



2025 Edition

Oregon Corporate Excise & Income Tax Statistics

Characteristics of Corporate Taxpayers

2025 Edition:

Corporate Tax Receipts Fiscal Year 2023-24

Corporate Tax Returns Tax Year 2022

150-102-405 (Rev. 01-25)



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Suggested citation:

Oregon Department of Revenue Research Section. *Oregon Corporate Excise and Income Tax Statistics; Characteristics of Corporate Taxpayers: 2025 Edition: Corporate Tax Receipts Fiscal Year 2023-24 and Corporate Tax Returns Tax Year 2022*. Salem, OR: Oregon Department of Revenue, 2025.

For information on how to receive additional copies, contact:

**Oregon Department of Revenue
Research Section**

955 Center St NE
Salem, OR 97301-2555
503-945-8383
dor.research@dor.oregon.gov

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Oregon Corporate Excise and Income Tax Statistics

Characteristics of Corporate Taxpayers

2025 Edition

**Corporate Tax Receipts Fiscal Year 2023-24
and Corporate Tax Returns Tax Year 2022**

Prepared by

**Research Section
Principal Economist: Mary Fitzpatrick**

**Oregon Department of Revenue
Salem, OR 97301-2555**

150-102-405 (Rev. 01-25)

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Corporate tax receipts are Oregon’s second largest source of revenue for the General Fund. These revenues were 13.6 percent of the General Fund in the 2023-24 fiscal year (July 1, 2023–June 30, 2024) and are projected to be about 11.6 percent of total General Fund revenue in the 2023-25 biennium.

**Exhibit 1 — Oregon Corporate Tax Receipts
2023-24 Fiscal Year**

Corporate Tax Revenue	\$1.6 billion
<u>Percent of General Fund</u>	<u>13.6%</u>

This summary report describes the characteristics of Oregon corporate taxpayers and is divided into three sections:

- **How Corporations are Taxed:** contains background information on the taxation of corporations in Oregon. It includes descriptions of the computation of tax and details on S corporations and insurance corporations.
- **Corporate Tax Receipts:** provides descriptive information based on corporate tax receipts through fiscal year 2023-24. Tax law requires corporations to make quarterly estimated payments on anticipated taxes for the current year in addition to making payments or receiving refunds after the end of a tax year. This receipt data is a rich source of information that allows for timely analysis of trends in overall corporation payments and in specific industry sectors.
- **Corporate Tax Returns:** focuses on corporate tax returns corresponding to tax year 2022. Corporations must file tax returns that contain detailed information about their income and the calculation of final tax liability. These details allow for more thorough analysis of the characteristics of Oregon corporate taxpayers. However, because corporations file tax returns well after the end of a tax year and often obtain deadline extensions before filing their returns¹, the information from return data is not as current as the data from receipts.

Together, these three sections provide a comprehensive description of corporate taxpayers in Oregon using the most current information available at the time of publication.

¹ For more detail on corporations’ fiscal years and the due dates of corporations’ tax returns, see Appendix B: Data Construction.

Section I: Introduction

Additional information about Oregon's taxes and areas of particular interest are available. Such forms, information, and publications are found on the following Oregon Department of Revenue webpages:

www.oregon.gov/dor/forms

- Corporation Income Tax forms and instructions for current and previous tax years.

www.oregon.gov/dor/programs/businesses/pages/corp-requirements.aspx

- Provides excise and income tax filing information and requirements.

www.oregon.gov/dor/stats

- The State of Oregon 2025–27 Tax Expenditure Report.
- Other statistical and descriptive information about Oregon's tax programs.

A. Background

Oregon began taxing corporate net income in 1929, the same year that the state began taxing personal income. The state initially enacted these taxes to offer relief from property taxation. The 1929 law states that “...the revenue derived from the tax shall reduce by corresponding amount the direct tax levy which the tax commission would otherwise apportion to the several counties of the state” (*Corporation Excise of 1929*, Oregon Laws 1929, Chapter 427, sec. 23). Legislation enacted in 1951 broke this explicit tie to the property tax. From that time forward, revenues from the corporate tax have contributed to the General Fund for general appropriations.

Although commonly referred to as “Oregon Corporate Income Tax,” corporations are subject to either the Corporate Excise Tax or the Corporate Income Tax.

Corporations doing business in Oregon pay the **excise tax**. Doing business means carrying on or being engaged in any profit-seeking activity in Oregon. Corporations not doing business in Oregon but with income from an Oregon source pay the **income tax**. Most corporations pay the excise tax.

Current tax law treats corporations differently according to their organizational structure. Generally, C corporations pay Corporate Excise or Income Taxes on their income, while the income of S corporations passes through to shareholders who are then taxed under the Personal Income Tax system. These distinctions are discussed in greater detail later in this report.

Tax Calculation

On the following pages is a basic description of the calculation of taxes for corporations subject to the Oregon Corporation Excise or Income Tax. Because the corporate tax program is complex, not every detail is presented here. Instead, this discussion focuses on the major components of the computation of corporate taxes. Exhibit 2 provides a flowchart of this computation that is discussed below. For additional information, please refer to the Oregon Department of Revenue's corporation tax forms and instructions available at www.oregon.gov/dor/forms.

Section II: How Corporations Are Taxed

Exhibit 2 – Computation of the Corporate Excise Tax

Federal Taxable Income

plus

Oregon Additions

minus

Oregon Subtractions

multiply by

Apportionment Percentage

minus

Net Loss Deduction

equals

Taxable Income

multiply by

Tax Rate

equals

Tax Before Credits

minus

Tax Credits

equals

**Net Tax
(not less than Minimum Tax*)**

* Minimum tax is based on Oregon sales.

Starting Point: Federal Taxable Income

Oregon's definition of taxable income for corporations is tied to federal taxable income. Federal taxable income is essentially gross income minus the costs of doing business such as salaries, repair and maintenance, employee benefit programs, and depreciation. The Oregon corporate return modifies federal taxable income through additions and subtractions.

Oregon Additions

Additions are sources of gross income that are taxable in Oregon but not by the federal government or deductions allowed under federal law but not allowed under state law. Some common Oregon additions include state or municipal interest income, and Oregon excise tax or other state taxes measured by net income or profits.

Oregon Subtractions

Subtractions are sources of gross income that are taxable at the federal level but not by Oregon, or deductions allowed by state law but not allowed under federal law. Oregon subtractions include marijuana business expenses and income of non-unitary corporations.

Apportionable Income

Apportionable income is income arising from transactions and activities in the regular course of the taxpayer's business. It includes income from tangible and intangible property related to the regular business operation. For purposes of state taxation, income of corporations that conduct business exclusively in Oregon is taxed only by Oregon. Corporations doing business in more than one state must determine the share of their income earned from Oregon activities.

Before tax year 1991, a corporation's income was apportioned to Oregon by a three-factor formula. The factors used in this formula were Oregon payroll relative to total payroll in all states, Oregon property relative to total property in all states, and Oregon sales relative to total sales in all states. An Oregon percentage was calculated for each of these factors and these three percentages were weighted equally to determine an overall apportionment percentage that was applied to total income of the corporation.

Section II: How Corporations Are Taxed

In 1991, Oregon switched to a double-weighted sales factor to arrive at the apportionment percent, calculated as 50 percent of the sales factor plus 25 percent of the property factor and 25 percent of the payroll factor. Tax years starting on or after May 1, 2003 used a super weighted sales factor, where the apportionment percent was calculated as 80 percent of the sales factor plus 10 percent each of the property and payroll factors. Tax years starting on or after July 1, 2005 use only Oregon sales relative to sales in all states to determine apportionment percentage.² Refer to Exhibit 3 for a table summarizing the changes to apportionment.

Exhibit 3 — Contribution of Factors to Apportionment Percentage			
	Property	Payroll	Sales
Three factor (pre-1991)	33%	33%	33%
Double-weighted sales (1991)	25%	25%	50%
Super-weighted sales (5/1/2003)	10%	10%	80%
Single sales factor (7/1/2005)	0%	0%	100%

Allocation of Non-apportionable Income

Income that is not apportionable is not apportioned using the apportionment formula, but generally is allocated to the state where the income-producing activity occurs or to the state of the taxpayer's commercial domicile. For instance, rental income or loss that is not associated with the taxpayer's regular business would be assigned to the state where the rental takes place. Non-apportionable income from intangible assets such as patent royalties may be assigned to the state of the taxpayer's commercial domicile in certain circumstances.

Net Loss Deduction

Oregon law allows an operating loss to be used to offset future tax liability for up to 15 years. Apportioned losses carried forward from prior years may reduce a corporation's current-year taxable income. Oregon law does not allow operating losses to offset past tax liability. Capital losses may be used to reduce the amount of capital gain income taxed by Oregon. Capital losses may be carried back for up to three years, and then carried forward for up to five years.

Taxable Income and Tax Before Credits

Oregon taxable income results from applying apportionment and allocation, then subtracting losses explained above. Multiplying Oregon taxable income by the tax rate produces tax before credits based on rates. The tax rate has changed many times since corporate tax was introduced in 1929, with rates ranging from 5 to 9 percent. In 1987, the rate was reduced from 7.5 to 6.6 percent, where it remained until 2009.

² The apportionment methods described here are used for most corporations. Utilities and telecommunications companies may elect to use a double-weighted sales factor formula. This exception and the effect on these corporations' tax are described in more detail in the *State of Oregon 2025-27 Tax Expenditure Report*, which is available at https://www.oregon.gov/dor/gov-research/Pages/tax_expenditure_report.aspx.

Section II: How Corporations Are Taxed

With the voter approval of Measure 67 in January 2010, a second marginal corporate tax rate was created. For tax years 2009 and 2010, corporations paid a tax rate of 6.6 percent on taxable income up to \$250,000, and a rate of 7.9 percent on any amount of taxable income greater than \$250,000. For tax years 2011 and 2012, the tax rate remained at 6.6 percent for income up to \$250,000, while the tax rate for taxable income greater than \$250,000 decreased from 7.9 percent to 7.6 percent. With the passage of HB 3601 during the 2013 special legislative session, for tax year 2013 forward, the tax rate is 6.6 percent for taxable income of \$1 million or less, and 7.6 percent for taxable income greater than \$1 million. Exhibit 4 provides a history of Oregon corporation tax rates.

Exhibit 4 — Corporate Tax Rates, 1929 to Present

Tax Year	Tax Rate	Type of Corporation
1929	5.0%	All Corporations
1932	8.0%	All Corporations
1955	4.0%	All Corporations
1957	6.0%	Regular Corporations
	7.0%	Public Utilities
	9.0%	Financial Corporations
1959	6.0%	Regular Corporations
	6.0%	Public Utilities
	9.0%	Financial Corporations
1963	6.0%	Regular Corporations
	6.0%	Public Utilities
	8.0%	Financial Corporations
1976	6.5%	Regular Corporations
	6.0%	Public Utilities
	6.5%	Financial Corporations
1977	7.0%	All Corporations
1978	7.5%	All Corporations
1987	6.6%	All Corporations
2009	6.6%	All Corporations, taxable income ≤ \$250,000
	7.9%	All Corporations, taxable income > \$250,000
2011	6.6%	All Corporations, taxable income ≤ \$250,000
	7.6%	All Corporations, taxable income > \$250,000
2013	6.6%	All Corporations, taxable income ≤ \$1 M
	7.6%	All Corporations, taxable income > \$1 M

Section II: How Corporations Are Taxed

Minimum Tax

When established in 1929, the Corporation Excise Tax included a minimum tax of \$25. The 1931 Legislature decreased the minimum excise tax to \$10. With voter approval of Measure 67 in January 2010, a new minimum tax structure was implemented effective for the 2009 tax year. The tiered minimum tax amounts are detailed in Exhibit 5. The corporate minimum tax is based on Oregon sales as defined in ORS 314.665. For a corporation that only does business in Oregon, this amount is the total sales of the business. If a corporation does business in multiple states, the sales in Oregon, as defined by ORS 314.665, are used to determine the minimum tax.

In May of 2013, the Oregon Supreme Court decided in *Con-way, Inc. & Affiliates v. Department of Revenue* that all C corporation tax credits, except for the “contributions of computers or scientific equipment for research” credit and the surplus kicker credit, could be applied against the minimum tax of C corporations.³ So although a corporation’s tax liability before credits was the greater of the calculated tax based on rates or the minimum tax, the use of credits could reduce the final net tax below the minimum. However, with the passage of HB 2171 during the 2015 legislative session, C corporations were not allowed to use credits to offset the minimum tax for tax years 2015 through 2020 and this change became permanent with the passage of HB 2066 in 2017. Subsequently, two new credits, namely the agricultural employer overtime tax credit and the qualified semiconductor company research credit, took effect and are allowed to offset the minimum tax for C corporations. However, they do not apply until tax years 2023 and 2024, respectively.

Exhibit 5 — Corporate Minimum Tax For Tax Years Beginning in 2009

Oregon Sales	Minimum Tax
< \$500,000	\$150
\$500,000 to \$1 million	\$500
\$1 million to \$2 million	\$1,000
\$2 million to \$3 million	\$1,500
\$3 million to \$5 million	\$2,000
\$5 million to \$7 million	\$4,000
\$7 million to \$10 million	\$7,500
\$10 million to \$25 million	\$15,000
\$25 million to \$50 million	\$30,000
\$50 million to \$75 million	\$50,000
\$75 million to \$100 million	\$75,000
\$100 million or more	\$100,000

³ Due to the passage of Measure 85 in 2012, corporate kicker refunds are now allocated to the General Fund to provide additional funding for K through 12 education. See Appendix A: Surplus Kicker for more information.

Credits and Net Tax

For tax year 2022, a corporation could claim any of 28 applicable credits to reduce its Oregon tax liability. A corporation's tax liability or net tax is the greater of the minimum tax or the amount of tax calculated to be owed by subtracting credits from the tax based on rates. See page 35 for information on credit usage by C corporations. The *State of Oregon 2025-27 Tax Expenditure Report* also provides a thorough discussion of corporate tax credits. The report is available at https://www.oregon.gov/dor/gov-research/Pages/tax_expenditure_report.aspx.

Other Corporations

The minimum tax for S corporations filing excise tax returns increased from \$10 to \$150 starting with tax year 2009 due to Measure 67. Oregon statute does not allow any tax credits to be applied against the S corporation minimum tax (ORS 314.752). The taxation of S corporations varies from the taxation of C corporations because nearly all income of S corporations is passed on to the corporation's shareholders and taxed as personal income.

The taxation of insurance corporations also varies from the taxation of C corporations. Insurance corporations use different definitions and application of apportionment factors and a different computation of taxable income that is based on their annual statement filed with the Oregon Insurance Commissioner. See Section 2B for more information on S corporations and Section 2C for additional information on insurance corporations.

Section II: How Corporations Are Taxed

B. S Corporations

Certain corporations are known as "pass-through" entities because their income (or loss) passes through to the individual shareholders, then is taxed as personal income. These S corporations (so named because of the section in the IRS Code describing them) must be U.S. corporations subject to certain limitations. S corporations must have:

- One class of stock.
- No more than 100 shareholders.
- Only U.S. citizens or residents as shareholders.
- Only individuals, estates, or certain trusts as shareholders.

In exchange for these limitations, the S corporation receives certain tax advantages. The net income of a C corporation is taxed once at the corporate level and again when the corporate net income is distributed as dividends to shareholders. An S corporation avoids this double taxation because the income is not taxed at the corporate level. Oregon recognizes the S corporation election made for federal purposes allowing a corporation to function as a pass-through entity. It is important to note that just as not all C corporations are large businesses, not all S corporations are small businesses.

S corporations that pay either the income or the excise tax file Oregon tax Form OR-20-S. Since S corporations generally pass their income through to their shareholders, relatively few of them have income that is subject to Oregon corporate tax. This type of income generally occurs when a corporation converts from a C corporation to an S corporation.

