

LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS OF LANE COUNTY  
METROPOLITAN GOVERNMENT  
Everymember Material -- Part 1  
MAY 2005

## INTRODUCTION

At the Annual Meeting in 2004, members agreed to embark on a two-year restudy of our Metropolitan Government position. Consensus was first reached on this position in 1969. That position states that basic services, such as fire and police protection, sanitary sewers, and water should be provided after annexation to a city. If that is not feasible, a county service district is the next best alternative for providing essential urban services. This year we are studying the current situation; next year we will consider whether to keep our position as it is or to modify it. ***This material should be retained as background for next year's discussion.***

The Eugene/Springfield Metropolitan Area General Plan (Metro Plan), adopted in 1982 and amended over the years, agrees with our League position for the metro area, stating as a fundamental principle, "The Metropolitan Plan is based on the premise that Eugene and Springfield, the two existing cities, are the logical providers of services accommodating urban levels of development within the urban growth boundary."

Changes in Oregon's tax law with Ballot Measures #5 in 1990 and #50 in 1997 have drastically limited the local property taxes available to fund city and county services. With these constitutional property tax limitations, local governments are in a bind to provide the services that citizens have become accustomed to and are still expecting. Hence, cities and counties are considering allocating some services to existing districts or newly formed districts in order to gain additional revenues to provide services for their citizens. Recently, however, because of the direct conflict with the Metro Plan, the Lane County Local Government Boundary Commission rejected a plan by Springfield to eliminate the expense of providing fire services by having a nearby fire district annex the Springfield area and take over fire protection responsibility. While the Metro Plan could be amended, it is an involved and expensive process. Other Lane County cities' plans are less restrictive, and some cities have been able to shift their fire services to nearby fire districts.

In response to similar budget problems, Lane County is pursuing the formation of a county public safety district. Implementation of the proposal would require changes to the Metro Plan and approval by the voters.

## **OPTIONS FOR SERVICE DELIVERY**

Many types of governmental entities may provide basic services in accordance with Oregon statutes. Sources of funding for such entities include property taxes, other taxes, user fees, grants and support from other units of government. The following is an overview of some of the alternatives.

### **LOCAL GOVERNMENTS LEVYING PROPERTY TAXES**

According to the records of the Lane County Assessment and Taxation Department, the following taxing districts collected property taxes for the 2004-05 year (July 1, 2004 – June 30, 2005). The districts are categorized as general government or education districts due to the separately applied limitations that will be discussed in a later section of this report. The list below does not include districts such as the Lane Library District in Creswell that first obtained authority to levy property taxes in the November 2004 election. They will appear on the November 2005 tax bills.

#### **GENERAL GOVERNMENT**

- Lane County
- 11 Cities
- 1 County Service District (Metropolitan Wastewater)
- 24 Fire Districts
- 9 Water Districts
- 2 Park and Recreation Districts
- 4 Miscellaneous Districts: Fern Ridge Library, Siuslaw Library, Western Lane Ambulance, and Port of Siuslaw
- 5 Urban Renewal Districts

- 5 Special Assessments: Creswell Water, Dexter Sanitary, Fertile District Improvement, Junction City Water Control, Noti Street Lighting.

## EDUCATION DISTRICTS

- 20 K-12 Districts
- Lane Community College
- Lane Education Service District
- Linn-Benton-Lincoln Education Service District

## LOCAL DISTRICTS NOT SUPPORTED BY PROPERTY TAXES

Some services are provided in Lane County by governmental entities that do not levy property taxes. These include utilities such as the Eugene Water and Electric Board and the Springfield Utility Board which provide water and electricity. Their primary source of revenue is a usage charge to customers.

The Lane Transit District (LTD) is a special district that provides transit services throughout much of Lane County, except for the area west of Veneta. The primary source of revenue for operations is a payroll tax, which is paid by employers on payroll earned in the district. Although not currently supported by property taxes, LTD may levy such taxes if approved by the voters of the district.

## INTERGOVERNMENTAL AGREEMENTS

Units of local government, including cities, counties, and special districts, may enter into intergovernmental agreements with other local governments and with the State of Oregon. Such agreements are governed by Oregon Revised Statutes (ORS), Chapter 190, and may address any service that the local government could deliver by itself. The agreement may provide for the performance of any function or activity by a consolidated department, a sharing of administrative officers, joint acquisition of facilities or equipment, performance by one of the parties to the agreement for the other, the creation of an intergovernmental entity, or any combination of these methods.

