

Oregon Corporate Excise and Income Tax

Characteristics of Corporate Taxpayers

2005 Edition

Covering Fiscal Year 2005 Corporate Tax Receipts
and Tax Year 2003 Corporate Tax Returns



150-102-405 (Rev. 12-05)

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**Covering Fiscal Year 2005 Corporate Tax Receipts
and Tax Year 2003 Corporate Tax Returns**

**Prepared by
Research Section
Oregon Department of Revenue
Salem OR 97301-2555**

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INTRODUCTION

Corporations in Oregon have paid a form of income tax since 1929. These revenues were 5.9 percent of the General Fund in the 2004-05 fiscal year, and are projected to be 5 percent of total General Fund revenue in the 2005-07 biennium.

Oregon Corporate Tax Receipts 2004-2005 Fiscal Year	
Corporate Tax Revenue	\$324.9 million
Percent of General Fund	5.9%

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

Section 1 contains background information on the taxation of corporations in Oregon. It includes descriptions of the computation of tax and how payments are received.

Section 2 provides descriptive information based on corporate tax receipts through fiscal year 2005. Tax law requires corporations to make quarterly estimated payments on anticipated taxes for the current year in addition to making payments or receiving refunds at 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 or within subsectors of the economy.

Section 3 focuses on corporate tax returns corresponding to tax year 2003. 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 corporations. Yet because corporations do not file tax returns until well after the end of a tax year and often obtain deadline extensions before filing their returns, 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.

Although commonly referred to as “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 any transaction or transactions in the course of a corporation’s activities conducted within Oregon. A corporation is doing business when it engages in any profit-seeking activity in the State of 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 also treats corporations differently according to their organizational structure. For example, 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. Upcoming sections of this report discuss these distinctions in greater detail.

History

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.

Tax Calculation

Below 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 this tax. Exhibit 1.1 provides a flowchart of this computation that will be discussed below. For additional information, please refer to the Oregon Department of Revenue's Corporation Tax Forms and Instructions available on the department's Web site:

<http://egov.oregon.gov/DOR/BUS/forms-corporation.shtml>.

Starting Point: Federal Taxable Income

Oregon’s definition of taxable income for corporations begins with 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.

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.

Subtractions

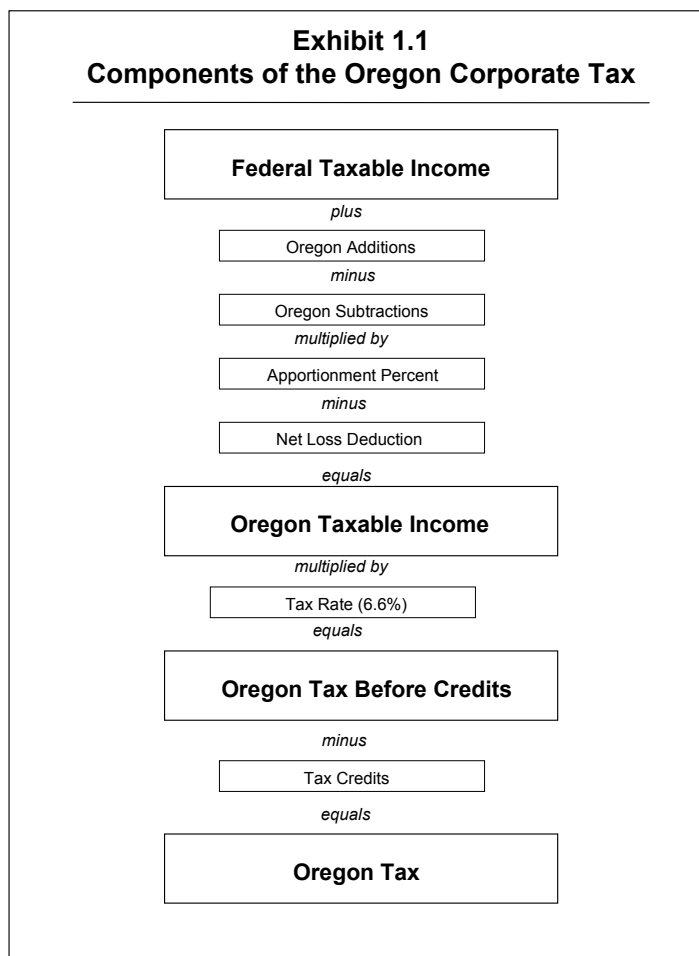
Subtractions are sources of gross income that are taxable at the federal level but not by Oregon, or deductions allowed by state law but not allowed under federal law. Subtractions include dividend deductions and land donations to school districts.

Additions and subtractions may be any number of adjustments necessary to arrive at the appropriate bottom-line Oregon income.

Apportionment of Business Income

For the purposes of state taxation, the 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 attributable to Oregon activities. For these corporations, tax year 2003 income is apportioned to Oregon by a three-factor formula.¹ The factors used in this formula are: 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 is calculated for each of these factors and these three percentages are weighted to determine an overall apportionment percentage.

Prior to tax year 1991, Oregon used equally weighted property, payroll, and sales factors when apportioning income for multistate corporations. In 1991, Oregon switched to a double-weighted



¹ The apportionment formula described here is used for most corporations. Certain wood products companies are required to continue using a double-weighted sales formula. Utilities and Telecommunications companies may elect to use a double-weighted sales formula. These two exceptions are described in more detail in the *State of Oregon 2005-07 Tax Expenditure Report*, which is available at <http://egov.oregon.gov/DOR/STATS/exp05-07-toc.shtml>. As noted in Section 1C, insurance companies that use Oregon Form 20-INS use an equally weighted three-factor formula.

sales factor. For tax years that began before May 2003, the sales factor was “double-weighted” to arrive at the apportionment percent. For 2003, tax years after May 2003 generally used super-weighted sales (i.e. the apportionment percent was 80 percent of the sales factor plus 10 percent each of the property and payroll factors). Tax years starting in July 2005 use only corporations’ Oregon sales relative to sales in all states to determine apportionment. Refer to Exhibit 1.2 for a table summarizing the changes to apportionment.

Exhibit 1.2—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 (2003)	10%	10%	80%
Single sales factor (2005)	0%	0%	100%

The movement toward a single sales factor will reduce Oregon taxes for those companies with significant property and payroll within Oregon but with most of their sales outside the state. Taxes will increase for out-of-state companies with sales in Oregon but with small shares of property and payroll in the state.

Allocation of Nonbusiness Income

Income that does not arise from the regular activities of a taxpayer’s trade or business is not apportioned using the apportionment formula, but is instead allocated to a specific state. This income, known as nonbusiness income, is generally allocated to the state where the income producing activity occurs. 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. Nonbusiness income from intangible assets is assigned to the state of the taxpayer’s headquarters.

Net Loss Deduction

Apportioned losses carried forward from prior years may reduce a corporation’s current-year taxable income. Oregon law allows an operating loss to be used to offset future tax liability for up to 15 years. 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 up to three years, or carried forward up to five years.

Taxable Income and Tax Before Credits

Oregon taxable income is what remains after applying apportionment and allocation and then subtracting losses. Multiplying Oregon taxable income by the tax rate produces tax before credits. The tax rate has changed a number of times since corporate tax was introduced in 1929, with rates ranging from 5 to 9 percent. The current rate is 6.6 percent, where it has been since its 1987 reduction from 7.5 percent. Exhibit 1.3 on the following page provides a history of Oregon corporation tax rates.

Exhibit 1.3—Corporate Tax Rates, 1929 to Present

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

Credits

A corporation can claim any of over 35 applicable credits to reduce its Oregon tax liability. None of the credits is refundable, but most allow unused credit amounts to be carried forward and used in later years. See pages 3-8 to 3-11 of this report for information on credit usage by C corporations. The *State of Oregon 2005-07 Tax Expenditure Report* also provides a thorough discussion of corporate tax credits. The report is available on the Internet at www.oregon.gov/DOR.

Oregon Tax

A corporation's net tax liability is the result of subtracting credits from the tax liability before credits. When established in 1929, the corporation excise tax included a minimum tax of \$25. The 1931 Legislature decreased the minimum excise tax to \$10, its current level. There is no minimum income tax.

The taxation of S corporations varies from this structure 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 this structure. Insurance corporations use different definitions and application of apportionment factors and a different computation of taxable income which is based on their annual statement filed with the Oregon Insurance Commissioner. See Section 1B for more information on S corporations and Section 1C for additional information on insurance corporations.

For further information, please refer to Oregon Department of Revenue's *Corporation Excise Tax Form 20*, and *Corporation Income Tax Form 20-I* and their respective instructions. The forms and instructions are available at www.oregon.gov/DOR.

