

Oregon Corporate Excise and Income Tax

Characteristics of Corporate Taxpayers



2019 Edition

Covering Fiscal Year 2019 Corporate Tax
Receipts and Tax Year 2017 Corporate Tax
Returns



150-102-405 (Rev. 12-19)

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2019 Edition

**Covering Fiscal Year 2019 Corporate Tax Receipts
and Tax Year 2017 Corporate Tax Returns**

Prepared by

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Salem OR 97301-2555**

150-102-405 (Rev. 12-19)

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INTRODUCTION

Since 1929, corporations in Oregon have paid a form of income tax. These revenues were 8.0 percent of the General Fund in the 2018-19 fiscal year (July 1, 2018–June 30, 2019), and are projected to be about 6.3 percent of total General Fund revenue in the 2019-21 biennium.

Oregon Corporate Tax Receipts 2018-19 Fiscal Year	
Corporate Tax Revenue	\$926.7 million
Percent of General Fund	8.0%

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 2018-19. 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.

Section 3 focuses on corporate tax returns corresponding to tax year 2017. 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 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.

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. 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. These distinctions are discussed in greater detail later in this report.

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 corporate taxes. Exhibit 1.1 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 <http://www.oregon.gov/DOR/>.

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.

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

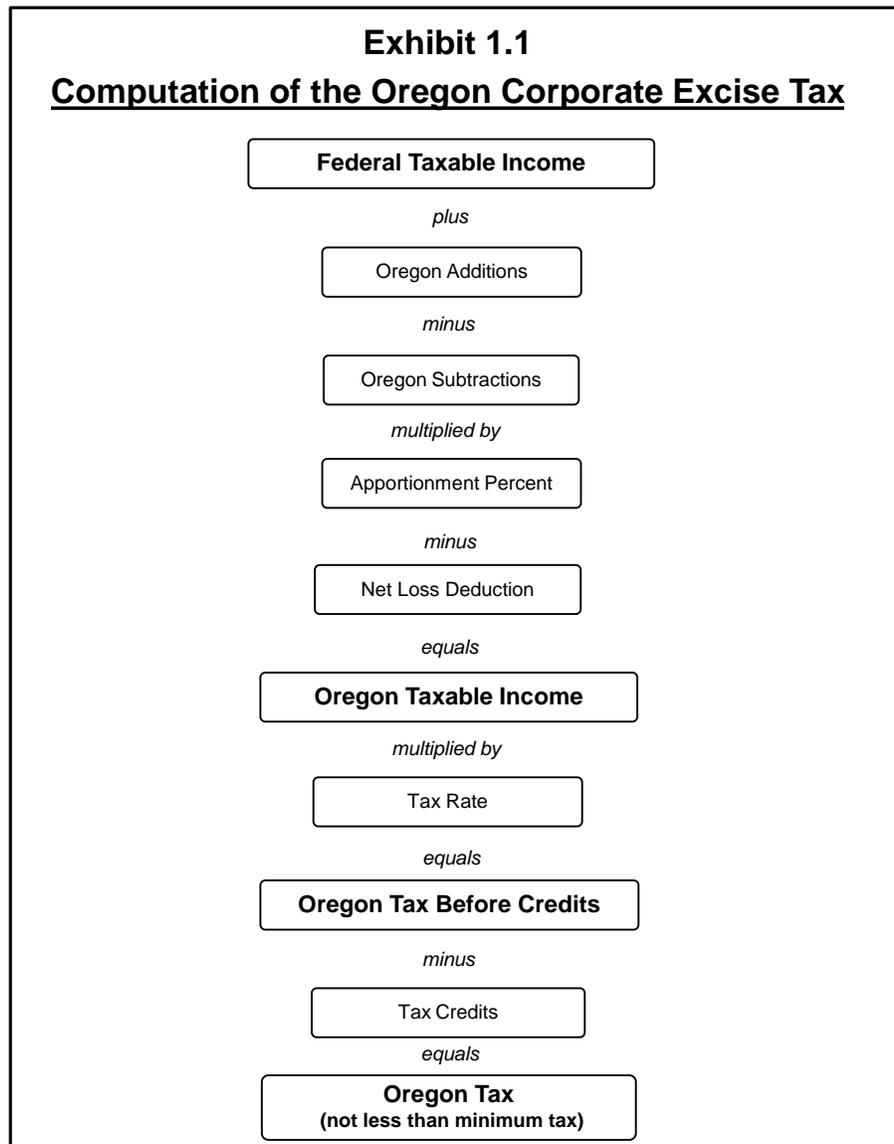
Subtractions are sources of gross income that are taxable at the federal level but not by Oregon, or deductions allowed by state law but not allowed under federal law.

Subtractions include dividend deductions and 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.



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 super-weighted sales 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.¹ 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 (5/1/2003)	10%	10%	80%
Single sales factor (7/1/2005)	0%	0%	100%

Allocation of Nonapportionable 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. Nonapportionable 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.

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

¹ 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 exceptions and the effect on these corporations' tax are described in more detail in the *State of Oregon 2019-21 Tax Expenditure Report*, which is available at <http://www.oregon.gov/DOR/Stats>. Insurance companies use Oregon Form OR-20-INS and different factors for income apportionment, as described in detail in Section 1C.

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 1.3 provides a history of Oregon corporation tax rates.

Exhibit 1.3—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

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 1.4. 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.² 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.

**Exhibit 1.4—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

Credits and Oregon Tax

A corporation can claim any of 33 applicable credits to reduce its Oregon tax liability. For tax year 2017, 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 pages 3-11 to 3-13 for information on credit usage by C corporations. The *State of Oregon 2019-21 Tax Expenditure Report* also provides a thorough discussion of corporate tax credits. The report is available at <http://www.oregon.gov/DOR/Stats>.

Other Corporations

The minimum tax for S corporations filing excise tax returns increased from \$10 to \$150 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 1B for more information on S corporations and Section 1C for additional information on insurance corporations.

² 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 D for more information.

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, 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 before increasing in 2011 through 2017. For the 1990 tax year, 18,437 S corporations filed returns in Oregon. For the 2017 tax year, 69,015 S corporations filed returns, 4.2 percent more than tax year 2016. For more statistics on S corporations, please refer to Section 3C.

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

Before 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 (in-state) 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 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.³ 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.

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, please refer to Oregon Department of Revenue's Insurance Excise Tax Instructions and Form OR-20-INS, available at <http://www.oregon.gov/DOR/>.

³ 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 period of time significantly different from a calendar year.⁴ Because corporations may receive 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 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 2.1 provides details on the tax years for which payments were received and refunds issued in fiscal year 2018-19. These are net receipts—composed of estimated payments, final payments associated with a return, and refunds issued to taxpayers.

Most of the payments were received for tax years 2018 and 2019, while refunds issued for earlier tax years were significant. Exhibit 3.3 on page 3-3 provides detailed information on the timing of corporate receipts for tax year 2017.

Exhibit 2.1—Corporate Tax Receipts in FY 2018-19 By Tax Year

Tax Year	Net Receipts (\$ thousands)
2013 or prior	\$35,780
2014	\$2,187
2015	\$921
2016	-\$30,722
2017	-\$191,660
2018	\$884,269
2019	\$222,041
Total	\$922,815

Trends in Corporate Tax Receipts

Exhibit 2.2 on the following page shows net corporate tax receipts 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, before decreasing in fiscal year 2011-12, and then increasing for the next three fiscal years before dropping slightly during the next two fiscal years. Receipts increased substantially for fiscal years 2017-18 and 2018-19, likely due at least in part to the federal Tax Cuts and Jobs Act of 2017, including the deemed repatriation provision.

The lower line on the chart shows that real receipts (receipts adjusted for inflation) were lower in fiscal year 2008-09 than fiscal year 1982-83, even though nominal receipts were almost twice as much. The swings from fiscal year 1995-96 to fiscal year 1997-98 and from fiscal year 2005-06 to fiscal year 2006-07 are related to the distribution of corporate “kickers.”⁵

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

⁵ The Oregon surplus credit, or kicker, occurs if revenues exceed the forecast by more than 2 percent. See Appendix D for more information and a history of kicker amounts.

