RESEARCH

League of Oregon Cities

Franchise Agreement Survey Report

November 2025

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League of Oregon Cities

October 2025

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This 2025 League of Oregon Cities survey finds that telecommunications and cable franchises remain some of the largest city revenue sources, but the average amount is declining. Larger cities generate substantially higher revenues, though smaller cities are becoming more proactive in adopting right-of-way and permit fees. Despite this, inflation-adjusted revenues from telecommunications and cable franchises have declined steadily since 2016—an annual loss of roughly $3,000 to $5,000 per franchise category. The findings suggest that franchise revenues, though vital to city budgets, are eroding in real value, and cities will need to adapt revenue frameworks to ensure fiscal sustainability in a changing digital landscape.

Introduction

A revenue-expenditure imbalance for cities has resulted from the combination of Oregon's restrictive property tax system and an increase in expenses beyond city control. The importance of property tax revenues to cities cannot be overstated. They are the single highest and most flexible revenue source for funding core city services, such as public safety and street projects.

In League of Oregon Cities (LOC) surveys, costs associated with employees (wages, healthcare, and retirement) were identified by cities as their three highest cost drivers. Controlling the top three expenses is beyond a city's ability, as these expenses are controlled by market factors and state and federal regulations. To maintain services to their communities, cities are looking to maximize revenue sources other than property taxes.

Franchise fees, privilege taxes and right-of-way usage fees are used to compensate a city for an entity's use of the public right of way. These agreements can include a contract negotiated by a city and its utility providers, or an ordinance approved by a city council. In either case, the agreement often outlines the rate charged, terms and conditions, and any special services provided. For many years franchise agreements have been the norm, but as the telecommunications field is changing with more wireless providers with less equipment, right-of way usage fees are becoming more popular.

Right-of-way usage fees and agreements are being implemented so that all utilities - those with equipment in the right-of-way or those who use equipment owned by other utilities to provide services to citizens - are paying their fair share for the cities' property. For example, a wireless company may use a cable company's fiber lines and an electric utility's power for an antenna on an utility pole in the right-of-way. Wireless providers are still providing a service to community members and are still occupying property in the right-of-way; therefore it is only fair that cities charge them a fee so that the cable and electric utilities are not subsidizing another company's presence in the right-of-way.

These agreements ensure that companies using a right of way are paying fees to reimburse cities for the use of public property. They also prevent general taxpayers from subsidizing extraordinary use. Franchise fees and right-of-way usage fees are typically calculated by one of the following methods: a percentage of the revenues of a utility company to customers in a service area, or a fee assessed per linear foot, per attachment or per pole. Considering Oregon's limiting property tax system, the reduction of franchise fee revenue would have a detrimental effect on city budgets.

Since 2002, the LOC has surveyed its members every few years to collect and analyze data on the status of franchise agreements throughout the state, with the last survey conducted in 2022. The 2025 version of the survey asks cities to provide their most recent rates and rate calculations for telecommunication and cable franchises. Questions are also posed for other franchises, such as electricity, water, garbage, and franchises to other governments. This information is crucial to understanding revenue sources in Oregon cities and to forecasting future revenue trends.

Survey Results

Telecommunication Franchises

Telecommunications franchise agreements are one of the largest sources of revenue generated in a city's right of way. Establishment of these agreements can vary. According to the survey, 88% of responding cities indicated at least some of their telecommunications agreements were established by ordinance. Fourty-two percent establish some of theirs by contract or one-off agreement. Other common methods included licensing and establishment by city code. While agreement duration ranged from three years to "open ended," the average duration was 10 years, which is consistent with the findings in 2022. This duration indicates that most telecommunications agreements are established for the long term. No telecom agreement was established for less than five years.

Cities take varying approaches when addressing the unique position of providers that operate in the right of way. Sixty-three percent of cities do not require telecommunications providers to pay a general business license fee or tax. This occurs more often in the cities with a population greater than 3,275. This fee is often charged based on the number of telecommunication company employees within city limits. Cities also may charge permit fees for a company to operate in the municipal right of way. Thirty-seven percent of cities charged this fee, up from 20% in 2022. Further, in 2022, 89% of cities that changed permit fees to operate in the ROW were in cities with a population greater than 10,200. Now this proportion has dropped to 58%, indicating smaller cities' willingness to implement this fee.

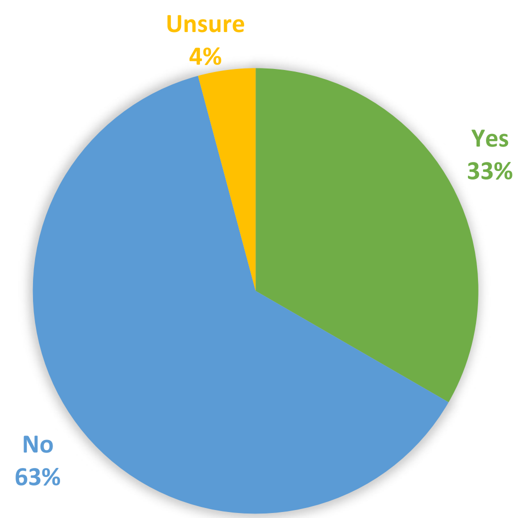


Figure 1: Does your city have a general business license/registration fee/tax which telecom ROW users must pay?

Cell towers and telecommunications towers are often placed on public property within city limits. While the median number of cell towers in respondent cities was one, this number can vary significantly. Portland lists 268 cell towers within its city limits. Among respondent cities, 45% report telecommunications towers on public property. Again, this is most likely to occur in larger cities (with a population more than 10,800). Forty-four percent of respondents have telecommunications towers and/or antennas on city property. The lease rate for the property on which these towers stand averages $1,500 per month. The lease rate depends on the city and the nature of the individual agreement.

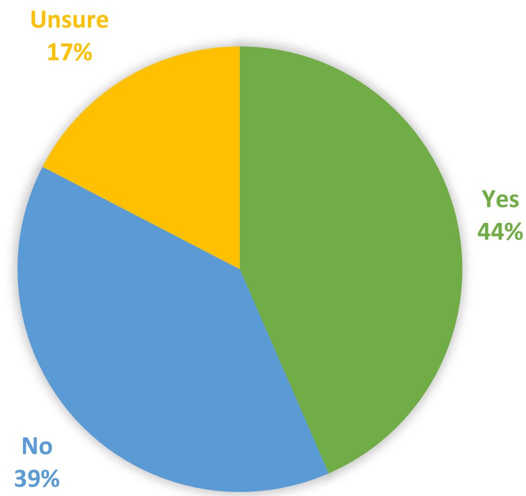


Figure 2: Is city property (not ROW) being used as a site for any of these telecom towers and/or antennas?

