

GENERAL INFORMATION



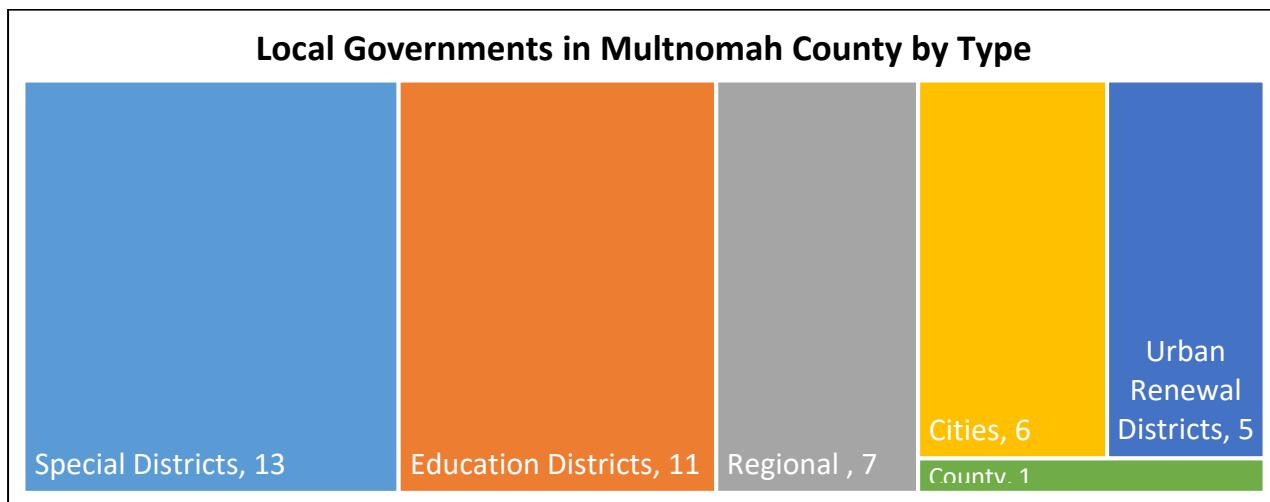
GENERAL INFORMATION

Introduction

This is a comprehensive annual report summarizing budget activity for the taxing districts in Multnomah County. Community member involvement is crucial to successful government, and we hope to encourage community members to learn more about the districts serving them. The Commission has published this report in order to provide financial information about local governments in Multnomah County in a clear, objective, and understandable manner for community members and public officials.

In this report we provide high-level aggregate data. For specifics on an individual district's budget, we encourage you to review the district's budget documents. This report is produced for the benefit of its readers and we welcome your ideas about how this Annual Report could better serve you.

Multnomah County local governments provide a wide range of services to community members financed by a variety of revenues. Local governments primarily or exclusively in Multnomah County include special districts (primarily water and fire districts in unincorporated areas), education districts, regional districts (Port, TriMet, library district, and soil and water conservation), cities, urban renewal, and the county itself. The full list of districts is available on pg.viii.



Each year, districts make their best estimates based on the information available to create a spending plan for the coming year – their budget. Actual spending may vary from the planned spending, but reviewing the budgets shows the community the intent of the local governments for spending the money available.

GENERAL INFORMATION

Oregon Budget Law encourages public participation in the budget process. To learn more about these districts, we highly encourage you to visit their websites, review this report, and participate in the budget process through public comment opportunities. Need guidance? TSCC is here to help – [please reach out with any questions](#).

By law, district budgets must balance between resources (the amount of money they have available) and requirements (the amount of money planned for specific purposes):

Resources	Requirements
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Beginning Fund Balance• Revenues• Transfers In	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Expenditures• Transfers Out• Contingencies• Ending Fund Balance

Each fund in a local government budget must have balanced resources and requirements. Resources include all money available, including beginning fund balance (dollars left over from the prior year) and transfers in from other funds. Revenues are the dollars anticipated to be received in the coming year and come from a number of sources. Requirements include the money expected to be spent in the coming year (expenditures), as well as transfers out to other funds, contingencies and ending fund balance that are reserved for specific uses.

Did you know?

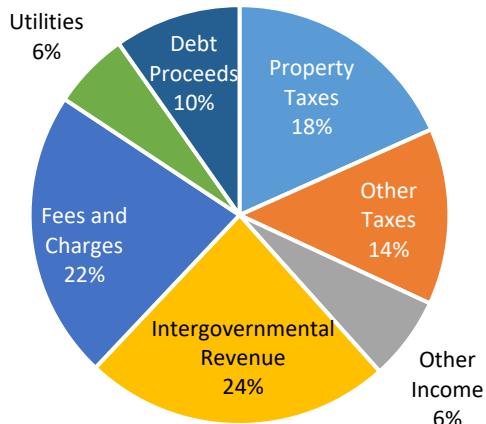
Resources and revenues are easily confused but mean two different things. Resources include all the money a taxing district has available, including their beginning fund balance (money available in their bank accounts at the beginning of the year) and transfers in from other funds. Revenues refer to new money that is expected to be received during the fiscal year.

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

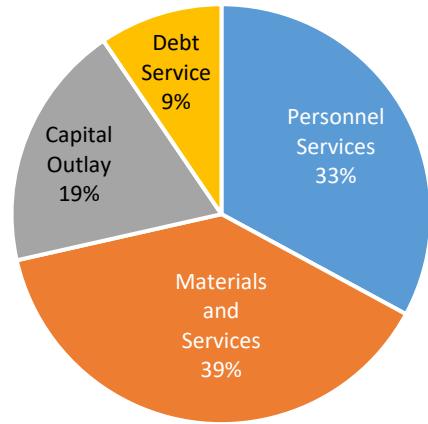
Where the Money Comes From

Revenues for 2025-26 Budgets



Where the Money Goes

Expenditures for 2025-26 Budgets



Total FY 25-26 budgets decreased by 7%. Decreases are primarily driven by a decrease in revenues, with the largest in debt proceeds as the Port of Portland makes progress on airport construction projects and does not issue debt at the same levels as last year. Contingencies see a similar decrease as the project contingencies for Port of Portland are reduced as work is completed.

Total Resources Budgeted - All Districts Combined

Dollars in Millions

	2024-25	2025-26	Annual Change
Beginning Fund Balance	\$ 9,126	\$ 8,901	\$ (225) -2%
Revenues	\$ 15,247	\$ 14,071	\$ (1,176) -8%
Transfers in	\$ 3,277	\$ 2,697	\$ (580) -18%
Total Resources	\$ 27,650	\$ 25,669	\$ (1,981) -7%

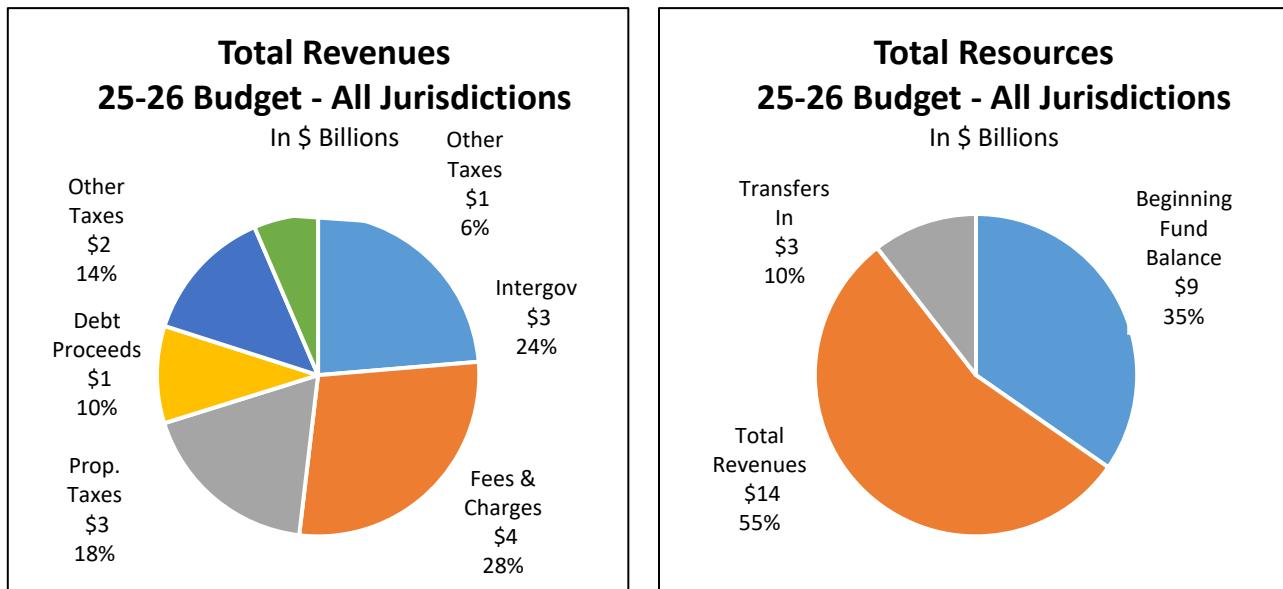
Total Requirements Budgeted - All Districts Combined

Dollars in Millions

	2024-25	2025-26	Annual Change
Expenditures	\$ 17,611	\$ 16,981	\$ (630) -4%
Transfers & Contingencies	\$ 7,204	\$ 5,853	\$ (1,351) -19%
Ending Fund Balance	\$ 2,835	\$ 2,835	\$ (1) 0%
Total Requirements	\$ 27,650	\$ 25,669	\$ (1,981) -7%

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Combined Budget Resources - \$25.7 Billion for 2025-26



The total combined 2025-26 budgeted resources are \$25.7 billion, a 7% decrease from last year. Beginning fund balance is \$8.9 billion and transfers are \$2.7 billion, leaving revenues of \$14.1 billion. Last year debt proceeds were higher than historical values due to the Port of Portland's proceeds for airport construction projects – debt issuances were not repeated in the current budget year at that same level. Revenues decrease by 8% with the largest decrease in debt proceeds, driven by the changes in the Port of Portland's budget.

Total Revenues - All Districts Combined

Dollars in Millions

	2024-25 Budget	2025-26 Budget	Annual Change	
Intergovernmental Revenue	\$ 3,281	\$ 3,331	\$ 50	2%
Fees, Charges, Utilities	3,741	3,968	226	6%
Property Taxes	2,491	2,576	85	3%
Debt Proceeds	2,974	1,373	(1,601)	-54%
Other Taxes	1,916	1,914	(2)	0%
Other Income	843	908	65	8%
Total Revenues	\$ 15,247	\$ 14,071	\$ (1,176)	-8%

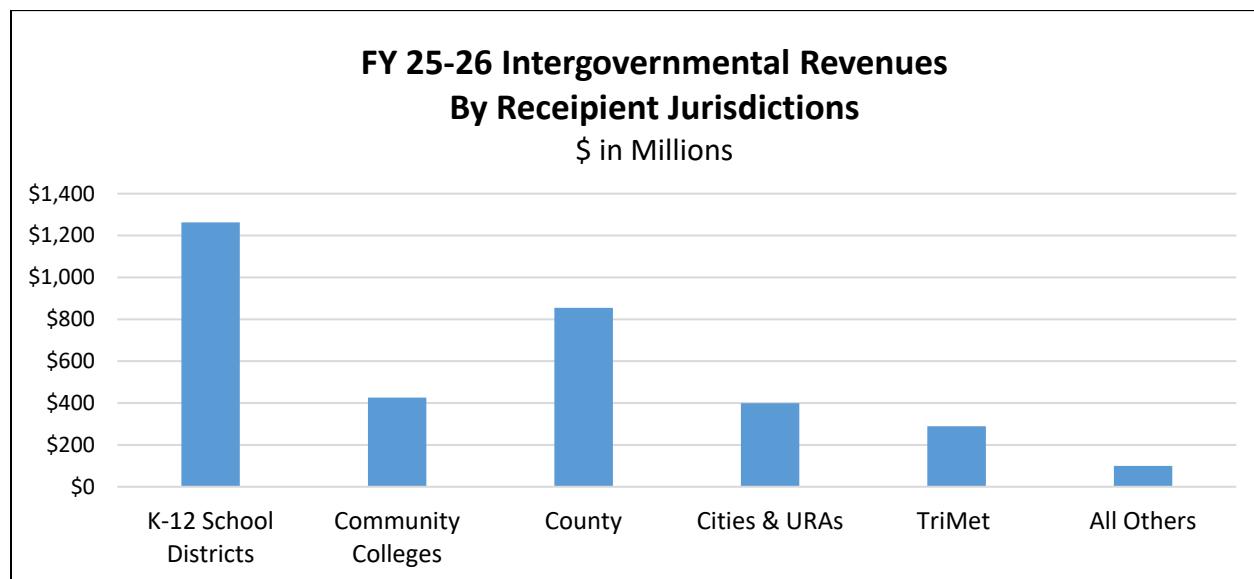
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Intergovernmental Revenue - \$3.3 Billion for 2025-26

Intergovernmental Revenues increased by 2% from last year's budget. These revenues are 24% of the combined total revenues.

Intergovernmental Revenue consists of funds transferred from the federal and state governments and funds transferred within local governments. The funds are often transferred as grants and shared revenue. This category does not include intergovernmental payments for services (see Fees and Charges section).

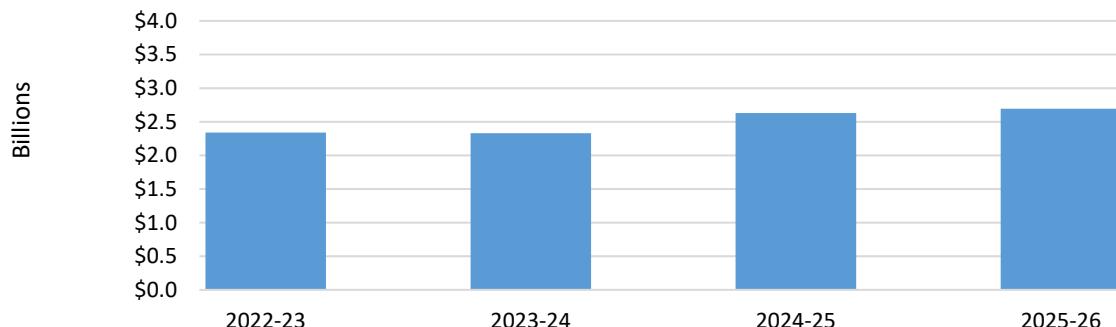
In 2024, the Urban Flood Safety and Water Quality district received permission to charge an intergovernmental Flood Safety Benefit Fee to the cities within the district's boundary and Multnomah County for the unincorporated areas within the district. The cost is apportioned to each jurisdiction based on population and each jurisdiction is responsible for determining how to raise the revenue to pay this fee to the district. TSCC classifies the receipt of these dollars by Urban Flood Safety and Water Quality as intergovernmental revenue since all funds are passed from one government to another.



The largest portion of intergovernmental revenue are in education districts, and that funding is primarily from federal and state sources. The chart on the next page shows actual (22-23 and 24-25) and budgeted (24-25 and 25-26) federal and state revenues. Overall, federal revenue decreased from last year, while state revenue increased.

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Intergovernmental Revenues From State and Federal Sources



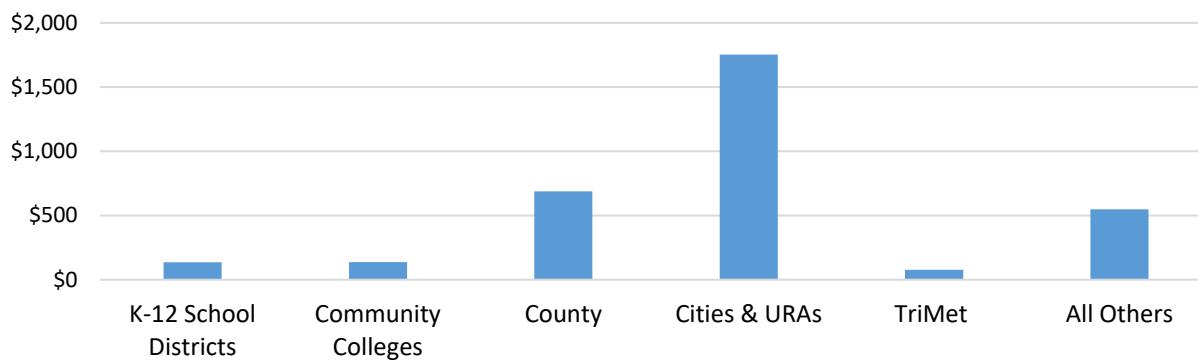
Fees, Charges and Utilities - \$4 Billion for 2025-26

Fees, Charges and Utility Charges comprise 28% of total budgeted revenue for districts. Sources of this category vary widely from district to district and include items such as system development charges, school tuition and fees, franchise fees, licenses, permits and fines, utility revenues, service reimbursements, and other charges for services. Cities receive the most revenue from this category compared to other districts due to the utilities they provide (e.g., water, wastewater, etc.). This category of revenues increased by 6% (\$226 million) over last year's budget.

FY 2025-26 Fees, Charges, and Utilities

By Recipient Jurisdictions

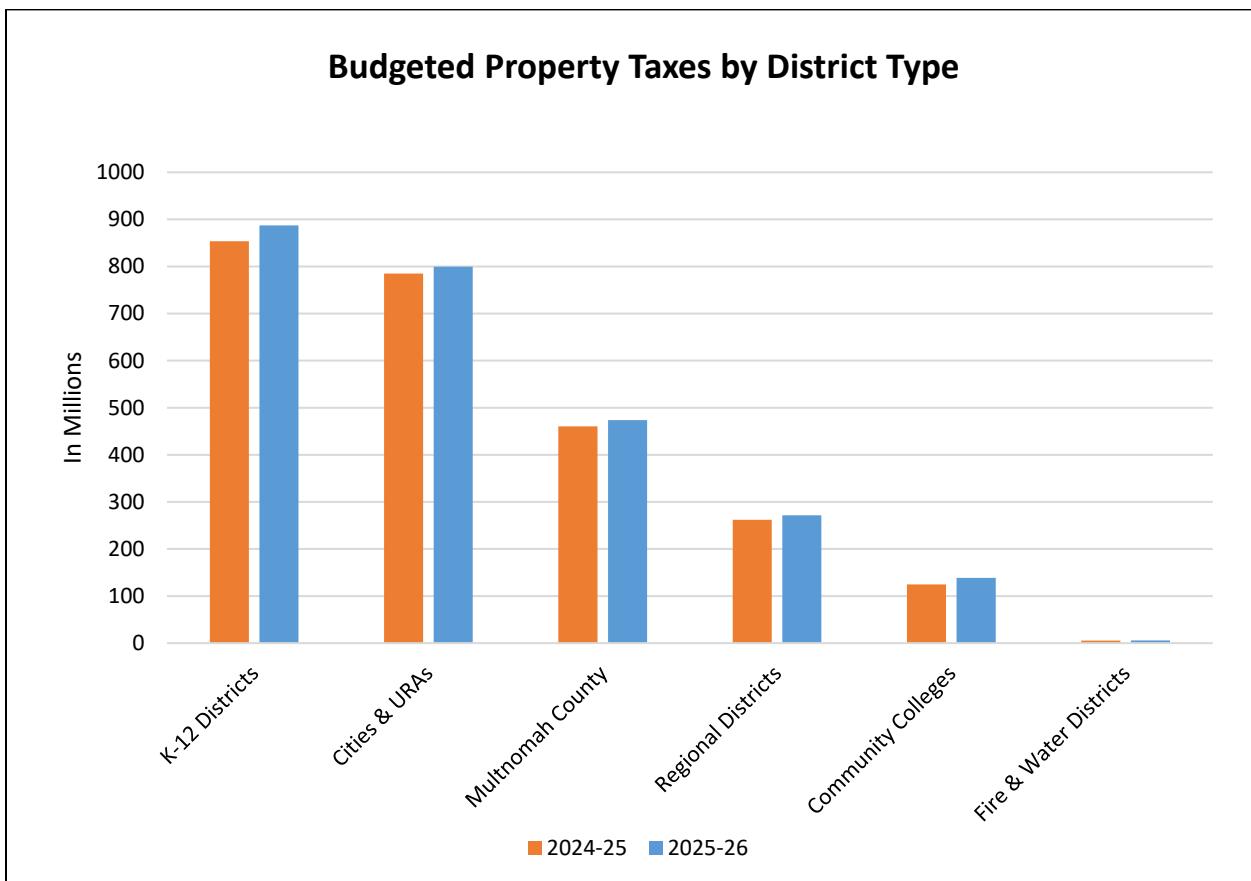
\$ in Millions



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Property Taxes - \$2.6 Billion for 2025-26

Property tax receipts are budgeted to increase by 3% in 2025-26. Property taxes are 18% of FY 25-26 district budgeted revenue. Schools and cities have the largest share of property taxes budgeted. The largest increase year over year by district type is for community colleges, an 11% increase (\$14 million) as MHCC budgets for a newly approved General Obligation bond. Schools also saw one of the larger increases with a \$33.5 million increase total (\$12.4 million for Portland Public Schools due to the increase in taxes to pay bonded debt).



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Debt Proceeds - \$1.4 Billion for 2025-26

Debt Proceeds	
	2025-26 Budget
Port Of Portland	30,000,000
TriMet	150,000,000
Urban Flood Safety & Water Qual	15,000,000
Prosper Portland	25,668,589
Gresham Redevel Comm	8,652,000
Troutdale URA	3,200,000
City of Gresham	19,078,000
City of Portland	889,427,792
Mt. Hood Community College	136,445,000
Multnomah ESD	250,000
Portland Public Schools	85,000,000
Parkrose School District	4,035,000
Lusted Water District	2,300,000
Dunthorpe-Riverdale Sewer	4,000,000
Total	\$1,373,056,381

The districts have budgeted \$1.4 billion in debt proceeds for 2025-26, which is roughly half the amount in last fiscal year's budget. The primary reason for the decrease is due to a \$950 million decrease for Port of Portland – last year they received a large portion of proceeds for airport projects that created a sharp increase in 2024-25.

These debt obligations (loans and bonds) will be paid back in future years through one of four methods:

1. *Revenue Bonds* are paid back by existing dedicated revenues such as water utility revenue or gas tax revenue.
2. *General Obligation Bonds* are paid back with dedicated voter-approved property tax revenue.
3. *Tax Increment Bonds* are paid back with urban renewal property tax revenue.
4. *Full Faith and Credit* obligations are paid back by a taxing jurisdiction's general operating revenues.

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Other Taxes - \$1.9 Billion for 2025-26

Taxes other than property taxes account for 14% of local government revenues in the county. For the first time in years, we see a slight decrease in budgeted other taxes. Some of the largest decreases are in the business income taxes (voter approved taxes for supportive housing) and transient lodging taxes. Business income estimates are adjusted as the regional economy slows, and transient lodging taxes trend down as tourism has not returned to pre-pandemic levels as quickly as expected. Expected gas tax revenue also decreases to better align with actuals received.

Other Taxes Collected					
	(Budgeted & Actual in Millions)				
	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26	% Change
TriMet Payroll Tax	\$485	\$511	\$540	\$555	2.7%
Business Income Taxes	\$527	\$484	\$558	\$546	-2.2%
Personal Income Taxes	\$390	\$379	\$350	\$356	1.6%
Clean Energy Tax	\$183	\$199	\$194	\$197	1.4%
Transient Lodging Tax	\$110	\$104	\$122	\$112	-8.1%
Rental Car Tax	\$41	\$44	\$44	\$48	10.5%
Excise Taxes*	\$44	\$36	\$40	\$39	-4.6%
Local Gas Tax**	\$29	\$28	\$35	\$27	-21.8%
Arts Tax	\$12	\$12	\$10	\$13	22.9%
LID and Svc Dist Assessments	\$14	\$12	\$22	\$22	-0.8%
Solid Waste Tax	\$0.1	\$0.1	\$0.1	\$0.1	-5.9%
Total Other Taxes	\$1,834	\$1,808	\$1,916	\$1,914	-0.1%

*Includes Metro 7.5% charge on users of Metro facilities and various construction taxes.

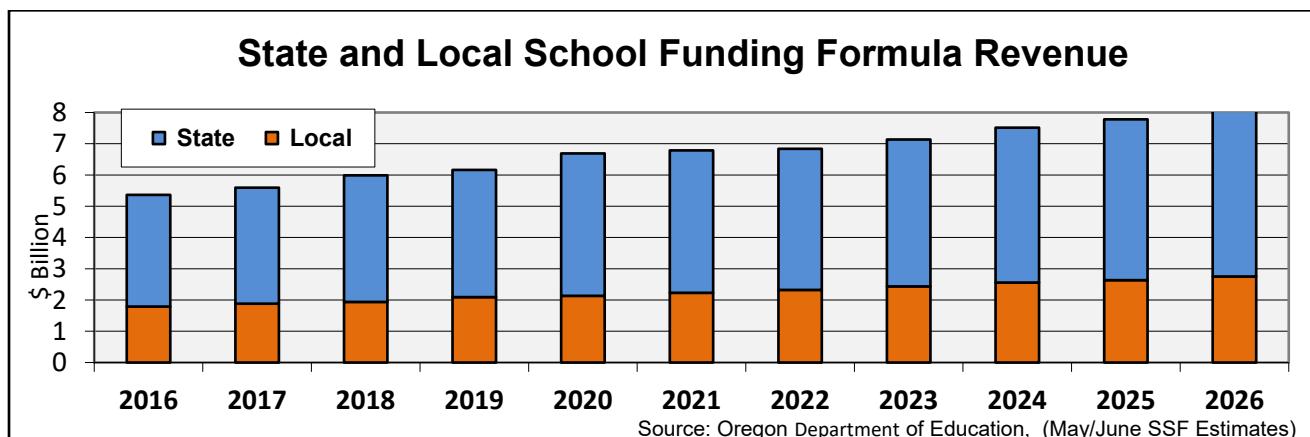
**Includes City of Portland (\$0.10), Mult. County, and City of Troutdale (both at \$0.03).

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School Specific Revenues

State School Funding

With the introduction of property tax limitations and the demand for school funding equalization, the State of Oregon took over primary responsibility for funding schools in 1991. The following chart shows the ratio of local funding (property tax) to state funding (income tax) has been about 33/67%. Prior to 1991, the ratio was the opposite. The Legislature determines how much money is available statewide from both local and state sources and allocates that money to districts on a per-student basis. That allocation is each district's General Purpose grant. The per-student amount is the same for all districts, equalizing school funding generally. The state deducts permanent rate property taxes from each school districts' General Purpose grant to determine how much the school district will receive from the State School Fund Grant. Local option levies are excluded.



Funding Allocation

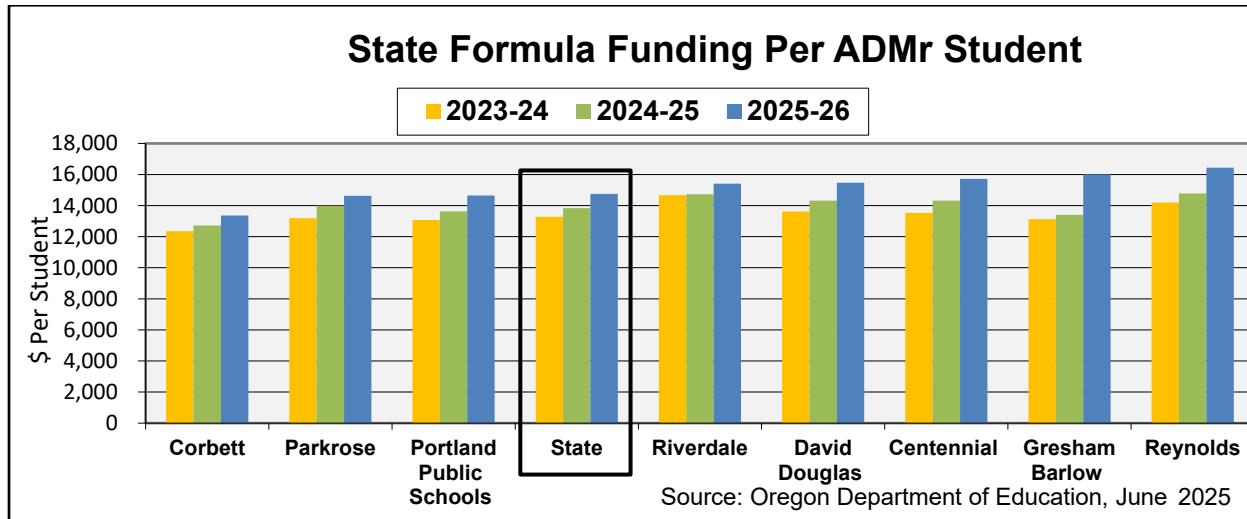
The state school funding formula allocates funds based on student enrollment. *Average Daily Membership, resident* (ADM_r) is the average number of students enrolled in a district on a daily basis. The variance in funding per ADM_r is due to adjustments within the allocation formula. ADM_r does not recognize that some categories of students require more assistance than others, increasing a school district's workload.