Most S corporation filers pay the excise minimum tax because they pass their income through to their shareholders. With voter approval of Measure 67, this minimum tax increased from \$10 to \$150 effective for the tax year beginning January 1, 2009.

The number of S corporations had been steadily increasing for many years but declined slightly for tax years 2009 and 2010, likely related to the Great Recession, before increasing for tax years 2011 through 2022. For the 1990 tax year, approximately 18,440 S corporations filed returns in Oregon. For the 2022 tax year, about 79,090 S corporations filed returns, 2.4 percent more than tax year 2021. For more statistics on S corporations, please refer to Section 4C, starting on page 45.

For more information, please refer to the Oregon Department of Revenue's S Corporation Tax Instructions, Form OR-20-S, available at www.oregon.gov/dor/forms.

C. Insurance Corporations

Before 1997, foreign (that is, out-of-state) insurers paid a retaliatory tax and gross premiums tax instead of the Corporate Excise Tax. In response to legal challenges by foreign insurers, the 1995 Legislature enacted laws that equalized the tax treatment of foreign and domestic (in-state) insurers. Starting with tax year 1997, all foreign and domestic insurance corporations have been subject to the Corporate Excise Tax. Insurers file Form OR-20-INS.

For tax years beginning on or after January 1, 1997, and before January 1, 2002, Oregon law required foreign insurers to pay a transition tax to the Department of Consumer and Business Services (DCBS) as the gross premiums tax was being phased out. For tax years after 2001, foreign insurers are no longer subject to the transition tax but are subject to the retaliatory tax that is paid to DCBS.⁴ Oregon requires insurance companies to file their Corporate Excise Tax returns on a calendar-year basis with the Oregon Department of Revenue.

Until 2007, insurers were required to use an apportionment formula with three equally weighted factors. These factors were:

- The Oregon share of real estate income and interest relative to total real estate income and interest.
- The Oregon share of wages and commissions relative to total wages and commissions.
- The Oregon share of insurance sales (total premiums written) relative to the total insurance sales.

Senate Bill 179, passed during the regular legislative session in 2007, changed the apportionment formula for insurance companies from three equally weighted factors to a single sales factor for the tax years starting on or after January 1, 2007. This change made treatment of the insurance companies similar to other corporations for the matters of apportionment.

Senate Bill 153 (2017) clarified that insurers that are otherwise includible in a consolidated return are to be treated as a non-unitary affiliate for Oregon Corporate Excise Tax purposes.

Insurers file Form OR-20-INS; however, title insurers file Form OR-20 instead of Form OR-20-INS and use the same apportionment factors as most other corporations.

For more information on insurance corporations, please refer to Oregon Department of Revenue's Insurance Excise Tax Instructions and Form OR-20-INS, available at www.oregon.gov/dor/forms.

⁴ The retaliatory tax is based on a comparison of the taxes, fees, assessments, penalties, and fines that an Oregon insurance company would pay in the foreign state to the taxes, fees, assessments, penalties, and fines that the foreign insurer actually pays in Oregon. If another state heavily taxes Oregon insurance companies that do business in that state, the retaliatory tax applies that level of tax to the foreign state's companies that do business in Oregon.

Timing of Tax Payments

Corporations file a tax return after the end of their tax year, which is usually the same as a calendar year. However, for some corporations, the tax year covers a significantly different period than a calendar year.⁵ Because corporations may receive extensions to file returns, and they make quarterly estimated payments, nearly all payments associated with the Oregon Corporate Excise and Income Tax are received before the corresponding tax returns are filed. Other payments or refunds occur after the tax returns are filed due to amended or audited returns. Payments received and refunds issued by the Oregon Department of Revenue during any fiscal year (July 1–June 30) represent tax liabilities from many different tax years.

Exhibit 6—Corporate Tax Receipts in Fiscal Year 2023-24

By Tax Year

Tax Year	Net Receipts (\$ thousands)
2018 or prior	\$12,665
2019	\$6,100
2020	-\$455
2021	-\$82,513
2022	-\$365,620
2023	\$1,656,236
2024	\$378,512
Total	\$1,604,924

Exhibit 6 provides details on the tax years for which payments were received and refunds issued in fiscal year 2023-24. These are net receipts—total payments received minus any refunds issued to taxpayers. Payments include estimated payments, payments associated with a return or audit, late payments, and penalty and interest.

Most of the payments were received for tax years 2023 and 2024, while refunds issued for some earlier tax years were significant. Exhibit 13 on page 21 provides detailed information on the timing of corporate receipts for tax year 2022.

⁵ For more detail on corporations’ fiscal years and the due dates of corporations’ tax returns, see Appendix B: Data Construction.

Section III: Corporate Tax Receipts

Trends in Corporate Tax Receipts

Exhibit 7 shows corporate receipts history for the 20 most recent fiscal years. Of note is the substantial increase in total tax receipts from fiscal year 2019-20 to fiscal year 2020-21. One reason for the large increase of 43 percent was a shift in some tax receipts from fiscal year 2019-20 to fiscal year 2020-21 due to the extension of filing and payment deadlines for most tax year 2019 returns to July 15, 2020, because of the COVID-19 pandemic. Also, after a temporary drop in early 2020 related to the very brief pandemic recession, corporate tax receipts quickly rebounded and continued to increase through fiscal year 2023-24.

Exhibit 7—Corporate Receipts History

Fiscal Year*	Net Receipts (\$ thousands)	Growth
2004-05	\$324,936	1.5%
2005-06	\$442,306	36.1%
2006-07	\$413,226	-6.6%
2007-08	\$438,313	6.1%
2008-09	\$243,806	-44.4%
2009-10	\$376,135	54.3%
2010-11	\$476,525	26.7%
2011-12	\$447,676	-6.1%
2012-13	\$462,561	3.3%
2013-14	\$492,147	6.4%
2014-15	\$619,863	26.0%
2015-16	\$607,435	-2.0%
2016-17	\$583,535	-3.9%
2017-18	\$731,534	25.4%
2018-19	\$922,826	26.1%
2019-20	\$823,855	-10.7%
2020-21	\$1,178,445	43.0%
2021-22	\$1,559,503	32.3%
2022-23	\$1,577,108	1.1%
2023-24	\$1,604,924	1.8%

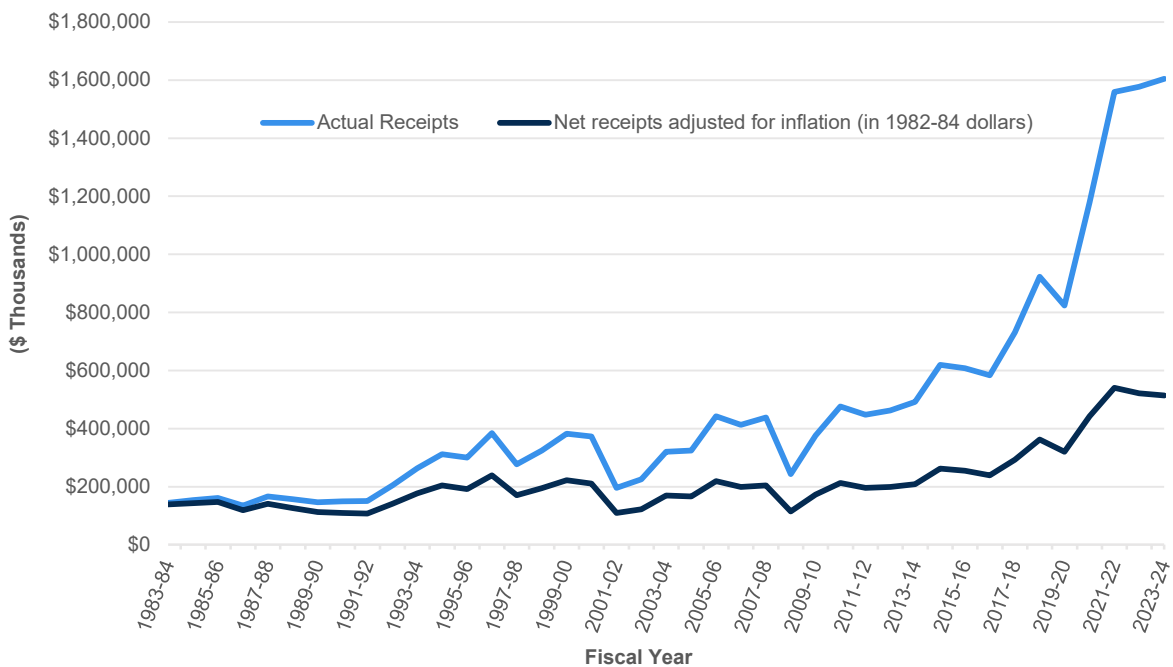
* Fiscal year starts July 1.

Exhibit 8 displays both actual net corporate tax receipts and net receipts adjusted for inflation since fiscal year 1983-84. Actual net receipts were relatively flat throughout the 1980s, fluctuated throughout the 1990s, and sharply declined in fiscal year 2001-02, coinciding with a recession. Beginning with fiscal year 2002-03, receipts began to rise and nearly quadrupled by fiscal year 2005-06 relative to fiscal year 1983-84.

However, due to the Great Recession, receipts dropped sharply in fiscal year 2008-09 but rebounded substantially through fiscal year 2010-11. Except for a surge in fiscal year 2014-15, receipts were relatively constant for the next several fiscal years.

Receipts increased substantially for fiscal years 2017-18 and 2018-19, due at least in part to the federal Tax Cuts and Jobs Act of 2017, including the deemed repatriation provision.⁶ Receipts decreased for fiscal year 2019-20, primarily due to the deemed repatriation provision winding down and the extension of filing and payment deadlines for tax year 2019 returns to July 15, 2020, due to the COVID-19 pandemic. Tax receipts grew significantly for fiscal years 2020-21 and 2021-22 but barely increased for fiscal years 2022-23 and 2023-24. However, as can be seen in Exhibit 8, when adjusted for inflation, the increases for fiscal years 2020-21 and 2021-22 are not nearly as substantial and fiscal years 2022-23 and 2023-24 even slightly decrease.

Exhibit 8 — Oregon Corporation Excise and Income Tax Net Receipts by Fiscal Year



⁶ Taxpayers were required to include the accumulated post-1986 deferred foreign income of foreign corporations in their federal taxable income for tax year 2017.

Section III: Corporate Tax Receipts

Receipts by Industry Sector

Exhibit 9 compares corporate tax receipts from all sectors for fiscal years 2022-23 and 2023-24. While overall there was a 1.8 percent increase in tax receipts, only about half of the sectors showed an increase. While wholesale trade and management of companies and enterprises showed strong growth, manufacturing declined significantly.

Exhibit 9—Corporate Tax Receipts by Industry Sector Fiscal Years 2022-23 and 2023-24

Industry Sector *	FY 2022-23 (\$ thousands)	FY 2023-24 (\$ thousands)	Growth	Share of Total Receipts for FY 2023-24
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, and Hunting	\$10,927	\$11,896	8.9%	0.7%
Mining	\$1,811	\$1,290	-28.8%	0.1%
Utilities	\$17,268	\$9,762	-43.5%	0.6%
Construction	\$38,475	\$49,777	29.4%	3.1%
Manufacturing	\$183,103	\$150,768	-17.7%	9.4%
Wholesale Trade	\$271,209	\$301,453	11.2%	18.8%
Retail Trade	\$162,220	\$160,647	-1.0%	10.0%
Transportation and Warehousing	\$56,540	\$54,181	-4.2%	3.4%
Information	\$132,729	\$135,059	1.8%	8.4%
Finance and Insurance	\$191,998	\$186,984	-2.6%	11.7%
Real Estate, Rental, and Leasing	\$23,430	\$24,793	5.8%	1.5%
Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	\$99,413	\$81,795	-17.7%	5.1%
Management of Companies and Enterprises	\$259,571	\$304,099	17.2%	18.9%
Administrative, Support, and Waste Management	\$28,812	\$30,315	5.2%	1.9%
Educational Services	\$5,618	\$6,534	16.3%	0.4%
Health Care and Social Assistance	\$17,846	\$16,145	-9.5%	1.0%
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	\$950	\$2,162	127.6%	0.1%
Accommodation and Food Services	\$17,000	\$18,399	8.2%	1.1%
Other Services (except Public Administration)	\$53,516	\$35,799	-33.1%	2.2%
Unknown	\$4,669	\$23,067	N/A**	1.4%
Total	\$1,577,108	\$1,604,924	1.8%	100.0%

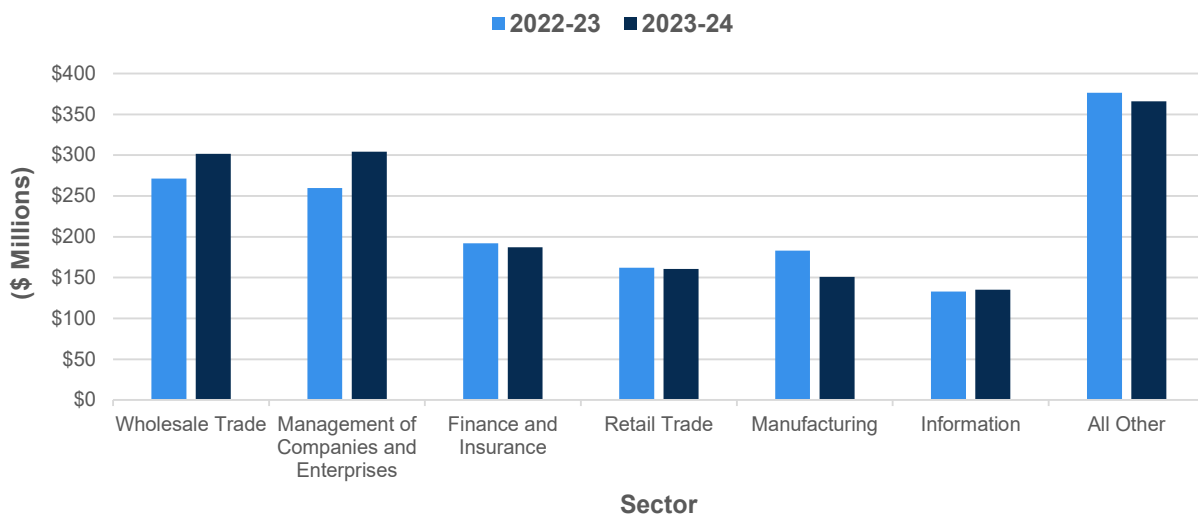
* The order and definitions for these sectors is from the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS). For additional information on NAICS sectors, please see Appendix C — "Index of Selected Industry Sectors."

** The magnitude of change is not meaningful for this category. The number of unclassified corporations and receipts attributable to them will drop significantly with time due to the on-going efforts to improve NAICS code assignment to corporate taxpayers

Exhibit 10 highlights the sectors with the largest shares of total tax receipts for fiscal years 2022-23 and 2023-24. Among the six largest sectors, receipts increased between fiscal years for three sectors, most notably management of companies and enterprises, and declined for the other three, especially manufacturing. The primary sectors that contribute to the “All Other” category include the following:

- Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services
- Other Services (except Public Administration)
- Transportation and Warehousing

**Exhibit 10 — Corporate Tax Receipts By Industry Sector
Fiscal Years 2022-23 and 2023-24**



A. Summary of All Corporate Returns

This section provides detailed aggregate information based on tax year 2022 Corporate Excise and Income Tax returns. In the exhibits, due to rounding the sum of separate quantities may not always equal the total.⁷

Corporations may file one of four Oregon tax returns depending on their business structure and nature of their business. C corporations may file Form OR-20, OR-20-INC, or OR-20-INS, while S corporations file Form OR-20-S. Exhibit 11 provides details on the returns filed for tax year 2022 by return type.