An example of an intergovernmental agreement is the arrangement whereby the City of Springfield contracts to provide fire protection services for

Willakenzie Rural Fire Protection District. Examples of intergovernmental entities are the Metropolitan Wastewater Management Commission, which is described below, and the Lane Regional Air Pollution Authority.

### ONE MODEL OF REGIONAL INTERGOVERNMENTAL COOPERATION

Sanitary sewer services in the Eugene/Springfield metropolitan area have been delivered for many years by means of a relationship between an intergovernmental agency and a county service district.

The Metropolitan Wastewater Management Commission (MWMC) consists of representatives from Lane County and the Cities of Eugene and Springfield. The MWMC was formed by an intergovernmental agreement in 1977 between the two cities and the county. The agreement provided that the MWMC would finance and operate regional sewage facilities (i.e., the regional treatment plant and wastewater lines 24 inches and larger). However, the MWMC is not an operating entity with its own employees: by agreement Eugene operates the wastewater facilities, and Springfield performs administrative functions.

The county service district, the Lane County Metropolitan Wastewater Service District (MWSD), was formed in 1978 primarily to issue bonds to provide funding for construction

of the regional sewer facilities. As a county service district, the governing body must be the Lane County Board of Commissioners. A property tax was levied to cover the debt service on the bonds, which have been paid in full. The activity of the district is limited at this time.

The MWMC has recently developed a facilities plan that proposes improvements to the regional treatment facilities to address capacity constraints and ensure compliance with state and federal requirements. Funding is to include user fees and system development charges as well as the issuance of revenue bonds.

### URBAN SERVICE DELIVERY OUTSIDE LANE COUNTY

In many parts of Oregon, including areas that are densely urbanized, fire protection services are provided by fire districts rather than by cities. One of the largest such districts is the Tualatin Valley Fire and Rescue (TVFR). This district was formed in 1972 with the merger of three existing fire districts in Washington County. It now covers 210 square miles and includes the cities of Beaverton, Durham, King City, Sherwood, Tigard, West Linn, and Wilsonville,

in addition to unincorporated areas in Clackamas, Multnomah, and Washington Counties. The population served by TVFR is over 400,000.

Another approach to the delivery of urban services is exhibited by Metro, which is the regional government serving Clackamas, Multnomah, and Washington Counties and 25 cities within those counties. Metro is a metropolitan service district, a type of district created by the Oregon Legislature in 1977. Oregon Statutes currently permit the formation of such a district only in the tri-county area.

Metro is governed by a council president, elected region-wide, and six councilors elected by district. Metro also has an auditor who is elected region-wide.

Metro's primary responsibility is regional land use planning, it also carries out other regional duties:

- operation of the solid waste disposal system
- operation of the Oregon Zoo and the Oregon Convention Center
- operation of other trade and spectator buildings
- acquisition and management of a system of parks and open spaces
- planning and response coordination for natural disasters
- development and marketing of data

Metro's charter also permits it to address other issues of "metropolitan concern" and to work with cities and counties to develop common solutions to problems that are difficult to address at the local level because they cross local jurisdiction boundaries. Metro has the authority to seek voter approval for property taxes, sales taxes, or income taxes. Its only property tax levy for operations is dedicated to the Oregon Zoo. Voters also have approved limited-duration capital levies for specific projects.

## **CONSIDERATIONS OF SPECIAL DISTRICTS**

### **FINANCIAL ISSUES**

Local governments and citizens in Oregon are focusing on the creation and expansion of special districts as a way to generate additional revenues for existing or enhanced services. Informed discussion of this issue requires an understanding of the complexities of Oregon property tax laws and their fiscal impacts. An explanation of the tax system follows. Detailed analyses of sample tax bills for residents of Eugene, Springfield, and Cottage Grove are found in the Appendix.

## MEASURE 5 AND MEASURE 50

In 1990 the voters of Oregon approved Measure 5. This initiative established a constitutional limit on the total tax rate that can be levied on a property: \$5 per \$1,000 of a property's real market value for education and \$10 per \$1,000 for general government. These limits do not apply to bonded indebtedness.