Section 2: Corporate Tax Receipts

Exhibit 2.2 - Oregon Corporation Excise and Income Tax Net Receipts

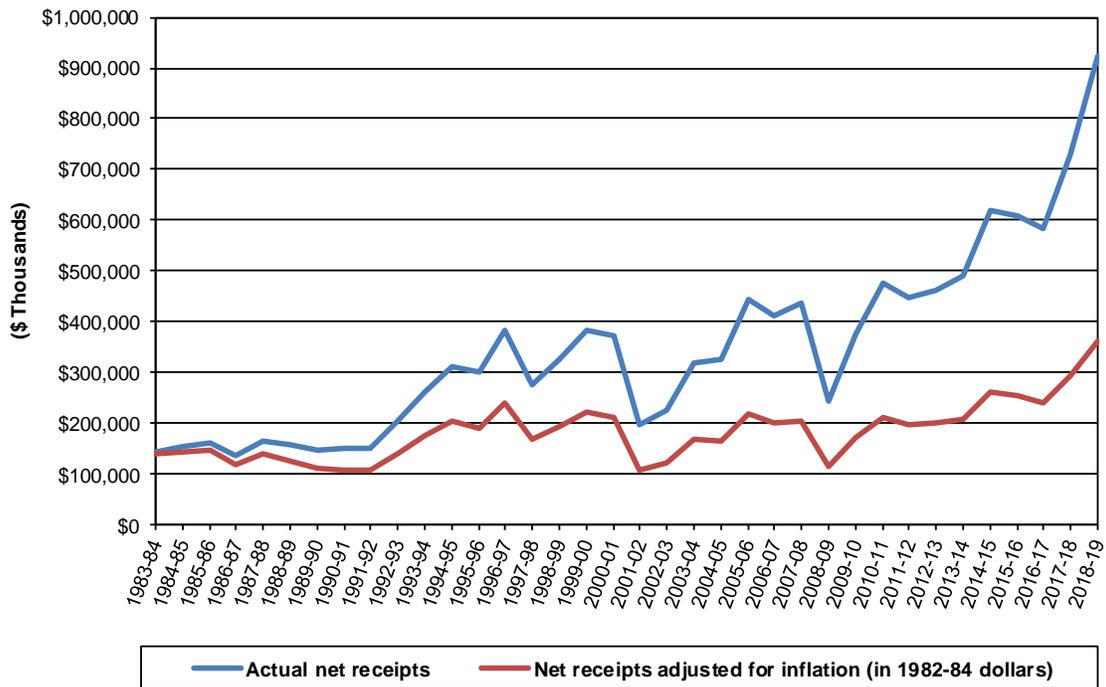


Exhibit 2.3 shows corporate receipts history for the 20 most recent fiscal years.

Exhibit 2.3—Corporate Receipts History

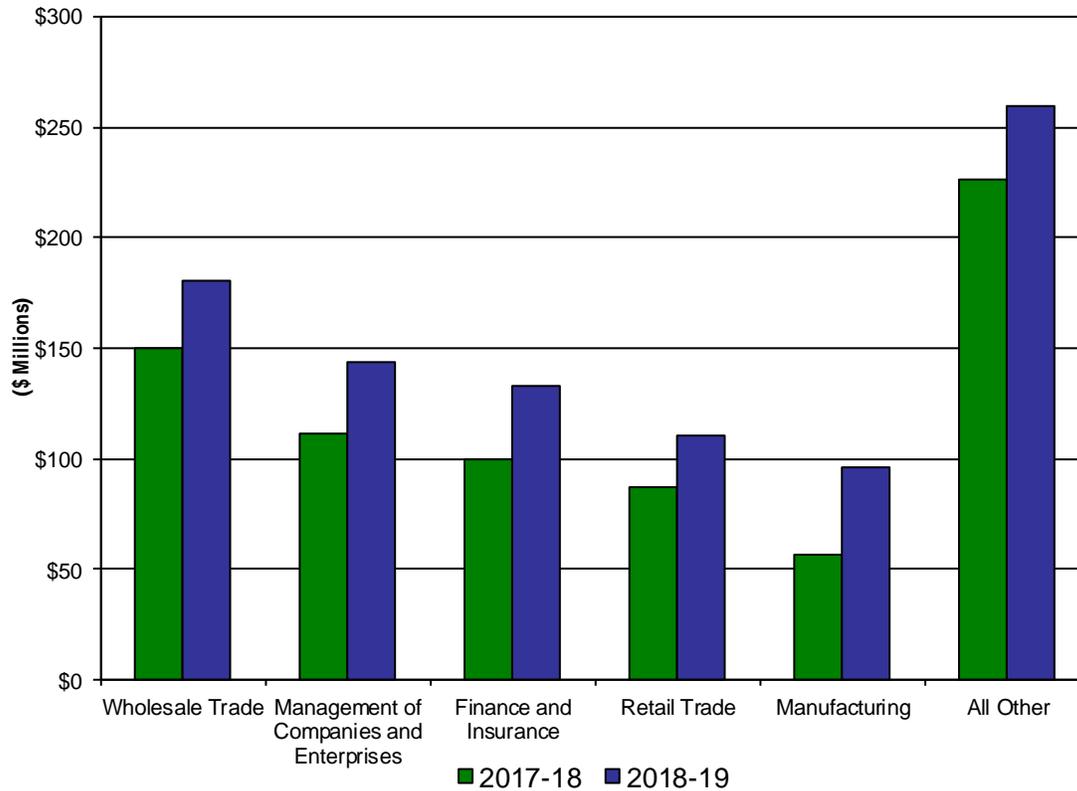
Fiscal Year*	Net Receipts (\$ thousands)	Percent Change
1999-00	\$381,908	17.8%
2000-01	\$372,969	-2.3%
2001-02	\$196,272	-47.4%
2002-03	\$225,525	14.9%
2003-04	\$320,164	42.0%
2004-05	\$324,936	1.5%
2005-06	\$442,306	36.1%
2006-07	\$413,226	-6.6%
2007-08	\$438,313	6.1%
2008-09	\$243,806	-44.4%
2009-10	\$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	\$922,815	26.1%

* Fiscal year starts July 1.

Receipts by Industry Sector

Exhibits 2.4 and 2.5 show a comparison between corporate receipts in fiscal years 2017-18 and 2018-19 and provide some detail of which sectors contributed to the changes. In Exhibit 2.4, the primary sectors that contribute to the “All Other” category include information, professional, scientific, and technical services, and transportation and warehousing.

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 2017-18 and 2018-19. Total receipts increased by 26 percent from fiscal year 2017-18 to fiscal year 2018-19.

Exhibit 2.5—Corporate Tax Receipts by Industry Sector

Industry Sector *	FY 2018 (\$ thousands)	FY 2019 (\$ thousands)	Percent Change	Percent of Total Receipts
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, and Hunting	\$6,353	\$7,667	21%	0.8%
Mining	\$976	\$896	-8%	0.1%
Utilities	\$17,386	\$20,737	19%	2.2%
Construction	\$17,975	\$24,218	35%	2.6%
Manufacturing	\$56,981	\$96,343	69%	10.4%
Wholesale Trade	\$150,410	\$180,099	20%	19.5%
Retail Trade	\$86,851	\$110,401	27%	12.0%
Transportation and Warehousing	\$26,308	\$31,099	18%	3.4%
Information	\$45,671	\$43,194	-5%	4.7%
Finance and Insurance	\$99,485	\$133,042	34%	14.4%
Real Estate, Rental, and Leasing	\$13,963	\$17,361	24%	1.9%
Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	\$23,453	\$39,850	70%	4.3%
Management of Companies and Enterprises	\$111,052	\$143,604	29%	15.6%
Administrative, Support, and Waste Management	\$19,741	\$19,657	0%	2.1%
Educational Services	\$6,363	\$4,394	-31%	0.5%
Health Care and Social Assistance	\$8,569	\$9,591	12%	1.0%
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	\$1,755	-\$42 **	N/A	0.0%
Accommodation and Food Services	\$13,271	\$16,149	22%	1.7%
Other Services (except Public Administration)	\$22,787	\$11,184	-51%	1.2%
Unknown	\$2,186	\$13,370	N/A ***	1.4%
Total	\$731,534	\$922,815	26%	100%

* 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 B — "Glossary of Selected Industry Sectors."

** Negative amount for this sector is a result of significant refunds, making the percent change not meaningful.

*** 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.

Summary of All Corporate Returns

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 3.1 provides details on the returns filed for tax year 2017 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 3.1—Tax Year 2017 Corporation Tax Returns
Type of Return Filed

Oregon Tax Form Filed	Number of Returns	Oregon Taxable Income (\$ thousands)	Oregon Net Tax (\$ thousands)
OR-20 Oregon Corporation Excise Tax Return	28,254	\$8,668,015	\$568,017
OR-20-INC Oregon Corporation Income Tax Return	1,086	\$22,220	\$1,490
OR-20-INS Oregon Insurance Excise Tax Return	1,149	\$526,749	\$38,565
OR-20-S Oregon S Corporation Tax Return	69,015	\$4,780	\$10,552
Total	99,504	\$9,221,764	\$618,625

Timing of Filing Tax Returns

Corporations' tax years may cover a period significantly different from a calendar year.⁶ Because of this and extensions for filing returns, most tax year 2017 returns were received during a two-year period.