- **Form OR-20, Excise Tax.** Corporations doing business in Oregon file Form OR-20 and pay the Corporation Excise Tax. Since tax year 2009, the minimum Corporation Excise Tax is based on Oregon sales and ranges from \$150 to \$100,000.
- **Form OR-20-INC, Income Tax.** Corporations not doing business in Oregon, but with income from one or more Oregon sources, pay the income tax and file Form OR-20-INC. Income is from an Oregon source if it is derived from tangible or intangible property located in Oregon or any activity carried on in Oregon that is not considered doing business in Oregon. Income tax filers are not subject to a minimum tax.
- **Form OR-20-INS, Insurance.** Insurance corporations file Form OR-20-INS and pay the excise tax. They are subject to the same minimum tax requirement as filers of Form OR-20.
- **Form OR-20-S, S Corporation.** An S corporation is one that has chosen to pass net income through to its shareholders for taxation. This election is made with the federal Internal Revenue Service. S corporations subject to either the excise or the income tax file Form OR-20-S. Shareholders must include S corporation income or loss on their personal income tax returns. Since tax year 2009, corporate excise taxpayers pay a minimum tax of \$150. Corporate income taxpayers are not subject to a minimum tax.

A consolidated Oregon return is required when two or more affiliated corporations are unitary and included in the same consolidated federal return, and at least two of the affiliated corporations are doing business in Oregon or have Oregon-source income.

Exhibit 11—Tax Year 2022 Corporation Tax Returns Type of Return Filed

Oregon Tax Form Filed	Number of Returns	Share of Returns	Taxable Income (\$ thousands)	Net Tax (\$ thousands)	Share of Net Tax
OR-20 Oregon Corporation Excise Tax Return	34,050	29.3%	\$19,446,040	\$1,450,501	94.9%
OR-20-INC Oregon Corporation Income Tax Return	1,980	1.7%	\$91,659	\$6,376	0.4%
OR-20-INS Oregon Insurance Excise Tax Return	1,170	1.0%	\$747,274	\$59,659	3.9%
OR-20-S Oregon S Corporation Tax Return	79,090	68.0%	\$9,743	\$12,465	0.8%
Total	116,290	100.0%	\$20,294,716	\$1,529,002	100.0%

⁷ For more detail on rounding in exhibits, see Appendix B: Data Construction.

Section IV: Corporate Tax Returns

Timing of Filing Tax Returns

Corporations' tax years may cover a period significantly different from a calendar year.⁸ Because of this and extensions for filing returns, most tax year 2022 returns were received during a two-year period.

Exhibit 12 shows when the returns were received. By December 2023, more than 76 percent of the total net tax for tax year 2022 had been reported on returns.

Exhibit 12 — Tax Year 2022 Corporation Tax Returns Received By Month

Month	Number of Returns*	Net Tax Reported (\$ thousands)	Share of Total Net Tax Reported	Cumulative Net Tax (\$ thousands)	Cumulative Share
February 2023 or prior	7,360	\$3,160	0.2%	\$3,160	0.2%
March 2023	22,020	\$15,905	1.0%	\$19,065	1.2%
April 2023	15,110	\$24,309	1.6%	\$43,374	2.8%
May 2023	3,350	\$15,873	1.0%	\$59,246	3.9%
June 2023	3,780	\$9,042	0.6%	\$68,288	4.5%
July 2023	3,750	\$14,526	0.9%	\$82,814	5.4%
August 2023	6,520	\$15,799	1.0%	\$98,613	6.4%
September 2023	23,520	\$61,012	4.0%	\$159,625	10.4%
October 2023	14,910	\$429,688	28.1%	\$589,314	38.5%
November 2023	6,180	\$505,093	33.0%	\$1,094,407	71.6%
December 2023	1,360	\$75,939	5.0%	\$1,170,346	76.5%
January 2024	1,530	\$26,150	1.7%	\$1,196,496	78.3%
February 2024	1,520	\$42,735	2.8%	\$1,239,231	81.0%
March 2024	900	\$14,133	0.9%	\$1,253,364	82.0%
April 2024	860	\$38,888	2.5%	\$1,292,252	84.5%
May 2024	750	\$87,203	5.7%	\$1,379,454	90.2%
June 2024	540	\$16,198	1.1%	\$1,395,652	91.3%
July 2024	720	\$31,976	2.1%	\$1,427,628	93.4%
August 2024	610	\$70,055	4.6%	\$1,497,683	98.0%
September 2024	520	\$19,756	1.3%	\$1,517,440	99.2%
October 2024 or later	500	\$11,562	0.8%	\$1,529,002	100.0%
Total	116,290	\$1,529,002	100.0%		

* Net tax and number of returns reported in this table are based on original returns except when replaced by amended or audited returns.

⁸ For more detail on corporations' fiscal years and the due dates of corporations' tax returns, see Appendix B: Data Construction.

Timing of Receipts for Tax Year 2022

Because corporations generally must make quarterly estimated payments of tax liability before their returns are filed, and because of differences in filing periods, payments for any tax year will be received during several calendar years. Exhibit 13 shows that corporations significantly overpaid their 2022 tax liability through September 2023. Large corporations that pay less than their actual tax liability can face underpayment penalties, so it is likely that they overpay to avoid those penalties. The resulting overpayments led to significant net refunds beginning in October 2023, once the filed returns were processed and actual tax liability was determined.

Exhibit 13—Tax Year 2022 Corporation Tax Receipts By Month

Month Received	Net Receipts for Tax Year* (\$ thousands)	Share of Total Receipts for Tax Year	Cumulative Receipts (\$ thousands)	Cumulative Share
March 2022 or prior	\$14,993	1.0%	\$14,993	1.0%
April 2022	\$79,805	5.2%	\$94,798	6.2%
May 2022	\$23,203	1.5%	\$118,001	7.7%
June 2022	\$242,117	15.7%	\$360,118	23.4%
July 2022	\$33,373	2.2%	\$393,491	25.6%
August 2022	\$13,673	0.9%	\$407,164	26.4%
September 2022	\$269,010	17.5%	\$676,174	43.9%
October 2022	\$94,653	6.1%	\$770,826	50.1%
November 2022	\$107,125	7.0%	\$877,952	57.0%
December 2022	\$326,955	21.2%	\$1,204,906	78.3%
January 2023	\$93,738	6.1%	\$1,298,645	84.4%
February 2023	\$119,056	7.7%	\$1,417,700	92.1%
March 2023	\$221,001	14.4%	\$1,638,701	106.4%
April 2023	\$213,111	13.8%	\$1,851,812	120.3%
May 2023	\$112,296	7.3%	\$1,964,107	127.6%
June 2023	\$40,172	2.6%	\$2,004,279	130.2%
July 2023	\$45,196	2.9%	\$2,049,475	133.1%
August 2023	\$31,156	2.0%	\$2,080,631	135.2%
September 2023	\$45,897	3.0%	\$2,126,527	138.1%
October 2023	-\$23,533	-1.5%	\$2,102,994	136.6%
November 2023	-\$44,407	-2.9%	\$2,058,587	133.7%
December 2023	-\$63,510	-4.1%	\$1,995,076	129.6%
January 2024	-\$87,175	-5.7%	\$1,907,902	123.9%
February 2024	-\$56,392	-3.7%	\$1,851,510	120.3%
March 2024	-\$53,880	-3.5%	\$1,797,630	116.8%
April 2024	-\$120,611	-7.8%	\$1,677,019	108.9%
May 2024	-\$16,318	-1.1%	\$1,660,700	107.9%
June 2024	-\$22,042	-1.4%	\$1,638,659	106.4%
July 2024	-\$11,350	-0.7%	\$1,627,308	105.7%
August 2024	-\$7,768	-0.5%	\$1,619,541	105.2%
September 2024	-\$42,501	-2.8%	\$1,577,040	102.4%
October 2024 or later	-\$37,577	-2.4%	\$1,539,464	100.0%
Total	\$1,539,464	100.0%		

* Net receipts for the tax year will not match the tax liability reported on returns. This is primarily due to penalty and interest payments and corporations who have made estimated payments but not yet filed a return.

Section IV: Corporate Tax Returns

History of Tax Returns Filed

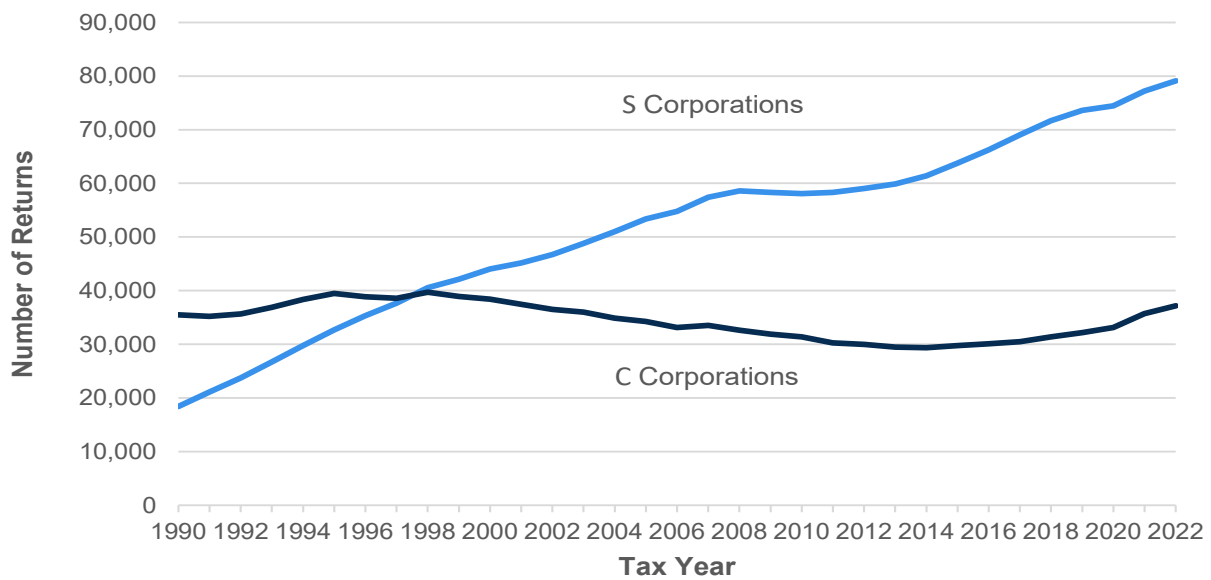
Exhibit 14 shows the history of corporate tax returns filed in Oregon since 1990. The number of returns increased steadily through tax year 2008, declined slightly for 2009 through 2011, likely related to the Great Recession, and then increased each tax year since 2012. Tax year 2022 saw 3 percent growth in the number of returns filed, slightly higher than the average growth rate of 2.5 percent since 1990.

Exhibit 14 — Corporate Return History

Tax Year	Number of S Corporation Returns	Number of C Corporation Returns	Total Number of Returns	Growth	Net Tax (\$ thousands)	Growth
1990	18,440	35,510	53,950		\$175,857	
1991	21,090	35,200	56,290	4.3%	\$173,769	-1.2%
1992	23,730	35,660	59,390	5.5%	\$215,751	24.2%
1993	26,750	36,880	63,630	7.1%	\$325,300	50.8%
1994	29,750	38,340	68,100	7.0%	\$339,423	4.3%
1995	32,690	39,500	72,190	6.0%	\$225,351	-33.6%
1996	35,340	38,850	74,190	2.8%	\$376,841	67.2%
1997	37,710	38,610	76,320	2.9%	\$232,174	-38.4%
1998	40,570	39,740	80,300	5.2%	\$357,981	54.2%
1999	42,150	38,930	81,080	1.0%	\$392,631	9.7%
2000	44,050	38,410	82,460	1.7%	\$357,996	-8.8%
2001	45,180	37,460	82,640	0.2%	\$242,878	-32.2%
2002	46,740	36,530	83,270	0.8%	\$237,051	-2.4%
2003	48,840	35,990	84,830	1.9%	\$285,720	20.5%
2004	50,980	34,880	85,860	1.2%	\$313,480	9.7%
2005	53,340	34,240	87,580	2.0%	\$294,015	-6.2%
2006	54,770	33,130	87,900	0.4%	\$449,970	53.0%
2007	57,400	33,510	90,900	3.4%	\$398,995	-11.3%
2008	58,590	32,640	91,230	0.4%	\$280,569	-29.7%
2009	58,310	31,890	90,200	-1.1%	\$371,780	32.5%
2010	58,090	31,380	89,470	-0.8%	\$418,359	12.5%
2011	58,300	30,270	88,570	-1.0%	\$366,828	-12.3%
2012	59,070	29,980	89,040	0.5%	\$425,320	15.9%
2013	59,900	29,480	89,380	0.4%	\$470,514	10.6%
2014	61,430	29,380	90,800	1.6%	\$522,239	11.0%
2015	63,770	29,790	93,560	3.0%	\$524,137	0.4%
2016	66,230	30,110	96,340	3.0%	\$550,844	5.1%
2017	69,020	30,490	99,500	3.3%	\$618,625	12.3%
2018	71,710	31,410	103,130	3.6%	\$814,137	31.6%
2019	73,620	32,160	105,780	2.6%	\$846,806	4.0%
2020	74,440	33,140	107,590	1.7%	\$1,042,939	23.2%
2021	77,210	35,740	112,940	5.0%	\$1,255,174	20.3%
2022	79,090	37,200	116,290	3.0%	\$1,529,002	21.8%

As shown in Exhibit 15, the number and share of S corporation returns filed has changed significantly since 1990. From fewer than 19,000 S corporation returns filed for tax year 1990 to more than 79,000 filed for tax year 2022, the share of S corporations has also increased from about one-third to more than two-thirds of all returns filed. This follows the general trend in the United States of an increasing number of businesses structuring themselves as “pass-through” entities.⁹ The number of C corporation returns filed has shown much less change, decreasing gradually since tax year 1998 before slowly increasing starting with tax year 2015.

**Exhibit 15 — History of Corporate Returns Filed by Type of Return
Tax Years 1990 to 2022**

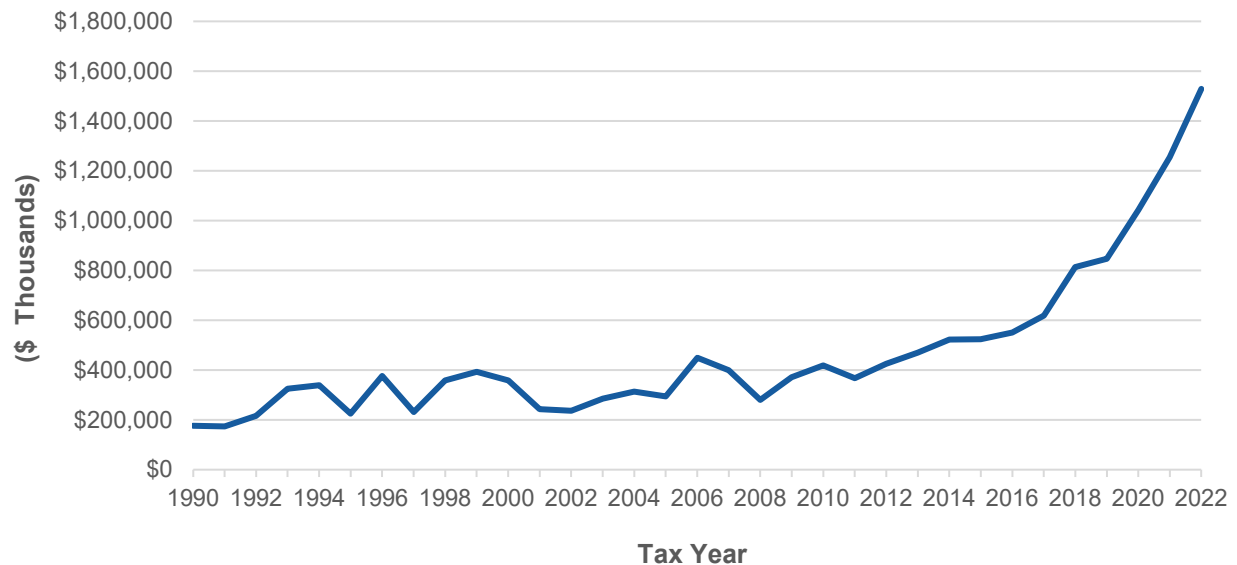


⁹ See Section 2B for a discussion of the tax advantages of pass-through entities.