In 1997 Oregon voters approved Measure 50. This measure set the assessed value of property for tax purposes at 10% less than the July 1, 1995, value and limited future increases. The assessed value can rise a maximum of 3% per year. Currently in Eugene most residential real market values exceed the assessed value. However, for commercial and industrial property, the values are about the same. If the real market value falls below the assessed value, the lower of the two is used to calculate a property's tax.

## TYPES OF PROPERTY TAXES

Four types of property tax are available: permanent rate limit taxes, local option taxes, bonded debt taxes, and other qualified obligations.

As stated above, bonded debt taxes are not subject to Measure 5 limits and generally do not have an impact on the discussion of what type of entity should provide service. Only a few jurisdictions are able to impose taxes for other qualified obligations, so this type will not be described in this material.

Most taxing jurisdictions (such as cities, counties, special districts, school districts) have a permanent tax rate expressed in dollars per thousand, which is levied against the assessed value of property, in order to generate revenue for general operating purposes. No action of the taxing jurisdiction can increase this rate. Permanent tax rates were either computed by the Oregon Department of Revenue for jurisdictions existing prior to the 1997-98 tax year; or were established by formula for merged, divided, or consolidated jurisdictions; or are voter-approved for jurisdictions formed in or after the 1997-98 tax year. Only new local governments or local governments that have

never levied a property tax before can seek voter approval of a permanent tax rate. Because Lane County used to receive so much federal timber money, it had a very low property tax rate. This converted to a very low permanent rate, one of the lowest county rates in Oregon.

Local option taxes may be imposed in addition to the taxes generated by a local government's permanent tax rate only if approved by the voters. Local option taxes used for general operations may be imposed for up to five years, while those used for capital projects may be imposed for up to ten years. A local option levy is approved for a specific dollar amount. A tax rate stated in dollars per thousand of assessed value must be computed by dividing the approved amount by the total assessed value of property within the local government's boundaries. Eugene has two local option levies (for the library and for youth programs) which had a combined rate of \$1.47 per thousand for the 2003-04 year.

### COMPRESSION AND ITS EFFECTS

Measure 5 limits are applied on an individual property (tax lot) basis and are affected by the relationship between assessed value and real market value for that property. A property is said to be in compression if the property tax cap as calculated on the *real market value* is exceeded by the total levied by all the overlapping jurisdictions. (The amount levied is calculated by applying the approved tax rates to the *assessed value*). Determining if a property is in compression is complicated because Measure 5 limits apply to real market value rather than assessed value. If the real market value of the property is sufficiently higher than the assessed value, rates higher than \$5 per thousand for education and \$10 per thousand can be applied to the assessed value without compression occurring. An example of how the compression calculation is performed is found in the Appendix in the analysis of the sample bill for a City of Eugene residential property.

To reduce the tax to the amount of the cap, the amounts to be collected for local option levies (temporary levies lasting no more than five years) are proportionally reduced first. If necessary, taxes generated by permanent rates are reduced proportionally once local option levy collections have been reduced to zero.

### NEW DISTRICT IMPLICATIONS

When a new district is created, like the Lane Library District in Creswell that was approved in the November 2004 election, the voters may approve a

permanent tax rate to fund operations. This will probably increase the total tax rate levied on the properties within the new district. If the cumulative total bumps some or all of the property affected into compression, taxes on all local option levies may be reduced. All districts serving that property may potentially receive less money because of the new district. Measures 5 and 50 have created a property tax ceiling for government operating costs.

## CHANGES TO EXISTING DISTRICTS

The boundaries of an existing district may be adjusted by annexation of additional territory, by withdrawal of territory, by transfer of territory, and by merger or consolidation with another district. Annexations, mergers, and consolidations have the potential to increase the total property tax revenue collected within the revised district boundaries.

An annexation occurs when one district extends its boundaries outside its previous service area. This can include extending services over the entire boundary of another district if both districts are not formed under the same statutory authority. For example, a rural fire protection district can annex the entire territory of a city.

When a district annexes new territory, its permanent tax rate is extended over the new territory. If no territory is withdrawn from any district as part of the annexation, then the permanent rates of all districts stay the same. For example, in the situation of a fire district annexing the territory of a city, the fire district's permanent tax rate would be extended to properties in the city, and the fire district would provide fire protection to the expanded area. However, the annexed territory would still be in the city, would continue to receive city services other than fire protection, and would still be subject to the same city taxes as before the annexation. The city is not required to reduce its permanent tax rate because it no longer provides fire protection. Thus all the territory in the city is now subject to the permanent tax rate of the fire district as well as the permanent tax rate of the city. This increases property tax revenue and may result in compression, which would affect not only the city and the fire district but also overlapping jurisdictions such as the county and other special districts.