Exhibit 3.2 shows when the returns were received. By December 2018, about 68 percent of the total net tax for tax year 2017 had been reported on returns.

Exhibit 3.2—Tax Year 2017 Corporation Tax Returns Received By Month

Month	Number of Returns*	Net Tax Reported (\$ thousands)	Percent of Total Net Tax Reported	Cumulative Net Tax (\$ thousands)	Cumulative Percent
February 2018 or prior	8,173	\$2,796	0.5%	\$2,796	0.5%
March 2018	21,913	\$16,030	2.6%	\$18,826	3.0%
April 2018	15,431	\$17,989	2.9%	\$36,816	6.0%
May 2018	2,747	\$5,911	1.0%	\$42,727	6.9%
June 2018	3,056	\$6,813	1.1%	\$49,540	8.0%
July-18	3,210	\$6,478	1.0%	\$56,017	9.1%
August 2018	4,732	\$7,505	1.2%	\$63,522	10.3%
September 2018	18,845	\$24,010	3.9%	\$87,532	14.1%
October 2018	9,485	\$170,139	27.5%	\$257,670	41.7%
November 2018	3,337	\$121,030	19.6%	\$378,701	61.2%
December 2018	1,304	\$38,401	6.2%	\$417,102	67.4%
January 2019	1,596	\$15,545	2.5%	\$432,648	69.9%
February 2019	1,168	\$11,441	1.8%	\$444,088	71.8%
March 2019	860	\$9,948	1.6%	\$454,036	73.4%
April 2019	747	\$28,017	4.5%	\$482,053	77.9%
May 2019	551	\$40,430	6.5%	\$522,483	84.5%
June 2019	507	\$15,891	2.6%	\$538,374	87.0%
July 2019 or later	1,842	\$80,250	13.0%	\$618,625	100.0%
Total	99,504	\$618,625	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.

⁶ For more detail on corporations' fiscal years and the due dates of corporations' tax returns, see Appendix C.

Timing of Receipts for Tax Year 2017

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 3.3 shows that corporations significantly overpaid their 2017 tax liability through September 2018. 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 refunds beginning in October 2018.

Exhibit 3.3—Tax Year 2017 Corporation Tax Receipts By Month

Month Received	Net Receipts for Tax Year* (\$ thousands)	Percent of Total Receipts for Tax Year	Cumulative	
			Receipts (\$ thousands)	Cumulative Percent
March 2017 or prior	\$9,853	1.6%	\$9,853	1.6%
April-17	\$46,982	7.5%	\$56,836	9.0%
May-17	\$12,884	2.1%	\$69,720	11.1%
June-17	\$92,278	14.7%	\$161,998	25.8%
July-17	\$18,168	2.9%	\$180,166	28.7%
August-17	\$7,884	1.3%	\$188,049	29.9%
September-17	\$120,008	19.1%	\$308,057	49.1%
October-17	\$35,248	5.6%	\$343,305	54.7%
November-17	\$51,616	8.2%	\$394,921	62.9%
December-17	\$132,603	21.1%	\$527,524	84.0%
January-18	\$40,119	6.4%	\$567,643	90.4%
February-18	\$46,684	7.4%	\$614,327	97.8%
March-18	\$102,252	16.3%	\$716,579	114.1%
April-18	\$89,039	14.2%	\$805,618	128.3%
May-18	\$32,029	5.1%	\$837,648	133.4%
June-18	\$45,333	7.2%	\$882,980	140.6%
July-18	\$21,136	3.4%	\$904,116	144.0%
August-18	\$19,635	3.1%	\$923,751	147.1%
September-18	\$36,446	5.8%	\$960,197	152.9%
October-18	-\$46,945	-7.5%	\$913,253	145.4%
November-18	-\$37,925	-6.0%	\$875,328	139.4%
December-18	-\$53,129	-8.5%	\$822,199	130.9%
January 2019 or later	-\$194,159	-30.9%	\$628,040	100.0%
Total	\$628,040	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.

History of Tax Returns Filed

Exhibit 3.4 shows the history of corporate tax returns filed in Oregon since 1990. The number of returns increased steadily through 2008, declined slightly in 2009 through 2011, then increased each year since 2012. The total tax increased in 2009 and 2010, declined in 2011, and increased every tax year since 2012.

Exhibit 3.4—Corporate Return History

Tax Year	Number of S Corporation Returns	Number of C Corporation Returns	Total Number of Returns	Tax After Credits (\$ thousands)	Oregon Net Tax* (\$ thousands)
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	40,567	39,735	80,302	\$356,391	\$357,981
1999	42,153	38,930	81,083	\$392,577	\$392,631
2000	44,047	38,410	82,457	\$357,701	\$357,996
2001	45,179	37,458	82,637	\$242,790	\$242,878
2002	46,744	36,527	83,271	\$236,827	\$237,051
2003	48,842	35,991	84,833	\$285,120	\$285,720
2004	50,980	34,883	85,863	\$313,245	\$313,480
2005	53,341	34,242	87,583	\$458,336	\$294,015
2006	54,771	33,130	87,901	\$449,916	\$449,970
2007	57,396	33,508	90,904	\$413,586	\$398,995
2008	58,587	32,640	91,227	\$280,300	\$280,569
2009	58,310	31,890	90,200	\$371,178	\$371,780
2010	58,091	31,379	89,470	\$417,902	\$418,359
2011	58,299	30,273	88,572	\$370,271	\$366,828
2012	59,065	29,977	89,042	\$425,042	\$425,320
2013	59,901	29,475	89,376	\$470,412	\$470,514
2014	61,427	29,376	90,803	\$522,008	\$522,239
2015	63,768	29,794	93,562	\$524,336	\$524,137
2016	66,227	30,110	96,337	\$550,714	\$550,844
2017	69,015	30,489	99,504	\$619,183	\$618,625

* Net tax differs from 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 D — "Surplus Kicker."

The following sections provide additional information about corporate taxpayers:

- Section 3B gives details for C corporation taxpayers, which file Forms OR-20, OR-20-INC, and OR-20-INS.
- Section 3C summarizes information for S corporations, Form OR-20-S filers.

This section provides detail on C corporation taxpayers. C corporations represent more than 98 percent of the total corporate excise and income tax payments for tax year 2017. 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**
- **Oregon sales category**
- **Industry sector**
- **State of commercial domicile**
- **Apportioned returns**
 - Total
 - By industry sector
- **Credit usage**
 - Standard credits
 - Carryforward credits
 - Additional detail for all business energy credits
 - Additional detail for qualified research activities credit
- **Minimum tax returns**
 - By income group
 - By Oregon sales
 - Tax detail
 - Reason for minimum tax payment
 - By industry sector
- **Tax rate returns**
 - By income group
 - Tax detail
 - By Oregon sales
 - By industry sector

Exhibit 3.5 shows the distribution of returns and the source of tax by Oregon taxable income category. Taxable income and book income are not necessarily the same because of differences between financial and tax 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 tax. There are 317 corporations with Oregon taxable income of at least \$5 million. They represent only about 1.0 percent of the total number of C corporations but paid almost 65 percent of the total tax.

