



1037 NW Grebe Street  
Seal Rock, Oregon 97376  
Phone: 541.563.3529 - Fax: 541.563.4246  
[www.srwd.org](http://www.srwd.org)



# Seal Rock Water District

## 2023 – 2024 PROPOSED BUDGET







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# Seal Rock Water District

Notice of Budget Committee Meeting & Agenda  
**Thursday April 20, 2023 at 6:00 P.M.**  
Seal Rock Water District Office  
1037 NW Grebe St. Seal Rock, Oregon

SRWD will hold this meeting in person with limited attendance and through Zoom video conferencing. The public is invited to attend the meeting electronically. Please E-mail [tkarsen@srwd.org](mailto:tkarsen@srwd.org) to receive the meeting login information.

SRWD encourages the public to submit written comments on items included in the agenda by email to [tkarsen@srwd.org](mailto:tkarsen@srwd.org) by 3:00 p.m. the day of the meeting to be included in the record. Comments received will be shared with the SRWD Budget Committee and included in the permanent record.

1. Board President Calls Budget Committee Meeting to Order at 6:00 P.M.
2. Elect Presiding Officer for Budget Committee Meeting per ORS 294.414 (9)
3. Read Budget Message for Fiscal Year 2023-24  
Provided by Adam Denlinger, General Manager
4. Amend / Approve Budget Document Fiscal Year 2023-24  
Provided by Joy King-Cortes, Office Manager
5. Public Comment
6. Recommended Motion required after budget document approval:

Motion to approve the Permanent Rate Limit for General Fund Operations as .1259 per 1,000 of the total assessed value of the District, and the Exempt Bond amount of \$1,125,000, as the ad valorem property taxes to be certified for collection, as of July 1, 2023.

*PLEASE NOTE:* The above permanent rate limit for operations is determined by the County to comply with the tax measures approved by voters.

7. Adjourn Budget Committee Meeting.
8. Budget Hearing is on May 11, 2023 at 4:00 p.m.

THIS AGENDA MAY BE AMENDED UNTIL 3:00 PM THE DAY BEFORE THE MEETING

SPECIAL ACCOMMODATIONS WILL BE PROVIDED WITH 48 HOUR NOTICE; CALL 541-563-3529.  
IF HEARING IMPAIRED, PLEASE DIAL 711 OR CALL TTY#1-800-735-1232



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# Seal Rock Water District

## Proposed Budget Calendar 2023-24

#	Description	Schedule	Dates
1	Appoint Budget Officer	January Regular Board Meeting	Jan. 12, 2023
2	Appoint/Reappoint Budget Committee	January Regular Board Meeting	Jan. 12, 2023
3	Publish 1st Notice of budget meeting	No more than 30 days before the meeting	Mar. 24, 2023
4	Publish 2nd Notice of budget meeting	No less than 5 days before the meeting	Apr. 7, 2023
5	*Budget Committee Meets for the first time	3rd Thursday in April	Apr. 20, 2023
6	Publish Notice/Summary Budget Hearing	5 to 30 days before Hearing	Apr. 28, 2023
7	Budget Hearing/determine Tax Levy	May Regular Board Meeting	May 11, 2023
8	Consider Resolutions to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Adopt budget</li><li>• Make appropriations</li><li>• Levy taxes by fund</li></ul>	June Regular Board Meeting or special meeting but before June 30th	June 8, 2023
9	Submit tax certification to Assessor Office	By July 15th (date set by law)	July 5, 2023
10	Submit copy of complete budget to County Clerk	By September 30	July 5, 2023

*\*Additional meetings can be held if the budget is not approved by the Budget Committee on April 20, 2023*

Oregon Health Authority  
Drinking Water Services

This is to certify that the

**Seal Rock Water District**

has successfully met the criteria for

***Outstanding Performance***

during the Water System Survey conducted on

March 13, 2023.



A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "S. Panwihar".

Samina Panwihar, Manager  
Drinking Water Services  
Oregon Health Authority





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# Seal Rock Water District

## 2023-2024 Annual Budget

District staff would like to extend our sincere appreciation to the SRWD Board of Commissioners and Citizen Members of the Budget Committee. The District greatly appreciates your leadership and dedication in assisting with this year's annual budget process.

### **SRWD Board of Commissioners:**

Position 1	Sandra Mies-Grantham	Re-elected May 2021	4 Year Term	Term Expires 6/30/25
Position 2	Paul Highfill	Elected June 2021	4 Year Term	Term Expires 6/30/25
Position 3	Karen Otta	Re-elected May 2021	4 Year Term	Term Expires 6/30/25
Position 4	Glen Morris	Re-elected May 2019	4 Year Term	Term Expires 6/30/23
Position 5	Robert Mills	Re-elected May 2019	4 Year Term	Term Expires 6/30/23

### **Appointed Budget Committee Members:**

Ronald Anderson	Appointed May 2022	3 Year Term	Term Expires June 2025
Cheryl Oldenburg	Appointed January 2021	3 Year Term	Term Expires June 2024
Barry Compton	Reappointed January 2020	3 Year Term	Term Expires June 2023
John Garcia	Appointed April 2023	3 Year Term	Term Expires June 2026
Barbara Flewellyn	Reappointed January 2020	3 Year Term	Term Expires June 2023





# Local Budgeting in Oregon





# Local Budgeting in Oregon

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For additional copies, write to:

Publications  
 Oregon Department of Revenue  
 PO Box 14380  
 Salem OR 97309-5075







*Local Budgeting in Oregon* is a supplement to the *Local Budgeting Manual* (150-504-420), hereafter called the *Manual*. This booklet will introduce you to the requirements of Oregon's Local Budget Law, but it is not a substitute for the *Manual*. Before you take any formal action in the budget process, consult the *Manual*.

## First, the basics

### What is the law?

Most local governments in Oregon, from the smallest cemetery district to the largest city, must prepare and adopt an annual or biennial budget. (The only exceptions are a few types of local governments specifically exempted.) Schools, counties, cities, ports, rural fire protection districts, water districts, urban renewal agencies, and special districts are all subject to the same budget provisions.

This is not unusual. Many states have specific laws which require units of local government to prepare and adopt annual operating budgets. Yet, Oregon's budgeting system is considered one of the most progressive in the nation. Why?

Look at Oregon's Local Budget Law. (You'll find it in Chapter 294 of the Oregon Revised Statutes.) The law does two important things:

1. It establishes standard procedures for preparing, presenting, and administering the budget.
2. It requires citizen involvement in the preparation of the budget and public disclosure of the budget before its formal adoption.

Many people rely on you, as an elected or appointed official, to see that the annual budget is prepared correctly. State officials check to see that the budget is prepared and administered according to law, and citizens in your district check to see that programs they want and need are adequately funded. This makes budgeting in Oregon a joint effort between the people affected by the budget and the appointed and elected officials responsible for providing the services.

To give the public ample opportunity to participate in the budgeting process, local budget law requires that a budget officer be appointed and a budget committee be formed. The budget officer draws together necessary information and prepares the first draft of the budget. The budget committee then reviews and revises the proposed budget before it is formally approved. Notices are published, budgets are made available for public re-

view, and at least two opportunities for public comment are provided. These requirements encourage public participation in the budget-making process and give public exposure to budgeted programs and fiscal policies before their adoption.

Naturally, citizen involvement varies from one community to the next. If the patrons in your district are active and involved, you may find citizens asking for information not specifically required under local budget law. It is up to your local government to prepare a budget that clearly outlines its fiscal policies and is satisfactory to the voters of the district. If you can make your budget clear and concise, you'll find that taxpayers have a better understanding of the purposes for which their tax dollars are spent. You may also find the citizen input informative and beneficial.

### What is a budget?

A budget is a financial plan containing estimates of expenditures and revenues for a single fiscal year (July 1 through June 30).

Note: Local governments have the option of budgeting on a 24-month "biennial" budget period or by fiscal year. For the differences entailed in biennial budgeting, see page 8. Throughout this booklet, we refer to "fiscal year" but if a local government adopts a biennial budget, the period referred to is a 24-month period.

Besides outlining programs for the coming year, the budget controls the local government's spending authority. Since the budgeting process encourages citizen input, the budget is also a vehicle for obtaining public opinion about proposed programs and fiscal policies of your district.

The content and detail of each budget will vary substantially because of differences in the purpose, size, and complexity of local governments.

### Who is on the budget committee?

The budget committee consists of the members of the local governing body (such as county commissioners or school board members) and an equal number of citizens at large. The citizens are appointed by the governing body and serve terms of three years. Terms are staggered so that about one-third of the appointed terms end each year.

Note: For most of the districts in Multnomah County, because the Tax Supervising and Conservation Commission (TSCC) holds the budget hearing, the governing body is the budget committee and there are no appointive members. These districts should consult with the TSCC about their processes. This publication addresses the budget committee process for all other districts in the state.



## The budget cycle

### The nine steps

Budgeting is not something you do once a year. It's a continuous operation, and it takes 12 months to complete a cycle. The budgeting process is actually in three parts: The budget is prepared, approved, and finally adopted. Your budget must be prepared far enough in advance so that it can be adopted before June 30. After adopting the budget, the governing body will make the necessary appropriations and certify the tax levy to the county assessor.

To simplify this rather complex process, we've divided budgeting into nine steps.

### Preparing the budget

1. **Budget officer appointed.** Each local government must have a budget officer, either appointed by the governing body or designated in the local government's charter. The budget officer is under the supervision of either the executive officer or the governing body.
2. **Proposed budget prepared.** The budget officer is responsible for preparing or supervising the preparation of the proposed budget for presentation to the budget committee.

### Approving the budget

3. **Budget officer publishes notice.** When the proposed budget and the budget message are ready, the budget officer publishes a "Notice of Budget Committee Meeting." If notice is only published in a newspaper of general circulation, it must be published at least twice, five to 30 days before the scheduled budget committee meeting date. The notice may be published once in a newspaper (five to 30 days prior to the scheduled budget committee meeting) as long as it is also published on the local government's website at least 10 days before the meeting. The newspaper notice must include the website address. If notice is hand delivered or mailed, only one notice is required not later than 10 days prior to the meeting.
4. **Budget committee meets.** At least one meeting must be held to 1) receive the budget message and budget document, and 2) hear the public. The budget officer provides a copy of the proposed budget to each member of the budget committee. The copies may be distributed any time before the advertised bud-

get committee meeting. It is also acceptable to wait and distribute the budget at the advertised meeting. When the budget is given to the budget committee, it becomes a public record and must be made available to the public.

The budget committee members cannot get together in person, by telephone, or email before the advertised meeting to discuss the budget. All budget discussions must be held at public meetings.

At the budget committee meeting, the budget message is delivered. The budget message explains the proposed budget and significant changes in the local government's financial position. At this meeting, the budget committee may provide members of the public the opportunity to ask questions about or comment on the budget. If public comment is not allowed at this meeting, the budget committee must provide the public with the opportunity at subsequent meetings.

After the initial meeting, if needed, the budget committee may meet as many times as needed to revise and approve the budget. If two or more meetings are held to take comment from the public, only the first meeting to do so must meet the publication requirements explained in step 3. Notice of additional meetings for this or any other purpose may be provided in the same time frame and manner as notices of meetings of the governing body. Notice of other meetings of the budget committee must be provided as required by Oregon public meeting law. All meetings are open to the public.

5. **Committee approves budget.** When the budget committee is satisfied with the proposed budget, including any additions to or deletions from the one prepared by the budget officer, the budget is approved. If the budget requires an ad valorem tax to be in balance, **the budget committee must approve an amount or rate of total ad valorem property taxes to be certified to the assessor.**

### Advertising and holding hearings

6. **Budget summary and notice of budget hearing published.** After the budget is approved, a budget hearing must be held by the governing body. The budget officer must publish a summary of the budget approved by the budget committee and notice of budget hearing five to 30 days before the scheduled hearing. This information must either appear in a newspaper of general circulation, be mailed, or be hand delivered.

If no newspaper is published in your district and estimated expenditures for the ensuing year do not exceed \$100,000, you may provide the budget summary and notice of budget hearing by posting it in three conspicuous places within the district for at least 20 days prior to the date of the hearing.

See the *Manual* for details on publication requirements.



7. **Budget hearing held.** The budget hearing must be held by the governing body on the date specified on the public notices.

The purpose of the hearing is to receive citizens' testimony on the budget approved by the budget committee. Additional hearings may be held. All hearings are open to the public.

### Adopting the budget

8. **Budget adopted, appropriations made, tax levy declared and categorized.** By law, the governing body may make changes in the approved budget before or after it is adopted, but no later than the beginning of the fiscal year to which the budget relates. However, without first publishing a revised budget summary and holding another budget hearing:

- Taxes may not be increased beyond the amount approved by the budget committee, and
- Estimated expenditures in a fund may not be increased by more than \$5,000 or 10 percent, whichever is greater.

After the budget hearing, and after considering relevant testimony, the governing body adopts the budget. **It should not be formally adopted until the latter part of June** so last-minute revisions to revenue or expenditure estimates can be incorporated.

The governing body must enact a resolution or ordinance to 1) formally adopt the budget, 2) make appropriations, and if needed, 3) levy, and 4) categorize any tax. The budget is the basis for making appropriations and certifying the tax levy. The resolution or ordinance must be adopted no later than June 30. See the *Manual* for the format of the resolution or ordinance.

9. **Budget filed and levy certified.** The final step in the budget cycle is to certify any necessary property tax levy.