## GOVERNANCE ISSUES

Special districts have either a single purpose or multiple purposes; that is, they are established to deliver one type of service or two or more unrelated services. Their governance is defined by Oregon enabling statutes that permit

the formation of a district as a municipal corporation and a separate subdivision of the State. A district is subject to the provisions of its principal act (law) that describes the district's powers, limitations, and the type of service or services it may deliver. It is also subject to the general requirements for special districts in Oregon Revised Statutes (ORS) 198 and applicable administrative rules. In addition, within Lane County, districts must follow ORS 199 which provides for a local government boundary commission. A district is typically permitted to fund its operations and services by levying property taxes if approved by voters.

### SINGLE PURPOSE DISTRICTS

have one primary purpose but may engage in related activities necessary to support that purpose. For example, a rural fire protection district may engage in such related purposes as ambulance service, fire prevention education, and search and rescue if authorized by the principal act. A district is governed by an elected or appointed board of directors and generally has municipal powers. Examples of single purpose districts are library, park and recreation, health, and communication districts.

### MULTIPLE PURPOSE DISTRICTS

are established under ORS 198. Outside the Portland metropolitan area, the only type of district that may provide a wide range of unrelated services is a county service district. A County Service District (CSD) can provide up to 20 services, including sewage collection, public parks and recreation, law enforcement, parking services, library, emergency communications, fire, road, and emergency medical services. When a CSD is formed, it must define the specific services it will provide. However, services of a CSD may be modified to add services not originally identified, subject to Boundary Commission approval. The county commissioners are the governing board of a CSD.

A CSD is allowed to finance construction, operation, and maintenance of service facilities through a variety of methods, some unique to this type of district. A CSD may charge fees, levy taxes with voter approval, and issue general obligation and revenue bonds. It is important to consider all services that may be desired through a single CSD and set the district's permanent maximum tax rate at a level that will produce adequate revenue for those services. Once passed by the voters the rate cannot be changed even if additional services are later authorized and delivered.

### LIMITATIONS ON GOVERNANCE

## VOTER APPROVAL

of permanent tax levies is required by almost all special districts. These levies may be subject to compression triggered by Measures 5 and 50. Some districts may charge fees, make assessments on property, and issue bonds. A port district and a CSD have the widest ability to find revenue outside the tax base.

## BOUNDARY COMMISSION JURISDICTION

covers most special service districts in Lane County. The Governor appoints commission members. Through an intergovernmental agreement, the Lane Council of Governments provides operating services and staff to the Commission. The Boundary Commission is designated to assess community services, priorities, and type and level of services that residents need and desire. Commission policies encourage efficient service delivery by a single governmental agency providing multiple services rather than by several separate agencies although the law does not prohibit special districts. In the Eugene-Springfield area, the Metro Plan is the applicable comprehensive land use plan with adopted plan policies that establish the roles of special districts in the metropolitan area. The Boundary Commission is required to make its decisions consistent with applicable comprehensive plans. The Metro Plan views such districts as interim solutions for provision of services prior to urban transition by annexation. Approval by the Boundary Commission of new districts or district boundary changes may require amendments to the Metro Plan. The comprehensive plans of other communities in Lane County are less restrictive in their approach to special districts.

**SINGLE PURPOSE VS MULTIPLE PURPOSE SPECIAL DISTRICTS.** An obvious advantage of single purpose districts is that they can concentrate resources toward a single purpose. Their board can be held directly accountable for that purpose. Is the garbage being collected? Is the fire district protecting my home? A disadvantage of the

single purpose district is that the taxpayer can face too many overlapping, duplicating services. Where is the governance and responsibility when one deals with many elected boards?

A range of services provided by a single authority as in the multiple purpose district may be more efficient. County Commissioners may be more accountable than fragmented service districts. The multiple purpose district, however, may have more difficulty projecting revenue and expenses than a single purpose district.