Section IV: Corporate Tax Returns

As shown in Exhibit 16, net tax from filed returns fluctuated throughout the 1990s, sharply declined for tax year 2001, coinciding with a recession, and then reached a new high in 2006 before the Great Recession led to plummeting liability for the next two tax years. The total tax recovered strongly in tax years 2009 and 2010, before declining in 2011, and increased every tax year since 2012. Growth was especially strong for tax year 2018, driven primarily by a significant increase in federal taxable income (the starting point for computing Oregon net tax), likely due to both strong economic conditions and business provisions of the federal Tax Cuts and Jobs Act of 2017.

**Exhibit 16 — History of Oregon Net Tax from Returns
Tax Years 1990 to 2022**



B. Summary of C Corporation Tax Returns

This section provides detail on C corporation taxpayers. C corporations represent more than 99 percent of the total Corporate Excise and Income Tax payments for tax year 2022. Taxpayers doing business in Oregon pay the Oregon excise tax and must file Form OR-20 or OR-20-INS. Corporations not doing business in Oregon, but with income from an Oregon source, must pay the Oregon Corporate Income Tax and file Form OR-20-INC. Few taxpayers are subject to the Corporate Income Tax. For ease of reading, the sections and exhibits that follow show the information pooled from these three return types, describing all C corporation taxpayers. Summary characteristics of C corporation tax returns are presented for the following groupings:

- **Taxable income category**
 - Tax detail
 - Share of returns and net tax
- **Oregon sales category**
 - Tax detail
 - Share of returns and net tax
- **Industry sector**
- **State of commercial domicile**
- **Apportioned returns**
 - Total
 - By industry sector
- **Credit usage**
 - Standard credits
 - Carryforward credits
- **Minimum tax returns**
 - By income group
 - By Oregon sales
 - Reason for minimum tax payment
 - By industry sector
- **Tax rate returns**
 - By income group
 - By Oregon sales
 - By industry sector

Section IV: Corporate Tax Returns

Taxable Income Category

Exhibit 17 shows the distribution of returns and the source of tax by Oregon taxable income category. As discussed in section 2A, for tax year 2022 a corporation's net tax is the larger of the tax based on rates after subtracting credits or the minimum tax. Corporations paying tax based on the minimum tax (minimum tax returns) are discussed further starting on page 36, while those paying tax based on the tax rates (tax rate returns) are detailed beginning on page 41.

Exhibit 17—Tax Year 2022 C Corporation Tax Returns

Taxable Income Category

Oregon Taxable Income Category	Number of Returns	Oregon Sales (\$ millions)	Taxable Income (\$ thousands)	Net Tax (\$ thousands)	Net Tax from Minimum Tax (\$ thousands)	Net Tax from Rates (\$ thousands)
Zero Income or Loss*	23,060	\$73,507	\$0	\$44,516	\$44,513	\$2
\$1 - \$50,000	7,160	\$5,389	\$90,789	\$8,377	\$3,026	\$5,351
\$50,000 - \$100,000	1,440	\$3,535	\$103,162	\$7,642	\$1,302	\$6,341
\$100,000 - \$250,000	1,740	\$7,215	\$279,554	\$19,719	\$2,868	\$16,852
\$250,000 - \$500,000	1,040	\$6,892	\$370,890	\$24,923	\$1,593	\$23,330
\$500,000 - \$1 million	870	\$10,194	\$621,971	\$41,027	\$1,449	\$39,578
Over \$1 million	1,890	\$193,976	\$18,818,608	\$1,370,333	\$1,279	\$1,369,055
Total	37,200	\$300,707	\$20,284,974	\$1,516,537	\$56,028	\$1,460,509

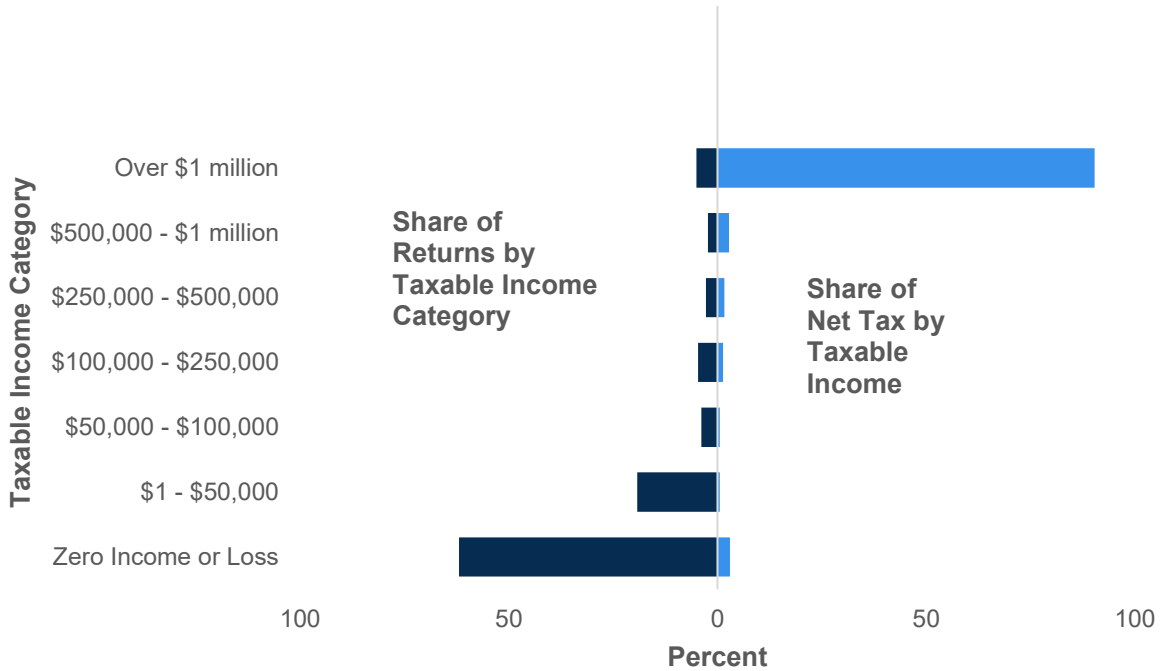
Percentage Distribution

Oregon Taxable Income Category	Number of Returns	Oregon Sales	Taxable Income	Net Tax	Net Tax from Minimum Tax	Net Tax from Rates
Zero Income or Loss*	62.0%	24.4%	0.0%	2.9%	2.9%	0.0%
\$1 - \$50,000	19.2%	1.8%	0.4%	0.6%	0.2%	0.4%
\$50,000 - \$100,000	3.9%	1.2%	0.5%	0.5%	0.1%	0.4%
\$100,000 - \$250,000	4.7%	2.4%	1.4%	1.3%	0.2%	1.1%
\$250,000 - \$500,000	2.8%	2.3%	1.8%	1.6%	0.1%	1.5%
\$500,000 - \$1 million	2.3%	3.4%	3.1%	2.7%	0.1%	2.6%
Over \$1 million	5.1%	64.5%	92.8%	90.4%	0.1%	90.3%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	3.7%	96.3%

* Includes losses in current year, as well as losses carried forward from prior years that result in \$0 income.

Exhibit 18 highlights the concentration of the corporate tax. Just more than 5 percent of C corporations had Oregon taxable income of at least \$1 million, but they paid more than 90 percent of the total tax.

**Exhibit 18—Tax Year 2022 C Corporation Tax Returns
Share of Returns and Net Tax by Taxable Income Category**



Section IV: Corporate Tax Returns

Oregon Sales Category

Exhibit 19 shows the distribution of returns and the source of tax by Oregon sales category and the corresponding minimum tax amounts. For tax year 2022, only 3.7 percent of the total net tax comes from the minimum tax.

Exhibit 19—Tax Year 2022 C Corporation Tax Returns Oregon Sales Category

Oregon Sales	Minimum Tax	Number of Returns	Oregon Sales (\$ millions)	Taxable Income (\$ thousands)	Net Tax (\$ thousands)	Net Tax from Minimum Tax (\$ thousands)	Net Tax from Rates (\$ thousands)
20-1/IC-DISC Returns	*	2,160	\$1,606	\$216,320	\$9,495	\$0	\$9,495
< \$500,000	\$150	20,470	\$1,886	\$202,180	\$16,037	\$2,485	\$13,552
\$500,000 to \$1 million	\$500	3,350	\$2,415	\$144,979	\$10,615	\$1,043	\$9,572
\$1 million to \$2 million	\$1,000	2,950	\$4,223	\$226,773	\$16,705	\$1,744	\$14,962
\$2 million to \$3 million	\$1,500	1,610	\$3,932	\$191,496	\$14,093	\$1,426	\$12,667
\$3 million to \$5 million	\$2,000	1,720	\$6,689	\$358,478	\$25,739	\$1,826	\$23,913
\$5 million to \$7 million	\$4,000	930	\$5,503	\$288,259	\$21,431	\$1,960	\$19,471
\$7 million to \$10 million	\$7,500	830	\$6,984	\$435,290	\$33,224	\$3,211	\$30,013
\$10 million to \$25 million	\$15,000	1,580	\$24,772	\$1,681,894	\$129,354	\$11,276	\$118,078
\$25 million to \$50 million	\$30,000	710	\$25,054	\$1,770,456	\$134,765	\$8,033	\$126,732
\$50 million to \$75 million	\$50,000	280	\$17,028	\$1,131,736	\$89,007	\$5,600	\$83,407
\$75 million to \$100 million	\$75,000	160	\$13,784	\$1,338,699	\$101,426	\$3,825	\$97,601
\$100 million or more	\$100,000	460	\$186,831	\$12,298,414	\$914,646	\$13,600	\$901,046
Total		37,200	\$300,707	\$20,284,974	\$1,516,537	\$56,028	\$1,460,509

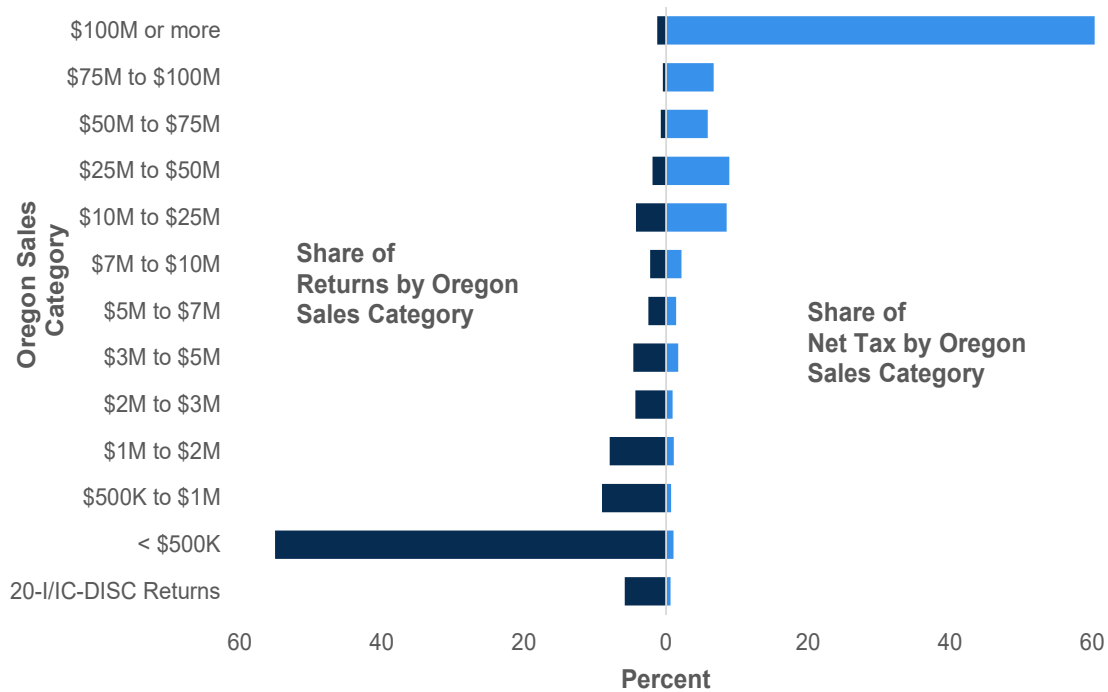
Percentage Distribution

Oregon Sales	Minimum Tax	Number of Returns	Oregon Sales	Taxable Income	Net Tax	Net Tax from Minimum Tax	Net Tax from Rates
20-1/IC-DISC Returns	*	5.8%	0.5%	1.1%	0.6%	0.0%	0.6%
< \$500,000	\$150	55.0%	0.6%	1.0%	1.1%	0.2%	0.9%
\$500,000 to \$1 million	\$500	9.0%	0.8%	0.7%	0.7%	0.1%	0.6%
\$1 million to \$2 million	\$1,000	7.9%	1.4%	1.1%	1.1%	0.1%	1.0%
\$2 million to \$3 million	\$1,500	4.3%	1.3%	0.9%	0.9%	0.1%	0.8%
\$3 million to \$5 million	\$2,000	4.6%	2.2%	1.8%	1.7%	0.1%	1.6%
\$5 million to \$7 million	\$4,000	2.5%	1.8%	1.4%	1.4%	0.1%	1.3%
\$7 million to \$10 million	\$7,500	2.2%	2.3%	2.1%	2.2%	0.2%	2.0%
\$10 million to \$25 million	\$15,000	4.2%	8.2%	8.3%	8.5%	0.7%	7.8%
\$25 million to \$50 million	\$30,000	1.9%	8.3%	8.7%	8.9%	0.5%	8.4%
\$50 million to \$75 million	\$50,000	0.8%	5.7%	5.6%	5.9%	0.4%	5.5%
\$75 million to \$100 million	\$75,000	0.4%	4.6%	6.6%	6.7%	0.3%	6.4%
\$100 million or more	\$100,000	1.2%	62.1%	60.6%	60.3%	0.9%	59.4%
Total		100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	3.7%	96.3%

* Form 20-1 returns and IC-DISCs (formed on or before January 1, 2014) are not subject to the minimum tax.

As shown in Exhibit 20, tax returns are concentrated among taxpayers with relatively low Oregon sales, while most of the tax liability is from taxpayers with large Oregon sales amounts. Fifty-five percent of taxpayers had Oregon sales less than \$500 thousand, while those with Oregon sales greater than \$100 million accounted for about 60 percent of tax liability.

