

For the consideration of the OSAA Reclassification Committee and Executive Board,

The following rationale and classification proposal is meant to give Oregon a beginning road map towards staying the course and retaining the current 6-classification model through the 2026-2030 time block. The included proposal is built on a shared experience that spans the full run of what the state has to offer, from communities in the smallest and most remote of farming areas to neighborhoods in the largest of metropolitan areas. The following rationale is meant to show the processing, priorities, and outline results of what a reclassification process that puts kids first and acknowledges the primary function of high school athletics could and should produce.

Disclaimer: This proposal is meant to be a starting point for discussion. While we believe in what we have put forward in its totality and have utilized input from individuals spanning the full range of schools in the state of Oregon, this proposal is meant to be a template for coaches and administrators to respond to and give input on as the process unfolds in the coming months.

### Authors

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### Signatories

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#### Pillar One: ‘Participation is the Point’

The rebuild of the Wells Football program has revolved around one central premise: ‘Participation is the Point’. A returning rate of players that is above replacement—bringing in more kids than you lose, keeping the ones you have and encouraging new ones to join—is the measure of a successful program, not wins and losses. Throughout this experiment, which is now entering its sixth year, universal truths have come to the forefront that have now informed the included classification proposal: Kids have a positive experience when they’re getting fed, having fun, being with their friends, feeling like they are making progress, and have a shot to compete. Kids have a negative experience when they’re not having fun, are overworked, feel stuck in the mud, and have no reasonable shot at success. The point is not for the coaches to be successful, the administration without headaches, or the bus driver to have a short commute home: We all serve to provide kids with an experience that they will carry with them their entire lives and play a part in making them the best humans they can be. The way we approach that, with a prime directive set in expediency or with a commitment towards equity and fair play, is paramount to the success of that mission.

Of that list of positive and negative influences, there is only one that is inarguably within the direct daily influence of the OSAA: Access to a fair shot to compete. The OSAA can’t guarantee kids a post-game

meal or compel coaches statewide to stop doing conditioning drills in mid-season practices, but it can ensure that kids from Astoria to Jordan Valley and Brookings to Joseph get a fair shot to compete against their peers. **Fair competition is the main driver of participation that the OSAA can have a positive or negative influence on.**

### Pillar Two: Why do we have Classifications in the first place?

The OSAA has gone under four different iterations of classification systems: Two classes ('A' and 'B'), Three classifications (2A, 1A, and B), Four classifications (Initially 2A, 1A, 2B, and 2B, then later on 3A-1A and B), then Six classifications (our current 6A-1A system today). Each expansion has been driven by the same premise: More opportunity, not less. More equitable access to fair competition, not less. A recognition of our ever-expanding range of schools and communities, not contracting. The OSAA has steadfastly expanded to where it is today because, simply, it has been the right and moral thing to do and has been what best served kids. Equity, not expedience.

The bell curve of enrollment and support capacity within Oregon High Schools is today at a point that dictates six distinct enrollment brackets and classifications. Contracting to five classifications or less from the current six would be to ignore this circumstance and retreat from the premise of growing opportunities and perennial access to fair competition for kids that the OSAA has stood on since its inception.

Has there been a sudden decline in the total number of schools the OSAA governs? No, in fact there has been a steady increase in recent years with the ever-growing pool of private schools coming into the fold and the introduction of schools based in southern Washington. Has there been a decrease in the unequal allotment of resources and support from school to school in Oregon, such that the gap between the average school with 500 attendees has the same baseline of an average school with 175? No, in fact the gap has arguably widened in the last decade. Has the current system created severe harm on the part of schools and kids, who are not subject to geographic isolation, in the form of being placed into leagues and classifications that do not fit their capacities? Widely, no.

To contract from the current model when no prerequisite shrink in the number of schools the OSAA serves has occurred would be to ignore the central premise that has guided it—and the kids it serves—for the last century. Trading bus mileage and administrative burden for athlete and coach-based burdens in the forms of inequitable access to fair competition and the removal of a core pillar in rates of player retention would definitively be a reversal, if not a betrayal, of this premise. This is notwithstanding the inherent inequity this shift would bring: This new burden will not be felt by the most well off in each current classification, but by the least well off and the most disadvantaged. To shrink classifications would be to create a “crunch” effect that, no matter where you draw the new enrollment brackets, would create predetermined winners and losers (or at least predetermined frontrunners and underdogs) where their inception was entirely avoidable.