A second enrollment number, *Average Daily Membership, weighted* (ADM_w) (see the table on the right) recognizes that and is used to adjust the allocation formula for the higher resource needs of those student groups.

ADM _w Weighting Factors	
Each Student Who Is:	Is Counted As:
In a family at or below poverty level	1.25 Students
In foster care	1.25 Students
Learning English as a second language	1.50 Students
On an individualized Education Program	2.00 Students
Pregnant or parenting	2.00 Students

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Up-to-date information on the factors impacting weighted categories, such as English language learners and students in poverty, can be found in the Statewide Report Card: [Oregon Department of Education : Statewide Annual Report Card : State of Oregon](https://www.ode.state.or.us/Statewide-Annual-Report-Card).



Student Population Trends

Using the enrollment measure that best reflects workload level (ADMw), the county's total student enrollment population is projected to increase just under 1% according to projections by the state (numbers as of June 2025).

Change in District Student Population

	ADMw		Change	
	2024-25 Reported	2025-26 Forecast	#	Percent
Portland Public Schools	52,999	52,441	(558)	-1.1%
Parkrose	3,479	3,492	13	0.4%
Reynolds	11,621	13,015	1,394	12.0%
Gresham Barlow	13,988	13,988	-	0.0%
Centennial	6,993	6,906	(87)	-1.2%
Corbett	1,232	1,399	167	13.5%
David Douglas	11,401	11,401	-	0.0%
Riverdale	615	629	14	2.2%
Total	102,329	103,271	942	0.9%

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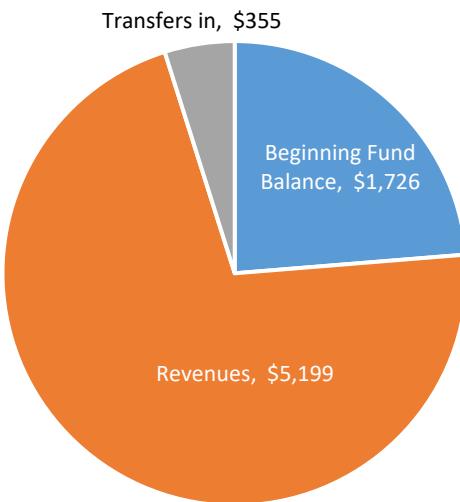
General Fund Resources

Each district's General Fund warrants special attention because they are depositories for most property tax funds. Total General Fund budgets for 2025-26 are \$7.3 billion, a 4% increase.

Total General Fund Resources 2025-26 Budget

All Districts Combined

Dollars in Millions



General Fund Reserves

Local governments use Beginning Fund Balance as a depository for money not spent in the prior years as of the first day of the new fiscal year. Money in the Beginning Fund Balance is segregated by its planned or committed future use: dedicated reserves, rainy day reserves, funds carried over from unfinished capital projects, and funds with no assigned purpose, to name a few.

The chart on the next page details the Beginning Fund Balance for each district's General Fund for the last four years.

Beginning Fund Balance is a measure of the financial health of a local government. The ratio of Beginning Fund Balance to the total budget of the fund (last column) can be a key indicator of financial health.

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General Fund Beginning Balance					
	22-23 Actual	23-24 Budget	24-25 Budget	25-26 Budget	BFB/GF Bdgt
Multnomah County	246,847,109	239,720,154	155,956,484	141,012,609	16%
Multnomah County Library	36,995,058	31,292,670	41,265,422	40,074,272	25%
East Multnomah Soil & Water	4,292,381	4,969,675	3,773,420	5,074,413	42%
West Multnomah Soil & Water	1,486,090	1,642,664	1,472,000	1,528,000	29%
Port Of Portland	256,781,449	267,761,858	244,434,404	301,371,400	59%
Metro	80,880,180	85,080,592	93,127,467	79,157,036	36%
TriMet	1,026,675,626	981,871,080	847,810,440	821,613,675	42%
Urban Flood Soil & Water Quality	755,971	597,565	12,167,000	16,035,000	45%
Prosper Portland	1,604,287	2,014,870	5,204,307	3,255,765	9%
Fairview URA	3,318,713	2,475,378	0	3,660,000	63%
Gresham Redevel Comm	1,591,959	3,574,483	5,209,300	10,141,000	53%
Troutdale URA	262,637	257,784	1,408,784	1,812,736	27%
Wood Village URA	2,059,412	1,526,891	940,000	850,000	56%
City of Fairview	3,489,620	4,654,335	0	2,976,000	26%
City of Gresham	26,297,614	31,414,685	26,777,000	34,570,000	26%
City of Maywood Park	156,614	184,172	17,300	63,000	19%
City of Portland	161,964,850	137,727,174	95,306,890	42,171,124	4%
City of Troutdale	8,053,311	10,925,848	8,744,232	8,518,252	33%
City of Wood Village	2,508,974	3,229,890	3,450,000	4,545,000	52%
Mt. Hood Community College	20,304,581	16,585,986	14,458,000	15,800,000	16%
Portland Community College	116,900,418	105,812,923	55,512,643	64,500,000	18%
Multnomah ESD	9,369,881	10,954,854	9,668,178	4,100,000	7%
Portland Public Schools	98,804,000	105,497,000	87,138,000	45,000,000	5%
Parkrose School District	2,647,226	3,158,124	3,662,621	3,307,419	8%
Reynolds School District	37,766,149	26,681,850	18,548,922	10,000,000	6%
Gresham-Barlow School District	25,967,065	20,730,040	16,145,304	11,766,122	6%
Centennial School District	27,986,829	20,361,606	18,000,000	18,000,000	18%
Corbett School District	1,305,723	53,545	872,694	0	0%
David Douglas School District	22,586,870	23,628,231	23,275,000	22,500,000	14%
Riverdale School District	809,581	958,686	800,000	800,000	7%
Multnomah RFPD District 10	531,725	657,546	672,695	916,695	29%
Riverdale RFPD District 11J	1,433,049	1,494,679	1,589,000	1,586,000	53%
Corbett Fire District No. 14	307,363	334,251	300,100	305,000	29%
Sauvie Island RFPD 30J	1,256,011	629,366	495,282	165,000	39%
Alto Park Water District	28,604	26,830	27,747	28,557	29%
Burlington Water District	332,605	453,150	435,000	750,000	57%
Corbett Water District	405,467	561,572	770,865	1,045,834	38%
Lusted Water District	400,826	495,027	550,000	400,000	36%
Palatine Hill Water District	1,515,596	1,914,904	1,801,837	1,806,350	54%
Pleasant Home Water District	157,075	149,949	185,750	214,298	34%
Valley View Water District	1,671,826	2,034,603	2,081,717	2,458,085	74%
Dunthorpe-Riverdale Sewer	2,272,125	2,467,371	2,123,000	1,068,000	16%
Mid-County Lighting	622,338	959,180	1,140,000	1,436,000	72%

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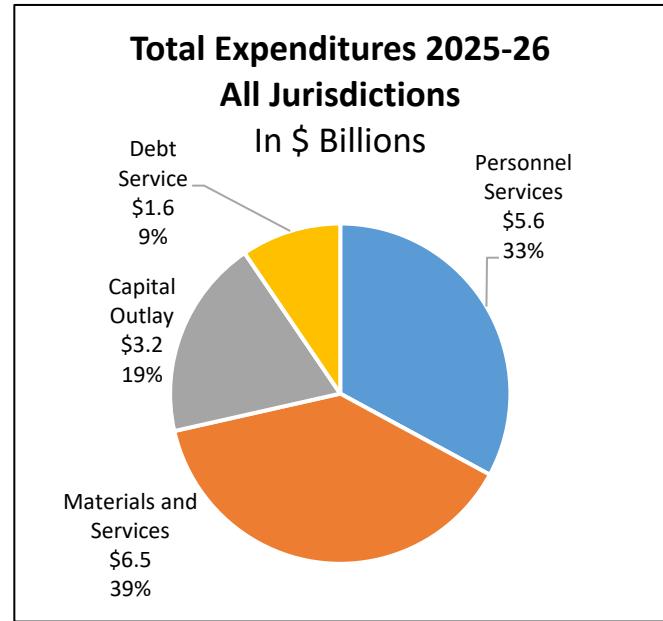
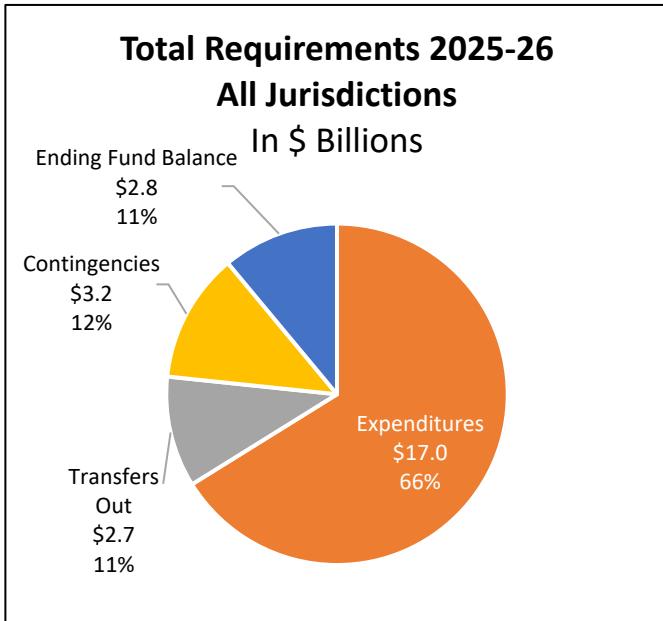
Combined Budget Requirements and Expenditures

Budgets are made up of requirements, meaning the money a district may require for spending in the coming year. Requirements are made up of expenditures, reserves, and transfers. The expenditure budget is a better measure when looking to understand the amount of money districts expect to spend in a fiscal year since items like contingency, reserves, or transfers may or may not be spent depending on need. Overall expenditures for all districts combined are budgeted to decrease by 3.6%.

What is an expenditure?

Budget law defines expenditures as Personnel Services, Materials & Services, Capital Outlay, and Debt Service. It excludes the other requirements: Fund Balance, Fund Transfers, and Contingencies.

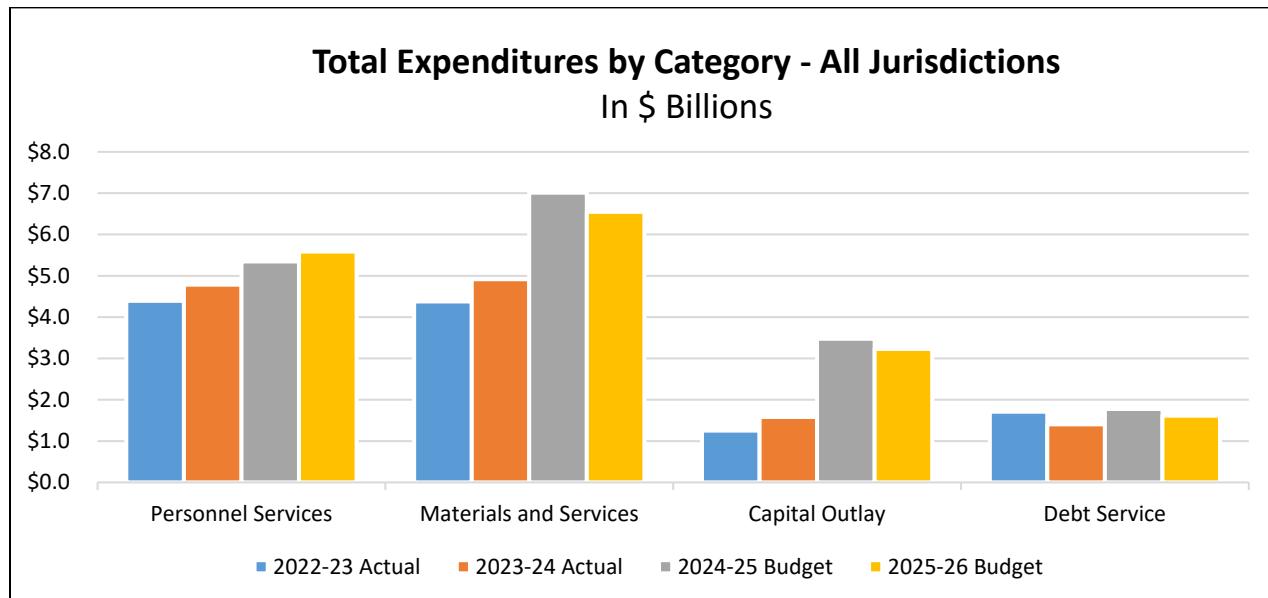
(Oregon Administrative Rule 150-294.550)



Total combined 2025-26 requirements for all districts in Multnomah County are \$25.7 billion. The 2025-26 budget for expenditures only is \$17 billion, a decrease of 4% over the 2024-25 budget.

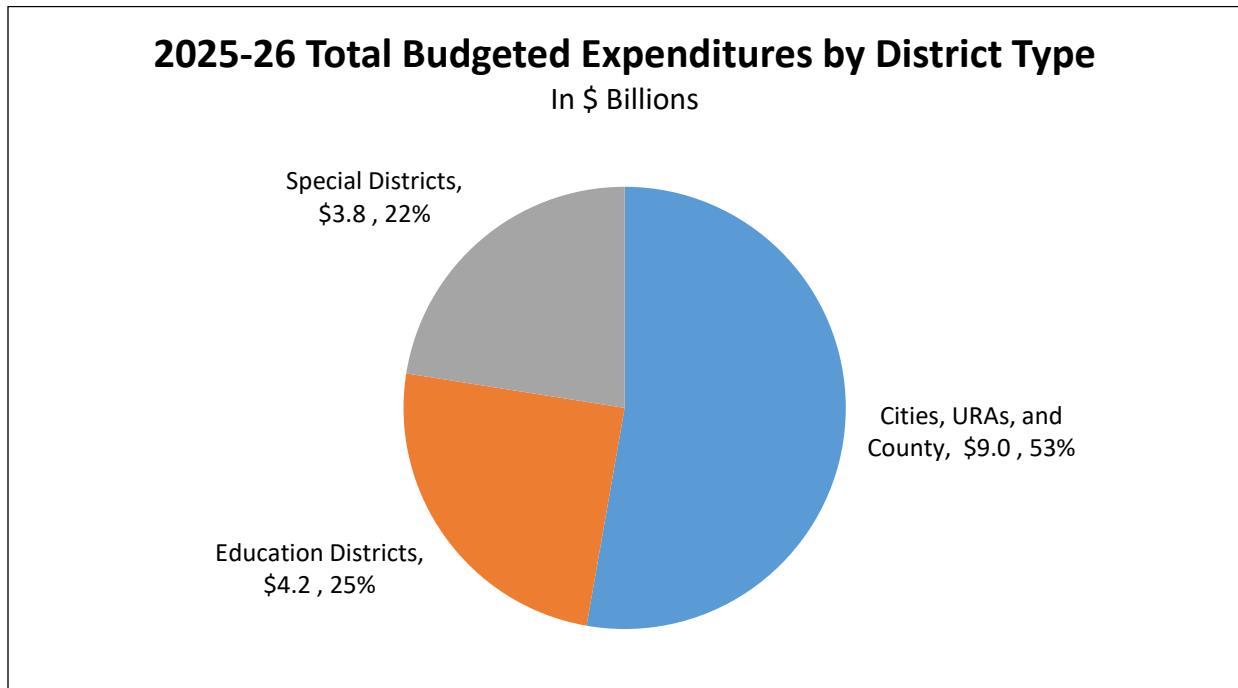
The following chart shows the year-by-year changes for the four main expenditure categories. The numbers for 2022-23 and 2023-24 are the actual expenditures for the year, which usually are lower than the budget. The chart shows a trend of increasing Personal Services. Materials and Services saw largest year over year decrease from FY 2024-25 to FY 2025-26. Capital Outlay and Debt Service fluctuate over time.

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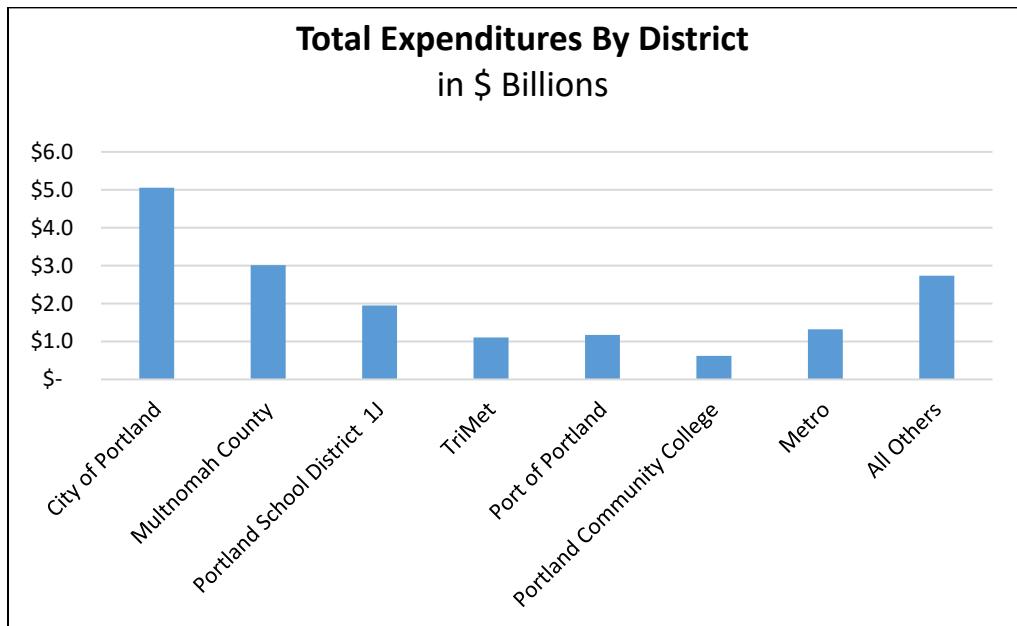


Combined Budget Expenditures by Entity

As shown below, the cities, urban renewal agencies, and the county make up the largest share and budgeted costs account for \$9 billion in 2025-26 budgeted expenditures (53% of the total).



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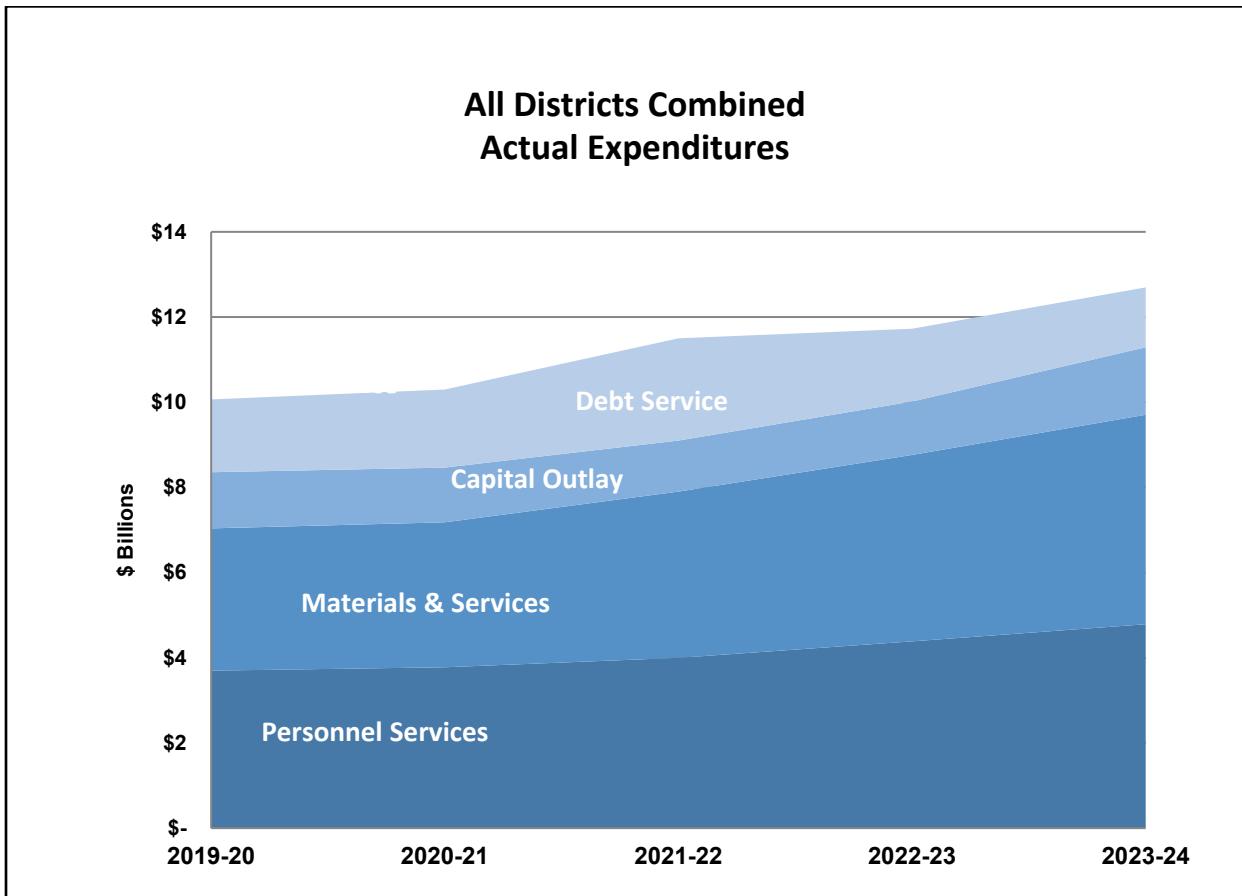
Audited Expenditures

The budget is a district's spending plan for the coming year. By law, budgets must include two years of actual historical spending, and most districts are required to conduct an annual audit of their spending. Multnomah County taxing districts reported actual expenditures of \$12.7 billion in total, a 6% increase over the prior year. Since 2019-20, the average annual expenditure increase has been around 8%.

All Districts Combined Requirements - Actuals						
	(\$ Millions)					
	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	Avg. Annual Change
Personnel Services	3,697	3,779	4,008	4,385	4,788	6%
Materials & Services	3,342	3,436	3,896	4,376	4,918	7%
Capital Outlay	1,317	1,255	1,227	1,254	1,585	10%
Debt Service	1,710	1,828	2,389	1,711	1,406	0%
Sub-Total Expenses	10,067	10,298	11,520	11,725	12,696	6%
Interfund Transfers	1,383	1,398	1,427	1,456	1,680	6%
Ending Fund Balance	6,695	7,691	8,839	10,271	9,442	11%
Total Requirements	\$ 18,145	\$ 19,386	\$ 21,786	\$ 23,453	\$ 23,818	8%
EFB as a % of Expenses	67%	75%	77%	88%	74%	

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The figure below stacks the expenditure actuals by category to give a picture of spending trends over the five-year period from 2019 through 2023-24. Personnel Services have tended to increase at a relatively uniform rate, even with the higher salary adjustments due to inflation occurring in FY 2022-23. Materials and Services see a sharper increase starting in FY 2020-21. Debt Service and Capital Outlay costs are more likely to fluctuate annually as projects are started and completed.



Expenditures are one piece of total requirements. Actual numbers also include amounts for other requirements, such as ending fund balance and transfers out. The actual combined ending fund balances for the districts was \$9.4 billion in 2023-24. Fund balance as a percent of expenditures decreased by 14 percentage points to 74% over the prior year due to ending fund balance decreasing year over year. One of the primary drivers of fund balance fluctuations is capital project financing from bond sales. The fund balance increases with new bond issues and decreases as the proceeds are used for capital projects.

Personnel Expenditures

For the majority of districts, personnel costs are the largest annual expenditure. The following pages provide detail on the staffing levels of local districts.