Cities may also charge telecommunications providers to place wireless attachments on utility poles in the right of way. Since 2015, the number of cities that do not change for these attachments has declined from 70% to 64%, indicating an increase in charges for wireless attachments. However, this year, the results show only 22% of cities charge this fee. This may be an outlier of some kind, but could also indicate a significant shift in the likelihood of cities to charge this fee. Eighty percent of cities that charge for these attachments are in Metro and South Willamette Valley regions.

Telecommunication Rates and Revenues

For FY2025, the average telecommunications franchise fee rate was 5.9%, although the plurality of cities charged the legal maximum of 7%. This is identical to the rate found in 2022 and only slightly higher than the 5.6 % found in 2019. Revenues per franchisee increased by population. Cities with a population in the 1st Quintile brought in an average of $2,068 per franchise agreement; cities greater than 10,200 population averaged $149,534. It should be noted that responses from Portland slightly skew these findings. If Portland is removed, the average for cities with a population greater than 10,88 falls to $94,732. However, this is still far higher than the $58,000 from 2022.

2024-2025 Telecommunications Rates & Revenue				
Quintile	FF Rate	24-25 Rev	Priv Tax Rate	PvT Rev
1st Quintile	5.4%	$ 2,068	NA	NA
2nd Quintile	5.3%	$ 6,027	NA	NA
3rd Quintile	5.4%	$ 9,557	NA	NA
4th Quintile	5.9%	$ 7,379	7.0%	$ 189
5th Quintile	6.4%	$ 149,534	4.3%	$ 313,397
TOTAL	5.9%	$ 76,315	4.9%	$ 250,756
Region				
N. Coast	5.0%	$ 2,980	NA	NA
Metro	6.0%	$ 282,014	5.0%	$ 893,733
N. Willamette	6.1%	$ 8,197	NA	NA
S. Willamette	6.7%	$ 27,479	4.0%	$ 49,609
C. Coast	5.7%	$ 5,865	NA	NA
S. Coast	5.0%	$ 3,277	NA	NA
S. Oregon	6.3%	$ 6,364	NA	NA
Gorge	5.7%	$ 22,799	NA	NA
C. Oregon	6.8%	$ 40,680	NA	NA
SC Oregon	NA	NA	NA	NA
NE Oregon	5.5%	$ 8,324	7.0%	$ 189
E. Oregon	4.4%	$ 9,850	NA	NA
TOTAL	5.9%	$ 76,315	4.9%	$ 250,756

Table 1: Fiscal Year 2025 Average Telecommunications Franchise Fee & Privilege Tax Rates and Revenues[1]

Cable Franchises

Cable franchises, similar to telecommunications franchises, are the other major category of franchise agreements examined by this survey. Most cities surveyed establish cable agreements by ordinance or individual agreement. These proportions are like telecommunications, as is the median length of cable agreements (9.95 years).

Large cities and cities in the Metro, South Willamette Valley, and Central Oregon regions also have commonly added provisions in their cable agreements. Fourty-nine percent of cities did not have additional provisions. The most common added provisions included free or reduced prices for cable in city government facilities, or public, educational and government access (PEG) channels. Like telecommunications, business licenses and taxes are usually not charged to cable utilities. Sixty-four percent of cities do not impose license fees, an decrease from 78% percent from 2022.

[1] Per Foot Fees not included in Table 1.

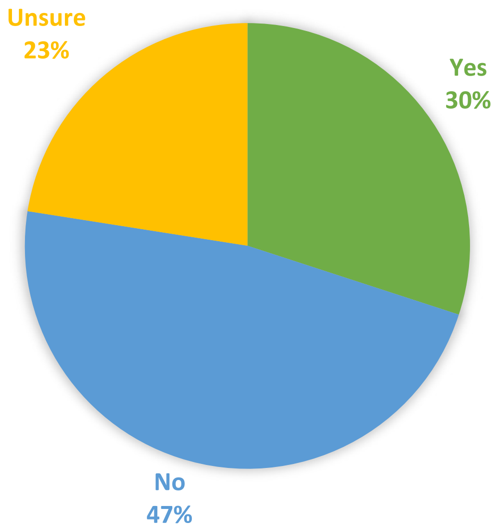


Figure 3: Do the city cable (franchise) agreements include additional service provisions?

Cable Rates and Revenues

Cable rates for Fiscal Year 2025 averaged 5.1%. This is lower than the rates for telecommunications franchises and is likely due to a federal cap on cable franchise fee rates. Revenues for cable franchises increased with population in the same fashion as in telecommunications. Average 1st Quintile revenues were $3,428, whereas revenue averaged $289,157 in cities with a population greater than 10,800. Portland did not provide revenue estimates for FY 2025 and as such, their contribution to the average cannot skew the data.

2024-2025 Cable Rates & Revenue				
Quintile	FF Rate	24-25 Rev	Priv Tax Rate	PvT Rev
1st Quintile	5.0%	$3,428	NA	NA
2nd Quintile	5.0%	$1,717	NA	NA
3rd Quintile	5.0%	$17,200	NA	NA
4th Quintile	5.4%	$29,723	NA	NA
5th Quintile	5.0%	$289,157	3.5%	$367,308
TOTAL	5.1%	$151,184	3.5%	$367,308
Region				
N. Coast	5.0%	$16,916	NA	NA
Metro	5.0%	$192,690	NA	NA
N. Willamette	5.3%	$50,376	NA	NA
S. Willamette	5.0%	$386,765	3.5%	$367,308
C. Coast	5.0%	$12,521	NA	NA
S. Coast	6.0%	$36,042	NA	NA
S. Oregon	5.0%	$85,502	NA	NA
Gorge	5.0%	$62,149	NA	NA
C. Oregon	5.0%	$144,367	NA	NA
SC Oregon	NA	NA	NA	NA
NE Oregon	NA	NA	NA	NA
E. Oregon	NA	NA	NA	NA
TOTAL	5.1%	$151,184	3.5%	$367,308

Table 2: Fiscal Year 2022 Average Cable Franchise Fee & Privilege Tax Rates and Revenues

Government Franchises

Use of a city's right of way is most often granted to utility providers. This, however, is not exclusive to private firms, and can also be granted to other government entities. These government franchises can take the form of franchise fees to other governments (cities and special districts) or franchises charged to the city itself. This latter charge (often called an in-lieu-of franchise) is most often used for city business activities as an accounting practice. While 73% of responding cities do not charge government franchises, larger cities are most likely to have such arrangements. In previous surveys, the most common in-lieu-of franchises are charged for water, wastewater and stormwater utilities. All these are most often owned by the city. Eighty-five percent of cities do not pay franchise fees to other governments.

