Public Safety Support Fee
2. Revenue Options Sub-Committee – Final Recommendation Memo
3. Council Memo – January 13, 2025 – Public Safety Support Fee Structure and Public Communication
4. Public Safety Support Fee – Informational FAQ

# Public Safety Support Fee

INFORMATIONAL FAQ



## 1 WHAT NEW FEE IS CITY COUNCIL CONSIDERING?

The City is considering a \$20 per month fee dedicated to supporting the existing public safety services currently provided by the City for the community of Coburg.

## 2 HOW DOES THIS FEE SUPPORT PUBLIC SAFETY IN COBURG?

The proposed dedicated fee would provide approximately \$200,000 of new revenue per year and would support approximately 20% of the total annual budget of the Coburg Police Department and Municipal Court, the City's two primary public safety services.

Coburg Rural Fire District serves Coburg and the surrounding areas with its own service district and dedicated property tax assessment and is not a part of the City of Coburg's budget.

## 3 WHEN WILL COUNCIL BE DECIDING ON THIS?

Council was presented a set of recommendations on revenue options at its December 9, 2025 meeting and will be presented with an ordinance creating the fee at its March 10, 2026 meeting. If approved, the fee amount will be set at the April 14, 2026 Council meeting with an effective date of July 1, 2026.

To submit formal comment for inclusion in the March 10, 2026 Council meeting packet, send comments to City Recorder, Sammy Egbert at [Sammy.egbert@coburgoregon.gov](mailto:Sammy.egbert@coburgoregon.gov)

## 4 DON'T PROPERTY TAXES PAY FOR PUBLIC SAFETY?

Yes, partially. The City of Coburg portion of property tax assessments (approx. 25% of the total property tax bill) provides just over \$1 million of revenue of the City's \$2 million annual General Fund. The General Fund includes Police, Municipal Court, Planning & Building, Parks and Administration/Finance. A summary of the General Fund is attached.

## 5 WHAT OTHER OPTIONS DID THE COUNCIL CONSIDER?

A Revenue Options Sub-committee studied a range of general fund revenue options including a Local Options Levy (five-year property tax assessment) and determined that the proposed service fee provides the minimum necessary revenue to maintain operations and serves as a bridge to potential longer-term solutions available at the completion of the City's Urban Renewal Agency

# Public Safety Support Fee

INFORMATIONAL FAQ



## 6 HAS COUNCIL AND STAFF CONSIDERED OR IMPLEMENTED COST REDUCTIONS?

Yes, Coburg Police Department staffing levels were reduced last year by one patrol officer and one-half (.50) of a Police Evidence/Property Technician, which represented a significant reduction in overall staffing from 5.0 to 3.5 total staff. Chief Larson has also initiated a number of innovative regional efforts for enhanced collaboration and cost sharing (training, certification, purchasing, technology, etc) among six small city police agencies in Lane County.

## 7 WHY AREN'T THE COST REDUCTIONS ENOUGH?

Coburg, like many cities in the region and around the State, is experiencing what is often called a “structural deficit”. This means that revenues in the general fund (separate from the water fund, street fund and sewer fund) rise each year approximately three to five percent (3%-5%) while expenses increase by approximately ten to fifteen percent (10%-15%) each year, a five to ten percent (5%-10%) annual deficit that is unsustainable over the long-term without drastic reductions in the core services that the City provides to the community or new revenues to maintain existing service levels. Fund balance reserves have been used to make up the difference and have dropped below required thresholds.

## 8 WILL THIS FEE AMOUNT GO UP EVERY YEAR?

The fee will be reviewed each year in parallel with the development of the annual budget. The fee cannot be increased without a formal action of Council. Additional and alternative revenue streams for the general fund will continue to be a Council and staff priority in the coming year.

## 9 HOW DO I GET MORE INFORMATION ABOUT THIS PROPOSED FEE?

The City’s website [www.coburgoregon.gov](http://www.coburgoregon.gov) will have a page dedicated to this proposed fee, including the full set of recommendations of the Revenue Options Council Sub-Committee and the draft ordinance and resolution that will be presented for Council review, deliberation and decision.

