



2014 OREGON PUBLIC FINANCE: BASIC FACTS

Research Report #1-14

**LEGISLATIVE REVENUE
OFFICE**

<http://www.leg.state.or.us/comm/lro/home.htm>

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Sources: The data for the tables in this document come from a variety of sources. The largest single source of data is the Oregon Department of Revenue. Other sources include: the Departments of Education, Forestry, Transportation, Employment, Consumer and Business Services, Administrative Services; the Oregon Lottery, the Oregon Liquor Control Commission and a number of local governments.

**2014 Organizational Chart
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Overview of Oregon's Revenue System

Comparative Analysis

The most comprehensive way to compare Oregon's current revenue system with other states is to examine the most recent U.S. Census Bureau statistics on state and local government finance. These data include all state and local revenue sources (and expenditures) collected on a consistent basis from all states. The most recent data are for the 2010-11 fiscal year.

Census divides state and local revenue sources into six categories. These categories are:

- Taxes
- Revenue from the Federal Government
- Charges—consisting of direct payments for services from governments. The largest components of this category are higher education (tuition & fees) and payments for health-hospital services.
- Miscellaneous Revenue—the largest component of this category is interest earnings on government balances. Also included in this category are asset sales, system development charges and net revenue from lottery.
- Government Enterprises—consisting of gross revenue from government operated enterprises such as liquor sales and public utilities.
- Insurance Trust Revenue—is made up of current revenue generated by public employee retirement funds (mostly earnings on retirement funds), state operated workers' compensation funds and unemployment trust funds.

The Census combines all these sources to get total revenue for the state and local revenue system. Insurance trust revenue and gross revenue from government enterprises are subtracted to get general revenue. General revenue is a better gauge of revenue available for provision of public services because most enterprise revenue goes back into the operation and trust revenue is for specific future beneficiaries such as unemployed workers and public retirees. Finally the Census Bureau defines own-source revenue as general revenue minus transfers from the federal government. This measure is the best overall reflection of the state and local government revenue burden born by the residents of a state.

Census data for Oregon's 2010-11 revenue categories can be found in Table 1. The information is presented in a dollar per person format with Oregon's rank among the 50 states. A rank of 50 means lowest per capita revenue.

Table 1: ALL OREGON STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT REVENUE

REVENUE CATEGORIES	\$ PER PERSON	RANK AMONG THE STATES
SUMMARY CATEGORIES		
TOTAL REVENUE	\$12,151	8
GENERAL REVENUE	\$8,206	24
OWN SOURCE REVENUE	\$5,947	25
REVENUE SOURCES		
TAXES	\$3,644	30
FEDERAL REVENUE	\$2,260	18
CHARGES	\$1,640	10
MISCELLANEOUS	\$663	21
GOVERNMENT ENTERPRISES	\$432	23
INSURANCE TRUST REVENUE	\$3,512	2

On a total revenue basis, Oregon ranks #8 among the states, but this figure is strongly influenced by the state's ranking in per capita insurance trust revenue. Oregon had the 2nd highest trust fund earnings in the country in 2010-11. However, current year insurance trust revenue is not an accurate reflection of revenue available to fund state and local government operations in the short term. It is also not an accurate gage of the soundness of the state's insurance funds such as the public employee retirement system and the unemployment compensation trust fund because it does not account for the corresponding liabilities of these funds. General revenue (excluding the insurance trust and government enterprise categories), provides a better indication of revenue available to fund public services in the current year. In this category, Oregon state and local governments received \$8,206 per person during the 2010-11 fiscal year. Oregon ranked #24 among the states in this category. Own source revenue (general revenue minus transfers from the federal government) totaled \$5,947 per person for a ranking of #25.

Table 1 also breaks down Oregon's revenue sources by category. Taxes comprise 44% of Oregon general state and local revenue. Oregon state and local governments collected \$3,644 per person in taxes in the 2010-11 fiscal year. This ranked the state 30th in overall per person tax burden. Oregon ranks 18th among the states with \$2,260 in federal revenue (this category does not include federal revenue going directly to individuals such as Social Security benefits). Oregon is relatively dependent on charges for services, ranking 10th with \$1,640 in per person revenue. The charges category covers a large number of fees and charges for government services at the state and local level. The largest are charges for higher education (31% of total charges) and hospitals (25% of total charges). Oregon also ranks in the upper half of states in the miscellaneous (#21) and government enterprise categories (#23). The state's extensive use of lottery revenue accounts for the former while the existence of a state run liquor monopoly is a major factor in the latter.