If no distinctions between schools were necessary, we would have no classifications to begin with. It is because there are distinctions between towns like Adrian and Amity, Amity and Astoria, and Astoria and Albany that we create classifications to ensure access to fair competition. If we agree to that premise, then

a natural extension to the need for six classifications (In general: One each for large cities, small cities, large towns, medium-sized towns, small towns, and unincorporated communities) is self-evident, and the harm reducing to five or fewer would bring becomes undeniable.

**If a budget is a show of priorities, so is a reclassification proposal. What does the OSAA care about most? Who does the OSAA care about most? A just classification system would put kids and their experience, not adults and their workloads, first.**

### Our Proposal: Reform, not Revolution

In conjunction with our fully outlined classification brackets and league structures, we put forward the following suggestions on how to improve the current system. We advocate staying the course, but we also recognize the need for adaptation within the existing framework:

1 – Remove, where appropriate, the varied weighting of out-of-classification contests in order to incentivize local non-league play by choice. The kernel of truth in the average argument for shrinking down to 5 classifications is a simple one: Some schools endure regular travel that is a heavy burden to bear. This is a fact that many schools and kids live with and is one that should, within reason, be a topic of classification restructuring and league allotment. However, this burden does not necessitate the shrinking of classifications because while reducing to five classifications would help some schools travel less, this is due to the compelled competition with schools of much different circumstances rather than the competition with those schools being chosen. It will help relieve the travel burden placed on small and large schools alike if schools of different sizes are incentivized to play each other in limited circumstances without forfeiting, fully, the premise of fair competition. Coaches and Athletic Directors know how to evaluate matchups and the pros and cons of scheduling a larger/smaller local school rather than a peer school a distance away. By removing a mechanism in the rankings that is meant to increase the weight of a win or loss for corresponding teams in those matchups, schools will be less incentivised in many circumstances to choose the road trip to a peer school over the non-peer local school. **This will create in some measure the effect that many 5-class advocates desire without a wholesale revamp of our state's modus operandi.**

Which leads to point 2:

2 – Smaller leagues, not larger ones. If a main concern of travel is “maintaining the ‘student’ part of ‘student-athlete’”, then it is logical to create more opportunities for local non-league play, not less. Reducing league sizes allows for geographic and size peculiarities to be broadly alleviated in most circumstances by local scheduling of non-league contests by athletic directors. In many senses, while larger leagues are in general more stable and tend to facilitate the greatest year-to-year assurances, smaller leagues allow the greatest amount of flexibility and leeway for administrators and coaches to meet their kids where they’re at and meet the challenges of their specific school. Schools like Gaston, whom under any classification proposal are going to be pinned as either the easternmost school of a league based in the northwest corner of Oregon or the westernmost school of a league centered around the Portland-metro area, would benefit from more opportunities to schedule schools in each league near them, they would be burdened by those game slots instead being filled with compelled and mandatory games against league

opponents much further away. **There is a balancing act to be had between equitable access to fair play and travel burdens. While equitable access to fair play must always win out, smaller leagues allow for schools to have the greatest amount of flexibility in making that happen with fewer miles logged.**

3 – The growing disparity between private and public schooling in interscholastic athletics—the elephant in the room—has to be addressed. The resource bases, support capacity, and enrollment base of most private schools have led to a situation today where, even following ADM calculations, private schools cannot be assessed as peers to public schools of similar enrollments. It has been observed and documented time and time again that private schools are, as a consequence of their funding and enrollment capacities, in general capable of much more than their size would suggest if they were public. Because of this, equitable access to fair play opportunities is being limited for public school students, especially in certain classifications and certain sports. In our proposal, we put forward a general rule that if a private school is in the top 2/3rds of its classification following ADM computation, that school is moved up one classification for participation.

As an example, if a private school has an enrollment of 250 students following ADM computation, that school would ordinarily be placed in 3A. However, in our proposal, since that school would be the 10th largest 3A school (and solidly in the top 2/3rds of enrollment for 3A), that school would move up to 4A.