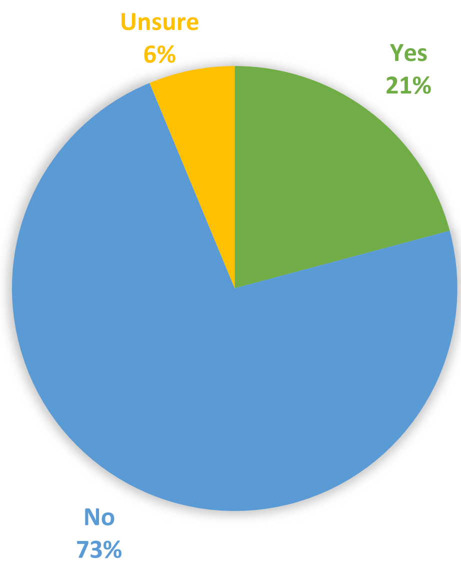


Figure 4: Does your city pay ROW usage fees to other government entities?

Other Franchises

While telecommunication and cable franchise fees are large revenue sources in a city, other services provide franchise revenue as well. These include:

- Electric (often the largest source of franchise revenue)
- Natural gas
- Solid waste
- Water
- Wastewater
- Other

Other franchises can vary dramatically based on a city's region and local economy. For example, in previous surveys, Salem and Portland have flat fee franchises charged to universities. Portland had reported several franchises with private companies that operate oil and gas pipelines, cement production, and sustainable energy. Corvallis has franchise fees/privilege taxes with Shell Energy and Oregon State University.

Historical Analysis[2]

In previous years, LOC analysis of franchise fees was conducted on a select set of respondent cities that had provided revenue and rates data since 2003. This allowed for a long-term demonstration of franchise fee revenue in 50 cities in Oregon over several decades. The issue with this is that the number of these select cities that participated in this survey varied and as a result, the gaps in responses from these cities meant that fewer cities could be used to track these trends. This led to wild swings in the median trend and produced little in the way of practical research. As a result, the following historical analysis uses all respondents since 2016, which was the first report in which all 241 cities were invited to participate. The trends below are far more consistent, less prone to wild swings, and more explanatory to the trends seen across Oregon.

Analyzing median data to show historical trends in the data can be performed in two ways. First, by examining revenues nominally, or by looking at revenue as the simple dollar amount. Issues arise with this figure when considering inflation. Inflation produces a outcome in which $10 today will be worth less in the future. As a result, telecommunications revenue is shown below as both nominal and adjusted to account for inflation (chained to 2016 dollars).

While the nominal data indicates a steady decline in franchise revenue, the inflation adjusted (or real dollar amount) shows an even steeper decline in the amount of revenue collected by cities from telecommunications utilities. This trend is partially due to fewer residents' use of landline phones, though this increasingly would not account for the continued trend. This data indicates that less revenue will be available from telecommunications franchises in the future. While some cities (Lake Oswego, Sherwood, Beaverton) have seen rapid increase in their franchise fee revenue, others (Seaside, Philomath, Sisters) reported to the LOC it has reduced to a fraction of what it once was.

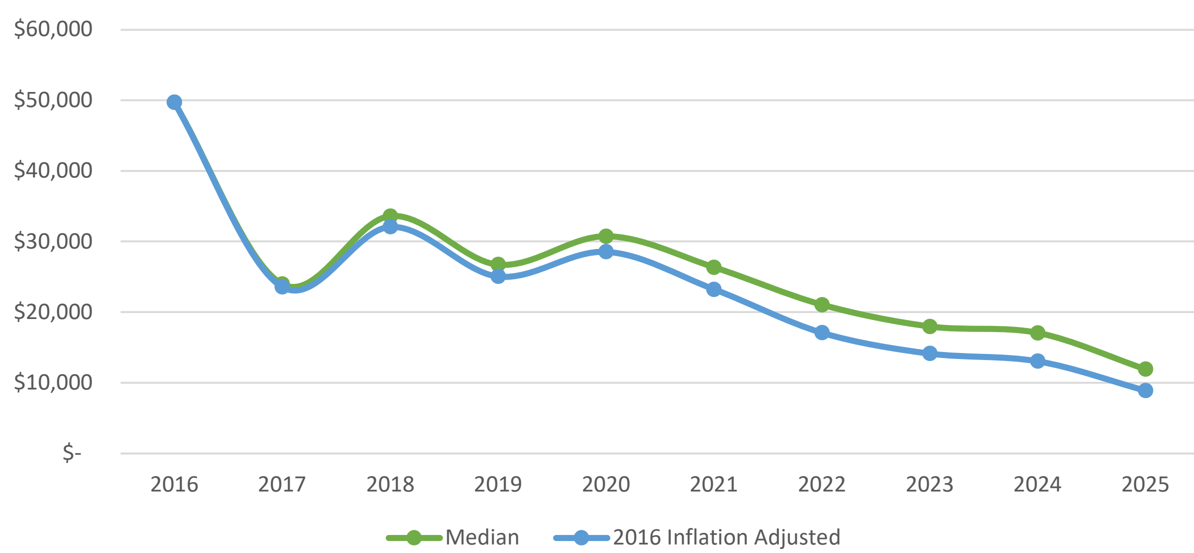


Figure 5: Historical Telecommunications Revenues 2016-2025

[2] Inflation adjustments based on Bureau of Labor Statistics CPI calculations. June CPI was used in every year.

Cable revenues have a larger median amount, though this trends downward as well. Figure 6 shows that after adjusting for inflation, cable franchise revenue is in decline from a median of $54,195 in 2016 to a median of $28,421 in 2025. This change has occurred in these cities despite changing behavior on the part of the end user, with more and more hours spent daily using services online, including more remote work from home starting during the COVID lockdowns of 2020.