SECTION 1B
HOW CORPORATIONS ARE TAXED
S CORPORATIONS

Certain corporations are known as "pass-through" entities because their income (or loss) passes through to the individual shareholders and is then 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 75 shareholders;
- Only U.S. citizens or residents as shareholders; and
- Only individuals, estates, or certain trusts as shareholders.

In exchange for these limitations, the S corporation receives certain tax advantages. A regular, or C corporation, pays taxes on income first at the corporate level. This income is taxed again when individual shareholders receive it as dividends. An S corporation avoids this double taxation because the income is not taxed at the corporate level. Oregon accepts the S corporation election made for federal purposes and allows the corporation to function as a pass-through entity.

The number of S corporations has been steadily increasing in recent years. For tax year 1990, 18,437 S corporations filed returns in Oregon. For tax year 2003, there were 45,723 S corporations that filed returns.

S corporations generally pass their income through to their corporate owners. As a result, relatively few S corporations have income that is subject to Oregon's corporate tax. This type of income generally occurs when a corporation converts from a C corporation to an S corporation.

S corporations that are paying either the income or the excise tax file Oregon tax Form 20-S. The excise minimum tax is \$10, which most S corporation filers pay.

For additional information, please refer to Oregon Department of Revenue's S Corporation Tax Instructions, Form 20-S.

Prior to 1997, foreign (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 made both foreign and domestic insurers subject to the same taxes. Starting with tax year 1997, all foreign and domestic insurance corporations have been subject to the corporate excise tax. Insurers file Form 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 they still are subject to the retaliatory tax that is paid to DCBS.² The excise tax is paid to the Department of Revenue. Oregon requires insurance companies to file their excise tax returns on a calendar-year basis.

Insurers use a three-factor apportionment formula. The three factors used for 20-INS filers are: 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, and the Oregon share of insurance sales (total premiums written) relative to the total insurance sales. All three factors are weighted equally to produce the overall apportionment percentage.

Title insurers file Form 20 instead of Form 20-INS and use the same apportionment factors as most other corporations.

For additional information, please refer to Oregon Department of Revenue's Insurance Excise Tax Instructions, Form 20-INS.

² The retaliatory tax is a comparison of the taxes, fees, assessments, penalties, and fines that an Oregon 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.

This section presents summary information based on corporate receipts. Receipts received in any one fiscal year will be associated with multiple tax years as shown in Exhibit 2.1. The numbers presented below are net payments—composed of estimated payments, final payments associated with a return, and refunds issued to taxpayers.

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 is a year that covers a period of time significantly different from a calendar year.³ Because corporations may get extensions to file returns, and they make quarterly estimated payments; nearly all of the 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 by the Oregon Department of Revenue during any fiscal year represent tax liabilities from many different tax years.

Exhibit 2.1 provides details on the tax years for which payments were received in fiscal year 2005. Most of the payments were received for tax years 2004 and 2005, while refunds issued for earlier tax years were significant. The refunds issued for tax year 2000 amended returns were unusually high. In fiscal year 2005, about 670 corporations made net payments for tax year 2000 and about 220 corporations received net refunds for the same year. The average for corporations' net refunds was about \$145 thousand while the average for net payments was only about \$6 thousand.

**Exhibit 2.1—Corporate Tax Receipts for FY 2005
By Tax Year**

Dollars in thousands

Tax Year	Net Receipts	Percent of Total
Unclassified*	-1,473	-0.5%
1999 and prior	11,329	3.5%
2000	-27,550	-8.5%
2001	731	0.2%
2002	-6,592	-2.0%
2003	-93,790	-28.9%
2004	328,536	101.1%
2005	113,744	35.0%
Total	\$324,936	100.0%

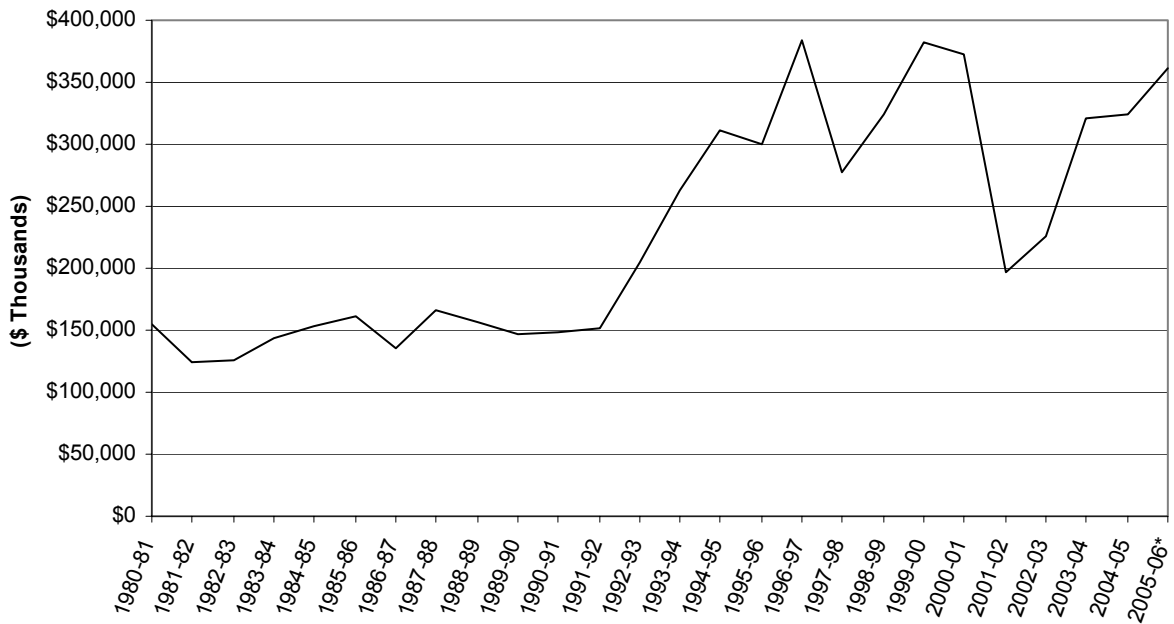
*Unclassified payments were processed in June 2005 but did not have a tax year assigned at month end.

³ For more detail on corporations' fiscal years and the due dates of corporations' tax returns, see Appendix C.

Trends in Corporate Tax Receipts

Exhibit 2.2 shows net corporate tax receipts since fiscal year 1980-81. These net receipts were relatively flat throughout the 1980s, grew throughout the 1990s, and declined in fiscal year 2002. The swings from fiscal year 1996 to fiscal year 1998 are related to the distribution of corporate “kickers.” The Oregon surplus credit, or kicker, occurs if revenues exceed the forecast by more than 2 percent. Oregon refunds this surplus to corporate taxpayers in the form of a credit. See Appendix D for more information and a history of kicker amounts.

Exhibit 2.2
Oregon Corporation Excise and Income Tax Net Receipts



*2005-06 Receipts forecast by Oregon Department of Administrative Services, Office of Economic Analysis

Exhibit 2.3 shows corporate receipts history for the 30 most recent fiscal years and the estimate of receipts for the fiscal year ending June 30, 2006.

Exhibit 2.3—Corporate Receipts History		
Dollars in thousands		
Fiscal Year¹	Net Receipts	Percent Growth
1975-76	\$66,631	-26.5%
1976-77	\$91,104	36.7%
1977-78	\$125,474	37.7%
1978-79	\$165,855	32.2%
1979-80	\$177,176	6.8%
1980-81	\$155,441	-12.3%
1981-82	\$123,783	-20.4%
1982-83	\$125,150	1.1%
1983-84	\$144,003	15.1%
1984-85	\$153,822	6.8%
1985-86	\$161,660	5.1%
1986-87	\$135,309	-16.3%
1987-88	\$166,779	23.3%
1988-89	\$157,026	-5.8%
1989-90	\$146,842	-6.5%
1990-91	\$149,074	1.5%
1991-92	\$150,884	1.2%
1992-93	\$204,605	35.6%
1993-94	\$262,841	28.5%
1994-95	\$311,848	18.6%
1995-96	\$299,977	-3.8%
1996-97	\$383,976	28.0%
1997-98	\$277,481	-27.7%
1998-99	\$324,295	16.9%
1999-00	\$381,908	17.8%
2000-01	\$372,969	-2.3%
2001-02	\$196,272	-47.4%
2002-03	\$225,525	14.9%
2003-04	\$320,164	42.0%
2004-05	\$324,936	1.5%
2005-06*	\$362,078	11.4%

