# Oregon's Property Tax System





# History of Oregon's Property Tax System

#### 1990 to Current

- ✓ Levy Based System 1990
- ✓ Levy Based, Rate Limited System 1991 to 1996

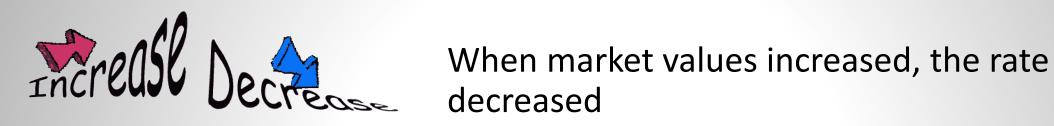
✓ Rate Based System – 1997 to Current

## Levy Based System

- Prior to 1991
- District's allowed to increase levy by a maximum of 6% per year
- District's allowed greater than 6% with voter approval
- Levy adjusted by offsets (such as timber revenue) prior to calculating a tax rate
- Rate calculated based on net levy divided by total assessed value for the district

Previous Year Levy	\$100,000
Maximum Increase	X 1.06
Current Year Levy	\$106,000
Offset Revenue	-\$6,000
Net Tax Levy	\$100,000
Assessed Value	\$200,000,000
Rate Per Thousand	0.5000

# Levy Based System



When market values decreased, the rate increased



Assessed value of property was the real market value of structures and land that was not subject to special assessment plus the specially assessed value of land that was under farm or forest deferral.

- Measure 5 Property Tax Limitation Measure passed by voters in November 1990
- Created two categories of Property Tax, General Government and Education
- Beginning in 1991, General Government consolidated rate limited to \$10.00
- Education consolidated rate limit was phased in at \$15.00 in 1991, \$12.50 in 1992, \$10.00 in 1993, \$7.50 in 1994 until it reached its current rate limit of \$5.00 in 1995
- State required to backfill School District funding only

- Districts were still able to increase levy by 6% or more than 6% with voter approval
- Properties located in tax code areas whose general government or education rate exceeded the limits imposed by Measure 5 had their taxes compressed by reducing proportionately the tax amount to be received by each district within that category
- Compression results in a loss of revenue for taxing districts
- Voter approved bonded debt levies are excluded from consolidated rate limits

#### **Compression**

1993-1994 Categorized Consolidated Rates for Tax Code Area 05-01 (City of Clatskanie)

Tax Code 05-01	Education	<b>General Government</b>	Bonded Debt
Full Consolidated Rate	11.5812	10.3647	0.3915
1993 Rate Limit	10.0000	10.0000	Non-Limited
Rate Loss	1.5812	0.3647	0.0000

#### **Compression Example:**

Compression Loss of Tax Revenue for Columbia County
Based on a Property Assessed at \$100,000 for the 1993-94 Tax Year:

Total General Government Tax at Full Rate	100,000 x 0.0103647	\$1,036.47
Total General Government Tax at Rate Limit	100,000 x 0.0100000	\$1,000.00
Total Compression Loss	\$1,036.47 - \$1000.00	\$36.47
Ratio of Rate Limited Tax to Full Rate Tax	\$1,000.00/\$1,036.47	.9648133
Columbia County Tax Revenue at Full Rate	\$100,000 x .0010922	\$109.22
Columbia County Proportional Tax at Rate Limit	\$109.22 x .9648133	\$105.37
Columbia County Compression Loss	\$109.22 - \$105.37	\$3.85

# Measure 50, a Major Property Tax Reform Measure, was approved by voters in May 1997

- Created a Maximum Assessed Value for all properties
- The measure included an average 17% cut in all districts' property tax revenue from 1996 to 1997
- A permanent tax rate was calculated for each district in 1997
- The tax rate is applied to the assessed value of each property, which is the lower of the Real Market Value or the Maximum Assessed Value
- Measure 50 did not repeal the consolidated rate limits of Measure 5
- Allows voters to approve temporary local option levies

#### **Permanent Tax Rate**



- Applies only to operating levies
- Constitutional changes by Measure 50 prohibits
   Districts from levying more than their permanent tax
   rate, and does not allow Districts to ask voters for an
   increase in their permanent rate
- Calculated based on property tax revenue after offsets with no provision for replacement of offsets (such as timber revenue) should they no longer be available
- Bonded debt levies are excluded from permanent tax rates

#### **Maximum Assessed Value (MAV)**

- Established in 1997 as the 1995 Assessed Value less 10 percent
- Allowed to increase no more than 3 percent each year unless major construction (greater than \$10,000 in one year or \$25,000 over five years) occurs on property
- New property establishes MAV by applying a Changed Property Ratio (CPR)
  which is the ratio of the average MAV over the average RMV of unchanged
  similar property types countywide (not greater than 1.00) to the RMV of
  the new property
- MAV may be very different on properties with similar real market values

#### **Assessed Value**

- MAV is calculated annually for each property by taking the greater of the previous year Assessed Value (AV) times 1.03 or the previous year MAV
- RMV is calculated annually using current market cost factors and trends
- AV is the lower of RMV or MAV

$$\sqrt{2^{1} + 2 \cdot 3}$$
  $(1 - 2) + 3$ 
 $5(2 + 2)$   $101_{2} = 5_{10}$ 

#### **Consolidated Rate Limits**

- Consolidated Rate Limits are always tested against the RMV of a property
- Compression will occur if consolidated rates are above the rate limits and a property's RMV is close to or below its MAV
- Recent decline in Real Market Value has greatly increased compression loss