Mayor Bell and the City Administrator will continue holding Town Hall format meetings for community members to attend, learn about the issues, ask questions and provide feedback. Dates and times will be posted at City Hall, Coburg Post Office, City website social media.

# Public Safety Support Fee

INFORMATIONAL FAQ: PT II



## 1 WHAT IS THE FEE PROCESS SCHEDULE?

Still to come:

- **April 14th - 6:00 PM City Council Meeting** Second Reading of Ordinance Establishing a Public Safety Support Fee AND a Resolution setting the fee amount.
- **July 1st - Effective Date** of Public Safety Support Fee (July bill that is sent out in August)

## 2 WHAT IS THE PURPOSE OF THE FEE?

The City's general fund lacks the necessary revenue to maintain current service levels for the required services the City provides the community. After several years of declining fund balances and staffing and other expense reductions, City Council directed staff to develop a revenue option that would provide financial support to the General Fund with a focus on maintaining the current service model and service level of the City's public safety programs, specifically the Coburg Police Department and the Coburg Municipal Court. Without additional General Fund revenue, further cuts will be necessary to adopt future annual budgets.

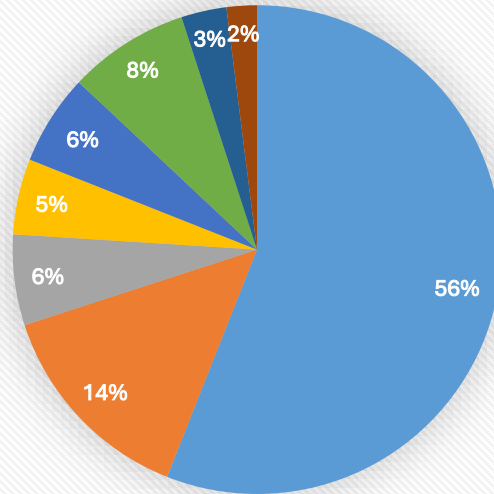
## 3 WHAT PUBLIC SAFETY SERVICES DOES COBURG PROVIDE?

The City of Coburg provides 24/7 Police services with the following staff: Chief, Sergeant, Officer and Property/Evidence Technician (part-time) for a total of 3.5 total staff. Approximately 12 hours per day is active coverage (officer on duty) and 12 hours per day is on-call. Most days of the week include 10-12 hours with two active coverage officers. The Coburg Municipal Court processes all local infractions, violations and all misdemeanor criminal complaints, including occasional jury trials, with a contract Municipal Judge and one full-time Court Administrator.

## 4 WHAT IS A "GENERAL FUND" AND HOW IS IT FUNDED?

Consistent with State law, all Cities have a General Fund, which houses a number of key government services provided to the community, including public safety (Police, Municipal Court, Parks, Land Use Planning and Building Programs and general Administration) The City of Coburg General Fund has annual revenues and expenses of approximately \$2 million. Property taxes are the primary revenue source, contributing a total of just over \$1 million annually. The remaining 50% of revenues are a combination of franchise fees (charges for private utility businesses to use the City right of way), fees and charges for land use and building permits, revenue from fines/tickets through Municipal Court, limited state shared revenues (cigarette tax, liquor tax, etc) and a traffic patrol/code enforcement contract agreement with the City of Harrisburg.

## General Fund Revenues



■ Property Taxes    
 ■ Franchise Fees    
 ■ Muni Court Fines/Fees    
 ■ Development Fees  
■ Charges For Services    
 ■ Transfer Funds    
 ■ Harrisburg PD IGA    
 ■ Misc

Revenue Type	Approx Annual	% of Total
Property Taxes	1,100,000	56%
Franchise Fees	280,000	14%
Muni Court Fines/Fees	120,000	6%
Development Fees	100,000	5%
Charges For Services	120,000	6%
Transfer Funds	150,000	8%
Harrisburg PD IGA	65,000	3%
Misc	35,000	2%
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>1,970,000</b>	<b>100%</b>