

Oregon's Property Tax System: A Few Concepts

House Committee on Revenue

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State of Oregon

LEGISLATIVE REVENUE OFFICE





Presentation Outline

- Terminology
- A Few Technical Concepts: Code Area, CPR, MAV
- 2023 Bills and Potential Changes





What do we mean by “property”?

			Type of Property		
			Tangible		Intangible
			Real	Personal	
Taxpayer	Household		Taxed	Exempt ¹	Exempt
	Business	Non-Farm	Taxed	Taxed ²	Taxed ³
		Farm	Taxed ⁴	Exempt	Exempt

¹ Floating homes and some manufactured structures are considered taxable personal property

² If value is above \$18,500 for FY 2020-21 (indexed to inflation)

³ If Centrally Assessed

⁴ Specially Assessed





Value Terminology

- Real Market Value (RMV)
 - Amount...paid by an informed buyer to an informed seller in a voluntary transaction
- Measure 5 Value (M5V; \$824B)
 - Value used to calculate compression (often equal to RMV)
- Maximum Assessed Value
 - For 1997-98, set at 90% of 1995-96 property value
 - New property = $RMV \times CPR$
 - Changed Property Ratio (CPR) is MAV/RMV (% of value that is taxable)
 - Grows 3% per year
- Assessed Value: the smaller of MAV and RMV (\$463B)





Levy System vs Rate System

$$\text{Value} * \text{Tax Rate} = \text{Budget}$$

Levy System

- Budget process determines the “size of the pie”
- $\frac{\text{District Budget}}{\text{District Value}} = \text{Tax Rate}$
- Bonds function this way
- Exemptions don't affect total tax

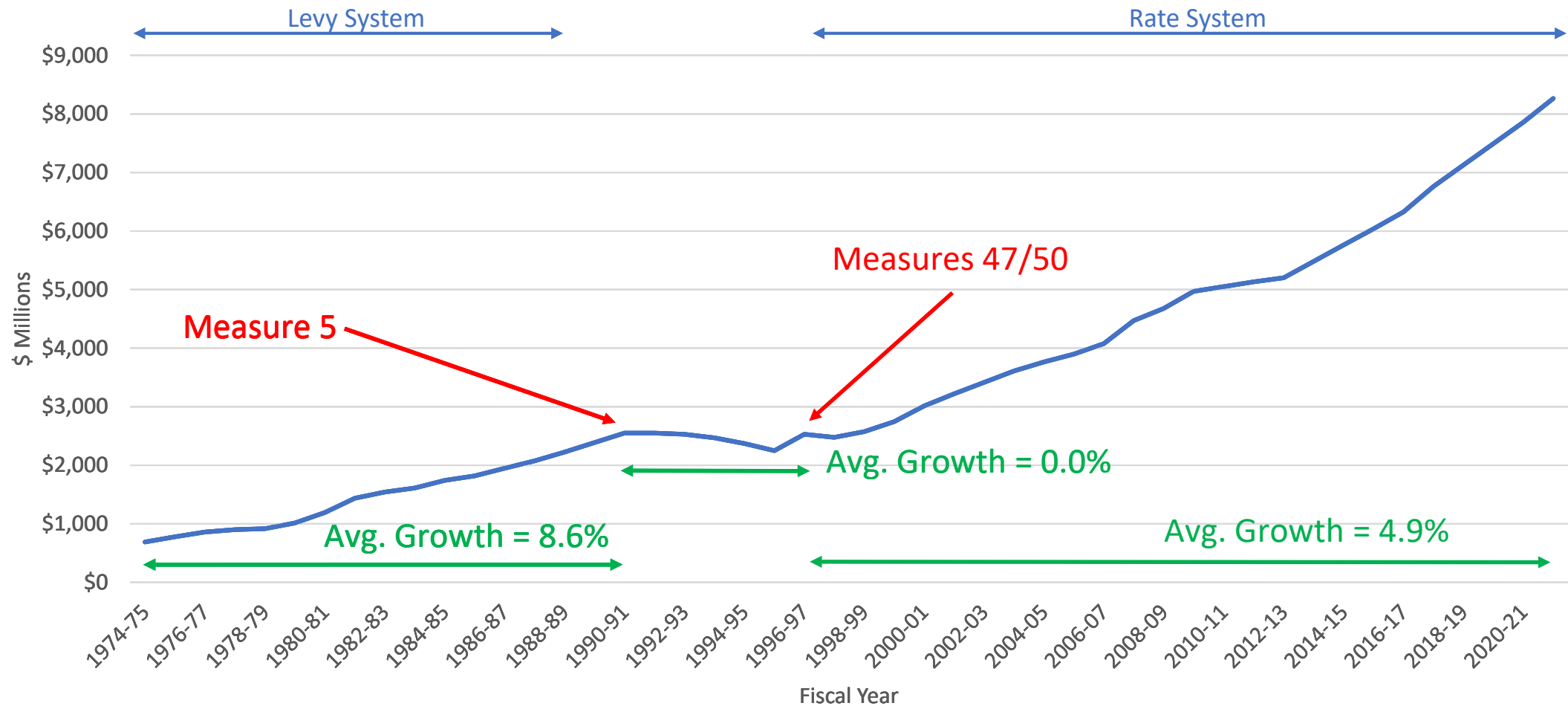
Rate System

- Value change determines the “size of the pie”
- $\text{District Value} * \text{Tax Rate} = \text{District Budget}$
- Permanent Rates are fixed
- Exemptions reduce total tax