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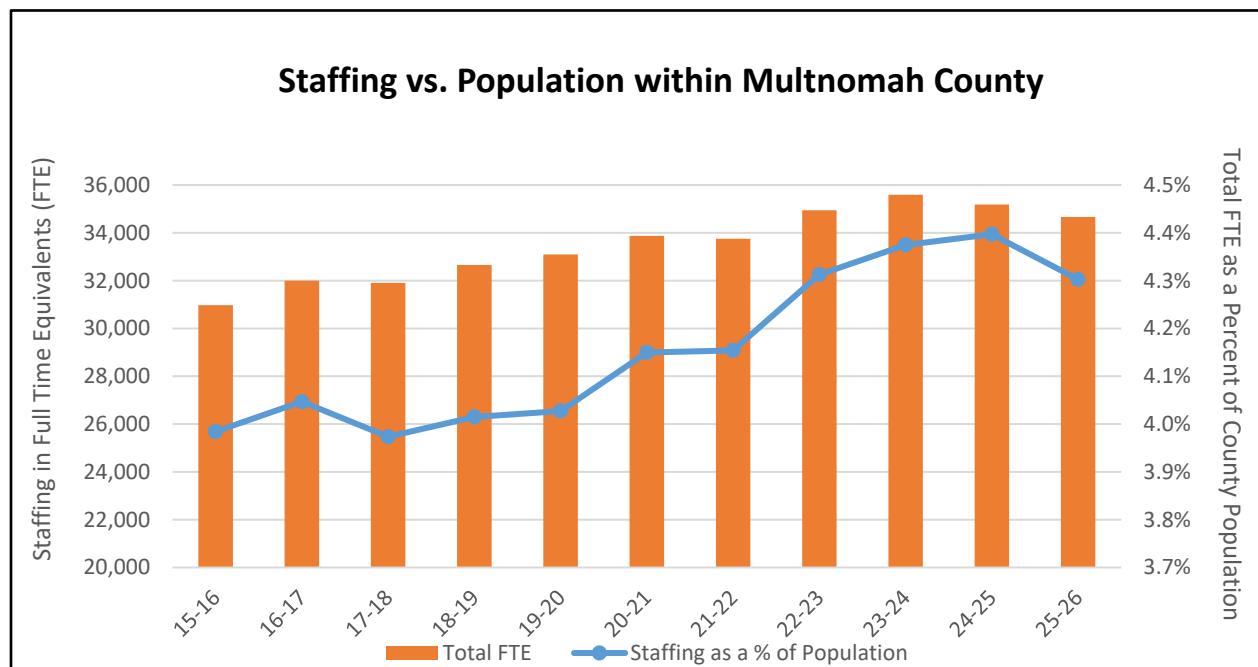
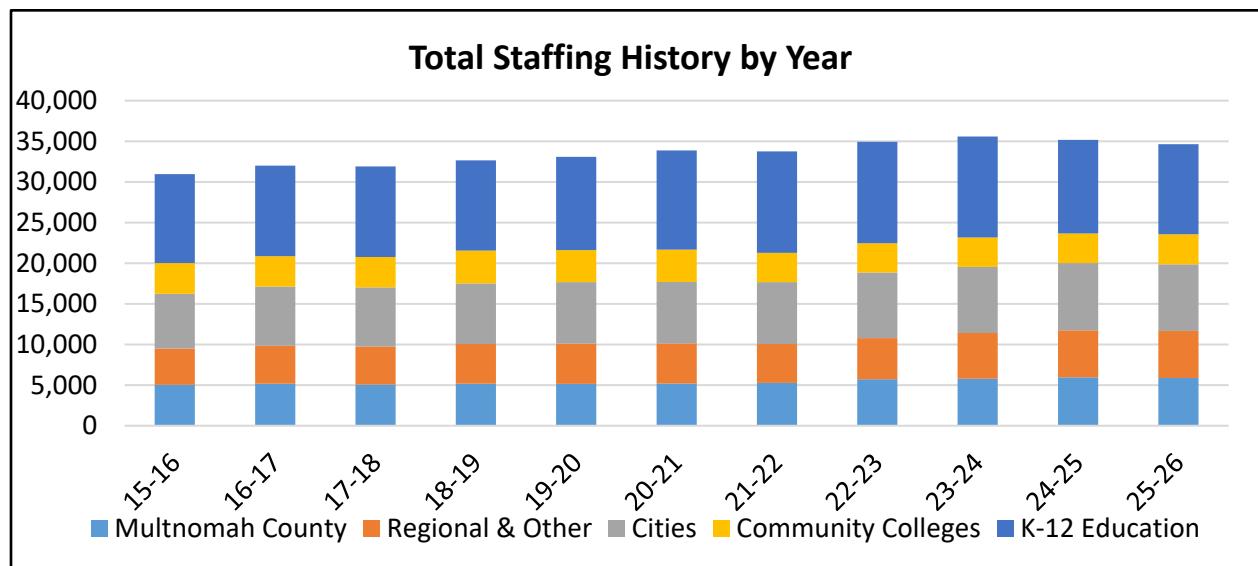
Staffing Levels

Entity	Total Number of Staff Positions (Full Time Equivalents)				Change From FY25 to FY26	
	FY23	FY24	FY25	FY26	#	%
	5,732	5,774	5,968	5,873	-95	-2%
Multnomah County						
Regional Districts						
Metro	1,102	1,153	1,181	1,129	-52	-4%
Port	758	896	902	886	-16	-2%
TriMet	3,159	3,558	3,610	3,708	98	3%
East Multnomah SWCD	23	22	23	23	0	-1%
Urban Flood SWQD	0	0	42	43	1	2%
West Multnomah SWCD	11	11	12	12	0	-3%
Subtotal Regional	5,053	5,640	5,770	5,800	30	0.5%
Cities						
Prosper Portland	78	81	93	99	6	6%
City of Fairview	25	27	27	27	0	0%
City of Gresham	639	647	687	692	5	1%
City of Maywood Park	1	1	1	1	0	0%
City of Portland	7,244	7,290	7,387	7,284	-103	-1%
City of Troutdale	60	63	66	67	1	1%
City of Wood Village	16	17	17	16	-1	-6%
Subtotal Cities	8,063	8,126	8,278	8,185	-93	-1%
Community Colleges						
Mt. Hood CC	931	1,019	1,026	1,054	28	3%
Portland CC	2,677	2,612	2,612	2,656	44	2%
Subtotal CC's	3,608	3,631	3,638	3,710	72	2%
K-12 Education						
Education Service District	746	778	784	693	-91	-12%
Portland SD 1J	6,520	6,247	6,018	5,835	-183	-3%
Parkrose SD 3	339	357	361	357	-4	-1%
Reynolds SD 7	1,336	1,414	1,356	1,228	-128	-9%
Gresham Barlow SD 10J	1,126	1,121	1,083	1,074	-9	-1%
Centennial SD 28J	712	706	681	711	30	4%
Corbett SD 39	107	113	124	113	-11	-9%
David Douglas SD 40	1,518	1,610	1,044	1,004	-40	-4%
Riverdale SD 51J	74	70	69	67	-2	-3%
Subtotal K-12	12,478	12,416	11,520	11,083	-437	-3.8%
Various Other	9	9	10	9	1	9.9%
Total	34,943	35,596	35,184	34,660	-522	-1.5%

GENERAL INFORMATION

The chart on the right shows staffing levels by type of taxing district since FY 2015-16. Regional governments and schools have seen the greatest growth in personnel. Many districts added staff in recent years due to the influx of pandemic relief funds from the federal and state government.

Ten Year Change in Staffing Levels				
	Full Time Equivalent Employees		Change	
	15-16	25-26	#	%
Multnomah County	5,027	5,873	846	17%
Regional & Other	4,473	5,800	1,327	30%
Cities	6,745	8,185	1,440	21%
Community Colleges	3,767	3,710	-57	-2%
K-12 Education	10,956	11,083	127	1%
Various Other	9	9	0	0%
Totals	30,977	34,660	3,683	12%



GENERAL INFORMATION

Budget Related Trends

Each year, the annual report includes analysis and details on areas related to budgets for local governments. The following covers PERS, population, and transportation.

Public Employee Retirement System (PERS)

State agencies and many local governments provide retirement benefits to their employees through the Oregon Public Employee Retirement System (PERS).

The Oregon Legislature created PERS in 1945 and is the plan sponsor. Current and future pension benefits are set by the Legislature. From 1945 to 1996, the benefit structure was generally consistent. In 1996, the Legislature modified the benefit structure, creating a reduced benefit program for employees hired after the effective date. In 2003, the Legislature overhauled the benefit structure and created a new program, the Public Service Retirement Program (OPSRP), for employees that started work after August 28, 2003. The system now has three membership categories, Tier 1, Tier 2, and OPSRP, and benefit costs have been reduced in each tier.

In Multnomah County, most districts that have employees are in PERS. Two districts, TriMet and East Multnomah Soil & Water Conservation District, provide non-PERS retirement plans for their employees. The City of Portland has a special property tax levy that funds a separate pension program for sworn police officers and firefighters hired before January 2007 while all other Portland employees are members of PERS.

System Financial Status

The Legislature has created a system in which some benefits are *defined* (guaranteed in statute) and some are *contribution-based* (the retiree receives the amount contributed plus interest). The *defined benefit* plan drives system costs, because the contributions and the investment income must be sufficient to pay the promised benefits. Actuarial studies of employee groups are required to determine cost of future benefits—thus future benefits are called “actuarial liabilities”. PERS is funded using the following equation:

The PERS funding equation

At the end of each calendar year, the PERS actuaries calculate the system's funded status using the following basic equation:

$$\text{B} = \text{C} + \text{E}$$

BENEFITS **CONTRIBUTIONS** **EARNINGS**

Present value of earned benefits (set by Oregon Legislature)

Employer and member funds to pay pension benefits (set by PERS Board)

Future returns on invested funds (managed by Oregon Investment Council and Oregon State Treasury)

GENERAL INFORMATION

At the end of each calendar year, PERS publishes a “PERS by the Numbers” report with details on the system. The most recently available report was published in December 2024 and is available here: [PERS-by-the-Numbers.pdf \(oregon.gov\)](https://pers.oregon.gov/PERS-by-the-Numbers.pdf). Per the report, PERS was 77% funded as of December 2024 (including side accounts).

Employer Rates

PERS performs actuarial studies for all member governments. These studies evaluate the employee demographics of each government (employer) and determine a payroll rate that is sufficient to pay the retirement benefits of those employees. The rates are employer-specific and in effect for two years corresponding to the State of Oregon’s biennia (which start on July 1 of each odd numbered year).

In October 2024, PERS released the new system-wide rates for the 2025-27 biennium: <https://www.oregon.gov/pers/EMP/Pages/Contribution-Rates.aspx>. These rates are based on system financial status as of December 31, 2023. These rates are effective July 1, 2025.

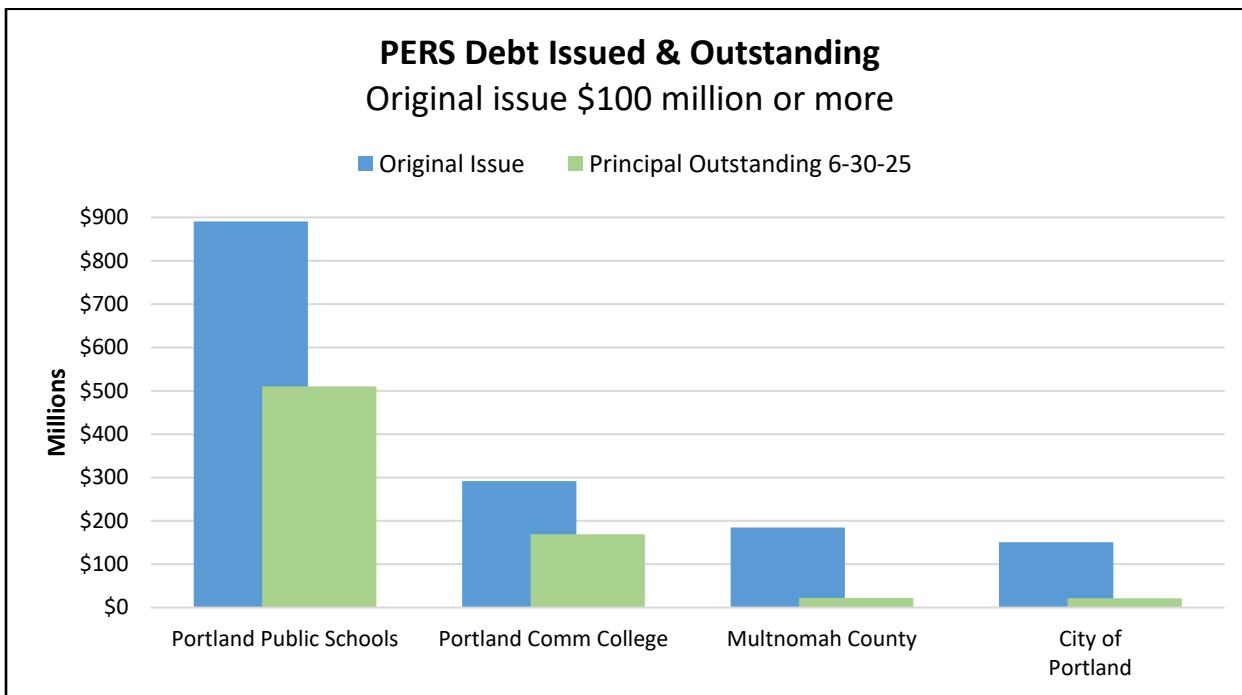
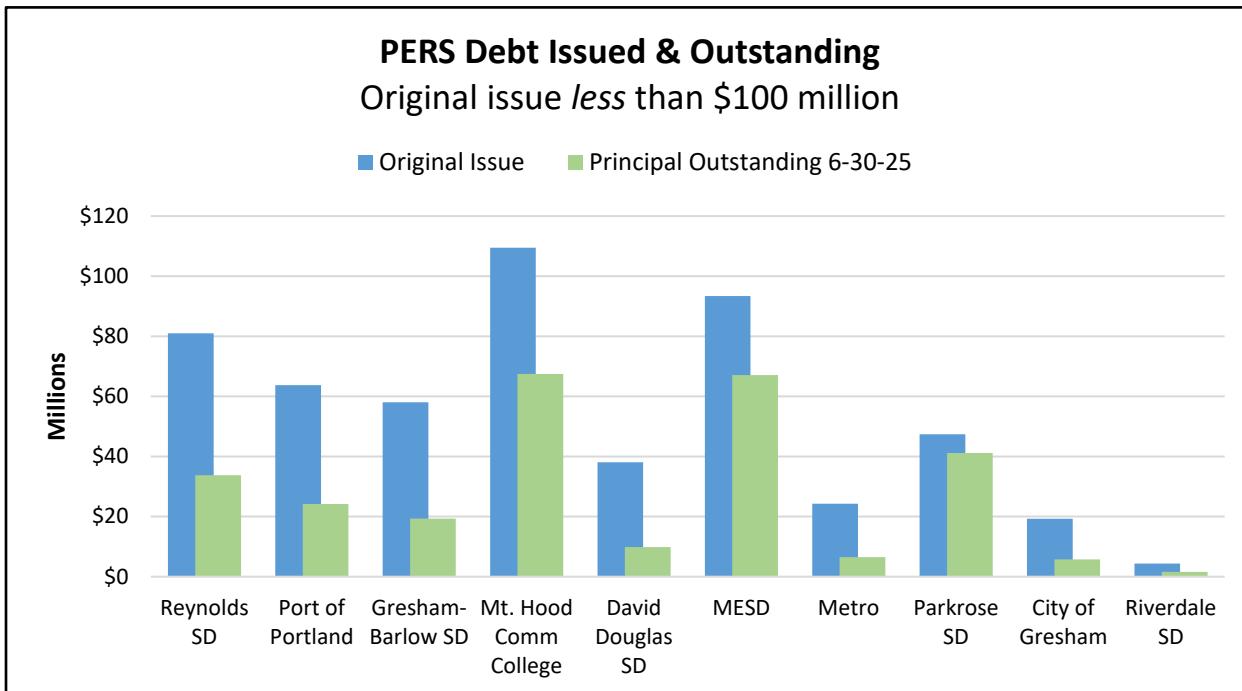
Employers can use side accounts to reduce their PERS contributions. PERS describes the side accounts this way:

When an employer makes a lump-sum payment to prepay part or all of its pension unfunded actuarial liability (UAL), the money is placed in a special account called a "side account."

This account is attributed solely to the employer making the payment and is held separate from other employer reserves. Most employers with side accounts issued pension obligation bonds and deposited the bond proceeds with PERS as a UAL lump-sum payment. A few employers funded their UAL lump-sum payments from other sources, such as savings from internal operations.

Fourteen Multnomah County PERS employers have sold bonds and maintain side accounts. These bonds were issued between 1999 and 2022 with four new issuances in 2021 and 2022. The total of the original issues is \$2 billion and \$1 billion was outstanding at the end of FY 2024-25, roughly 49% of the original issues. The following charts show debt issued compared to debt outstanding for PERS debt.

GENERAL INFORMATION

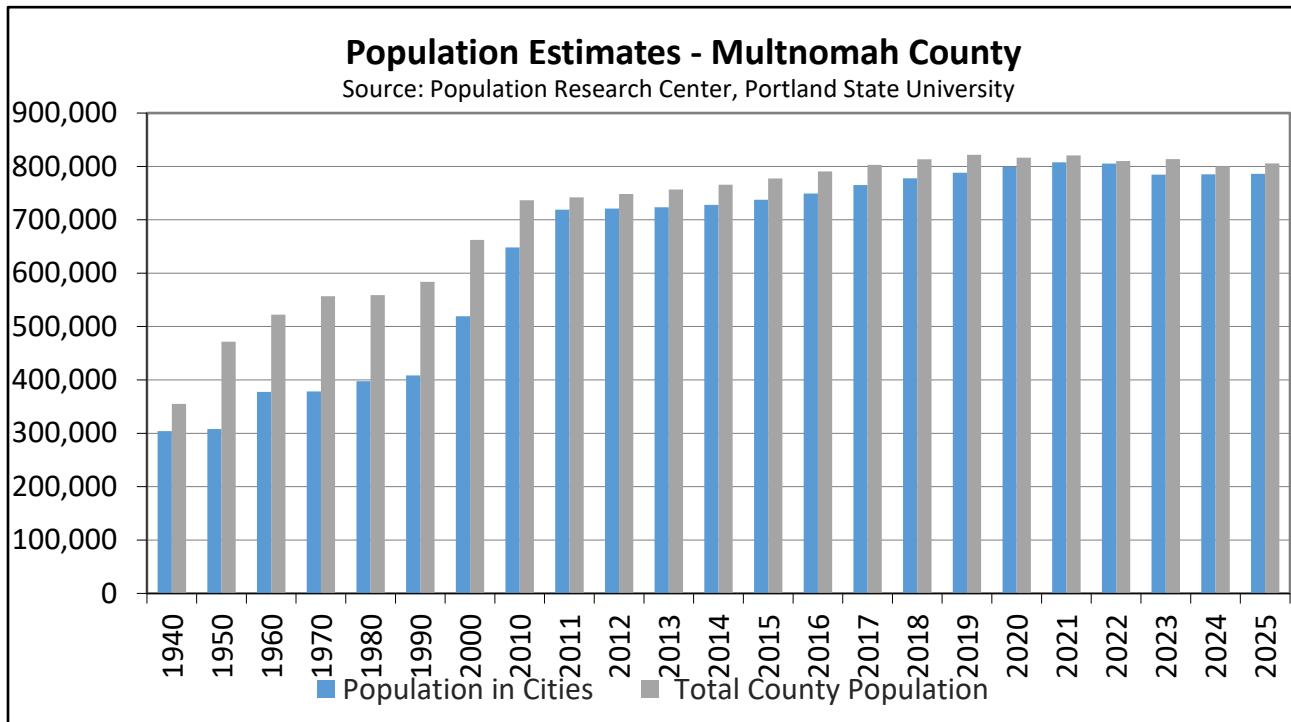


Population

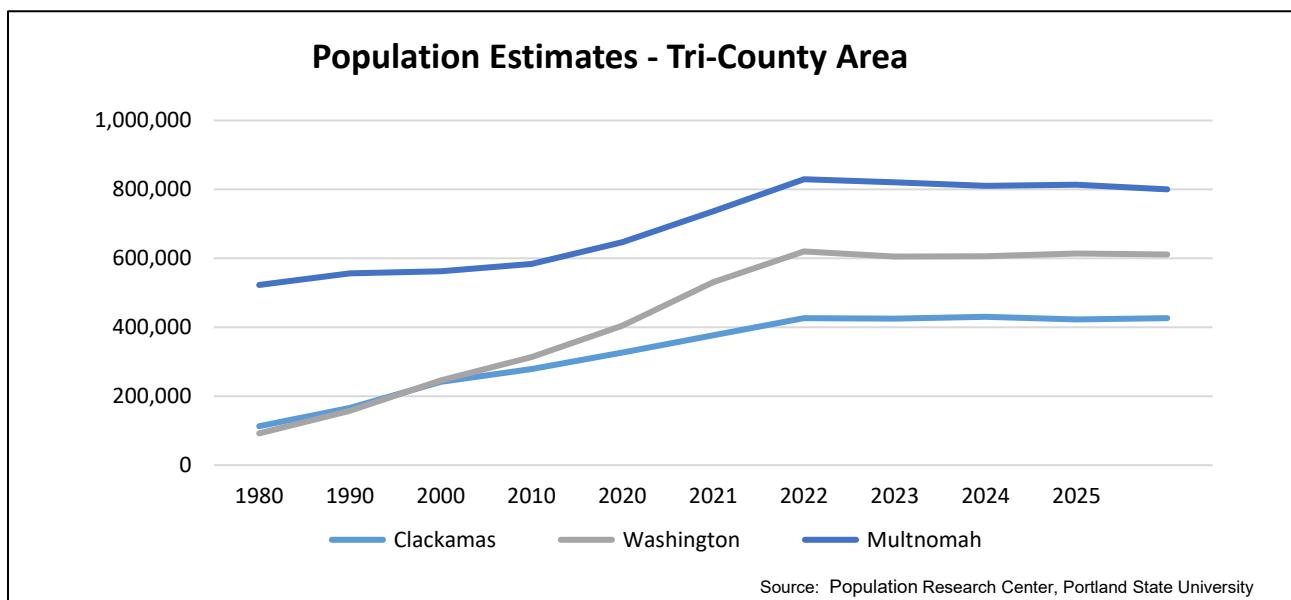
The following figure shows the population growth in Multnomah County as a whole and the growth of population in the cities of Portland, Gresham, Troutdale, Wood Village, Maywood Park and Fairview.

GENERAL INFORMATION

The Population Research Center at Portland State University releases preliminary population numbers in November of each year. In recent years, population has flattened. Starting in 2021, population for Multnomah County began to decrease, and 2024 to 2025 saw a slight increase of 0.7%.



Population growth in Clackamas and Washington county has similarly leveled off.



GENERAL INFORMATION

Residential Property Sale Prices

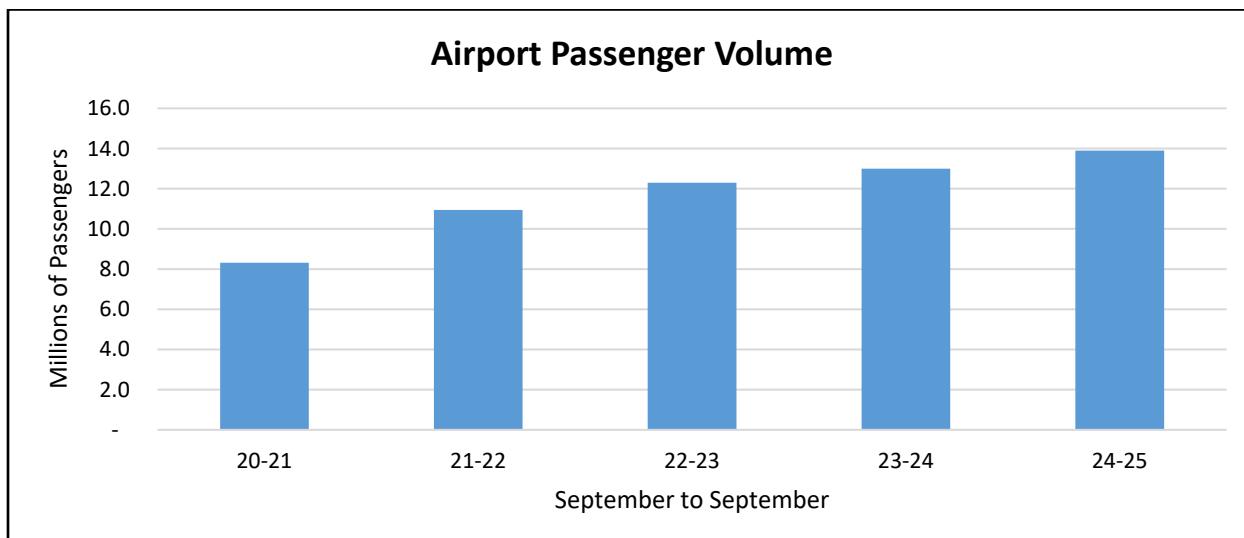
After an increase of 4% last year, residential property median sale prices this year decreased by 1%. The Regional Multiple Listing Service (RMLS) data includes Multnomah, Yamhill, Washington and Columbia counties and the cities of Oregon City and Lake Oswego.



Transportation

Airport Passenger Volume

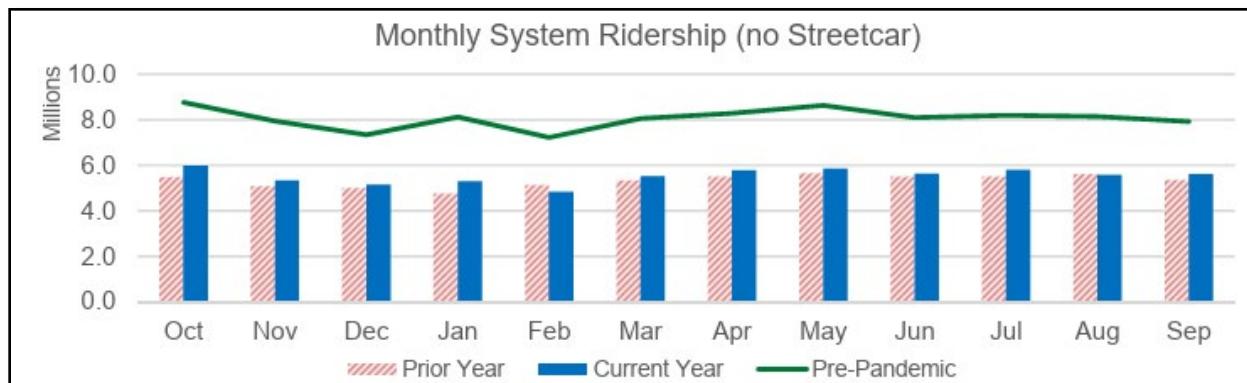
As of September 2025, annual passenger counts at Portland International Airport had improved but have not yet returned to pre-pandemic levels. The most recent statistical information is available at <https://www.portofportland.com/FinanceAndStatistics>.



GENERAL INFORMATION

TriMet Ridership

TriMet ridership levels have increased slightly over last year but have yet to reach pre-pandemic levels (see graph from TriMet below). Check out the TriMet website for additional ridership statistics: <https://trimet.org/about/performance.htm>.



PROPERTY TAXES



PROPERTY TAX

Oregon's Property Tax System Overview

The three major local government tax methods are income tax, sales tax, and property tax. In Oregon we have two of these: property taxes (administered locally) and income taxes (mostly administered by the state for the benefit of the schools, and two income taxes in recent years have been added for Multnomah County and Metro taxing districts). Nationally, property tax is used in all 50 states, but income tax and sales tax are used inconsistently.

The property tax system is well-suited to fund local government for two reasons: 1) it can be administered easily at the local level and 2) of the three bases for generating taxes, property values are generally more stable than either incomes or sales.

What is Real Market Value?

The price your property would sell for in a transaction between a willing buyer and a willing seller on January 1, the assessment date for the tax year.

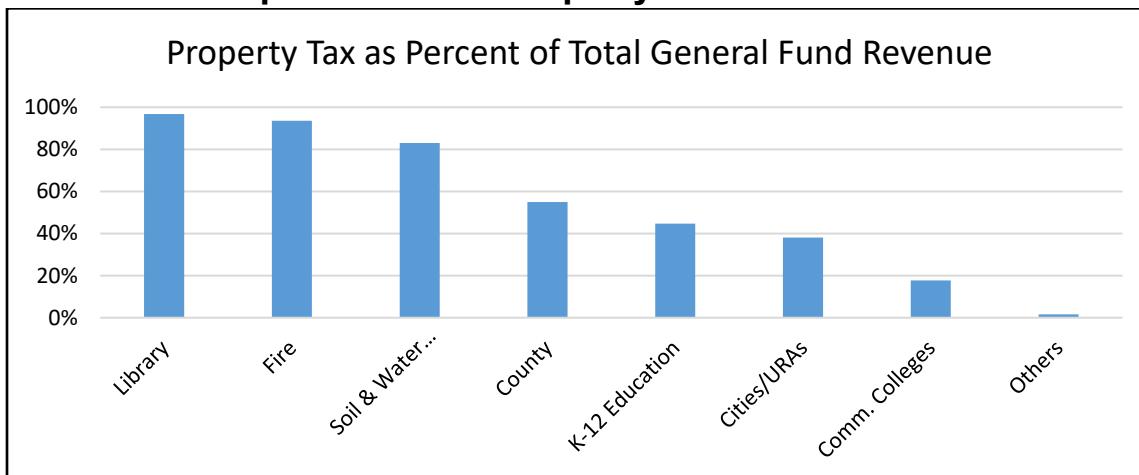
What is Assessed Value?

The value of your property as calculated based on historical values and capped annual increases as outlined in Oregon law. This value provides the baseline for your tax bill calculation.

Oregon real property taxes are, for the most part, not based directly on the real market value of property. They are based on an artificial assessed value which is derived from historical values and statutorily capped annual increases.