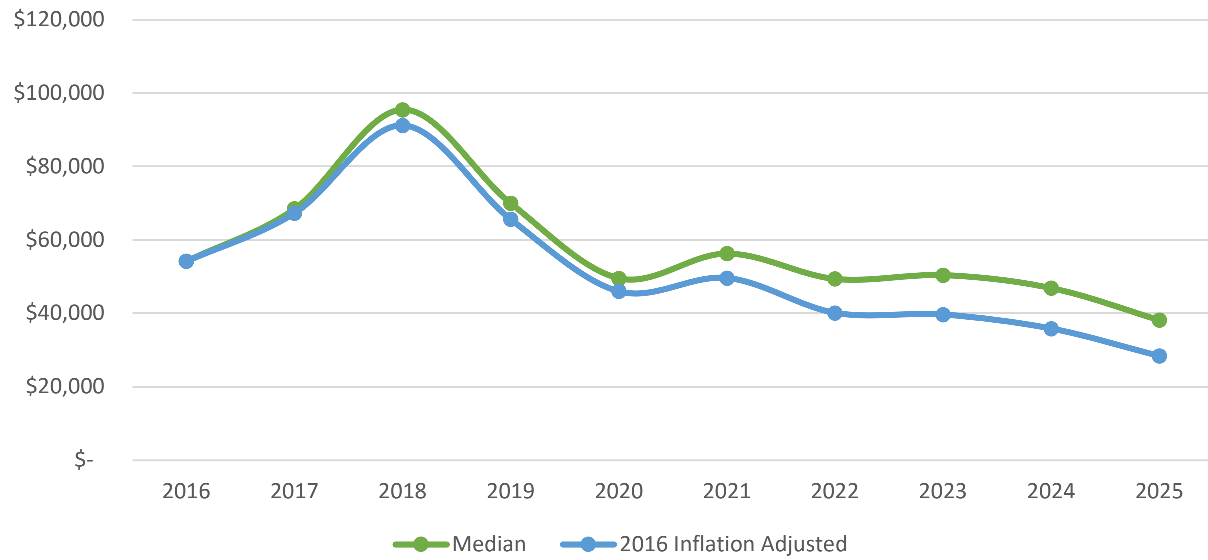


Figure 6: Historical Cable Revenues 2016-2025

When these two revenue sources are compared, the results (Figure 7) show that while adjusted for inflation, revenues in telecommunications and cable franchise remain trend downward, though cable revenues are decidedly more variable. Regression analysis on these median data points suggests a decline in revenue for cities between $3,000 and $5,000 for each franchise fee type every year.

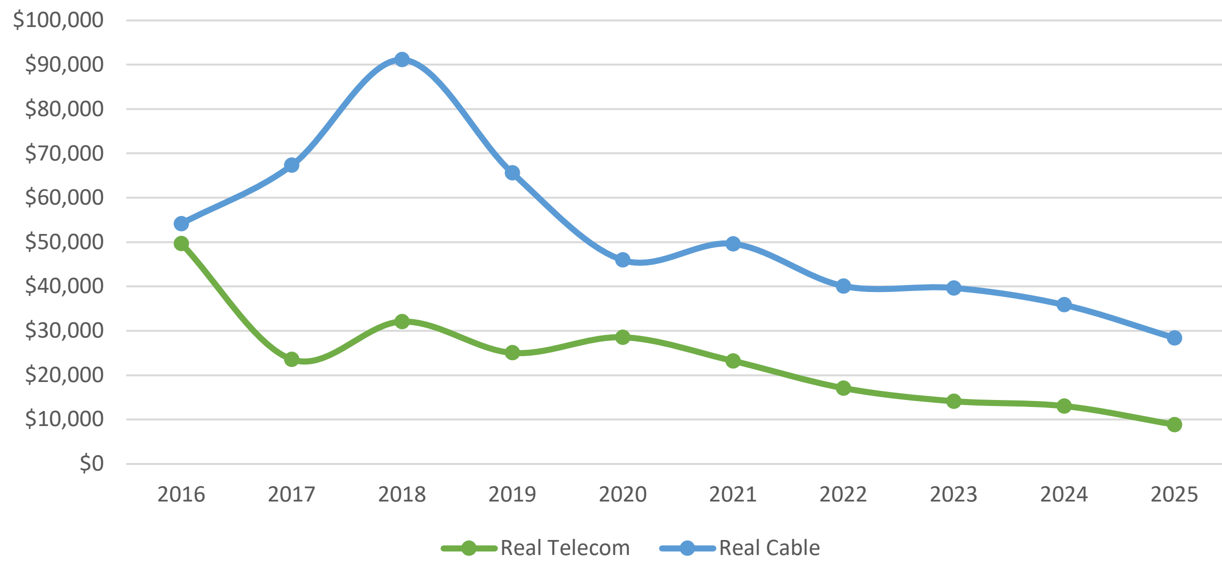


Figure 7: Combine Inflation Adjusted Telecommunications & Cable Revenues 2016-2025

Summary

Charges for the use of a city's right of way take many forms, and are often dependent on a city's size, location and history. In general, larger cities and those in the Metro and Willamette Valley regions tend to have the most complex franchise agreements, as well as the most unique sources of franchise revenue. Universally, however, franchises represent an essential revenue source for all Oregon cities.

Findings indicate that telecommunication agreements remain the most common and financially significant, with an average franchise fee rate of 5.9% and long-term agreements averaging 10 years. While larger cities derive disproportionately higher revenues (averaging $149,534 per franchise agreement versus $2,068 for small cities), smaller cities have become more likely to implement ROW and permit fees. Cable franchises average a slightly lower 5.1% rate due to federal limitations, though revenues similarly scale with population size.