Table 2 narrows the Oregon revenue system down to taxes only. Taxes play a particularly important role in state and local revenue systems because they are the primary source of revenue for general public goods such as education and public safety. Taxes also potentially have the largest impact on economic activity because they represent a direct extraction of resources from the private sector for use by the public sector.

Table 2: OREGON'S TAX REVENUE

REVENUE CATEGORIES	\$ PER PERSON	RANK AMONG THE STATES
TOTAL TAXES	\$3,644	30
PERSONAL INCOME TAX	\$1,419	5
CORPORATE INCOME TAX	\$134	20
PROPERTY TAX	\$1,305	25
GENERAL SALES TAX	0	47*
SELECTIVE SALES TAXES	\$377	39
OTHER TAXES	\$409	10

* tied with 3 other states.

Oregon's overall state and local tax burden ranks 30th on a per person basis. However, the state personal income tax burden is among the highest in the nation at \$1,419 per person. The ranking for corporate income taxes is #20 at \$134 per person. The property tax burden in Oregon is right in the middle among the states at #25. The state tax burden on consumption (general sales plus selective sales) is the lowest in the country. In addition to being one of five states without a general sales tax, Oregon ranks 39th in selective sales tax collections per person. Selective sales taxes include gasoline taxes, tobacco taxes, alcoholic beverage taxes, real estate transfer taxes and other excise taxes on specific purchases. It also includes health provider taxes which have risen in Oregon and other states in recent years. The other tax category includes severance taxes and estate taxes.

Another way to look at this same comparative revenue data is to divide the revenue numbers by total state resident income instead of population. This measure accounts for the size of the state economy rather than simply population size. In some cases the two measures can give very different rankings. For example, the state of Mississippi ranks near the bottom (46th) of the states in tax collections per capita but ranks much closer to the middle (34th) as a percentage of resident income because the state's per capita income is relatively low. Table 3 shows the Oregon 2010-11 total revenue data as a percentage of state personal income for 2010.

Table 3: ALL STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT REVENUE AS % OF PERSONAL INCOME

REVENUE CATEGORIES	% of TOTAL PERSONAL INCOME	RANK AMONG THE STATES
SUMMARY CATEGORIES		
TOTAL REVENUE	34.1%	5
GENERAL REVENUE	23.1%	17
OWN SOURCE REVENUE	16.7%	17
REVENUE SOURCES		
TAXES	10.2%	31
FEDERAL REVENUE	6.3%	17
CHARGES	4.6%	8
MISCELLANEOUS	1.9%	15
GOVERNMENT ENTERPRISES	1.2%	17
INSURANCE TRUST REVENUE	9.9%	1

Oregon ranks higher in most revenue categories when percentage of personal income is used. This is not surprising, given that Oregon's per capita income is below the national average. Oregon's ranking in general revenue and own source revenue increases to #17 in both categories. Oregon's ranking in overall taxes as a percentage of personal income is #31 on a percentage of personal income basis compared to #30 on a per capita basis. Oregon ranks slightly higher on a percentage of personal income basis in all the other categories.

Table 4 converts Table 2 from a per capita comparison to a percentage of personal income basis for state and local taxes. Both the personal income tax and the property tax burden appear higher on a percentage of personal income basis. Personal income taxes at 4.0% of personal income ranks 2nd highest. Personal income taxes are 5th highest among the states on a per capita basis. In terms of property taxes, Oregon ranks #19 on a percentage of personal income basis, up 6 notches from its per capita ranking. The state ranks #20 in corporate income tax collections on both a percentage of income and a per capita basis.

Table 4: OREGON'S TAX REVENUE AS A % OF PERSONAL INCOME

REVENUE CATEGORIES	COLLECTIONS AS A PERCENTAGE OF PERSONAL INCOME	RANK AMONG THE STATES
TOTAL TAXES	10.2%	31
PERSONAL INCOME TAX	4.0%	2
CORPORATE INCOME TAX	0.4%	20
PROPERTY TAX	3.7%	19
GENERAL SALES TAX	0%	47*
SELECTIVE SALES TAXES	1.1%	39
OTHER TAXES	1.1%	10

*tied with 3 other states.

The comparative analysis based on the most recent U.S. Census data leads to the following conclusions:

- Oregon's per capita revenue ranks right in the middle of the states as measured by general revenue and own source revenue. As a percentage of total state personal income, Oregon's general revenue and own source revenue are 17th highest among the states. The difference between the two measures is explained by the fact that Oregon's per capita income is below the national average.
- Oregon's taxes are slightly below the national average. Taxes are 30th highest on a per capita basis and 31st highest on a percentage of income basis.
- Oregon's total revenue is 8th highest when measured on a per capita basis. However, total revenue includes earnings from trust accounts such as the public employee retirement system. These revenue sources are not a good indicator of revenue available for public services because they are obligated to beneficiaries. Trust fund earnings are also highly dependent on short term financial market conditions and therefore very volatile.
- Oregon's personal income tax burden is among the highest in the country.
- Oregon's consumption tax burden (general sales plus selective sales taxes) is the lowest in the country.
- Oregon's property tax and corporate income tax burdens rank near the middle among the states.