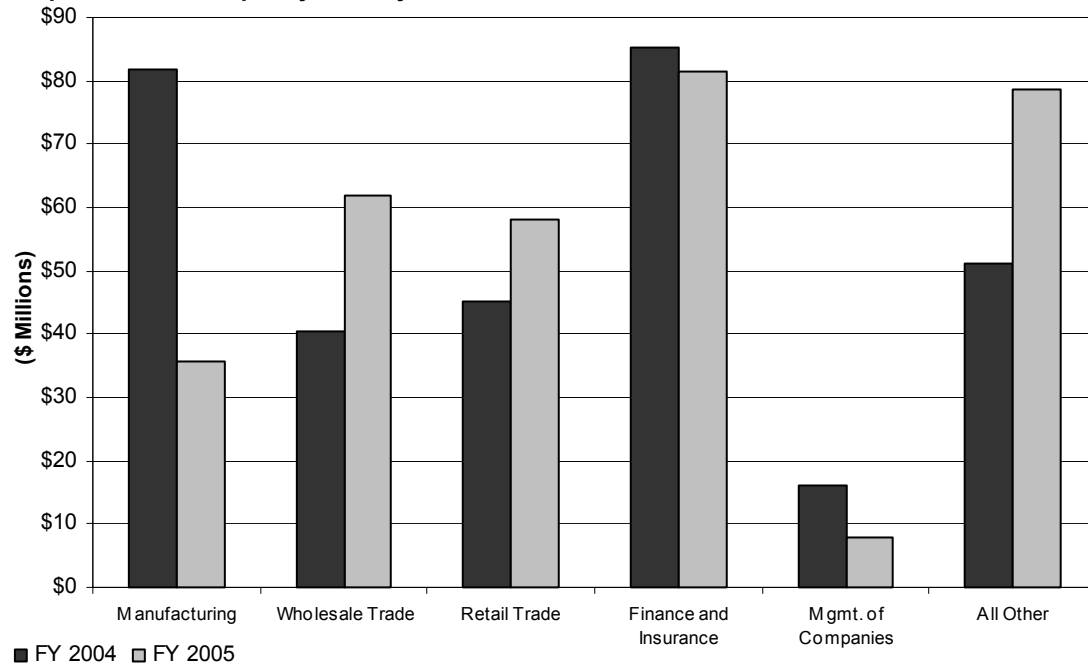
¹ Fiscal year starts July 1.

* Dec. 2005 forecast by Dept. of Admin. Services, Office of Economic Analysis

Receipts by Industry Sector

Exhibits 2.4 and 2.5 (on the next page) show a comparison between corporate receipts in fiscal years 2004 and 2005, and provide some detail of which sectors contributed to the changes. Receipts increased by about one percent. While corporations in most sectors paid more in fiscal year 2005, payments from corporations in manufacturing and finance decreased.

Exhibit 2.4
Corporate Tax Receipts By Industry Sector



Section 2: Corporate Tax Receipts

Exhibit 2.5 provides the detail of receipts from all sectors in fiscal years 2004 and 2005.

Exhibit 2.5—Corporate Tax Receipts By Industry Sector

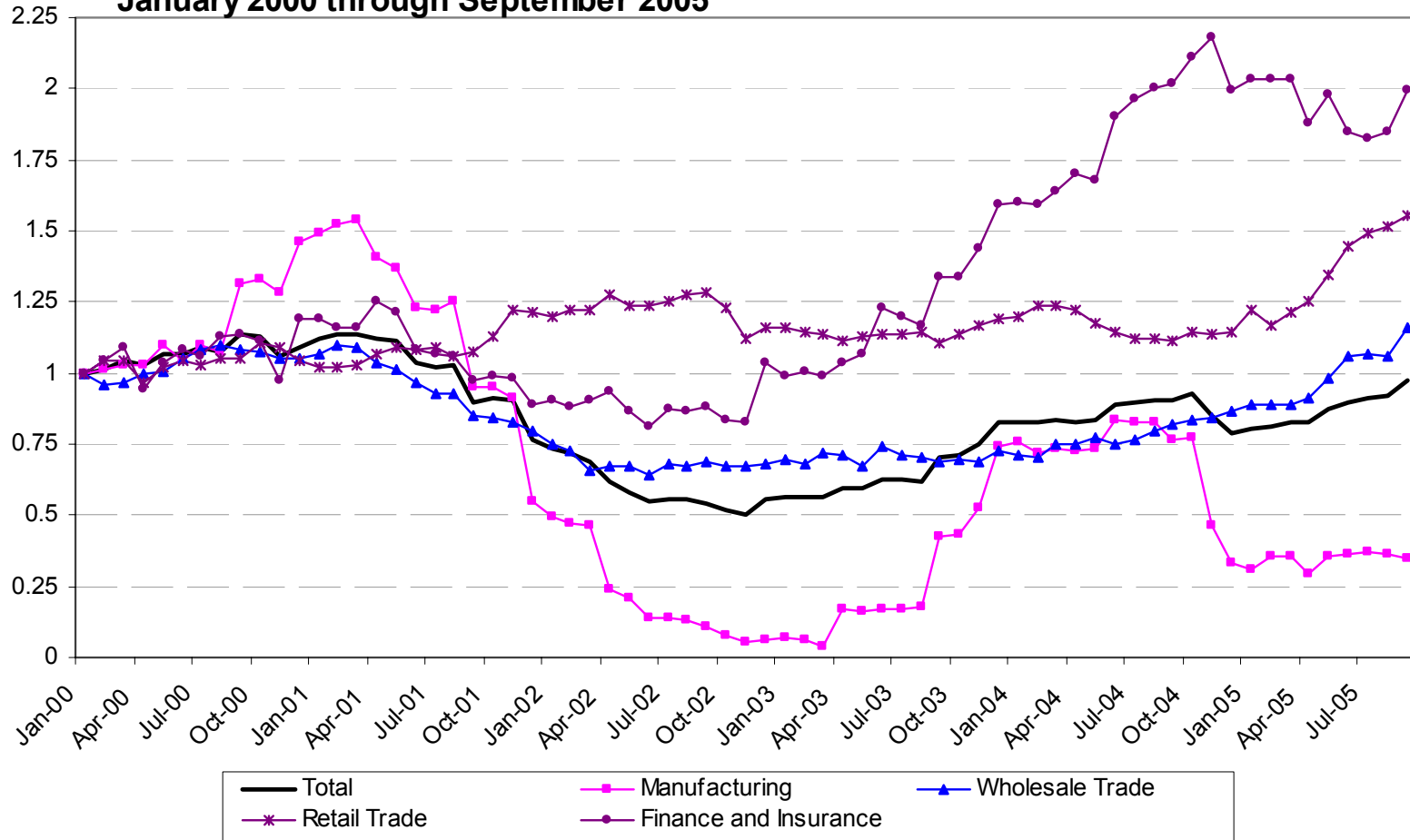
Dollars in thousands

Industry Sector ¹	FY 2004	FY 2005	Percent Change
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, and Hunting	\$3,313	\$6,430	94%
Mining	\$1,500	\$4,476	198%
Utilities	\$3,622	\$2,567	-29%
Construction	\$5,849	\$11,553	98%
Manufacturing	\$81,865	\$35,754	-56%
Wholesale Trade	\$40,555	\$61,812	52%
Retail Trade	\$45,128	\$58,043	29%
Transportation and Warehousing	\$7,571	\$6,942	-8%
Information	\$6,762	\$15,805	134%
Finance and Insurance	\$85,385	\$81,353	-5%
Real Estate, Rental, and Leasing	\$4,838	\$5,393	11%
Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	\$4,684	\$8,193	75%
Management of Companies and Enterprises	\$16,087	\$8,012	-50%
Administrative, Support, and Waste Management	\$1,109	\$2,951	166%
Educational Services	\$981	\$1,203	23%
Health Care and Social Assistance	\$2,335	\$1,684	-28%
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	\$422	\$596	41%
Accommodation and Food Services	\$3,400	\$4,321	27%
Other Services (except Public Administration)	\$1,793	\$4,291	139%
Unknown	\$2,967	\$2,087	-30%
Total	\$320,164	\$323,464	1%

¹ The order and definitions for these sectors is from the North American Industry Classification System. For additional information on NAICS sectors, please see Appendix B — "Selected Glossary of Industry Sectors."

Another way to look at changes in corporate tax receipts is to look at indexed values for the largest sectors. Exhibit 2.6 (on the next page) shows 12-month cumulative receipts of selected sectors, relative to their value in January 2000. Total receipts were increasing through mid-2001, and then fell through the beginning of 2003. As of September 2005, total receipts have nearly grown back to their January 2000 level. Receipts from the finance sector have grown to about twice their level while receipts from the manufacturing sector are less than half of their January 2000 level.