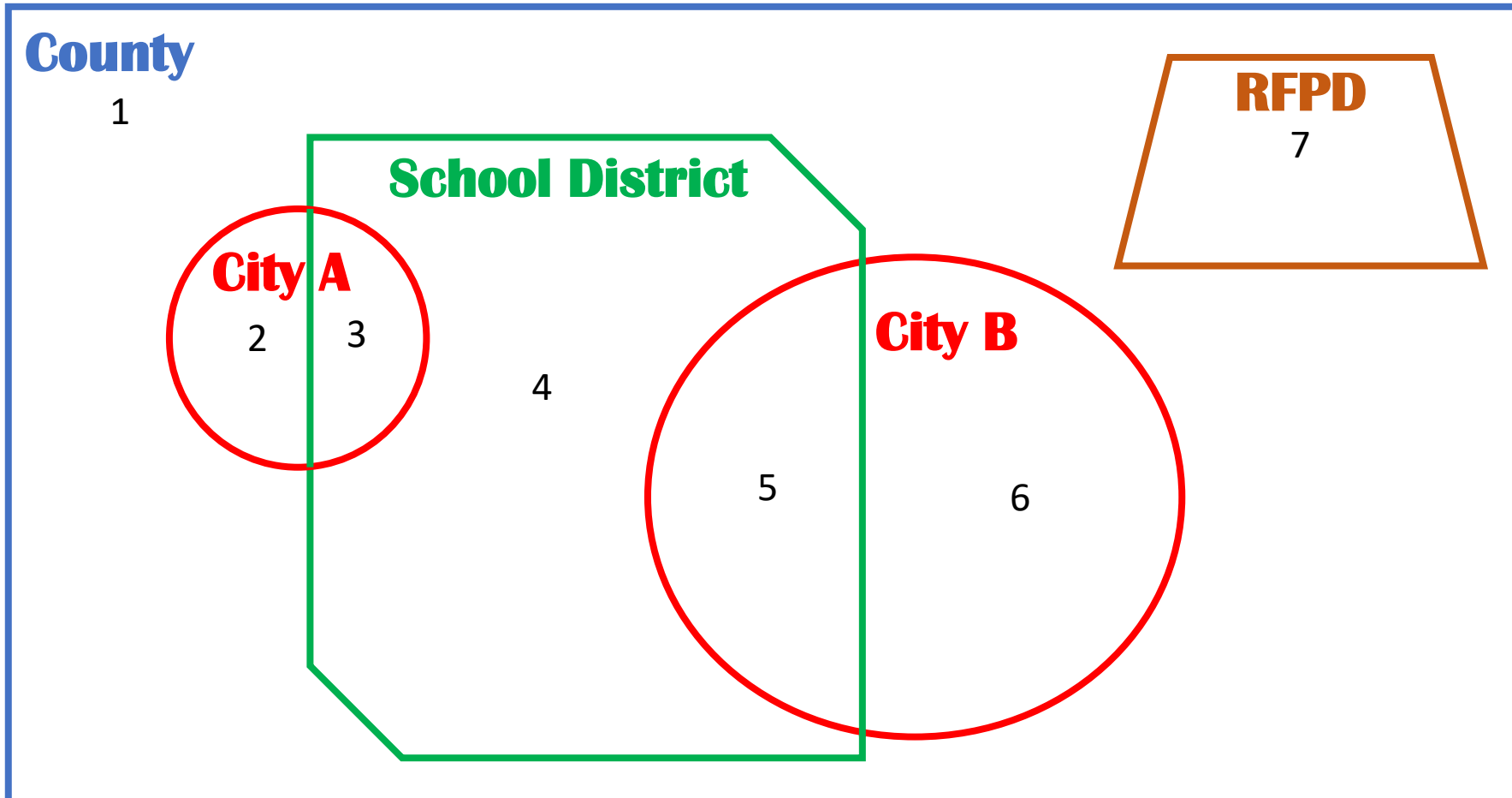


Property Tax Liability





One Tax Bill, Several taxes (Code Areas)



District Tax Rates

- County: \$1.50
- City A: \$1.00
- City B: \$2.00
- School: \$3.00
- RFPD: \$1.25