**Exhibit 20 — Tax Year 2022 C Corporation Tax Returns
Share of Returns and Net Tax by Oregon Sales Category**



Section IV: Corporate Tax Returns

Industry Sector

Exhibit 21 shows the distribution of all C corporation returns by industry sector. For tax year 2022, the following four sectors combined accounted for 60 percent of total tax liability:

- Manufacturing
- Wholesale trade
- Finance and insurance
- Management of companies and enterprises

Exhibit 21 — Tax Year 2022 C Corporation Tax Returns

Industry Sector

Industry Sector *	Number of Returns	Share of Returns	Oregon Sales (\$ millions)	Taxable Income (\$ thousands)	Net Tax (\$ thousands)	Share of Net Tax
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, and Hunting	1,320	3.5%	\$3,073	\$147,568	\$11,033	0.7%
Mining	80	0.2%	\$340	\$17,811	\$1,403	0.1%
Utilities	110	0.3%	\$5,537	\$173,223	\$13,688	0.9%
Construction	1,930	5.2%	\$11,227	\$512,079	\$39,332	2.6%
Manufacturing	2,490	6.7%	\$27,878	\$2,561,626	\$189,387	12.5%
Wholesale Trade	3,640	9.8%	\$62,231	\$3,653,433	\$273,601	18.0%
Retail Trade	1,980	5.3%	\$41,214	\$2,013,361	\$155,041	10.2%
Transportation and Warehousing	730	2.0%	\$9,521	\$642,729	\$48,778	3.2%
Information	2,790	7.5%	\$15,151	\$1,514,230	\$115,563	7.6%
Finance and Insurance	5,160	13.9%	\$41,354	\$2,275,890	\$171,385	11.3%
Real Estate, Rental, and Leasing	2,000	5.4%	\$6,852	\$303,404	\$25,324	1.7%
Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	5,930	15.9%	\$12,429	\$1,313,243	\$99,113	6.5%
Management of Companies and Enterprises	2,710	7.3%	\$43,366	\$3,929,564	\$276,225	18.2%
Administrative, Support, and Waste Management	1,220	3.3%	\$5,985	\$369,668	\$28,355	1.9%
Education Services	370	1.0%	\$572	\$57,549	\$4,357	0.3%
Health Care and Social Assistance	1,050	2.8%	\$6,094	\$152,480	\$14,064	0.9%
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	370	1.0%	\$559	\$30,667	\$2,331	0.2%
Accommodation and Food Services	660	1.8%	\$2,628	\$191,535	\$14,918	1.0%
Other Services (except Public Administration)	1,270	3.4%	\$4,056	\$393,547	\$30,033	2.0%
Unknown	1,410	3.8%	\$641	\$31,366	\$2,605	0.2%
Total	37,200	100.0%	\$300,707	\$20,284,974	\$1,516,537	100.0%

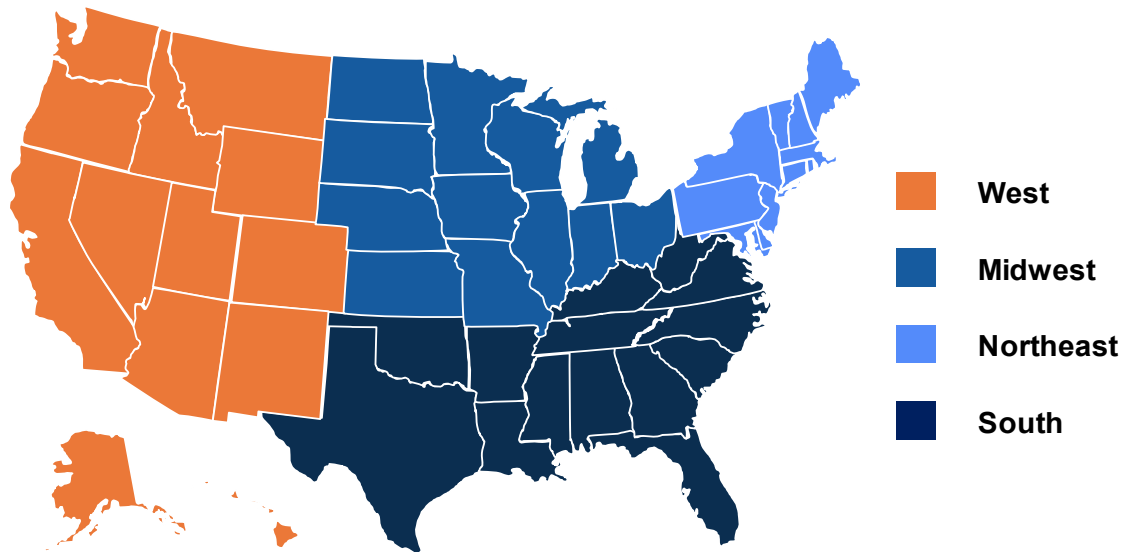
* The order and definitions for these sectors is from the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS). For additional information on NAICS sectors, please see Appendix C — "Index of Selected Industry Sectors."

State of Commercial Domicile

Exhibit 22a shows the distribution of returns and return details by the region of commercial domicile (the location of the business’s headquarters). The state of commercial domicile is not necessarily the same state as the address on the return or the state of incorporation.

For tax year 2022, almost 58 percent of the returns and more than 45 percent of the corporate tax liability came from businesses domiciled in the West region of the US.

Exhibit 22a — Tax Year 2022 C Corporation Tax Returns						
Region of Commercial Domicile						
Region	Number of Returns	Share of Returns	Oregon Sales (\$ millions)	Taxable Income (\$ thousands)	Net Tax (\$ thousands)	Share of Net Tax
West	21,480	57.7%	\$131,541	\$9,128,558	\$684,806	45.2%
Northeast	6,810	18.3%	\$59,354	\$4,075,795	\$309,069	20.4%
South	4,620	12.4%	\$48,877	\$3,520,002	\$267,581	17.6%
Midwest	3,340	9.0%	\$58,622	\$3,413,880	\$243,783	16.1%
Outside U.S.	950	2.6%	\$2,313	\$146,738	\$11,299	0.7%
Total	37,200	100.0%	\$300,707	\$20,284,974	\$1,516,537	100.0%



Section IV: Corporate Tax Returns

Exhibit 22b provides detail on commercial domicile by state for the West region. More than 36 percent of returns and almost 14 percent of tax liability was from businesses headquartered in Oregon.

Exhibit 22b — Tax Year 2022 C Corporation Tax Returns State of Commercial Domicile West Region

State	Number of Returns	Share of Returns	Oregon Sales (\$ millions)	Taxable Income (\$ thousands)	Net Tax (\$ thousands)	Share of Total Net Tax
Alaska	50	0.1%	\$491	\$4,287	\$427	0.0%
Arizona	320	0.9%	\$4,774	\$748,942	\$57,204	3.8%
California	4,910	13.2%	\$38,487	\$3,442,151	\$262,761	17.3%
Colorado	550	1.5%	\$4,002	\$217,350	\$17,027	1.1%
Hawaii	30	0.1%	\$45	\$7,227	\$519	0.0%
Idaho	160	0.4%	\$5,870	\$236,813	\$17,437	1.1%
Montana	70	0.2%	\$307	\$26,474	\$1,947	0.1%
Nevada	240	0.6%	\$1,006	\$98,072	\$7,460	0.5%
New Mexico	30	0.1%	\$108	\$4,707	\$330	0.0%
Oregon	13,470	36.2%	\$54,557	\$2,806,485	\$207,054	13.7%
Utah	300	0.8%	\$1,070	\$72,792	\$5,512	0.4%
Washington	1,320	3.5%	\$20,757	\$1,460,647	\$106,948	7.1%
Wyoming	40	0.1%	\$67	\$2,613	\$179	0.0%
Total	21,490	57.8%	\$131,541	\$9,128,558	\$684,806	45.2%

Apportioned Returns

Taxpayers doing business in multiple states must apportion their business income using an apportionment formula. For tax years beginning on or after July 1, 2005, Oregon uses 100 percent sales factor apportionment.¹⁰ As shown in Exhibit 23, the majority of both returns and tax liability comes from multistate (apportioned) taxpayers.

Exhibit 23 — Tax Year 2022 C Corporation Tax Returns Apportionment Type

Apportionment	Number of Returns	Share of Returns	Oregon Sales (\$ millions)	Taxable Income (\$ thousands)	Net Tax (\$ thousands)	Share of Net Tax
Multistate (Apportioned)	24,920	67.0%	\$281,601	\$19,363,850	\$1,450,181	95.6%
Oregon Only (Non-apportioned)	12,280	33.0%	\$19,105	\$921,124	\$66,356	4.4%
Total	37,200	100.0%	\$300,707	\$20,284,974	\$1,516,537	100.0%

¹⁰ Section 2A provides more detail on changes in Oregon's corporate apportionment formula.

Section IV: Corporate Tax Returns

Exhibit 24 shows the distribution of the multistate (apportioned) tax returns by industry sector.

Exhibit 24 — Tax Year 2022 C Corporation Tax Returns Industry Sector for Multistate (Apportioned) Returns						
Industry Sector *	Number of Returns	Share of Returns	Oregon Sales (\$ millions)	Taxable Income (\$ thousands)	Net Tax (\$ thousands)	Share of Total Net Tax
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, and Hunting	200	0.5%	\$1,298	\$49,664	\$4,123	0.3%
Mining	40	0.1%	\$278	\$15,098	\$1,193	0.1%
Utilities	70	0.2%	\$5,508	\$170,906	\$13,526	0.9%
Construction	740	2.0%	\$9,495	\$454,348	\$34,585	2.3%
Manufacturing	1,690	4.5%	\$25,763	\$2,417,763	\$180,615	11.9%
Wholesale Trade	2,800	7.5%	\$59,885	\$3,516,023	\$266,452	17.6%
Retail Trade	810	2.2%	\$38,300	\$1,875,145	\$144,538	9.5%
Transportation and Warehousing	390	1.0%	\$8,853	\$624,491	\$47,248	3.1%
Information	2,420	6.5%	\$14,839	\$1,495,263	\$114,159	7.5%
Finance and Insurance	4,640	12.5%	\$40,348	\$2,199,871	\$165,710	10.9%
Real Estate, Rental, and Leasing	1,090	2.9%	\$6,274	\$254,086	\$21,517	1.4%
Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	4,570	12.3%	\$11,578	\$1,277,938	\$96,275	6.3%
Management of Companies and Enterprises	2,530	6.8%	\$43,012	\$3,899,833	\$273,953	18.1%
Administrative, Support, & Waste Management	750	2.0%	\$4,963	\$332,367	\$25,376	1.7%
Education Services	260	0.7%	\$519	\$55,502	\$4,182	0.3%
Health Care and Social Assistance	420	1.1%	\$4,063	\$124,613	\$10,644	0.7%
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	150	0.4%	\$352	\$23,679	\$1,744	0.1%
Accommodation and Food Services	150	0.4%	\$2,046	\$179,304	\$13,812	0.9%
Other Services (except Public Administration)	330	0.9%	\$3,613	\$367,620	\$28,036	1.8%
Unknown	880	2.4%	\$614	\$30,334	\$2,492	0.2%
Total	24,920	67.0%	\$281,601	\$19,363,850	\$1,450,181	95.6%

* The order and definitions for these sectors is from the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS). For additional information on NAICS sectors, please see Appendix C — "Index of Selected Industry Sectors."

Credit Usage

Many credits are available to corporate taxpayers. Standard credits are credits that can only be claimed on the current year's tax return. Credit amounts claimed but not used in the current tax year are lost. Exhibit 25 provides details on standard credits for tax year 2022.

Exhibit 25 — Tax Year 2022 C Corporation Tax Returns Standard Credit Usage

Credit	Number of Taxpayers Claiming Credit	Amount of Credit Claimed (\$ thousands)	Number of Taxpayers with Reduction in Tax Liability	Amount of Credit Used (\$ thousands)	Percent of Credit Used
General Corporation Credits					
Other Corporation Credits	20	\$2,322	10	\$2,299	99.0%
Insurance Only Credits					
OLHIGA* Offset	70	\$641	60	\$569	88.8%
Total**	80	\$2,963	70	\$2,868	96.8%

* Oregon Life and Health Insurance Guaranty Association

** The total number of taxpayers does not match detail due to rounding and taxpayers claiming multiple credits.

Carryforward credits are credits for which any unused portion in the current tax year may be carried to the following tax year. The number of years that a credit can be carried forward varies according to the carryforward rules for the credit. Exhibit 26 shows information for carryforward credits. The credit available for the taxpayer to use in tax year 2022 is the carryforward credit from previous years plus the credit awarded in 2022. Any credit the taxpayer is not able to use for tax year 2022 may be carried forward to the following year, provided it has not expired.

Exhibit 26 — Tax Year 2022 C Corporation Tax Returns Carryforward Credit Usage

Credit	Number of Claims	Credit Carryforward from Previous Year (\$ thousands)	Credit Awarded Current Year (\$ thousands)	Number of Users	Total Amount of Credit Used (\$ thousands)	Percent of Credit Used
Business Energy Credits*	20	\$5,342	\$0	10	\$390	7.3%
Oregon Affordable Housing Credit	20	\$2,829	\$5,250	20	\$6,098	75.5%
Qualified Research Activities	110	\$20,809	\$0	40	\$3,444	16.6%
Other Corporation Credits**	30	\$40,977	\$21,755	20	\$23,621	37.7%
Total	180	\$69,957	\$27,005	90	\$33,553	34.6%

* Includes credits for Business Energy Facilities and Energy Conservation Projects.

** Includes credits for Agriculture Workforce Housing, Claim of Right, Crop Donation, Electronic Commerce Zone Investment, Fish Screening Devices, Long Term Enterprise Zone Facilities, Opportunity Grant Fund, Oregon Production Investment Fund, Oregon Low-Income Community Jobs Initiative/New Market, Repatriation, and Shortline Railroad Rehabilitation.

Section IV: Corporate Tax Returns

Minimum Tax Returns

For tax year 2022, each corporation doing business in Oregon is subject to a minimum tax ranging from \$150 to \$100,000 based on Oregon sales; see Exhibit 5 on page 8 for details. Exhibit 27 shows details for C corporations paying the minimum tax by various taxable income levels. Corporate taxpayers paying the minimum tax accounted for only 3.7 percent of the total tax paid by C corporations in 2022.

Exhibit 27 — Tax Year 2022 C Corporation Tax Returns Minimum Tax Returns by Taxable Income

Oregon Taxable Income Category	Total Number of Returns	Returns Paying Minimum Tax	Share Paying Minimum Tax	Oregon Sales (\$ millions)	Taxable Income (\$ thousands)	Net Tax (\$ thousands)	Share of Total Net Tax
Zero Income or Loss*	23,060	21,690	94.1%	\$72,724	\$0	\$44,513	2.9%
\$1 - \$50,000	7,160	2,530	35.3%	\$3,661	\$9,365	\$3,026	0.2%
\$50,000 - \$100,000	1,440	90	6.3%	\$1,882	\$6,292	\$1,302	0.1%
\$100,000 - \$250,000	1,740	120	6.9%	\$3,403	\$20,048	\$2,868	0.2%
\$250,000 - \$500,000	1,040	40	3.8%	\$2,159	\$13,421	\$1,593	0.1%
\$500,000 - \$1 million	870	20	2.3%	\$2,249	\$15,216	\$1,449	0.1%
Over \$1 million	1,890	30	2.8%	\$2,551	\$308,644	\$1,279	0.1%
Total	37,200	24,520	65.9%	\$88,631	\$372,986	\$56,028	3.7%

* Includes losses in current year, as well as losses from other years that result in \$0 income.

Section IV: Corporate Tax Returns

Exhibit 28 shows tax details for C corporations paying the minimum tax by Oregon sales and the corresponding minimum tax amounts. Almost 66 percent of all C corporation taxpayers paid the minimum tax for tax year 2022.

