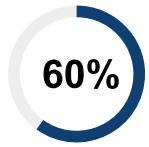


HB1300 Statutory Question

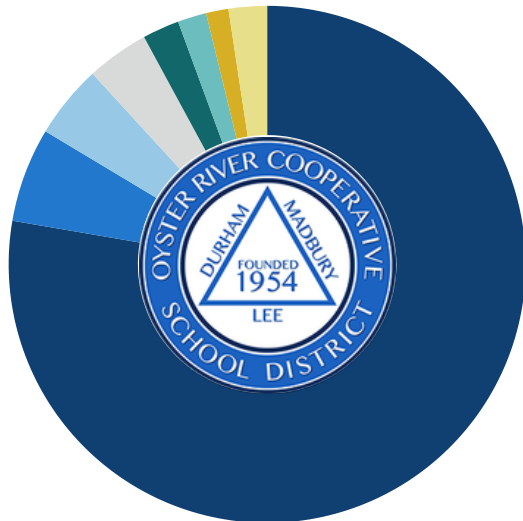
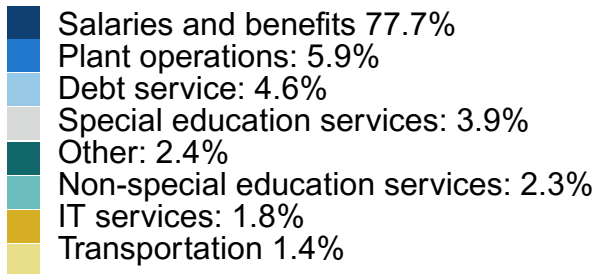
In the November 2026 general election, voters will see a local tax cap question for the school district budget on the ballot. This question includes a 6% fixed cap for the central office administrative budget.



60% majority required to pass.

A tax cap **does not approve the district budget**. It establishes a limit that the voters, school board, and administration would need to work within.

What's in our FY27 budget?



Examples of unpredictable elements of district budgets

- Utilities and services outpacing inflation
- Fuel, heating oil, and diesel
- Health insurance
- Out-of-district placements
- Amount of federal funding
- Amount of state adequacy funding
- Special education costs
- Impact of legislation after the budget has been approved

Examples of required elements of the district's budget

- Teachers
- Curriculum
- Academic resources
- Contractual obligations (Guild, ORAA, ORESPA, ORITA, ORPASS)
- Leases
- Transportation (K-8)
- Section 504
- Service agreements
- Special education
- Safe facilities
- Academic resources
- Meal services
- District administration
- Student information system
- School health services
- Cybersercurity
- Technology access

Possible impact areas with a tax cap

- Class sizes
- Staffing
- Instructional materials
- Course offerings (Advanced Placement and electives)
- Career Technical Education (CTE)
- Academic intervention and tutoring
- Field trips and hands-on learning
- Extracurricular activities (athletics, robotics, performances, etc.)
- Bus routes

Possible impact areas with a 6% limit for central office administrative expenses

- Legislation requiring the implementation of unfunded mandates
- Curriculum resources
- Instructional coaching
- Professional development
- Salaries and benefits
- Legal fees, including contract negotiations
- Software (PowerSchool, payroll, budgeting, scheduling, cybersecurity, etc.)

Learn more