Exhibit 3.5—Tax Year 2017 C Corporation Tax Returns
Taxable Income Category

Oregon Taxable Income Category	Number of Returns	Oregon Sales (\$ millions)	Taxable Income (\$ thousands)	Oregon Net Tax (\$ thousands)	Tax from Minimum Tax (\$ thousands)	Tax from Rates (\$ thousands)
Zero Income or Loss*	18,723	\$74,775	\$0	\$42,462	\$42,462	\$0
\$1 - \$50,000	7,053	\$6,724	\$90,455	\$9,054	\$3,963	\$5,090
\$50,000 - \$100,000	1,279	\$3,646	\$90,284	\$6,904	\$1,632	\$5,273
\$100,000 - \$250,000	1,261	\$6,161	\$203,334	\$14,117	\$2,546	\$11,571
\$250,000 - \$500,000	685	\$5,265	\$244,671	\$15,966	\$1,583	\$14,383
\$500,000 - \$1 million	481	\$7,790	\$336,056	\$21,393	\$1,628	\$19,765
\$1 million to \$5 million	690	\$35,776	\$1,571,929	\$103,860	\$1,763	\$102,097
Over \$5 million	317	\$72,442	\$6,680,255	\$394,315	\$1,295	\$393,020
Total	30,489	\$212,579	\$9,216,984	\$608,072	\$56,872	\$551,200

Percentage Distribution of Taxable Returns

Oregon Taxable Income Category	Number of Returns	Oregon Sales	Oregon Taxable Income	Oregon Net Tax	Oregon Net Tax from Minimum Tax	Oregon Net Tax from Rates
Zero Income or Loss*	61.4%	35.2%	0.0%	7.0%	7.0%	0.0%
\$1 - \$50,000	23.1%	3.2%	1.0%	1.5%	0.7%	0.8%
\$50,000 - \$100,000	4.2%	1.7%	1.0%	1.1%	0.3%	0.9%
\$100,000 - \$250,000	4.1%	2.9%	2.2%	2.3%	0.4%	1.9%
\$250,000 - \$500,000	2.2%	2.5%	2.7%	2.6%	0.3%	2.4%
\$500,000 - \$1 million	1.6%	3.7%	3.6%	3.5%	0.3%	3.3%
\$1 million to \$5 million	2.3%	16.8%	17.1%	17.1%	0.3%	16.8%
Over \$5 million	1.0%	34.1%	72.5%	64.8%	0.2%	64.6%
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	9.4%	90.6%

* 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 and the source of tax by Oregon sales category and the corresponding minimum tax amounts. As discussed in section 1A, for tax year 2017 a corporation's net tax is the larger of the tax based on rates after subtracting credits or the minimum tax. Exhibit 3.6 shows that only 9.4 percent of the total tax comes from the minimum tax. Corporations paying tax based on the minimum tax (minimum tax returns) are discussed further starting on page 3-14, while those paying tax based on the tax rates (tax rate returns) are detailed beginning on page 3-17.

**Exhibit 3.6—Tax Year 2017 C Corporation Tax Returns
Oregon Sales Category**

Oregon Sales	Minimum Tax	Number of Returns	Oregon Sales (\$ millions)	Oregon Taxable Income (\$ thousands)	Oregon Net Tax (\$ thousands)	Oregon Net Tax from Minimum Tax (\$ thousands)	Oregon Net Tax from Rates (\$ thousands)
Form 20-I Returns	*	1,323	\$1,040	\$135,453	\$4,321	\$0	\$4,321
< \$500,000	\$150	17,071	\$1,792	\$144,082	\$11,611	\$2,061	\$9,550
\$500,000 to \$1 million	\$500	2,971	\$2,127	\$75,446	\$5,820	\$959	\$4,861
\$1 million to \$2 million	\$1,000	2,559	\$3,659	\$139,220	\$10,543	\$1,566	\$8,978
\$2 million to \$3 million	\$1,500	1,290	\$3,159	\$148,630	\$11,175	\$1,201	\$9,974
\$3 million to \$5 million	\$2,000	1,391	\$5,424	\$182,835	\$13,592	\$1,662	\$11,930
\$5 million to \$7 million	\$4,000	787	\$4,671	\$166,529	\$12,603	\$1,831	\$10,773
\$7 million to \$10 million	\$7,500	673	\$5,653	\$209,363	\$16,190	\$3,019	\$13,170
\$10 million to \$25 million	\$15,000	1,227	\$19,170	\$765,466	\$60,744	\$11,263	\$49,482
\$25 million to \$50 million	\$30,000	569	\$19,844	\$976,501	\$72,351	\$9,514	\$62,836
\$50 million to \$75 million	\$50,000	207	\$12,630	\$722,089	\$54,794	\$5,196	\$49,598
\$75 million to \$100 million	\$75,000	111	\$9,506	\$492,510	\$34,846	\$3,900	\$30,946
\$100 million or more	\$100,000	310	\$123,903	\$5,058,861	\$299,483	\$14,700	\$284,783
Total		30,489	\$212,579	\$9,216,984	\$608,072	\$56,872	\$551,200

Percentage Distribution of Taxable Returns

Oregon Sales	Minimum Tax	Number of Returns	Oregon Sales	Oregon Taxable Income	Oregon Net Tax	Oregon Net Tax from Minimum Tax	Oregon Net Tax from Rates
Form 20-I Returns	*	4.3%	0.5%	1.5%	0.7%	0.0%	0.7%
< \$500,000	\$150	56.0%	0.8%	1.6%	1.9%	0.3%	1.6%
\$500,000 to \$1 million	\$500	9.7%	1.0%	0.8%	1.0%	0.2%	0.8%
\$1 million to \$2 million	\$1,000	8.4%	1.7%	1.5%	1.7%	0.3%	1.5%
\$2 million to \$3 million	\$1,500	4.2%	1.5%	1.6%	1.8%	0.2%	1.6%
\$3 million to \$5 million	\$2,000	4.6%	2.6%	2.0%	2.2%	0.3%	2.0%
\$5 million to \$7 million	\$4,000	2.6%	2.2%	1.8%	2.1%	0.3%	1.8%
\$7 million to \$10 million	\$7,500	2.2%	2.7%	2.3%	2.7%	0.5%	2.2%
\$10 million to \$25 million	\$15,000	4.0%	9.0%	8.3%	10.0%	1.9%	8.1%
\$25 million to \$50 million	\$30,000	1.9%	9.3%	10.6%	11.9%	1.6%	10.3%
\$50 million to \$75 million	\$50,000	0.7%	5.9%	7.8%	9.0%	0.9%	8.2%
\$75 million to \$100 million	\$75,000	0.4%	4.5%	5.3%	5.7%	0.6%	5.1%
\$100 million or more	\$100,000	1.0%	58.3%	54.9%	49.3%	2.4%	46.8%
Total		100%	100%	100%	100%	9.4%	90.6%

* Form 20-I returns are not subject to the minimum tax.

Exhibit 3.7 shows the distribution of returns by industry sector. For tax year 2017, the wholesale trade, retail trade, finance and insurance, and manufacturing sectors together accounted for more than 61 percent of total tax liability.

**Exhibit 3.7—Tax Year 2017 C Corporation Tax Returns
Industry Sector**

Industry Sector *	Number of Returns	Oregon Sales (\$ millions)	Oregon Taxable Income (\$ thousands)	Oregon Net Tax (\$ thousands)
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, and Hunting	1,405	\$2,385	\$73,135	\$5,660
Mining	71	\$185	\$13,280	\$985
Utilities	84	\$4,758	\$172,096	\$13,310
Construction	2,095	\$7,462	\$197,248	\$14,141
Manufacturing	2,130	\$19,257	\$1,297,027	\$73,431
Wholesale Trade	3,409	\$42,916	\$1,864,234	\$131,716
Retail Trade	1,785	\$32,778	\$1,279,306	\$85,608
Transportation and Warehousing	705	\$6,883	\$352,069	\$24,465
Information	1,413	\$8,114	\$529,577	\$33,606
Finance and Insurance	3,782	\$24,922	\$1,118,446	\$80,582
Real Estate, Rental, and Leasing	1,668	\$4,711	\$138,578	\$11,813
Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	4,070	\$7,626	\$274,240	\$20,361
Management of Companies and Enterprises	1,819	\$35,564	\$1,247,738	\$59,968
Administrative, Support, and Waste Management	1,086	\$3,685	\$177,390	\$12,949
Education Services	256	\$483	\$10,184	\$983
Health Care and Social Assistance	1,158	\$4,783	\$60,893	\$6,822
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	374	\$333	\$11,589	\$930
Accommodation and Food Services	688	\$2,457	\$149,848	\$11,704
Other Services (except Public Administration)	1,189	\$2,845	\$242,651	\$18,237
Unknown	1,302	\$433	\$7,454	\$803
Total	30,489	\$212,579	\$9,216,984	\$608,072

Percentage Distribution

Industry Sector *	Number of Returns	Oregon Sales	Oregon Taxable Income	Oregon Net Tax
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, and Hunting	4.6%	1.1%	0.8%	0.9%
Mining	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%
Utilities	0.3%	2.2%	1.9%	2.2%
Construction	6.9%	3.5%	2.1%	2.3%
Manufacturing	7.0%	9.1%	14.1%	12.1%
Wholesale Trade	11.2%	20.2%	20.2%	21.7%
Retail Trade	5.9%	15.4%	13.9%	14.1%
Transportation and Warehousing	2.3%	3.2%	3.8%	4.0%
Information	4.6%	3.8%	5.7%	5.5%
Finance and Insurance	12.4%	11.7%	12.1%	13.3%
Real Estate, Rental, and Leasing	5.5%	2.2%	1.5%	1.9%
Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	13.3%	3.6%	3.0%	3.3%
Management of Companies and Enterprises	6.0%	16.7%	13.5%	9.9%
Administrative, Support, and Waste Management	3.6%	1.7%	1.9%	2.1%
Education Services	0.8%	0.2%	0.1%	0.2%
Health Care and Social Assistance	3.8%	2.2%	0.7%	1.1%
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	1.2%	0.2%	0.1%	0.2%
Accommodation and Food Services	2.3%	1.2%	1.6%	1.9%
Other Services (except Public Administration)	3.9%	1.3%	2.6%	3.0%
Unknown	4.3%	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%

* 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 B — "Glossary of Selected Industry Sectors."