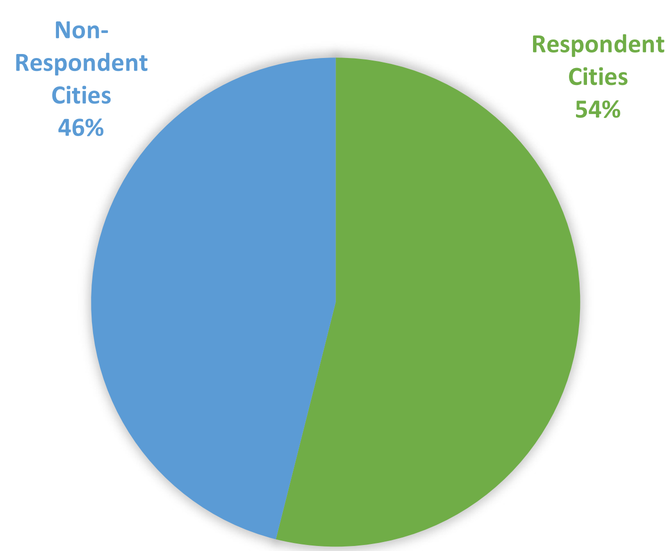
Despite nominal growth in some categories, inflation-adjusted revenues from telecommunications and cable franchises have declined steadily since 2016, with regression analysis estimating annual losses of $3,000–$5,000 per franchise type. This decline reflects structural shifts in technology use (particularly the erosion of landline dependence and changing content delivery methods) outpacing the adaptability of traditional franchise frameworks.

Overall, the study concludes that franchise revenues, while vital to city budgets, are a diminishing real-dollar resource under current statutory and market conditions. Oregon cities will likely need to modernize right-of-way compensation mechanisms to capture equitable value from emerging digital and wireless utilities and to maintain fiscal sustainability in the coming decade. Analysis of city revenue over the last decade reveals that franchise revenue is in steady decline. While telecommunications and cable were the primary focus of the research, this trend appears to be true for other franchises as well.

Survey Methods

This survey was conducted from July 14 to August 22, and responses were received from 53 cities. These cities represent 1,640,007 residents, or 54% of Oregon's population residing in cities. The LOC created the survey using Qualtrics and distributed it to city managers, city recorders, and other individuals with positions equal to a city's chief executive officer. These individuals often relied on support from relevant city staff or forwarded the survey to be completed by that individual.

Population		
	#	%
Quintile		
1st Quintile	6	11.3%
2nd Quintile	6	11.3%
3rd Quintile	11	20.8%
4th Quintile	12	22.6%
5th Quintile	18	34.0%
TOTAL	53	
Region		
N. Coast	4	7.5%
Metro	7	13.2%
N. Willamette	6	11.3%
S. Willamette	11	20.8%
C. Coast	2	3.8%
S. Coast	1	1.9%
S. Oregon	6	11.3%
Gorge	3	5.7%
C. Oregon	3	5.7%
SC Oregon	0	0.0%
NE Oregon	5	9.4%
E. Oregon	5	9.4%
TOTAL	53	



Cities are divided into population quintiles, or groups of cities representing roughly one-fifth of the 241 total cities. This is done to provide more accurate comparison of differences among city populations. If the LOC randomly selected cities from each quintile, we would expect 20% to come from each of the five quintiles. Among respondent cities, there was overrepresentation in the South Willamette Valley and Central Oregon regions. There was an overrepresentation among cities with a population less than 10,800, which is common with LOC surveys. Further, the survey had an under-representation of cities in several regions, particularly North Willamette, Central and South Coast regions, South-Central and Northeastern Oregon regions. Cities under 1,351 population were underrepresented among respondents.

Appendix A: Invitation to Participate

The League needs your help – please complete this survey by Friday, August 8th.

You are receiving this member survey to update the current knowledge of utility and franchise fee agreements. This information, like all member surveys, will be critically important to the work the LOC does on behalf of members.

We encounter policy challenges each year from the legislature, state and federal agencies, and interests that do not share the goals of cities in providing services to their communities.

NOTE: Please submit all answers using the online form. Please use the attached PDF only for information and guidance.

Survey Link Below:

https://orcities.co1.qualtrics.com/jfe/form/SV_3UW325XoNSfzLa6

Please don't hesitate to contact us if you have any questions regarding the survey at jpierce@orcities.org or 503-588-6550.

Thank you in advance for taking the time to fill out this survey.

Jim McCauley, Legislative Director
503-588-6550 direct: 503-540-6593 cell: 971-219-5963
1201 Court St. NE, Suite 200, Salem, OR 97301-4194
www.orcities.org

Appendix B: Survey Instrument

Utility & Franchise Agreement Survey 2025

Q1 **Utility & Franchise Agreement Survey 2025**

Q2 Please fill out the following questions.

- ◯ City Name: (1) ____
- ◯ Your Name: (2) ____
- ◯ Your Title: (3) ____
- ◯ Email Address: (4) ____

Q3 In order to accurately analyze and report on your city's utility and franchise fees, **four (4) years of data on telecommunication and cable television franchises** is requested. Telecommunications includes voice service, broadband/internet providers, wireless, fixed wireless, small cells, etc. In the following survey, the League asks questions related to:

-Telecommunications Providers
-Cable Television/Video Providers

-Government Franchise Agreements (In-Lieu-Of Franchises)
-Other Franchises (such as electric, natural gas, solid waste, water and wastewater)

Q4 ***Telecommunication Companies***

Terms & Definitions -ILEC: (Incumbent Local Exchange Carrier) Primary provider of local phone service. Examples: Qwest, Sprint, Verizon, and Centurytel. -CLEC: (Competitive Local Exchange Carrier) Alternative provider competing with ILECs. Examples: ATG and ELI. -*Long Haul Carrier*: Provider who has facilities in city's right of way, but does not provide services to residence. Usually charged a per foot fee.
Q5 Please list the telecommunication companies contracted with the city as well as the type of provider (ILEC, CLEC, Long Haul Carrier, Other).