Districts levying a property tax must submit to the county assessor's office on or before July 15:

- Two copies of notice of levy and the categorization certification, and
- Two copies of the budget resolution or ordinance.

Each local district that does not levy a property tax must send a copy of the resolution adopting its budget and making appropriations to the Department of Revenue on or before July 15. All local districts send a copy of the complete budget to the county clerk on or before September 30. School districts also submit a copy of the budget to the county education service district office and to the Oregon Department of Education.



## The budget document

All budgets must meet certain minimum requirements, outlined here. For specific examples consult the *Manual*.

Under local budget law the budget must follow a basic format. Expenditures generally are broken down first by fund, then by organizational unit or program, and then, more specifically, by object classification and object. Revenues are broken down by fund, at the least.

### What is a fund?

A fund is a fiscal and accounting entity with self-balancing accounts set aside to carry on a specific activity or to meet certain objectives in accordance with a specific regulation. The requirements and resources of a fund must always balance. Every budget has at least one fund (commonly called the General Fund) which is used for everyday operation of the local government.

Depending on the size and complexity of your local government and the services it provides, your district may also have a number of special funds. The most common reason for establishing a special fund is to account for a revenue source whose use is limited to a particular kind of expenditure. Examples include: debt service funds, construction funds, reserve funds, street funds, water funds, and sewer funds.

### What is an organizational unit?

Some funds are broken down to account for one or more organizational units or activities, which are merely subdivisions of a fund. An organizational unit might be a department, office, or division. What you call these units is up to your local government.

### What is a program?

Budget requirements may be prepared by program. Programs are groups of activities to accomplish a major service or function. Schools use programs in budgeting.

### Budget format

Your budget detail sheets for expenditures and revenues must show in parallel columns:

1. Actual expenditures and revenues for two years preceding the current year.
2. Budgeted requirements and revenues for the current year.

3. Estimated requirements and revenues for the coming fiscal year. Upcoming fiscal year estimates should be broken into three columns: proposed, approved, and adopted, showing estimated amounts as they are considered through each step of the budget process.

Information in each column must be itemized to show all estimated or incurred requirements and revenues.

### Revenues

Budget revenues are divided into two types: ensuing year property tax and nonproperty tax revenues. Property taxes shown in your budget will not be the same as the property tax “levy” you submit to the assessor.

There are three reasons for this. First, not all taxpayers pay their taxes in the year billed. Second, discounts are given for timely property tax payments. Third, the Oregon Constitution sets a limit on the amount of taxes that can be collected from an individual property.

You must estimate the amount of taxes to be lost because of the “constitutional limits” and “discounts allowed and other uncollected amounts.”

The total of these amounts plus estimated taxes to be received cannot exceed your district’s taxing authority, which includes its rate limit, voter approved local option levies, and levies to repay bonded debt. This total is the amount of tax levy that is certified to the assessor.

The amount estimated as “loss due to constitutional limit” will vary from district to district. Late in October or early November each year, the tax collector sends the district a report on the amount of taxes that will actually be billed for the district. This is called the taxes imposed.

“Discounts allowed and other uncollected amounts” normally will represent only a small percentage of the property tax levy. Contact your county tax collector for help in determining this percentage.

You next need to calculate how much tax revenue can be raised using the district’s permanent rate limit.

$$\begin{array}{c} \text{Rate Limit} \\ \text{times} \\ \text{Estimated District Assessed Value} \\ \text{equals} \\ \text{Amount Raised By Rate Limit} \end{array}$$

This amount plus any local option taxes or bond levies, less the estimate of taxes to be lost, is the amount of tax revenue estimated to be received. If this amount is less than the amount needed for the budget, requirements must be reduced, other sources of revenue found, or additional taxing authority approved by voters.

### Expenditures and requirements: by fund

Under the law, budget expenditures and other requirements must be itemized to show all estimated expenses. The estimates may be prepared either by program or organizational unit. Within any fund each expenditure must be detailed and identified, arranged by organizational unit if applicable, and put into one of these major object classifications:

- **Personnel services** includes all salaries, fringe benefits, and miscellaneous costs associated with salary expenditures.
- **Materials and services** includes contractual and other services (example: audit or legal services), materials, supplies, and other charges.
- **Capital outlay** includes acquisition of land, buildings, improvements, machinery, and equipment.

Some special expenditures and requirements do not fit logically into one of these three object classifications. These are put in special categories. The most common special categories are:

- **Debt service** includes repayment of principal and interest on bonds, interest-bearing warrants, and short term loans.
- **Transfers.** An amount to be given as a resource to another fund in the budget.
- **General operating contingencies.** A special amount set aside in the upcoming year for unforeseen expenses.
- **Unappropriated ending fund balance.** A special amount set aside in a budget for use as a resource in the beginning of the next fiscal year after it was budgeted.

### Expenditures and requirements: program budgets

Program budgets are prepared differently. Estimates for each program must be arranged by activity and then put into separate object classifications, as already described.





## Taxes and budgeting

Many local governments rely heavily on property taxes to finance services they offer. In some cases, services are paid for entirely by property taxes.

The amount and type of tax a local government may levy is limited by the Oregon Constitution and Oregon law. The constitution allows a local government to levy annually the amount that would be raised by its permanent rate limit without further authorization from the voters. Revenue from the permanent rate-limited levy can be used for any purpose.

When a local government has no permanent rate limit or when the rate limit does not provide enough revenue to meet estimated expenditures, the government may request a local option levy from the voters. These levies are in excess of the rate limit and require voter approval. Currently, ESDs cannot use the local option tax. Schools and community colleges can use the local option tax, but the amount they may request is limited.

A local option can be used for general purposes or a specific activity. The levy may be stated as a total dollar amount or rate to be levied uniformly for a period. If the levy is for an operating purpose, the period cannot exceed five years. If the levy is for a capital project, the period cannot exceed 10 years or the life of the capital asset, whichever is less.

A debt service levy is used only to pay principal and interest on bonds. The constitution does not require voters to approve this type of levy each year. That's because voter approval of a bond issue is considered approval of levies necessary to repay bond interest and principal.

By law, some local governments are limited on the total amount of tax they may levy. These limits are computed as a percentage of a local government's property value. For specific examples, consult the *Manual* or the Department of Revenue, Finance and Taxation Unit.

Tax levies not made according to law may be voided by an appeal to the Oregon Tax Court. Appeals can be made by the county assessor, county court, board of commissioners, Oregon Department of Revenue, Tax Supervising and Conservation Commission, or 10 or more interested taxpayers. An appeal must be submitted within 30 days after the local government certifies the tax levy to the county assessor.

In addition, since 1991, the Oregon Constitution has limited the amount of taxes that may be imposed on any property. For any property, the maximum amount of taxes to support the public school system is \$5 per \$1,000 of real market value. The maximum amount of taxes to support other government operations is \$10 per \$1,000 of real market value. Certain types of taxes may not be subject to the limit. See the *Manual* for further information.



## Elections and budgeting

Many local governments find that available revenues, including revenue from levies made under the permanent rate limit, are not enough to finance proposed expenditures. In this case, there are two alternatives:

1. Lower the proposed expenditures to equal available revenues, or
2. Schedule a tax levy election to obtain voter approval to levy a local option tax.

All local governments that decide to schedule a levy election are limited to four election dates each year. The levy election must be on one of these dates.

See your county elections officer for more information. The county elections officer publishes election notices, sample ballots, and a list of polling places.

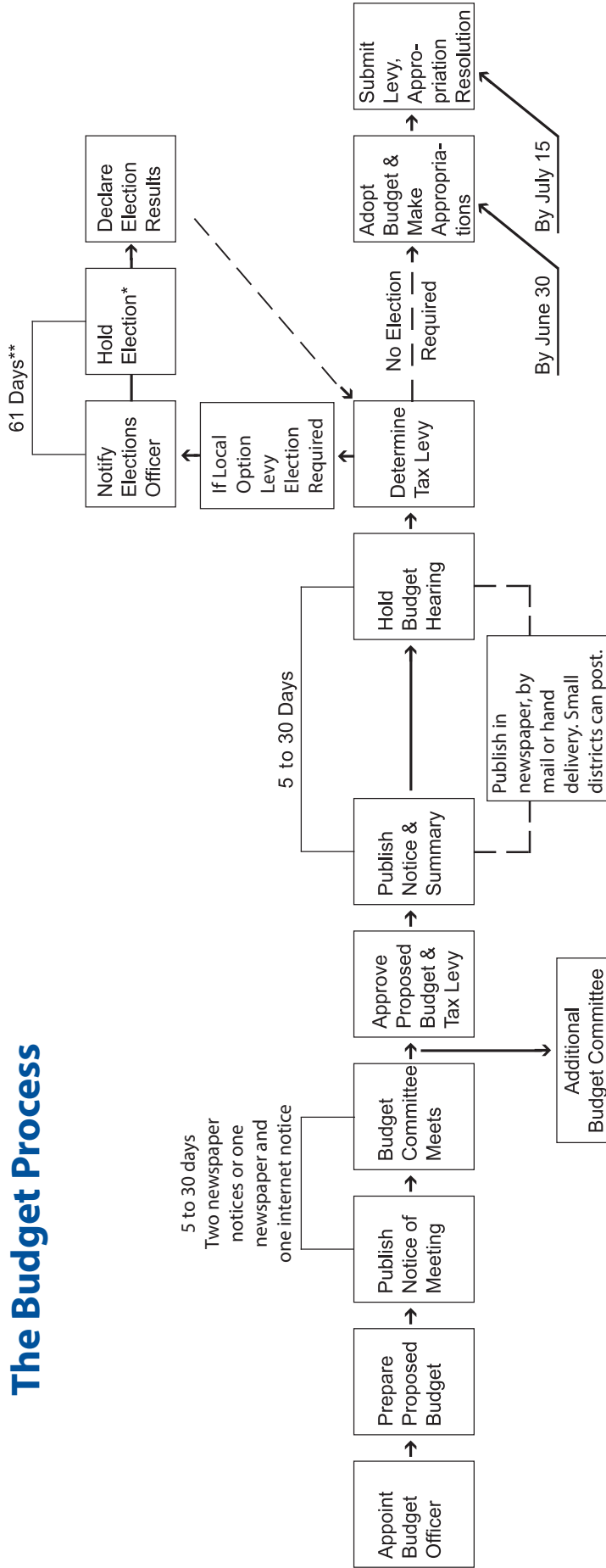
### Election dates

- Second Tuesday in March
- Third Tuesday in May
- Third Tuesday in September
- First Tuesday after the first Monday in November

Even if the voters have not yet approved the tax levy before the end of the fiscal year, the governing body must adopt the budget and make appropriations by June 30 to lawfully spend public funds in the new fiscal year. When the district is planning on a tax levy election in September, it must request in writing from the county tax assessor an extension to certify its tax levy. When the tax levy is finally determined, the governing body adopts the resolution to levy taxes and submits its final levy certification to the assessor. If the late levy election failed, the governing body must reduce its budget appropriations to reflect the amount of taxes it actually has authority to levy.

Tax levy ballot language sometimes must contain certain wording or statements required by law or must not exceed other limits. For more details, see the *Manual*, or download a copy of the *Tax Election Ballot Measure Manual* (150-504-421).

# The Budget Process



\* Elections may be held earlier.  
 \*\* See the Secretary of State *Elections Manual*, or contact the county clerk for actual dates of filing.



## Appropriations and their use

When the nine budget steps are completed and the new fiscal year begins, the governing body works from appropriations. Amounts listed in the appropriation resolution provide authority to spend public funds in the next 12 months. However, appropriations may be made in broader categories than the detail presented in the budget.

District spending is limited to the schedule of appropriations. But what if it is necessary to exceed original appropriations? This may be done after transferring appropriations or preparing a supplemental budget. There are special provisions for exceeding appropriations due to civil disturbance, fire, flood, earthquake, or other calamity.

### Appropriation transfers

The governing body's spending authority in existing appropriations may be changed by 1) transferring amounts among existing appropriations in the same fund, or 2) transferring from an existing appropriation in one fund to an existing appropriation category in another fund.

Whenever you need to transfer an appropriation, the governing body must enact a resolution or ordinance providing for the transfer. This enactment must be made before any overexpenditure is incurred. Once a transfer is authorized, the expenditures can be made.

### Supplemental budgets

By transferring appropriations, a governing body usually has enough flexibility to carry out the programs prescribed in an adopted budget. But there will be times when an adopted budget gives no authority to make certain expenditures or when revenues are received for which the governing body had no previous knowledge. In these cases it is possible to use a supplemental budget to authorize expenditures or spend additional revenues in a current fiscal year. (There are a few special revenues which may be spent without a supplemental budget.) Supplemental budgets cannot be used to authorize a tax levy.

Local budget law does not contemplate the involvement of the budget committee in adopting supplemental budgets. The governing body may adopt a supplemental budget at a regular public meeting if prior notice is given and the expenditures in the supplemental budget are 10 percent or **less** than of the budget fund being adjusted. If the expenditures are more, the governing body must

publish a summary of the changes in the supplemental budget and hold a special hearing.

Public officials who spend money unlawfully, in excess of authorized amounts or for purposes not provided by law, are civilly liable. The district attorney or a taxpayer may file suit for return of the money.

For more details, see Oregon Revised Statute 294.471 or the *Manual*.





## Audits

The final phase in the budgeting cycle is an audit of the previous fiscal year. This usually is done soon after a new fiscal year begins. Most local governments are subject to Oregon's Local Budget Law. Most of these governments are required to have their accounts and fiscal affairs audited and examined annually.

