



North Santiam School District 29J

Serving Lyons, Mehama, Stayton, and Sublimity

North Santiam School District Construction Excise Tax

What is the Construction Excise Tax for the North Santiam School District?

The Oregon Legislature passed SB 1036, a law that provides a financial tool to help school districts pay for capital improvements, expanded facilities, and equipment needed as a result of community growth. The law authorizes a school district, in cooperation with cities and counties, to tax new residential and non-residential development. Specifically, the tax applies to improvements to real property that result in a new structure for additional square footage to an existing structure.

What does the tax pay for?

The excise tax revenue would be used for capital improvements such as the acquisition of land, the construction, reconstruction, or improvement of school facilities; acquisition or installation of equipment, furnishings, or other tangible property; related architectural, engineering expenses, legal expenses or similar costs related to capital improvements. The excise revenue would allow the district to purchase and prepare sites for future school facilities and/or to help defray the cost of new school facilities.

Who has to pay and when?

The tax is required to be paid by the developer or property owner who is developing property in the North Santiam School District 29J at the time when he or she wishes to have a permit issued by the City or County. A permit will not be issued unless the tax is paid or unless an approved exemption is submitted on the exemption form.

Who is exempt from paying the tax?

The following are exempt from the Construction Excise Tax:

1. Private school improvements;
2. Public improvements as defined in ORS279A.010;
3. Residential housing that is guaranteed to be affordable (under guidelines established by the United States Department of Housing and Urban Development, to households that earn no more than 80% of the median household income for the area in which the construction tax is imposed, for a period of at least 60 years following the date of construction for a residential house);
4. Public or private hospital improvements;
5. Improvements to religious facilities primarily used for worship or education associated with worship;
6. Agricultural buildings as defined by ORS 455.315(2)(a).
7. The square footage of a residential structure that is equal to or less than the square footage of the residential structure being removed. The structure being removed has to have been currently occupied to qualify for the exemption. (Supporting information confirming the square footage of both residential structures must be provided.)

How much is the tax?

The tax may not exceed:

- \$1.67 per square foot on residential construction;
- \$0.84 per square foot on non-residential construction. For non-residential construction only, the excise tax is limited to \$41,800 per building permit.

Whom can I contact for more information?

If you have additional questions, you may contact the North Santiam School District Business Director at 503-769-4187 or by emailing rhonda.allen@nsantiam.k12.or.us

1155 N 3rd Ave, Stayton, Oregon 97383

P: 503.769.6924 ~ F: 503.769.3578

www.nssd29j.org ~ communications@nsantiam.k12.or.us



North Santiam School District 29J

Serving Lyons, Mehama, Stayton, and Sublimity

North Santiam School District Construction Excise Tax Calculation Form

Building Permit Applicant:

Name (printed): _____

Address: _____

Phone Number: _____

Construction Address: _____

See Exemptions Form for the exceptions to this tax.

Construction Category:

- ☐ **Residential.** Construction excise tax of \$1.67 per square foot of living space in new or replacement structures intended for residential use, including:
1. All new or relocated single or multiple-unit housing, including manufactured housing units.
 2. Conversion of an existing non-residential structure to a residential structure.
 3. Addition of living space to an existing residential structure.
- ☐ **Nonresidential.** Construction excise tax of \$0.84 per square foot for all new or replacement nonresidential structures or additions. Nonresidential construction excise tax is limited to \$41,800 per building permit.

Construction Excise Tax Calculation:

Taxable square footage of construction.

Times \$1.67 per square foot for residential or \$0.84 per square foot for nonresidential

Equals total Construction Excise Tax due (maximum \$41,800 for nonresidential).

Jurisdiction Issuing Building Permit: _____ Permit No. _____

If you have additional questions, you may contact the North Santiam School District 29J Business Director, Rhonda Allen, email rhonda.allen@nsantiam.k12.or.us, or by phone at 503-769-4187

Approved By:

Name: _____

Date: _____

Signature: _____

1155 N 3rd Ave, Stayton, Oregon 97383

P: 503.769.6924 ~ F: 503.769.3578

www.nssd29j.org ~ communications@nsantiam.k12.or.us

**Construction Excise Tax Exemption Application Form
For North Santiam School District 29J**

APPLICANTS NAME: _____

PERMIT No. _____

Address: _____

CITY: _____ **STATE:** _____ **ZIP:** _____

Exemption Description (check applicable exemption):

- | | |
|--|--------------------------|
| 1. Private School Improvements. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 2. Public Improvements as defined in ORS 279A.010. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 3. Residential housing that is guaranteed to be affordable, under guidelines established by the United States Department of Housing and Urban Development, to households that earn no more than 80% of the median household income for the area in which the construction tax is imposed, for a period of at least 60 years following the date of construction of the residential housing. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 4. Public or Private hospital improvements. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 5. Improvements to religious facilities primarily used for worship or education associated with worship. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 6. Agricultural buildings as defined in ORS 455.315(2)(a). | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 7. The square footage of a replacement structure to a formerly existing residential structure which is equal to or less than the amount of square footage in the removed structure. (Attach supporting documentation). The original structure must be in a condition that is able to be occupied. For example, an old structure that is not in adequate condition to be occupied, will not meet the conditions of the exclusion. The structure being removed has to have been currently occupied to qualify for the exemption. | <input type="checkbox"/> |

Application for any of the above exemptions provides consent for the District to audit the applicant's records to verify the legal status and compliance with the exemption prerequisites.

I do hereby certify that by signing I am verifying eligibility for the above Exemption to the Construction Excise Tax.

Date

Applicant

APPROVAL OF EXEMPTION BY SCHOOL DISTRICT

Name of District Representative

Signature

Date

Issue: Indexing of School Construction Tax Limits**Statute Reference:** ORS 320.170**Last Updated:** 7/14/2025**Background:**

Passed in 2007, SB 1036 allowed school districts to impose a tax on new construction measured by the square footage of improvements (affordable housing, public buildings, agricultural buildings, hospitals, private schools, and religious facilities are exempt). SB 1036 defined and required revenues to be used for capital improvements. Construction taxes imposed by a school district must be collected by a local government, local service district, special government body, state agency or state official that issues a permit for structural improvements regulated by the state building code. An intergovernmental agreement with local governments collecting the tax is required and collection expenses are limited to 4% of tax revenue. DCBS is allowed to establish an administration fee of .25% of tax revenue. School districts with construction tax revenue are required to develop long-term facility plans. Construction taxes may be used for repayment of capital improvement debt.

Tax Limit Calculations:

SB 1036 set tax rate limits of \$1 per square foot for residential use and \$0.50 for nonresidential use, along with a \$25,000 tax limit on nonresidential properties. Beginning in 2009, tax rates were indexed to inflation using the Engineering News-Record Construction Cost Index. As prescribed in statute, DOR is responsible for updating tax rate limits and notifying affected districts. To notify affected districts DOR has partnered with Department of Education who receives updated limit calculations from DOR and notifies the affected districts.

Tax rate limits by fiscal year:

Fiscal Year	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26	2026-27
Residential*	1.56	1.63	1.67	1.70
Non-Residential*	0.78	0.82	0.84	0.85
Non-Residential Max	39,100	40,800	41,800	42,400
* Dollars per square foot				