**This ensures equitable access to fair play, recognizes the growing importance of addressing the disparities between public and private education, and allows for classification and league allotments to be more uniform.**

4 – “Trust Bust”: Prevent the “SEC-ization” of the Three Rivers League. One of the fires raging in 6A at the moment concerns the image of the TRL and its influence on the Portland-Metro area as a whole. While recruiting violations are difficult to document and prove after the fact—despite the best efforts of those who have seen their schools turned into feeder programs for one or multiple TRL schools—the fundamental pillar of the recruiting issue in the metro area revolves around one premise: The TRL is where you play if you as an athlete have aspirations. Not one specific school in the TRL—though some have a heightened sense of prestige if one attends there versus another—but rather the collective. Short of a full-scale recruiting crackdown that the OSAA may understandably not fully have the resources or logistics to see through, the best weapon against the growing monopoly over access to fair competition is to remove the allure of the TRL by disbanding it.

Our proposal splits the current TRL into three parts:

Tigard and Tualatin to the Pacific Conference  
West Linn, Oregon City, Lake Oswego, and Lakeridge, to the newly formed “PacValley” Conference  
St. Mary’s to the (restructured) Portland Interscholastic League

This does two things: 1) Removes the allure of the TRL as Oregon’s “Super Conference”, thus reducing those schools’ practical recruiting capacities and encouraging students to remain at their home school, and 2) Facilitates a return to a situation where Oregon has regional and league parity—both in on the field success and off the field support capacity—between its 6A schools. The current model is facilitating

exponential growth in the TRL's influence and prestige while eroding the capacity of the other 6A schools, meant to be peers, to compete.

**Where other points in this proposal deal with the current state of affairs and the base essentials of high school athletics, this and the rule put forward concerning private schools seek to address the growing issues that may not be front of mind today, but could be the main point of discussion if left unaddressed by 2030.**

Conclusion: An open mind, not an open soul

1 – Adopt some of this proposal or none of it, whatever course you chart hold fast to the core values of high school sports. To place budgeting or travel convenience above—nonetheless *significantly* above—access to fair competition and opportunities for kids is to forfeit the moral high ground and the goodwill that sustains this institution across generations. Fatigue makes cowards of us all, and expediency makes faint hearts of the strongest among us. Do not let noise or convenience lead this process; Stand on principle.

2 – Remember that persistence does not make someone right. Just because an idea is repeated often does not make it wise. Just because something *feels* inevitable does not make it so. Evaluate in earnest, weigh every voice and every number, and ask what gives kids their fairest shot. If this is truly about students, then *students must remain the center of the process*. Adults can carry heavier loads, adults can wait for better solutions; But students only get one chance to belong, to compete, to grow, to have an experience that will shape them for the rest of their lives.

3 – If the OSAA is to be a steward of this system and not merely a manager of its logistics, then it must lead with vision and conviction. Stability is not inaction; It is a firm stance on what matters most. Equity is not idealism; It is the practical foundation of participation. If the road forward is difficult, then it is all the more important that it be just.

There are moments when governance becomes guardianship—this is one.

Thank you for your consideration.

Potential FAQ's

**Q: Washington has 6 classifications, and they have a much larger population than us. Wouldn't this suggest we should have fewer than 6 classes?**

A: The argument that Oregon should have fewer classifications because Washington has six is misguided. Washington is significantly larger and could justify having seven or eight classes based on its population and school diversity. Oregon, by contrast, has a much wider distribution of school sizes across a smaller population base, making classification equity even more critical.

**Q: Wouldn't shrinking to 5 classes increase competition and parity?**

A: While the idea seems logical at first—fewer classes, more competition—the data tells a different story. As of 2022, Washington had a 4-year repeat champion rate in basketball of 58% with six classes, and Oregon, with a smaller population, saw a 46% rate under the same structure. More classes ensure apples compete against apples; forcing competition between apples and bowling balls just means the bowling balls win more often. When classifications are reduced, dominant programs are concentrated, not challenged. The result is more repeat champions, not fewer. These trends show how the “rich get richer” when divisions shrink. The playing field becomes structurally less inclusive, not more competitive.