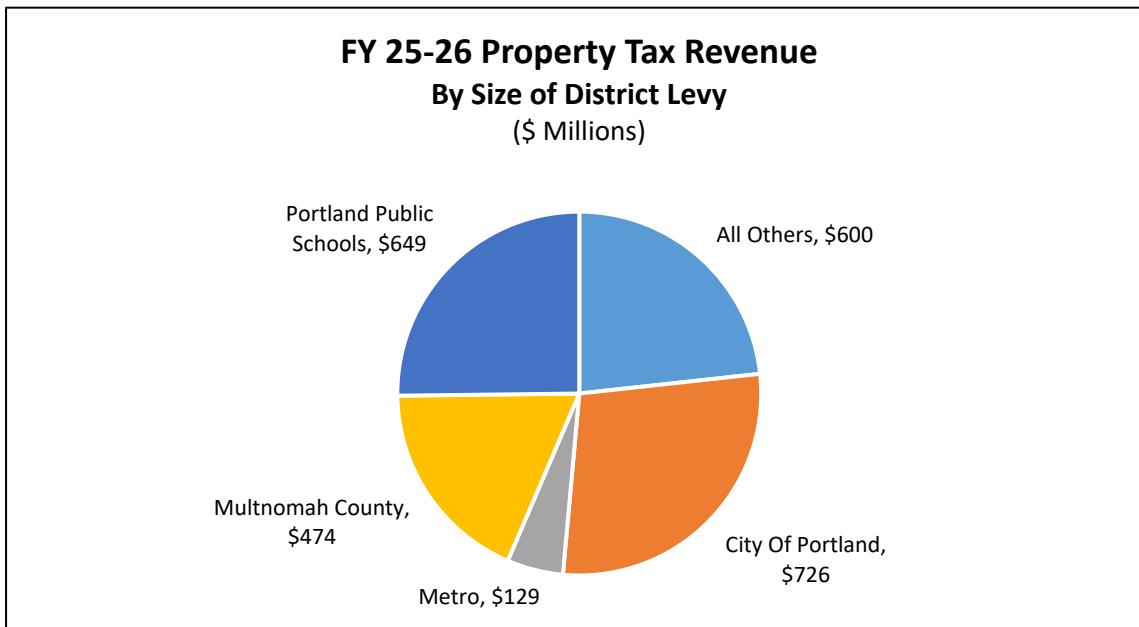
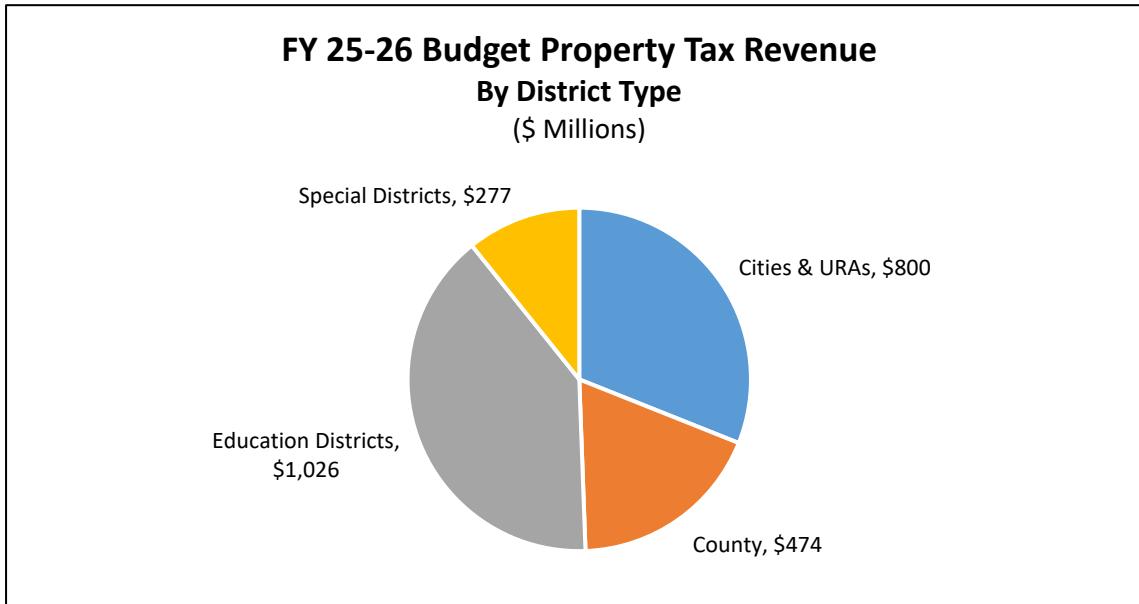
Oregon's primary property tax rates (known as permanent rates) are also set at a historical level, from which they cannot be increased. Oregon local governments can increase taxes upon voter approval using two methods: local option levies and general obligation bond levies. These two options generate levy rates and those rates are applied to the same assessed value as the permanent rate. You can view a history of property tax ballot measures starting on page E-14. In the last 20 years, 70% of the 91 measures brought to voters have passed.

Local Government Dependence on Property Taxes



PROPERTY TAX

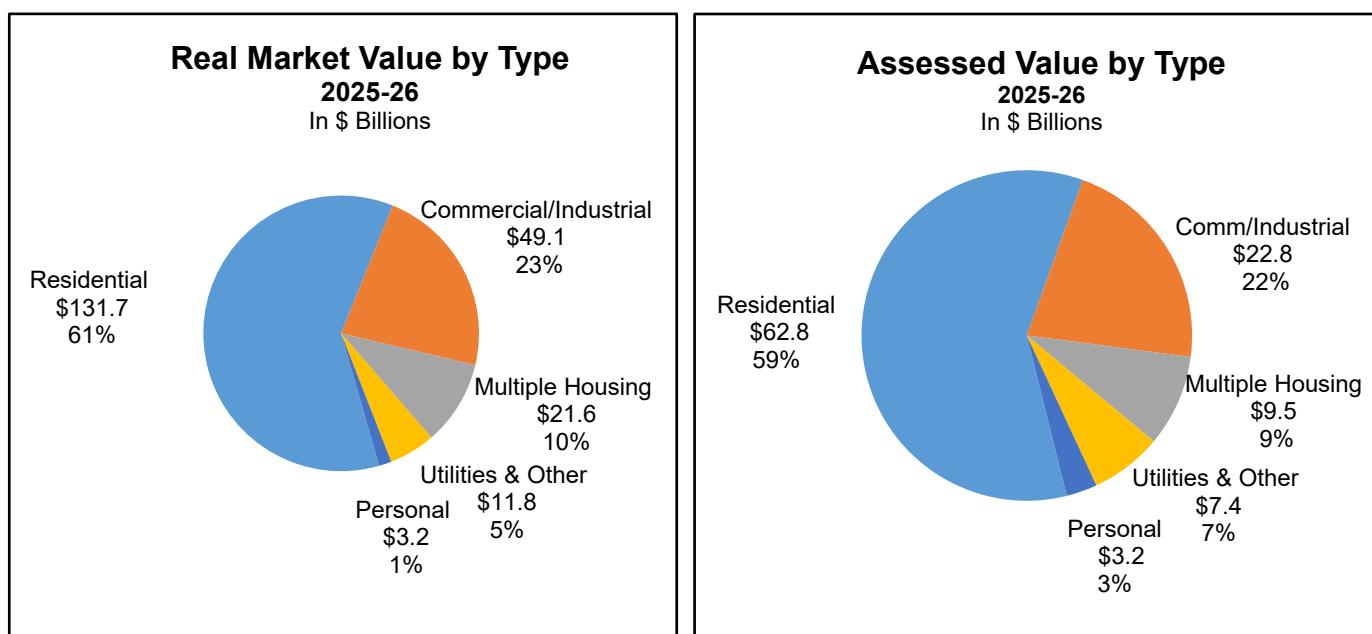
Library, Fire, and Soil & Water Conservation districts are almost completely reliant on property taxes for General Fund revenue, as shown in the chart on the previous page. Property tax budgeted in General Funds totals \$1.7 billion. Property tax budgeted across all funds, including general obligation bond taxes and local option levy taxes, equals \$2.6 billion for 2025-26. Nearly 40% is for education, 31% for cities and urban renewal districts, and 18% for the county. City of Portland and Portland Public Schools receive the largest dollar share of property taxes.



PROPERTY TAX

Taxable Property Types & Values

Real Market Value (RMV) is determined by a professional appraisal of the property. The chart below shows the RMV for properties in Multnomah County, differentiated by property type. Total values for each type are shown, as is the percentage of the total RMV. RMV numbers in Multnomah County's tax reports (SAL table 7a) decreased in all categories but residential, with some of the largest decreases occurring in commercial/industrial. Properties in this category decreased by \$25 billion (34%). RMV decreases in this category are mostly attributable to several large commercial properties in downtown Portland that sold for far less than their previous values, triggering reassessment and revaluation of downtown properties.

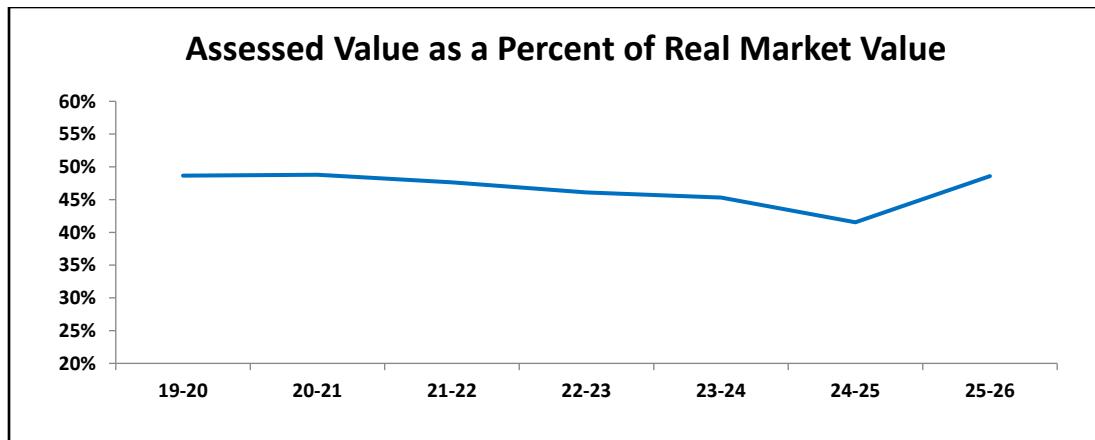


The chart to the right above shows the Assessed Value (AV) by property type. AV rarely relates to RMV. AV was locked in place by property tax control measures in the 1990s and is generally allowed to increase at a rate of 3% per year, although there are some exceptions.

In certain circumstances AV may not increase by the allowed 3%. If RMV drops below AV, then the RMV becomes the new, lower AV. Conversely, new construction, rezoning, removal from an exemption, disqualification from a special assessment (farm/forest) or a property division can cause an AV increase in excess of 3%.

The gap between RMV and AV is one aspect of the property tax limitations adopted by Oregon voters in the 1990s. Measure 50, which locked AV in place and set the 3% increase limit, also created a new permanent rate for taxing districts based on their existing operating levy authority at the time of Measure 50's passage. The last fiscal year saw a drop in real market value, bringing RMV closer to assessed value levels. Last year AV was 42% of RMV value; for FY 25-26 it is 49%.

PROPERTY TAX



In combination with Measure 5 (p. B-14), Measure 50 limitations have moderated property tax increases from what they would have been if they stayed tied to RMV. The total value reduction from RMV to AV is 51%. The largest reductions from RMV are in the multiple housing (56%), commercial/industrial (54%), and residential (52%) sectors.

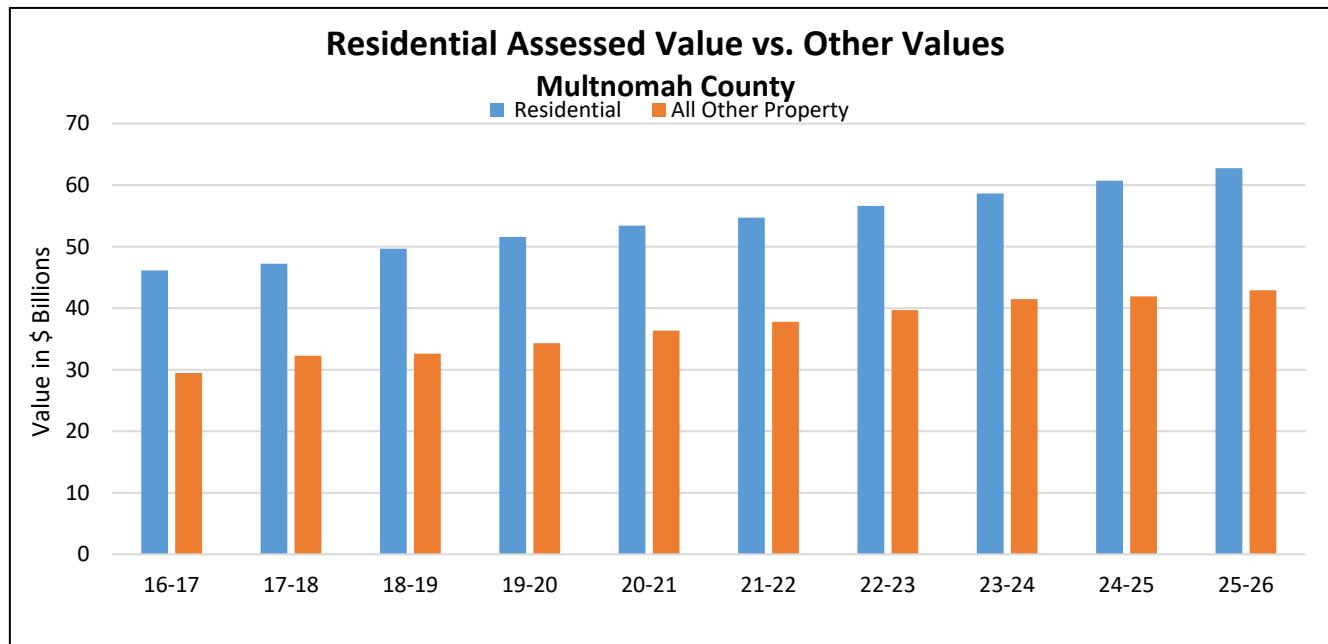
Real Market Values Compared to Assessed Values 2025-26				
Dollars in Millions				
	RMV	AV	Value Reduction	
	RMV	AV	Amount	Percent
Residential	\$ 131,686	\$ 62,762	\$ 68,924	52%
Comm/Indust	49,114	22,801	26,313	54%
Multiple Housing	21,643	9,497	12,146	56%
Utilities & Other	11,812	7,418	4,394	37%
Personal	3,209	3,199	10	0%
Totals	\$ 217,464	\$ 105,677	\$ 111,788	51%

All property is subject to property tax unless exempted by state law. Exemptions include personal property used by individuals, public property, religious property and non-profit, charitable use property. Property subject to taxation includes real property (land, buildings and fixed machinery), personal property that is used in business (machinery, equipment and office furniture), and public utility property (electric, communications and gas utilities as well as transportation companies such as railroads and airlines).

PROPERTY TAX

Value Growth

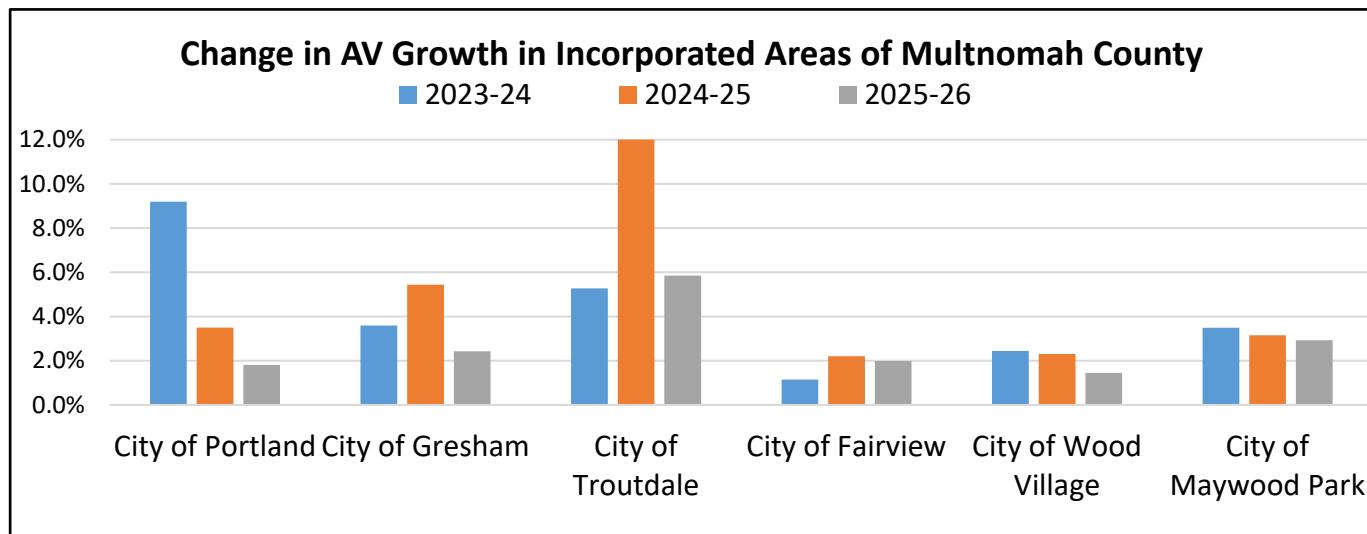
The chart below shows the growth of assessed value (AV) in the county by residential AV vs. all other property categories. The “All Other Property” category consolidates the commercial/industrial, personal property, multi-family, utility, and all other property categories.



Over the past 10 years, residential assessed value has made up approximately 59% of total assessed value, with all other property making up the remaining 41%.

Assessed Value Growth by Area

Total taxable assessed value grew by 2.9% countywide in 2025-26. Growth varied throughout the



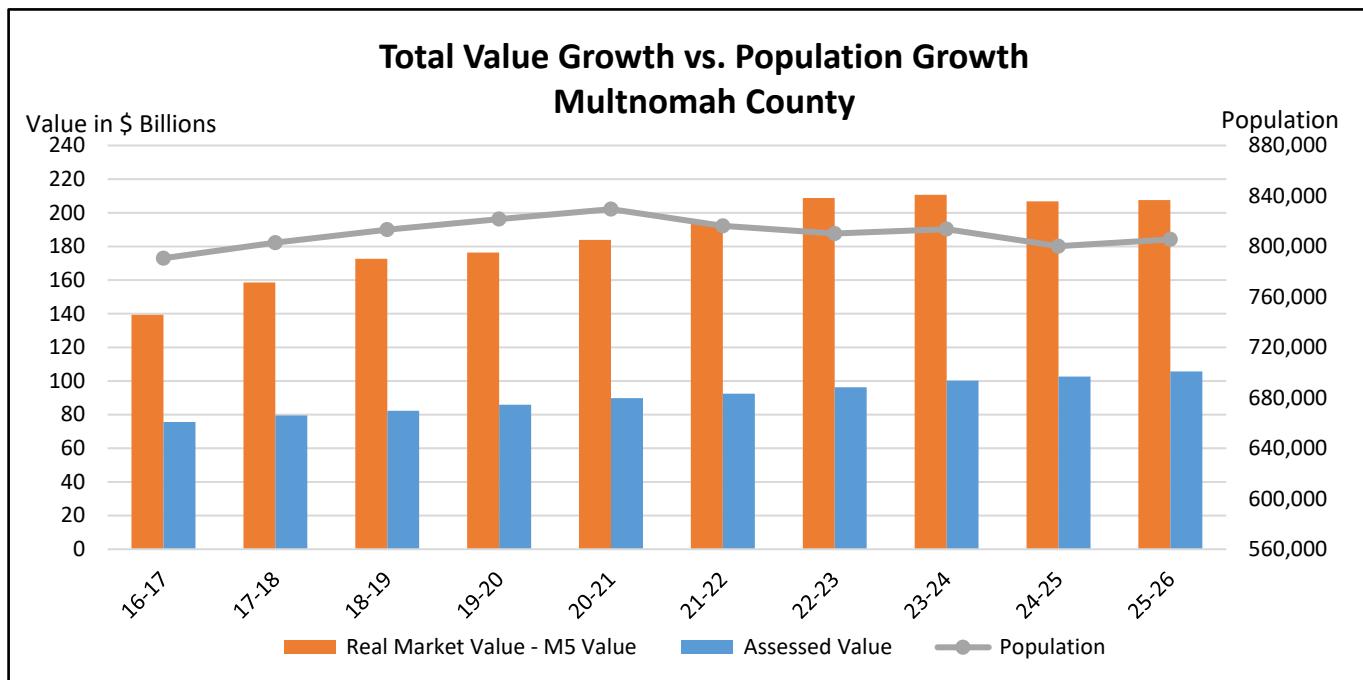
PROPERTY TAX

county by property type and by district. The chart on the previous chart shows the differences for the six cities in the county. The chart illustrates the inconsistency of AV increases and the challenge of forecasting AV. AV for the City of Troutdale had the largest decrease of 6% while cities of Portland and Wood Village had the smallest increases, at 1.8% and 1.5% respectively.

Value Growth Compared to Population Growth

The chart below shows value growth in relation to population growth, which has begun to level off after years of growth. The current taxable assessed value of property located within Multnomah County is \$106 billion. While assessed value tends to see relatively steady increases due to the property tax limitations approved by voters, real market values are more volatile. RMV – Measure 5 value saw a slight increase over the year prior and totals \$208 billion.

Editor's note: Data in the chart is changed to RMV – Measure 5 value instead of gross RMV. The RMV – M5 Value figures are net of all exemptions except for veteran's exemptions.



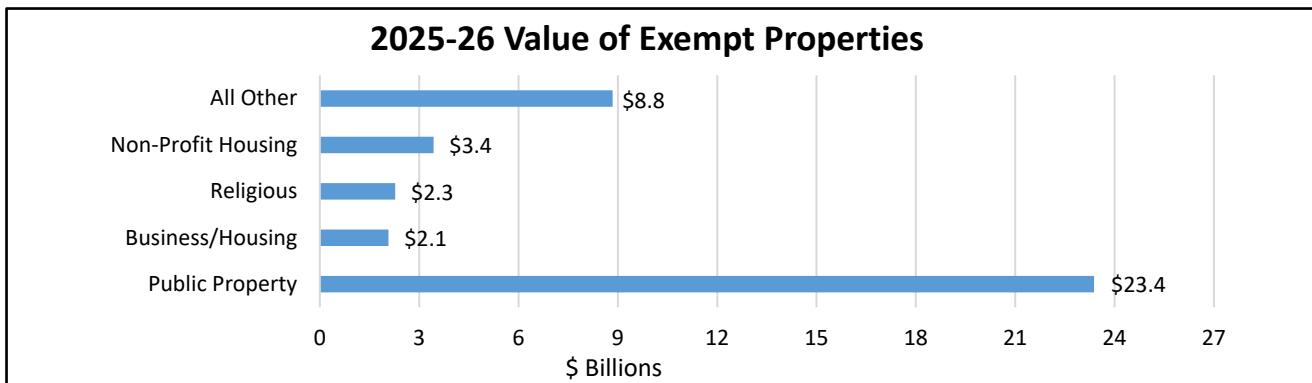
Exempt Property

Exemptions are used to encourage social welfare issues, promote economic growth and preserve natural resources. There are over 100 property tax exemptions in Oregon, including:

- total exemptions (property used exclusively for religious, fraternal, or governmental purposes, and personal property such as farm equipment),
- partial exemptions (for disabled war veterans and some commercial properties); and

PROPERTY TAX

- special exemptions (to promote uses such as farmland, forestland, and open spaces).



Tax Rates

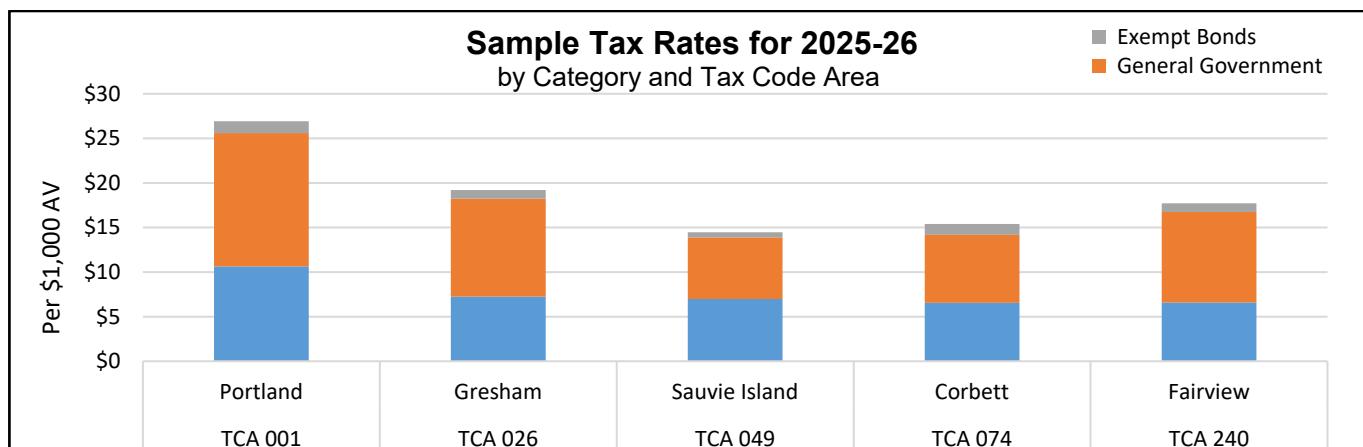
PERMANENT RATES Multnomah County			
MULTNOMAH COUNTY	4.3434		
REGIONAL DISTRICTS:		EDUCATION DISTRICTS:	
Multnomah County Library	1.2400	Mt. Hood Community College	0.4917
Metro	0.0966	Portland Community College	0.2828
Port of Portland	0.0701	Multnomah Education Service Dist.	0.4576
TriMet	none	Portland SD No. 1J	5.2781
East Multnomah SWCD	0.1000	Parkrose SD No. 3	4.8906
West Multnomah SWCD	0.0750	Reynolds SD No. 7	4.4626
		Gresham-Barlow SD No. 10J	4.5268
		Centennial SD No. 28J	4.7448
CITIES:		Corbett SD No. 39	4.5941
Fairview	3.4902	David Douglas SD No. 40	4.6394
Gresham	3.6129	Riverdale SD No. 51J	3.8149
Maywood Park	1.9500		
Portland	4.5770	WATER DISTRICTS:	
Troutdale	3.7652	Alto Park	1.5985
Wood Village	3.1262	Burlington	3.4269
RURAL FIRE PROTECTION DISTRICTS:		Corbett	0.5781
Multnomah RFPD No. 10	2.8527	Lusted	0.2423
Riverdale RFPD No. 11J	1.2361	Palatine Hill	0.0038
Multnomah RFPD No. 14	1.2624	Pleasant Home	none
Sauvie Island RFPD No. 30J	0.7894	Valley View	1.7389

PROPERTY TAX

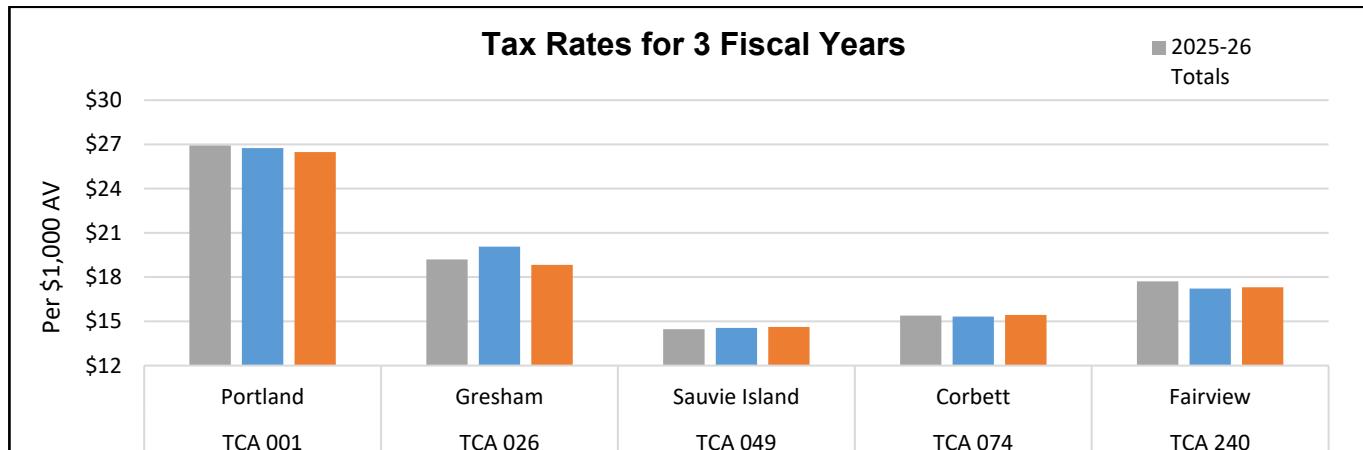
Any local government with the power to levy property taxes is called a taxing district and all real property in the county is served by six or more taxing districts. The County assessor calculates tax for an individual property by applying the rates for the tax code area (TCA) for that property. Each year the assessor publishes the TCA rates.