Oregon's Revenue System over Time

Table 5 displays Oregon's relative ranking among the states over time for total taxes and the major broad taxes that the state revenue system has traditionally relied upon to fund public services. Throughout the past three decades Oregon has consistently ranked high among the states in personal income taxes. The state has also consistently ranked near the middle in corporate income taxes. However, Oregon's property tax ranking among the states has declined as voter approved initiatives (Measures 5 and 50) limited revenue growth. As a result, Oregon's overall tax burden dropped from the upper half among the states to the lower half. Not shown on the table is the state's overall consumption tax burden, which has consistently ranked right at the bottom among the states.

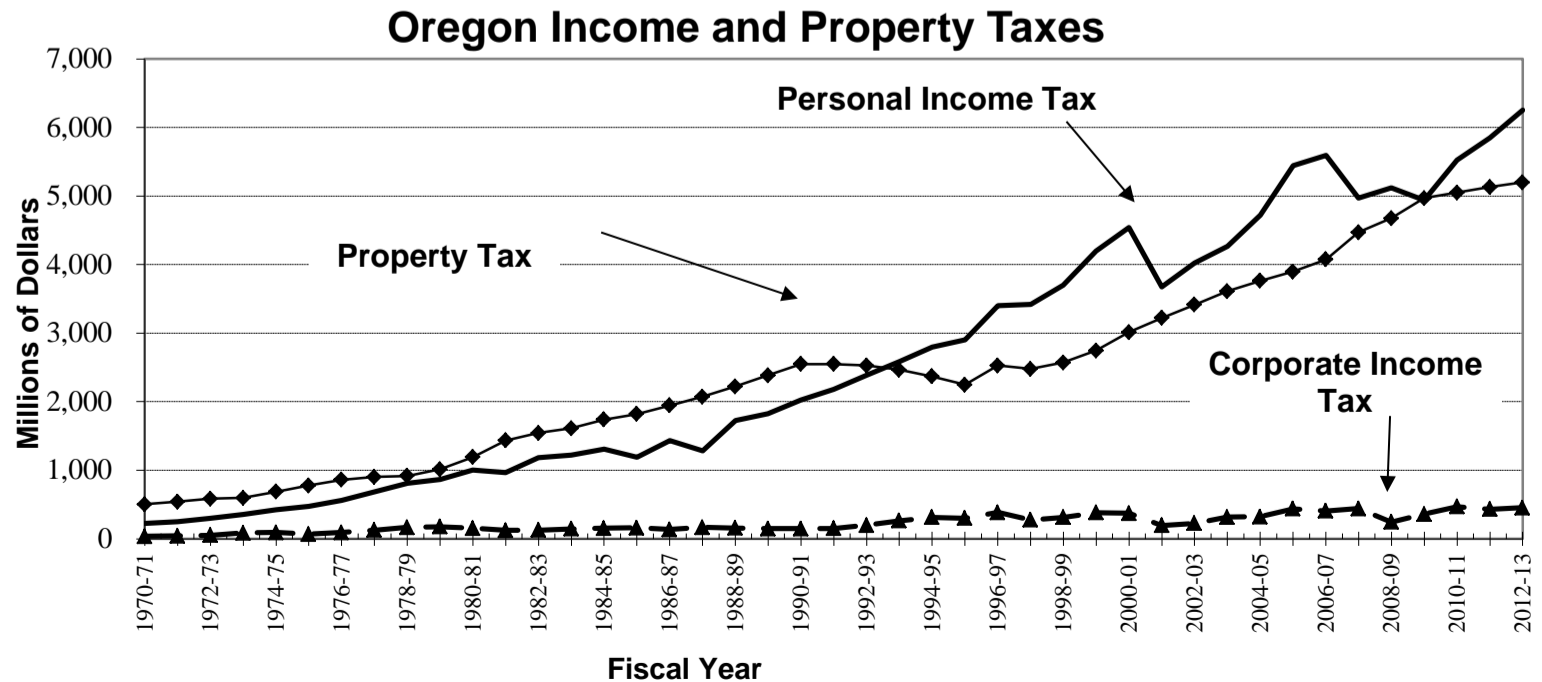
Table 5: HISTORICAL RANKING OF OREGON TAXES