Exhibit 3.8 shows the distribution of returns by the state of commercial domicile (the location of corporation's headquarters) as reported on the tax return. 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 2017, most of the corporate tax liability did not come from corporations domiciled in Oregon. Corporations domiciled outside of Oregon accounted for about 82 percent of the total liability.

Exhibit 3.8—Tax Year 2017 C Corporation Tax Returns
Region of Commercial Domicile

Region*	Number of Returns	Oregon Sales (\$ millions)	Taxable Income (\$ thousands)	Oregon Net Tax (\$ thousands)	Percent of Total Tax
Northeast	3,409	\$30,373	\$1,395,700	\$92,079	15.1%
Midwest	2,629	\$43,101	\$2,028,759	\$124,349	20.4%
South	3,922	\$47,264	\$1,625,743	\$114,280	18.8%
West	19,905	\$91,213	\$4,134,831	\$274,787	45.2%
Outside U.S.	624	\$627	\$31,951	\$2,577	0.4%
Total	30,489	\$212,579	\$9,216,984	\$608,072	100%

*Northeast includes Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, and Vermont.

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

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

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

Tax Year 2017 C Corporation Tax Returns
State of Commercial Domicile
West Region

State	Number of Returns	Oregon Sales (\$ millions)	Taxable Income (\$ thousands)	Oregon Net Tax (\$ thousands)	Percent of Total Tax
Alaska	48	\$243	\$3,687	\$419	0.1%
Arizona	234	\$2,769	\$112,454	\$8,595	1.4%
California	2,767	\$24,463	\$1,476,538	\$93,538	15.4%
Colorado	317	\$2,429	\$40,976	\$4,050	0.7%
Hawaii	33	\$56	\$15,721	\$1,155	0.2%
Idaho	137	\$1,247	\$36,543	\$2,810	0.5%
Montana	50	\$227	\$12,155	\$968	0.2%
Nevada	129	\$363	\$24,636	\$1,852	0.3%
New Mexico	23	\$67	\$6,707	\$457	0.1%
Oregon	14,890	\$46,807	\$1,696,932	\$109,055	17.9%
Utah	172	\$708	\$26,702	\$2,031	0.3%
Washington	1,080	\$11,823	\$675,724	\$49,406	8.1%
Wyoming	25	\$12	\$6,057	\$451	0.1%
Total	19,905	\$91,213	\$4,134,831	\$274,787	45.2%

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.⁷

Exhibit 3.9—Tax Year 2017 C Corporation Tax Returns Apportionment Type

Apportionment	Number of Returns	Oregon Sales (\$ millions)	Taxable Income (\$ thousands)	Oregon Net Tax (\$ thousands)	Percent of Total Tax
Multistate (Apportioned)	16,582	\$193,150	\$8,580,710	\$561,880	92.4%
Oregon Only (Nonapportioned)	13,907	\$19,428	\$636,274	\$46,192	7.6%
Total	30,489	\$212,579	\$9,216,984	\$608,072	100%

Exhibit 3.10 shows the distribution of the multistate (apportioned) tax returns by industry sector.

Exhibit 3.10 Tax Year 2017 C Corporation Tax Returns Industry Sector for Multistate (Apportioned) Returns

Industry Sector *	Number of Returns	Oregon Sales (\$ millions)	Taxable Income (\$ thousands)	Oregon Net Tax (\$ thousands)	Percent of Total Tax
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, and Hunting	148	\$704	\$19,116	\$1,603	0.3%
Mining	30	\$156	\$11,912	\$879	0.2%
Utilities	44	\$4,750	\$171,729	\$13,281	2.4%
Construction	663	\$5,525	\$154,642	\$10,661	1.9%
Manufacturing	1,161	\$17,016	\$1,186,476	\$66,972	11.9%
Wholesale Trade	2,393	\$40,882	\$1,769,710	\$126,370	22.5%
Retail Trade	538	\$29,816	\$1,215,783	\$80,151	14.3%
Transportation and Warehousing	331	\$6,361	\$338,828	\$23,341	4.2%
Information	987	\$7,559	\$511,376	\$32,173	5.7%
Finance and Insurance	3,191	\$23,809	\$1,050,744	\$75,511	13.4%
Real Estate, Rental, and Leasing	766	\$4,249	\$97,714	\$9,339	1.7%
Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	2,552	\$6,381	\$249,462	\$18,220	3.2%
Management of Companies and Enterprises	1,633	\$35,357	\$1,228,944	\$59,115	10.5%
Administrative, Support, & Waste Management	534	\$2,931	\$163,950	\$11,737	2.1%
Education Services	145	\$414	\$6,951	\$752	0.1%
Health Care and Social Assistance	235	\$2,470	\$42,133	\$4,198	0.7%
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	109	\$168	\$6,241	\$478	0.1%
Accommodation and Food Services	120	\$1,899	\$134,994	\$10,477	1.9%
Other Services (except Public Administration)	276	\$2,386	\$215,229	\$16,086	2.9%
Unknown	726	\$316	\$4,778	\$535	0.1%
Total	16,582	\$193,150	\$8,580,710	\$561,880	100%

* 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 B — "Glossary of Selected Industry Sectors."

⁷ Section 1A provides more detail on changes in Oregon's corporate apportionment formula.

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 3.11 provides details on standard credits for tax year 2017.

**Exhibit 3.11—Tax Year 2017 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					
Oregon Trust for Cultural Development	10	\$20	9	\$18	90.0%
Other Corporation Credits	43	\$5,819	28	\$4,472	76.9%
Insurance Only Credits					
OLHIGA* Offset	34	\$15	29	\$12	80.0%
Fire Insurance Credit	233	\$10,594	140	\$3,217	30.4%
Total**	313	\$16,448	201	\$7,719	46.9%

* Oregon Life and Health Insurance Guaranty Association

** The total number of taxpayers does not match detail due to 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 3.12 shows information for carryforward credits. The credit available for the taxpayer to use in tax year 2017 is the carryforward credit from previous years plus the credit awarded in 2017. Any credit the taxpayer is not able to use for tax year 2017 may be carried forward to the following year, provided it has not expired.

**Exhibit 3.12—Tax Year 2017 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
General Corporation Credits						
Business Energy Credits*	94	\$53,343	\$14,484	65	\$32,297	47.6%
Biomass Production/Collection	7	\$1,253	\$2,463	6 or fewer	\$1,921	51.7%
Electronic Commerce Zone Investment	6	\$15,125	\$10,167	6 or fewer	\$2,994	11.8%
Farm-Worker Housing Construction	10	\$3,383	\$1,162	7	\$1,218	26.8%
Oregon Affordable Housing Credit	20	\$1,857	\$8,328	19	\$9,307	91.4%
Pollution Control	11	\$780	\$153	7	\$81	8.7%
Qualified Research Activities	422	\$106,160	\$37,425	158	\$21,010	14.6%
Repatriation Credit	78	\$0	\$19,768	65	\$19,118	96.7%
Other Corporation Credits	17	\$46,860	\$10,467	7	\$14,794	25.8%
Total	665	\$228,761	\$104,417	328	\$102,740	30.8%

* Includes credits for Business Energy Facilities, Energy Conservation Projects, Renewable Energy Development, Transportation Projects, and Renewable Energy Resource Equipment Manufacturing Facilities.

The two corporation tax credits with the highest total used amounts were business energy credits and qualified research activities. Business energy credits include credits for business energy facilities, energy conservation projects, renewable energy development, transportation projects, and renewable energy resource equipment manufacturing facilities. Details for taxpayers claiming these credits are in the next two exhibits.