What is a Tax Code Area?

Each property sits in multiple taxing districts. A geographic group of tax parcels that are served by the same taxing districts is called a tax code area (TCA). Each TCA has a unique set of taxing districts.



Each TCA has a unique set of taxing districts. For instance, all the properties in TCAs 160 and 161 are in the same nine taxing districts except that 160 is in Parkrose School District and 161 is in David Douglas. The City of Portland alone has over 30 TCAs. Several sample TCAs are above.

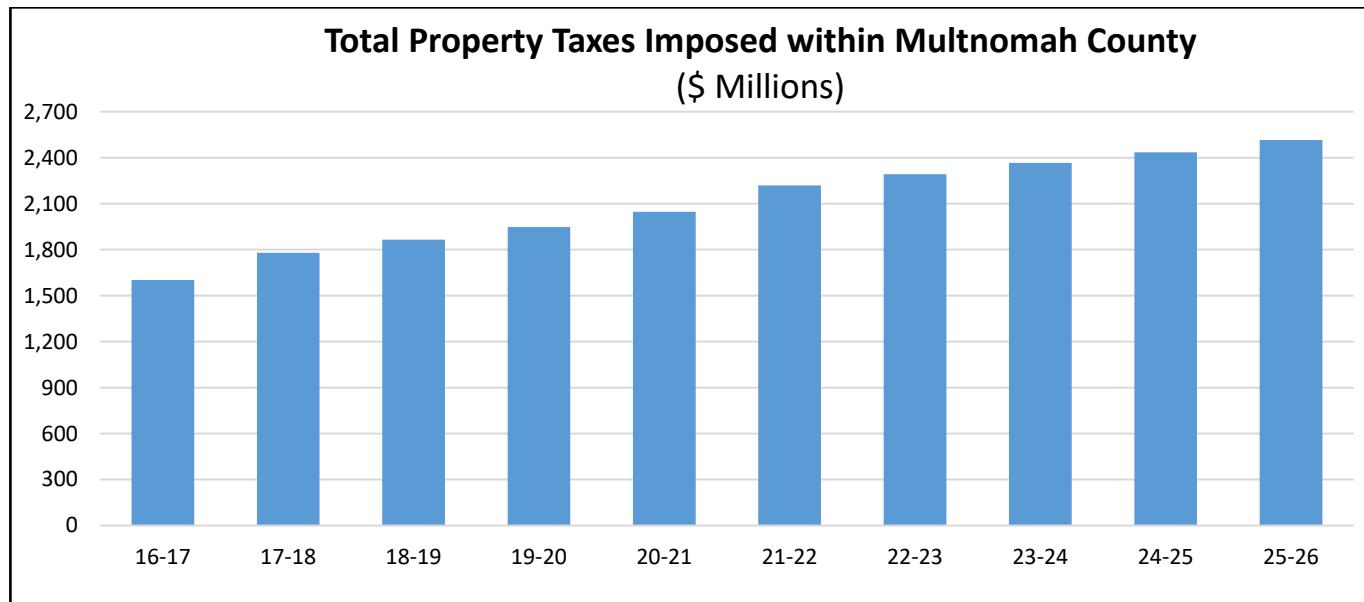


Total rates can change from year-to-year based on changes to bonds, urban renewal, and local option levies. Permanent rates stay the same from year to year, although districts can choose to levy less.

PROPERTY TAX

Total Property Taxes Imposed

Taxes imposed include permanent rate, local option levy, and bond levies. A total of \$2.5 billion in property taxes were imposed by Multnomah County districts in FY 2025-26, an increase of \$81 million (3%) over 2024-25. This total includes \$5.2 million in cancellations, penalties and omits, as well as \$12 million in special assessments. The chart below shows the total amount of taxes imposed since 2016-17. Taxes have steadily increased due to increased assessed values and voter-approved bonds and local option levies.

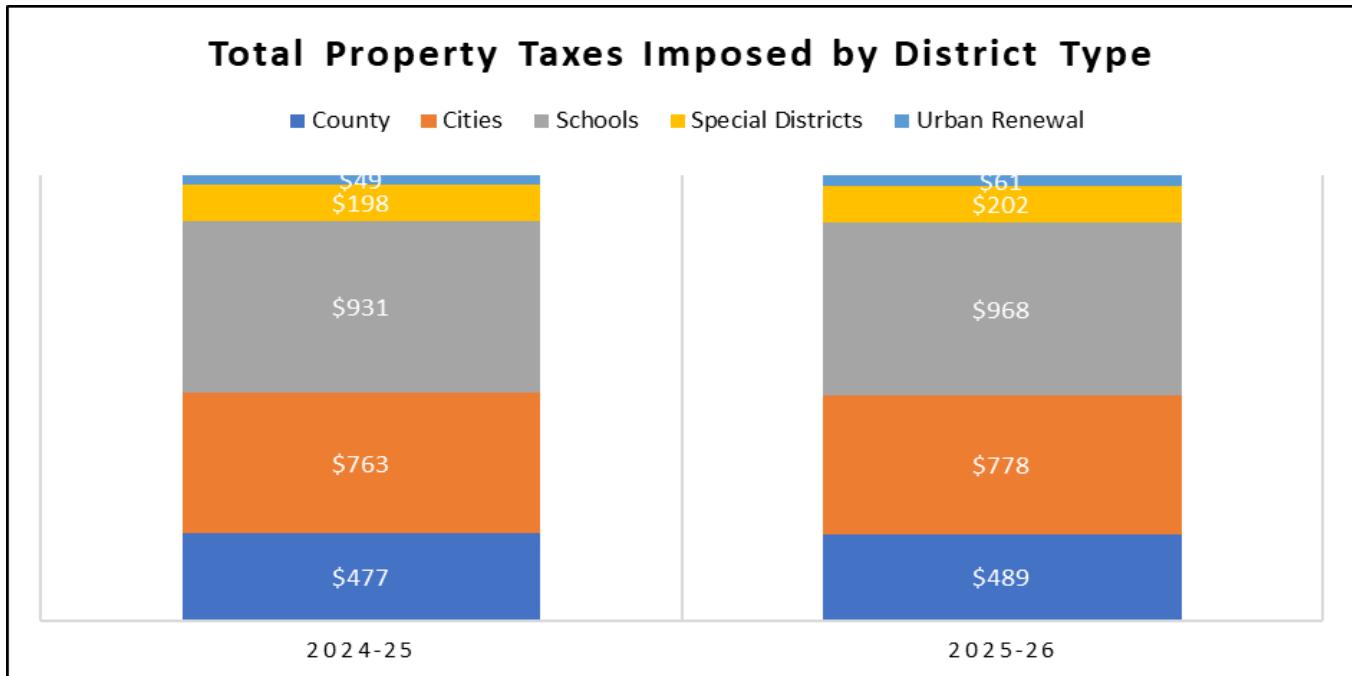


The chart below shows the total of property taxes by type of district.

Type of District	Property Taxes Imposed by Type (2024-25 and 2025-26)											
	within Multnomah County (\$ in Millions)			Perm Rate & Gap Levies			Local Option Levies			Bond Levies		
	2024-25	2025-26	Change	2024-25	2025-26	Change	2024-25	2025-26	Change	2024-25	2025-26	Change
County	\$418	\$426	2%	\$4	\$4	1%	\$55	\$59	8%	\$477	\$489	3%
Cities	\$642	\$655	2%	\$89	\$89	0%	\$33	\$34	3%	\$763	\$778	2%
Schools	\$577	\$589	2%	\$110	\$110	0%	\$244	\$269	10%	\$931	\$968	4%
Special Districts	\$149	\$152	2%	\$9	\$9	4%	\$40	\$41	3%	\$198	\$202	2%
Urban Renewal	\$49	\$61	24%	\$0	\$0	0%	\$0	\$0	0%	\$49	\$61	24%
Total Taxes	\$1,835	\$1,883	3%	\$211	\$212	0%	\$371	\$403	9%	\$2,418	\$2,498	3%

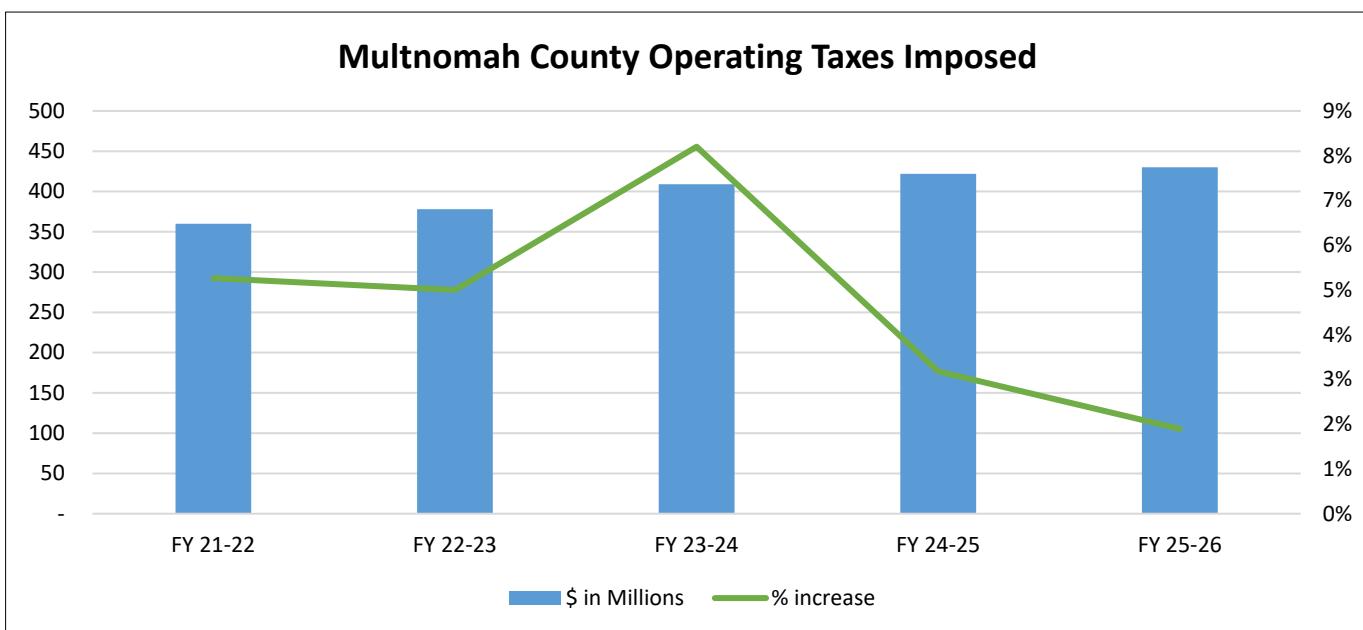
The most significant change is in urban renewal taxes imposed, which declined sharply in FY 2024-25 as Prosper Portland closed urban renewal districts. In FY 2025-26, Prosper Portland created six new tax urban renewal districts, resulting in increased taxes of over \$10 million of the \$12 increase in this category. Additional detail is available in the Urban Renewal/Tax Increment Financing section of this report.

PROPERTY TAX



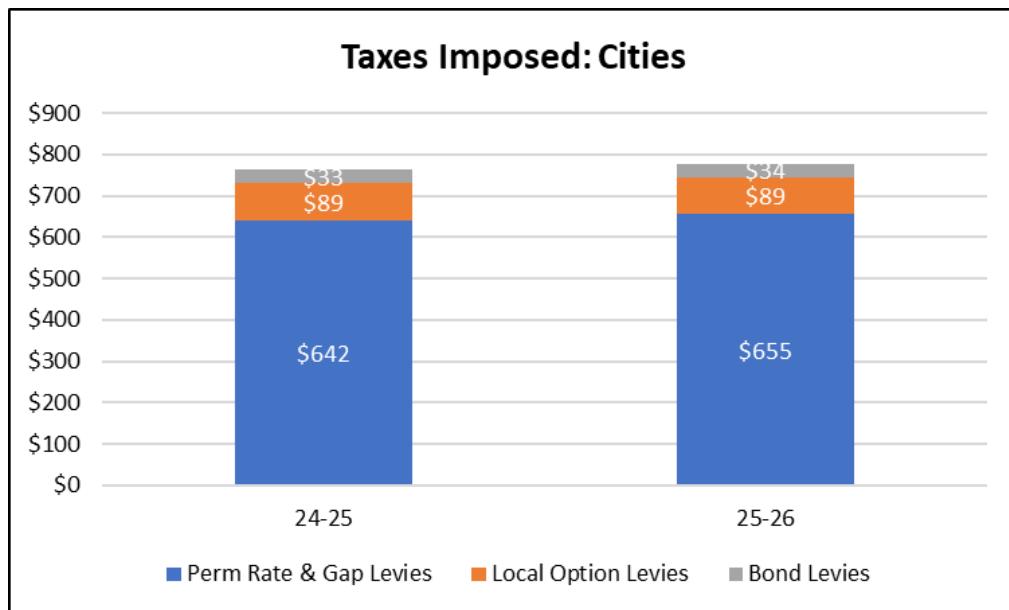
Operating Taxes Imposed in Multnomah County

The chart below displays the operating taxes (permanent rate and local option levies) imposed by Multnomah County: \$430 million in permanent rate and local option levy property taxes in 2025-26, a 2% increase from the prior year. Operating taxes have increased by an annual average of 5% over the last five years.



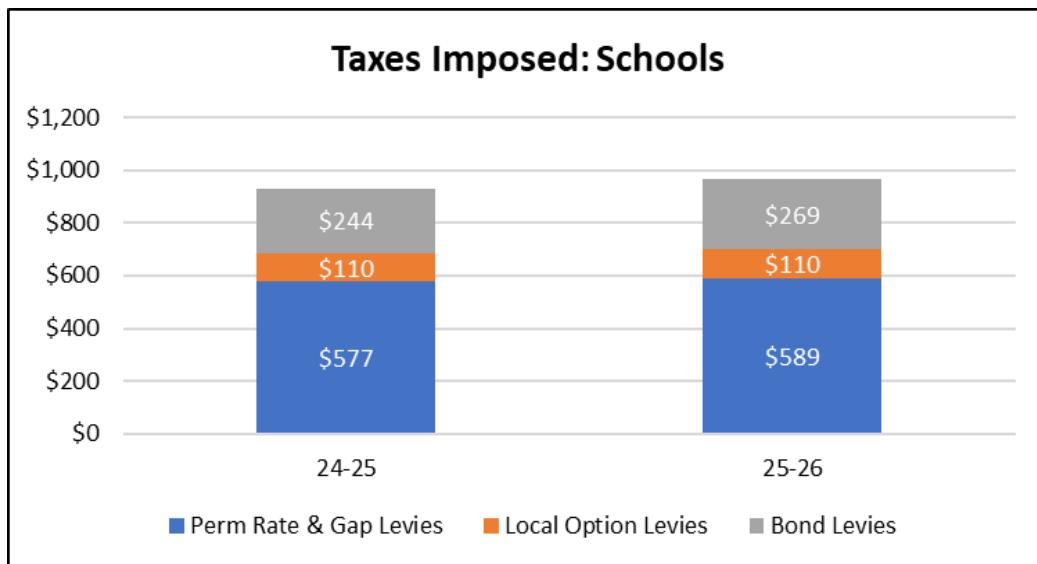
PROPERTY TAX

City Taxes Imposed



For 2025-26, cities are imposing a total of \$778 million in property taxes. This is a slight increase of \$15 million (2%) from last year.

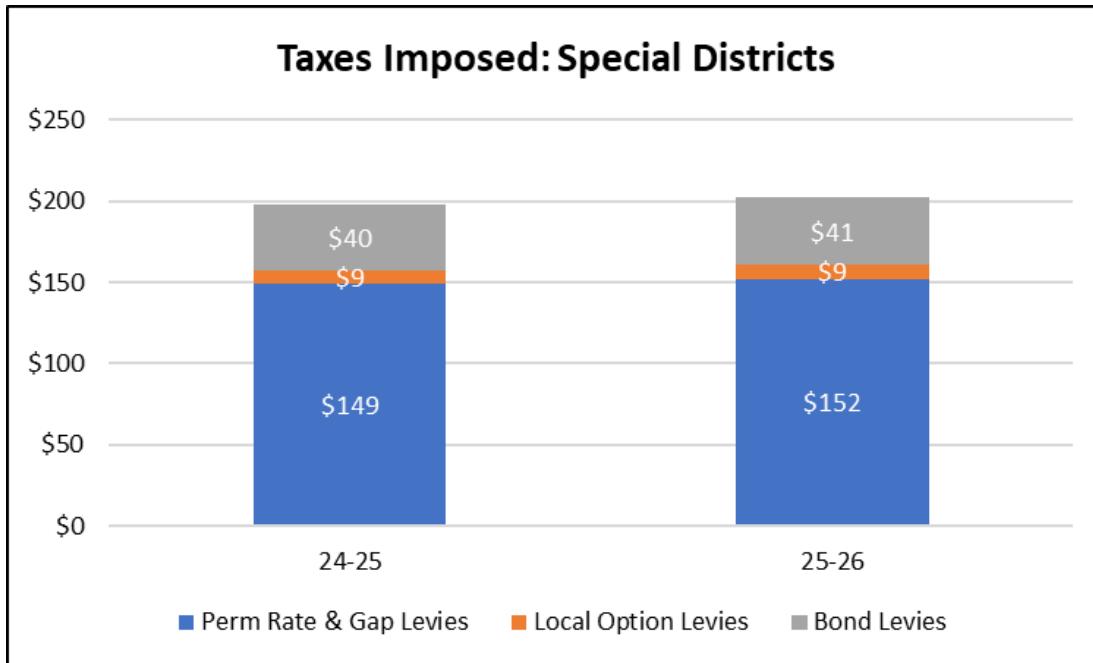
Education District Taxes Imposed



Education districts (K-12, education service districts, and community colleges) saw imposed taxes increase by \$37 million (4%) to a total of \$968 million.

PROPERTY TAX

Special District Taxes Imposed



Special districts include the large regional districts (Tri-Met, the Port of Portland, and Metro) as well as rural fire districts, water districts, and the two soil and water conservation districts (SWCDs). Combined, these districts imposed \$202 million in taxes in 2025-26, a 2% increase.

PROPERTY TAX

Measure 5 Reductions

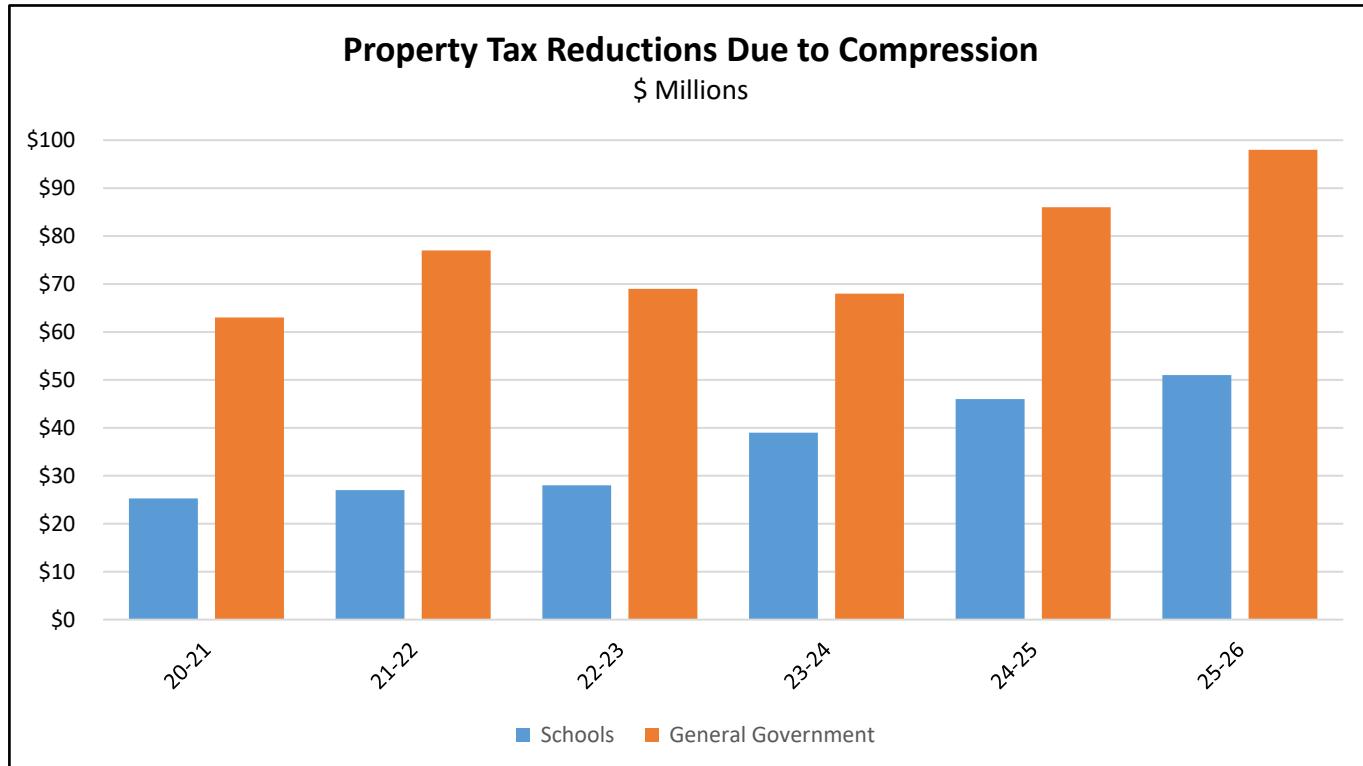
Compression is the reduction of taxes required by Measure 5's property tax limits. Conceptually, if the total property tax rates levied against a property exceed \$10 of real market value (RMV) for local governments or \$5 for education, then the rates are reduced to these limits and the taxes are reduced.

Did You Know?

Measure 5 limits of \$5 per \$1,000 for education and \$10 per \$1,000 are calculated using the M-5 (Measure 5) Value. For most properties this is the same as Real Market Value. For properties under special assessment (e.g., farm or forestland) or under partial exemption the M-5 value is less.

compression loss for taxing districts.

The figure below shows the reduction in taxes due to compression for both education districts and general government. Compression loss has been increasing steadily in recent years, from 4% of total operating taxes in FY 2023-24 to 6% in FY 2025-26. Increases in compression are due in part to downtown commercial properties seeing a sharp reduction in value. Compression is calculated using RMV, and when RMV falls drastically for an individual property, more of that property's tax liability is subject to the Measure 5 compression limits, resulting in higher



PROPERTY TAX

Local Option Levy Compression

When levy rates are compressed, local option levies are reduced first. Only after local option levies are reduced to zero on a specific property are permanent levies on that property reduced.

Nearly half of the compression in Multnomah County is from local option levies.

Impact of Compression on MultCo Local Option Levies in FY 2025-26						
Taxing District	Levy Purpose	Taxes			Levy Rate	
		Extended	Comp	% Loss Reduced	Levied	Effective
Portland Public Schools	General Operations	146,521,608	37,751,736	26%	\$1.9900	\$1.4773
City of Portland*	Parks & Children's Prgms	103,663,068	28,306,362	27%	\$1.2026	\$0.8742
City of Gresham	Public Safety	15,673,856	2,023,296	13%	\$1.3500	\$1.1757
Metro	Parks & Natural Areas	10,035,462	2,429,141	24%	\$0.0960	\$0.0728
Multnomah County	OR Historical Society	5,286,371	1,265,186	24%	\$0.0500	\$0.0380
Riverdale School	General Operations	1,163,739	40,110	3%	\$1.3700	\$1.3228
Riverdale Fire**	General Operations	160,617	417	0%	\$0.2500	\$0.1995
Total		\$282,504,723	\$ 71,816,247	25%		
FY 2024-25 Totals		\$275,343,070	\$ 64,882,626	24%		

*City of Portland has two Local Option Levies: one for children's programs (\$0.4026) and one for Parks maintenance and operations (\$0.8000).

**Riverdale Fire District authorized a rate of \$0.5000, but the district only levies half that.

The table above shows compression for local option levy taxes levied in Multnomah County. The percentage of local option levy taxes extended lost due to compression increased for most districts this year. Two districts with local option levies, Alto Park Water and Sauvie Island Fire, did not see any compression this year and are not included in the chart above.

PROPERTY TAX

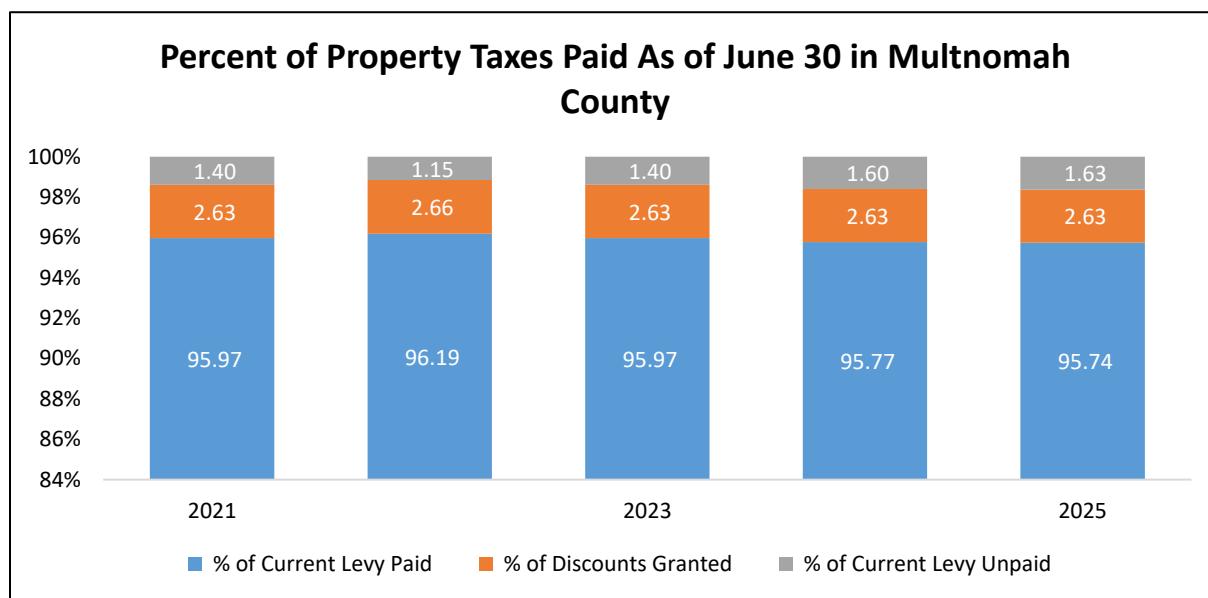
Tax Collections

Property is valued as of January 1 annually. The taxes become a lien on July 1. Tax statements are mailed in October. One-third payments are due November 15th, February 15th and May 15th. A 3% discount is given if full payment is made in November. A 2% discount is given for a two-thirds payment. Interest accrues at a rate of 1.33% per month for late payments and has previously been roughly \$8 to \$9 million per year. The majority of interest on past-due taxes are transferred to the state to be used as part of an Assessment and Taxation Grant Program. Approximately 9% is distributed to districts.

Real property taxes, if unpaid, become delinquent on May 16. Foreclosure proceedings are initiated three years after delinquency. Personal property taxes become delinquent with any unpaid installment. Warrants for unpaid personal property taxes are issued 30 days after the taxes are due.