	OREGON RANK							
	TOTAL TAXES		PERSONAL INCOME TAXES		CORPORATE INCOME TAXES		PROPERTY TAXES	
	% of Income	Per Capita	% of Income	Per Capita	% of Income	Per Capita	% of Income	Per Capita
1982-83	13	18	3	6	23	21	9	13
1983-84	14	21	5	8	26	22	4	10
1984-85	14	20	3	7	28	25	5	10
1985-86	19	23	7	8	23	22	4	8
1986-87	11	21	4	7	34	30	5	8
1987-88	19	27	7	8	28	26	3	8
1988-89	10	21	3	6	35	35	4	7
1989-90	13	19	3	6	32	33	5	7
1990-91	12	20	3	6	34	35	6	11
1991-92	13	22	2	7	37	36	8	12
1992-93	15	24	1	6	26	24	13	16
1993-94	18	24	2	4	24	19	15	16
1994-95	26	27	2	5	24	21	19	20
1995-96	37	32	2	7	29	25	24	26
1996-97	33	27	1	5	21	17	24	17
1997-98	41	33	1	5	32	31	25	28
1998-99	45	33	2	4	27	23	28	30
1999-00	39	29	2	4	18	17	25	29
2001-02	46	41	3	6	35	34	25	27
2003-04	42	32	2	5	24	22	28	22
2004-05	44	36	2	5	27	29	25	28
2005-06	38	34	2	5	29	32	27	30
2007-08	44	42	5	7	23	22	25	30
2008-09	42	39	3	5	38	38	24	28
2009-10	35	35	2	5	22	25	20	26
2010-11	31	30	2	5	20	20	25	19

The history of revenue collections from personal income taxes, corporate income taxes and property taxes over the past four decades can be seen in Table 6. A listing of all taxes can be found in Table 7.

Table 6
HISTORY OF TAX COLLECTIONS - BY MAJOR TAX SOURCE
(millions of dollars)

FISCAL YEAR	PERSONAL INCOME TAX		CORPORATE INCOME TAX		PROPERTY TAX	
	Receipts	% Change	Receipts	% Change	Receipts	% Change
1968-69	\$204.3		\$37.5			
1969-70	213.1	4.3%	39.9	6.2%		
1970-71	226.2	6.2%	36.5	-8.4%	\$503.2	
1971-72	251.2	11.0%	40.6	11.1%	541.3	7.6%
1972-73	300.6	19.6%	51.1	25.9%	583.9	7.9%
1973-74	352.4	17.2%	85.7	67.7%	595.3	2.0%
1974-75	424.0	20.3%	90.7	5.8%	687.1	15.4%
1975-76	472.1	11.4%	67.2	-25.9%	778.5	13.3%
1976-77	561.9	19.0%	91.2	35.6%	860.0	10.5%
1977-78	686.2	22.1%	125.6	37.7%	901.0	4.8%
1978-79	807.0	17.6%	166.0	32.2%	916.0	1.7%
1979-80	868.0	7.6%	177.4	6.9%	1,014.4	10.7%
1980-81	1,005.1	15.8%	155.5	-12.4%	1,191.3	17.4%
1981-82	968.3	-3.7%	124.2	-20.1%	1,435.6	20.5%
1982-83	1,181.7	22.0%	125.1	0.8%	1,543.6	7.5%
1983-84	1,220.8	3.3%	144.8	15.7%	1,612.3	4.5%
1984-85	1,310.7	7.4%	153.9	6.3%	1,740.0	7.9%
1985-86	1,188.0	-9.4%	161.8	5.1%	1,819.2	4.6%
1986-87	1,435.8	20.9%	135.7	-16.1%	1,946.5	7.0%
1987-88	1,283.7	-10.6%	167.0	23.1%	2,072.9	6.5%
1988-89	1,725.3	34.4%	157.0	-6.0%	2,223.7	7.3%
1989-90	1,827.6	5.9%	146.8	-6.5%	2,386.0	7.3%
1990-91	2,026.3	10.9%	149.1	1.6%	2,550.6	6.9%
1991-92	2,178.7	7.5%	150.9	1.2%	2,549.9	0.0%
1992-93	2,383.2	9.4%	198.0	31.2%	2,529.0	-0.8%
1993-94	2,583.5	8.4%	262.8	32.7%	2,466.4	-2.5%
1994-95	2,797.6	8.3%	311.8	18.6%	2,369.8	-3.9%
1995-96	2,901.7	3.7%	300.0	-3.8%	2,248.1	-5.1%
1996-97	3,401.7	17.2%	384.4	28.1%	2,527.9	12.4%
1997-98	3,421.1	0.6%	275.2	-28.4%	2,476.5	-2.0%
1998-99	3,702.0	8.2%	313.9	14.1%	2,617.9	5.7%
1999-00	4,197.3	13.4%	381.9	21.7%	2,801.5	7.0%
2000-01	4,539.7	8.2%	373.0	-2.4%	3,014.0	7.6%
2001-02	3,677.7	-19.0%	195.2	-47.7%	3,251.9	7.9%
2002-03	4,021.9	9.4%	224.9	15.2%	3,414.6	5.0%
2003-04	4,268.6	6.1%	317.5	41.2%	3,611.1	5.8%
2004-05	4,723.0	10.6%	323.3	1.8%	3,763.9	4.2%
2005-06	5,443.6	15.3%	438.2	35.6%	3,899.1	3.6%
2006-07	5,596.7	2.8%	405.9	-7.4%	4,077.4	4.6%
2007-08	4,972.0	-11.2%	440.7	8.6%	4,470.4	9.6%
2008-09	5,118.6	2.9%	243.8	-44.7%	4,676.4	4.6%
2009-10	4,943.2	-3.4%	359.0	47.3%	4,969.0	6.3%
2010-11	5,524.0	11.7%	468.6	30.5%	5,052.0	1.7%
2011-12	5,850.6	5.9%	431.0	-8.0%	5,133.0	1.6%
2012-13	6,255.6	6.9%	452.9	5.1%	5,201.0	1.3%