#### **Local Option Levies**

- Can be used for operating purposes
- Must be approved by voters
- Cannot exceed five years
- Subject to compression before permanent operating levies are impacted



Columbia 911 Summary of Assessment and Levies (SAL) Table 4a

#### Impact of Compression on Local Option Levy

- Permanent Operating **Revenue Compression** Loss is 1/3 of 1 percent of the Taxes Extended
- **Local Option Operating Revenue Compression** Loss is 5 ½ percent of the Taxes Extended

#### TABLE 4a -- DETAIL OF TAXING DISTRICT LEVIES

County: COLUMBIA April 02, 2013 11:57 AM

1 Taxing District Code	015
2 Taxing District Name	COL 9-1-1 COMM DISTR
3 Counties in which District lies	
3 Counties in which District lies	

PERMANENT	LOCAL OPTION BEFORE	"GAP" BONDS or UR SPECIAL LEVY	BONDS BEFORE	
Inside M5 Limit	Inside M5 Limit	Inside M5 Limit	Outside M5 Limit	TOTAL
0.00				0.00
	0.00			0.00
		0.00		0.00
		0.00		0.00
			0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

	4,109,952,807.00
	904,890.00
	2,254,045.00
	16,191,256.00
	4,096,920,486.00

0.0005454	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.0002900	0.0002554
2,234,460.43	0.00	0.00	1,188,106.94	1,046,353.49
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00				0.00
0.0000000				0.0000000
0.0005454	0.0000000	0.0000000	0.0002900	0.0002554
2,234,460.43	0.00	0.00	1,188,106.94	1,046,353.49
5.43	0.00	0.00	0.24	5.19
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
2,234,465.86	0.00	0.00	1,188,107.18	1,046,358.68
2,234,472.73	0.00	0.00	1,188,112.13	1,046,360.60
6.87	0.00	0.00	4.95	1.92
-69,221.22		0.00	-65,274.12	-3,947.10
2,165,251.51	0.00	0.00	1,122,838.01	1,042,413.50

#### TAX YEAR 2012-2013

1	Taxing District Code
2	Taxing District Name
3	Counties in which District lies
3	Codifies in which district les
4	Lew Approved Before or After 10/6/01
	Ad Valorem Tax Levies
	Permanent Levy (if dollar amount)
6	Local Option Levy (if dollar amount)*
7	
8	Urban Renewal Special Levy
9	Bond Levy
10	Total Dollar Levy (add lines 4 through 8)
	Adjustments
	Amount Raised in Other Counties
12	Net Dollar Levy for Tax Rate (line 9 minus line 10).
	7 - 11 P V 1
40	Taxable Property Value
	Total Taxable Assessed Value
14	The state of the s
15	
16	Contract Contract Lines (minoring Contract)
17	Value to Compute the Tax Rate
	Tax Computations
18	Tax Rate (for dollar levies, line 12 divided by line 17)***
	Amount Tax Rate Will Raise (line 17 times line 18)
	Truncation Loss (line 19 minus line 12)
	Total Timber Offset Amount (county district only)
	Timber Tax Rate (line 21 divided by line 17)
	Billing Rate (line 18 minus line 22)
	Calculated Tax for Extension for District (line 23 times line 17)
	Gain from UR Division of Tax Rate Truncation
	Gain or Loss from UR Division of Tax Across Counties
	District's Gain or Loss from individual Extension (25-24c)
25	Net Tax for Extension (24 + 24a + 24b)

27 District's Compression Loss (enter as a negative number)\*\*\*\* 28 District Taxes Imposed (line 24c+ line 26 + line 27).

#### **Urban Renewal**

- Two Urban Renewal Districts in Columbia County
- Rainier Waterfront (REDCO)
- Port Westward (CCDA)
- Districts within the Urban Renewal boundaries receive revenue only from the total value (frozen value) of the Urban Renewal District at the time it was formed
- Tax Revenue received from assessed value above the frozen value is retained by the Urban Renewal Districts to pay off debt associated with encouraging growth

# Columbia County Property Tax Revenue

#### **Columbia County Property Tax Revenue History**

Year	Assessed Value	Urban Renewal Excess Value	Net Assessed Value	Revenue Before Compression	Compression Loss	Net Revenue	Percent Change
2008-09	3,865,831,045	25,659,309	3,840,171,736	5,359,612.16	8,533.38	5,351,073.94	
2009-10	3,993,491,030	20,417,923	3,973,073,107	5,545,192.43	13,407.04	5,531,784.56	+3.38
2010-11	4,085,273,311	62,486,913	4,022,786,398	5,614,598.27	13,642.13	5,600,955.39	+1.25
2011-12	4,058,366,509	16,205,605	4,042,160,904	5,641,252.49	17,850.29	5,623,400.81	+0.40
2012-13	4,113,111,742	16,191,256	4,096,920,486	5,717,673.98	21,567.72	5,696,106.26	+1.29

#### Tax Reform?



- Any major tax reform would have to be approved by voters since it would change the Oregon Constitution
- Voters are unlikely to approve a tax reform measure that will increase their property taxes especially in today's economy

- Most 'fixes' to the property tax system by legislation have resulted in a property tax decrease to the property owner and loss of revenue to taxing districts
- Legislative focus has been to find other sources of funding or ways to streamline and regionalize some services



#### More Information

Publication: Recent History of Oregon's Property Tax System by Tom Linhares

Available on the Assessor's Home Page of Columbia County's Website

http://www.co.columbia.or.us/departments/assessors-office/assessors-home