The combined effects of the discounts taken and the taxes unpaid require taxing districts to apply an uncollected rate to their tax levy. That rate varies annually. The discount portion of taxes has reduced slightly in recent years to around 2.63% of taxes paid. The unpaid portion of tax has averaged 1.6% of the levied amount for the past five years. The average uncollected rate is 4.3% for the last 10 years.

Every dollar collected is proportionately distributed to all taxing districts in the county. This allows districts to budget knowing they will receive approximately 95% of the amount that is due to them rather than being dependent on how the individual taxpayers in the district pay their taxes.



PROPERTY TAX

Historical Comparison of Taxable Values & Property Taxes Levied

Property taxes have been used to fund government services since at least 1900, when Multnomah County collected total taxes of \$1.1 million dollars on a value of \$45 million in taxable property. A portion of those taxes were levied by the State of Oregon. As taxable value continues to grow, so do total taxes. The table below provides per capita data. Population estimates are from the Center for Population Research at Portland State University, released in November each year. Total tax is for Multnomah County only and includes imposed tax plus special assessments and cancellations, penalties, and omitted assessments. These data are provided by the county assessor each year in November in the Summary of Assessments and Taxes document.

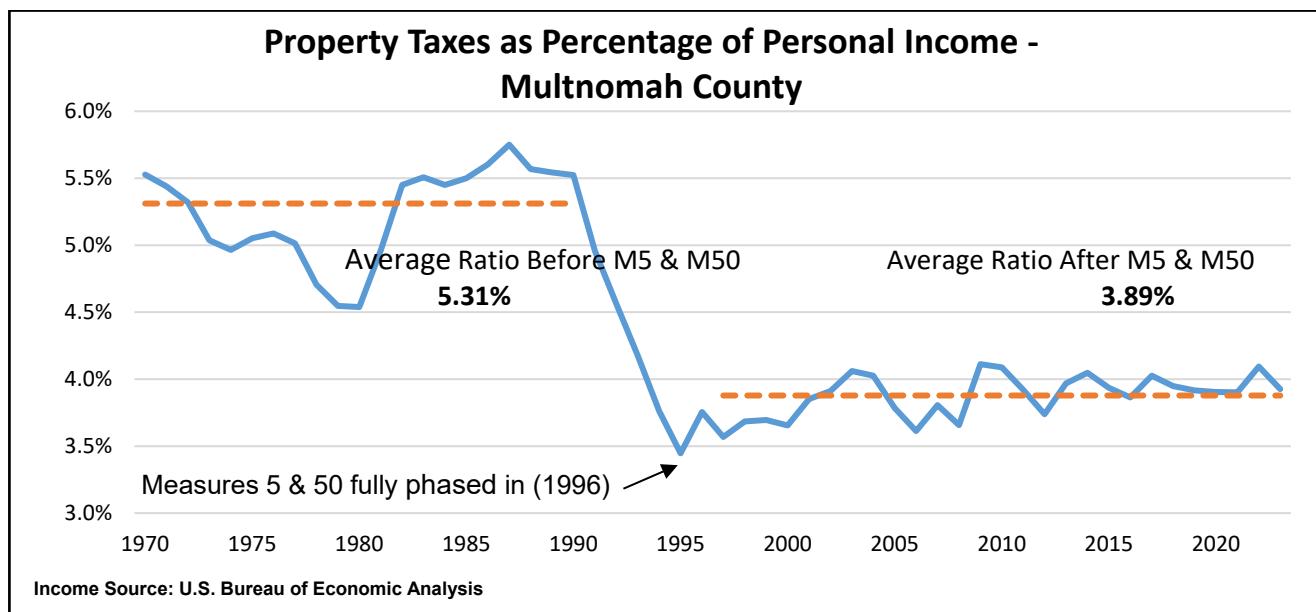
Year	County Population	County Taxable Value (AV)	Per Capita Property Value	Total Tax	Per Capita Tax
1900	103,167	\$45,228,244	\$438	\$1,114,990	\$11
1950-51	471,537	\$997,624,394	\$2,116	\$32,207,179	\$68
1960-61	522,813	\$2,612,178,726	\$4,996	\$71,126,380	\$136
1970-71	556,667	\$4,643,244,365	\$8,341	\$137,598,136	\$247
1980-81	562,640	\$16,351,057,369	\$29,061	\$290,379,549	\$516
1990-91	583,887	\$20,849,827,083	\$35,709	\$675,322,761	\$1,157
1995-96*	626,000	\$36,130,751,708	\$57,671	\$558,507,607	\$891
2000-01	662,400	\$41,133,501,000	\$62,098	\$800,298,594	\$1,208
2005-06	692,825	\$49,193,195,419	\$71,004	\$932,428,285	\$1,346
2010-11	736,785	\$61,027,180,083	\$82,829	\$1,216,561,720	\$1,651
2015-16	777,490	\$72,222,759,453	\$92,892	\$1,520,142,205	\$1,955
2020-21	816,310	\$89,815,140,110	\$108,268	\$2,047,080,719	\$2,507
2021-22	820,672	\$92,536,448,190	\$108,268	\$2,218,661,739	\$2,704
2022-23	810,242	\$96,309,081,010	\$118,864	\$2,292,168,650	\$2,829
2023-24	813,691	\$100,145,137,050	\$123,075	\$2,365,882,732	\$2,907
2024-25	800,178	\$100,172,071,564	\$125,187	\$2,434,599,737	\$3,043
2025-26	805,583	\$102,568,984,721	\$127,323	\$2,515,288,101	\$3,122

*1995-96 was the last year under the original tax system based on real market values. Measure 50 was passed in 1996-97, which cut and capped assessed value, effectively decoupling the assessed value from real market value. The levy-based system was shifted to a primarily rate-based system (see Appendix A - History of Oregon's Property Tax System for more detail).

PROPERTY TAX

Property Tax a Percentage of Personal Income

How have property tax increases compared to increases in personal income? The figure below shows that Measures 5 and 50 put a significant dent in the amount of personal income that was used to pay ad valorem property taxes. In the 21 years before Measure 5, on average, property taxes were 5.3% of personal income. Since the measures were fully enacted, that average has decreased to 3.9% and has been less volatile.



URBAN RENEWAL



URBAN RENEWAL/TAX INCREMENT FINANCING

What is Urban Renewal/Tax Increment Financing?

Urban renewal, or tax increment financing, is a tool that allows cities or counties to work on behalf of local communities using concentrated revenues to improve areas considered underdeveloped within a designated district. The urban renewal districts, often called urban renewal agencies, are a separate entity from the city or county that created it. With the help of tax increment finance (TIF) districts, the theory is that areas can, overtime, increase their contribution to the local economy as a result of the additional development. Funding options for urban renewal include tax increment financing, selling property, loans, grants, and bonds.

TIF vs. Urban Renewal

In recent years, the term “Urban Renewal” has begun to be replaced by “tax increment financing”. However, statutory references and tax assessor reports still refer to Urban Renewal, and so we continue use the term in this report to minimize confusion. We hope to begin a gradual transition to the term tax increment financing (TIF) in the years to come.

Types of Projects Completed

Urban renewal/tax increment financing can fund a range of initiatives, including capital projects and development assistance programs, such as:

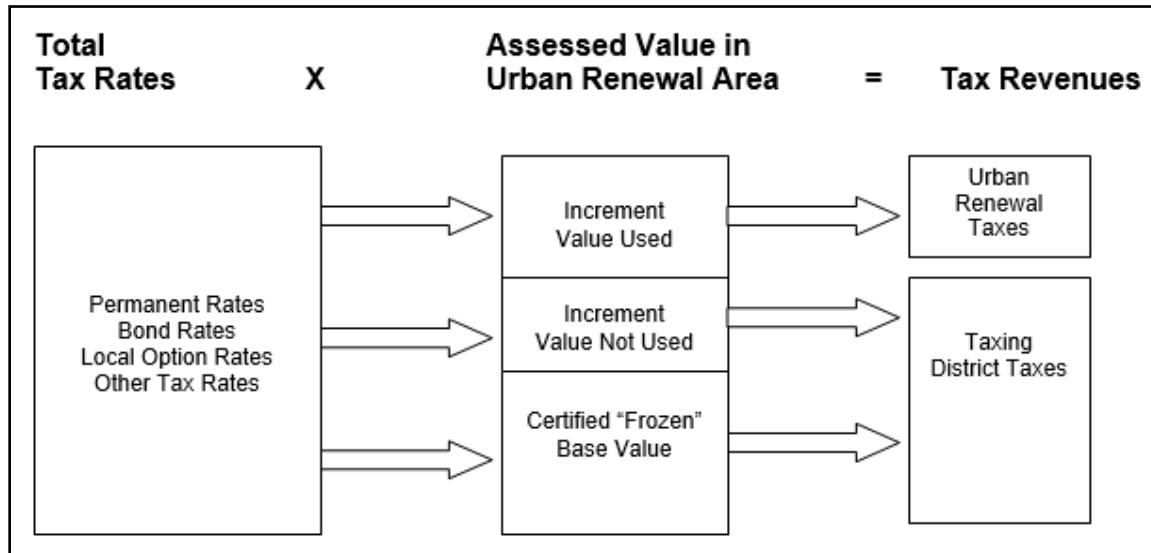
- Infrastructure projects to support new development, such as transportation network development and utilities.
- Streetscape improvements and transportation enhancements, including new lighting, trees, sidewalks, pedestrian and bicycle amenities, and intersection improvements.
- Catalyst redevelopment projects, such as mixed-use or infill housing developments.
- Development assistance grants or incentives for specific desired development types.
- Storefront improvement grants for improvements to existing properties.
- Developing or improving parks and plazas.
- Clean up of brownfield sites.
- Property acquisition to aggregate properties for desired development.
- Public buildings.
- Historic preservation projects.

Tax Increment Financing

Tax increment financing is the primary tool governments use to fund urban renewal.

URBAN RENEWAL/TAX INCREMENT FINANCING

When an urban renewal area is created, the property tax revenue is separated into two revenue streams: the frozen base and the increment. The frozen base is the total assessed value of property tax revenue the year the urban renewal area was



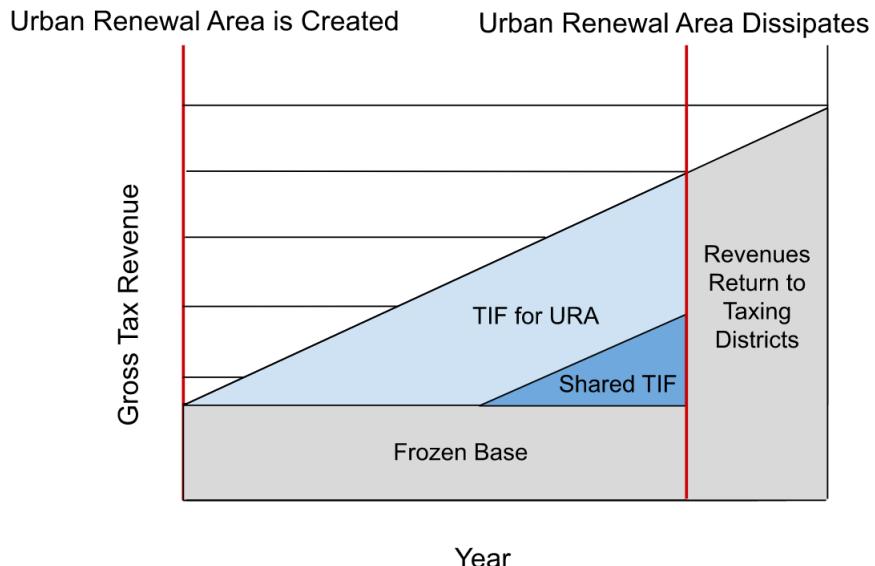
formed. Individual property values may rise due to either a substantial improvement on the property or an assessor increasing the property value. The revenue generated by this rise will, in part, go to the urban renewal agency. The frozen base will continue to fund regular taxing jurisdictions such as school districts, the city, and the county.

These are the steps of the urban renewal process:

1. Identify a geographic area (not necessarily contiguous) - the Plan Area.
2. Document the value of the properties in the plan area at the time it is created (the Frozen Value).
3. Continue sending taxes generated by the frozen value to the taxing districts that touch the plan area.
4. Allow the urban renewal agency to capture taxes generated by growth in value (Increment or Excess Value).
5. Use the excess value tax revenue to pay debt issued to pay for the improvements to areas identified as underdeveloped.

Some of the excess value (or increment value) may be unused by the urban renewal district and allocated back to the plan area taxing districts.

URBAN RENEWAL/TAX INCREMENT FINANCING



This governmental activity and increased private investment in the area is expected to accelerate the increase in property values, “renewing” the area’s economy. At the end of the urban renewal area’s life span, the increased property value reverts to the taxing districts, increasing their assessed values.

Urban renewal areas have a maximum amount of funds they can use, which is known as the debt limit or maximum indebtedness. This amount is determined by considering the needs of the project and the timeframe.

There are five urban renewal agencies in Multnomah County:

1. City of Gresham’s Redevelopment Commission
2. Prosper Portland, acting on behalf of the City of Portland
3. The Urban Renewal Agency of the City of Troutdale
4. The Urban Renewal Agency of the City of Wood Village
5. The Fairview Urban Renewal Agency

With the exception of Portland, each district has one urban renewal area. Portland has six urban renewal areas collecting taxes in FY 2024-25. Lake Oswego has two plans and Milwaukie has one with portions in Multnomah County, and so those cities’ urban renewal taxes appear on some Multnomah County tax bills. Conversely, since the City of Portland extends into Clackamas and Washington counties, urban renewal taxes for the City of Portland can come from those other counties, too.

URBAN RENEWAL/TAX INCREMENT FINANCING

Impact of Urban Renewal on Property Owners

There is little to no direct impact to property owners from urban renewal. The taxes for permanent levies will be the same with or without the urban renewal agency. The urban renewal agency simply captures a portion of the taxes that would otherwise go to the other taxing districts. The total taxpayer bill for permanent (operating) taxes is unchanged, but the original taxing districts receive less tax revenue because of the urban renewal district capture of taxes.

If a property owner pays taxes for general obligation bond levies, there is probably a small increase in the taxes. The taxing districts size their general obligation debt levies to meet the debt service payments for the capital improvements paid for by the general obligation bonds. Because the urban renewal districts also capture some of those levies, the districts generally increase the size of the levy to compensate for the urban renewal capture of the taxes.

Local option levies, optional tax levies approved by voters and subject to certain limitations, used to also be subject to urban renewal tax capture, but the legislature changed the statutes in 2013 to exempt those levies from the capture.

Five (5) Different Types of TIF Districts

There are five types of urban renewal plans and they differ in how revenues are collected, maximum authority, and if they rely on a special levy. The first three types are referred to as "existing plans" because they were in effect when mid-1990's property reform took place. At that time, urban renewal agencies were able to obtain a special levy if needed to make up for revenues limited by Measure 50, because Measure 50 limited the assessed increment values which urban renewal agencies used to pay off debt, threatening their ability to make debt payments. Plan areas adopted after December 6, 1996 are referred to as "Other" plan and do not have the option for a special levy. As of FY 2023-24, no urban renewal plans in Multnomah County impose a special levy.

House Bill 3215 established new levies for certain types of urban renewal plan areas, resulting in two new types of plan areas: "Other Standard Rate Plans" and "Other Reduced Rate Plans". Local option levies and bonded debt levies approved after October 6, 2001 use the full amount of assessed value, which can result in a lower tax rate or more property tax revenue for districts.

URBAN RENEWAL/TAX INCREMENT FINANCING

Closing of a TIF District

Urban renewal plans typically last 20 to 25 years, but the duration can be adjusted to fit the goals of the urban renewal area. Plans can be closed out if all projects are completed earlier and the debt is repaid.

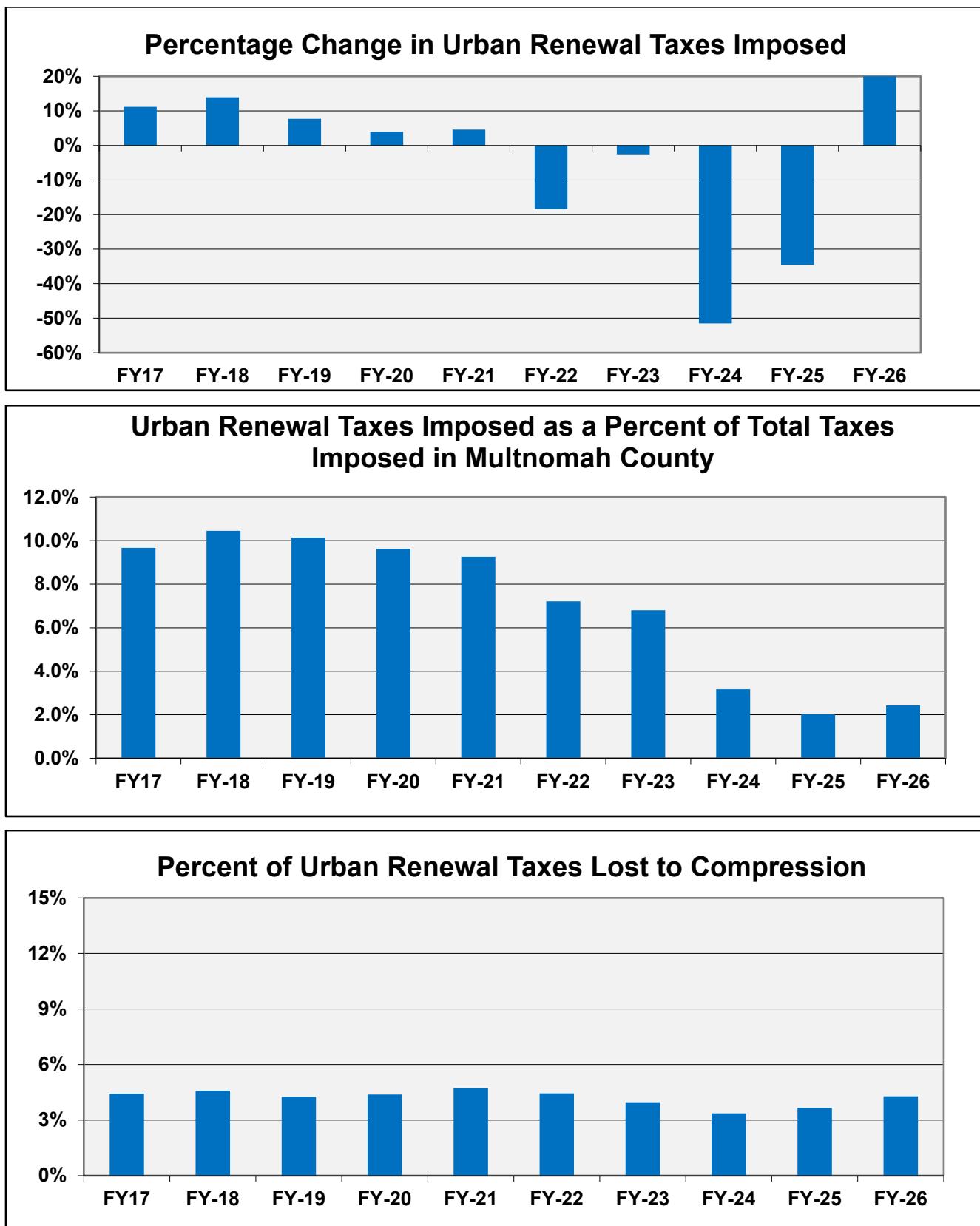
Urban Renewal Taxes Imposed

The ten urban renewal plan areas in Multnomah County are capturing \$61 million in property tax revenue in FY 2025-26, as shown in the table below.

Urban Renewal Taxes in Multnomah County (\$ Millions)					
Imposed Property Taxes					
Fiscal Year	Urban Renewal	Total County	UR as a % of County	Loss to Compression	
2015-16	\$131.3	\$1,440.6	9%	\$7.5	6%
2016-17	\$146.0	\$1,510.2	10%	\$6.8	5%
2017-18	\$166.3	\$1,591.5	10%	\$8.0	5%
2018-19	\$179.1	\$1,766.5	10%	\$8.0	4%
2019-20	\$186.2	\$1,935.0	10%	\$8.5	5%
2020-21	\$194.7	\$2,103.0	9%	\$9.7	5%
2021-22	\$158.9	\$2,204.8	7%	\$7.4	4%
2022-23	\$154.8	\$2,277.1	7%	\$6.4	4%
2023-24	\$75.1	\$2,365.8	3%	\$2.6	4%
2024-25	\$49.2	\$2,434.6	2%	\$1.8	4%
2025-26	\$61.0	\$2,515.3	2%	\$2.7	4%

Urban renewal taxes made up 2% of total taxes imposed in Multnomah County, no change from last year. There is a \$11.9 million increase in urban renewal taxes imposed in 2025-26, an increase of 24%. In recent years, Prosper Portland has closed a number of TIF districts which contributed to the decline in FY 2024-25. In the current fiscal year, Prosper Portland has added six new TIF districts, adding just over \$10 million in taxes.

URBAN RENEWAL/TAX INCREMENT FINANCING

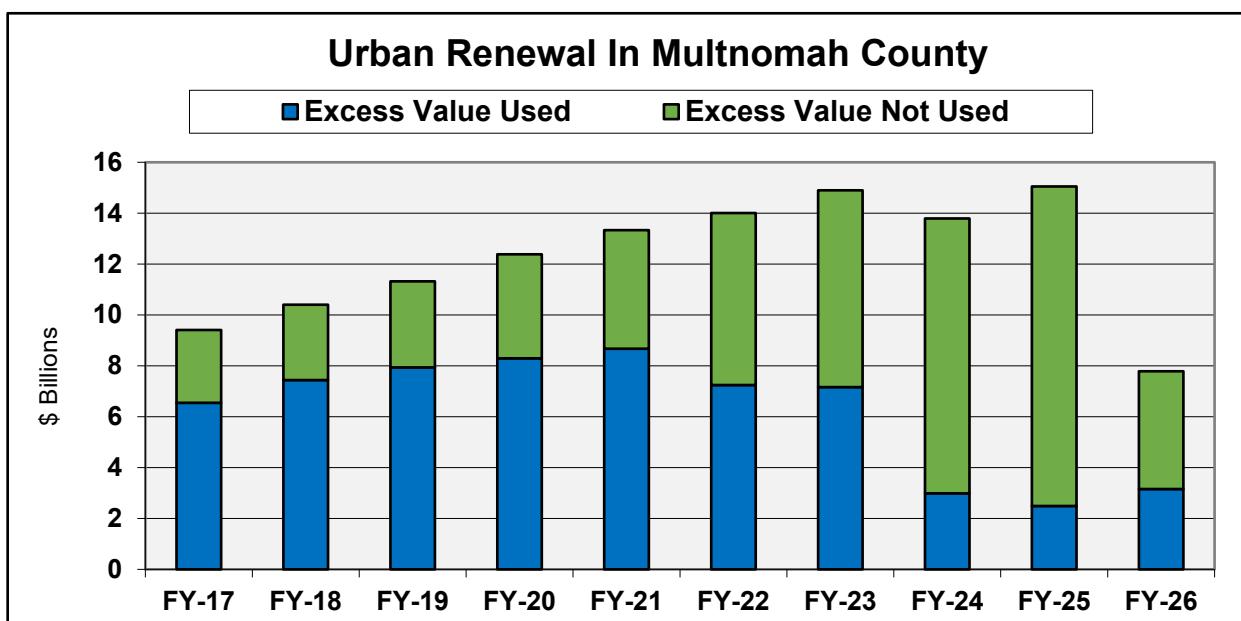
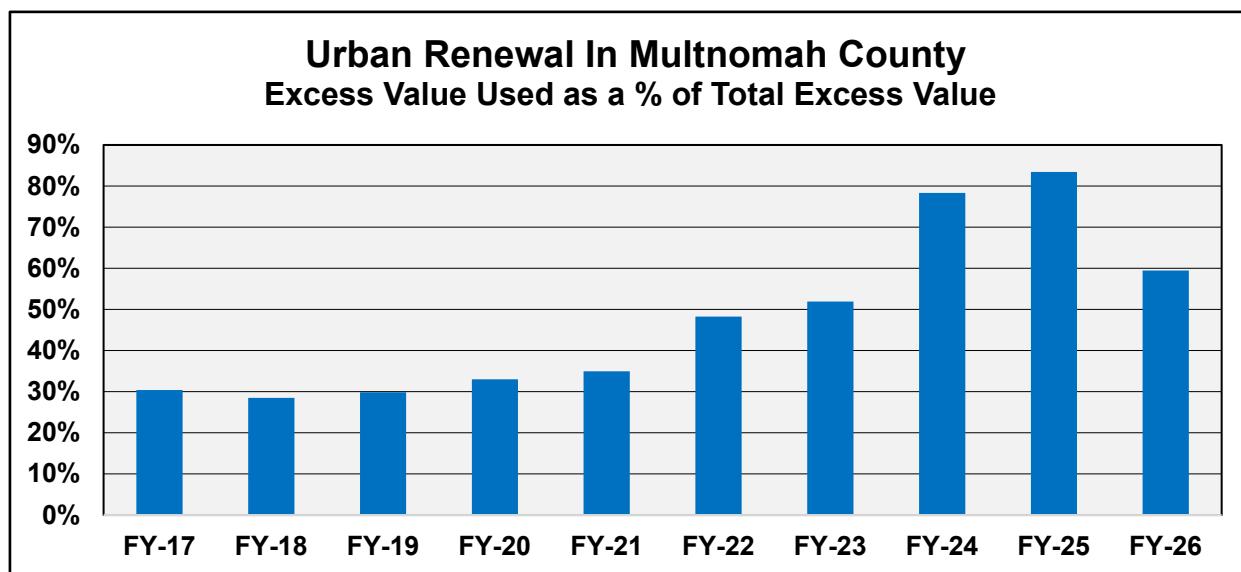


URBAN RENEWAL/TAX INCREMENT FINANCING

Excess Value Used and Unused

Excess value is the total assessed value of property in urban renewal plan areas that is “in excess” of the frozen base as property values grow over time. Districts may choose to not use all the excess value. Thus, there is “excess value used” (assessed value diverted from the districts to the urban renewal district) and “excess value not used” (assessed value that stays with the taxing districts).

The next graph shows ten years of history of those used and unused values. For FY 2025-26, \$4.6 billion in excess value (59%) was not used, resulting in an estimated \$3.1 billion in property tax revenue that remains with schools and local governments in Multnomah County.



URBAN RENEWAL/TAX INCREMENT FINANCING

The Fairview Urban Renewal Agency

The City Council established the Fairview Urban Renewal Agency on May 16, 2018 by Ordinance Number 5-2018. The City Council appointed themselves as the board of the urban renewal agency. The Fairview City Administrator is the Executive Director of the Agency. The council has the option of having the agency reimburse the city for any staff time spent on agency activities.

The plan area consists of 459 acres: 404 acres of land in tax lots and 55 acres of public rights-of-way. The city anticipates that the plan will take 25 years of tax increment collections to implement. The maximum amount of indebtedness that may be issued for the plan is \$51 million.