**TABLE 7
SUMMARY OF OREGON TAXES**

STATE	1999-00 COLLECTIONS	2011-12 COLLECTIONS	2012-13 COLLECTIONS	% CHANGE	
				2011 to 2012	13 year 2000 to 2013
PERSONAL INCOME TAX	\$4,126,282,123	\$5,825,202,930	\$6,258,703,426	7.4%	51.7%
UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE TAXES	515,573,900	1,016,282,011	1,041,205,209	2.5%	102.0%
GASOLINE AND USE FUEL TAXES	394,167,788	489,630,430	486,134,061	-0.7%	23.3%
CORPORATE INCOME TAX	405,220,686	430,988,674	452,888,190	5.1%	11.8%
WEIGHT MILE TAX	224,954,955	267,021,656	269,459,768	0.9%	19.8%
CIGARETTE TAX	163,960,272	203,486,635	198,548,451	-2.4%	21.1%
INSURANCE TAXES	59,602,111	56,638,286	53,066,995	-6.3%	-11.0%
OTHER LABOR TAXES	104,213,309	71,357,926	72,102,306	1.0%	-30.8%
TIMBER SEVERANCE TAXES	32,843,222	380,116	531,848	39.9%	-98.4%
ESTATE (INHERITANCE) TAX	47,684,649	101,766,033	101,862,939	0.1%	113.6%
WORKERS' COMP INSURANCE TAXES	42,293,900	49,638,233	49,712,523	0.1%	17.5%
TELEPHONE EXCHANGE ACCESS TAX/911	26,320,757	39,270,765	39,175,232	-0.2%	48.8%
OTHER TOBACCO PRODUCTS TAX	20,374,525	52,167,233	56,690,359	8.7%	178.2%
REAL ESTATE RECORDING TAX	20,636,689	23,042,048	35,696,662	54.9%	73.0%
BEER & WINE TAXES	12,377,350	17,322,409	16,419,394	-5.2%	32.7%
FOREST PRODUCTS HARVEST TAXES	11,110,002	12,900,547	14,148,783	9.7%	27.4%
ELECTRIC COOP TAX	6,715,185	7,384,512	8,569,627	16.0%	27.6%
PHONE ACCESS SURCHARGE	3,143,941	6,381,168	6,350,022	-0.5%	102.0%
AMUSEMENT DEVICE TAX	1,817,543	1,917,049	1,924,133	0.4%	5.9%
HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE TAXES	2,406,331	2,481,753	2,510,906	1.2%	4.3%
AVIATION GAS AND JET FUEL TAXES	1,978,104	1,833,169	1,997,135	8.9%	1.0%
PETROLEUM LOADING FEE	1,272,955	1,162,694	1,133,013	-2.6%	-11.0%
BOXING TAX	69,034	44,603	44,603	0.0%	-35.4%
PRIVATE RAIL CAR TAX	100,589	216,287	258,058	19.3%	156.5%
OIL & GAS SEVERANCE TAX	128,445	142,129	64,227	-54.8%	-50.0%
DRY CLEANERS TAX	695,302	0	0	0.0%	-100.0%
STATE LODGING TAX	0	11,938,346	12,793,208	7.2%	NA
MEDICAL PROVIDER/HOSPITAL TAXES		428,304,063	428,998,782	0%	NA
LOCAL TAXES	1999-00 COLLECTIONS	2011-12** COLLECTIONS	2012-13** COLLECTIONS	2011 to 2012 % chg	2000 to 2013 % chg
PROPERTY TAXES*	2,800,781,460	5,106,431,660	5,174,628,651	1.3%	84.8%
TRANSIT PAYROLL & SELF EMPLOYMENT TAXES	163,488,288	265,427,525	278,925,838	5.1%	70.6%
FRANCHISE TAXES	115,617,000	237,808,626	228,016,590	-4.1%	97.2%
HOTEL-MOTEL	64,150,000	98,565,014	107,000,000	8.6%	66.8%
PORTLAND BUSINESS LICENSE TAX	50,794,774	72,926,005	78,214,550	7.3%	54.0%
MULTNOMAH COUNTY BUSINESS INCOME TAX	40,846,593	52,250,000	58,750,000	12.4%	43.8%
MOTOR FUEL TAXES	9,837,758	15,908,544	15,602,172	-1.9%	58.6%
WASHINGTON COUNTY REAL ESTATE TRANSFER TAX	2,840,473	2,768,067	3,409,272	23.2%	20.0%
OTHER TAXES AND LICENSES	237,878,000	463,178,919	542,140,730	17.0%	127.9%