**Q: What would “remove, where appropriate, the varied weighting of out-of-classification contests in order to incentivize local non-league play by choice” actually look like rule-wise?**

A: This will require wider exploration from the Rankings committee. The aim is to lessen the “lose-lose” dynamic for larger schools when playing a smaller one. You “lose” if you win, because you are supposed to and in theory gain nothing, and you “lose” if you lose because you lost to a smaller school. While this is misguided in some circumstances—sometimes there is a smaller local school that will be more competitive than the larger school a drive away—it does have truth behind it. There should be an expressed desire by the rankings committee to reduce this calculus while maintaining ranking integrity.

One specific example could be eliminating the “one classification away” stipulation on ranking formulas for the Colley, and including all contests in the RPI. Another example could be adding a multiplier, much like the .8 number for a road loss versus 1.2 for a home loss, that represents incentivized/subsidized out-of-classification play (within 35 miles, as an example).

**Q: Would breaking up the TRL actually impact the recruiting issue, or just give those schools a monopoly in their new leagues?**

A: When schools mutually benefit from a system that is in place, there is no incentive to report on one another or act as a check on the influence of others through official channels. After all, as a coach you have to share an all-league meeting with the coach(es) you would be reporting on. When schools are separated from one another and put into different leagues, the impermissible influence schools in league A are utilizing is to the detriment of league B. Separate the powers into different leagues, and the powers can again check each other and play a direct role in combating this growing issue.

**Q: There are numerous teams in my league that play down for football, which means we would have to play many more non-league games than we can fill. What is the remedy for this?**

A: Football will, no matter the classification structure, require additional support and consideration when structuring. Our proposal is not a football-specific proposal, but one that is meant to set out base classification and league designations for the coming time block. Much like our suggestion pertaining to league size: More special districts, not less, is the answer.

**Q: Where does the drop-down system fit into all of this?**

The drop-down system, if the OSAA desires to continue using it, is easier to facilitate in a 6-class system since the classification the school would be moving into would not include schools with potentially 40%-33% of its enrollment in its league. If Klamath Union wished to continue playing down in football, as an example, in a 5-class proposal they would be joining a league of Bonanza and Lost River rather than

one of Lakeview and North Valley. If the OSAA wants to continue being a proponent of equity with the drop-down system while maintaining access to fair play, a 6-classification structure is more conducive to that aim.