Fairview Plan Area	Maximum Indebtedness	Debt Issued 6/30/2024	Expiration Date	Acres
Fairview	\$51,000,000	\$9,165,000	Nov., 2044	459
Total Acres in City of Fairview				2,258
Percentage of Acres in Urban Renewal Plan Areas (Maximum Allowed = 25%)				20%
Total Assessed Value in City of Fairview (less Excess Value, Used and Not Used)				\$878,735,277
Percentage of Frozen Value in Urban Renewal Plan Areas (Maximum Allowed = 25%)				17%

FAIRVIEW URBAN RENEWAL AGENCY URBAN RENEWAL PROPERTY VALUES AND TAXES							
Tax Year	Base Frozen Value	Excess Value Used	Excess Value Not	Total Plan Area Value	Max. Auth.	Actual Taxes Imposed	Measure 5 Loss
2018-19	153,649,777	0	0	153,649,777	N/A	0	0
2019-20	153,649,777	7,433,443	0	161,083,220	N/A	114,253	162
2020-21	153,649,777	25,188,343	0	178,838,120	N/A	370,024	582
2021-22	153,649,777	35,231,423	0	188,881,200	N/A	518,380	240
2022-23	153,649,777	47,526,103	0	201,175,880	N/A	699,541	224
2023-24	153,649,777	84,160,136	0	237,809,913	N/A	1,238,943	461
2024-25	153,649,777	108,334,093	0	261,983,870	N/A	1,588,769	6,730
2025-26	153,649,777	131,214,803	0	284,864,580	N/A	1,921,272	11,412
Total Fairview						6,451,181	

URBAN RENEWAL/TAX INCREMENT FINANCING

Fairview Urban Renewal Agency—Division of Tax

The following chart shows the division of tax calculations for each taxing district that includes territory within the plan area. None of the taxing districts' boundaries encompass only a portion of the plan area and so the excess value is the same for all of the overlapping districts.

ALLOCATION OF URBAN RENEWAL TIF REVENUES, BY TAXING DISTRICT FAIRVIEW URBAN RENEWAL DISTRICT 2025-26				
	Increment Value Used	Permanent Rate		Total Tax Imposed
		Rate	Tax Imposed	
PORt OF PORTLAND	131,214,803	0.0701	\$9,090.08	\$9,090.08
CITY OF FAIRVIEW	131,214,803	3.4902	\$455,218.11	\$455,218.11
METRO	131,214,803	0.0966	\$12,562.69	\$12,562.69
EAST MULT SOIL/WATER - GOV	131,214,803	0.1000	\$12,971.22	\$12,971.22
MULTNOMAH COUNTY	131,214,803	4.3434	\$566,545.86	\$566,545.86
MULTNOMAH COUNTY LIBRARY	131,214,803	1.2200	\$159,127.16	\$159,127.16
MULTNOMAH ESD	131,214,803	0.4576	\$59,647.16	\$59,647.16
MT HOOD COMM COLLEGE	131,214,803	0.4917	\$64,038.98	\$64,038.98
REYNOLDS SCHOOL DIST	131,214,803	4.4626	\$582,070.41	\$582,070.41
TOTALS			\$1,921,271.67	\$1,921,271.67
Adjustments:		Truncation:	(\$398.90)	Fractional: \$0.27 Compression: (11,411.89)

URBAN RENEWAL/TAX INCREMENT FINANCING

Gresham Redevelopment Commission

The City of Gresham established its urban renewal agency, the Gresham Redevelopment Commission (GRDC), in 2003. The commission has one plan area: the Rockwood-West Gresham Renewal Plan Area. It contains approximately 1,211 acres, 8% of the total area of the city. The assessed value within the plan area was frozen as of the 2003-04 assessment roll at \$437,507,294. This represents 5% of the city's net assessed value (assessed value less urban renewal excess value).

The plan for Rockwood-West Gresham calls for a maximum debt issuance of \$92 million. In May 2022, voters approved an extension of the plan to 2029. At that time, the district estimated approximately \$37 million remained for investment and grant funding. The area, referred to as Gresham's "front door", is a mix of industrial, commercial and residential.

Gresham Plan Area	Maximum Indebtedness	Debt Issued 6/30/2024	Expiration Date	Acres
Rockwood/West Gresham	\$92,000,000	\$44,617,905	Aug., 2023	1,212
		Total Acres in City of Gresham		14,331
		Percentage of Acres in Urban Renewal Plan Areas (Maximum Allowed = 15%)		8%
		Total Assessed Value in City of Gresham (less Excess Value, Used and Not Used)	\$10,718,075,094	
		Percentage of Frozen Value in Urban Renewal Plan Areas (Maximum Allowed = 15%)		4%

Gresham Redevelopment Commission — Division of Tax

ALLOCATION OF URBAN RENEWAL TIF REVENUES, BY TAXING DISTRICT GRESHAM REDEVELOPMENT COMMISSION 2025-26				
	Increment Value Used	Permanent Rate		Total Tax Imposed
		Rate	Tax Imposed	
PORT OF PORTLAND	631,828,046	0.0701	\$43,999.18	\$43,999.18
CITY OF GRESHAM	631,828,046	3.6129	\$2,276,379.25	\$2,276,379.25
METRO	631,828,046	0.0966	\$60,209.41	\$60,209.41
EAST MULT SOIL/WATER - GOV	631,828,046	0.1000	\$62,525.17	\$62,525.17
MULTNOMAH COUNTY	631,828,046	4.3434	\$2,736,055.01	\$2,736,055.01
MULTNOMAH COUNTY LIBRARY	631,828,046	1.2200	\$767,670.11	\$767,670.11
MULTNOMAH ESD	631,828,046	0.4576	\$288,310.51	\$288,310.51
MT HOOD COMM COLLEGE	631,828,046	0.4917	\$309,152.22	\$309,152.22
REYNOLDS SCHOOL DIST	629,263,566	4.4626	\$2,781,855.96	\$2,781,855.96
CENTENNIAL SCHOOL DIST	2,438,960	4.7448	\$11,424.93	\$11,424.93
TOTALS			\$9,337,581.75	\$9,337,581.75
Adjustments:		Truncation:	(\$4,280.33)	Fractional: \$2.04 Compression: (\$44,006.44)

URBAN RENEWAL/TAX INCREMENT FINANCING

GRESHAM REDEVELOPMENT COMMISSION URBAN RENEWAL PROPERTY VALUES AND TAXES							
Tax Year	Base Frozen Value	Excess Value Used	Excess Value Not Used	Total Plan Area Value	Maximum Authority	Actual Taxes Imposed	Measure 5 Loss
ROCKWOOD - WEST GRESHAM							
2004-05	437,507,294	42,372,201	N/A	479,879,495	N/A	703,604	39
2005-06	437,507,294	57,080,950	N/A	494,588,244	N/A	900,537	48
2006-07	437,507,294	79,147,409	N/A	516,654,703	N/A	1,240,316	62
2007-08	437,507,294	96,960,133	N/A	534,467,427	N/A	1,500,486	74
2008-09	437,507,294	136,186,345	N/A	573,693,639	N/A	2,097,633	108
2009-10	437,507,294	159,067,818	N/A	596,575,112	N/A	2,411,567	124
2010-11	437,507,294	182,889,752	N/A	620,397,046	N/A	2,768,727	147
2011-12	437,507,294	184,731,016	N/A	622,238,310	N/A	2,821,967	161
2012-13	437,507,294	195,621,085	N/A	633,128,379	N/A	3,021,085	386
2013-14	437,507,294	207,260,079	N/A	644,767,373	N/A	3,427,274	6,328
2014-15	437,507,294	225,995,571	N/A	663,502,865	N/A	3,688,006	4,487
2015-16	437,507,294	250,742,002	N/A	688,249,296	N/A	3,947,617	3,501
2016-17	437,507,294	294,416,648	N/A	731,923,942	N/A	4,609,760	10,007
2017-18	437,507,294	314,753,863	N/A	752,261,157	N/A	4,922,223	10,774
2018-19	437,507,294	346,830,746	N/A	784,338,040	N/A	5,425,953	16,210
2019-20	437,507,294	397,547,026	N/A	835,054,320	N/A	6,162,826	23,965
2020-21	437,507,294	437,507,294	N/A	875,014,588	N/A	6,035,151	13,211
2021-22	437,507,294	461,111,000	N/A	898,574,600	N/A	6,825,884	20,238
2022-23	437,507,294	475,091,896	N/A	912,599,190	N/A	7,033,893	20,266
2023-24	437,507,294	583,101,746	N/A	1,020,609,040	N/A	8,618,780	39,067
2024-25	437,507,291	583,802,466	N/A	1,021,309,757	N/A	8,631,772	35,571
2025-26	437,507,294	631,828,046	N/A	1,069,335,340	N/A	9,337,582	44,006
Total Rockwood / West Gresham						96,132,642	

URBAN RENEWAL/TAX INCREMENT FINANCING

Urban Renewal Agency of the City of Troutdale

The Troutdale City Council activated The Urban Renewal Agency of the City of Troutdale in 2006 to implement the Troutdale Riverfront Plan Area. In accordance with the City Charter, the plan area was submitted to voters, who approved the plan in May 2006. The area to be redeveloped includes 48 acres of the city's 3,189 acres, or 2%. This is well below the 25% limit imposed on cities of under 50,000 population. The frozen value of the plan area, as certified by the county assessor as of the 2005-06 assessment roll, is \$19 million or 1% of the city's net assessed value (assessed value less urban renewal excess value) of \$1.7 billion.

Troutdale Plan Area	Maximum Indebtedness	Debt Issued 6/30/2024	Expiration Date	Acres
Troutdale Riverfront	\$7,000,000	\$6,500,000	Feb., 2026	48
			Total Acres in City of Troutdale	3,189
			Percentage of Acres in Urban Renewal Plan Areas (Maximum Allowed = 25%)	2%
			Total Assessed Value in City of Troutdale (less Excess Value, Used and Not Used)	\$2,027,801,290
			Percentage of Frozen Value in Urban Renewal Plan Areas (Maximum Allowed = 25%)	1%

The agency plan calls for redeveloping the city's former sewage treatment plant and adjacent properties into a public area adjacent to the Sandy River, including providing access to the site that is currently not available. Private development may also occur with the expansion of the adjacent retail outlet mall.

Urban Renewal Agency of the City of Troutdale — Division of Tax

ALLOCATION OF URBAN RENEWAL TIF REVENUES, BY TAXING DISTRICT TROUTDALE URBAN RENEWAL AGENCY 2025-26				
Increment Value Used	Permanent Rate		Total Tax Imposed	
	Rate	Tax Imposed		
PORT OF PORTLAND	11,611,110	0.0701	\$646.99	\$646.99
CITY OF TROUTDALE	11,611,110	3.7652	\$43,563.18	\$43,563.18
METRO	11,611,110	0.0966	\$1,078.30	\$1,078.30
EAST MULT SOIL/WATER - GOV	11,611,110	0.1000	\$1,078.30	\$1,078.30
MULTNOMAH COUNTY	11,611,110	4.3434	\$50,248.62	\$50,248.62
MULTNOMAH COUNTY LIBRARY	11,611,110	1.2200	\$14,017.85	\$14,017.85
MULTNOMAH ESD	11,611,110	0.4576	\$5,175.82	\$5,175.82
MT HOOD COMM COLLEGE	11,611,110	0.4917	\$5,607.14	\$5,607.14
REYNOLDS SCHOOL DIST	11,611,110	4.4626	\$51,709.70	\$51,709.70
TOTALS			173,125.90	173,125.90
Adjustments:	Truncation:	(\$1,010.25)	Fractional: \$0.14	Compression:(\$113.95)

URBAN RENEWAL/TAX INCREMENT FINANCING

URBAN RENEWAL AGENCY OF CITY OF TROUTDALE URBAN RENEWAL PROPERTY VALUES AND TAXES							
Tax Year	Base Frozen	Excess Value		Total Plan	Maximum	Actual Taxes	Measure 5
	Value	Used	Not Used	Area Value	Authority	Imposed	Loss
2007-08	19,177,950	1,446,189	N/A	20,624,139	N/A	22,970	0
2008-09	19,177,950	2,096,130	N/A	21,274,080	N/A	33,082	1
2009-10	19,177,950	2,450,480	N/A	21,628,430	N/A	38,494	1
2010-11	19,177,950	3,132,190	N/A	22,310,140	N/A	49,180	1
2011-12	19,177,950	4,927,204	N/A	24,105,154	N/A	79,015	4
2012-13	19,177,950	6,981,004	N/A	26,158,954	N/A	115,246	8
2013-14	19,177,950	8,570,290	N/A	27,748,240	N/A	150,653	119
2014-15	19,177,950	10,515,210	N/A	29,693,160	N/A	181,425	83
2015-16	19,177,950	8,308,240	N/A	27,486,190	N/A	137,301	28
2016-17	19,177,950	7,915,080	N/A	27,093,030	N/A	129,811	6
2017-18	19,177,950	8,884,550	N/A	28,062,500	N/A	144,842	5
2018-19	19,177,950	10,137,200	N/A	29,315,150	N/A	159,909	9
2019-20	19,177,950	16,060,250	N/A	35,238,200	N/A	251,897	14
2020-21	19,177,950	10,672,000	N/A	29,849,950	N/A	159,295	7
2021-22	19,177,950	11,819,750	N/A	30,997,700	N/A	176,848	4
2022-23	19,177,950	10,951,160	N/A	30,129,110	N/A	163,629	3
2023-24	19,177,950	11,569,750	N/A	30,747,700	N/A	173,008	3
2024-25	19,117,950	9,574,040	N/A	28,691,990	N/A	142,755	128
2025-26	19,177,950	11,611,110	N/A	30,789,060	N/A	173,126	114
Total Troutdale Riverfront						2,482,485	

URBAN RENEWAL/TAX INCREMENT FINANCING

Urban Renewal Agency of the City of Wood Village

The Wood Village City Council activated the Urban Renewal Agency of the City of Wood Village in January 2010. Four city council members and three citizens serve as the agency's governing body.

Wood Village Plan Area	Maximum Indebtedness	Debt Issued 6/30/2024	Expiration Date	Acres
Wood Village	\$11,750,000	\$4,635,000	Feb., 2031	129
		Total Acres in City of Wood Village		608
		Percentage of Acres in Urban Renewal Plan Areas (Maximum Allowed = 25%)		21%
		Total Assessed Value in City of Wood Village (less Excess Value, Used and Not Used)		\$357,937,350
		Percentage of Frozen Value in Urban Renewal Plan Areas (Maximum Allowed = 25%)		11%

The area to be redeveloped includes 129 acres of the city's total area of 608 acres (21%). This is below the 25% limit imposed on cities of under 50,000 population. The frozen value of the plan area, as certified by the county assessor as of the 2010-11 assessment roll, is \$38 million (11%) of the city's net assessed value (assessed value less urban renewal excess value) of \$341.6 million. The agency is authorized to incur \$11,750,000 in debt.

URBAN RENEWAL AGENCY OF CITY OF WOOD VILLAGE URBAN RENEWAL PROPERTY VALUES AND TAXES							
Tax Year	Base Frozen Value	Excess Value Used	Excess Value Not Used	Total Plan Area Value	Max, Auth,	Actual Taxes Imposed	M-5 Loss
2011-12	38,346,200	1,564,688	N/A	39,910,888	N/A	23,016	0
2012-13	38,346,200	914,867	N/A	39,261,067	N/A	13,580	0
2013-14	38,346,200	2,735,650	N/A	41,081,850	N/A	43,846	0
2014-15	38,346,200	3,900,960	N/A	42,247,160	N/A	61,733	0
2015-16	38,346,200	6,402,150	N/A	44,748,350	N/A	97,676	0
2016-17	38,346,200	7,434,630	N/A	45,780,830	N/A	112,990	0
2017-18	38,346,200	7,843,350	N/A	46,189,550	N/A	118,977	0
2018-19	38,346,200	7,713,930	N/A	46,060,130	N/A	117,189	0
2019-20	38,346,200	16,905,410	N/A	55,251,610	N/A	254,856	0
2020-21	38,346,200	23,500,520	N/A	61,846,720	N/A	337,540	0
2021-22	38,346,200	24,546,060	N/A	62,892,260	N/A	352,494	0
2022-23	38,346,200	41,507,970	N/A	79,854,170	N/A	596,167	0
2023-24	38,346,200	41,943,080	N/A	80,289,280	N/A	602,473	0
2024-25	38,346,200	44,294,720	N/A	82,640,920	N/A	636,291	0
2025-26	38,346,200	46,817,960	N/A	85,164,160	N/A	672,560	0
Total Wood Village						4,041,386	

URBAN RENEWAL/TAX INCREMENT FINANCING

Urban Renewal Agency of the City of Wood Village — Division of Tax

ALLOCATION OF URBAN RENEWAL TIF REVENUES, BY TAXING DISTRICT WOOD VILLAGE URBAN RENEWAL AGENCY

2025-26

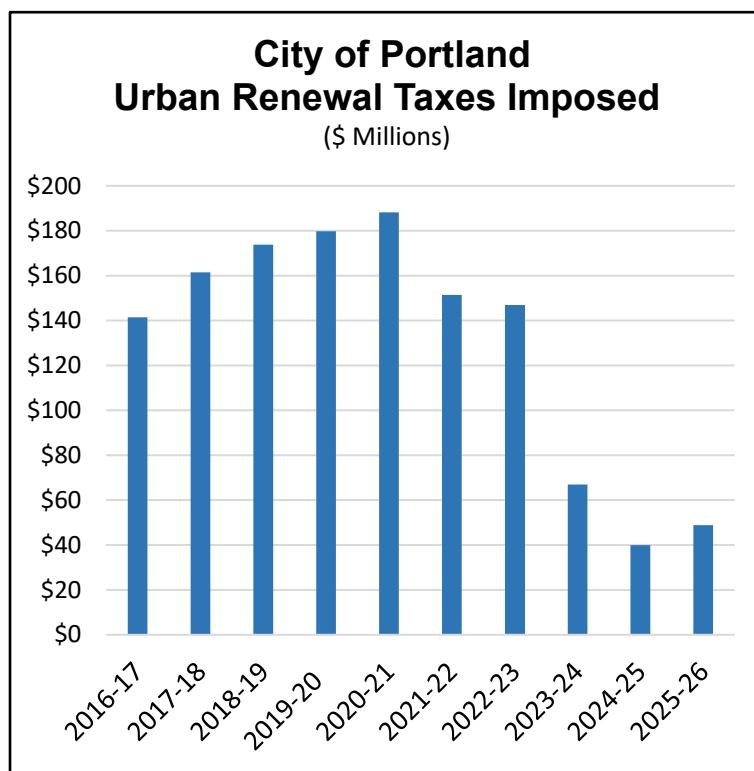
	Increment Value Used	Permanent Rate		Total Tax Imposed
		Rate	Tax Imposed	
PORT OF PORTLAND	46,817,960	0.0701	\$3,279.58	\$3,279.58
CITY OF WOOD VILLAGE	46,817,960	3.1262	\$146,351.37	\$146,351.37
METRO	46,817,960	0.0966	\$4,509.42	\$4,509.42
EAST MULT SOIL/WATER - GOV	46,817,960	0.1000	\$4,673.40	\$4,673.40
MULTNOMAH COUNTY	46,817,960	4.3434	\$203,334.10	\$203,334.10
MULTNOMAH COUNTY LIBRARY	46,817,960	1.2200	\$57,105.73	\$57,105.73
MULTNOMAH ESD	46,817,960	0.4576	\$21,399.27	\$21,399.27
MT HOOD COMM COLLEGE	46,817,960	0.4917	\$22,998.07	\$22,998.07
REYNOLDS SCHOOL DIST	46,817,960	4.4626	\$208,909.42	\$208,909.42
TOTALS			\$672,560.36	\$672,560.36
Adjustments:		Truncation:	(\$129.58)	Fractional: \$0.06 Compression: \$0.0

URBAN RENEWAL/TAX INCREMENT FINANCING

Prosper Portland

The organization now called Prosper Portland (formerly Portland Development Commission) was created by a vote of Portland citizens in 1958. The Oregon Legislature had just established laws allowing urban renewal agencies in 1957 and tax increment financing was approved by a statewide vote in November 1960. Prosper Portland is governed by a volunteer Board of Commissioners appointed by the City Council. The board reports directly to Portland's Mayor and is authorized by the City Charter to administer the business activities of the agency.

Since its establishment, Prosper Portland has managed 25 TIF districts and/or programs, primarily locally funded. Prosper Portland urban renewal areas have included designated NPI (Neighborhood Prosperity Initiative) plans, a citywide initiative to foster economic opportunity and vitality throughout Portland neighborhoods, with a focus on low-income populations and communities of color through grants, training, and support from Prosper Portland. The six NPI's were 42nd Avenue, Cully Boulevard Alliance, Parkrose, Rosewood Initiative, Division-Midway Alliance, and the Jade District (82nd Ave & Division). All NPIs are now closed.



A number of plan areas have closed in the last three years. Prosper Portland has focused on starting new plans only when there is community interest and engagement. A Community Leadership Committee provides guidance and oversight on plan implementation.

There are six plan areas (URA's) collecting tax in 2025-26 (see page C-17). Of the active plan areas, three have reached their maximum indebtedness: Central Eastside, Interstate Corridor, and Lents Town Center.

The total taxes extended for City of Portland urban renewal taxes in Multnomah County were \$48.9 million. The city lost \$2.7 million of that to compression and is imposing \$46.2 million in urban renewal property taxes in 2025-26. That is a 22% increase over the prior year, up from \$40 million. City of Portland TIF districts also extended taxes totaling \$109,467 in other counties (Clackamas and Washington).

URBAN RENEWAL/TAX INCREMENT FINANCING

City of Portland Plan Areas*	Maximum	Debt Issued	Last Date to	Acres
	Indebtedness (MI)	6/30/2025	Issue Debt	
82nd Ave	460,000,000	0	At MI	1,874
Central Eastside	125,974,800	125,974,272	August 26 2023	292
Cully TIF District	350,000,000	144,465	At MI	1,623
East 205	770,000,000	0	At MI	3,745
Gateway Regional Center	164,240,000	121,746,099	At MI	659
Interstate Corridor	402,000,000	401,999,931	At MI	0
Lents Town Center	245,000,000	244,999,926	June, 2024	2,036
Lloyd-Holladay	290,000,000	0	At MI	261
North Macadam	288,562,000	260,506,482	At MI	447
SPACC	310,000,000	0	At MI	1,550
Westside	800,000,000	0	At MI	492
*Totals	4,205,776,800	1,155,371,175		12,979
*Total Acres in City of Portland				92,773
*Percentage of Acres in Urban Renewal Plan Areas (Maximum Allowed = 15%)				14.0%
*Total Assessed Value in City of Portland (less Excess Value, Used and Not Used)				59,096,763,149
Percentage of Frozen Value in Urban Renewal Plan Areas (Maximum Allowed = 15%)				9.5%

URBAN RENEWAL/TAX INCREMENT FINANCING

City of Portland Urban Renewal Property Values and Taxes

Tax Year 2025-26

	Base Frozen	Excess Value		Total Plan	Taxes	Measure 5
	Value	Used	Not Used	Area Value	Imposed	Loss
82nd Ave	1,343,419,182	484,140,068	0	1,827,559,250	8,822,464	493,723
Central Eastside	117,596,836	0	535,132,674	652,729,510	0	0
Cully Blvd.	1,103,117,468	141,787,842	0	1,244,905,310	2,551,463	142,814
East 205	2,992,610,725	33,536,393	0	3,026,147,118	567,180	27,565
Gateway	307,174,681	405,470,889	0	712,645,570	8,691,992	428,588
Interstate Corridor	1,293,460,097	0	3,217,233,753	4,510,693,850	0	0
Lents Town Center	462,740,768	0	877,450,992	1,340,191,760	0	0
Lloyd-Holladay	1,155,917,102	0	0	1,155,917,102	0	0
North Macadam	628,094,444	1,285,921,206	0	1,914,015,650	28,241,829	1,582,553
SPACC	1,630,839,164	64,502	0	1,630,903,666	184	5
Westside	2,281,730,711	0	0	2,281,730,711	0	0
Multnomah Co Totals	13,316,701,178	2,350,920,900	4,629,817,419	20,297,439,497	48,875,113	2,675,248

Portland Urban Renewal Totals: **48,875,113 2,675,248**

Total Urban Renewal Tax Levies Imposed: \$ 48,875,113

**City of Portland TIF plans also collect a small amount of taxes in Clackamas (FY 25-26 - \$42,548) and Washington (FY 25-26 \$66,919) counties*

URBAN RENEWAL/TAX INCREMENT FINANCING

ALLOCATION OF URBAN RENEWAL TIF REVENUES, BY TAXING DISTRICT

City of Portland (All URAs Combined) - 2025-26

	Mult. Co. Increment Value Used					
		Permanent	Bonds	Permanent	Bonds	Total
CENTENNIAL SCHOOL DIST	19,619,628	4.7448		91,875		91,875
CITY OF PORTLAND	2,335,654,440	4.5770		16,474,243		16,474,243
CITY OF PORTLAND BONDS	1,676,125,635		0.0135		8,620	8,620
CITY OF PORTLAND NEW BONDS	1,676,125,635		0.3819		629,253	629,253
DAVID DOUGLAS SCHOOL DIST #40	368,483,483	4.6394		1,650,825		1,650,825
DAVID DOUGLAS SCHOOL DIST NEW BONDS	361,292,676		2.2396		808,776	808,776
EAST MULT SOIL/WATER	1,064,999,694	0.1000		92,379		92,379
METRO	2,335,654,440	0.0966		194,307		194,307
METRO - NEW BONDS	1,676,125,635		0.3829		629,250	629,250
MT HOOD COMM COLLEGE	439,101,147	0.4917		199,173		199,173
MT HOOD COMM COLLEGE - NEW BONDS	405,368,799		0.2513		101,863	101,863
MULTNOMAH COUNTY	2,335,654,440	4.3434		9,508,729		9,508,729
MULTNOMAH COUNTY NEW BONDS	1,676,125,635		0.5661		939,570	939,570
MULTNOMAH COUNTY LIBRARY	2,335,654,440	1.2200		2,656,594		2,656,594
MULTNOMAH ESD	2,335,654,440	0.4576		976,609		976,609
PARKROSE SCHOOL DIST #3	47,603,633	4.8906		202,138	-	202,138
PARKROSE SCHOOL DIST BONDS-NEW	44,076,123		0.6913		30,248	30,248
PORT OF PORTLAND	2,335,654,440	0.0701		137,618		137,618
PORTLAND COMM COLLEGE	1,896,553,293	0.2828		488,471		488,471
PORTLAND COMM COLLEGE BONDS-NEW	1,270,756,836		0.3519		440,696	440,696
PORTLAND SCHOOL DIST - NEW BONDS	1,270,756,836		2.4835		3,149,296	3,149,296
PORTLAND SCHOOL DIST PERM	1,896,553,293	0.5038		878,136		878,136
PORTLAND SCHOOL DIST #1	1,896,553,293	4.7743		8,478,045		8,478,045
REYNOLDS SD #3	3,394,403	4.4623		14,584		14,584
URBAN FLOOD SAFETY & WATER QUALITY	1,676,125,635		0.0135		8,615	8,615
WEST MULT SOIL/WATER	1,270,654,746	0.0750		85,199		85,199
TOTAL	34,650,322,698			42,128,925	6,746,188	48,875,113

Portland Urban Renewal Total 48,875,113

Adjustments: Truncation Loss - (\$242,938)

Compression Loss - (\$2,675,248)

OUTSTANDING DEBT



OUTSTANDING DEBT

Types of Debt - Descriptions

Governments utilize different debt instruments to fund a variety of activities. The choice of the debt instrument depends largely on the available pledge of credit revenue flow and what is best suited for a particular project. As a general rule of financing, the cost of debt or interest rate is determined by the scope and dependability of revenue sources that back the issuance of debt, the credit history and debt load of the issuer, the value of the assets being financed, and the term of the issue. Multiple sources of highly dependable revenues combined with an issuer's responsible financial management history will secure high credit ratings and lower interest rates. Interest rates also depend on the current state of the market when debt is issued. Over the last several years, interest rates have generally trended downward providing incentive to refinance outstanding issues.

General Obligation Bonds

General Obligation bonds (GO bonds) are secured by a pledge of the issuer's full faith and credit and unlimited taxing power. Repayment generally occurs through a separate, additional property tax levy not subject to Measure 5.