** Estimates where actuals are not available

* includes tax imposed and urban renewal revenue

2 % SURPLUS KICKER

Another unique feature of Oregon's revenue system is the 2% surplus kicker. The kicker was approved by the 1979 Legislature as part of an overall fiscal reform package. The package, which included property tax relief, was approved by voters in the spring of 1980. A complete listing of revenue related votes over the past 30 years can be found in section L1-L2. In 2000, voters acting on a legislative referral put a large portion of the 2% surplus kicker statute into the state constitution (Article IX, Section 14). In 2012, voters modified the constitution (Measure 85), redirecting corporate kicker revenue to the General Fund for purposes of funding K-12 education.

How it Works

The kicker law divides all General Fund money into two pots: (1) personal income taxes plus all other revenue and (2) corporate income taxes. At the end of each biennium, a calculation is made for each pot. If personal income tax collections plus all other General Fund revenue is more than 2% higher than was forecast at the close of the regular session, then a credit must be paid to personal income taxpayers. If actual revenue in the personal income tax pot exceeds the 2% threshold, then all the money in excess of the close of session forecast, including the 2%, is returned to taxpayers.

A similar calculation is carried out for corporate income taxes. If actual corporate income tax collections are 2% or more above the close of session estimate for corporate income tax revenue then a kicker is triggered. Under Measure 85, revenue resulting from the corporate kicker calculation is allocated to the General Fund for purposes of funding K-12 education instead of being returned to corporations. This constitutional amendment applies to corporate kicker calculations starting with the 2013-15 biennium.

Surpluses in the "all other" pot fund lead to a credit on personal income tax returns. The amount of the credit is an identical proportion of each taxpayer's personal income tax liability, prior to state credits, for the prior year. For example, if the kicker credit is 5% and the taxpayer had a liability before credits of \$1,000, he or she would receive a credit of \$50 on their income tax return.

The estimate upon which the kicker calculation is based can be increased, thereby reducing or eliminating the personal tax credit, on a one-time basis if an emergency is declared and approved by a 2/3 vote in each chamber of the Legislative Assembly prior to the end of the biennium upon which the kicker calculation is based.

History

Table 10 shows the history of the surplus kicker. A severe recession dropped revenues far short of the forecast in the first two biennia after enactment. The table actually understates the recession's effect. If the Legislature had not increased taxes in special session the shortfall would have been much larger than shown in the table.

Faced with budget problems associated with Measure 5 (1990), the Legislature suspended the kicker in 1991 and 1993. Kickers would have triggered in just one of the two pots in each of those biennia. The 1995 personal income tax refund was the first one paid by check. Prior to 1995, the personal kicker was paid through a tax credit. Personal kickers would continue to be returned through a refund when triggered until the 1995 law was changed by the 2011 Legislature.

Large corporate kicker credits were applied following the 1993-95 and 1995-97 biennia. Corporations were not eligible for a surplus credit for 3 biennia following the 1995-97 biennium. Corporate income tax collections exceeded the forecast by \$101 million in the 2003-05 biennium leading to a 35.9% credit on 2005 corporate income tax returns. The excess corporate revenue occurred despite the defeat of

Measure 30 in January 2004. The revenue from Measure 30 was included in the close of session forecast and therefore part of the base for the kicker calculation.