Exhibit 3.13—Tax Year 2017 C Corporation Tax Returns
All Business Energy Credits*
Credit Usage by Industry Sector and Taxable Income

Industry Sector	Number of Taxpayers Claiming Credit	Credit Carryforward from Previous Year (\$ thousands)	Credit Awarded Current Year (\$ thousands)	Number of Taxpayers Using Credit	Total Amount of Credit Used (\$ thousands)
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, and Hunting	9	\$134	\$2	6 or fewer	\$2
Manufacturing	15	\$3,793	\$211	10	\$1,134
Wholesale Trade	10	\$3,566	\$31	6 or fewer	\$1,334
Retail Trade	12	\$6,656	\$5,967	11	\$11,371
Information	7	\$4,771	\$3,537	6 or fewer	\$3,528
Finance and Insurance	7	\$4,884	\$908	6 or fewer	\$1,673
Management of Companies and Enterprises	12	\$12,173	\$1,765	11	\$7,972
All Other and Unknown	22	\$17,366	\$2,062	16	\$5,284
Total	94	\$53,343	\$14,484	65	\$32,297

Oregon Taxable Income Category	Number of Taxpayers Claiming Credit	Credit Carryforward from Previous Year (\$ thousands)	Credit Awarded Current Year (\$ thousands)	Number of Taxpayers Using Credit	Total Amount of Credit Used (\$ thousands)
Zero Income or Loss**	22	\$14,953	\$333	6 or fewer	\$24
\$1 - \$50,000	9	\$125	\$18	6 or fewer	\$4
\$100,000 - \$1 million	13	\$2,086	\$44	8	\$81
\$1 million to \$5 million	17	\$4,019	\$34	14	\$905
\$5 million to \$10 million	6	\$1,704	\$360	6 or fewer	\$411
\$10 million to \$25 million	11	\$9,466	\$2,536	11	\$5,696
Over \$25 million	16	\$20,991	\$11,157	16	\$25,177
Total	94	\$53,343	\$14,484	65	\$32,297

* Includes credits for Business Energy Facilities, Energy Conservation Projects, Renewable Energy Development, Transportation Projects, and Renewable Energy Resource Equipment Manufacturing Facilities.

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

Exhibit 3.14—Tax Year 2017 C Corporation Tax Returns
Qualified Research Activities
Credit Usage by Industry Sector and Taxable Income

Industry Sector	Number of Taxpayers Claiming Credit	Credit Carryforward from Previous Year (\$ thousands)	Credit Awarded Current Year (\$ thousands)	Number of Taxpayers Using Credit	Total Amount of Credit Used (\$ thousands)
Manufacturing	112	\$40,774	\$14,117	57	\$13,037
Wholesale Trade	38	\$22,904	\$2,644	17	\$840
Retail Trade	10	\$115	\$1,944	6 or fewer	\$757
Information	89	\$6,403	\$4,862	18	\$1,891
Finance and Insurance	6	\$1,130	\$902	6 or fewer	\$938
Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	104	\$24,680	\$7,226	38	\$1,406
Management of Companies and Enterprises	31	\$9,172	\$4,811	11	\$1,629
Administrative, Support, and Waste Management	8	\$488	\$220	6 or fewer	\$275
All Other and Unknown	24	\$495	\$698	7	\$235
Total	422	\$106,160	\$37,425	158	\$21,010

Oregon Taxable Income Category	Number of Taxpayers Claiming Credit	Credit Carryforward from Previous Year (\$ thousands)	Credit Awarded Current Year (\$ thousands)	Number of Taxpayers Using Credit	Total Amount of Credit Used (\$ thousands)
Zero Income or Loss*	236	\$69,542	\$17,306	6 or fewer	\$174
\$1 - \$50,000	25	\$1,248	\$433	15	\$53
\$50,000 - \$100,000	10	\$1,180	\$384	6 or fewer	\$18
\$100,000 - \$250,000	24	\$1,446	\$818	16	\$135
\$250,000 - \$500,000	22	\$1,524	\$626	19	\$255
\$500,000 - \$1 million	21	\$7,888	\$1,167	18	\$498
\$1 million to \$5 million	54	\$10,216	\$5,305	52	\$3,344
\$5 million to \$10 million	12	\$5,031	\$2,646	12	\$2,389
\$10 million to \$25 million	9	\$1,421	\$4,033	7	\$2,773
Over \$25 million	9	\$6,664	\$4,706	9	\$11,371
Total	422	\$106,160	\$37,425	158	\$21,010

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

For tax year 2017, each corporation doing business in Oregon is subject to a minimum tax ranging from \$150 to \$100,000 based on Oregon sales; see Exhibit 1.4 for details. Exhibit 3.15 shows the number of C corporations paying the minimum tax for various taxable income levels.

**Exhibit 3.15—Tax Year 2017 C Corporation Tax Returns
Minimum Tax Returns by Taxable Income**

Oregon Taxable Income Category	Total Number of Returns	Returns Paying Minimum Tax	Percent Paying Minimum Tax	Oregon Net Tax (\$ thousands)
Zero Income or Loss*	18,723	17,919	95.7%	\$42,462
\$1 - \$50,000	7,053	2,768	39.2%	\$3,963
\$50,000 - \$100,000	1,279	129	10.1%	\$1,632
\$100,000 - \$250,000	1,261	142	11.3%	\$2,546
\$250,000 - \$500,000	685	55	8.0%	\$1,583
\$500,000 - \$1 million	481	36	7.5%	\$1,628
\$1 million to \$5 million	690	39	5.7%	\$1,763
Over \$5 million	317	17	5.4%	\$1,295
Total	30,489	21,105	69.2%	\$56,872

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

Exhibit 3.16 shows the number of C corporations paying the minimum tax by Oregon sales and the corresponding minimum tax amounts. More than 69 percent of all C corporation taxpayers paid the minimum tax for tax year 2017.

**Exhibit 3.16—Tax Year 2017 C Corporation Tax Returns
Minimum Tax Returns by Oregon Sales Category**

Oregon Sales	Minimum Tax	Total Number of Returns	Returns Paying Minimum Tax	Percent Paying Minimum Tax
Form 20-I Returns	Not Subject to Minimum	1,323	0	0.0%
< \$500,000	\$150	17,071	13,755	80.6%
\$500,000 to \$1 million	\$500	2,971	1,920	64.6%
\$1 million to \$2 million	\$1,000	2,559	1,566	61.2%
\$2 million to \$3 million	\$1,500	1,290	801	62.1%
\$3 million to \$5 million	\$2,000	1,391	831	59.7%
\$5 million to \$7 million	\$4,000	787	458	58.2%
\$7 million to \$10 million	\$7,500	673	403	59.9%
\$10 million to \$25 million	\$15,000	1,227	751	61.2%
\$25 million to \$50 million	\$30,000	569	317	55.7%
\$50 million to \$75 million	\$50,000	207	104	50.2%
\$75 million to \$100 million	\$75,000	111	52	46.8%
\$100 million or more	\$100,000	310	147	47.4%
Total		30,489	21,105	69.2%

Corporate taxpayers paying the minimum tax accounted for only about 9 percent of the total tax paid by C corporations in 2017, as shown in Exhibit 3.17.

**Exhibit 3.17—Tax Year 2017 C Corporation Tax Returns
Tax Detail for Minimum Tax Returns by Oregon Sales Category**

Oregon Sales	Minimum Tax	Returns Paying Minimum Tax	Oregon Sales (\$ millions)	Oregon Taxable Income (\$ thousands)	Oregon Net Tax* (\$ thousands)	Percent of Total Tax
Form 20-I Returns	Not Subject to Minimum	0	\$0	\$0	\$0	0.0%
< \$500,000	\$150	13,755	\$1,174	\$2,023	\$2,061	0.3%
\$500,000 to \$1 million	\$500	1,920	\$1,373	\$1,303	\$959	0.2%
\$1 million to \$2 million	\$1,000	1,566	\$2,226	\$4,099	\$1,566	0.3%
\$2 million to \$3 million	\$1,500	801	\$1,963	\$5,719	\$1,201	0.2%
\$3 million to \$5 million	\$2,000	831	\$3,226	\$4,913	\$1,662	0.3%
\$5 million to \$7 million	\$4,000	458	\$2,728	\$4,644	\$1,831	0.3%
\$7 million to \$10 million	\$7,500	403	\$3,392	\$9,211	\$3,019	0.5%
\$10 million to \$25 million	\$15,000	751	\$11,662	\$48,142	\$11,263	1.9%
\$25 million to \$50 million	\$30,000	317	\$10,997	\$66,871	\$9,514	1.6%
\$50 million to \$75 million	\$50,000	104	\$6,237	\$31,836	\$5,196	0.9%
\$75 million to \$100 million	\$75,000	52	\$4,428	\$48,270	\$3,900	0.6%
\$100 million or more	\$100,000	147	\$46,673	\$258,468	\$14,700	2.4%
Total		21,105	\$96,078	\$485,501	\$56,872	9.4%

* 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.

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 3.18 details the reasons for minimum tax payments.