	Company Name (1)	Type of Provider (2)
Company 1 (1)		
Company 2 (2)		
Company 3 (3)		
Company 4 (4)		
Company 5 (5)		

Q6 Please list any telecom franchise fees, privilege taxes, and/or per foot fees as well as the revenue generated by these taxes and fees for **FY2021-2022**. *Please list in the same order as in Question 7.*

	Franchise Fee Rate (%) (1)	Franchise Fee Revenue ($) (2)	Privilege Tax Rate (%) (3)	Privilege Tax Revenue ($) (4)	Per Foot Fee Rate (%) (5)	Per Foot Fee Revenue ($) (6)
Company 1 (1)						
Company 2 (2)						
Company 3 (3)						
Company 4 (4)						
Company 5 (5)						

Q7 Please list any telecom franchise fees, privilege taxes, and/or per foot fees as well as the revenue generated by these taxes and fees for **FY2022-2023**. *Please list in the same order as in Question 7.*

	Franchise Fee Rate (%) (1)	Franchise Fee Revenue ($) (2)	Privilege Tax Rate (%) (3)	Privilege Tax Revenue ($) (4)	Per Foot Fee Rate (%) (5)	Per Foot Fee Revenue ($) (6)
Company 1 (1)						
Company 2 (2)						
Company 3 (3)						
Company 4 (4)						
Company 5 (5)						

Q8 Please list any telecom franchise fees, privilege taxes, and/or per foot fees as well as the revenue generated by these taxes and fees for **FY2023-2024**. *Please list in the same order as in Question 7.*

	Franchise Fee Rate (%) (1)	Franchise Fee Revenue ($) (2)	Privilege Tax Rate (%) (3)	Privilege Tax Revenue ($) (4)	Per Foot Fee Rate (%) (5)	Per Foot Fee Revenue ($) (6)
Company 1 (1)						
Company 2 (2)						
Company 3 (3)						
Company 4 (4)						
Company 5 (5)						

Q9 Please list any telecom franchise fees, privilege taxes, and/or per foot fees as well as the revenue generated by these taxes and fees for **FY2024-2025**. *Please list in the same order as in Question 7.*

	Franchise Fee Rate (%) (1)	Franchise Fee Revenue ($) (2)	Privilege Tax Rate (%) (3)	Privilege Tax Revenue ($) (4)	Per Foot Fee Rate (%) (5)	Per Foot Fee Revenue ($) (6)
Company 1 (1)						
Company 2 (2)						
Company 3 (3)						
Company 4 (4)						
Company 5 (5)						

Q10 Are your telecom franchise agreements established by contract, city ordinance, or other methods? (Check all that apply)

- ☐ Contract (1)
- ☐ City Ordinance (2)
- ☐ Other (Please Describe) (3) ____

Q11 What is the Length of time of your telecom franchise agreements? (Please answer in years)

____

Q12 Does your city currently have or is in the process of having Broadband / High-Speed internet?

- ◯ Yes (1)
- ◯ No (2)
- ◯ Unsure (3)

Q13 What is the average internet speed in **city-owned facilities** (mbps)?

____

Q14 What is the average internet speed in **the rest of the city** (mbps)? If unknown, please type, "unknown."

____

Q15 Does your city receive any form of compensation as a results of your telecom franchises other than revenue (i.e. wifi discount for city hall)?

- ◯ Yes (1)
- ◯ No (2)
- ◯ Unsure (3)

Display this question:
If Does your city receive any form of compensation as a results of your telecom franchises other tha... = Yes

Q16 Please describe

____
____
____
____
____

Q17 Does your city have a general business license fee/tax which telecom providers must pay?

- ◯ Yes (1)
- ◯ No (2)
- ◯ Unsure (3)

Display this question:
If Does your city have a general business license fee/tax which telecom providers must pay? = Yes

Q18 How much revenue was generated from the general business license fee on telecom providers for FY 2024-2025?

____

Display this question:
If Does your city have a general business license fee/tax which telecom providers must pay? = Yes

Q19 What is the rate and methodology of the general business license fee?

____

Display this question:
If Does your city have a general business license fee/tax which telecom providers must pay? = Yes

Q20 Does the general business license fee offset the franchise fee or is the provider required to pay both?

- ◯ License fee offsets franchise fee (1)
- ◯ Both must be paid (2)
- ◯ Unsure (3)

Q21 Does your city charge a permit fee for operating in the right of way for telecom?

- ○ Yes (1)
- ○ No (2)
- ○ Unsure (3)

Display this question:
If Does your city charge a permit fee for operating in the right of way for telecom? = Yes

Q22 Does your city's telecom franchise agreement waive permit fees for franchised telecom providers?

- ○ Yes (1)
- ○ No (2)
- ○ Unsure (3)

Display this question:
If Does your city's telecom franchise agreement waive permit fees for franchised telecom providers? = No

Q23 How much permit fee revenue was collected from telecom providers in FY 2024-2025?

____

Q24 How many cell towers and/or antennas are located in the city?

____

Q25 Is city property being used as a site for any of these telecom towers and/or antennas?

- ○ Yes (1)
- ○ No (2)
- ○ Unsure (3)

Display this question:
If Is city property being used as a site for any of these telecom towers and/or antennas? = Yes

Q26 What is the monthly lease rate?

____

Q27 Does your city charge for wireless attachments on utility poles in the right of way?

- ◯ Yes (1)
- ◯ No (2)
- ◯ Unsure (3)

Display this question:
If Does your city charge for wireless attachments on utility poles in the right of way? = Yes

Q28 Please describe the amount and method of collection (i.e. $500 per month, 5% of gross revenue, etc.)

____
____
____
____
____

Q29 ***Cable Television/ Video Franchises***

Q30 Please list any **Cable TV/Video Provider** franchise fees and/or privilege taxes as well as the revenues generated by these taxes and fees for **FY2021-2022.**

	Franchise Fee Rate (%) (1)	Franchise Fee Revenue ($) (2)	Privilege Tax Rate (%) (3)	Privilege Tax Revenue ($) (4)
Cable Company 1 (1)				
Cable Company 2 (2)				
Cable Company 3 (3)				
Cable Company 4 (4)				
Cable Company 5 (5)				

Q31 Please list any **Cable TV/Video Provider** franchise fees and/or privilege taxes as well as the revenue generated by these taxes and fees for **FY2022-2023.**

	Franchise Fee Rate (%) (1)	Franchise Fee Revenue ($) (2)	Privilege Tax Rate (%) (3)	Privilege Tax Revenue ($) (4)
Cable Company 1 (1)				
Cable Company 2 (2)				
Cable Company 3 (3)				
Cable Company 4 (4)				
Cable Company 5 (5)				

Q32 Please list any **Cable TV/Video Provider** franchise fees and/or privilege taxes as well as the revenue generated by these taxes and fees for **FY2023-2024.**

	Franchise Fee Rate (%) (1)	Franchise Fee Revenue ($) (2)	Privilege Tax Rate (%) (3)	Privilege Tax Revenue ($) (4)
Cable Company 1 (1)				
Cable Company 2 (2)				
Cable Company 3 (3)				
Cable Company 4 (4)				
Cable Company 5 (5)				

Q33 Please list any **Cable TV/Video Provider** franchise fees and/or privilege taxes as well as the revenue generated by these taxes and fees for **FY2024-2025.**