An audit must be done by the Secretary of State or an auditor certified by the Oregon State Board of Accountancy to conduct municipal audits. The auditor examines financial statements, books, records, and other financial data of your local government. The auditor also will look at any activities that relate to collection, receipt, custody, handling, expenditure, or disbursement of public funds.

Contact the Secretary of State's office, Audits Division for further explanation or questions.



## Biennial budgeting

Local governments may budget either on a one-year (fiscal year) or a two-year (biennial) cycle. The governing body may, by ordinance, resolution, or charter, provide that the budget be prepared for a period of 24 months. The biennial budget period begins July 1 and ends June 30 of the second following calendar year. In brief, the differences between fiscal year budgeting and biennial budgeting are:

1. Members of a budget committee who prepare a biennial budget are appointed to four-year terms. The terms of the members should be staggered so that one-fourth of the terms end each year.
2. The budget estimate sheets containing the estimates of resources and expenditures in a biennial budget must show:
  - Actual expenditures for the two budget periods preceding the current budget period,
  - The estimated expenditures for the current budget period, and
  - The estimated expenditures for the ensuing budget period.
3. The summary of the budget as approved by the budget committee that is published along with the notice of the budget hearing will show the proposed budget for a two-year period.
4. If a taxing district adopts biennial budgeting, the budget committee must approve the amount or rate of ad valorem property taxes for each year of the biennium.
5. After the budget committee approves a biennial budget and before the budget is adopted, the governing body may not increase the amount of estimated expenditures for the biennium in any fund by more than \$10,000 or 10 percent, whichever is greater, and may not increase the amount or rate of the tax levies approved by the budget committee for either year of a biennial budget unless the amended budget document is republished and another budget hearing is held. Once the budget is adopted, the tax amount cannot be increased in the second year.
6. If a district adopts a biennial budget, then after the budget hearing and before the June 30 that precedes the start of the budget period, the governing body must pass a resolution or ordinance to adopt the budget and make appropriations for the ensuing 24-month budget period. The governing body must also pass a resolution or ordinance to levy and categorize property taxes for each year of the ensuing budget period.

7. Whether a budget is for a fiscal year or for a biennium, certification of property tax levies and a copy of a resolution or ordinance levying and categorizing taxes for the ensuing year must be submitted to the county assessor every year by July 15.
8. Districts that must submit their budgets to the Department of Revenue or to the Tax Supervising and Conservation Commission must do so only during the first year of a biennial budget period.



## Questions and answers

### What is a budget committee?

The budget committee is the district's fiscal planning advisory committee. The committee consists of the elected governing body members and an equal number of qualified district voters appointed by the governing body.

### Who can serve on a budget committee?

Any qualified voter of the district appointed by the governing body except officers, agents, or employees of the district.

### Are budget committee members paid for their work?

Budget committee members cannot receive any compensation for serving as committee members. They may be eligible to receive reimbursement for travel or meal expenses that are incurred as a result of meetings or other authorized committee functions.

### How long do members serve?

Citizen budget committee members are appointed by the governing body for three-year terms. Terms are staggered so that approximately one-third of the terms expire each year. Members may be re-appointed for successive terms. If a member resigns, becomes ineligible, or is unable to serve out his or her term of office, the governing body appoints a replacement to complete the term. There is no provision in the law for "alternate" members.

### What if no one will serve on the budget committee?

If the governing body is unable to appoint qualified individuals to vacant positions, the budget committee may function with a reduced number of members. For example, if a five-member governing body, after making a good faith effort to seek qualified citizen members, can fill only three of the appointed positions, the budget committee can function with eight members rather than ten. A majority would then be five instead of six. The membership may not be reduced because governing body positions are currently vacant.

### Who are the budget committee officers?

Only a presiding officer position is required by law. The presiding officer's duties are to chair budget committee

meetings. The chair can be either an elected or appointed member. Some districts may elect a vice chair to conduct meetings in the presiding officer's absence. The committee should also designate someone to be responsible for keeping an official record of its proceedings. All members of the budget committee have the same degree of authority and responsibility.

### **What is the budget committee's main function?**

In a series of public meetings the budget committee meets to review, discuss, make additions or deletions, and approve the proposed budget presented by the local government's budget officer. Upon completion of its deliberations, the committee approves the budget and sets the tax rate or amount needed to balance the budget.

### **What are the rules about budget committee meetings?**

Budget committee meetings are open to the public. A quorum is required to conduct committee business. A majority of the budget committee membership is required to approve any motion.

Minutes of each meeting are kept. The minutes are the official record of budget committee meetings. It is important that minutes are accurate. The budget process is required by law and districts may need to document that the process was in compliance with state statutes. The approval of the final budget document and the rate or amount of tax to be imposed, in particular, should be in the form of motions with the votes recorded in the minutes.

### **What happens at the first budget committee meeting?**

Generally, the budget committee elects a chair and other officers, receives the budget message, hears patrons, sets dates for future meetings, and adopts rules of order. These rules should establish an operating procedure for the budget review process. The committee may adopt Robert's Rules of Order or establish its own. In any event, the budget committee needs to discuss and agree upon a procedure. The committee may not adopt any rule which would allow it to take official action with approval of less than a majority of its members in agreement.

### **What happens at subsequent budget meetings?**

Generally, the second and other subsequent meetings take place at least one week after the first meeting. This practice allows budget committee members to review the proposed budget document. Budget committee members may wish to make arrangements with the district administrator and/or budget officer to visit district operations during this week, make inquiries about specific budget items, request additional information, or indicate areas of interest they believe should be highlighted at future

meetings. In subsequent meetings, the entire budget is reviewed fund by fund and/or section by section.

At least one meeting must provide the opportunity for the public to ask questions and make comments about the budget. Notification of the first budget committee meeting in which public questions and comments will be heard is required in a newspaper of general circulation, by a first-class mailing to every street address or P.O. box in the district, or by hand delivery to every street address. See Chapter 9 of the *Manual* for more detail on publication requirements.

### **How many meetings are required?**

The number of meetings required varies from year to year and with the unit of government. Some districts meet only once, others may need to meet several times. Factors such as the detail in the budget documents, size of the district, number of funds, presentation of the budget, and the personalities of individual budget committee members will result in various numbers of meetings.

### **When will I get a copy of the budget?**

The budget officer provides copies of the proposed budget at or before the first budget committee meeting, when the budget message is presented by the executive officer.

### **What other information is available to the budget committee?**

The budget committee may request any information required during consideration of the proposed budget from any district officer or employee. The budget committee may also require staff members to attend budget committee meetings. Such requests by the budget committee should be made through the chief administrative officer of the local government and/or budget officer.

### **How is the material that is presented by the budget officer at the first meeting prepared?**

The budgeting process is a continuous cycle that generally begins long before the budget committee meets. Each district has its own procedures for budget review and development. In larger districts, each part of the organization may have its own budget preparation process, in which funding requests for the upcoming fiscal year are developed and then "rolled up" into the total agency budget requirements. By the time the budget committee receives the budget message and budget document, many hours of work have been put into budget development. The budget officer coordinates these efforts with district staff and other administrators.

### **What is a quorum? What happens if we don't have a quorum at a budget committee meeting?**

A quorum is one more than half the total number of the members. If a quorum is not present, the members who



are present may discuss committee business, but no action may be taken.

### **What if we have a quorum, but cannot get a majority of the members of the budget committee to approve the budget?**

Any action by the budget committee requires approval by a majority of the entire committee. For example, if the budget committee has ten members, six are present at a meeting (a quorum), but only five of the six present agree with a motion to approve the proposed budget, then the motion does not pass. It is up to the budget committee to negotiate a budget and tax that is acceptable to a majority of its members.

### **May I ask questions other than at budget committee meetings?**

It could be very helpful and a courtesy to other budget committee members if inquiries are not restricted to committee meetings. Checking with the administrator and/or budget officer between meetings allows members to explore budget items of interest in greater detail than might be practical during committee meetings. Questioning also assists the administration/budget officer by giving an indication of concerns, making it possible to highlight issues that may be of interest to the entire budget committee.

### **Can I consult with other budget committee members about details in the budget other than at budget committee meetings?**

Discussion of the budget committee must always take place in the forum of a public meeting. One of the reasons Oregon uses the budget committee process is to ensure public comment and full disclosure of budget deliberations. It is much better to abide by the spirit of the law and hold **all** discussions at budget committee meetings.

### **Can the budget committee add or delete programs or services?**

Generally, the budget committee's role is not to directly establish or eliminate specific programs or services. Standards and budget parameters established by the governing body give the budget officer and administrative staff general guidelines for budget development. The budget officer then prepares a budget which reflects the governing body's parameters. This proposed budget is what the budget committee considers during its meetings. Budget committee influence on programs and services is most often exerted at a higher level, when it approves the overall budget and establishes the tax levy.

Having said all that, if a majority of the budget committee agrees, it can add or delete funding for specific services. Public participation at budget committee meetings may

influence budget committee decisions. However, final authority for administration rests with the governing body. The governing body can make changes after the budget committee has approved the budget, although they may have to re-publish the budget and hold another public hearing to do so.

### **Can the budget committee determine how much an employee is paid?**

The budget committee does not approve new personnel, employee contracts or salary schedules, nor does it negotiate salary contracts.\* However, the adopted salary schedules, negotiated contracts, and other materials that have a fiscal impact on the budget document may be requested for review by the budget committee. Through its authority, the budget committee may direct the administration to make dollar adjustments (increases or decreases) in the proposed budget.

### **What happens after all the sections of the budget are presented?**

After all presentations are made, all patron input received, and all other related issues discussed, the budget committee approves the budget. The approved budget recommends a level of spending for the year. The approved budget document also specifies the full amount of the property tax levy authority that may be certified to the tax assessor. The governing body may reduce the levy, but the rate or amount of the levy approved by the budget committee cannot be increased without republishing the financial summaries. Approval of the tax levy and the budget should be in the form of a formal motion, with the vote recorded in the minutes of the meeting.

### **Does the budget committee have any other duties?**

At the end of the final meeting where the budget is approved, and the tax levy rate or amount is established, the committee's work is finished as far as local budget law is concerned. Local charters may have additional duties. Frequently, budget committee members express a desire to assist the governing body and administration in any public meetings or appearances concerning the budget. The budget committee may be reconvened by the governing body at a later date in the event the financial conditions in the district change. A meeting for this reason is called at the discretion of the governing body and is not a requirement of the local budget law.

\*Note: ORS 204.126 says the county budget committee or TSCC approves changes in the salary of elected county officials.

### **After the budget is approved by the budget committee and recommended to the governing body, what action does the governing body take?**

The governing body must publish a financial summary of the budget that was approved by the budget committee. The notice of the budget hearing is also published with the financial summary. At the public hearing, the governing body hears any citizen input on the approved budget. The governing body may make additional adjustments to the budget that was approved by the budget committee. Following the hearing and no later than June 30, the governing body must adopt the budget, make appropriations, and set the property tax levy rate or amount. If a property tax is required, the governing body must certify the tax to the county assessor no later than July 15.

### **What if the governing body changes the budget approved by the budget committee in ways that the budget committee does not approve?**

The governing body has that right. However, the amount of the estimated expenditure for each fund may not be increased more than 10 percent unless a summary of the revised budget is again published and another public hearing is held. In addition, the total property tax to be levied may not exceed the amount or rate shown in the budget that was approved by the budget committee and published with the notice of the budget hearing without once again publishing the revised budget and holding another public hearing. Of course, budget committee members are free to attend that hearing and voice their opinions of the changes made by the governing body.

### **What is a supplemental budget?**

Districts may find it necessary to prepare a supplemental budget at some point during the fiscal year. Circumstances under which a supplemental budget is authorized are:

- An occurrence, condition, or need arises which was not known at the time the budget was adopted.
- Additional funds are made available after the budget was adopted.

Although the budget committee is usually not involved with supplemental budgeting, the procedures for supplemental budgets are similar to those for the annual budget. If estimated expenditures are being changed by more than 10 percent, these procedures include a public hearing and publishing a notice and budget summary five to 30 days prior to the hearing.

### **Where can I find the law that governs the creation and operation of budget committees?**

Budget committees are required in Oregon's Local Budget Law. This law is found in the Oregon Revised Statutes (ORS) beginning at ORS 294.305.

These statutes as well as additional information can be found on the Department of Revenue website at [www.oregon.gov/DOR](http://www.oregon.gov/DOR).

### **Where can I direct my questions regarding budget committees?**

Oregon Department of Revenue  
Finance, Taxation and Exemptions  
PO Box 14380  
Salem OR 97309-5075

Telephone: 503-945-8293

Fax: 503-945-8737

Email: [finance.taxation@oregon.gov](mailto:finance.taxation@oregon.gov)



## Administration Checklist

- ✓ Gather budget requests.
- ✓ Evaluate budget requests and develop proposed budget.
- ✓ Develop estimates of revenue.
- ✓ Prepare budget proposal.
- ✓ Estimate ad valorem taxes in budget document.
- ✓ Prepare budget message.
- ✓ Publish required notices and budget summary.
- ✓ Provide citizens with information about approved budget.