46	38	39	43	50	82							
6A - City A	980+	5A - City B	600-979	4A - Town A	599-300	3A - Town B	299-145	2A - Community A	144-70	1A - Community B	69+	Enrolment brackets adhered to in first round
Westview Wildcats	1933	McKay Scots**	1271	Pendleton Buckaroos**	601	Brookings-Harbor Bruins	298	Oakland Oakers	143	Mohawk Mustangs	66	Poorest Schools (70% or more FL) evaluated for move down
Grant Generals	1611	Centennial Eagles**	997	Cascade Cougars	566	South Umpqua Lancers	291	Sheridan Spartans	141	Crane Mustangs	66	Moved some schools up/down based off regional reasonability (Pendleton, as an example)
South Salem Saxons	1578	Summit Storm	975	Marshfield Pirates	546	Sisters Outlaws	278	Irrigon Knights	141	Perrydale Pirates	64	As a general rule, private schools move up one classification <b>unless</b> in the bottom third of their initial class. Marist, Santiam Christian, Horizon Christian as examples. This proves to solve a great many issues in league allotments.
Oregon City Pioneers	1564	McDaniel Mountain Lions*	970	Henley Hornets	542	McLoughlin Pioneers	269	Weston-McEwen Tiger Scots	129	Elgin Huskies	64	
Sunset Apollos	1536	Thurston Colts	962	The Dalles Riverhawks	540	Douglas Trojans	264	Central Linn Cobras	128	Chiloquin Panthers	64	
David Douglas Scots	1512	Woodburn Bulldogs	960	Molalla Indians	534	Sutherlin Bulldogs	264	Bandon Tigers	128	Pilot Rock Rockets	63	
McMinnville Grizzlies	1463	South Albany Red Hawks	952	Cottage Grove Lions	533	La Pine Hawks	260	Vernonia Loggers	127	Chemawa Braves	62	
Mountainside Mavericks	1453	West Albany Bulldogs	932	Scappoose Indians	506	Banks Braves	257	Kennedy Trojans	126	Riddle Irish	62	
Reynolds Raiders	1424	Crater Comets	918	North Bend Bulldogs	500	Creswell Bulldogs	251	Colton Vikings	126	Echo Cougars	61	
Barlow Bruins	1388	Wilsonville Wildcats	908	Tillamook Cheesemakers	489	Umatilla Vikings	242	Culver Bulldogs	125	Joseph Eagles	60	
West Linn Lions	1385	Bend Lava Bears	900	Stayton Eagles	489	Siuslaw Vikings	241	Riverside (WLWV) Raptors	124	Powder Valley Badgers	57	
McNary Celts	1369	Canby Cougars	885	Mazama Vikings	475	Corbett Cardinals	238	Waldport Irish	119	Elkton Elks	57	
Tigard Tigers	1356	Springfield Millers	871	Klamath Union Pelicans	469	Pleasant Hill Billies	224	Toledo Boomers	119	Glendale Pirates	56	
Franklin Lightning	1330	Hillsboro Spartans	870	Newport Cubs	434	Warrenton Warriors	201	Clatskanie Tigers	119	Harper Hornets	56	
Sprague Olympians	1304	Silverton Foxes	868	Astoria Fishermen	433	Yamhill-Carlton Tigers	198	Gaston Greyhounds	116	Dufur Rangers	54	
Tualatin Timberwolves	1294	Roosevelt Roughriders	865	Madras White Buffaloes	420	Riverside Pirates	197	Reedsport Brave	110	Sherman Huskies	54	
West Salem Titans	1237	Mountaintop View Cougars	853	La Grande Tigers	416	Coquille Red Devils	191	Santiam Wolverines	108	Triangle Lake Lakers	54	
Gresham Gophers	1233	Corvallis Spartans	847	Phoenix Pirates	405	Amity Warriors	190	Stanfield Tigers	102	Trout Lake Mustangs	53	
Sherwood Bowmen	1232	Caldera Wolfpack	825	Sweet Home Huskies	400	Dayton Pirates	188	Enterprise Outlaws	98	Adrian Antelopes	52	
South Medford Panthers	1213	Milwaukie / Arts Academy Mustangs	804	Baker Bulldogs	393	Gervais Cougars	180	Portland Christian Royals	96	Wallowa Cougars	51	
North Salem Vikings	1202	Putnam Kingsmen	803	Gladstone Gladiators	391	Illinois Valley Cougars	178	Knappa Loggers	96	Central Christian Tigers	50	
Forest Grove Vikings	1196	Hood River Valley Eagles	798	Estacada Rangers	384	De La Salle North Catholic Knights	177	Delphian School Dragons	96	Yoncalla Eagles	50	
Aloha Warriors	1182	Lebanon Warriors	775	North Marion Huskies	370	Rogue River Chieftains	174	Grant Union Prospectors	94	Crow Cougars	49	
Ida B. Wells Guardians	1179	Redmond Panthers	768	Junction City Tigers	368	Neah-Kah-Nie Pirates	167	Nestucca Bobcats	93	Four Rivers Charter Falcons	49	
Roseburg Indians	1175	Churchill Lancers	723	Philomath Warriors	363	Vale Vikings	167	Lowell Devils	91	Portland Waldorf Wolfpack	48	