	Franchise Fee Rate (%) (1)	Franchise Fee Revenue ($) (2)	Privilege Tax Rate (%) (3)	Privilege Tax Revenue ($) (4)
Cable Company 1 (1)				
Cable Company 2 (2)				
Cable Company 3 (3)				
Cable Company 4 (4)				
Cable Company 5 (5)				

Q34 Are your cable franchise agreements established by contract, city ordinance, or other methods? (Check all that apply)

- ☐ Contract (1)
- ☐ Ordinance (2)
- ☐ Other (Please Describe) (3) ____

Q35 What is the Length of time of your cable franchise agreements? (Please answer in years)

____

Q36 Do the city cable franchise agreements include additional service provisions? (i.e. community access provisions)

- Yes (1)
- No (2)
- Unsure (3)

Display this question:
If Do the city cable franchise agreements include additional service provisions? (i.e. community acc... = Yes

Q37 Please list the additional services provided.

____
____
____
____
____

Q38 Does your city have a general business license fee/tax which cable providers must pay?

- Yes (1)
- No (2)
- Unsure (3)

Display this question:
If Does your city have a general business license fee/tax which cable providers must pay? = Yes

Q39 How much revenue was generated from the general business license fee on cable providers for FY 2024-2025?

____

Display this question:
If Does your city have a general business license fee/tax which cable providers must pay? = Yes

Q40 What is the rate and methodology of the general business license fee?

____

Display this question:
If Does your city have a general business license fee/tax which cable providers must pay? = Yes

Q41 Does the general business license fee offset the franchise fee or is the provider required to pay both?

- License fee offsets franchise fee (1)
- Both must be paid (2)
- Unsure (3)

Q42 ***Government Franchise Fees*** (In-Lieu-of Franchise Fees)

Q43 Does your city collect franchise fees from any other government entity?

- Yes (1)
- No (2)
- Unsure (3)

Display this question:
If Does your city collect franchise fees from any other government entity? = Yes

Q44 Please list any rates charged and revenues received from *other governmental entities* in FY2024-2025.

	Franchise Fee Rate (%) (1)	Franchise Fee Revenue ($) (2)
Telecommunication (1)		
Cable (2)		
Water (3)		
Wastewater (4)		
Electric (5)		
Other (Please Specify) (6)		

Q45 Does your city charge franchise fees to itself?

- Yes (1)
- No (2)
- Unsure (3)

Display this question:

If Does your city charge franchise fees to itself? = Yes

Q46 Please list any fees the city *charges itself (in-lieu-of fees)*, as well as the revenue generated by these fees for FY2024-2025.

	Franchise Fee Rate (%) (1)	Franchise Fee Revenue ($) (2)
Telecommunication (1)		
Cable (2)		
Water (3)		
Wastewater (4)		
Other (Please Specify) (5)		

Q47 Does your city pay franchise fees to other government entities?

- Yes (1)
- No (2)
- Unsure (3)

Display this question:

If Does your city pay franchise fees to other government entities? = Yes

Q48 Please list any fees *paid to other government entities*, as well as the expenses accrued by these fees for FY2024-2025.

	Name of Government (1)	Franchise Fee Rate (%) (2)	Franchise Fee Expenditure ($) (3)
Telecommunication (1)			
Cable (2)			
Water (3)			
Wastewater (4)			
Electric (5)			
Other (Please Specify) (6)			

Q49 ***Other Franchises***

Q50 Please list any **Electric Provider** franchise fees and/or privilege taxes as well as the revenue generated by these taxes and fees for FY2024-2025.

	Franchise Fee Rate (%) (1)	Franchise Fee Revenue ($) (2)	Privilege Tax Rate (%) (3)	Privilege Tax Revenue ($) (4)
Company 1 (1)				
Company 2 (2)				
Company 3 (3)				
Company 4 (4)				
Company 5 (5)				

Q51 Please list any **Natural Gas Provider** franchise fees and/or privilege taxes as well as the revenue generated by these taxes and fees for FY2024-2025.

	Franchise Fee Rate (%) (1)	Franchise Fee Revenue ($) (2)	Privilege Tax Rate (%) (3)	Privilege Tax Revenue ($) (4)
Company 1 (1)				
Company 2 (2)				
Company 3 (3)				
Company 4 (4)				
Company 5 (5)				

Q52 Please list any **Solid Waste Provider** franchise fees and/or privilege taxes as well as the revenue generated by these taxes and fees for FY2024-2025.

	Franchise Fee Rate (%) (1)	Franchise Fee Revenue ($) (2)	Privilege Tax Rate (%) (3)	Privilege Tax Revenue ($) (4)
Company 1 (1)				
Company 2 (2)				
Company 3 (3)				
Company 4 (4)				
Company 5 (5)				

Q53 Please list any **Water Provider** franchise fees and/or privilege taxes as well as the revenue generated by these taxes and fees for FY2024-2025.

	Franchise Fee Rate (%) (1)	Franchise Fee Revenue ($) (2)	Privilege Tax Rate (%) (3)	Privilege Tax Revenue ($) (4)
Company 1 (1)				
Company 2 (2)				
Company 3 (3)				
Company 4 (4)				
Company 5 (5)				

Q54 Please list any **Wastewater Provider** franchise fees and/or privilege taxes as well as the revenue generated by these taxes and fees for FY2024-2025.

	Franchise Fee Rate (%) (1)	Franchise Fee Revenue ($) (2)	Privilege Tax Rate (%) (3)	Privilege Tax Revenue ($) (4)
Company 1 (1)				
Company 2 (2)				
Company 3 (3)				
Company 4 (4)				
Company 5 (5)				

Q55 Please list any **Other Provider** franchise fees and/or privilege taxes as well as the revenue generated by these taxes and fees for FY2024-2025.

	Franchise Fee Rate (%) (1)	Franchise Fee Revenue ($) (2)	Privilege Tax Rate (%) (3)	Privilege Tax Revenue ($) (4)
Company 1 (1)				
Company 2 (2)				
Company 3 (3)				
Company 4 (4)				
Company 5 (5)				

Q56 ***Additional Questions***

Q57 Is your city aware of the LOC Telecom Toolkit?

- Yes (1)
- No (2)
- Unsure (3)

Display this question:
If Is your city aware of the LOC Telecom Toolkit? = Yes

Q58 Has your city used the Toolkit?