## Budget Committee Checklist

- ✓ Establish a meeting calendar.
- ✓ At first meeting, elect presiding officer (required) and vice chair (optional).
- ✓ At first meeting, establish budget committee procedural rules.
- ✓ At first meeting, receive budget message and proposed budget.
- ✓ Request information.
- ✓ Make budget documents available to any person.
- ✓ Provide opportunities for citizens to ask questions.
- ✓ Approve motion setting the rate or amount of taxes necessary to balance budget.
- ✓ Approve budget and recommend to the governing body.



## Glossary

Here are some terms you will use as you work on your budget.

**Adopted budget.** The financial plan adopted by the governing body which forms a basis for appropriations.

**Ad valorem tax.** A property tax computed as a percentage of the value of taxable property. See “Assessed value.”

**Appropriation.** Based on an adopted budget, an authorization for spending specific amounts of money for specific purposes during specific periods of time. Presented in a resolution or ordinance adopted by the governing body.

**Assessed value.** The portion of value of real or personal property that is taxable. It is the lesser of the property’s real market value or the constitutional value limit (maximum assessed value—MAV). The value limit may increase 3 percent annually unless qualifying improvements or changes are made to the property. These improvements or changes allow the value limit to increase by more than 3 percent.

**Biennial budget period.** A 24-month period beginning July 1 and ending June 30 of the second succeeding year.

**Budget.** Written report showing the local government’s comprehensive financial plan for one fiscal year. Must include a balanced statement of actual revenues and expenditures during each of the last two years, estimated revenues and expenditures for the current and upcoming year.

**Budget committee.** Fiscal planning board of a local government, consisting of the governing body plus an equal number of legal voters from the district.

**Budget message.** An explanation of the budget and local government’s financial priorities. Prepared by or under the direction of the executive officer or presiding officer of the governing body.

**Budget officer.** Person appointed by the governing body to assemble budget material and information, prepare the proposed budget, and oversee the budget process.

**Capital outlay.** Items which generally have a useful life of one or more years, such as machinery, land, furniture, equipment, or buildings.

**County elections officer.** County clerk or registrar of elections.

**District.** See “Local government.”

**Expenditures.** Decreases in net financial resources if accounts are kept on an accrual or modified accrual basis; total amount paid if accounts are kept on a cash basis.

**Fiscal year.** A 12-month period beginning July 1 and ending June 30.

**Fund.** A division in a budget segregating independent fiscal and accounting requirements. An entity within a government’s financial plan designated to carry on specific activities or to reach certain objectives.

**Governing body.** County court, board of commissioners, city council, school board, board of trustees, board of directors, or other governing board of a local government.

**Line-item budget.** The traditional form of budgeting, where proposed expenditures are based on individual objects of expense within a department or division.

**Local government.** Any city, county, port, school district, public, or quasi-public corporation (including a municipal utility or dock commission) operated by a separate board or commission.

**Municipality.** See “Local government.”

**Ordinance.** Written directive or act of a governing body. Has the full force and effect of law within the local government’s boundaries, provided it does not conflict with a state statute or constitutional provision. See also “Resolution.”

**Organizational unit.** Any administrative subdivision of a local government, especially one charged with carrying on one or more specific functions (such as a department, office, or division).

**Payroll expenses.** Health and accident insurance premiums, Social Security and retirement contributions, and civil service assessments, for example.

**Permanent rate limit.** A district’s permanent ad valorem property tax rate for operating purposes. This rate levied against the assessed value of property raises taxes for general operations. Permanent tax rate limits were either computed by the Department of Revenue for districts existing prior to 1997–1998 or are voter-approved for districts formed in 1997–1998 and later.

**Program.** A group of related activities to accomplish a major service or function for which the local government is responsible.

**Property taxes.** Amounts imposed on taxable property by a local government within its operating rate limit, levied under local option authority, or levied to repay bonded debt.

**Proposed budget.** Financial and operating plan prepared by the budget officer, submitted to the public and budget committee for review.

**Real market value.** Value at which a property would be sold by an informed seller to an informed buyer on the appraisal date. Value set on real and personal property as a basis for testing the (Measure 5) constitutional limits.

**Reserve fund.** Established to accumulate money from one fiscal year to another for a specific purpose.

**Resolution.** A formal expression of will or intent voted by an official body. Statutes or charter will specify actions that must be made by ordinance and actions that may be by resolution. (For cities, revenue raising measures such as taxes, special assessments, and service charges always require ordinances.) See “Ordinance.”

**Resources.** Estimated beginning fund balances on hand at the beginning of the fiscal year, plus all anticipated revenues.

**Revenues.** Monies received or anticipated by a local government from either tax or nontax sources.

**Supplemental budget.** Prepared to meet unexpected needs or to spend revenues not anticipated at the time the regular budget was adopted. Cannot be used to increase a tax levy.

**Tax levy.** Taxes imposed by a local government unit through a rate or amount.

**Transfers.** Amounts distributed from one fund to finance activities in another fund. Shown as a requirement in the originating fund and a revenue in the receiving fund.

**Unappropriated ending fund balance.** Amount set aside in the budget to be used as a cash carryover to the next year’s budget, to provide the local government with a needed cash flow until other money is received. This amount cannot be transferred by resolution or used through a supplemental budget during the fiscal year it is budgeted unless there is a significant calamity or natural disaster.



## Where to get help preparing your local budget

Finance, Taxation and Exemptions..... 503-945-8293  
Email .....finance.taxation@oregon.gov

Each year the Department of Revenue makes available a booklet that contains forms and instructions for summarizing your district's budget for publication and certifying the tax levies to the assessor. These forms meet the minimum requirements of local budget law and are free of charge.

The forms are available each year beginning in January on the department's website at [www.oregon.gov/dor](http://www.oregon.gov/dor).

The booklet is available upon request by contacting the Finance, Taxation and Exemptions Unit by telephone, email, or at the address below. If you would like a copy sent to you, please request your copy no later than November 15.

Finance, Taxation and Exemptions Unit  
Oregon Department of Revenue  
PO Box 14380  
Salem OR 97309-5075

Your district may also computer-generate the budget detail and publication forms based upon your district's own computer formatting.

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## Have questions? Need help?

**General tax information** ..... [www.oregon.gov/dor](http://www.oregon.gov/dor)  
Salem..... 503-378-4988  
Toll-free from an Oregon prefix..... 1-800-356-4222

**Asistencia en español:**

En Salem o fuera de Oregon..... 503-378-4988  
Gratis de prefijo de Oregon ..... 1-800-356-4222

**TTY (hearing or speech impaired; machine only):**

Salem area or outside Oregon ..... 503-945-8617  
Toll-free from an Oregon prefix..... 1-800-886-7204

**Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA):** Call one of the help numbers above for information in alternative formats.

# Oregon Department of Revenue:

## Local budget law

Most local governments in Oregon, from the smallest cemetery district to the largest city, must prepare and adopt an annual or biennial budget. Schools, counties, cities, rural fire protection districts, and most special districts are all subject to the same budgeting provisions. Only those districts specifically exempted in law do not have to prepare and adopt a budget. Local budget law is found in the Oregon Revised Statute, Chapter 294. The law sets out several specific procedures that must be followed during the budget process. The budget must be completed by June 30 the day before the start of the fiscal year or biennial budget period to which it relates.

### What are the purposes of local budget law?

The Legislature clearly identified the purposes of local budget law in the statute. It is designed to:

- Establish standard procedures for preparing, presenting, and administering the budgets of Oregon's local governments,
- Encourage citizen involvement in the preparation of the budget before its final adoption,
- Provide a method of estimating revenues, expenditures, and proposed taxes, and
- Institute a method for control of revenues and expenditures for the promotion of efficiency and economy in the expenditure of public funds.

Many of the requirements in the law, such as public meetings, publication notices, non-governing body representation on the budget committee, and the availability of the budget document throughout the development process are designed to encourage citizen involvement. An overriding theme in the law is that public policy decisions are to be made openly in a public meeting. Citizens have the right to be there and to know what their local government intends to do, before it happens.

The law requires that all local governments use uniform formats prescribed by the Department of Revenue in the preparation of their budget. This requirement lends a semblance of consistency and predictability between both large and small local governments' budget documents. From year to year, comparisons can more easily be made when formats are consistent. This will help in analyzing your local government's fiscal plan.

### Do all local governments have to comply with this law?

Schools, counties, cities, rural fire protection districts, urban renewal agencies, and most special districts are all subject to the same budgeting provisions. Some special districts are not. If you have a question about whether or not a local government is subject to this law, you can contact your county assessor or the Department of Revenue at 503-945-8293.

### What can citizens expect from the process?

**You can expect** to be notified of all budget meetings. These generally occur between January and June, and notice is often provided in the newspaper. Check with your local district to learn their method of publication or the meeting schedule.

**You can expect** to be able to ask questions and/or make comments at the budget committee meeting specifically designated for public input.

**You can expect** to have the opportunity to submit written and/or verbal testimony at the budget hearing.

**You can expect** to have the opportunity to review the budget document. You can obtain one for yourself if you so desire. Local government can legally charge for copies but the cost cannot exceed the actual cost of the photocopying.

**You can expect** to be able to vote on any temporary property tax measures advanced by the local government.

**You can expect** to be able to challenge the tax levy of the district in tax court if you think it violates the law.

### **What procedural steps must a local government take to comply with the law?**

Local budget law requires many procedural steps in the development and final adoption of the annual budget.

The following are the primary steps each local government must consider:

- The budget officer prepares a proposed budget.
- Notice of the budget committee meeting is published.
- The budget document is made available at or before the budget committee meeting at which the budget is presented.
- The budget committee conducts at least one public meeting for receiving the budget message and the budget document as well as providing opportunity for public questions or comments.
- The budget committee approves the budget.
- Notice of the public hearing and a summary of the approved budget is published.
- The governing body conducts a public hearing on the approved budget.
- The governing body, after public comment and deliberations, adopts the budget and enacts resolutions or ordinances accordingly by June 30.
- The governing body certifies the district's tax, if any, to the county assessor by July 15.

Note: In Multnomah County, some of the publication and hearing requirements are performed for the local government by the Tax Supervising and Conservation Commission.

### **How is compliance with local budget law monitored?**

**The citizens of a district have the opportunity and the responsibility to be involved in the process.** It is more efficient to the overall system when citizens become involved in the development of the budget itself, rather than mounting a legal challenge to the result.

The Department of Revenue has administrative oversight responsibility for local budget law. The department prescribes forms, writes administrative rules to clarify the legal requirements, produces a manual for use by local governments, and provides training on the correct procedures. The law also specifically prohibits the Department of Revenue from interfering with the fiscal policy of a local government.

### **How can a citizen participate in the budget process of a local government?**

As mentioned, the Legislature designed the procedures of local budget law to encourage citizen participation. Citizens can participate in a variety of ways. Here are a few possibilities:

- Volunteer to become a budget committee member.
- Attend the budget committee and governing body budget meetings and the public hearing.
- Obtain a copy of the budget when it becomes available or simply review it at the office of the district.
- Vote on ballot measures for additional funding requested by the local government.
- Provide written or oral testimony to the budget committee or the governing body on the policy outlined in the budget, and,
- Respectfully challenge irregularities observed in the budget process.

### **Can a citizen challenge the process and if so, how is that done?**



Yes, ORS 294.485 outlines a process that allows 10 "interested taxpayers" to appeal to the Oregon Tax Court any ad valorem property tax made contrary to law. The challenge must be made within 30 days of the district's certification to the county assessor. If the court finds that the budget and the tax certification in question do not substantially comply with local budget law, the tax levy can be declared void or be modified.

**For specific questions about local budget law,** e-mail us at: [Finance.Taxation@state.or.us](mailto:Finance.Taxation@state.or.us).





1037 NW Grebe Street  
Seal Rock, Oregon 97376  
Phone: 541.563.3529 – Fax: 541.563.4246  
[www.srwd.org](http://www.srwd.org)



## Seal Rock Water District

Members of the Seal Rock Water District Budget Committee. Please accept the proposed SRWD Budget for the Fiscal Year 2023-24. This budget document provides detailed information about the district's revenue and expenditure forecast for the next fiscal year and addresses the main points and major decisions made in preparing the budget.

This budget reflects the district's efforts to balance funding for the ongoing operational needs of supplying water service to the Community of Seal Rock. The proposed budget also includes a breakdown of operational expenses for the district's distribution system and the newly constructed Beaver Creek Source Water and Membrane Water Treatment Facility.

The District received a Letter of Conditions (LOC) from USDA-RD dated July 2, 2019, obligating funding to construct the Beaver Creek Source Water Intake and Membrane Water Treatment Facility. Funding included \$6,549,000 in G.O. Bond Loan, \$2,547,000 in Revenue Bond Loan and \$2,799,500 in Grant. Because bids came in higher than expected, on April 14, 2020 the District applied for sub-grant funding through USDA-RD in the amount of \$1,893,332. On May 11, 2020, the District received a LOC that provides additional funding toward the Beaver Creek Source Water Project. Funding included \$1.5 Million in additional grants with a District contribution of \$302,000 from SDC's. Revenue Bond loan closed in November 2020, and the G.O. Bond Loan closed in December 2021. Remaining project funds include USDA-RD grant funds that are currently in dispute and will be decided through arbitration.

Operation and maintenance (O&M) expenses necessary to cover the cost of operating the district's newly constructed water treatment facility will be offset by the annual purchase cost of wholesale water. While there is some uncertainty with respect to operational expenses tied to things like the cost of power, fuel, chemicals, and services. District staff relied on O&M projections provided by the engineer in past budgets. However, after several months of operation, along with the increase in goods and services operation and maintenance cost are higher than projected. Therefore, the proposed budget also takes into consideration the need for a rate adjustment to meet O&M expenses and debt service.

