Local Option 101 Neah Kah Nie School District

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Local Option Background

- Local option levies present an alternative for raising additional operating funds from property taxes.
 - Created under Measure 50 in 1997.
- Available for operations (5 year limit), or capital (10 years or useful life of project, whichever is less).
- Can be levied as fixed dollar amount or rate per thousand.
- Subject to majority voter approval at May or November elections or other regular elections with 50% voter turnout.

Local Option: What Can You Use it For?

Operations:

 May be used for any legally allowable operating expenses of an Oregon municipality.

Capital:

- May be used for broad list of capital items, as long as life of levy matched to life of items financed.
- Given subject to same voter test as GO bonds and revenue stream is more unpredictable, jurisdictions tend to use GOs instead.

Property Tax History

Measure 5 (1990)

Capped property taxes at \$15/\$1,000 of RMV of property:

- \$5 for education (SDs, ESDs and CCs)
- \$10 for general government (all others)

Measure 50 (1997)

- Created lower AV on which property taxes are calculated.
 Capped AV growth at 3% a year.
- Assigned permanent operating rates to all jurisdictions.
- Created local option levies. Levied in addition to permanent rates, but still subject to M5 limits. Require voter approval.

Local Option Limits for Schools

Constitutional and statutory limits apply to SD local option levies

- Constitutional (Measure 5):
 - M5 limit of \$5/\$1,000 real market value for education
- ✓ Statutory (revised 2019):
 - \$2,251.02 per ADMw in FY 2023 (increases at 3%/year)
 - 25% of State resources (total formula revenue)

It is unclear how these limits apply to NKNSD.

Equalization Grants

- Equalization grants are provided by the State for low property value districts.
- Legislature must appropriate funds biennially for equalization grants.

Neah Kah Nie SD is not eligible for an equalization grant.

Mind the Gap!

- Every property has "gap" between RMV and AV.
- ✓ If property's RMV increases faster than 3% AV limit, gap grows.
- Local Option Levies 'tax the gap.'



Different Property Types Can Have Very Different Gaps

Gap on residential property is often wider than other types.
 In some cases commercial and industrial property depreciate, causing RMV to decline. AV can never be greater than RMV.





| House | | Target Store | | | | | |
|--------------------|-----------|--------------------|--------------|--|--|--|--|
| Real Market Value: | \$600,000 | Real Market Value: | \$80,256,230 | | | | |
| Assessed Value: | \$360,000 | Assessed Value: | \$79,508,329 | | | | |
| AV as a % of RMV: | 60% | AV as a % of RMV: | 99% | | | | |

Calculating Local Option Revenue

Total Local Option Capacity:

- Sum of all gaps in jurisdiction is total local option capacity.
- Some properties may already be at M5 limit, others may be well below.
- Many properties are likely within the Measure 5 limit and will be subject to this tax, however the only way to estimate amount raised is on property by property basis.
- Overlapping jurisdictions may have levies, causing compression and competition.
- Only those jurisdictions with consolidated tax rates significantly below M5 limits have consistent collections.

| | Neah-Kah-Nie School District | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------------------|------------------------------|---------------|----------------|---------------|----|----------------|----|----------------|----|----------------|----|----------------|--|
| | | 2020 | | 2021 | | 2022 | | 2023 | | 2024 | | 2025 | |
| Extended ADMw | | 1,023 | | 888 | | 910 | | 954 | | 946 | | 857 | |
| SSF Revenues* | \$ | 9,825,142 | \$ | 9,592,159 | \$ | 9,032,564 | \$ | 9,414,319 | \$ | 10,434,313 | \$ | 10,085,237 | |
| Permanent Tax Rates | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| School District | \$ | 4.5002 | \$ | 4.5002 | \$ | 4.5002 | \$ | 4.5002 | \$ | 4.5002 | \$ | 4.5002 | |
| Community College | | 0.2636 | | 0.2636 | | 0.2636 | | 0.2636 | | 0.2636 | | 0.2636 | |
| Education Service District | | 0.1538 | | 0.1538 | | 0.1538 | | 0.1538 | | 0.1538 | | 0.1538 | |
| Total Education Rate | \$ | 4.9176 | \$ | 4.9176 | \$ | 4.9176 | \$ | 4.9176 | \$ | 4.9176 | \$ | 4.9176 | |
| Education Measure 5 Compression | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| School District (actual) | \$ | - | \$ | - | \$ | - | \$ | - | \$ | - | \$ | - | |
| Community College (est.) | | - | | - | | - | | - | | - | | - | |
| Education Service District (est.) | | - | | - | | - | | - | | - | | - | |
| Total Education Compression (est.) | \$ | - | \$ | - | \$ | - | \$ | - | \$ | - | \$ | - | |
| District Total Property Values | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| M5 Real Market Value | \$ | 3,116,404,666 | \$ | 3,155,064,285 | \$ | 3,529,389,448 | \$ | 4,680,868,916 | \$ | 5,387,062,588 | \$ | 5,598,048,390 | |
| Total Assessed Value | | 2,184,915,961 | | 2,266,395,183 | | 2,366,723,084 | | 2,486,794,170 | | 2,603,813,494 | | 2,713,646,865 | |
| AV as % of RMV | | 70% | | 72% | | 67% | | 53% | | 48% | | 48% | |
| Assessed Value per ADMw | \$ | 2,135,480 | \$ | 2,552,506 | \$ | 2,600,595 | \$ | 2,607,003 | \$ | 2,751,689 | \$ | 3,168,076 | |
| Education Taxes in the District | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Education taxes before Compression | \$ | 10,744,543 | \$ | 11,145,225 | \$ | 11,638,597 | \$ | 12,229,059 | \$ | 12,804,513 | \$ | 13,344,630 | |
| Less M5 Compression Loss | | - | | - | | - | | - | | - | | - | |
| Education taxes collected | | 10,744,543 | | 11,145,225 | | 11,638,597 | | 12,229,059 | | 12,804,513 | | 13,344,630 | |
| Education taxes at \$5/\$1,000 RMV | | 15,582,023 | | 15,775,321 | _ | 17,646,947 | | 23,404,345 | | 26,935,313 | | 27,990,242 | |
| Measure 5 Gap Capacity | \$ | 4,837,481 | \$ | 4,630,096 | \$ | 6,008,350 | \$ | 11,175,286 | \$ | 14,130,800 | \$ | 14,645,612 | |
| Local Option Levy Limits | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| M5 Gap Capacity | | 4,837,481 | | 4,630,096 | | 6,008,350 | | 11,175,286 | | 14,130,800 | | 14,645,612 | |
| Per Student Limit (beginning in FY19, | \$ | 2 107 690 | è | 1 992 067 | ė | 1 099 016 | ė | 2 1 47 222 | ė | 2 102 040 | ė | 2.045.555 | |
| \$2,000/ADMw + \$3% annually) | ş | 2,107,689 | ş | 1,883,967 | \$ | 1,988,916 | ş | 2,147,223 | Ş | 2,193,949 | ş | 2,045,555 | |
| 25% of SSF Limit (beginning in FY19, | | 2 45 6 29 6 | | 2 200 040 | | 2 250 141 | | 2 252 590 | | 2 600 570 | | 2 521 200 | |
| Previously, 20%) | | 2,456,286 | | 2,398,040 | | 2,258,141 | | 2,353,580 | | 2,608,578 | | 2,521,309 | |
| | \$2,060.00 Per | | \$2,121.80 Per | | | \$2,185.45 Per | | \$2,251.02 Per | | \$2,318.55 Per | | \$2,388.10 Per | |
| Limit | | Student | | Student | | Student | | Student | | Student | | Student | |
| Eligible for Equalization Grant | | 0% | | 0% | | 0% | | 0% | | 0% | | N/A | |