Exhibit 2.6
Corporate Tax Receipts
Index of 12-Month Totals (January 1999 = 1)
January 2000 through September 2005



This section focuses on completed tax returns.

Summary of All Corporate Returns

Corporations may file one of five Oregon tax returns depending on their business structure and nature of their business.

- **Form 20, Excise Tax.** Corporations doing business in Oregon file Form 20 and pay the corporation excise tax. The minimum corporation excise tax is \$10.
- **Form 20-I, Income Tax.** Corporations not doing business in Oregon, but with income from one or more Oregon sources, pay the income tax and file Form 20-I. Income tax filers are not subject to a minimum tax.
- **Form 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 Internal Revenue Service. S corporations subject to either the excise or the income tax file Form 20-S. Shareholders must include S corporation income or loss on their personal income tax returns.
- **Form 20-INS, Insurance.** Insurance corporations file form 20-INS and pay the excise tax.
- **Form 20-MTC, Multistate Tax Commission (MTC).** Certain corporations whose only activity in Oregon is sales (under \$100,000) and that have no property in Oregon may file Form 20-MTC. This form allows simplified filing for several states.

If a corporation or group of corporations files a consolidated federal return, it also must file a consolidated Oregon return, reflecting the activities of all the members that are engaged in a single trade or business as defined by ORS 317.705.

Exhibit 3.1—Tax Year 2003 Corporation Tax Returns

Type of Return Filed

Dollars in thousands			
Oregon Tax Form Filed	Number of Returns	Oregon Taxable Income	Oregon Tax
20 Oregon Corporation Excise Tax Return	32,914	\$4,235,127	\$256,844
20-I Oregon Corporation Income Tax Return	230	\$1,371	\$66
20-MTC Multistate Tax Commission Return	6	\$0	\$0
20-INS Oregon Insurance Excise Tax Return	1,161	\$439,298	\$24,888
20-S Oregon S Corporation Tax Return	47,798	\$13,455	\$1,418
Total	82,109	\$4,689,250	\$283,216

Timing of Filing Tax Returns

Corporations' tax years may cover a period of time significantly different from a calendar year.⁴ Because of differing tax years and extensions for filing returns, tax year 2003 returns were received during a period of two years.

Exhibit 3.2 shows when the returns were received. By October 2004, about 70 percent of the tax for tax year 2003 had been reported on returns.

Exhibit 3.2—Tax Year 2003 Corporation Tax Returns Received By Month

Dollars in thousands

Month	Number of Returns*	Net Tax Reported	Percent of Total Net Tax Reported	Cumulative Net Tax	Cumulative Percent
February 2004 or prior	5,331	\$1,971	0.7%	\$1,971	0.7%
March-04	19,487	\$7,909	2.8%	\$9,880	3.5%
April-04	13,923	\$14,742	5.2%	\$24,621	8.7%
May-04	2,253	\$3,576	1.3%	\$28,197	10.0%
June-04	3,175	\$2,192	0.8%	\$30,389	10.7%
July-04	2,955	\$2,034	0.7%	\$32,424	11.4%
August-04	4,284	\$2,663	0.9%	\$35,086	12.4%
September-04	11,434	\$29,849	10.5%	\$64,935	22.9%
October-04	6,552	\$134,774	47.6%	\$199,710	70.5%
November-04	1,758	\$21,537	7.6%	\$221,247	78.1%
December-04	2,329	\$8,923	3.2%	\$230,170	81.3%
January-05	1,894	\$8,641	3.1%	\$238,811	84.3%
February-05	1,343	\$2,357	0.8%	\$241,167	85.2%
March-05	1,372	\$10,899	3.8%	\$252,066	89.0%
April-05	936	\$10,443	3.7%	\$262,509	92.7%
May-05	546	\$2,679	0.9%	\$265,188	93.6%
June-05	808	\$4,857	1.7%	\$270,045	95.3%
July 2005 or later	1,729	\$13,171	4.7%	\$283,216	100.0%
Total	82,109	\$283,216	100.0%		

*Net tax and number of returns reported in this table are based on amended or audited returns if they exist, otherwise this table accounts for original returns.

⁴ For more detail on corporations' fiscal years and the due dates of corporations' tax returns, see Appendix C.

Timing of Receipts for Tax Year 2003

Because corporations generally are required to make quarterly estimated payments of tax liability before their return is filed, and because of differences in filing periods, payments for any tax year will be received during several calendar years. Exhibit 3.3 shows that corporations significantly overpaid their 2003 tax liability as of September 2004. Large corporations that pay less than their actual tax liability can face penalties, so it is likely that they overpay to avoid those penalties. The resulting overpayments lead to significant refunds beginning in October 2004.

Exhibit 3.3—Tax Year 2003 Corporation Tax Receipts By Month

Dollars in thousands

Month	Net Receipts for Tax Year*	Percent of Total Receipts for Tax Year	Cumulative Receipts	Cumulative Percent
March 2003 or prior	\$2,048	0.7%	\$2,048	0.7%
April-03	\$26,238	9.1%	\$28,285	9.8%
May-03	\$8,259	2.9%	\$36,545	12.7%
June-03	\$40,865	14.2%	\$77,410	26.9%
July-03	\$7,542	2.6%	\$84,951	29.5%
August-03	\$1,991	0.7%	\$86,942	30.2%
September-03	\$44,968	15.6%	\$131,909	45.8%
October-03	\$26,288	9.1%	\$158,197	54.9%
November-03	\$63,102	21.9%	\$221,300	76.9%
December-03	\$79,220	27.5%	\$300,520	104.4%
January-04	\$9,164	3.2%	\$309,685	107.6%
February-04	\$7,423	2.6%	\$317,107	110.1%
March-04	\$20,154	7.0%	\$337,262	117.1%
April-04	\$27,427	9.5%	\$364,689	126.7%
May-04	\$6,800	2.4%	\$371,489	129.0%
June-04	\$17,986	6.2%	\$389,474	135.3%
July-04	\$2,825	1.0%	\$392,300	136.2%
August-04	\$3,914	1.4%	\$396,214	137.6%
September-04	\$18,500	6.4%	\$414,714	144.0%
October-04	-\$11,869	-4.1%	\$402,845	139.9%
November-04	-\$63,157	-21.9%	\$339,688	118.0%
December-04	-\$27,559	-9.6%	\$312,129	108.4%
January 2005 or later	-\$24,187	-8.4%	\$287,943	100.0%
Total	\$287,943	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.

History of Tax Returns Filed

Exhibit 3.4 shows the recent history of corporate tax returns filed in Oregon. The total number of returns has increased somewhat steadily since 1990.

Exhibit 3.4—Corporate Return History					
Dollars in thousands					
Tax Year	Number of S Corporation Returns	Number of C Corporation Returns¹	Total Number of Returns	Oregon Tax (Before Kicker)	Oregon Net Tax²
1990	18,437	35,510	53,947	\$175,944	\$175,857
1991	21,090	35,200	56,290	\$173,644	\$173,769
1992	23,731	35,660	59,391	\$218,832	\$215,751
1993	26,751	36,879	63,630	\$324,148	\$325,300
1994	29,752	38,344	68,096	\$339,291	\$339,423
1995	32,689	39,496	72,185	\$449,406	\$225,351
1996	35,337	38,852	74,189	\$346,684	\$376,841
1997	37,711	38,607	76,318	\$401,527	\$232,174
1998	40,516	39,612	80,128	\$355,584	\$356,929
1999	42,062	38,722	80,784	\$385,198	\$385,139
2000	43,928	38,139	82,067	\$355,438	\$355,621
2001	44,996	37,083	82,079	\$239,024	\$238,685
2002	46,360	35,892	82,252	\$230,982	\$230,971
2003	47,798	34,311	82,109	\$283,291	\$283,216

¹ Note that this column includes all corporate excise and income tax returns other than those filed on Oregon Form 20-S. For convenience, other parts of this report separate out returns filed on Oregon Form 20-I.

² Net tax differs from Oregon tax 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 D — "Surplus Kicker."

The following sections provide additional information about corporate taxpayers:

- C corporation excise taxpayers file Forms 20, 20-INS, and 20-MTC.
- Section 3B gives details for C corporations, the most common returns filed in Oregon.
- Section 3C summarizes information for 20-S filers.
- Section 3D describes 20-I income returns.

This section provides detail on excise tax C corporation taxpayers. C corporations paid more than 99 percent of the total corporate excise and income tax payments for tax year 2003. These taxpayers are doing business in Oregon. They must file one of the following tax forms: 20, 20-INS, or 20-MTC. For ease of reading, the sections and exhibits that follow show combined returns from all three return types and present results for all C corporation excise taxpayers.