Code Area Tax rates

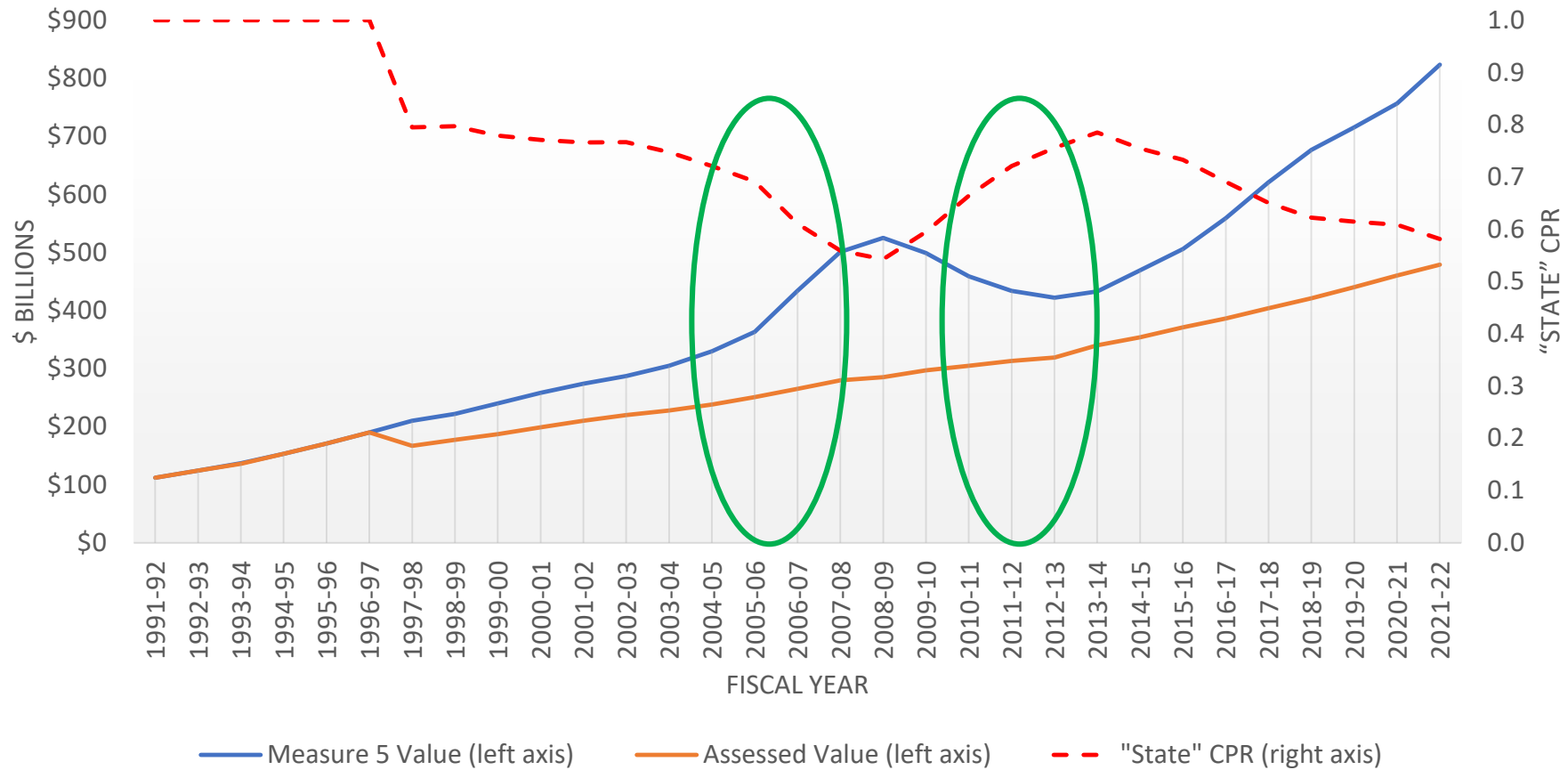
- 1: \$1.50
- 2: \$2.50
- 3: \$5.50
- 4: \$4.50
- 5: \$6.50
- 6: \$3.50
- 7: \$2.75





M50: Changed Property Ratio (CPR)