- Must be approved by the voters. Since Measure 50, General Obligation bonds must meet the double majority election test to be approved: 50% of registered voters must vote and a majority of those voting must cast a yes vote. Since the passage of Ballot Measure 56 in November 2008 the double majority standard does not apply to elections held in May or November.
- Subject to debt limitation statutes.
- Lowest interest rates. Unlimited taxing power provides the district with the ability to levy whatever amount is needed for repayment resulting in minimal risk to the lender.
- Measure 50 placed tighter restrictions on the use of unlimited tax general obligation bond proceeds. Measure 68 (May 2010) expanded the use to capital construction, improvements, and other assets with a useful life of more than one year.

Revenue Bonds

Revenue bonds are limited liability obligations secured by a specific revenue pledge and/or a security interest in certain property. Revenue bonds may be secured by a single revenue source (project bonds) or revenues from an entire system (system bonds). Revenue bonds are frequently used by government enterprises, such as utilities and airports, whose operations are self-supporting and not reliant on property tax subsidies.

OUTSTANDING DEBT

- Does not require voter approval (unless referred by voters during a 60 day remonstrance period).
- Not subject to debt limitation statutes.
- Debt repayment from identified revenues. The bonds are not supported by a full faith and credit pledge.
- Due to limited revenue streams for debt service payments, revenue bonds may have higher interest rates than General Obligation bonds. The interest rate depends upon the quality and quantity of revenue streams used for repayment. Utility system revenue bonds typically have lower interest costs than project revenue bonds because of multiple revenue streams.

Conduit Revenue Bonds

Conduit revenue bonds are similar to revenue bonds except that they are issued for the benefit of a private party. They are a means of making a loan to a private party. The government issuing the debt assumes no direct or contingent liability for this type bond.

Limited Tax Bonds / Full Faith and Credit

Limited tax obligation / full faith and credit bonds are secured by a pledge of the issuer's full faith and credit. No additional taxing authority is provided for repayment. Obligations are secured by available general fund revenues and whatever taxing authority the local government has within the limits of Measure 5 and Measure 50.

- Does not require voter approval.
- Cities may be subject to charter limitations.
- Not subject to debt limitation statutes.
- Higher interest rates. Interest rates are dependent upon the financial condition of the issuer, the revenue stream used for repayment and the long-term value of assets being financed.

Pension Bonds

Many districts have sold bonds to cover all or a portion of their unfunded actuarial liability (UAL) as part of their participation in the Public Employees Retirement System (PERS). Selling bonds could reduce the rate the district must pay on each employee's salary.

OUTSTANDING DEBT

Principal and interest on bonds, combined with the lower rates, is often less than what the district would have to pay in PERS rates without bonding the UAL. Over the long term, the district saves money if the interest earned by PERS from investing the bond proceeds exceeds the interest rate on the bonds.

Certificate of Participation / Lease Obligations

A certificate of participation (COP) is a certified interest in a lease purchase or installment sale agreement between a municipal government and a lessor/escrow agent. Essentially, financing proceeds are received in exchange for a commitment of future "lease" payments. Ownership of the financed facility is sometimes assigned to the escrow agent to whom the municipality makes the lease payments. Sources of revenues to pay for the COP depend on the type of project being financed but are often backed by a limited tax full faith and credit pledge.

- Does not require voter approval.
- Generally, not subject to debt limitation statutes, or charter limits.
- Higher interest rates than GO bonds but usually lower than revenue bonds.
- County and some city lease purchase agreements are subject to annual appropriation.
- Leasing concept limits type of eligible projects.
- In Oregon, lease-purchase transactions that carry the unconditional promise to pay from the general fund are now typically marketed under the term of "full faith and credit obligations".

Special Assessment Improvement Bonds

Special assessment bonds, also known as Bancroft Bonds, are payable from special assessments and limited tax pledges upon property owners who benefit from the project. These bonds are used to finance local capital improvements such as streets, sewer and water projects. To collect charges for capital improvements, local improvement districts (LID's) are formed within which assessments are apportioned to all properties.

- Risk and resulting interest rate determined by the number and size of properties within the district, financial situation of the property owners, and strength of the backup pledge of the issuer.
- Property taxes levied by the local government to cover assessment shortfalls would be subject to Measure 5 and 50 limits.

OUTSTANDING DEBT

Urban Renewal Tax Increment Bonds

Urban renewal tax increment bonds are used to finance improvements such as streets, utilities, property acquisition, development and housing within an urban renewal plan area (URA). At the time the URA is created, property values within the district are frozen. As the plan area properties are developed and their assessed values increase, the urban renewal agency collects tax revenues attributable to the growth over the frozen base value. This growth is known as the increment. Tax increment bonds are secured by the (potential) property tax revenue derived from this method.

- Does not require voter approval.
- Not subject to debt limitation statutes.
- Higher interest rates. Revenue streams are riskier since the plan area's value growth is not certain.
- Restrictions on use. Revenues collected within a plan area can generally only be spent on debt for improvements within the plan area boundaries.
- More flexible use of proceeds for private activities.

Short Term Obligations

Types of short-term obligations include BANS (Bond Anticipation Notes), TANS/TRANS (Tax and Revenue Anticipation Notes), GANS (Grant Anticipation Notes), and Commercial Paper. These types of instruments are generally used only for interim purposes, to bridge the gap between seasonal or project related cash flow deficits, such as between July and November before property taxes are received. In periods of market instability, issuing some form of anticipation notes allows an issuer to delay a long-term debt issue until the market climate is more favorable, thereby potentially saving on interest costs.

Some districts, especially school districts, have statutory limitations on the amount of short-term debt that can be issued. These limitations are typically based on a percentage of General Fund revenue.

OUTSTANDING DEBT

Loans

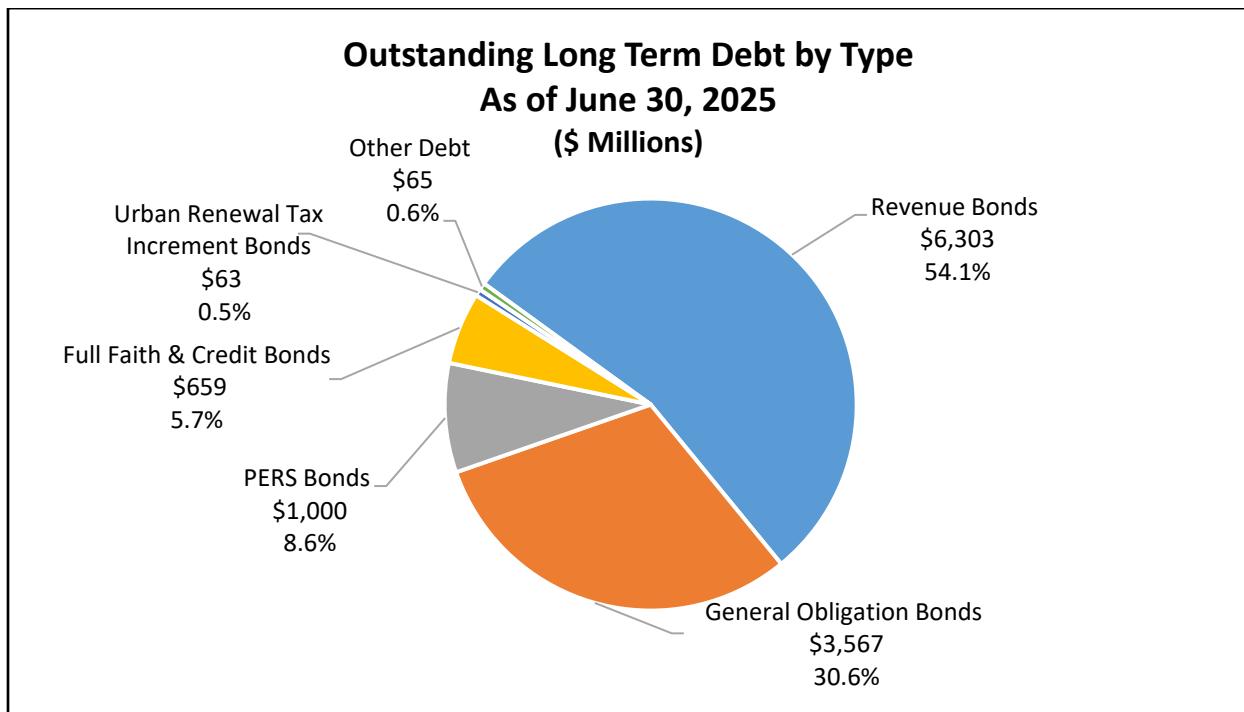
Loans are borrowings that are generally secured outside public finance markets. Typically, a local government enters into a contract with a private party, such as a commercial bank, or state or federal agency. The loan contract dictates terms and conditions of borrowing. Not all local governments are allowed to enter into loan agreements.

Refunding Bonds

Refunding bonds are obligations issued to replace or decease other outstanding debt, typically for the purpose of realizing savings via the substitution of bonds with a lower interest rate. The proceeds from refunding bonds can be used to pay off existing debt balances (current refunding) or can be placed into escrow and used to extinguish the old debt at a future date (advance refunding) depending on the timing of the applicable redemption dates.

OUTSTANDING DEBT

Overview of Outstanding Debt for Multnomah County Districts

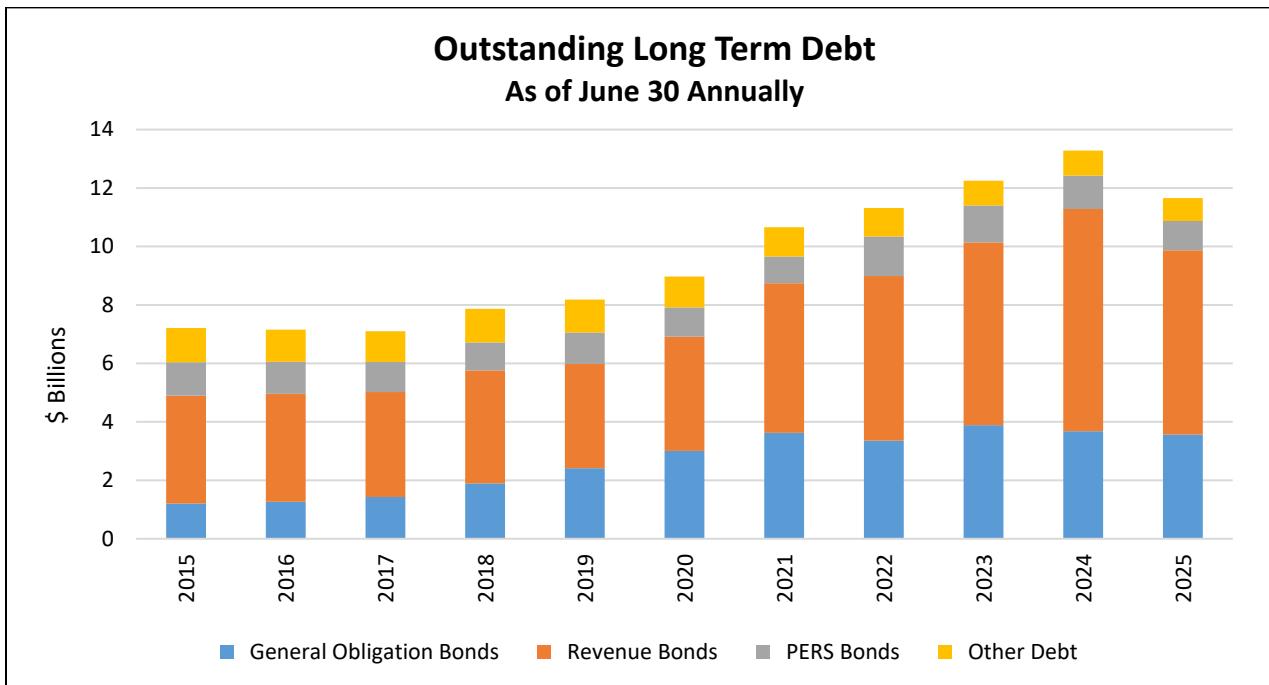


The types of long-term debt outstanding as of June 30, 2025 in Multnomah County are shown below. Outstanding debt for districts in the county decreased by 12% in FY 2025-26, driven primarily by revenue bonds and general obligation bond issues. For a list of FY 2024-25 new issues, see the chart on page D-8.

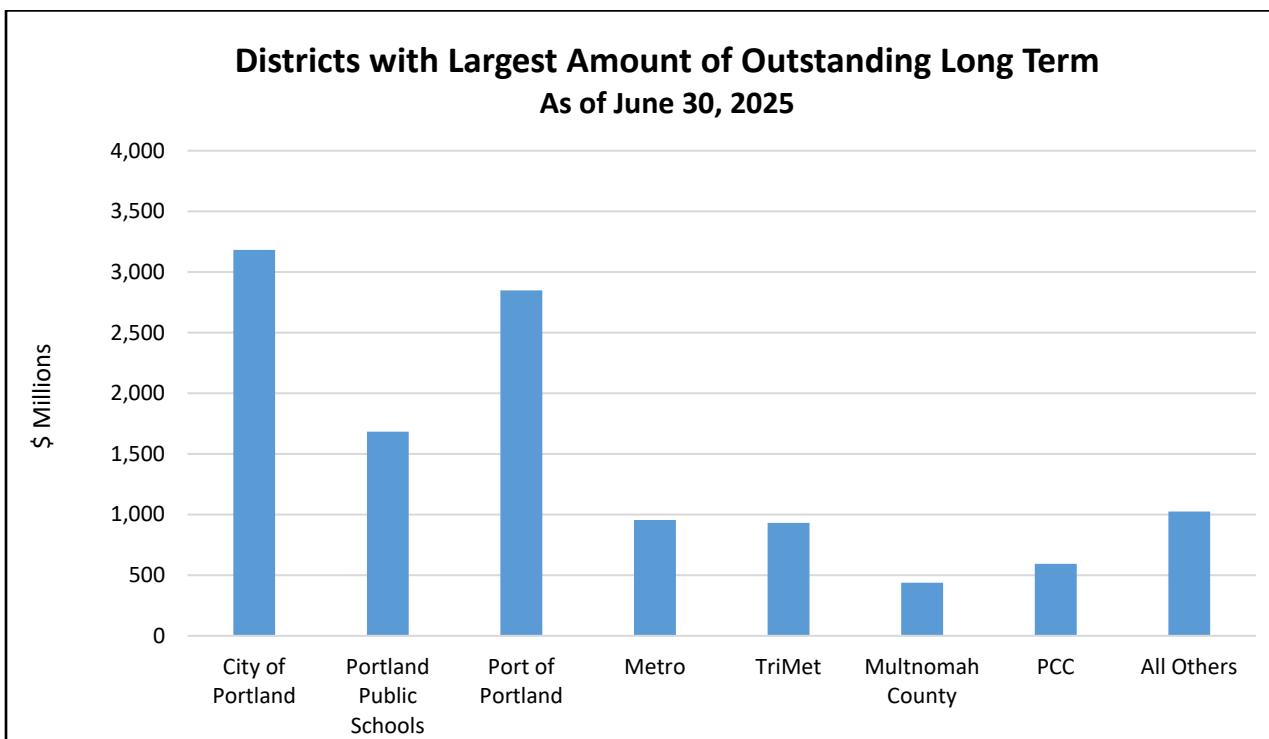
Outstanding Long Term Debt by Type Multnomah County Taxing Districts (\$ Millions)

	6/30/2024	6/30/2025	\$	Change
				%
Revenue Bonds	7,604	6,303	(1,301)	-17%
General Obligation Bonds	3,679	3,566	(113)	-3%
PERS Bonds	1,140	1,000	(140)	-12%
Full Faith & Credit Bonds	719	659	(60)	-8%
Urban Renewal Tax Increment Bonds	69	63	(6)	-8%
Other Debt	65	65	(0)	0%
Totals	13,276	11,656	(1,620)	-12%

OUTSTANDING DEBT



The chart above shows total outstanding debt for the taxing districts subdivided by type of debt. In FY 2024-25, revenue bonds made up the largest share of district debt, with some of the largest issued by the City of Portland and the Port of Portland.



OUTSTANDING DEBT

Change in Outstanding Long Term Debt

Entity	\$ Millions			One Year Change 6/30/24 to 6/30/25	Ten Year Change 6/30/14 to 6/30/24
	6/30/2015	6/30/2024	6/30/2025		
City of Portland	3,471	4,478	3,183	-29%	-8%
Portland Public Schools	757	1,876	1,683	-10%	122%
Port of Portland	743	2,914	2,848	-2%	283%
Metro	224	820	955	16%	327%
TriMet	665	964	931	-3%	40%
Multnomah County	310	507	438	-14%	41%
PCC	486	653	594	-9%	22%
All Others	551	1,064	1,025	-4%	86%
Totals	\$7,208	\$13,276	\$11,656	-12%	62%

History of Outstanding Long Term Debt Payments

Combined Total Requirements	2005-06	2015-16	2025-26	20-year Change	10-year Change
	\$7.8 Billion	\$12.2 Billion	\$25.7 Billion		
Combined Long Term Debt Payments					
General Obligation Bonds	\$93,186,411	\$161,583,361	\$482,484,990	418%	199%
Urban Renewal Tax Increment Bonds	27,101,389	54,016,834	8,110,275	-70%	-85%
Improvement Bonds/Bancroft Bonds	1,884,029	2,680,888	916,368	-51%	-66%
Full Faith & Credit Obligations	43,290,419	73,900,347	83,995,471	94%	14%
PERS Bonds	78,211,059	130,682,995	261,130,613	234%	100%
Long Term Loans (State & Other)	6,132,969	8,474,350	8,321,453	36%	-2%
Lease Purchase (COPs & Other)	11,635,158	1,078,053	359,414	-97%	-67%
Revenue Bonds - Public	369,077,465	327,698,241	452,604,188	23%	38%
Total Long Term Debt Payments	\$630,518,899	\$760,115,069	\$1,297,922,772	106%	71%
Debt Service as a % of Budget Requirements	8.6%	7.0%	4.9%		

Significant New Debt Issued During Fiscal Year 2024-25

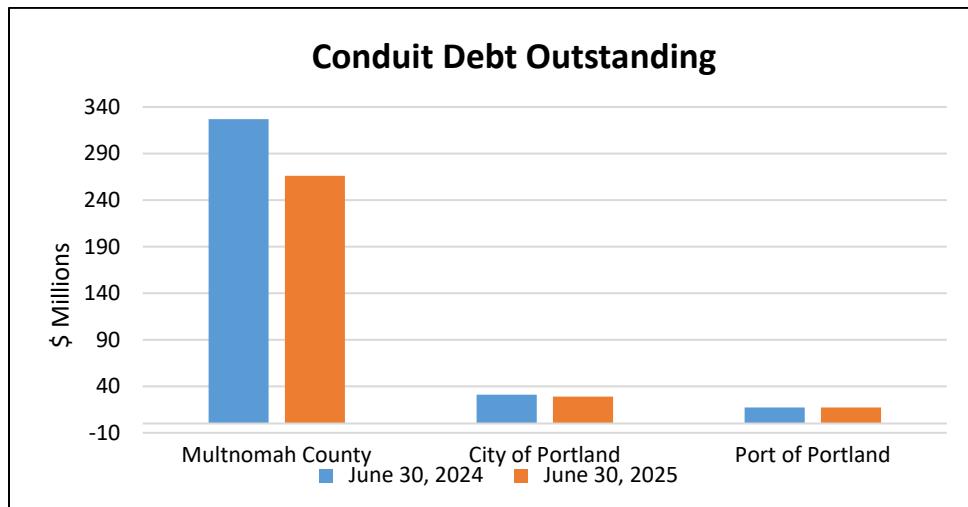
District	Type of Debt	Date Issued	Original Amount	Authorization and Purpose	Impact to Taxpayers
Port of Portland	Airport Revenue Bonds	Aug-24	\$518,260,000	In August 2024 the Port of Portland issued Series 30A Bonds to finance the Series Thirty Projects.	Series Thirty Projects include the Port's Terminal Core Redevelopment project; improvements to existing Airport facilities; additional airfield, air cargo facility and terminal improvements; and Airport access road improvements.

OUTSTANDING DEBT

Significant New Debt Issued During Fiscal Year 2024-25					
Port of Portland	Airport Revenue Bonds	Aug-24	\$71,645,000	In August 2024 the Port of Portland issued Series 30B Bonds to refund all of the outstanding Portland International Airport Revenue Bonds Series 22 and pay certain costs of issuing the series 30 B bonds.	Reduces remaining debt service, saving taxpayer dollars over the remaining life of the debt.
City of Portland	Revenue Bonds	July-24	\$153,645,000	In July 2024, City of Portland issued Series A Bonds to refund all or a portion of the city's outstanding Second Lien Water System Revenue Refunding Bonds, 2013 Series A Bonds.	Paid solely from the net revenues of the city's Water Systems.
City of Portland	Revenue Bonds	Oct-24	\$318,990,000	In October 2024, City of Portland issued 2025 Series B Bonds to refinance outstanding sewer system revenue bonds.	Reduces remaining debt service, saving taxpayer dollars over the remaining life of the debt.
City of Portland	Revenue Bonds	Feb-25	\$425,365,000	In February 2025, City of Portland issued 2025 Series A Bonds to pay for sewer system improvements: building, replacing, or upgrading pipes, pump stations, and treatment plants and refinance outstanding sewer system revenue bonds.	Continued maintenance and upgrades to the city's sewer system and reduces remaining debt service, saving taxpayer dollars over the remaining life of the debt.
City of Portland	Revenue Bonds	Mar-25	\$76,215,000	In February 2025, City of Portland issued 2025 Series B Bonds to refinance outstanding sewer system revenue bonds.	Reduces remaining debt service, saving taxpayer dollars over the remaining life of the debt.

Conduit Debt

Conduit debt is issued by taxing districts for private activity. It is a liability of the private entity for whom it is issued and not a direct or contingent liability of the issuing district. For that reason, conduit debt is not included in the total outstanding debt for each district, but rather is shown as additional information in this section.

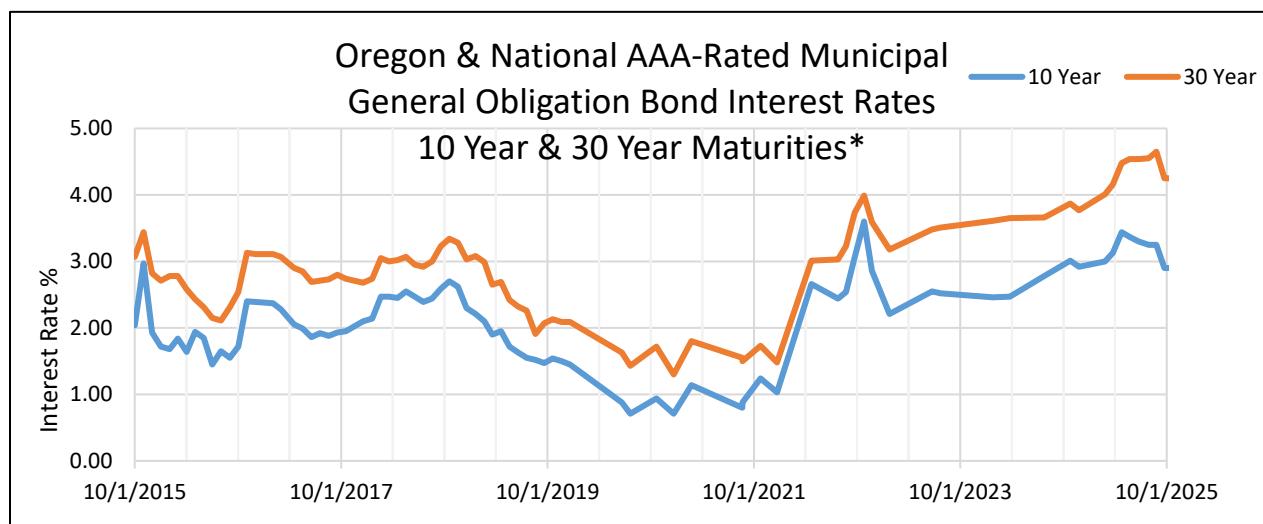


OUTSTANDING DEBT

Summary of General Obligation (GO) Bond Elections

The table below includes GO bond election results for the last fiscal year. See Data Table & References pages E-14-17 for details and history for all property tax elections going back twenty years.

Local Government	Date	\$ Amount	Purpose / Levy Type	# Yes Votes	Pass/ Fail
Portland School Dist.	May-25	1.83 billion	Facilities Improvement Bond	67,983	60%
Mt. Hood CC	May-25	136.5 million	Facilities Improvement Bond	17,674	52%



*Oregon AAA bond rates are shown through June 30, 2025. Beginning July 1, 2025, national AAA municipal bond rates are used in the chart due to the unavailability of free updated Oregon-specific data.

Bond Interest Rates

The use of debt is a routine way of funding significant capital items. Issuing debt is more expensive than pay-as-you-go financing; however, issuing debt matches funding responsibility with the future beneficiaries of the project.

Interest rates last peaked in 2008 due to the crisis in the credit markets. In October 2008 the 10-year and 30-year rates reached 4.31% and 5.36%, respectively for Oregon. Since then, rates have fallen overall. Recently rates continue to see an overall decline with national lows being 2.9% and 4.25%.

OUTSTANDING DEBT

Debt Summary

(Unaudited)

DEBT SUMMARY BY DEBT TYPE	<u>Amount of Original Issue</u>	<u>Amount Outstanding 6/30/2024</u>	<u>Amount Outstanding 6/30/2025</u>	2025-26 Principal	2025-26 Interest
SPECIFIC AUTHORITY					
General Obligation Bonds	5,414,404,005	3,679,077,529	3,566,522,056	350,212,875	131,028,271
Urban Renewal Tax Increment Bonds	118,020,651	68,789,045	63,199,465	5,729,386	2,380,889
Improvement Bonds/Bancroft Bonds	95,140,000	17,755,000	12,785,000	455,000	461,368
FULL FAITH AND CREDIT					
Limited Tax Obligation Bonds/ Full Faith & Credit Obligations	990,803,123	718,631,965	658,926,247	46,535,731	37,459,740
PERS Bonds	2,056,969,407	1,140,533,740	999,991,030	155,315,723	105,814,890
Certificates of Participation	650,000	305,000	275,000	35,000	11,500
Long Term Loans - State & Other	121,553,573	45,260,282	50,575,736	5,857,683	1,665,706
Lease/Purchase Obligations	4,616,813	1,698,981	1,073,583	1,322,424	1,032,399
REVENUE					
Revenue Bonds - Public	9,268,938,873	7,604,175,000	6,303,010,575	190,025,000	262,579,188
Industrial Revenue Bonds - Private	0	0	0	0	0
GRAND TOTAL BY TYPE OF DEBT	18,071,096,445	13,276,226,542	11,656,358,692	755,488,821	542,433,950

OUTSTANDING DEBT

DEBT TYPE BY LOCAL UNITS	Amount of Original Issue	Amount Outstanding 6/30/2024	Amount Outstanding 6/30/2025	2025-26 Principal	2025-26 Interest
Multnomah County	884,608,160	506,836,095	437,737,063	71,309,232	44,520,672
Metro	1,494,003,920	820,010,443	955,290,000	67,140,000	36,634,458
Port of Portland	3,254,243,588	2,913,662,330	2,847,796,008	58,202,655	135,509,561
TriMet	1,341,985,000	964,485,000	931,460,000	38,165,000	30,855,877
Urban Flood Safety & Water Quality	28,164,444	3,739,400	27,386,195	1,052,193	989,716
Cities and Urban Renewal Districts	6,145,302,320	4,589,391,752	3,298,766,085	170,002,445	175,878,305
Education Districts	4,902,554,665	3,468,248,761	3,148,890,442	349,123,060	117,731,588
Fire Districts	8,230,279	4,774,057	4,399,041	99,041	211,475
Water Districts	12,004,069	5,078,703	4,633,857	395,196	102,297
GRAND TOTAL	18,071,096,445	13,276,226,542	11,656,358,692	755,488,821	542,433,950