Personal income tax kicker refunds were distributed four biennia in a row starting with the 1993-95 biennium. These refunds averaged 7.8% with the largest (14.4%) following the 1995-97 biennium. The 2001 recession depressed non-corporate General Fund revenue well below forecast in 2001-03 and the failure of Measure 30 held non-corporate revenue \$401 million below the close of session projection for the 2003-05 biennium.

Table 8: 2% KICKER (1979/81 – 2013/15)

SURPLUS KICKER HISTORY					
Biennium	Tax Year	Personal		Corporate	
		Surplus/ Shortfall (\$ million)	Credit/ Refund (% of liability)	Surplus/ Shortfall (\$ million)	Credit (% of liability)
1979-81	1981	-141	None	-25	None
1981-83	1983	-115	None	-110	None
1983-85	1985	89	7.7%	13	10.6%
1985-87	1987	221	16.6%	7	6.2%
1987-89	1989	175	9.8%	36	19.7%
1989-91	1991	186	Suspended	-23	None
1991-93	1993	60	None	18	Suspended
1993-95	1994/5	163	6.27%	167	50.1%
1995-97	1996/7	432	14.4%	203	42.2%
1997-99	1998/9	167	4.6%	-69	None
1999-01	2000/1	254	6.0%	-44	None
2001-03	2002/03	-1,249	None	-439	None
2003-05	2004/05	-401	None	101	35.9%
2005-07	2006/07	1,071	18.6%	344	Suspended
2007-09	2008	-1,113	None	-236	None
2009-11	2010	-1,050	None	-4	None
2011-13	2012	+123.6	None	-10.3	None
2013-15*	2014	+146.3	None	+19.5	To SSF**

* December 2013 Forecast
 **State School Fund

The 2007 Legislature made a number of statutory changes that affected the kicker. First, using the constitutional exception process that allows the estimate to be changed with a 2/3 vote, the Legislature redirected the corporate kicker credit to the newly established Rainy Day Fund. The Legislature also modified the personal income tax refund process by basing the calculation on before credits tax liability rather than after credit liability. This change affected the distribution of the refund but did not affect the amount. Finally, the Legislature changed the tax year the corporate credit is based on from the current year to the prior year. This brought the corporate calculation into line with the personal refund calculation. This change will no longer apply due to the elimination of the corporate kicker credit brought about by the passage of Measure 85.

The largest personal kicker refund was returned to taxpayers following the 2005-07 biennium. The refunds totaled \$1.071 billion or 18.6% of pre-credit tax liability in the 2006 tax year. The refunds were mailed out in the fall of 2007. The Great Recession and its aftermath forced both personal and corporate income tax revenue well short of projections for the 2007-09 and 2011-13 biennia.

The 2011 Legislature changed the return mechanism for the personal income tax kicker from a refund back to a credit. The personal kicker operated as a credit from 1979 to 1995. This means that the next time a personal kicker is triggered; taxpayers will receive their kicker through a credit on their income tax return rather than through a mailed refund check.

Non-corporate General Fund revenue did exceed the close of session estimate in the 2011-13 biennium, but was short of the 2% threshold for triggering a personal kicker credit. Corporate revenue came in slightly below the close of session estimate. Though still in the early stages of the 2013-15 biennium, the most recent projection (December 2013) shows non-corporate revenue exceeding the close session estimate by \$146.3 million or 1%. The most recent projection does put corporate collections slightly above the 2% threshold. If this forecast holds, \$19.5 million will become available to the General Fund for purposes of funding K-12 education in the 2015-17 biennium.

For the 17 biennia in which the kicker has been in effect (1979-81 through 2011-13), the personal income tax trigger has been exceeded nine times. Kicker refunds/credits were distributed on eight occasions and suspended once. Eight times revenue has fallen short of the 2% personal income tax trigger. For the corporate calculation, actual collections have exceeded the trigger eight times and fallen below nine times. Of the eight times in which the corporate trigger was exceeded, the kicker was credited to corporate taxpayers six times and suspended twice.

STATE REVENUE AND EXPENDITURES

Recent state budget history is shown in Table 9. The table shows state General Fund revenue and expenditures and state All Funds revenue and expenditures for the 1999-2015 period. The 2013-15 General Fund revenue figures are based on the December 2013 forecast. 2013-15 All Funds revenue is based on the Governor's Recommended Budget. 2013-15 General Fund and All Funds expenditure numbers are based on the Legislatively Adopted Budget adjusted for 2013 Special Session actions. The table also shows values for total personal income of Oregon residents, total Oregon population and the consumer price index for comparison purposes.