Our sources for projecting revenues include water sales, property tax revenue, fees, and miscellaneous revenues. Revenues and expenses are tracked on a monthly basis to ensure that the receipts and expenditures are maintained within planned activities. The proposed SRWD annual budget for the fiscal year 2023-24 has been prepared pursuant to Oregon Local Budget Law and meets the guidance provided in the Oregon Department of Revenue Local Budgeting Manual. This Budget has been prepared on a modified Accrual Basis. The District has not made changes to accounting practices, or procedures, and does not anticipate any changes for the fiscal year 2023-24. This budget includes projected loan and grant revenues for capital projects. In addition, due to increased O&M needs the fiscal year 2023-24 budget document considers the addition of one FTE approved by the SRWD Board to meet operational expectation of the water distribution and treatment system.

*SRWD is an equal opportunity employer and service provider*

[srwd.org](http://srwd.org)

visit the customer portal at

[bit.ly/mywaterusage](http://bit.ly/mywaterusage)



**The 2023/2024 Proposed Budget Document, presented in Oregon State Local Budget (LB) forms, consists of 13 pages representing 9 funds. The following is a brief description of the 5 major funds within the District's Budget:**

- **General Fund:** (pgs. 1-5) is used to describe financial management and daily operations of the district.
- **Debt Service Fund:** (pg. 6) This is mandatory to meet long term General Obligation bonded indebtedness incurred in 2011, 2012 which was used to refinance the 1998 and 2000 Revenue Bonds, 2013 which refinanced the 2007 G.O. Bond, and 2016 which funded Phase 3 Schedule 1 and 2 Projects, replacing water lines in various locations, and the installation of the systemwide smart water grid system, and 2021 G.O. Bond which was used to fund Phase 4, Beaver Creek Source Water Project. The district receives these funds through property taxes.
- **Revenue Bond Reserve Fund:** (pg. 7) This is mandatory to meet the annual 2012, 2020, and 2022 Revenue Bond obligations. The 2012 Bond funded the construction of the District's Operations Facilities (Administration Office and Shop Buildings); the 2020 Revenue Bond funded the refinancing of Cashmere Valley Bank Line of Credit and partly funded the Beaver Creek Source Water Project; and the 2022 Revenue Bond also partly funded the Beaver Creek Source Water Project. The funds to meet the annual obligations are received as a transfer from the General Fund.
- **Capital Projects Fund:** (pg. 8) This is mandatory to maintain financial information for major system improvement projects; funds are received from loans, grants, or transfers from the General Fund, Water Source Improvement Reserves, and SDC Funds.
- **Reserve Funds:** (pgs. 9 through 13) This is used to provide specific uses related to, USDA Rural Development Reserve Funds, Short Lived Assets Replacement Account/Depreciation of rolling stock and equipment, System Development Charges (SDC's), Water Source & Distribution Improvements, and Property Building Reserves.

The tax levy in the General Fund represents the District's permanent rate that can be used for operations which is \$.1259 per \$1,000 of the assessed value of the District. The Exempt Bond amount is \$1,125,000 as the ad valorem property taxes to be certified for collection to pay Bond indebtedness, there is an unappropriated ending fund balance in the Debt Service Fund to meet the debt obligations before taxes are collected.

An 8.7% COLA increase is expected for this fiscal year. Last year's Health Insurance Premium increased by 5% and is projected to increase again this year by 2% beginning July 1, 2023. Beginning July 1, 2023, the PERS employer contribution rate will increase to 21.70% and the OPSRP rate will increase to 18.65%, it is expected that these rates will remain static until June 30, 2025. The district does not pay the employees' required 6% contribution.

As a reminder, budget changes must be completed prior to the adjournment of the meeting. If subsequent meetings are necessary, this meeting should be recessed. A budget hearing is scheduled for May 11, 2023, and with the approval of the Budget Committee, adoption of the Budget can be scheduled for June 8, 2023, which is the SRWD's regular monthly board meeting.



**Budget Assumptions:**

The following assumptions were used in the preparation of the proposed budget:

- Inflation will be less than 2.0% for 2023-2024; Population growth will be less than 1.0%.
- The District will pay its full contribution to PERS. Healthcare premiums are projected to increase by 2%.
- Property tax assessed valuation for the General Fund will be \$.1259/\$1000.
- The Exempt Bond amount is \$1,125,000 as the ad valorem property taxes to be certified for collection to pay Bond indebtedness.
- Existing physical assets of the District will be maintained at current levels in an effort to extend their useful life.
- The District will continue to seek funding opportunities, to include grant funding recognized in the SRWD Strategic Funding Report prepared by DigDeep Consultants and approved by the Board in December 2020.

**Acknowledgment:**

As always, this year's proposed budget document is the result of an ongoing budget review and evaluation by Office Manager, Joy King-Cortes. I would like to extend my sincere appreciation to the Board of Commissioners and Citizen Members of the Budget Committee for your leadership, guidance, and service to the District and the Community we serve.

Respectfully submitted,



Adam Denlinger, General Manager



Proposed Budget



**RESOURCES**

GENERAL FUND

Fund

SEAL ROCK WATER DISTRICT

(Name of Municipal Corporation)

	Historical Data			RESOURCES DESCRIPTION	Budget for Next Year		
	Actual		Adopted Budget		Proposed By Budget Officer	Approved By Budget Committee	Adopted By Governing Body
	Second Preceding Year 2020-21	First Preceding Year 2021-22	This Year 2022-23				
				Beginning Fund Balance:			
1				1. Available cash on hand* (cash basis), or			1
2	333,176	513,572	322,000	2. Net Working Capital (accrual basis)	400,000		2
3	2,514	3,168	3,500	3. Previously levied taxes estimated to be received 4000	3,000		3
4	33,297	31,948	30,700	4. Interest 4045, 4050	29,600		4
5				5. OTHER RESOURCES			5
6				6.			6
7	1,876,843	2,170,343	2,179,600	7. Water Sales/Contract in Lieu of Water Sales 4020,4021	2,471,920		7
8	48,000	25,500	22,500	8. Service Connections 4030	22,500		8
9	28,327	55,741	35,000	9. Misc. Income 4040,4051,4052,4053,4060	36,500		9
10	0	0	1,000	10. Subdivision/Partition Assessments 4130	1,000		10
11				11.			11
12	0	0	35,000	12. Sale of Equipment / Fixed assets 4170,4180,4190	5,000		12
13	1,067	2,320	2,500	13. Prior Year Refund 4900	2,500		13
14	20,221	0	3,000	14. Grant - SDAO/FEMA/IFA/COUNTY/Covid R.C. 4014, 4016	3,000		14
15	0	0		15. Grant - WRD MidCoast Partnership 4017	0		15
16				16.			16
17				17.			17
18				18.			18
19				19.			19
20				20. TRANSFERS FROM OTHER FUNDS			20
21	347,950	188,190	109,850	21. Water Source Reserve (page 12)	0		21
22				22. SRWD Land & Buildings Reserve (page 13)	135,100		22
23				23.			23
24				24.			24
25				25.			25
26				26.			26
27				27.			27
28				28.			28
29	<b>2,691,395</b>	<b>2,990,782</b>	<b>2,744,650</b>	29. Total resources, except taxes to be levied	<b>3,110,120</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
30			92,000	30. Taxes necessary to balance 4010	95,000		30
31	85,950	89,922		31. Taxes collected in year levied 4010			31
32	<b>2,777,345</b>	<b>3,080,704</b>	<b>2,836,650</b>	<b>32. TOTAL RESOURCES</b>	<b>3,205,120</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>

\*Includes unappropriated Balance Budgeted Last Year

**DETAILED REQUIREMENTS**

GENERAL FUND  
Fund

SEAL ROCK WATER DISTRICT  
(Name of Municipal Corporation)

	Historical Data		Adopted Budget This Year 2022-23	Budget for Next Year 2023-24		
	Actual	First Preceding Year 2021-22		Proposed By Budget Officer	Approved By Budget Committee	Adopted By Governing Body
	Second Preceding Year 2020-21					
1						1
2						2
3	301,647	301,867	324,000		358,600	3
4	351	2,084	800		800	4
5	292,294	336,860	433,000		530,800	5
6	51,088	57,003	74,500		84,800	6
7	325	444	3,000		4,000	7
8	3,529	3,852	9,500		10,500	8
9	0	1,316	4,000		6,000	9
10	<b>649,234</b>	<b>703,426</b>	<b>848,800</b>		<b>995,500</b>	<b>0</b>
	<b>4</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>4</b>		<b>4</b>	<b>4</b>
11						11
12	74,908	106,169	140,100		162,500	12
13	29,028	34,175	41,300		62,200	13
14	16,196	17,300	20,000		24,000	14
15	0	0	0		0	15
16	24,497	32,899	34,120		49,500	16
17	7,732	10,159	10,000		13,500	17
18	18,058	8,712	5,500		4,500	18
19	29,474	33,382	36,000		44,600	19
20	978	0	1,000		0	20
21	0	0	0		0	21
22	0	0	0		0	22
23						23
24						24
25	<b>200,871</b>	<b>242,796</b>	<b>288,020</b>		<b>360,800</b>	<b>0</b>
26	0	0	500		500	26
27	885	1,826	1,000		1,000	27
28	0	59	1,000		1,000	28
29						29
30	<b>885</b>	<b>1,885</b>	<b>2,500</b>		<b>2,500</b>	<b>0</b>
31	<b>850,990</b>	<b>948,107</b>	<b>1,139,320</b>		<b>1,358,800</b>	<b>0</b>
32						32
33	<b>850,990</b>	<b>948,107</b>	<b>1,139,320</b>		<b>1,358,800</b>	<b>0</b>





**DETAILED REQUIREMENTS**

GENERAL FUND Fund SEAL ROCK WATER DISTRICT  
(Name of Municipal Corporation)

	Historical Data			Adopted Budget This Year 2022-23	Budget for Next Year			2023-24
	Actual	First Preceding Year 2021-22	Second Preceding Year 2020-21		Proposed By Budget Officer	Approved By Budget Committee	Adopted By Governing Body	
1								1
2								2
3								3
4	0	0	0	0		0		4
5	7,430	18,420	10,990	10,990		10,990		5
6	82,120	180,470	304,790	304,790		292,760		6
7	84,000	84,000	112,570	112,570		112,570		7
8		0	0	0		0		8
9		0	0	0		0		9
10								10
11								11
12								12
13								13
14		0	100,000	100,000		100,000		14
15								15
16								16
17								17
18								18
19								19
20								20
21								21
22								22
23								23
24								24
25								25
26								26
27								27
28								28
29								29
30	173,550	282,890	528,350	528,350		516,320	0	0
31	2,090,223	2,144,932	2,308,300	2,308,300		2,688,800	0	0
32	513,572	652,882	0	0				
33	2,777,345	3,080,704	2,836,650	2,836,650		3,205,120	0	0

\*Includes unappropriated Balance Budgeted Last Year

**REQUIREMENTS SUMMARY**  
GENERAL FUND

SEAL ROCK WATER DISTRICT  
(Name of Municipal Corporation)

Name of Organization Unit - Fund

	Historical Data			Adopted Budget This Year 2022-23	EXPENDITURE DESCRIPTION			Budget for Next Year		2023-24
	Actual Second Preceding Year 2020-21	First Preceding Year 2021-22	PERSONNEL SERVICES		Proposed By Budget Officer	Approved By Budget Committee	Adopted By Governing Body	Budget for Next Year		
								Proposed By Budget Officer	Approved By Budget Committee	
1	649,234	703,426	848,800	995,500	0	0	1			
2	271,582	321,476	508,200	498,800	0	0	2			
3							3			
4							4			
5							5			
6							6			
7	920,816	1,024,902	1,357,000	1,494,300	0	0	7			
9	9	9	10	11	11	11	11			11
8	200,871	242,796	288,020	360,800	0	0	8			
9	948,054	860,349	605,780	771,200	0	0	9			
10							10			
11							11			
12							12			
13							13			
14	1,148,925	1,103,145	893,800	1,132,000	0	0	14			
15	885	1,885	2,500	2,500	0	0	15			
16	19,597	15,000	55,000	60,000	0	0	16			
17							17			
18							18			
19							19			
20							20			
21	20,482	16,885	57,500	62,500	0	0	21			
22	0	0	0	0	0	0	22			
23	84,000	84,000	112,570	112,570	0	0	23			
24	89,550	198,890	315,780	303,750	0	0	24			
25			100,000	100,000	0	0	25			
26	173,550	282,890	528,350	516,320	0	0	26			
27	2,263,773	2,427,822	2,836,650	3,205,120	0	0	27			
28	513,572	652,882					28			
29	2,777,345	3,080,704	2,836,650	3,205,120	0	0	29			