Exhibit 28 — Tax Year 2022 C Corporation Tax Returns Tax Detail for Minimum Tax Returns by Oregon Sales Category

Oregon Sales	Minimum Tax	Total Number of Returns	Returns Paying Minimum Tax	Share Paying Minimum Tax	Oregon Sales (\$ millions)	Taxable Income (\$ thousands)	Net Tax* (\$ thousands)	Share of Total Net Tax
20-I/IC-DISC Returns	**	2,160	0	0.0%	\$0	\$0	\$0	0.0%
< \$500,000	\$150	20,470	16,590	81.0%	\$1,224	\$1,403	\$2,485	0.2%
\$500,000 to \$1 million	\$500	3,350	2,090	62.4%	\$1,502	\$829	\$1,043	0.1%
\$1 million to \$2 million	\$1,000	2,950	1,740	59.1%	\$2,481	\$2,452	\$1,744	0.1%
\$2 million to \$3 million	\$1,500	1,610	950	59.3%	\$2,330	\$1,494	\$1,426	0.1%
\$3 million to \$5 million	\$2,000	1,720	910	53.2%	\$3,520	\$5,150	\$1,826	0.1%
\$5 million to \$7 million	\$4,000	930	490	52.7%	\$2,886	\$1,935	\$1,960	0.1%
\$7 million to \$10 million	\$7,500	830	430	51.4%	\$3,573	\$6,082	\$3,211	0.2%
\$10 million to \$25 million	\$15,000	1,580	750	47.7%	\$11,582	\$31,428	\$11,276	0.7%
\$25 million to \$50 million	\$30,000	710	270	37.5%	\$9,319	\$35,033	\$8,033	0.5%
\$50 million to \$75 million	\$50,000	280	110	40.3%	\$6,848	\$9,201	\$5,600	0.4%
\$75 million to \$100 million	\$75,000	160	50	31.9%	\$4,395	\$10,720	\$3,825	0.3%
\$100 million or more	\$100,000	460	140	29.4%	\$38,969	\$267,258	\$13,600	0.9%
Total		37,200	24,520	65.9%	\$88,631	\$372,986	\$56,028	3.7%

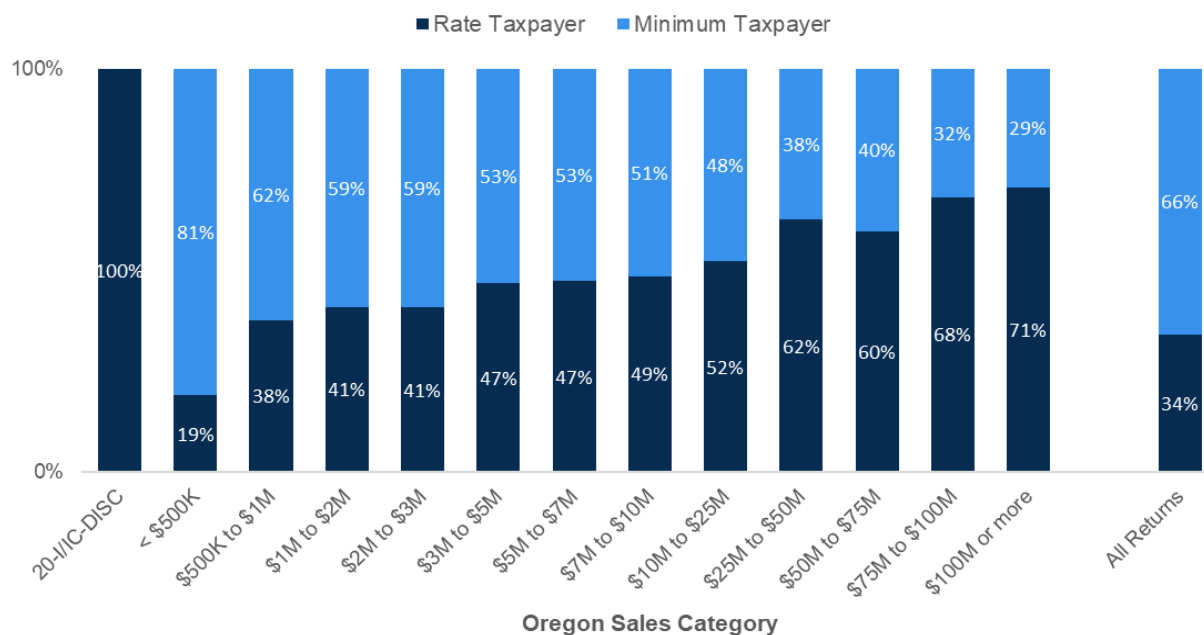
* For some taxpayers the net tax is less than the minimum tax due to an accounting period change. While for others, the net tax is greater than the minimum tax due to the addition of tax adjustments.

** Form 20-I returns and IC-DISCs (formed on or before January 1, 2014) are not subject to the minimum tax.

Section IV: Corporate Tax Returns

As shown in Exhibit 29, while 20-I filers and IC-DISCs formed on or before January 1, 2014, are not subject to the minimum tax, for other C corporations, the share of minimum taxpayers relative to rate taxpayers generally decreased as Oregon sales increased.

Exhibit 29—Tax Year 2022 C Corporation Tax Returns
Type of Taxpayer by Oregon Sales Category



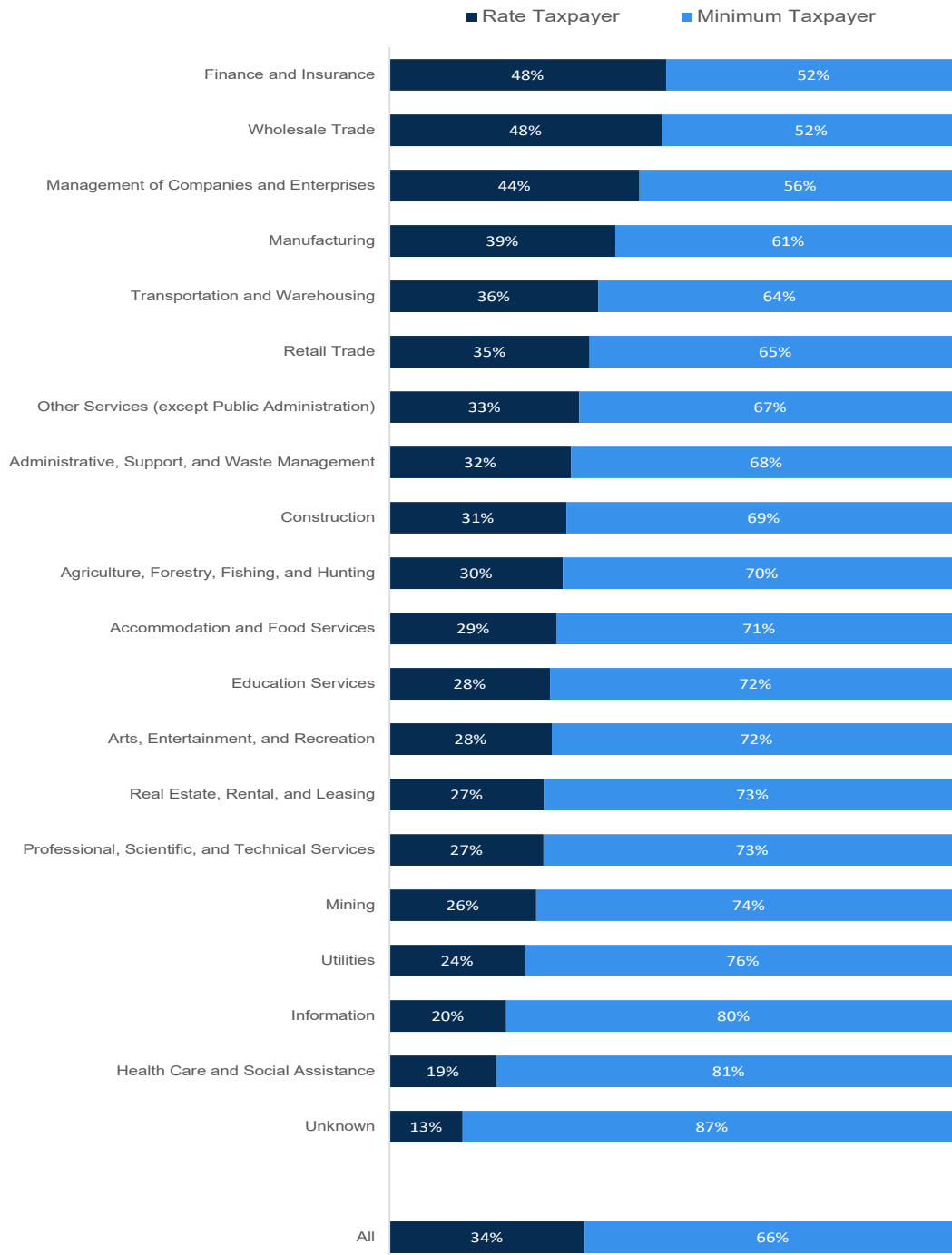
Most taxpayers paying the minimum tax had no income in the current year or the tax based on income was less than the minimum tax. Exhibit 30 details the reasons for minimum tax returns.

Exhibit 30 — Tax Year 2022 C Corporation Tax Returns
Minimum Tax Return Details

Reason For Minimum Tax	Number of Returns	Percent of Minimum Tax Returns	Net Tax (\$ thousands)
Current Income			
Zero income or loss in current year	17,600	71.8%	\$26,756
Tax from rates applied to current year income less than minimum tax	3,550	14.5%	\$12,999
Losses From Other Years			
Losses from other years result in zero income or loss	2,180	8.9%	\$7,134
Losses from other years result in tax from rates applied to income less than minimum tax	1,170	4.8%	\$8,546
Credits			
Credits reduce tax to minimum	20	0.1%	\$403
Combination			
Combination of losses from other years and credits reduce tax to minimum	10	0.0%	\$191
Total	24,520	100.0%	\$56,028

Minimum tax returns are the dominant type across all industry sectors. Exhibit 31 shows the respective share of minimum tax returns and tax rate returns by sector.

Exhibit 31 — Tax Year 2022 C Corporation Tax Returns
Type of Taxpayer by Industry Sector



Section IV: Corporate Tax Returns

Exhibit 32 provides tax detail by industry sector for all C Corporation minimum tax returns.

Exhibit 32 — Tax Year 2022 C Corporation Tax Returns Minimum Tax Returns By Industry Sector

Industry Sector *	Total Number of Returns	Returns Paying Minimum Tax	Share Paying Minimum Tax	Oregon Sales (\$ millions)	Taxable Income (\$ thousands)	Net Tax (\$ thousands)	Share of Total Net Tax
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, and Hunting	1,320	920	69.7%	\$1,781	\$2,026	\$1,467	0.1%
Mining	80	60	74.4%	\$131	\$39	\$115	0.0%
Utilities	110	80	76.4%	\$3,137	\$1,058	\$668	0.0%
Construction	1,930	1,330	69.1%	\$2,589	\$3,051	\$2,051	0.1%
Manufacturing	2,490	1,510	60.5%	\$7,312	\$51,223	\$5,394	0.4%
Wholesale Trade	3,640	1,910	52.4%	\$12,393	\$19,642	\$6,885	0.5%
Retail Trade	1,980	1,290	65.0%	\$9,596	\$5,304	\$4,552	0.3%
Transportation and Warehousing	730	460	63.5%	\$4,412	\$1,996	\$1,856	0.1%
Information	2,790	2,220	79.6%	\$3,842	\$4,109	\$2,573	0.2%
Finance and Insurance	5,160	2,660	51.6%	\$12,910	\$12,929	\$8,768	0.6%
Real Estate, Rental, and Leasing	2,000	1,460	72.9%	\$4,068	\$2,229	\$3,391	0.2%
Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	5,930	4,330	73.1%	\$4,767	\$21,432	\$4,133	0.3%
Management of Companies and Enterprises	2,710	1,520	56.3%	\$12,927	\$239,861	\$7,623	0.5%
Administrative, Support, and Waste Management	1,220	830	68.3%	\$1,629	\$1,988	\$1,293	0.1%
Education Services	370	270	72.0%	\$154	\$36	\$148	0.0%
Health Care and Social Assistance	1,050	860	81.4%	\$4,342	\$2,140	\$3,019	0.2%
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	370	270	71.7%	\$313	\$1,171	\$263	0.0%
Accommodation and Food Services	660	470	70.8%	\$1,085	\$1,462	\$813	0.1%
Other Services (except Public Administration)	1,270	850	66.8%	\$812	\$1,133	\$721	0.0%
Unknown	1,410	1,230	87.2%	\$431	\$156	\$292	0.0%
Total	37,200	24,520	65.9%	\$88,631	\$372,986	\$56,028	3.7%

* The order and definitions for these sectors is from the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS). For additional information on NAICS sectors, please see Appendix C — "Index of Selected Industry Sectors."

Tax Rate Returns

Prior to the passage of Measure 67 in January 2010, C corporations not paying the minimum tax paid a tax rate of 6.6 percent on taxable income. The passage of Measure 67 created a second marginal tax rate. For tax year 2022, corporations paid a tax rate of 6.6 percent on taxable income up to \$1,000,000 and a rate of 7.6 percent on any amount of taxable income greater than \$1,000,000.

Exhibit 33 shows tax details for C corporations paying tax based on the rates by taxable income level. Although just over 34 percent of C corporations paid tax based on the rates in tax year 2022, they accounted for more than 96 percent of the total tax.

Exhibit 33 — Tax Year 2022 C Corporation Tax Returns Tax Rate Returns by Taxable Income

Oregon Taxable Income Category	Total Number of Returns	Tax Rate Returns	Share Paying Tax Based on Rates	Oregon Sales (\$ millions)	Taxable Income (\$ thousands)	Net Tax (\$ thousands)	Share of Total Net Tax
Zero Income or Loss*	23,060	1,370	5.9%	\$782	\$0	\$2	0.0%
\$1 - \$50,000	7,160	4,630	64.7%	\$1,727	\$81,424	\$5,351	0.4%
\$50,000 - \$100,000	1,440	1,350	93.8%	\$1,653	\$96,870	\$6,341	0.4%
\$100,000 - \$250,000	1,740	1,620	93.1%	\$3,812	\$259,506	\$16,852	1.1%
\$250,000 - \$500,000	1,040	1,000	96.2%	\$4,732	\$357,469	\$23,330	1.5%
\$500,000 - \$1 million	870	850	97.7%	\$7,945	\$606,755	\$39,578	2.6%
Over \$1 million	1,890	1,860	97.0%	\$191,424	\$18,509,964	\$1,369,055	90.3%
Total	37,200	12,680	34.1%	\$212,076	\$19,911,988	\$1,460,509	96.3%

* Includes losses in current year, as well as losses carried forward from prior years that result in \$0 income.

Section IV: Corporate Tax Returns

As shown in Exhibit 34, while rate taxpayers only accounted for about one-third of all C corporation taxpayers for tax year 2022, they were the dominant type across all levels of taxable income except zero income or loss.

Exhibit 34 — Tax Year 2022 C Corporation Tax Returns
Type of Taxpayer by Oregon Taxable Income

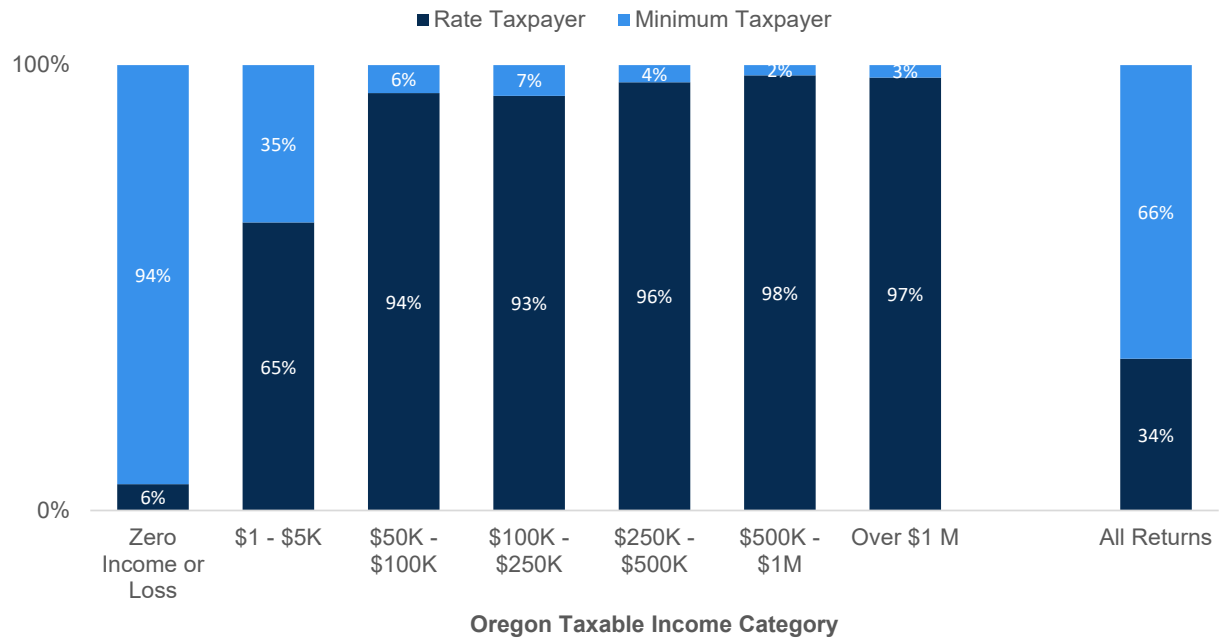


Exhibit 35 shows details for C corporations paying tax based on the rates by Oregon sales. Those with Oregon sales of \$100 million or more accounted for more than 59 percent of the total tax liability of all C corporations in 2022.