## IMPACT ON GENERAL PURPOSE GOVERNMENTS AND CITIZENS

Before Ballot Measure #5, general purpose governments usually preferred to provide services themselves rather than develop special service districts. A city or county may set funding priorities through its budget process. A special district has its own taxing authority and may ignore city or county fiscal planning. For example, a few years ago the City of Springfield was considering whether to curtail fire protection service because of financial pressure while voters in the city were approving a Willamalane Park and Recreation District bond levy to build a new swimming pool. The resulting swimming pool is much enjoyed by the community. The City of Eugene has more expansive fire facilities but hasn't built an indoor swimming pool for a long time. In 2004, the City of Springfield had a tax rate of \$6.15 per thousand and Willamalane \$2.33 for a total of \$8.48. At the same time Eugene's rate was \$8.82 and included park funds. The figures include levies for bonded debt repayment.

The current property tax limitations tempt cities to transfer some services to special districts to lower their costs and retain the same taxing authority. In Oregon fire protection is commonly provided by districts rather than cities. In Lane County, because of the Metro Plan restrictions, Springfield was not permitted to transfer its fire service. Junction City, Cottage Grove, and Creswell have transferred fire service to existing fire districts. These districts have expanded their boundaries to include properties within city limits. Citizens then pay a separate fire district tax and may continue paying the same city tax rate for a higher total tax bill. A city is not required to adjust its rate to reflect lower costs. Thus annexing a service to a special district may be a means of generating additional tax revenue with an associated higher financial impact on taxpayers.

### **WHAT'S AHEAD**

As the League continues the two-year review of its Metropolitan Government position, it is likely that public bodies and citizens in Lane County will be considering many of the same questions as they evaluate proposals for delivery of basic services. What is the appropriate level of government-provided services? What needed services are not now provided? What government agency should provide specific services? How are existing and expanded services to be financed? What is the impact of property tax limitations?

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### INTERVIEWS

Jim Gangle, Assessor, Lane County

Steve Gordon, Planner, Lane Council of Governments

Jim Johnson, former City Manager, City of Eugene

Cynthia Pappas, Assistant City Manager, City of Springfield

Paula Taylor, Staff, Lane County Local Government Boundary Commission

Teresa Wilson, County Counsel, Lane County

### RESOURCES

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Lane County Service Stabilization Task Force. Report to the Lane County Board of Commissioners. November, 2004

Lane Transit District. 2003-2004 Comprehensive Annual Financial Report Metro. Information posted on its website: [www.metro-region.org](http://www.metro-region.org)

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Oregon Revised Statutes. Chapters 190, 198, 199

A Review of Special Districts as a Means to Deliver Urban Services in the Eugene/Springfield Metropolitan Area. Prepared for City of Eugene, May, 2003

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**DISCUSSION QUESTIONS**

1. How have Ballot Measures 5 and 50 affected Oregon's property tax system? What are the limits that these measures have imposed?
2. How have Ballot Measures 5 and 50 increased the likelihood that property taxes levied by one entity will have an impact on the taxes that can be collected by another jurisdiction?
3. What are the advantages and disadvantages of having basic services delivered by a general purpose government, that is, a city or a county?
4. What are the advantages and disadvantages of having a regional fire district provide fire protection services?

A EUGENE RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY SAMPLE FOR TAX YEAR 2004

Measure 5 Real Market Value (M5RMV): \$149,951

Assessed Value Regular (AVR): \$117,263

State law sets a maximum tax for education at \$5 per \$1000 M5RMV and \$10 per \$1000 M5RMV for general government. These limits do not apply to bonds.

$$5 \times 149,951 = \$ 750$$

$$10 \times 149,951 = \$1,500$$

## Eugene Education Taxes

In Eugene, there are four education property taxes, which are multiplied times the AVR to calculate the property tax. All tax rates are in dollars per thousand.

Eugene School District Local Option Levy       $1.4669 \times 117,263 = \$172$

Eugene School District                               $4.6434 \times 117,263 = \$544$

Lane Education Service District                   $0.2192 \times 117,263 = \$ 26$

Lane Community College                             $0.6078 \times 117,263 = \$ 71$

Total  $6.9373 \times 117,263 = \$813$

Note that the total calculated at \$813 exceeds the total of \$750 allowed on this property. This property is in compression. The \$63 in excess charges is subtracted from the Local Option Levy to bring the total education tax for this property down to \$750.