\*Includes unappropriated Balance Budgeted Last Year

**BONDED DEBT RESOURCES AND REQUIREMENTS**

Bond Debt Payments are for:  
 General Obligation Bonds   
 Revenue Bonds

**DEBT SERVICE FUND**  
 FUND \_\_\_\_\_  
 (Name of Municipal Corporation) **SEAL ROCK WATER DISTRICT**

Historical Data		Adopted Budget This Year 2022-23		Budget for Next Year 2023-24		
Actual	First Preceding Year 2021-22	Second Preceding Year 2020-21	Actual	Proposed By Budget Officer	Approved By Budget Committee	Adopted By Governing Body
<b>GENERAL OBLIGATION BONDS</b>						
RESOURCES AND REQUIREMENTS						
<b>Resources</b>						
Beginning Fund Balance:						
1						1
2	417,971	382,281	390,000	685,000		2
3	23,498	25,777	25,000	25,000		3
4	-771	258	3,500	3,500		4
5		397	1,500	1,000		5
6	6,444	6,675	8,100	8,350		6
7	<b>447,142</b>	<b>415,388</b>	<b>428,100</b>	<b>722,850</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
8			1,358,220	1,057,050		8
9	708,693	757,070				9
10	<b>1,155,835</b>	<b>1,172,459</b>	<b>1,786,320</b>	<b>1,779,900</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Requirements</b>						
11						11
Miscellaneous Expense 5360						
Bond Principal Payments						
		Issue Date	Budgeted Payment Date			
12	0	211,080	12/17/2023	214,770		12
13	115,776	117,947	12/11/2023	122,420		13
14	75,000	80,000	6/1/2024	85,000		14
15	40,585	42,107	10/27/2023	45,330		15
16	280,000	290,000	6/1/2024	320,000		16
17	<b>511,361</b>	<b>530,054</b>	<b>764,930</b>	<b>787,520</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Total Principal</b>						
Bond Interest Payments						
		Issue Date	Budgeted Payment Date			
18	0	114,610	12/17/2023	110,920		18
19	58,431	56,260	12/11/2023	51,800		19
20	53,702	50,702	12/1/2023, 6/1/2024	44,110		20
21	50,629	49,107	10/27/2023	45,890		21
22	99,431	88,231	12/1/2023, 6/1/2024	67,490		22
23	<b>262,193</b>	<b>244,301</b>	<b>340,350</b>	<b>320,210</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Total Interest</b>						
Unappropriated Balance for Following Year						
		Issue Date	Payment Date			
24		325,700	12/17/2024	325,700		24
25		174,000	12/1/2024	174,000		25
26		22,000	12/1/2024	20,780		26
27		91,200	10/27/2024	91,200		27
28		34,000	12/1/2024	28,940		28
29	<b>382,281</b>	<b>398,104</b>	<b>646,900</b>	<b>640,620</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Total Unappropriated Ending Fund Balance</b>						
30		34,140	30. Tax Credit Reserve 2013 (2007) G.O. Bond ** C.o.N.	31,550		30
31	<b>1,155,835</b>	<b>1,172,459</b>	<b>1,786,320</b>	<b>1,779,900</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>TOTAL REQUIREMENTS</b>						

\*If this form is used for revenue bonds, resource lines 8 and 9 may not be used. The district does not have authority to levy for these bonds.



**BONDED DEBT  
RESOURCES AND REQUIREMENTS**  
REVENUE BOND RESERVE FUND  
FUND

Bond Debt Payments are for:  
General Obligation Bonds \_\_\_\_\_  
Revenue Bonds X

SEAL ROCK WATER DISTRICT  
(Name of Municipal Corporation)

2023-24	Historical Data			Adopted Budget This Year 2022-23	RESOURCES AND REQUIREMENTS	Budget for Next Year		
	Actual		Proposed By Budget Officer			Approved By Budget Committee	Adopted By Governing Body	
	Second Preceding Year 2020-21	First Preceding Year 2021-22						
					<b>Resources</b>			
					Beginning Fund Balance:			
1					1. Cash on Hand (Cash Basis), or			
2	33,727	22,774	200		5,000			
3	28	5	20		10			
4	82,120	180,470	304,790		292,760			
5								
6								
7	115,875	203,249	305,010		297,770	0	0	0
8	0	0	0					
9	0	0	0					
10	115,875	203,249	305,010		297,770	0	0	0
					<b>Requirements</b>			
					<u>Bond Principal Payments</u>			
					Issue Date	Budgeted Payment Date		
11	0	0	76,490		11. 2022 - IFA 6605		70,850	
12	18,039	18,219	18,410		12. 2016 - IFA 6630	12/1/2023	18,405	
13	40,930	107,336	109,650		13. 2012 6620 2020 6610	6/1/2024, 11/18/2023	111,995	
14	58,969	125,555	204,550		14. Total Principal		201,250	0
					<u>Bond Interest Payments</u>			
					Issue Date	Budgeted Payment Date		
15	0	0	25,510		15. 2022 - IFA 6760		24,130	
16	731	550	380		16. 2016 - IFA 6730	12/1/2023	185	
17	33,402	32,277	31,130		17. 2012 6720	6/1/2024	29,935	
18	0	44,573	43,440		18. 2020 6750	11/18/2023	42,270	
19		10			19. Miscellaneous 5360, 5729, 5732			
20	34,133	77,410	100,460		20. Total Interest		96,520	0
					<u>Unappropriated Balance for Following Year By</u>			
					Issue Date	Payment Date		
21					21.			
22					22.			
23					23.			
24	22,773	284	0		24. Total Unappropriated Ending Fund Balance		0	0
25	115,875	203,249	305,010		25. TOTAL REQUIREMENTS		297,770	0

\*If this form is used for revenue bonds, resource lines 8 and 9 may not be used. The district does not have authority to levy for these bonds.

**SPECIAL FUND  
RESOURCES AND REQUIREMENTS**  
CAPITAL PROJECTS FUND  
Fund

SEAL ROCK WATER DISTRICT  
(Name of Municipal Corporation)

	Historical Data		Adopted Budget This Year 2022-23	DESCRIPTION	Budget for Next Year				
	Actual Second Preceding Year 2020-21	First Preceding Year 2021-22			Proposed By Budget Officer	Approved By Budget Committee	Adopted By Governing Body		
								2023-24	
				Beginning Fund Balance:					
1				1. *Cash on Hand (Cash Basis), or					1
2	7,622,439	786,931	250,000	2. *Working Capital (Accrual Basis)	30,000				2
3	4,190			3. Misc Income (MCWCC) 4060					3
4	2,356	48	20	4. Earning from Temporary Investments 4050,4051	20				4
5				5. Transf. frm SDC (pg 11) Transf. frm WSIR (pg. 12)					5
6				6. Transf. frm GF (pg 4) 4160					6
7	926,976	3,374,117	1,100,000	7. Interim Loan / USDA & IFA Grant & Loan 4014,4016,4020	3,850,000				7
8	3,581,303	6,549,000		8. Loan Proceeds 4011,4012,4017					8
9	<b>12,137,264</b>	<b>10,710,096</b>	<b>1,350,020</b>	9. Total Resources, Except Taxes to be Levied	<b>3,880,020</b>			<b>0</b>	9
10			0	10. Taxes Necessary to Balance					10
11	0			11. Taxes Collected in Year Levied					11
12	<b>12,137,264</b>	<b>10,710,096</b>	<b>1,350,020</b>	<b>TOTAL RESOURCES</b>	<b>3,880,020</b>			<b>0</b>	12
				<b>REQUIREMENTS</b>					
13				13. CAPITAL OUTLAY - System Improvements:					13
14				14.					14
15		17,046		15. Environmental Mitigation 5733					15
16	719,945	623,040	50,000	16. Engineering/Software/Startup/Proj mgt 5724,5730,5731	770,000				16
17	46,060	110,078	50,000	17. Legal/Admin/Financing/Permitting/Misc 5711,5715,5717,536	192,500				17
18	7,622,414	3,453,484	950,000	18. Construction/Contractor/Retainage 5716,5720,5721,5723	2,847,500				18
19			0	19. City of Toledo Capital Improvement 5790					19
20	138,222	89,561		20. Interim Loan Interest 5050					20
21	2,547,000	6,549,000		21. Interim Loan/LOC Payments 5040					21
22	192,357		0	22. Land/Easements 5734,5736					22
23		104,975	250,020	23. SRWD Major Improvements 5756, 5770,5772,5773	30,020				23
24	35,318	0		24. AMI/PRV Project 5706,5708,5709					24
25	53,094	30,623	50,000	25. Consultants 5737,5712,5726	40,000				25
26				26. Transfers:					26
27				27.					27
28	<b>782,854</b>	<b>-267,711</b>	<b>0</b>	28. UNAPPROPRIATED ENDING FUND BALANCE	<b>0</b>			<b>0</b>	28
29	<b>12,137,264</b>	<b>10,710,096</b>	<b>1,350,020</b>	<b>TOTAL REQUIREMENTS</b>	<b>3,880,020</b>			<b>0</b>	29

\*Includes unappropriated Balance Budgeted Last Year

**RESERVE FUND  
RESOURCES AND REQUIREMENTS**

**SEAL ROCK WATER DISTRICT**

This fund is authorized by ORS 280.100 and established by resolution/ordinance number 0393-1, on March 11, 1993 (extended per ORS 0412-03, 4-19-12) for the following specified purposes:

**Required by USDA Rural Development bond agreements**

**R.D. REQUIREMENT RESERVE**  
Fund

Any balance in a fund referred to in ORS 280.110 that is not expended or obligated by definite commitments within 12 years from the date of the election or the adoption of the ordinance or resolution pursuant to which the fund was established shall revert to and become a part of the general fund of the subdivision and shall be transferred thereto by the treasurer or other financial officer thereof. Annual contributions to such funds shall be limited to a period not to exceed ten years. Last year for fund 2042-43. Last year for contributions 2024-25

	Historical Data			DESCRIPTION RESOURCES AND REQUIREMENTS	Budget for Next Year		
	Actual		Adopted Budget This Year 2022-23		Proposed By Budget Officer	Approved By Budget Committee	Adopted By Governing Body
	Second Preceding Year 2020-21	First Preceding Year 2021-22					
				Beginning Balance			
1				1. Cash on Hand * (cash basis), or			1
2	61,784	69,246	87,000	2. Working Capital * (accrual basis)	98,000		2
3				3. Previously levied taxes estimated to be received			3
4	32	8	100	4. Earning from temporary investments 05-4050	100		4
5	7,430	18,420	10,990	5. Transferred from other funds 05-4160	10,990		5
6				6. Reimbursement from GF			6
7				7.			7
8				8.			8
9	69,246	87,674	98,090	9. Total Resources, except taxes to be levied	109,090	0	9
10			0	10. Taxes necessary to balance			10
11				11. Taxes collected in year levied			11
12	69,246	87,674	98,090	12. TOTAL RESOURCES	109,090	0	12
13				REQUIREMENTS			13
14				13.			14
15				14. CAPITAL OUTLAY:			15
16			0	15. Emergency System Repair/Bond Payment 5780	109,090		16
17				16.			17
18				17. Transfer to General Fund (pg. 1) 5900			18
19				18.			19
20				19.			20
21				20.			21
22				21.			22
23				22.			23
24				23.			24
25				24.			25
26				25.			26
27				26.			27
28	69,246	87,674	0	27. RESERVE FOR FUTURE EXPENDITURE	0	0	28
29	69,246	87,674	98,090	28. TOTAL REQUIREMENTS	109,090	0	29

\*Includes unappropriated Balance Budgeted Last Year

**RESERVE FUND  
RESOURCES AND REQUIREMENTS**

SEAL ROCK WATER DISTRICT

This fund is authorized by ORS 280.100 and established by resolution / ordinance number 0400-01, on April 27, 2000; extended per Resolution #0522-01 (05/12/22), for the following specified purposes: For replacing depreciated assets that are of no further use (vehicles, heavy equipment, radios, saws, mowers, computers, furnishings, etc.) \$25,000 / \$250,000 max.

SLARA/DEPRECIATION RESERVE  
Fund

Any balance in a fund referred to in ORS 280.110 that is not expended or obligated by definite commitments within 12 years from the date of the election or the adoption of the ordinance or resolution pursuant to which the fund was established shall revert to and become a part of the general fund of the subdivision and shall be transferred thereto by the treasurer or other financial officer thereof. Annual contributions to such funds shall be limited to a period not to exceed ten years. Last year for fund 2034-35 Last year for contributions 2032-33

	Historical Data			Adopted Budget This Year 2022-23	DESCRIPTION RESOURCES AND REQUIREMENTS	Budget for Next Year		
	Actual		Proposed By Budget Officer			Approved By Budget Committee	Adopted By Governing Body	
	Second Preceding Year 2020-21	First Preceding Year 2021-22						
					Beginning Balance			
1					1. Cash on Hand * (cash basis), or			1
2	281,786	255,937	285,000		2. Working Capital * (accrual basis)	230,000		2
3					3. Previously levied taxes estimated to be received			3
4	515	336	500		4. Earning from temporary investments 11-4050	1,000		4
5	84,000	84,000	112,570		5. Transfer from General Fund (pg. 4) 4160	112,570		5
6					6.			6
7					7.			7
8					8.			8
9	366,301	340,273	398,070		9. Total Resources, except taxes to be levied	343,570	0	9
10			0		10. Taxes necessary to balance			10
11					11. Taxes collected in year levied			11
12	366,301	340,273	398,070		12. TOTAL RESOURCES	343,570	0	12
13					REQUIREMENTS			13
14					14. CAPITAL OUTLAY: (General Fund)			14
15	110,364	38,880	170,000		15. Replace Depreciated Item 5751	170,000		15
16		13,600	150,000		16. Vehicle Repl. Program/Heavy Equipment 5820	100,000		16
17		2,900	78,070		17. Office Equipment & Machines 5410	73,570		17
18					18.			18
19					19.			19
20					20.			20
21					21.			21
22					22.			22
23					23.			23
24					24.			24
25					25.			25
26					26.			26
27					27.			27
28	255,937	284,893	0		28. RESERVE FOR FUTURE EXPENDITURE	0	0	28
29	366,301	340,273	398,070		29. TOTAL REQUIREMENTS	343,570	0	29

\*Includes unappropriated Balance Budgeted Last Year



**RESERVE FUND  
RESOURCES AND REQUIREMENTS**

**SEAL ROCK WATER DISTRICT**

This fund is authorized by ORS 280.100 and established by resolution / ordinance number 0400-01, on April 27, 2000, extended per Resolution #0522-01 (5/12/22), for the following specified purposes: For SRWD and Toledo System Improvements (SDC revenues (main & service lines, pumps, vaults, master meters, treatment plant / water sources, etc.) \$0 / \$1,000,000 max.