- Yes (1)
- No (2)
- Unsure (3)

Q59 Is your city aware of the Model Cable Television Franchise Agreement?

- Yes (1)
- No (2)
- Unsure (3)

Display this question:
If Has your city used the Model Agreement? = Yes

Q60 Has your city used the Model Agreement?

- Yes (1)
- No (2)
- Unsure (3)

Q61 Has your city been approached by Broadband or other Telecommunication Companies saying your city does NOT have authority to charge Franchise Fees?

- Yes (1)
- No (2)
- Unsure (3)

Display this question:
If Has your city been approached by Broadband or other Telecommunication Companies saying your city... = Yes

Q62 Please describe this event.

____
____
____
____
____

Q63 Since 2024 Counties have been able to enact County ROW Fees. Please describe any challenges related to these ROW fees changes.

____
____
____
____
____

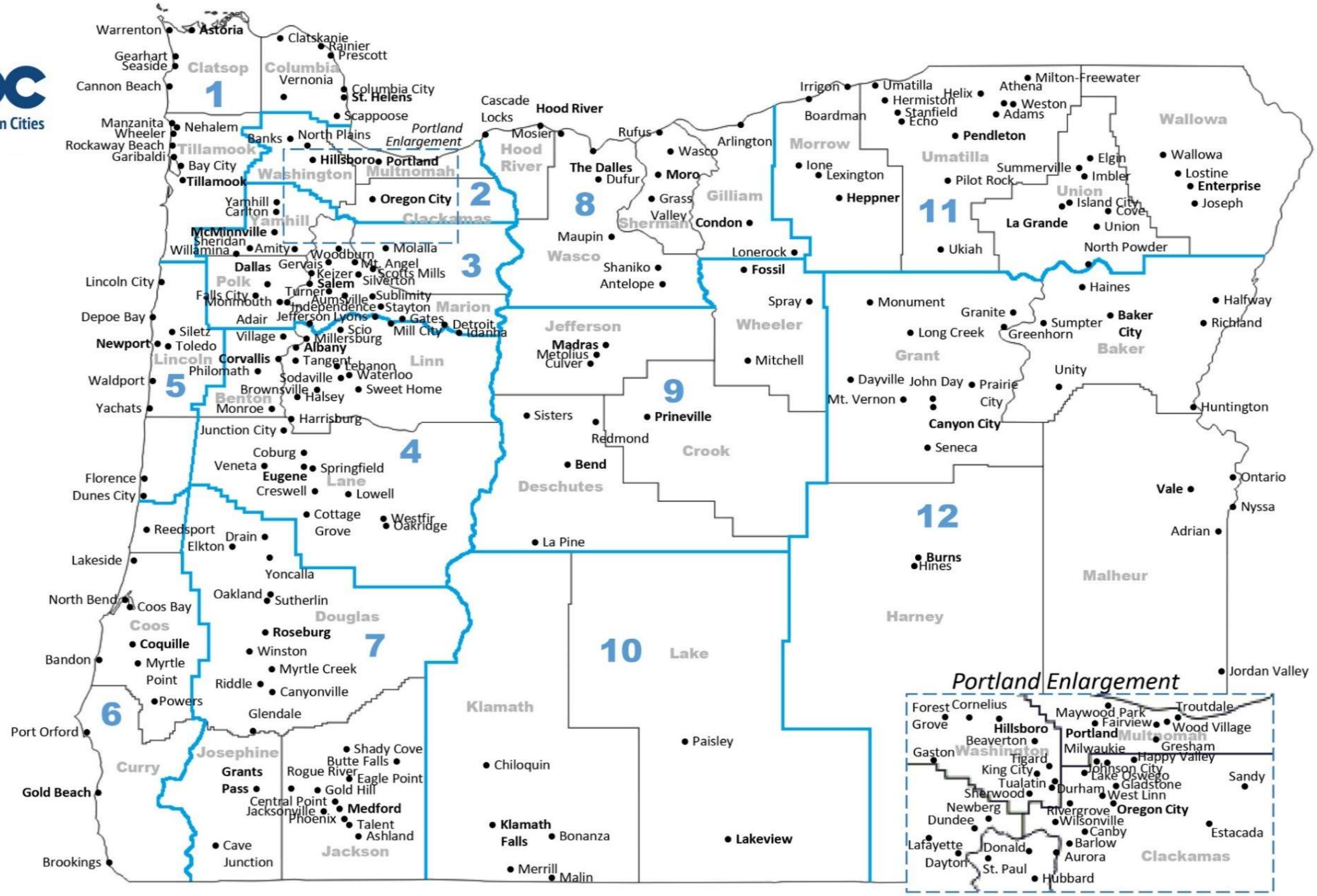
Q64 This concludes the survey. Do you have any additional questions or comments?

____
____
____
____
____

Appendix C: Responses by City

Due to the size and complexity of the data, all information by city will be available on LOC-Data.

Appendix D: Map of Small Cities Regions



Appendix E: Population Quintile and Regional Breakdowns

Quintile	Ranges	# Cities	% Cities
1st Quintile	<490	48	19.8%
2nd Quintile	491-1,350	48	19.8%
3rd Quintile	1,351-3,275	48	19.8%
4th Quintile	3,276-10,800	48	19.8%
5th Quintile	>10,800	49	20.2%
Small Cities	<5,000	161	66.5%
Top 5 %	>45,000	12	5.0%

	Region 1 N. Coast	Region 2 Metro	Region 3 N. Willamette	Region 4 S. Willamette	Region 5 C. Coast	Region 6 S. Coast	Region 7 S. Oregon	Region 8 Gorge	Region 9 C. Oregon	Region 10 SC Oregon	Region 11 NE Oregon	Region 12 E. Oregon	TOTALS
1st Quintile	3	1	4	3	0	0	2	9	3	2	8	13	48
2nd Quintile	2	4	5	6	2	2	6	3	1	3	10	4	48
3rd Quintile	8	2	9	5	3	3	5	1	2	1	5	4	48
4th Quintile	5	5	9	6	4	5	6	1	2	0	3	2	48
5th Quintile	1	19	8	6	0	1	5	1	3	1	3	1	49
TOTALS	19	31	35	26	9	11	24	15	11	7	29	24	241
	8%	13%	15%	11%	4%	5%	10%	6%	5%	3%	12%	10%	100%