Exhibit 35 — Tax Year 2022 C Corporation Tax Returns
Tax Detail for Tax Rate Returns by Oregon Sales Category

Oregon Sales	Minimum Tax	Total Number of Tax Returns	Total Tax Returns	Share Paying Tax Based on Rates	Oregon Sales Taxable Income (\$ millions)	Net Tax (\$ thousands)	Share of Total Net Tax	
20-1/IC-DISC Returns	*	2,160	2,160	100.0%	\$1,606	\$216,320	\$9,495	0.6%
< \$500,000	\$150	20,470	3,880	19.0%	\$661	\$200,776	\$13,552	0.9%
\$500,000 to \$1 million	\$500	3,350	1,260	37.6%	\$913	\$144,150	\$9,572	0.6%
\$1 million to \$2 million	\$1,000	2,950	1,210	40.9%	\$1,742	\$224,322	\$14,962	1.0%
\$2 million to \$3 million	\$1,500	1,610	650	40.7%	\$1,602	\$190,002	\$12,667	0.8%
\$3 million to \$5 million	\$2,000	1,720	800	46.8%	\$3,169	\$353,327	\$23,913	1.6%
\$5 million to \$7 million	\$4,000	930	440	47.3%	\$2,617	\$286,324	\$19,471	1.3%
\$7 million to \$10 million	\$7,500	830	410	48.6%	\$3,410	\$429,208	\$30,013	2.0%
\$10 million to \$25 million	\$15,000	1,580	820	52.3%	\$13,190	\$1,650,466	\$118,078	7.8%
\$25 million to \$50 million	\$30,000	710	450	62.5%	\$15,735	\$1,735,423	\$126,732	8.4%
\$50 million to \$75 million	\$50,000	280	170	59.7%	\$10,180	\$1,122,534	\$83,407	5.5%
\$75 million to \$100 million	\$75,000	160	110	68.1%	\$9,389	\$1,327,979	\$97,601	6.4%
\$100 million or more	\$100,000	460	330	70.6%	\$147,862	\$12,031,156	\$901,046	59.4%
Total		37,200	12,680	34.1%	\$212,076	\$19,911,988	\$1,460,509	96.3%

* Form 20-1 returns and IC-DISCs (formed on or before January 1, 2014) are not subject to the minimum tax.

Section IV: Corporate Tax Returns

Tax rate returns appear in all industry sectors. Exhibit 36 shows returns paying tax based on rates by sector.

Exhibit 36 — Tax Year 2022 C Corporation Tax Returns Tax Rate Returns By Industry Sector

Industry Sector *	Total Number of Returns	Tax Rate Returns	Share Paying Tax Based on Rates	Oregon Sales (\$ millions)	Taxable Income (\$ thousands)	Net Tax (\$ thousands)	Share of Total Net Tax
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, and Hunting	1,320	400	30.3%	\$1,292	\$145,542	\$9,566	0.6%
Mining	80	20	25.6%	\$209	\$17,772	\$1,288	0.1%
Utilities	110	30	23.6%	\$2,400	\$172,165	\$13,020	0.9%
Construction	1,930	600	30.9%	\$8,637	\$509,028	\$37,281	2.5%
Manufacturing	2,490	980	39.5%	\$20,566	\$2,510,403	\$183,992	12.1%
Wholesale Trade	3,640	1,730	47.6%	\$49,838	\$3,633,791	\$266,716	17.6%
Retail Trade	1,980	690	35.0%	\$31,617	\$2,008,057	\$150,489	9.9%
Transportation and Warehousing	730	270	36.5%	\$5,110	\$640,733	\$46,922	3.1%
Information	2,790	570	20.4%	\$11,309	\$1,510,121	\$112,990	7.5%
Finance and Insurance	5,160	2,490	48.4%	\$28,444	\$2,262,961	\$162,617	10.7%
Real Estate, Rental, and Leasing	2,000	540	27.1%	\$2,784	\$301,175	\$21,933	1.4%
Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	5,930	1,590	26.9%	\$7,662	\$1,291,810	\$94,980	6.3%
Management of Companies and Enterprises	2,710	1,180	43.7%	\$30,438	\$3,689,703	\$268,601	17.7%
Administrative, Support, and Waste Management	1,220	390	31.7%	\$4,355	\$367,680	\$27,063	1.8%
Education Services	370	100	28.0%	\$418	\$57,513	\$4,209	0.3%
Health Care and Social Assistance	1,050	200	18.6%	\$1,753	\$150,340	\$11,045	0.7%
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	370	110	28.3%	\$247	\$29,496	\$2,068	0.1%
Accommodation and Food Services	660	190	29.2%	\$1,543	\$190,073	\$14,105	0.9%
Other Services (except Public Administration)	1,270	420	33.2%	\$3,244	\$392,414	\$29,312	1.9%
Unknown	1,410	180	12.8%	\$210	\$31,210	\$2,313	0.2%
Total	37,200	12,680	34.1%	\$212,076	\$19,911,988	\$1,460,509	96.3%

* The order and definitions for these sectors is from the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS). For additional information on NAICS sectors, please see Appendix C — "Index of Selected Industry Sectors."

C. Summary of S Corporation Tax Returns

With few exceptions, S corporations pass their income (or loss) through to their shareholders. The income is not taxed at the corporation level; rather, it is taxed as income of the shareholders. S corporation income is taxed at the corporate level when an S corporation has built-in gains or net excess passive investment income.

S corporations paying either the income or the excise tax file Form OR-20-S. For tax year 2022, the minimum tax for excise taxpayers was \$150. Income tax filers are not subject to a minimum tax. As shown in Exhibit 37, most OR-20-S filers had little or no taxable income and paid the \$150 minimum excise tax.

Exhibit 37 — Tax Year 2022 S Corporation Tax Returns

S Corporation Summary

Type of Taxpayer	Number of Returns	Taxable Income (\$ thousands)	Net Tax (\$ thousands)
Minimum*	77,320	\$10	\$11,802
Rate**	1,770	\$9,733	\$662
Total 20-S	79,090	\$9,743	\$12,465

* For some taxpayers, the net tax is less than the minimum tax due to an accounting period change. While for others, the net tax is greater than the minimum tax due to the addition of tax adjustments.

**Includes 1,680 income tax filers with no minimum tax and no tax liability.

Exhibit 38 shows that most OR-20-S filers do not apportion their income between Oregon and other states, and most are domiciled (i.e., have their headquarters) in Oregon.

Exhibit 38 — Tax Year 2022 S Corporation Tax Returns

S Corporation Characteristics

	Number of Returns	Share of Returns	Taxable Income (\$ thousands)	Net Tax (\$ thousands)	Share of Net Tax
Apportionment for 20-S Filers					
Multistate (Apportioned)	16,970	21.5%	\$4,606	\$2,694	21.6%
Non-apportioned	62,120	78.5%	\$5,137	\$9,771	78.4%
State of Domicile for 20-S Filers					
Oregon	63,850	80.7%	\$5,945	\$10,157	81.5%
Other	15,240	19.3%	\$3,797	\$2,308	18.5%

Section IV: Corporate Tax Returns

Exhibit 39 shows the distribution of OR-20-S returns by industry sector. For tax year 2022, the following four sectors combined contributed almost 47 percent of the total tax payments:

- Construction
- Retail trade
- Professional, scientific, and technical services
- Healthcare and Social Assistance

Exhibit 39—Tax Year 2022 S Corporation Tax Returns Industry Sector

Industry Sector *	Number of Returns	Share of Returns	Net Tax (\$ thousands)	Share of Net Tax
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, and Hunting	2,800	3.5%	\$418	3.4%
Mining	100	0.1%	\$14	0.1%
Utilities	70	0.1%	\$10	0.1%
Construction	11,490	14.5%	\$1,818	14.6%
Manufacturing	3,660	4.6%	\$824	6.6%
Wholesale Trade	3,350	4.2%	\$567	4.5%
Retail Trade	5,790	7.3%	\$1,091	8.8%
Transportation and Warehousing	2,220	2.8%	\$328	2.6%
Information	1,520	1.9%	\$222	1.8%
Finance and Insurance	2,920	3.7%	\$436	3.5%
Real Estate, Rental, and Leasing	5,840	7.4%	\$892	7.2%
Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	13,150	16.6%	\$1,925	15.4%
Management of Companies and Enterprises	730	0.9%	\$108	0.9%
Administrative, Support, and Waste Management	3,900	4.9%	\$593	4.8%
Education Services	750	0.9%	\$111	0.9%
Health Care and Social Assistance	6,480	8.2%	\$1,001	8.0%
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	1,410	1.8%	\$204	1.6%
Accommodation and Food Services	4,840	6.1%	\$732	5.9%
Other Services (except Public Administration)	3,610	4.6%	\$547	4.4%
Unknown	4,480	5.7%	\$623	5.0%
Total	79,090	100.0%	\$12,465	100.0%

* The order and definitions for these sectors is from the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS). For additional information on NAICS sectors, please see Appendix C — "Index of Selected Industry Sectors."

The state surplus refund, or kicker, refers to the original provision in Oregon law (Article IX, Section 14 of the Oregon Constitution) that returns money to taxpayers if actual revenues exceed forecasted revenues by at least 2 percent.

The kicker is determined by separating all General Fund money into corporate taxes and all other General Fund revenue and comparing collections at the end of a biennium to the forecast at the close of the regular session of the Legislature. If collections of corporate taxes are at least 2 percent greater than the forecast, then all the excess (including the 2 percent) is allocated to the General Fund to provide additional funding for K through 12 public education. If the collections of all other General Fund revenues are at least 2 percent greater than the forecast, then all the excess (including the 2 percent) is returned to personal income taxpayers.

Prior to the passage of Measure 85 in 2012, if corporate tax collections exceeded the forecast, the money was refunded to corporate taxpayers as a credit on the tax return for the tax year in which the biennium ends. For example, when the actual corporate tax collections from the 2003-05 biennium exceeded the 2003 close of session forecast by more than 2 percent, the excess was returned to corporate taxpayers through a credit on the 2005 returns.

The kicker law was part of Measure 86, passed in 2000. It provided that the Legislature may vote to suspend the kicker with a two-thirds majority vote. During the 2007 legislative session, the corporate kicker was suspended and diverted into the Rainy Day Fund. Small corporations with Oregon sales of less than \$5 million could claim a one-time small sales credit. The amount of the credit was equal to 67 percent of the tax after all other credits. The 2007 Legislature also changed the kicker distribution. Beginning in 2009, the kicker is calculated based on tax liability before credits, as opposed to how it was calculated for tax year 2005, using after-credit tax liability. Exhibit 40 shows the recent history of the corporation kicker. The tax year 2023 corporation kicker was the largest ever and more than twice as large as any previous corporation kicker.

Appendix A: Surplus Kicker

Exhibit 40—Recent Corporation Kicker History

Biennium	Tax Year	Surplus/Shortfall (\$ Million)	Percentage	Surplus Credited* (\$ Million)	Mean Credit for C Corps (\$)	Mean for C Corps Receiving Benefit (\$)
1989-91	1991	-\$23	None	N/A	N/A	N/A
1991-93	1993	\$18	Suspended	N/A	N/A	N/A
1993-95	1995	\$167	50.1%	\$224	\$5,664	\$12,239
1995-97	1997	\$203	42.2%	\$169	\$4,378	\$10,782
1997-99	1999	-\$69	None	N/A	N/A	N/A
1999-01	2001	-\$44	None	N/A	N/A	N/A
2001-03	2003	-\$439	None	N/A	N/A	N/A
2003-05	2005	\$101	35.9%	\$161	\$4,829	\$13,462
2005-07	2007	\$344	Suspended	N/A	N/A	N/A
2007-09	2009	-\$236	None	N/A	N/A	N/A
2009-11	2011	-\$4	None	N/A	N/A	N/A
2011-13	2013	-\$10	None	N/A	N/A	N/A
2013-15	2015	\$79	To General Fund	N/A	N/A	N/A
2015-17	2017	\$111	To General Fund	N/A	N/A	N/A
2017-19	2019	\$675	To General Fund	N/A	N/A	N/A
2019-21	2021	\$851	To General Fund	N/A	N/A	N/A
2021-23	2023	\$1,810	To General Fund	N/A	N/A	N/A

* Since the percentage credit is based on estimated liability, the amount refunded as a "surplus credit" differs from the surplus amount.

Information presented in this publication primarily comes from tax year 2022 Oregon Corporate Income and Excise Tax returns the Oregon Department of Revenue (DOR) received and processed during calendar years 2023 and 2024 and the corresponding financial transactions. The Corporation Excise and Income Tax database used for this report includes amended and audited returns. These returns replaced the original where applicable. Original and amended returns and audit results received and processed after December 13, 2024, are not reflected in this report.

The department uses considerable data validation to maintain accuracy of reported information and ensure the internal consistency of individual returns.

Data Validation

Most returns are filed electronically and are initially processed by the DOR computer system automatically. Paper returns are scanned by an imaging system and the imaged version of paper returns is used to retrieve tax information. For paper returns that cannot be read properly by the scanning system, the tax return information must be entered manually. During the initial processing of all returns, returns with errors are identified.

Some of the errors result in letters to taxpayers or human intervention to make corrections before final processing. Following return processing, the Research Section performs additional data checks on the Corporation Excise and Income Tax database to identify returns that are not internally consistent. In many cases, the physical returns are inspected to find systematic errors and encode data handling rules for those returns.

To the extent possible, the Research Section modifies inconsistent data in a manner believed to correct errors on the returns. The data handling procedures used to build the Corporation Excise and Income Tax return database are not connected with other DOR business. Examples of the data handling procedures include:

- If the return reports a tax liability that is incorrect given the reported income and tax rates, the reported amount is replaced with the corrected amount.
- For additions, subtractions and credits, if the total does not equal the sum of the individual components, then those components are proportionally reduced such that their sum equals the total.
- If a line on a return is blank, the associated value is set to zero.

Statistical Reporting

Following the finalization of the data handling, the DOR Research Section creates statistical summaries. All summaries are derived from the complete database of returns; they are not based on statistical samples. Sums, percentages, etc. are computed using their simple arithmetic definitions (computations are performed using SAS and Excel).

The following are the general rounding guidelines used in this report – return counts to the nearest multiple of 10, total dollar amounts to the nearest \$1 million or \$1 thousand, and percentages to the nearest 0.1 percent. The exception is that counts rounded to ten represent ten

Appendix B: Data Construction

to fourteen, not five to fourteen, since summary information for groups with less than ten are not included in the report. Due to rounding, the sum of separate quantities may not correspond exactly to some totals.