**SYSTEM DEVELOPMENT CHARGES**  
Fund  
(Formerly System Investment Plan Reserve)

Any balance in a fund referred to in ORS 280.110 that is not expended or obligated by definite commitments within 12 years from the date of the election or the adoption of the ordinance or resolution pursuant to which the fund was established shall revert to and become a part of the general fund of the subdivision and shall be transferred thereto by the treasurer or other financial officer thereof. Annual contributions to such funds shall be limited to a period not to exceed ten years. Last year for fund 2034-35. Last year for contributions 2032-33

	Historical Data			Adopted Budget This Year 2022-23	DESCRIPTION RESOURCES AND REQUIREMENTS	Budget for Next Year			2023-24
	Actual		Proposed By Budget Officer			Approved By Budget Committee	Adopted By Governing Body		
	Second Preceding Year 2020-21	First Preceding Year 2021-22							
					Beginning Balance				
1					1. Cash on Hand * (cash basis), or				1
2	475,615	590,073	660,000		2. Working Capital * (accrual basis)	690,000			2
3					3.				3
4	674	370	200		4. Earning from temporary investments 13-4050	1,000			4
5					5. Transfer from General Fund (pg. 4) 4160				5
6					6. Transfer from Capital Project Fund (pg. 8)				6
7	113,786	62,399	44,500		7. System Development Charges 4400	55,000			7
8					8.				8
9	590,075	652,841	704,700		9. Total Resources, except taxes to be levied	746,000	0	0	9
10			0		10. Taxes necessary to balance				10
11					11. Taxes collected in year levied				11
12	590,075	652,841	704,700		12. TOTAL RESOURCES	746,000	0	0	12
13					REQUIREMENTS				
14					13. CAPITAL OUTLAY:				13
15			10,000		14.				14
16			50,000		15. SDC - plan update: SRWD 5726,5780	10,000			15
17			594,700		16. Master Plan Study/Update 5710, 5728	50,000			16
18			50,000		17. SDC Improvements 5727	636,000			17
19					18. Consultants 5723,5724	50,000			18
20					19. TRANSFERS:				19
21					20.				20
22					21.				21
23					22.				22
24					23.				23
25					24.				24
26					25.				25
27					26.				26
28	590,075	652,841	0		27.				27
29	590,075	652,841	704,700		28. RESERVE FOR FUTURE EXPENDITURE	0	0	0	28
					29. TOTAL REQUIREMENTS	746,000	0	0	29

\*Includes unappropriated Balance Budgeted Last Year

WATER SOURCE & DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM IMPROVEMENT RESERVE  
Fund

Any balance in a fund referred to in ORS 280.110 that is not expended or obligated by definite commitments within 12 years from the date of the election or the adoption of the ordinance or resolution pursuant to which the fund was established shall revert to and become a part of the general fund of the subdivision and shall be transferred thereto by the treasurer or other financial officer thereof. Annual contributions to such funds shall be limited to a period not to exceed ten years.  
Last year for fund: 2034-35 Last year for contributions: 2032-33

RESERVE FUND  
RESOURCES AND REQUIREMENTS

Any balance in a fund referred to in ORS 280.110 that is not expended or obligated by definite commitments within 12 years from the date of the election or the adoption of the ordinance or resolution pursuant to which the fund was established shall revert to and become a part of the general fund of the subdivision and shall be transferred thereto by the treasurer or other financial officer thereof. Annual contributions to such funds shall be limited to a period not to exceed ten years.  
Last year for fund: 2034-35 Last year for contributions: 2032-33

This fund is authorized by ORS 280.100 and established by resolution / ordinance number 0400-01, on April 27, 2000, extended per Resolution #0522-01 (5/12/22), for the following specified purposes: For maintaining and enhancing of water sources & improving SRWD Distribution System.  
\$1,000,000 annual / \$2,000,000 max.

(Formerly Toledo Investment Plan Reserve)

	Historical Data			Adopted Budget This Year 2022-23	DESCRIPTION RESOURCES AND REQUIREMENTS	Budget for Next Year			2023-24
	Actual		Proposed By Budget Officer			Approved By Budget Committee	Adopted By Governing Body		
	Second Preceding Year 2020-21	First Preceding Year 2021-22							
					Beginning Balance				
1					1. Cash on Hand * (cash basis), or				1
2	888,902	544,981	358,000		2. Working Capital * (accrual basis)	252,000			2
3					3. Previously levied taxes estimated to be received				3
4	4,030	2,374	2,000		4. Earning from temporary investments 20-4050	1,000			4
5					5. Transfer from General Fund (pg. 4) 4160				5
6					6.				6
7					7.				7
8					8.				8
9	892,932	547,355	360,000		9. Total Resources, except taxes to be levied	253,000	0	0	9
10			0		10. Taxes necessary to balance				10
11					11. Taxes collected in year levied				11
12	892,932	547,355	360,000		12. TOTAL RESOURCES	253,000	0	0	12
					REQUIREMENTS				
13					13.				13
14					14. CAPITAL OUTLAY:				14
15					15.				15
16					16.				16
17					17. WTP/Pump/Waterline 5671	120,000			17
18					18. Other Water Source Improvement 5672				18
19			50,000		19. Consultants 5712	25,000			19
20			100,000		20. SRWD System Improvement 5674	50,000			20
21			100,150		21. Emergency System Repair 5675	58,000			21
22					22. TRANSFERS:				22
23	347,950	188,190	109,850		23. Transfer to General Fund (pg 1) 5900				23
24					24.				24
25					25.				25
26					26.				26
27					27.				27
28	544,982	359,165	0		28. RESERVE FOR FUTURE EXPENDITURE	0	0	0	28
29	892,932	547,355	360,000		29. TOTAL REQUIREMENTS	253,000	0	0	29

\*Includes unappropriated Balance Budgeted Last Year

**RESERVE FUND  
RESOURCES AND REQUIREMENTS**

**SEAL ROCK WATER DISTRICT**

This fund is authorized by ORS 280.100 and established by resolution / ordinance number 0403-02, on April 17, 2003, extended per Resolution No. 0416-01 (4/21/16) for the following specified purposes:

For land acquisition and building needs to support and enhance source water and improving distribution system.  
\$80,000 / \$750,000 max.

**SRWD LAND & BUILDINGS RESERVE**  
Fund

Any balance in a fund referred to in ORS 280.110 that is not expended or obligated by definite commitments within 12 years from the date of the election or the adoption of the ordinance or resolution pursuant to which the fund was established shall revert to and become a part of the general fund of the subdivision and shall be transferred thereto by the treasurer or other financial officer thereof. Annual contributions to such funds shall be limited to a period not to exceed ten years. Last year for fund 2025-29 Last year for contributions 2026-27

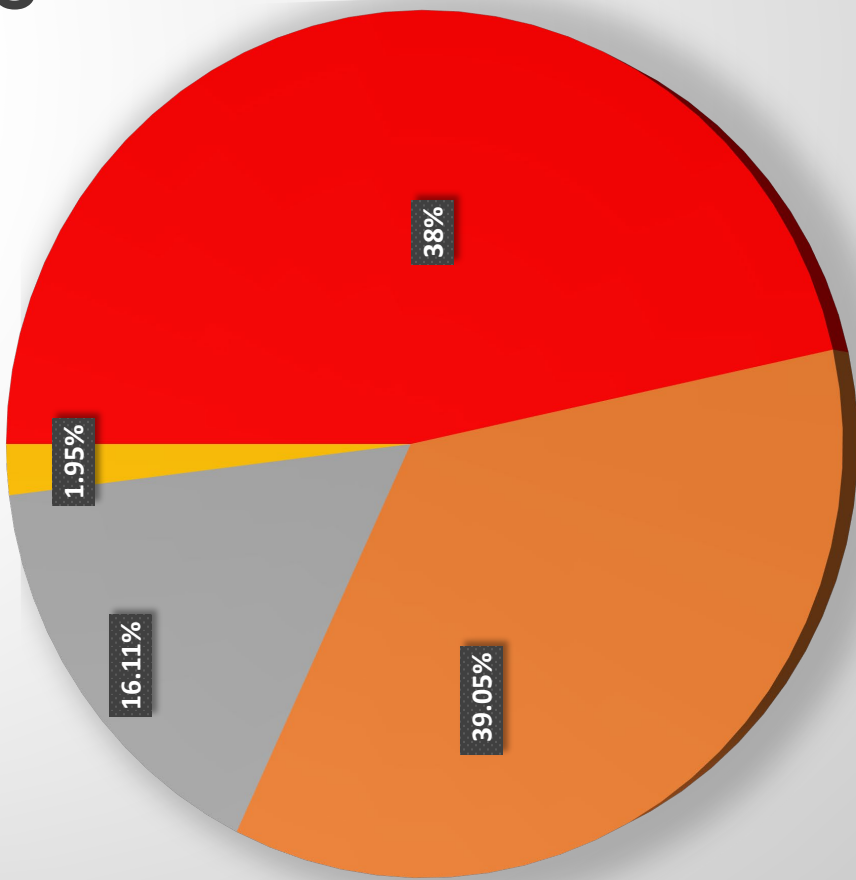
2020-21	Historical Data		Adopted Budget This Year 2022-23	DESCRIPTION RESOURCES AND REQUIREMENTS	Budget for Next Year			
	Actual				Proposed By Budget Officer	Approved By Budget Committee	Adopted By Governing Body	
	Second Preceding Year 2020-21	First Preceding Year 2021-22						
				Beginning Balance				
1				1. Cash on Hand * (cash basis), or				1
2	138,205	138,889	139,000	2. Working Capital * (accrual basis)	135,000			2
3				3. Previously levied taxes estimated to be received				3
4	883	630	500	4. Earning from temporary investments 07-4050	100			4
5				5.				5
6				6.				6
7				7.				7
8				8.				8
9	139,088	139,519	139,500	9. Total Resources, except taxes to be levied	135,100	0	0	9
10			0	10. Taxes necessary to balance				10
11	0	0		11. Taxes collected in year levied				11
12	139,088	139,519	139,500	12. TOTAL RESOURCES	135,100	0	0	12
13				REQUIREMENTS				13
14				13.				14
15	199	66	139,500	14. CAPITAL OUTLAY:				15
16				15. Land / Office and Shop buildings 5730				16
17				16.				17
18				17. TRANSFERS:				18
19				18. Transfer to General Fund (pg 1) 5900	135,100			19
20				19.				20
21				20.				21
22				21.				22
23				22.				23
24				23.				24
25				24.				25
26				25.				26
27				26.				27
28	138,889	139,453	0	27.			0	28
29	139,088	139,519	139,500	28. RESERVE FOR FUTURE EXPENDITURE			0	29
				29. TOTAL REQUIREMENTS	135,100	0	0	