Summary characteristics are presented for the following types of C corporation excise tax returns:

- **Taxable income category**
- **Industry sector**
- **State of commercial domicile**
- **Apportioned returns**
 - Total
 - By industry sector
- **Credit usage**
 - All credits
 - Additional detail for business energy facilities credit
 - Additional detail for pollution control credit
 - Additional detail for qualified research activities credit
- **Minimum tax returns**
 - By income group
 - Reason for minimum tax payment
 - By industry sector

Exhibit 3.5 shows the distribution of returns by taxable income category. Taxable income and book income are not necessarily the same because of differences in accounting rules. For example, a company that reports a profit on its public financial statements may have no taxable income. This exhibit shows the concentration of the corporate excise tax. Seventy-six taxpayers paid more than half of the total tax.

Exhibit 3.5—Tax Year 2003 C Corporation Excise Tax Returns
Taxable Income Category

Oregon Taxable Income Category	Number of Returns	Oregon Taxable Income (\$000)	Oregon Tax (\$000)
Zero Income or Loss ¹	22,255	\$0	\$225
\$1 - \$50,000	8,460	\$93,809	\$6,044
\$50,000 - \$100,000	1,129	\$79,246	\$5,000
\$100,000 - \$250,000	933	\$146,433	\$9,230
\$250,000 - \$500,000	432	\$153,439	\$9,529
\$500,000 - \$1 million	342	\$241,976	\$14,918
\$1 million to \$5 million	390	\$835,272	\$51,250
\$5 million to \$10 million	64	\$436,429	\$26,208
\$10 million to \$25 million	49	\$752,339	\$44,002
Over \$25 million	27	\$1,935,481	\$115,325
Total	34,081	\$4,674,424	\$281,732

Percentage Distribution of Taxable Returns

Oregon Taxable Income Category	Number of Returns	Oregon Taxable Income	Oregon Tax
Zero Income or Loss ¹	65.3%	0.0%	0.1%
\$1 - \$50,000	24.8%	2.0%	2.1%
\$50,000 - \$100,000	3.3%	1.7%	1.8%
\$100,000 - \$250,000	2.7%	3.1%	3.3%
\$250,000 - \$500,000	1.3%	3.3%	3.4%
\$500,000 - \$1 million	1.0%	5.2%	5.3%
\$1 million to \$5 million	1.1%	17.9%	18.2%
\$5 million to \$10 million	0.2%	9.3%	9.3%
\$10 million to \$25 million	0.1%	16.1%	15.6%
Over \$25 million	0.1%	41.4%	40.9%
Total	100.0%	100%	100%

¹ Includes losses in current year, as well as losses carried forward from prior years that result in \$0 income.

Exhibit 3.6 shows the distribution of returns by industry sector. Missing information prevents classification of about twenty percent of corporations into appropriate sectors, though the total tax paid by unclassified corporations is less than one percent. For tax year 2003, the finance and insurance and manufacturing sectors together contributed almost half of total tax payments.

Exhibit 3.6—Tax Year 2003 C Corporation Excise Tax Returns
Industry Sector

Industry Sector ¹	Number of Returns	Oregon Taxable Income (\$000)	Oregon Tax
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, and Hunting	1,639	\$45,516	\$2,893
Mining	65	\$21,680	\$1,411
Utilities	52	\$9,831	\$120
Construction	3,476	\$84,243	\$5,516
Manufacturing	2,158	\$1,146,186	\$69,423
Wholesale Trade	3,306	\$657,197	\$40,638
Retail Trade	2,497	\$672,288	\$42,095
Transportation and Warehousing	855	\$73,413	\$4,746
Information	723	\$131,258	\$8,138
Finance and Insurance	2,333	\$1,157,647	\$68,105
Real Estate, Rental, and Leasing	1,292	\$60,138	\$3,962
Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	2,715	\$79,342	\$5,179
Management of Companies and Enterprises	353	\$342,929	\$17,443
Administrative, Support, and Waste Management	1,207	\$28,238	\$1,633
Education Services	171	\$11,711	\$774
Health Care and Social Assistance	1,905	\$32,341	\$2,010
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	268	\$7,997	\$530
Accommodation and Food Services	924	\$43,421	\$2,845
Other Services (except Public Administration)	1,635	\$28,334	\$1,869
Unknown	6,507	\$40,715	\$2,404
Total	34,081	\$4,674,424	\$281,732

Percentage Distribution

Industry Sector ¹	Number of Returns	Oregon Taxable Income	Oregon Tax
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, and Hunting	4.8%	1.0%	1.0%
Mining	0.2%	0.5%	0.5%
Utilities	0.2%	0.2%	0.0%
Construction	10.2%	1.8%	2.0%
Manufacturing	6.3%	24.5%	24.6%
Wholesale Trade	9.7%	14.1%	14.4%
Retail Trade	7.3%	14.4%	14.9%
Transportation and Warehousing	2.5%	1.6%	1.7%
Information	2.1%	2.8%	2.9%
Finance and Insurance	6.8%	24.8%	24.2%
Real Estate, Rental, and Leasing	3.8%	1.3%	1.4%
Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	8.0%	1.7%	1.8%
Management of Companies and Enterprises	1.0%	7.3%	6.2%
Administrative, Support, and Waste Management	3.5%	0.6%	0.6%
Education Services	0.5%	0.3%	0.3%
Health Care and Social Assistance	5.6%	0.7%	0.7%
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	0.8%	0.2%	0.2%
Accommodation and Food Services	2.7%	0.9%	1.0%
Other Services (except Public Administration)	4.8%	0.6%	0.7%
Unknown	19.1%	0.9%	0.9%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

¹ The order and definitions for these sectors is from the North American Industry Classification System. For additional information on NAICS sectors, please see Appendix B — "Selected Glossary of Industry Sectors."

Exhibit 3.7 shows the distribution of returns by the state of commercial domicile as reported on the tax return. The location of a corporation's headquarters determines its state of domicile. The state of domicile is not necessarily the same state as the address on the return or the state under whose laws the corporation was incorporated.

For tax year 2003, most of the corporate excise tax liability did not come from corporations domiciled in the state of Oregon. Corporations domiciled outside of Oregon accounted for almost three-fourths of the total liability.

Exhibit 3.7—Tax Year 2003 C Corporation Excise Tax Returns State of Commercial Domicile

Dollars in thousands				
Region	Number of Returns	Oregon Taxable Income	Oregon Tax	Percent of Total Tax
Northeast ¹	1,874	\$416,766	\$25,445	9.0%
Midwest ²	1,977	\$767,050	\$41,971	14.9%
South ³	2,249	\$671,724	\$42,814	15.2%
West ⁴	27,810	\$2,809,896	\$170,911	60.7%
Outside U.S.	171	\$8,989	\$591	0.2%
Total	34,081	\$4,674,424	\$281,732	100%

¹ Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, and Vermont.

² Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, South Dakota, and Wisconsin.

³ Alabama, Arkansas, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, Washington D.C., and West Virginia.

⁴ Alaska, Arizona, California, Colorado, Hawaii, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming.

Tax Year 2003 C Corporation Excise Tax Returns State of Commercial Domicile Western States

Dollars in thousands				
State	Number of Returns	Oregon Taxable Income	Oregon Tax	Percent of Total Tax
Alaska	32	\$1,022	\$68	0.0%
Arizona	152	\$11,593	\$733	0.3%
California	1,652	\$1,087,065	\$68,687	24.4%
Colorado	241	\$11,991	\$784	0.3%
Hawaii	17	\$22,309	\$1,413	0.5%
Idaho	161	\$65,003	\$4,235	1.5%
Montana	38	\$2,958	\$195	0.1%
New Mexico	16	\$70	\$5	0.0%
Nevada	98	\$10,441	\$690	0.2%
Oregon	24,135	\$1,181,165	\$71,255	25.3%
Utah	107	\$11,601	\$759	0.3%
Washington	1,152	\$404,598	\$22,083	7.8%
Wyoming	9	\$81	\$5	0.0%
Total	27,810	\$2,809,896	\$170,911	60.7%

Taxpayers doing business in multiple states must apportion their business income using an apportionment formula.⁵ The Oregon apportionment percentage is a weighted average percent of sales, payroll, and property. Tax year 2003 returns filed for tax years beginning before May were filed using the double-weighted sales factor. Tax year 2003 returns filed for tax years beginning after May 2003 were filed using a super-weighted sales factor (i.e. the apportionment percent was 80 percent of the sales factor plus 10 percent each of the property and payroll factors).

