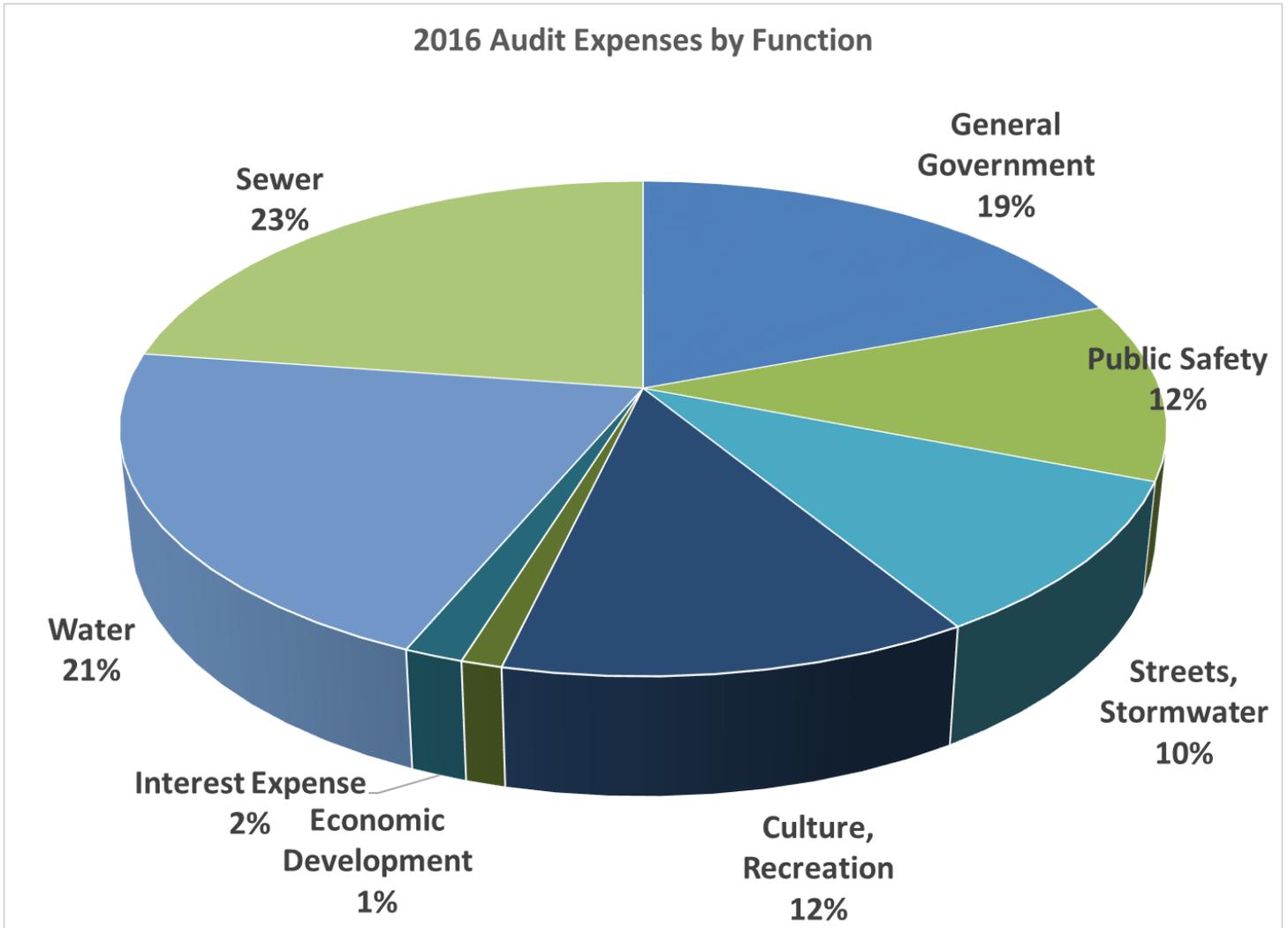


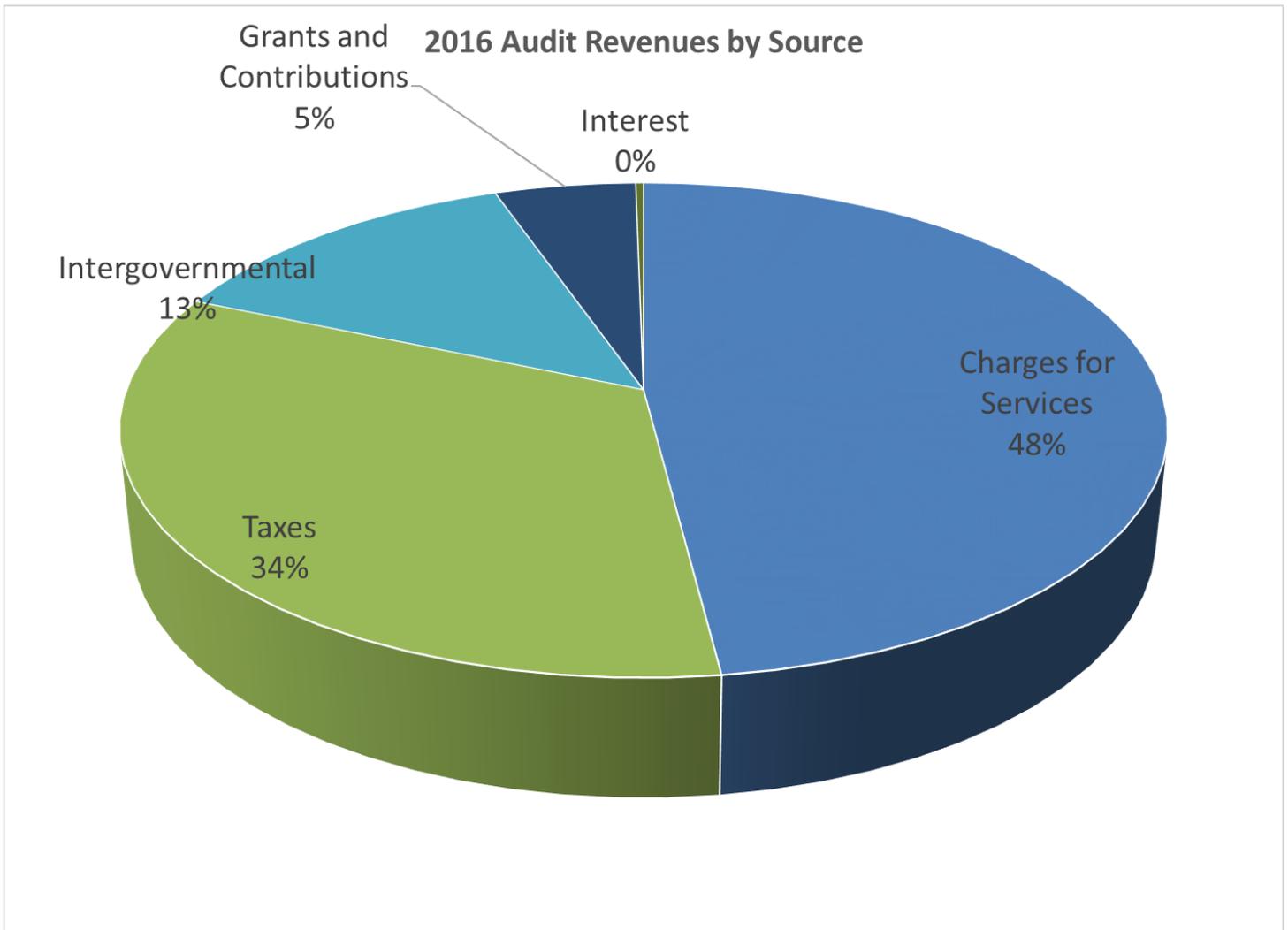
“Where Does the City’s Money Go?”

A historical perspective of audited expenses is shown in this graph. (The audited expense format is standardized at the federal level by function and does not include capital outlays and principal debt, but does include depreciation.) General Government includes administration and land use planning. Public Safety includes the contract with the Sheriff’s office and municipal court. Culture and Recreation includes library services, parks and recreation, and the community center. Economic development includes urban renewal.



Where does the City’s money come from?

A historical perspective of audited revenue is shown in the next graph. Charges for Services primarily consist of water and sewer (utility) service charges and system development charges (SDC) on new construction, but also includes community center rental fees, traffic fines, business licenses and planning fees.



Revenues from **utility service charges** are derived from the city’s customer base, usage, and the appropriate rates as approved by the City Council.

Property Tax Revenues are a large revenue source for the city. Property taxes are based on a permanent tax rate of \$2.3328 for the City and \$0.6960 for the Road District per \$1,000 of assessed value. These permanent rates do not change pursuant to state law. However, increases in assessed value will provide additional revenues for city services. The law limits the increase in assessed value to 3% per year, plus the value of any new construction which is over \$10,000. The County Assessor is responsible for determining these values. The city also receives a tax levy for voter-approved general obligation (GO) bonds to pay the principal and interest of specific voter approved projects and tax increment revenues (which are not an additional tax to the property owner) for urban renewal debt.

Intergovernmental revenues include library district funds and state shared revenues. The Lincoln County Library District funds local city public libraries in return for their providing service to county/district residents. The State of Oregon collects gas, liquor, and cigarette taxes and shares these taxes based upon a per capita distribution. Revenues received from Oregon’s Highway Trust Fund (primarily gas taxes but also includes DMV licensing and registration fees) must be used for road related purposes. Other state sharing revenues, derived from liquor and cigarette taxes, may be used for general government purposes.