\* Includes unappropriated Balance Budgeted Last Year





# General Fund Expenditures



■ Personnel Services \$1,494,300

■ Materials & Services \$1,132,000

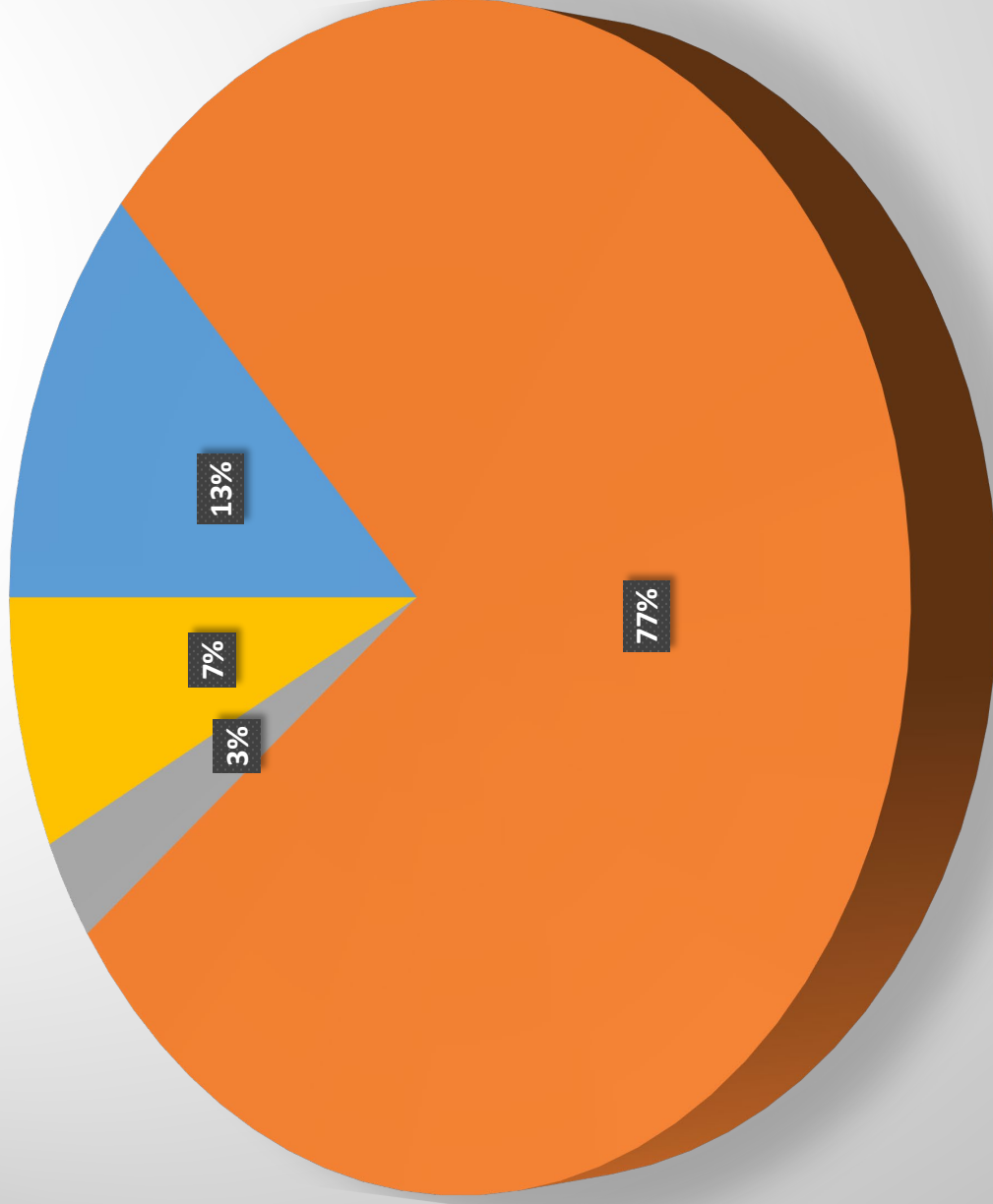
■ Transfers Incl Contingency \$516,320

■ Capital Outlay \$62,500

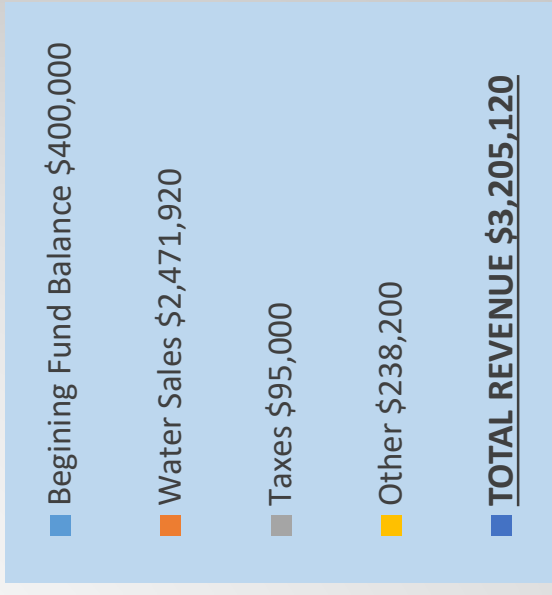
**Total Expenditures \$3,205,120**

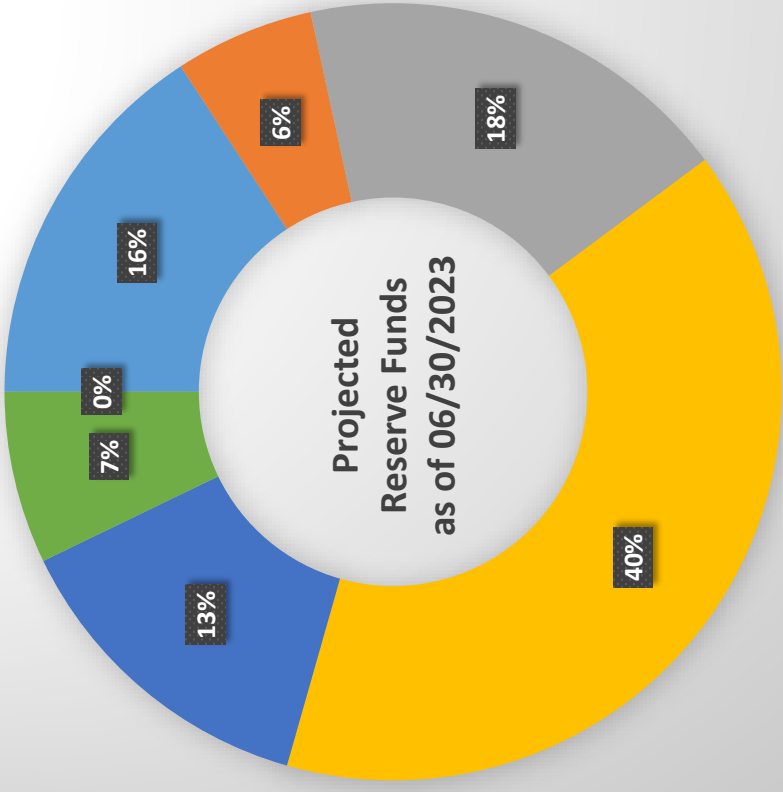


## Where We Receive Funds



## General Fund Revenues

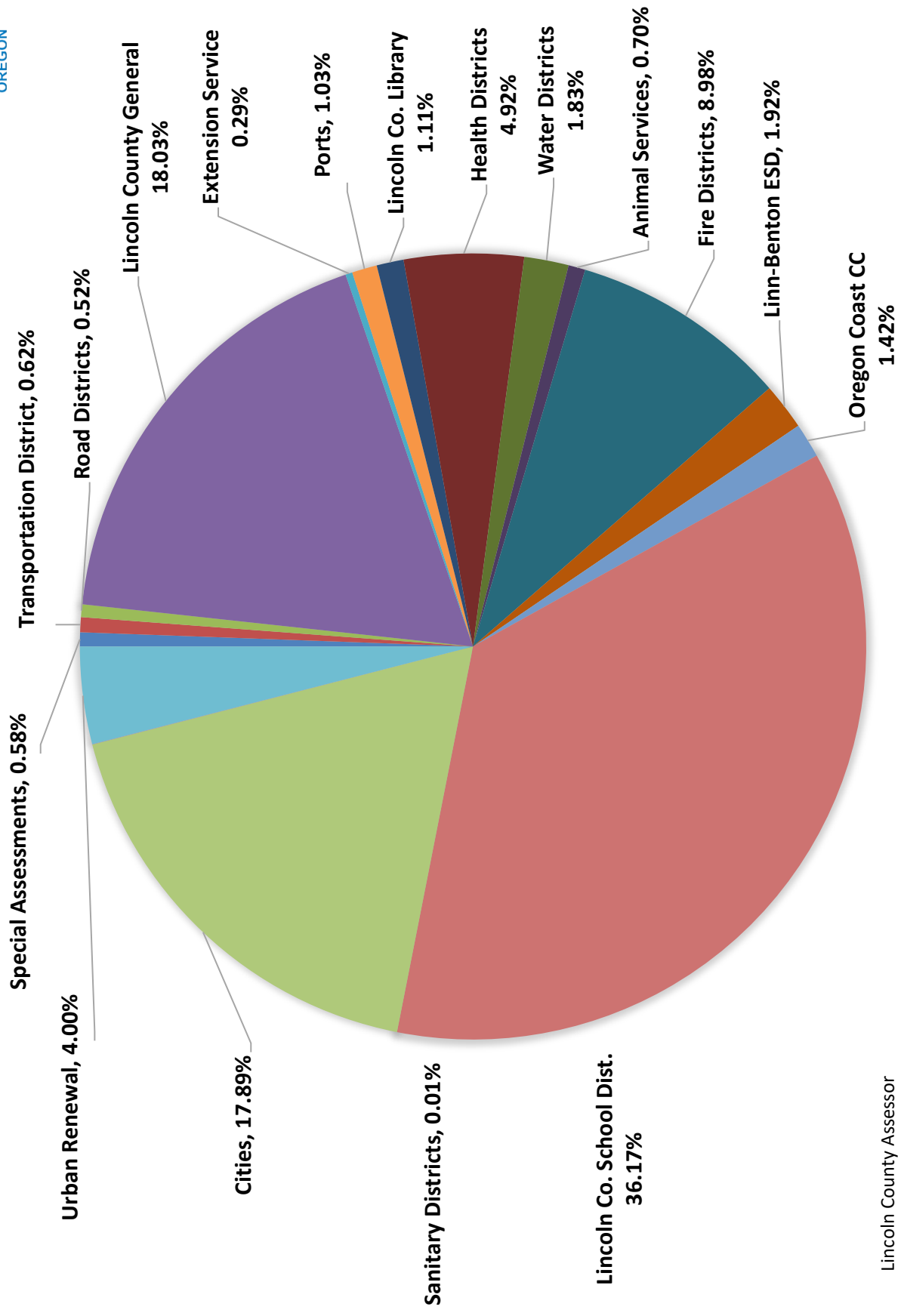




Revenue Bond Reserves	\$297,770
RD Reserve Fund	\$109,090
Depreciation Fund	\$343,570
SDC Reserve Fund	\$746,000
Source Water and Dist Imp Fund	\$253,000
SRWD Land/Building Reserve	\$135,100
<b>TOTAL PROJECTED RESERVE FUNDS</b>	<b>\$1,884,530</b>

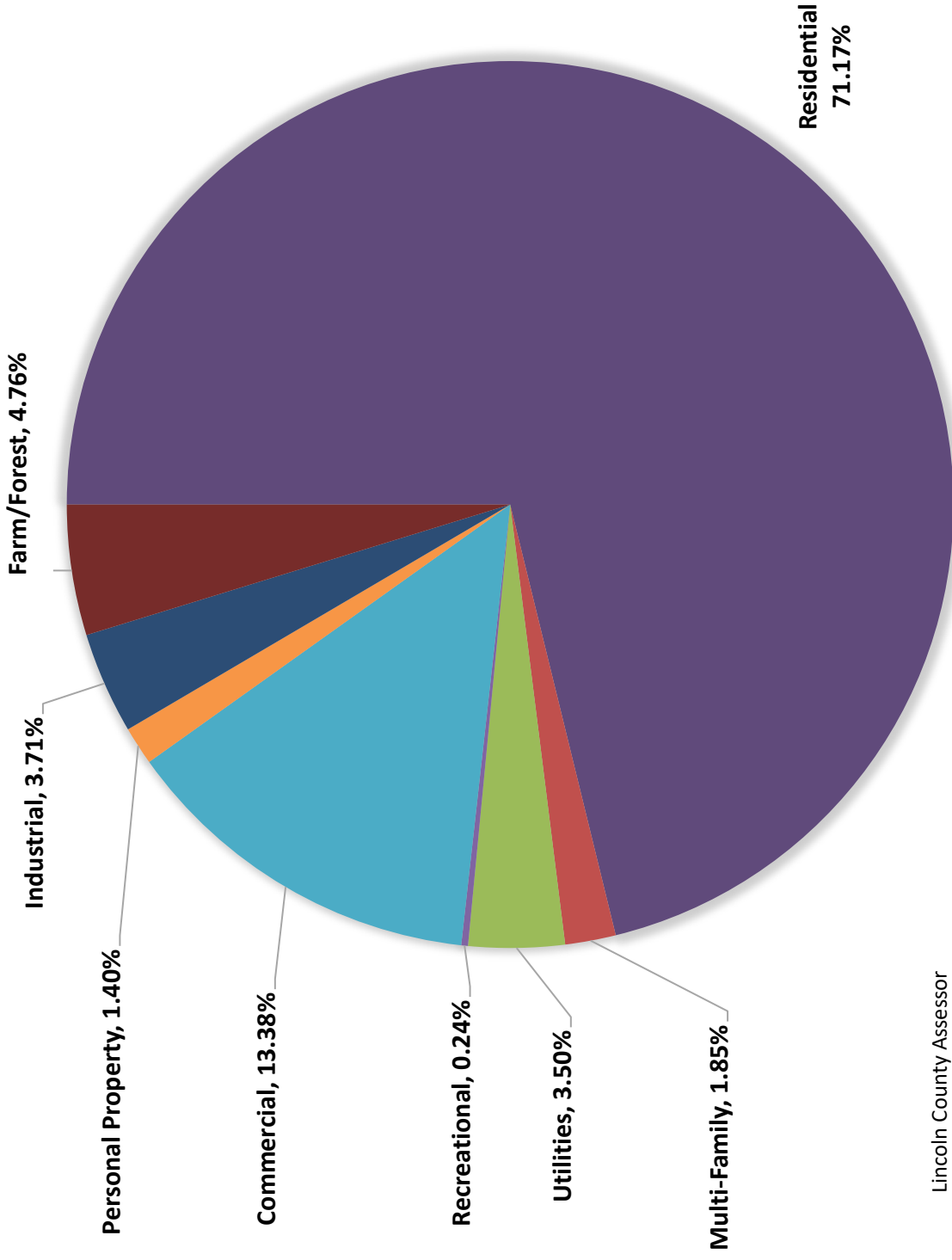


# LINCOLN COUNTY 2022-23 YOUR TAX DOLLAR DISTRIBUTION





# WHO PAYS LINCOLN COUNTY PROPERTY TAXES 2022-23



Lincoln County Assessor  
October 13, 2022