**Exhibit 3.8—Tax Year 2003 C Corporation Excise Tax Returns
Apportioned Returns**

Dollars in thousands				
Apportionment	Number of Returns	Oregon Taxable Income	Oregon Tax	Percent of Total Tax
Multistate (Apportioned)	11,524	\$4,056,697	\$243,059	86.3%
Nonapportioned	22,557	\$617,728	\$38,673	13.7%
Total	34,081	\$4,674,424	\$281,732	100%

Exhibit 3.9 shows the distribution of the multistate (apportioned) excise tax returns by industry sector.

**Exhibit 3.9 Tax Year 2003 C Corporation Excise Tax Returns
Industry Sector for Multistate (Apportioned) Returns**

Dollars in thousands				
Industry Sector ¹	Number of Returns	Oregon Taxable Income	Oregon Tax	Percent of Total Oregon Tax
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, and Hunting	114	\$21,999	\$1,432	0.6%
Mining	18	\$21,260	\$1,383	0.6%
Utilities	19	\$8,965	\$68	0.0%
Construction	702	\$53,233	\$3,463	1.4%
Manufacturing	687	\$1,059,060	\$63,881	26.3%
Wholesale Trade	1,985	\$560,285	\$34,450	14.2%
Retail Trade	501	\$589,222	\$36,935	15.2%
Transportation and Warehousing	303	\$66,366	\$4,278	1.8%
Information	315	\$122,764	\$7,594	3.1%
Finance and Insurance	1,623	\$996,653	\$58,574	24.1%
Real Estate, Rental, and Leasing	282	\$38,074	\$2,511	1.0%
Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	849	\$54,676	\$3,575	1.5%
Management of Companies and Enterprises	241	\$324,438	\$16,296	6.7%
Administrative, Support, and Waste Management	391	\$19,053	\$1,085	0.4%
Education Services	61	\$10,830	\$715	0.3%
Health Care and Social Assistance	123	\$22,816	\$1,369	0.6%
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	48	\$5,121	\$338	0.1%
Accommodation and Food Services	115	\$30,224	\$1,983	0.8%
Other Services (except Public Administration)	185	\$20,935	\$1,373	0.6%
Unknown	2,962	\$30,723	\$1,756	0.7%
All	11,524	\$4,056,697	\$243,059	100%

¹ The order and definitions for these sectors is from the North American Industry Classification System. For additional information on NAICS sectors, please see Appendix B — "Selected Glossary of Industry Sectors."

⁵ Section 1A provides more detail on changes in Oregon's corporate apportionment formula.

A number of credits are available to corporate excise taxpayers. Not all taxpayers claiming a credit are able to use the full amount because their credits exceed their tax liability. Most unused credits may be carried forward for up to five years to offset future tax liability. Corporations must claim the full amount of credit, to the extent of their liability, before the credit may be carried forward.

**Exhibit 3.10—Tax Year 2003 C Corporation Excise Tax Returns
Credit Usage**

Dollars in thousands

Credit	Number of Taxpayers Claiming Credit	Amount of Credit Claimed	Number of Taxpayers with Reduction in Tax Liability	Amount of Credit Used
General Corporation Credits				
Business Energy Facilities	201	\$10,000	136	\$6,864
Dependent Care Assistance	17	\$3,626	14	\$969
Farm Machinery and Equipment	5 or fewer	\$14	5 or fewer	\$6
Farm-Worker Housing Lender's Credit	5 or fewer	\$45	5 or fewer	\$45
Farm-Worker Housing Construction	7	\$440	6	\$156
Long-Term Care Facilities	7	\$5	7	\$3
Oregon Affordable Housing Credit	34	\$3,810	25	\$3,670
Oregon Trust for Cultural Development	11	\$23	9	\$19
Pollution Control	103	\$13,676	81	\$7,843
Pollution Prevention	14	\$342	5 or fewer	\$7
Qualified Research Activities	159	\$29,913	65	\$3,292
Reclaimed Plastics Credit	5 or fewer	\$64	5 or fewer	\$8
Other Corporation Credits	17	\$1,469	8	\$31
Insurance Only Credits				
Fire Insurance Credit	273	\$4,541	202	\$1,605
Oregon IGA Assessments	7	\$100	6	\$9
Oregon Life and Health IGA Assessments	117	\$316	74	\$81
Workers' Compensation Assessments	69	\$2,501	58	\$1,316
Total¹	915	\$70,885	604	\$25,924

¹ The total number of taxpayers does not match detail due to taxpayers claiming multiple credits.

The three corporation tax credits with the highest total claims were business energy facilities, qualified research activities, and pollution control. Additional details for taxpayers claiming these credits are in the next three exhibits.

Exhibit 3.11—Tax Year 2003 C Corporation Excise Tax Returns**Business Energy Facilities****Credit Usage by Industry Sector and Taxable Income**

Industry Sector	Number of Taxpayers Claiming Credit	Amount of Credit Claimed (\$000)	Number of Taxpayers with Reduction in Tax Liability	Amount of Credit Used (\$000)
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, and Hunting	26	\$155	14	\$38
Utilities	5 or fewer	\$531	5 or fewer	\$504
Construction	9	\$170	7	\$15
Manufacturing	46	\$3,563	25	\$1,201
Wholesale Trade	23	\$981	18	\$847
Retail Trade	33	\$1,884	23	\$1,835
Transportation and Warehousing	5 or fewer	\$18	5 or fewer	\$6
Information	5 or fewer	\$18	5 or fewer	\$15
Finance and Insurance	17	\$603	17	\$603
Real Estate, Rental, and Leasing	5 or fewer	\$19	5 or fewer	\$14
Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	5 or fewer	\$4	5 or fewer	\$1
Management of Companies and Enterprises	7	\$1,840	5 or fewer	\$1,664
Accommodation and Food Services	6	\$31	5 or fewer	\$28
Other Services (except Public Administration)	7	\$18	5 or fewer	\$9
All Other and Unknown	9	\$163	5 or fewer	\$83
Total	201	\$10,000	136	\$6,864

Oregon Taxable Income Category	Number of Taxpayers Claiming Credit	Amount of Credit Claimed (\$000)	Number of Taxpayers with Reduction in Tax Liability	Amount of Credit Used (\$000)
Zero Income or Loss ¹	62	\$2,874	0	\$0
\$1 - \$50,000	27	\$68	24	\$19
\$50,000 - \$100,000	17	\$91	17	\$56
\$100,000 - \$250,000	15	\$82	15	\$66
\$250,000 - \$500,000	10	\$51	10	\$47
\$500,000 - \$1 million	10	\$166	10	\$162
\$1 million to \$5 million	20	\$180	20	\$180
\$5 million to \$10 million	14	\$810	14	\$783
\$10 million to \$25 million	11	\$440	11	\$419
Over \$25 million	15	\$5,238	15	\$5,133
Total	201	\$10,000	136	\$6,864

¹ Includes losses in current year, as well as losses carried forward from prior years that result in \$0 income.

Exhibit 3.12—Tax Year 2003 C Corporation Excise Tax Returns**Pollution Control****Credit Usage by Industry Sector and Taxable Income**

Industry Sector	Number of Taxpayers Claiming Credit	Amount of Credit Claimed (\$000)	Number of Taxpayers with Reduction in Tax Liability	Amount of Credit Used (\$000)
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, and Hunting	11	\$89	7	\$16
Construction	5 or fewer	\$57	5 or fewer	\$55
Manufacturing	37	\$8,088	25	\$3,106
Wholesale Trade	20	\$663	18	\$561
Retail Trade	10	\$183	9	\$175
Transportation and Warehousing	5 or fewer	\$98	5 or fewer	\$98
Finance and Insurance	5 or fewer	\$1,923	5 or fewer	\$1,923
Management of Companies and Enterprises	7	\$2,158	6	\$1,587
Administrative, Support, and Waste Management	5 or fewer	\$142	5 or fewer	\$129
All Other and Unknown	5 or fewer	\$276	5 or fewer	\$193
Total	103	\$13,676	81	\$7,843

Oregon Taxable Income Category	Number of Taxpayers Claiming Credit	Amount of Credit Claimed (\$000)	Number of Taxpayers with Reduction in Tax Liability	Amount of Credit Used (\$000)
Zero Income or Loss ¹	22	\$5,470	0	\$0
\$1 - \$50,000	12	\$34	12	\$14
\$50,000 - \$100,000	7	\$46	7	\$29
\$100,000 - \$250,000	11	\$106	11	\$92
\$250,000 - \$500,000	7	\$87	7	\$87
\$500,000 - \$1 million	6	\$113	6	\$107
\$1 million to \$5 million	16	\$1,252	16	\$1,252
\$5 million to \$10 million	8	\$481	8	\$481
\$10 million to \$25 million	7	\$3,139	7	\$3,139
Over \$25 million	7	\$2,947	7	\$2,642
Total	103	\$13,676	81	\$7,843

¹ Includes losses in current year, as well as losses carried forward from prior years that result in \$0 income.