## Eugene General Government Taxes

In Eugene there are six general government property taxes, which are multiplied times the AVR to calculate the property tax. All tax rates are in dollars per thousand.

Library & Youth Local Option Levies  $1.4154 \times 117,263 = \$166$

City of Eugene  $6.8775 \times 117,263 = \$806$

Lane County  $1.2531 \times 117,263 = \$147$

Eugene Special Levy  $0.2229 \times 117,263 = \$26$

Urban Renewal Downtown  $0.2384 \times 117,263 = \$28$

Urban Renewal Riverfront  $0.0559 \times 117,263 = \$7$

Total  $10.0632 \times 117,263 = \$1180$

Note that the total calculated at \$1,180 is less than the total of \$1,500 allowed on this property. Therefore the total calculated for general government services will be charged.

### A COTTAGE GROVE RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY SAMPLE FOR TAX YEAR 2004

Measure 5 Real Market Value (M5RMV): \$119,413

Assessed Value Regular (AVR): \$99,967

State law sets a maximum tax for education at \$5 per \$1000 M5RMV and \$10 per \$1000 M5RMV for general government. These limits do not apply to bonds.

$5 \times 119413 = \$597$

$10 \times 119413 = \$1,194$

## Cottage Grove Education Taxes

In Cottage Grove, there are three education property taxes, which are multiplied times the AVR to calculate the property tax. All tax rates are in dollars per thousand.

South Lane School District       $4.7532 \times 99,967 = \$475$

Lane Education Service District     $0.2232 \times 99,967 = \$ 22$

Lane Community College           $0.6191 \times 99,967 = \$ 62$

Total                               $5.5955 \times 99,967 = \$559$

Note that the total calculated at \$559 is less than the total of \$597 allowed on this property. Therefore the total calculated for education services will be charged.

## Cottage Grove General Government Taxes

In Cottage Grove, there are three general government property taxes, which are multiplied times the AVR to calculate the property tax. All tax rates are in dollars per thousand.

City of Cottage Grove               $6.4687 \times 99,967 = \$647$

Lane County                           $1.2764 \times 99,967 = \$128$

South Lane County Fire & Rescue    $1.0335 \times 99,967 = \$103$

Total                               $8.7786 \times 99,967 = \$878$

Note that the total calculated at \$878 is less than the total of \$1,194 allowed on this property. Therefore the total calculated for general government services will be charged.

### A SPRINGFIELD RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY SAMPLE FOR TAX YEAR 2004

Measure 5 Real Market Value (M5RMV):    \$129,008

Assessed Value Regular (AVR):            \$ 97,959

State law sets a maximum tax for education at \$5 per \$1000 M5RMV and \$10 per \$1000 M5RMV for general government. These limits do not apply to bonds.

$5 \times 129,008 = \$ 645$

$10 \times 129,008 = \$1,290$

# Springfield Education Taxes

In Springfield, there are three education property taxes, which are multiplied times the AVR to calculate the property tax. All tax rates are in dollars per thousand.

Springfield School District	4.6412 x 97,959	=	\$455
Lane Education Service District	0.2232 x 97,959	=	\$ 22
Lane Community College	0.6191 x 97,959	=	\$ 61
Total	5.4835 x 97,959	=	\$537

Note that the total calculated at \$537 is less than the total of \$645 allowed on this property. Therefore the total calculated for education services will be charged.

# Springfield General Government Taxes

In Springfield there are five general government property taxes, which are multiplied times the AVR to calculate the property tax. All tax rates are in dollars per thousand.

Local Option Levy	1.0200 x 97,959	=	\$100
City of Springfield	4.7403 x 97,959	=	\$464
Willamalane Park & Rec GapBond	0.0180 x 97,959	=	\$ 2
Willamalane Park & Rec District	1.9732 x 97,959	=	\$193
Lane County	1.2764 x 97,959	=	\$125
Total	9.0279 x 97,959	=	\$884

Note that the total calculated at \$884 is less than the total of \$1,290 allowed on this property. Therefore the total calculated for general government services will be charged.

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COMMITTEE MEMBERS: Merle Bottge, Janet Calvert, Kappy Eaton, Diana Grandberry, Mary Ann Holser, Pat McDaniels, Eleanor Mulder, Emily Schue, Pat Hocken, Chair.