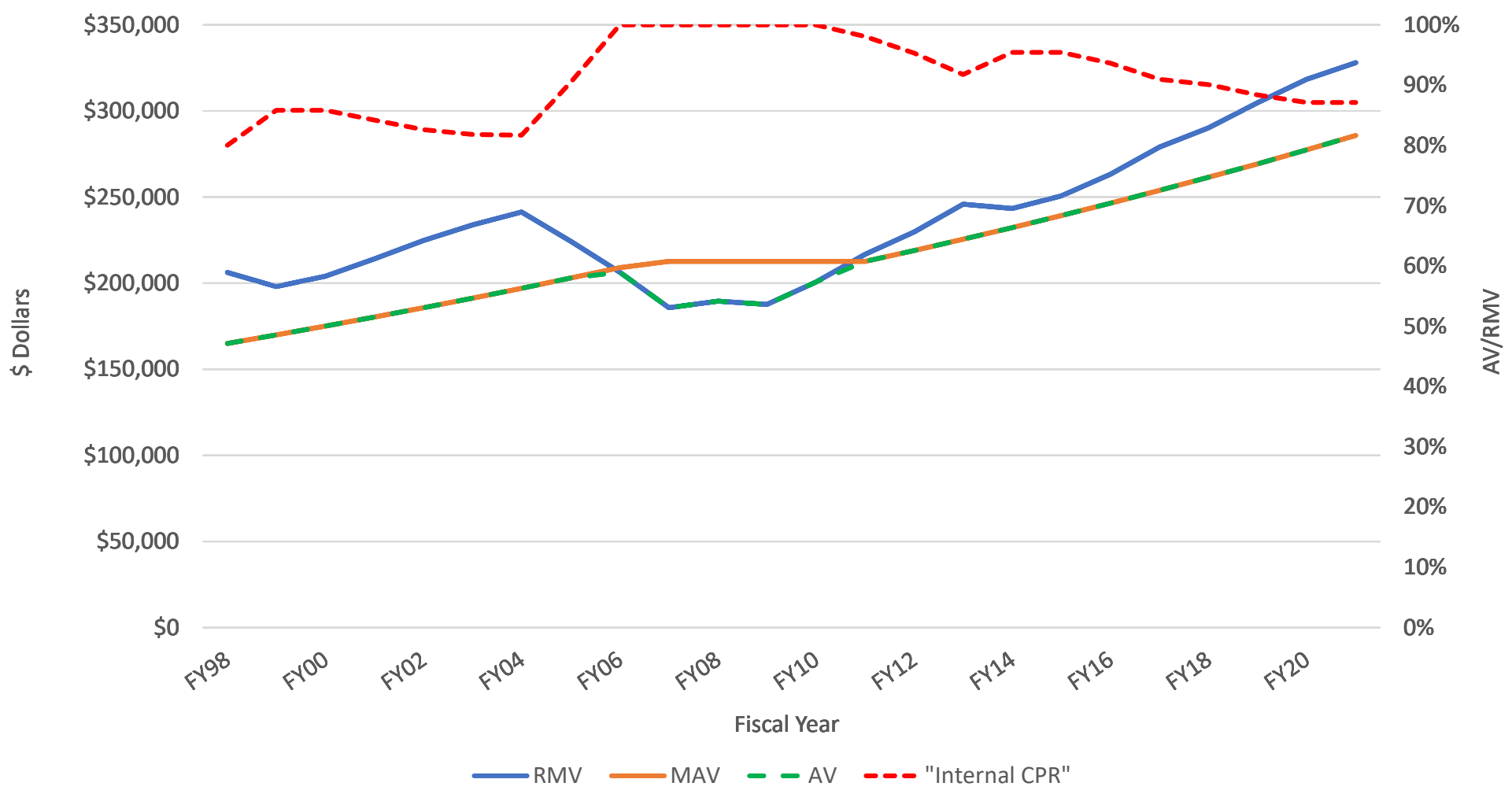
$$\text{CPR} = \frac{\text{MAV}}{\text{RMV}}$$





MAV Example

- $MAV_y = \text{Max}(1.03 * AV_{y-1}, MAV_{y-1})$
- $AV_y = \text{Min}(RMV_y, MAV_y)$





Recalculating MAV

Oregon Constitution, Article 11, Section 11(1)(c)

- (A) The property is new property or new improvements to property;
- (B) The property is partitioned or subdivided;
- (C) The property is rezoned and used consistently with the rezoning;
- (D) The property is first taken into account as omitted property;
- (E) The property becomes disqualified from exemption, partial exemption or special assessment; or
- (F) A lot line adjustment is made with respect to the property, except that the total assessed value of all property affected by a lot line adjustment shall not exceed the total maximum assessed value of the affected property under paragraph (a) or (b) of this subsection.





2023 Bills and Potential Action

- Administration
 - Tax roll corrections (HB 2086)
 - Recalculating maximum assessed values (SB 154, HB 2084)
 - Assessment and Taxation funding (HB 2088)
- Exemptions
 - 12 (or so) policies sunseting in the 23-25 biennium (various bills)
 - Establish a review process





Potential Changes

- Eliminate the MAV freeze when $AV=RMV$
- Redefine 'property class' or 'area' for CPR calculation
- Changing the 3% discount
- Additional taxes upon disqualification from exemption or special assessment
- Move compression from individual property to code area
- Minor Construction value caps of \$10k / \$25k



For More Information

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