Exhibit 3.13—Tax Year 2003 C Corporation Excise Tax Returns**Qualified Research Activities****Credit Usage by Industry Sector and Taxable Income**

Industry Sector	Number of Taxpayers Claiming Credit	Amount of Credit Claimed (\$000)	Number of Taxpayers with Reduction in Tax Liability	Amount of Credit Used (\$000)
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, and Hunting	5 or fewer	\$18	5 or fewer	\$18
Manufacturing	44	\$12,363	21	\$1,715
Wholesale Trade	29	\$3,448	14	\$862
Information	34	\$6,108	10	\$512
Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	30	\$5,496	10	\$71
Other Services (except Public Administration)	5 or fewer	\$3	5 or fewer	\$3
All Other and Unknown	17	\$2,477	5 or fewer	\$110
Total	159	\$29,913	65	\$3,292

Oregon Taxable Income Category	Number of Taxpayers Claiming Credit	Amount of Credit Claimed (\$000)	Number of Taxpayers with Reduction in Tax Liability	Amount of Credit Used (\$000)
Zero Income or Loss ¹	94	\$24,806	0	\$0
\$1 - \$50,000	13	\$207	13	\$13
\$50,000 - \$100,000	8	\$138	8	\$33
\$100,000 - \$250,000	9	\$198	9	\$71
\$250,000 - \$500,000	5 or fewer	\$135	5 or fewer	\$48
\$500,000 - \$1 million	9	\$486	9	\$264
\$1 million to \$5 million	16	\$1,426	16	\$1,167
\$5 million to \$10 million	5 or fewer	\$420	5 or fewer	\$420
Over \$10 million	5 or fewer	\$2,097	5 or fewer	\$1,274
Total	159	\$29,913	65	\$3,292

¹ Includes losses in current year, as well as losses carried forward from prior years that result in \$0 income.

The minimum excise tax is \$10. About 69 percent of all C corporation excise taxpayers paid the minimum tax for tax year 2003. Exhibit 3.14 shows the number of C corporations paying the minimum tax for various income levels. Taxpayers in higher income categories paying the minimum tax have credits that reduce their tax liability to \$10.

**Exhibit 3.14—Tax Year 2003 C Corporation Excise Tax Returns
Minimum Tax Returns**

Oregon Taxable Income Category	Tax Returns Paying Minimum Tax	Total Number of Returns	Percent Paying Minimum
Zero Income or Loss ¹	22,253	22,255	100.0%
\$1 - \$50,000	1,128	8,460	13.3%
\$50,000 - \$100,000	34	1,129	3.0%
\$100,000 - \$250,000	27	933	2.9%
\$250,000 - \$500,000	13	432	3.0%
\$500,000 - \$1 million	11	342	3.2%
\$1 million to \$5 million	15	390	3.8%
\$5 million to \$10 million	5 or fewer	64	N/A
\$10 million to \$25 million	5 or fewer	49	N/A
Over \$25 million	5 or fewer	27	N/A
Total	23,489	34,081	68.9%

¹ Includes losses in current year, as well as losses carried forward from prior years that result in \$0 income.

Most taxpayers paying the minimum had no income in the current year or used a loss carried forward from another year to result in zero taxable income. Exhibit 3.15 details the reason for minimum tax payment for the minimum excise tax returns.

**Exhibit 3.15—Tax Year 2003 C Corporation Excise Tax Returns
Minimum Tax Payment Details**

Reason For Minimum Tax Payment	Number of Returns
Current Income	
Zero income or loss in current year	16,572
Minimal income in current year	1,402
Losses Carried Forward	
Losses carried forward from prior years result in zero income or loss	5,162
Losses carried forward from prior years result in minimal income	118
Credits	
Credits reduce tax to minimum	193
Combination	
Combination of losses carried forward and credits reduce tax to minimum	42
Total	23,489

Minimum tax returns appear in all industry sectors. Exhibit 3.16 shows minimum tax returns by sector.

**Exhibit 3.16—Tax Year 2003 C Corporation Excise Tax Returns
Minimum Tax Returns By Industry Sector**

Industry Sector ¹	Returns Paying Minimum Tax	Total Returns	Percent Paying Minimum
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, and Hunting	1,142	1,639	69.7%
Mining	43	65	66.2%
Utilities	41	52	78.8%
Construction	2,568	3,476	73.9%
Manufacturing	1,439	2,158	66.7%
Wholesale Trade	1,957	3,306	59.2%
Retail Trade	1,552	2,497	62.2%
Transportation and Warehousing	577	855	67.5%
Information	552	723	76.3%
Finance and Insurance	1,263	2,333	54.1%
Real Estate, Rental, and Leasing	738	1,292	57.1%
Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	1,811	2,715	66.7%
Management of Companies and Enterprises	199	353	56.4%
Administrative, Support, and Waste Management	817	1,207	67.7%
Education Services	118	171	69.0%
Health Care and Social Assistance	1,456	1,905	76.4%
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	190	268	70.9%
Accommodation and Food Services	626	924	67.7%
Other Services (except Public Administration)	1,202	1,635	73.5%
Unknown	5,198	6,507	79.9%
Total	23,489	34,081	68.9%

¹ The order and definitions for these sectors is from the North American Industry Classification System. For additional information on NAICS sectors, please see Appendix B — "Selected Glossary of Industry Sectors."

SECTION 3C
CORPORATE TAX RETURNS
SUMMARY OF 20-S 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 income.

S corporations paying either the income or the excise tax file Form 20-S. The minimum tax for excise taxpayers is \$10 and the minimum tax for income taxpayers is \$0. Corporations doing business in Oregon are subject to the minimum excise tax even if they pass their income through to shareholders.

Exhibit 3.17—Tax Year 2003 S Corporation Tax Returns				
S Corporation Summary				
Dollars in thousands				
Type of Filer	Number of Returns	Number Paying Minimum Tax	Oregon Taxable Income	Oregon Tax
Excise Tax	47,088	46,889	\$13,202	\$1,402
Income Tax	710	607	\$253	\$16
Total 20-S	47,798	47,496	\$13,455	\$1,418

Exhibit 3.18 shows that most 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 3.18—Tax Year 2003 S Corporation Tax Returns			
S Corporation Characteristics			
Dollars in thousands			
	Number of Returns	Oregon Taxable Income	Oregon Tax
Apportionment for 20-S Filers			
Multistate (Apportioned)	4,880	\$8,279	\$619
Nonapportioned	42,918	\$5,176	\$799
State of Domicile for 20-S Filers			
Oregon	43,480	\$10,786	\$1,205
Other	4,318	\$2,668	\$213

SECTION 3D
CORPORATE TAX RETURNS
SUMMARY OF 20-I RETURNS

Only a handful of taxpayers are subject to the corporate income tax. These taxpayers are not doing business in Oregon, but they do have income from an Oregon source.

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, whether intrastate, interstate, or foreign commerce.

There is no minimum tax for corporate income tax filers.

These taxpayers must file Form 20-I. Exhibit 3.19 shows the number of returns and tax associated with 20-I filers.

Exhibit 3.19—Tax Year 2003 20-I Tax Returns Income Tax Returns Summary			
Dollars in thousands			
	Number of Returns	Oregon Taxable Income	Oregon Tax
Total 20-I Returns	230	\$1,371	\$66

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

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

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

Apportionment Formula. For Oregon, this is the weighted average of three factors multiplied by the taxpayer's business income. For tax year 2003, the three factors are: property, payroll, and sales. Most corporations used double-weighted sales, corporations that began their tax year after May 2003 used 80 percent sales plus 10 percent each from property and payroll. Taxpayers doing business (or with income sourced) both in Oregon and in other states use the specified formula to apportion their income to Oregon.

Biennium. The period of two fiscal years for which the state budgets are determined. For example, July 1, 2005 to June 30, 2007 is referred to as the 2005-07 biennium.

Business 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 constitutes an integral part of the taxpayer's regular trade or business.

C Corporation. Refers to Internal Revenue Code subchapter "C." These corporations are "regular" corporations—they pay tax at the corporate level.

Combined Reporting. A method of measuring the tax liability of a corporation. An apportionment formula is applied to the combined unitary income of the corporation and its affiliates.

For Oregon, this is the applicable method for tax years that began before January 1, 1986. See *Consolidated Reporting* for the applicable method for tax years that began on or after January 1, 1996.

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 (over 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 liability. Corporation tax credits 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 2005-07 Tax Expenditure Report*, available online at www.oregon.gov/DOR.