**Exhibit 3.18—Tax Year 2017 C Corporation Tax Returns
Minimum Tax Payment Details for Minimum Tax Returns**

Reason For Minimum Tax or Lower Payment	Number of Returns	Percent of Minimum Tax Returns	Oregon Net Tax (\$ thousands)
Current Income			
Zero income or loss in current year	14,283	67.7%	\$29,855
Tax from rates applied to current year income less than minimum tax	3,853	18.3%	\$13,858
Losses Carried Forward From Prior Years			
Losses carried forward result in zero income or loss	2,085	9.9%	\$5,343
Losses carried forward result in tax from rates applied to income less than minimum tax	714	3.4%	\$4,326
Credits			
Credits reduce tax to minimum	136	0.6%	\$2,249
Combination			
Combination of losses carried forward and credits reduce tax to minimum	34	0.2%	\$1,242
Total	21,105	100%	\$56,872

Minimum tax returns appear in all industry sectors. Exhibit 3.19 shows all minimum tax returns by sector.

Industry Sector *	Total Number of Returns	Returns Paying Minimum Tax	Percent Paying Minimum Tax
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, and Hunting	1,405	974	69.3%
Mining	71	53	74.6%
Utilities	84	59	70.2%
Construction	2,095	1,463	69.8%
Manufacturing	2,130	1,397	65.6%
Wholesale Trade	3,409	2,087	61.2%
Retail Trade	1,785	1,222	68.5%
Transportation and Warehousing	705	487	69.1%
Information	1,413	1,162	82.2%
Finance and Insurance	3,782	2,225	58.8%
Real Estate, Rental, and Leasing	1,668	1,191	71.4%
Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	4,070	3,080	75.7%
Management of Companies and Enterprises	1,819	1,247	68.6%
Administrative, Support, and Waste Management	1,086	775	71.4%
Education Services	256	195	76.2%
Health Care and Social Assistance	1,158	944	81.5%
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	374	284	75.9%
Accommodation and Food Services	688	439	63.8%
Other Services (except Public Administration)	1,189	822	69.1%
Unknown	1,302	999	76.7%
Total	30,489	21,105	69.2%

* 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 B — "Glossary of Selected Industry Sectors."

Industry Sector *	Oregon Sales (\$ millions)	Oregon Taxable Income (\$ thousands)	Oregon Net Tax (\$ thousands)
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, and Hunting	\$1,316	\$1,664	\$1,100
Mining	\$41	\$6	\$31
Utilities	\$2,066	\$4	\$406
Construction	\$4,044	\$25,667	\$2,114
Manufacturing	\$10,262	\$109,724	\$7,284
Wholesale Trade	\$17,867	\$52,655	\$9,272
Retail Trade	\$11,152	\$19,369	\$4,266
Transportation and Warehousing	\$4,093	\$18,074	\$1,791
Information	\$4,526	\$20,185	\$2,556
Finance and Insurance	\$11,375	\$45,289	\$7,935
Real Estate, Rental, and Leasing	\$3,475	\$774	\$2,635
Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	\$4,377	\$21,307	\$3,400
Management of Companies and Enterprises	\$13,227	\$153,606	\$7,897
Administrative, Support, and Waste Management	\$1,810	\$9,758	\$1,305
Education Services	\$404	\$38	\$271
Health Care and Social Assistance	\$3,923	\$5,276	\$2,792
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	\$182	\$53	\$160
Accommodation and Food Services	\$918	\$849	\$728
Other Services (except Public Administration)	\$702	\$972	\$581
Unknown	\$321	\$232	\$348
Total	\$96,078	\$485,501	\$56,872

* 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 B — "Glossary of Selected Industry Sectors."

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 2017, 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 3.20 shows the number of C corporations paying tax based on the rates by various income levels.

Exhibit 3.20—Tax Year 2017 C Corporation Tax Returns Tax Rate Returns by Taxable Income

Oregon Taxable Income Category	Total Number of Returns	Tax Rate Returns	Percent Paying Tax Based on Rates
Zero Income or Loss*	18,723	804	4.3%
\$1 - \$50,000	7,053	4,285	60.8%
\$50,000 - \$100,000	1,279	1,150	89.9%
\$100,000 - \$250,000	1,261	1,119	88.7%
\$250,000 - \$500,000	685	630	92.0%
\$500,000 - \$1 million	481	445	92.5%
\$1 million to \$5 million	690	651	94.3%
Over \$5 million	317	300	94.6%
Total	30,489	9,384	30.8%

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

Although only about 31 percent of C corporations paid tax based on the rates in tax year 2017, they accounted for almost 91 percent of the total tax, as shown in Exhibit 3.21.

Exhibit 3.21—Tax Year 2017 C Corporation Tax Returns Tax Detail for Tax Rate Returns by Taxable Income

Oregon Taxable Income Category	Tax Rate Returns	Oregon Sales (\$ millions)	Oregon Taxable Income from Rates (\$ thousands)	Oregon Net Tax from Rates (\$ thousands)	Percent of Total Tax
Zero Income or Loss*	804	\$654	\$0	\$0	0.0%
\$1 - \$50,000	4,285	\$1,908	\$77,897	\$5,090	0.8%
\$50,000 - \$100,000	1,150	\$1,725	\$81,032	\$5,273	0.9%
\$100,000 - \$250,000	1,119	\$3,135	\$180,245	\$11,571	1.9%
\$250,000 - \$500,000	630	\$3,509	\$225,619	\$14,383	2.4%
\$500,000 - \$1 million	445	\$5,014	\$310,951	\$19,765	3.3%
\$1 million to \$5 million	651	\$31,657	\$1,488,899	\$102,097	16.8%
Over \$5 million	300	\$68,899	\$6,366,838	\$393,020	64.6%
Total	9,384	\$116,500	\$8,731,483	\$551,200	90.6%

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

Exhibit 3.22 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 almost 47 percent of the total tax paid by C corporations in 2017.

Exhibit 3.22—Tax Year 2017 C Corporation Tax Returns
Tax Detail for Tax Rate Returns by Oregon Sales Category

Oregon Sales	Total Number of Returns	Tax Rate Returns	Oregon Sales (\$ millions)	Oregon Taxable Income (\$ thousands)	Oregon Net Tax (\$ thousands)	Percent of Total Tax
Form 20-I Returns	1,323	1,323	\$1,040	\$135,453	\$4,321	0.7%
< \$500,000	17,071	3,316	\$618	\$142,059	\$9,550	1.6%
\$500,000 to \$1 million	2,971	1,051	\$754	\$74,143	\$4,861	0.8%
\$1 million to \$2 million	2,559	993	\$1,434	\$135,120	\$8,978	1.5%
\$2 million to \$3 million	1,290	489	\$1,196	\$142,911	\$9,974	1.6%
\$3 million to \$5 million	1,391	560	\$2,198	\$177,922	\$11,930	2.0%
\$5 million to \$7 million	787	329	\$1,943	\$161,885	\$10,773	1.8%
\$7 million to \$10 million	673	270	\$2,261	\$200,151	\$13,170	2.2%
\$10 million to \$25 million	1,227	476	\$7,507	\$717,324	\$49,482	8.1%
\$25 million to \$50 million	569	252	\$8,847	\$909,630	\$62,836	10.3%
\$50 million to \$75 million	207	103	\$6,393	\$690,252	\$49,598	8.2%
\$75 million to \$100 million	111	59	\$5,078	\$444,240	\$30,946	5.1%
\$100 million or more	310	163	\$77,230	\$4,800,393	\$284,783	46.8%
Total	30,489	9,384	\$116,500	\$8,731,483	\$551,200	90.6%

Tax rate returns appear in all industry sectors. Exhibit 3.23 shows returns paying tax based on rates by sector.

**Exhibit 3.23—Tax Year 2017 C Corporation Tax Returns
Tax Rate Returns By Industry Sector**

Industry Sector *	Total Number of		Percent Paying Tax Based on Rates
	Returns	Tax Rate Returns	
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, and Hunting	1,405	431	30.7%
Mining	71	18	25.4%
Utilities	84	25	29.8%
Construction	2,095	632	30.2%
Manufacturing	2,130	733	34.4%
Wholesale Trade	3,409	1,322	38.8%
Retail Trade	1,785	563	31.5%
Transportation and Warehousing	705	218	30.9%
Information	1,413	251	17.8%
Finance and Insurance	3,782	1,557	41.2%
Real Estate, Rental, and Leasing	1,668	477	28.6%
Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	4,070	990	24.3%
Management of Companies and Enterprises	1,819	572	31.4%
Administrative, Support, and Waste Management	1,086	311	28.6%
Education Services	256	61	23.8%
Health Care and Social Assistance	1,158	214	18.5%
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	374	90	24.1%
Accommodation and Food Services	688	249	36.2%
Other Services (except Public Administration)	1,189	367	30.9%
Unknown	1,302	303	23.3%
Total	30,489	9,384	30.8%

* 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 B — "Glossary of Selected Industry Sectors."