Due Dates for Returns

Corporations are required to file a tax return after the end of their tax year. For many corporations, the calendar year is their tax year. However, others file on a fiscal year basis. These fiscal year filers extend the length of time needed to obtain a complete database of returns. As seen from Exhibit 41, a corporate taxpayer that starts its fiscal year on December 1 would start tax year 2022 in December 2022. The taxpayer's tax year would end November 2023. The taxpayer's Oregon return would be due by April 15, 2024. Then the taxpayer could submit a federal filing extension, extending the time to file both federal and state returns by six months. So, a corporation that starts its fiscal year on December 1 may file its 2022 Oregon return as late as October 15, 2024.

Taxes must be paid by the original due date of the return to avoid interest and penalty charges, whether an extension is filed or not. Therefore, payment data for a given year is normally complete sooner than return data.

Exhibit 41 — Corporate Filing Calendar

Tax Year Begins	Tax Year Ends	Oregon Corporation Return Due Date*	Due Date with Extension
January 1	December 31	May 15	November 15
February 1	January 31	June 15	December 15
March 1	February 28	July 15	January 15
April 1	March 31	August 15	February 15
May 1	April 30	September 15	March 15
June 1	May 31	October 15	April 15
July 1	June 30	October 15	May 15
August 1	July 31	December 15	June 15
September 1	August 31	January 15	July 15
October 1	September 30	February 15	August 15
November 1	October 31	March 15	September 15
December 1	November 30	April 15	October 15

* Federal corporation returns are due on the 15th day of the fourth month after the end of the corporation's tax year, except returns with a tax year ending on June 30 are due on September 15 with a seven month extension available. Oregon returns are due one month after federal returns.

Tax Period

Although corporations may have varying fiscal years, most are calendar year filers. Exhibit 42 shows the filing period for all tax year 2022 C corporation returns. A corporation's tax year 2022 is based on a filing period that begins any time in calendar year 2022. If the tax year starts on July 1 and ends on June 30, the tax year ending month is June.

Exhibit 42—Tax Year 2022 C Corporation Tax Returns

Tax Year Ending Month

	Number of Returns	Oregon Taxable Income (\$ thousands)	Oregon Net Tax (\$ thousands)	Share of Net Tax
January	790	\$539,959	\$42,051	2.8%
February	290	\$290,338	\$22,049	1.5%
March	1,740	\$744,275	\$56,741	3.7%
April	370	\$177,289	\$13,254	0.9%
May	340	\$295,741	\$22,062	1.5%
June	1,920	\$1,237,521	\$94,424	6.2%
July	320	\$432,195	\$32,895	2.2%
August	360	\$139,978	\$10,833	0.7%
September	1,300	\$953,164	\$70,054	4.6%
October	510	\$513,346	\$38,565	2.5%
November	270	\$124,752	\$9,490	0.6%
December	27,060	\$14,220,949	\$1,056,995	69.7%
Part year with December*	1,040	\$72,233	\$5,601	0.4%
Part year without December**	900	\$543,234	\$41,523	2.7%
Total	37,200	\$20,284,974	\$1,516,537	100.0%

* Part-year returns with ending date in December.

** Part-year returns with ending date other than December.

Sector Classification

NAICS codes are assigned based primarily on information reported by the Oregon Employment Department. The Employment Department classifies corporations based on their reported principal activity in Oregon. For certain multistate corporations, their activity in Oregon may differ from their primary activity in the United States as a whole. For example, a certain manufacturer may produce a product at several plants in the United States. However, in Oregon, its only activity may be the wholesale trade of the manufactured good. This classification also may differ from the sector reported on the taxpayer's federal or state tax return. The Research Section tries to assign a sector classification for taxpayers lacking this information and make other changes as appropriate. As the sector classification data is maintained separately from return data and updated at least annually, sector information reported will always reflect the most current data, regardless of tax year.

Index of Selected Industry Sectors

Sector classification information is based on the 2022 North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) sectors.

A brief description of industries found in each sector appears below. Additional information regarding the NAICS system may be found at www.census.gov/naics.

Exhibit 43—NAICS Sector Codes, Titles, and Descriptions

Code	NAICS Sector Title and Description
11	Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, and Hunting. Includes farming, animal production, logging, and support activities.
21	Mining. Includes the extraction of mineral solids, liquid minerals, and gases. Also includes mineral quarrying such as crushed gravel and sand mining.
22	Utilities. Includes electric, natural gas, and water utilities.
23	Construction. Includes residential and commercial construction, and specialty trade construction.
31-33	Manufacturing. Includes food, apparel, wood products, paper, chemical, plastics, machinery, computer products, electronics, and furniture manufacturing.
42	Wholesale Trade. Includes wholesalers for durable and nondurable goods. Also includes wholesale trade agents and brokers.
44-45	Retail Trade. Includes motor vehicle dealers. Includes furniture, building material, garden equipment, food, drug, clothing, sporting goods, music, and general merchandise stores. Includes non-store retailers such as catalog, online, and mail order firms.
48-49	Transportation and Warehousing. Includes air, rail, water, and truck transportation. Includes charter buses and sightseeing operations. Includes postal service and courier services.

Appendix C: Index of Selected Industry Sectors

Code	NAICS Sector Title and Description
51	Information. Includes book, newspaper, radio, and television broadcasting, telecommunications, data processing, and libraries.
52	Finance and Insurance. Includes banks, mortgage lenders, insurance companies, and pension funds.
53	Real Estate and Rental and Leasing. Includes offices of real estate agents and brokers. Includes automobile, videotape, consumer electronics, and industrial machinery rental and leasing services.
54	Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services. Includes legal services, architectural and engineering firms, accounting, advertising, photographic, marketing, and veterinary services.
55	Management of Companies and Enterprises. Includes offices of bank holding companies and other holding companies.
56	Administrative and Support and Waste Management and Remediation Services. Includes employment and security agencies. Includes exterminating, janitorial, and landscaping services. Includes waste management and remediation.
61	Educational Services. Includes technical and trade schools. Includes educational support services.
62	Health Care and Social Assistance. Includes offices of doctors and dentists. Includes hospitals, nursing care facilities, and day care facilities.
71	Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation. Includes performing arts, sports, museums, theme parks, golf and skiing facilities, and bowling centers.
72	Accommodation and Food Services. Includes hotels and restaurants.
81	Other Services (except Public Administration). Includes automotive, electronic equipment, industrial equipment repair, and household goods repair. Includes personal care services, dry cleaning, and photo finishing services.

Additions. Those modifications required by Oregon law that are added to federal taxable income in computing Oregon taxable income.

Allocation. A method of attributing income to the states from which a multistate or multinational corporation receives nonbusiness income.

Apportionable Income. Income that arises from the regular course of a taxpayer's trade or business. It includes income from tangible and intangible property if such property is related to the operation of the taxpayer's trade or business.

Apportionment. A method of attributing income to the states in which a multistate or multinational corporation is doing business. The corporation's business income is divided (based on an apportionment formula) among the taxing states.

Apportionment Formula. Taxpayers doing business (or with income sourced) both in Oregon and in other states use the specified formula to apportion their income to Oregon. For tax years beginning on or after July 1, 2005, 100 percent sales apportionment (with a few exceptions) should be used. Section 2A describes apportionment history in detail.

Biennium. The period of two fiscal years for which the state budgets are determined. For example, July 1, 2023 to June 30, 2025 is referred to as the 2023-25 biennium.

C Corporation. Refers to Internal Revenue Code subchapter "C." These corporations pay tax on their net income at the corporate level. Their corporate net income is taxed again when it is distributed as dividends to shareholders.

Commercial Domicile. Under ORS 314.610(2), the principal place from which the trade or business of a taxpayer is directed or managed (generally, the headquarters).

Consolidated Reporting. Under federal law IRC 1504, a filing method that allows certain related corporations (more than 80 percent ownership) the convenience of filing a single tax return and paying one tax amount. Under ORS 317.710, Oregon requires unitary corporations included in the consolidated federal return to file consolidated Oregon returns for tax years that began on or after January 1, 1986. See Unitary Group.

Credits. Dollar-for-dollar reductions in tax. Corporation tax credits claimed often include credits for pollution control, research and development, business energy credit, and affordable housing credit. A comprehensive list of tax credits can be found in the *State of Oregon 2025-27 Tax Expenditure Report*, available at https://www.oregon.gov/dor/gov-research/Pages/tax_expenditure_report.aspx.

Doing Business. A taxpayer is doing business when it engages in any profit-seeking activity in Oregon. What transaction or transactions need be entered into within this state in the course of such an activity to constitute the doing or carrying on of business within the state is primarily a question of fact, depending upon the circumstances in each case. For example, a corporation is doing business in Oregon if one or more of the following is true:

- Provides services to customers in Oregon
- Has sales activity in Oregon
- Has inventory in Oregon

Appendix D: Glossary of Corporate Terms

- Has an office in Oregon
- Has a place of business in Oregon where affairs of the corporation are regularly carried on.

Domestic Corporation. An Oregon domestic corporation is a corporation that is organized (incorporated) under the laws of this state. For federal corporation tax purposes, the term refers to U.S. corporations (as opposed to corporations organized in foreign countries).

Excise Tax. A tax imposed on corporations for the privilege of doing business in a state. C corporations pay the greater of net excise tax liability or an alternative minimum tax between \$150 and \$100,000, based on total Oregon sales for the tax year. Excise tax filers that are S corporations, partnerships or limited liability companies taxed as partnerships pay the greater of net tax liability or a \$150 minimum tax. Before voter approval of Measure 67, the minimum excise tax was \$10 for C corporations and S corporations.

Federal Taxable Income. The starting point for determining Oregon taxable income (line 28 of federal Form 1120). More specifically, income or loss determined under Chapter 1, subtitle A of the Internal Revenue Code (IRC Sections 1 through 1563).

Foreign Corporation. For Oregon purposes, a corporation organized under the laws of another state. For federal corporation tax purposes, a corporation organized in a foreign country (Oregon identifies these as “alien” corporations).

IC-DISC. Interest charge domestic international sales corporation. An IC-DISC allows for both federal and state tax savings for making or distributing US products for export. An IC-DISC formed on or before

January 1, 2014 is exempt from minimum tax. Commissions received by an IC-DISC formed on or before January 1, 2014 are taxed at 2.5 percent.

Income Tax. A tax on the income of those corporations that have Oregon-source income but are not doing business here. Income tax filers are not subject to the minimum tax. See Doing Business.

LIFO Recapture Tax. The last in, first out (LIFO) recapture amount is the amount, if any, by which the amount of inventory assets using the first in, first out (FIFO) method exceeds the inventory amount of such assets under the LIFO method.

Measure 67. In January 2010, Oregon voters passed Measure 67. The legislation created a second marginal tax rate on taxable income of C corporations. In addition, the legislation increased the minimum tax on C corporations and S corporations and created a \$150 minimum tax on partnerships.

Minimum Tax. Prior to tax year 2009, all Corporate Excise Tax filers were subject to a \$10 minimum tax. For tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2009, C corporations are subject to a minimum tax between \$150 and \$100,000, based on total Oregon sales for the tax year. Excise tax filers that are S corporations pay the greater of net tax liability or a \$150 minimum tax. There is no minimum tax for corporate income taxpayers.

Multinational Corporation. A corporation that conducts business in, or has income sourced to, more than one country.

Multistate Corporation. A corporation that conducts business in, or has income sourced to, more than one state.

Net Receipts. Net corporate collections received. Estimated payments and final payments, less refunds, equals net receipts.

Non-apportionable Income. All income other than business income. Rents, royalties, gains or losses, and interest can be nonbusiness income if they arise from investments not related to the regular course of the taxpayer's business. Each item of nonbusiness income is generally allocated to one state rather than being apportioned to all states where the corporation does business.

Non-unitary Business. A business entity that does not belong in a unitary group. See Unitary Group.

Oregon Net Tax. Net tax differs from Oregon tax after credits by the Oregon surplus refund (kicker) and adjustments for Last In, First Out (LIFO) benefit recapture. For additional information on kicker refunds, please see Appendix A: Surplus Kicker.

Oregon Taxable Income. Federal taxable income after Oregon's statutory modifications have been applied. For multistate corporations, this is after the apportionment percentage is applied.

Passive Investment Income. Gross receipts derived from royalties, rents, dividends, interest, annuities, and certain sales or exchanges of stock or securities serving a passive investment purpose. A small number of S corporations must pay Corporation Income Tax because they have passive investment income.

Pass-through Entity (PTE). A business entity that is formed as a sole proprietorship, partnership, or S corporation for tax purposes. The income of the business is "passed through" to the owners/shareholders and taxed through the personal income tax.

Payroll Factor. One of three factors used in apportioning the business income of multistate or multinational corporations for tax years prior to July 1, 2005. The payroll factor may still be used for apportionment in certain circumstances. The payroll factor is expressed as a fraction: the numerator is Oregon payroll, and the denominator is total payroll.

Property Factor. One of three factors used in apportioning the business income of multistate or multinational corporations for tax years prior to July 1, 2005. The property factor may still be used for apportionment in certain circumstances. The property factor is expressed as a fraction: the numerator is the average value of business property located or used in Oregon, and the denominator is the average value of business property located or used everywhere.

Retaliatory Tax. A tax based on a comparison of the taxes, fees, assessments, penalties, and fines that an Oregon insurance company would pay in another state to those that an insurer from that state actually pays in Oregon. If the tax burden to the other state is higher for an Oregon insurance company doing business in that state, the retaliatory tax applies that same level of taxation to the foreign state's companies that do business in Oregon.

S Corporation. Refers to Internal Revenue Code subchapter "S." S corporations are "pass-through" entities, in which the corporation's income and losses are passed through to the S corporation's shareholders, where they are taxed as personal income. A corporation qualifying under this section can have no more than 100 shareholders, which should be U.S. citizens or residents. There should be only one class of stock (though there may be voting and nonvoting shares).

Trusts holding stock must meet certain conditions as well.

Sales Factor. One of the three factors used in apportioning the business income of multistate or multinational corporations for tax years prior to July 1, 2005. The sales factor is expressed as a fraction: the numerator is Oregon sales, and the denominator is total sales. See Single Sales Factor.

Single Sales Factor. Use of only the sales factor to apportion multistate or multinational income. In Oregon, most corporations use the single sales factor for apportioning income for tax years that began on or after July 1, 2005.

State Surplus Refund (Kicker). Oregon is required by law to refund excess revenue when revenues collected for the biennium are more than 2 percent higher than forecast at the time that the state's budget was adopted. Due to the passage of Measure 85 in 2012, corporate kicker refunds are now allocated to the General Fund to provide additional funding for K through 12 public education.

Subtractions. Those modifications allowed by Oregon law that are subtracted from federal taxable income in computing Oregon taxable income.

Super Weighted Sales Factor. Using a sales factor of greater than 50 percent in the formula used to apportion multistate or multinational income. In Oregon, most corporations used this method for

apportioning income in tax years that begin on or after May 1, 2003, but before July 1, 2005.

Tax After Credits. Amount of tax after subtracting credits and before adjustments.

Tax Liability. Also referred to as net tax. The amount of tax calculated to be owed by subtracting adjustments and credits from the greater of the tax based on rates or the minimum tax. For tax year 2022, cannot be less than the minimum tax for excise taxpayers.

Unitary Business. A unitary business is one that has, directly or indirectly between members or parts of the enterprise, either a sharing or an exchange of value shown by one or more of the following:

- Centralized management or a common executive force
- Centralized administrative services or functions resulting in economies of scale
- Flow of goods, capital resources, or services showing functional integration.

Common control is also required with common ownership of more than 50 percent of the voting stock needed to establish a unitary relationship. See also Unitary Group.

Unitary Group. Under ORS 317.705(2), a corporation or group of corporations engaged in business activities that constitute a unitary business.