North Medford Black Tornado	1134	Eagle Point Eagles	716	Hidden Valley Mustangs	358	Willamina Bulldogs	165	Lost River Raiders	91	Days Creek Wolves	47	
Southridge Skyhawks	1130	Ridgeview Ravens	701	Ontario Tigers	325	Rainier Columbians	164	Myrtle Point Bobcats	88	Damascus Christian Eagles	46	
Grants Pass Cavemen	1121	Crook County Cowboys	682	Seaside Seagulls	320	Blanchet Catholic Cavaliers	163	Western Christian Pioneers	86	Cascades Academy Steelhead	46	
Lincoln Cardinals	1120	North Eugene Highlanders	657	North Valley Knights	313	Nyssa Bulldogs	163	Gold Beach Panthers	86	Crosspoint Christian Warriors	46	
Cleveland Warriors	1106	Crescent Valley Raiders	640	Taft Tigers	311	Scio Loggers	162	Monroe Dragons	83	Willamette Valley Christian Warriors	46	
Sheldon Irish	1095	St. Helens Lions	626	Elmira Falcons	311	Burns Hillanders	162	Bonanza Antlers	81	St. Stephens Academy	45	
Century Jaguars	1077	Central Panthers	625	Marist Catholic Spartans*	296	Lakeview Honkers	159	Regis Rams	80	North Lake Cowboys	44	
South Eugene Axe	1070	Dallas Dragons	620	Valley Catholic Valiants*	287	Riverdale Mavericks	152	Cove Leopards	79	Trinity Academy Thunder	44	
Nelson Hawks	1064	Ashland Grizzlies	612	Catlin Gabel Eagles*	241	Jefferson Lions	152	Union Bobcats	77	Nixyaawii Eagles	44	
Glencoe Crimson Tide	1059	Parkrose Broncos*	571	Oregon Episcopal Aardvarks*	241	Glide Wildcats	149	Imbler Panthers	75	C.S. Lewis Watchmen	43	
Willamette Wolverines	1044	Benson Techmen*	565	St. Mary's Crusaders*	241	Salem Academy Crusaders	147	Hepner Mustangs	75	Prairie City Panthers	41	
Beaverton Beavers	1006	La Salle Prep Falcons*	481	Westside Christian Eagles*	216	Horizon Christian Hawks (TUAL)	146	North Douglas Warriors	74	Prospect Cougars	40	
Liberty Falcons	1004	Jefferson Democrats*	358	Cascade Christian Challengers*	182	Portland Adventist Cougars*	137	Oakridge Warriors	73	South Wasco County Redsides	40	
Sandy Pioneers	1003			Santiam Christian Eagles*	178	Harrisburg Eagles*	136	Mannahouse Academy Lions	73	Pacific Pirates	40	
Newberg Tigers	963					Faith Bible Falcons*	128	St. Paul Buckaroos	72	Gilchrist Grizzlies	39	
Jesuit Crusaders*	963					Trinity Lutheran Saints*	94	Southwest Christian Wildcats	70	Camas Valley Hornets	39	
Clackamas Cavaliers*	960					Crosshill Christian Eagles*	91	North Clackamas Christian Saints*	66	Rogue Valley Adventist Red Tail Hawks	37	
Lake Oswego Lakers*	926					East Linn Christian Eagles*	89	Columbia Christian Knights*	63	Griswold Grizzlies	37	
St. Mary's Academy Blues*	916							Valor Christian Knights*	60	Siletz Valley Warriors	37	
Lakeridge Pacers*	887							Grand View Christian Eagles*	58	Arlington Honkers	35	
Central Catholic Rams*	646							Country Christian Cougars*	57	Lyle Cougars	35	
								Umpqua Valley Christian Monarchs*	55	Eddyville Charter Eagles	34	
								Open Door Christian Huskies*	53	Pine Eagle Spartans	33	
								New Hope Christian Warriors*	52	Condon Blue Devils	32	
								Horizon Christian Hawks (HR)*	51	Livingstone Adventist Academy Lions	32	
										Alsea Wolverines	32	
										Kings Valley Charter Eagles	32	
										Falls City Mountaineers	29	
										Life Christian Lions	28	
										Oregon School f/t Deaf Panthers	27	
										Veritas School Vanguard	27	
										Ione Cardinals	26	
										McKenzie Eagles	26	
										Butte Falls Loggers	22	
										Powers Cruisers	21	

Huntington Locomotives	21
Spray Eagles	20
Mapleton Sailors	19
Tualatin Valley Academy Eagles	18
Harvest Christian Nighthawks	17
Bickleton Pirates	17
Glenwood Eagles	17
Jewell Bluejays	17
Klickitat Vandals	17
Timber Academy Rangers	14
Wheeler Falcons	14
Burnt River Bulls	14
Paisley Broncos	13
Dayville Tigers	13
City First Christian Warriors	12
Monument Tigers	12
Mitchell Loggers	11
Jordan Valley Mustangs	11
Wishram Indians	10
Eugene Christian Lions	9
Long Creek Mountaineers	5
Ukiah Cougars	4