Industry Sector *	Oregon Taxable		
	Oregon Sales (\$ millions)	Income (\$ thousands)	Oregon Net Tax (\$ thousands)
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, and Hunting	\$1,069	\$71,471	\$4,560
Mining	\$144	\$13,275	\$955
Utilities	\$2,692	\$172,092	\$12,904
Construction	\$3,418	\$171,580	\$12,026
Manufacturing	\$8,995	\$1,187,304	\$66,147
Wholesale Trade	\$25,049	\$1,811,579	\$122,445
Retail Trade	\$21,626	\$1,259,936	\$81,342
Transportation and Warehousing	\$2,791	\$333,995	\$22,673
Information	\$3,588	\$509,392	\$31,050
Finance and Insurance	\$13,547	\$1,073,157	\$72,648
Real Estate, Rental, and Leasing	\$1,237	\$137,804	\$9,178
Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	\$3,249	\$252,933	\$16,960
Management of Companies and Enterprises	\$22,337	\$1,094,132	\$52,071
Administrative, Support, and Waste Management	\$1,875	\$167,632	\$11,643
Education Services	\$79	\$10,145	\$711
Health Care and Social Assistance	\$860	\$55,617	\$4,030
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	\$151	\$11,536	\$770
Accommodation and Food Services	\$1,539	\$149,000	\$10,976
Other Services (except Public Administration)	\$2,143	\$241,679	\$17,656
Unknown	\$112	\$7,222	\$456
Total	\$116,500	\$8,731,483	\$551,200

* 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 B — "Glossary of Selected Industry Sectors."

CORPORATE TAX RETURNS

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 2017, the minimum tax for excise taxpayers is \$150. Income tax filers are not subject to a minimum tax.

Exhibit 3.24—Tax Year 2017 S Corporation Tax Returns
S Corporation Summary

Type of Filer	Number of Returns	Number Paying Minimum Tax	Oregon Taxable Income (\$ thousands)	Oregon Net Tax (\$ thousands)
Excise Tax	67,800	67,730	\$4,651	\$10,544
Income Tax*	1,215	0	\$129	\$8
Total 20-S	69,015	67,730	\$4,780	\$10,552

*Income tax filers are not subject to the minimum tax. Of the 1,215 income tax returns, 1,206 paid no tax.

Exhibit 3.25 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 3.25—Tax Year 2017 S Corporation Tax Returns
S Corporation Characteristics

	Number of Returns	Oregon Taxable Income (\$ thousands)	Oregon Net Tax (\$ thousands)
Apportionment for 20-S Filers			
Multistate (Apportioned)	12,515	\$2,980	\$1,945
Nonapportioned	56,500	\$1,800	\$8,607
State of Domicile for 20-S Filers			
Oregon	57,712	\$3,836	\$8,973
Other	11,303	\$944	\$1,579

Exhibit 3.26 shows the distribution of OR-20-S returns by industry sector. For tax year 2017, the construction, retail trade, professional, scientific, and technical services, and health care and social assistance sectors together contributed almost 46 percent of the total tax payments.

Exhibit 3.26—Tax Year 2017 S Corporation Tax Returns**Industry Sector**

Industry Sector *	Number of Returns	Oregon Net Tax (\$ thousands)
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, and Hunting	2,657	\$405
Mining	103	\$15
Utilities	56	\$8
Construction	9,997	\$1,500
Manufacturing	3,509	\$548
Wholesale Trade	3,459	\$559
Retail Trade	5,583	\$907
Transportation and Warehousing	1,862	\$287
Information	1,282	\$217
Finance and Insurance	2,543	\$406
Real Estate, Rental, and Leasing	4,789	\$722
Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	11,146	\$1,639
Management of Companies and Enterprises	585	\$85
Administrative, Support, and Waste Management	3,377	\$507
Education Services	646	\$96
Health Care and Social Assistance	5,249	\$795
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	1,235	\$180
Accommodation and Food Services	4,415	\$728
Other Services (except Public Administration)	3,175	\$475
Unknown	3,347	\$473
Total	69,015	\$10,552

Percentage Distribution

Industry Sector *	Number of Returns	Oregon Net Tax
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, and Hunting	3.8%	3.8%
Mining	0.1%	0.1%
Utilities	0.1%	0.1%
Construction	14.5%	14.2%
Manufacturing	5.1%	5.2%
Wholesale Trade	5.0%	5.3%
Retail Trade	8.1%	8.6%
Transportation and Warehousing	2.7%	2.7%
Information	1.9%	2.1%
Finance and Insurance	3.7%	3.8%
Real Estate, Rental, and Leasing	6.9%	6.8%
Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	16.2%	15.5%
Management of Companies and Enterprises	0.8%	0.8%
Administrative, Support, and Waste Management	4.9%	4.8%
Education Services	0.9%	0.9%
Health Care and Social Assistance	7.6%	7.5%
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	1.8%	1.7%
Accommodation and Food Services	6.4%	6.9%
Other Services (except Public Administration)	4.6%	4.5%
Unknown	4.8%	4.5%
Total	100%	100%

* 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 B — "Glossary of Selected Industry Sectors."

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 constitutes an integral part of the taxpayer's regular 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 1A describes apportionment history in detail.

Biennium. The period of two fiscal years for which the state budgets are determined. For example, July 1, 2019 to June 30, 2021 is referred to as the 2019-21 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 2019-21 Tax Expenditure Report*, available at <http://www.oregon.gov/DOR/Stats>.

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
- 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).

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. 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.

Nonapportionable Income. All income other than business income. Rents, royalties, gains or losses, and interest also 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 D— "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.

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 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 2017, 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.

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.

Sector classification information is based on the 2017 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 <http://www.census.gov/eos/www/naics/>.

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

NAICS Sector Code	NAICS Sector Title and Description
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.

Collections and Returns Data

The Oregon Department of Revenue computer systems provide information on corporation income and excise tax payments. We use tax return data for the most recent year with complete information. The corporation excise and income tax database is revised for amended and audited returns. These returns replace the original where applicable. Amended returns and audit results received after finalizing the publication master database will not be reflected in the analysis.

The Department of Revenue Research Section checks the tax return data for errors to construct a finalized data set used for our analysis. Returns that are not internally consistent are identified and to the extent possible, inconsistent data are modified in a manner believed to correct errors on the returns. For example, if the return claims a credit that is not allowed, the reported amount is replaced by zero. Certain discrepancies or minor errors may not be resolved.

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 C.1, a corporate taxpayer that starts its fiscal year on December 1 would start tax year 2017 in December 2017. The taxpayer’s tax year would end November 2018. The taxpayer’s Oregon return would be due by April 15, 2019. 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 2017 Oregon return as late as October 15, 2019.

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.

Tax Period

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	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	November 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. Oregon returns are due one month after federal returns.

Although corporations may have varying fiscal years, most are calendar year filers. Exhibit C.2 shows the filing period for all tax year 2017 C corporation returns. A corporation's tax year 2017 is based on a filing period that begins any time in calendar year 2017. If the tax year starts on July 1 and ends on June 30, the tax year ending month is June.

Exhibit C.2—Tax Year 2017 C Corporation Tax Returns

Tax Year Ending Month

	Oregon Taxable			
	Number of	Income	Oregon Net Tax	Percent of
	Returns	(\$ thousands)	(\$ thousands)	Oregon Tax
January	449	\$397,488	\$23,227	3.8%
February	387	\$319,373	\$22,191	3.6%
March	1,645	\$252,110	\$20,479	3.4%
April	408	\$81,547	\$5,649	0.9%
May	418	\$359,249	\$19,661	3.2%
June	2,013	\$829,810	\$52,260	8.6%
July	334	\$173,629	\$7,168	1.2%
August	405	\$100,159	\$5,987	1.0%
September	1,472	\$669,752	\$48,280	7.9%
October	596	\$192,958	\$13,258	2.2%
November	291	\$137,868	\$8,317	1.4%
December	20,380	\$5,575,334	\$370,947	61.0%
Part year with Dec.*	886	\$49,838	\$4,170	0.7%
Part year without Dec.**	805	\$77,869	\$6,477	1.1%
Total	30,489	\$9,216,984	\$608,072	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. We try to assign a sector classification for taxpayers lacking this information and make other changes as appropriate.

The state surplus refund, or kicker, refers to the original provision in Oregon law 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 D.1 shows the recent history of the corporation kicker.

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	-\$440	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	\$59	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

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