Doing Business. A taxpayer is doing business when it engages in any profit-seeking activity in the State of 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 it:

- provides services to customers in Oregon,
- has sales activity in Oregon,
- inventory in Oregon,
- an office in Oregon, or
- 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. This tax is measured by income. The minimum excise tax is \$10.

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).

Income Tax. A tax on the income of those corporations that have Oregon-source income but are not doing business here. See *Doing Business*. There is no minimum income tax.

Interest on Installment Sales. Interest on deferred tax liability for certain installment sales. It is added to Oregon tax before credits.

Minimum Tax. Each Oregon corporate excise taxpayer must pay at least a \$10 minimum tax. If a corporation has a negative Oregon income, it is still required to pay the minimum tax.

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.

- Nexus.** A connection or link between a corporation and a state sufficient to empower the state to tax the corporation's income.
- Nonbusiness Income.** Under ORS 314.610(5), nonbusiness income is all income that does not arise from the taxpayer's normal business activities. Each item of nonbusiness income is generally allocated to one state rather than being apportioned to all states where the corporation does business.
- Nonunitary Business.** A business entity that does not belong in a unitary group. See *Unitary Group*.
- 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.
- Parent Corporation.** A corporation that owns or otherwise controls other corporations. These other corporations are called "subsidiaries."
- Passive Investment Income.** Gross receipts derived from royalties, rents, dividends, interest, annuities, and certain sales or exchanges of stock or securities. Passive income is a factor for the small number of S corporations that are required to pay corporation income tax.
- Payroll Factor.** One of three factors used in apportioning the business income of multistate or multinational corporations. 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. 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 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 it is taxed as personal income. A corporation qualifying under this section can have no more than 75 shareholders.
- Sales Factor.** One of the three factors used in apportioning the business income of multistate or multinational corporations. The sales factor is expressed as a fraction: the numerator is Oregon sales, and the denominator is total sales.
- Single Sales Factor.** Use of only the sales factor to apportion multistate or multinational income. In Oregon, most corporations will use the single sales factor for apportioning income for tax years that begin 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 the budget was adopted. Refunds are made in the form of a credit on the tax return for the second year of the biennium.

Subsidiary Corporation. A corporation controlled or owned by another corporation. See *Parent Corporation*.

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 will use 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 liability after subtracting credits.

Tax Due. Amount of final tax liability after subtracting tax credits, when applicable.

Tax Liability. The amount of tax owed by a taxpayer.

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:

- 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.

See also *Unitary Group*.

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

Sector classification information is based on the 2002 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 on the U.S. Census Bureau Web site at www.census.gov.

Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, and Hunting. Includes farming, animal production, logging, and support activities.

Mining. Includes the extraction of mineral solids, liquid minerals, and gases. Also includes mineral quarrying such as crushed gravel and sand mining.

Utilities. Includes electric, natural gas, and water utilities.

Construction. Includes residential and commercial construction, as well as specialty trade construction.

Manufacturing. Includes food, apparel, wood products, paper, chemical, plastics, machinery, computer products, electronics, and furniture manufacturing.

Wholesale Trade. Includes wholesalers for durable and nondurable goods. Also includes wholesale trade agents and brokers.

Retail Trade. Includes motor vehicle dealers. Includes furniture, building material, garden equipment, food, drug, clothing, sporting goods, music, and general merchandise stores. Includes nonstore retailers such as electronic and mail order firms.

Transportation and Warehousing. Includes air, rail, water, and truck transportation. Includes charter buses and sightseeing operations. Includes postal service and courier services.

Information. Includes book, newspaper, radio, and television broadcasting. Includes telecommunications, data processing, and libraries.

Finance and Insurance. Includes banks, mortgage lenders, insurance companies, and pension funds.

Real Estate, Rental, and Leasing. Includes offices of real estate agents and brokers. Includes automobile, video tape, consumer electronics, and industrial machinery rental and leasing services.

Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services. Includes legal services, architectural and engineering firms, accounting, advertising, photographic, marketing, and veterinary services.

Management of Companies and Enterprises. Includes offices of bank holding companies and other holding companies.

Administrative, Support, and Waste Management. Includes employment and security agencies. Includes exterminating, janitorial, and landscaping services. Includes waste management and remediation.

Education Services. Includes technical and trade schools. Includes educational support services.

Health Care and Social Assistance. Includes offices of doctors and dentists. Includes hospitals, nursing care facilities, and day care facilities.

Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation. Includes performing arts, sports, museums, theme parks, golf and skiing facilities, and bowling centers.

Accommodation and Food Services. Includes hotels and restaurants.

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.

Collections and Returns Data

The Integrated Tax Accounting (ITA) system used by the Oregon Department of Revenue provides information on corporation income and excise tax payments. We used tax return data for the most recent year with complete information.

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 return information. As you can see from Exhibit C.1, a corporate taxpayer that starts its fiscal year on December 1 would start tax year 2005 in December 2005. The taxpayer's tax year would end November 2006. The taxpayer's Oregon return would be due by March 15, 2007. 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 2005 Oregon return as late as September 15, 2007.

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

Exhibit C.1—Corporate Filing Calendar

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

* Federal corporation returns are due on the 15th day of the third month after the end of the corporation's tax year. Oregon returns are due one month after federal returns.

The corporation excise and income tax database is revised for amended and audited returns. These returns replace the original where applicable. Modified returns received subsequent to finalizing the publication master database will not be reflected in the analysis.

Tax Period

Although corporations may have varying fiscal years, most are calendar year filers. Exhibit C.2 shows the filing period for all tax year 2003 C corporation returns. A corporation's tax year 2003 is based on a filing period that begins any time in calendar year 2003.

Exhibit C.2—Tax Year 2003 C Corporation Excise Tax Returns				
Tax Year Ending Month¹				
Dollars in thousands				
	Number of Returns	Oregon Taxable Income	Oregon Tax	Percent of Oregon Tax
January	687	\$339,216	\$21,956	7.8%
February	551	\$38,536	\$2,538	0.9%
March	2,104	\$162,586	\$10,371	3.7%
April	726	\$38,966	\$2,147	0.8%
May	695	\$143,084	\$7,325	2.6%
June	2,859	\$247,787	\$16,051	5.7%
July	585	\$36,882	\$2,418	0.9%
August	670	\$75,276	\$3,391	1.2%
September	2,311	\$223,533	\$13,889	4.9%
October	985	\$35,702	\$2,267	0.8%
November	514	\$33,878	\$2,184	0.8%
December ²	20,309	\$3,256,557	\$194,434	69.0%
Part year with/Dec. ³	580	\$30,303	\$1,989	0.7%
Part year without Dec. ⁴	505	\$12,118	\$772	0.3%
Total	34,081	\$4,674,424	\$281,732	100.0%

1. Ending month for the tax year. For example, if the tax year starts on July 1 and ends on June 30, then the tax year ending month is June.
2. If tax year is equal to calendar year, then the tax-year ending month is December.
3. Part-year returns with ending date in December.
4. Part-year returns with ending date other than December.

The Research Section checks the tax return data for errors to construct finalized data used for our analysis. Certain discrepancies or minor errors may not be resolved. In addition, taxpayers may file amended or delinquent returns that would impact some of the results presented.

Sector Classification

NAICS codes are assigned based on information reported by the Oregon Employment Department. The Employment Department classifies firms based on their reported principal activity in Oregon. For certain multistate corporations, their activity in Oregon may differ from their primary activity in the U.S. as a whole. For example, a certain manufacturer may produce a product at several plants in the U.S. 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 Department of Revenue Research Section attempts to assign a sector classification for taxpayers lacking this information and makes other changes as appropriate.

The state surplus refund, or kicker, refers to the provision in Oregon law that returns money to taxpayers if actual revenues differ from forecast revenues by more than 2 percent.

The kicker is calculated by dividing all General Fund money into one of two categories:

- Corporate taxes, or
- All other General Fund revenue.

Collections at the end of a biennium are compared to the forecast at the close of the regular session. If collections in either of these two categories are at least 2 percent greater than the forecast for that category, then all of the excess (including the 2 percent) is returned to taxpayers.

The money is returned to taxpayers via a check or a credit. If corporate tax collections exceed the forecast, the money is refunded as a credit on the tax return for the tax year in which the biennium ends.

The current kicker law was part of Measure 86, passed in 2000. It provides that the legislature may vote to suspend the kicker with a two-thirds majority vote.

Exhibit D.1 shows the recent history of the corporation kicker.

Exhibit D.1—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	NA	NA	NA
1991-93	1993	\$18	Suspended	NA	NA	NA
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	NA	NA	NA
1999-01	2001	-\$44	None	NA	NA	NA
2001-03	2003	-\$440	None	NA	NA	NA
2003-05	2005	\$101	35.9%	NA	NA	NA

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