* Limit includes general purpose, transportation, facility and high cost disability grants. Facility and high cost disability grant info not usually available until May and therefore may not be included in amount listed.

School Districts with Local Option Levies

19 school districts had local option levies in place in FY 2024:

| District | Local Option Rate | Taxes Imposed | Compression Loss | % Loss | Actual Tax Raised |
|-----------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------|-------------------|
| Portland SD 1J | \$ 1.99 | \$ 141,840,657 | \$ (29,154,451) | -21% | \$ 112,686,206 |
| Lake Oswego SD 7J | 1.64 | 17,067,197 | (545,377) | -3% | 16,521,820 |
| North Clackamas SD 12 | 1.63 | 29,368,081 | (4,337,525) | -15% | 25,030,555 |
| Corvallis SD 509J | 1.50 | 12,083,042 | (1,549,692) | -13% | 10,533,350 |
| Crow-Applegate-Lorane SD 66 | 1.50 | 472,900 | (68,524) | -14% | 404,376 |
| Eugene SD 4J | 1.50 | 28,743,443 | (2,765,459) | -10% | 25,977,984 |
| Philomath SD 17J | 1.50 | 1,577,109 | (148,449) | -9% | 1,428,659 |
| Sherwood SD 88J | 1.50 | 7,231,100 | (1,219,277) | -17% | 6,011,823 |
| West Linn-Wilsonville SD 3J | 1.50 | 15,396,902 | (1,810,952) | -12% | 13,585,950 |
| Riverdale SD 51J | 1.37 | 1,143,803 | (58,171) | -5% | 1,085,632 |
| Ashland SD 5 | 1.29 | 5,284,663 | (321,102) | -6% | 4,963,561 |
| Beaverton SD 48J | 1.25 | 47,129,472 | (4,174,193) | -9% | 42,955,279 |
| Falls City SD 57 | 1.25 | 138,713 | (4,782) | -3% | 133,931 |
| Hood River County SD | 1.25 | 4,124,620 | (674,744) | -16% | 3,449,876 |
| Tigard-Tualatin SD 23J | 1.00 | 14,035,330 | (1,691,632) | -12% | 12,343,698 |
| Sisters SD 6 | 0.75 | 2,010,138 | (27,982) | -1% | 1,982,155 |
| Siuslaw SD 97J | 0.75 | 1,774,370 | (40,162) | -2% | 1,734,208 |
| Seaside SD 10 | 0.52 | 2,258,600 | (95 <i>,</i> 919) | -4% | 2,162,682 |
| Sweet Home SD 55 | 0.30 | 371,568 | (37,437) | -10% | 334,131 |

Summary

- Local option levies are main source of additional property tax funding.
- Every property is affected differently: some may pay the entire amount, and some may pay nothing.
- Because AV, RMV and tax levies vary every year, the amount collected will also vary.
- Competing levies may cause increasing compression.
 - Bottom line: local option levies are unpredictable, difficult to explain and inequitable. But they may be your only choice for meaningful additional revenue.

Contact Information

Piper Sandler

David Williams, Sr. Vice President

- david.williams@psc.com
- ^{\$} (503) 275-8303

Elaina Baucke, Associate

- 📼 elaina.baucke@psc.com
- (503) 275-8308

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