TABLE 9
STATE BUDGET HISTORY: 1999-2015

GENERAL FUND BUDGET (IN MILLIONS)								
PROGRAM AREA	1999-01	2001-03	2003-05	2005-07	2007-09	2009-11	2011-13*	2013-15**
EDUCATION	\$5,852.6	\$5,210.9	\$5,921.0	\$6,417.5	\$6,751.7	\$6,433.2	\$6,762.4	\$8,206.1
HUMAN RESOURCES	\$2,282.1	\$2,387.4	\$2,327.4	\$2,781.0	\$3,195.7	\$3,284.5	\$3,904.2	\$4,236.0
PUBLIC SAFETY	\$1,185.4	\$1,231.2	\$1,228.7	\$1,528.1	\$1,828.4	\$1,778.7	\$1,958.1	\$2,031.2
ECON. & COMM. DEV. + CONS & BUS. SERV.	\$44.7	\$29.4	\$29.7	\$33.7	\$46.7	\$38.9	\$40.2	\$37.8
NAT. RES.	\$150.6	\$144.5	\$115.3	\$142.6	\$164.9	\$141.3	\$134.6	\$165.0
TRANS.	\$20.0	\$17.1	\$3.9	\$8.6	\$4.5	\$16.9	\$2.0	\$7.1
ADMIN.	\$141.4	\$149.3	\$142.0	\$168.7	\$187.8	\$181.9	\$205.8	\$198.5
LEGISLATURE	\$53.6	\$52.6	\$53.9	\$63.2	\$77.9	\$70.5	\$82.9	\$88.0
JUDICIAL	\$366.3	\$374.0	\$401.3	\$465.8	\$521.9	\$495.6	\$598.4	\$638.9
MISC.	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$181.1
TOTAL	\$10,096.7	\$9,596.4	\$10,223.2	\$11,609.2	\$12,779.5	\$12,441.5	\$13,688.6	\$15,789.7

* Legislatively Approved Budget

**Legislatively Adopted Budget Adjusted for 2013 Special Session Actions

GENERAL FUND RESOURCES (IN MILLIONS)								
	1999-01	2001-03	2003-05	2005-07	2007-09	2009-11	2011-13	2013-15*
BEGINNING BALANCE	\$ 338.1	\$ 363.0	\$ 113.5	\$ 308.5	\$ 1,436.7	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 325.1
PERSONAL INCOME TAXES	\$ 8,737.0	\$ 7,699.5	\$ 8,991.6	\$ 11,040.3	\$ 9,916.5	\$ 10,467.2	\$ 12,106.2	\$ 13,658.6
CORPORATE INCOME TAXES	\$ 754.9	\$ 420.1	\$ 640.8	\$ 844.1	\$ 602.8	\$ 827.6	\$ 883.9	\$ 1,020.5
OTHER TAXES	\$ 325.0	\$ 350.7	\$ 344.6	\$ 407.5	\$ 392.9	\$ 386.0	\$ 436.1	\$ 446.2
OTHER REVENUE	\$ 305.0	\$ 895.7	\$ 461.3	\$ 450.1	\$ 800.7	\$ 840.6	\$ 739.7	\$ 570.2
TOTAL	\$ 10,460.0	\$ 9,729.0	\$ 10,551.8	\$ 13,050.5	\$ 13,149.6	\$ 12,521.4	\$ 14,165.9	\$ 16,020.6

*December 2013 Economic and Revenue Forecast

ALL FUNDS BUDGET (IN MILLIONS)								
PROGRAM AREA	1999-01	2001-03	2003-05	2005-07	2007-09	2009-11	2011-13*	2013-15**
EDUCATION	\$9,498.0	\$10,277.0	\$10,216.8	\$11,539.7	\$13,953.2	\$13,794.0	\$9,100.6	\$10,495.4
HUMAN RESOURCES	\$7,702.2	\$9,068.4	\$9,261.7	\$9,536.9	\$11,906.8	\$18,004.5	\$21,365.4	\$24,423.6
PUBLIC SAFETY	\$1,959.0	\$2,128.1	\$1,973.4	\$2,282.5	\$2,930.8	\$2,991.8	\$3,409.3	\$3,102.2
ECON. & COMM. DEV. + CONS & BUS. SERV.	\$3,998.6	\$5,778.6	\$5,679.9	\$4,875.8	\$6,118.1	\$8,608.4	\$7,061.7	\$4,191.9
NAT. RES.	\$1,152.7	\$1,166.9	\$1,243.9	\$1,324.4	\$1,496.7	\$1,523.5	\$1,802.3	\$1,775.3
TRANS.	\$1,660.8	\$1,871.4	\$2,669.6	\$2,886.1	\$3,132.5	\$3,862.1	\$4,113.5	\$4,085.2
ADMIN.	\$4,058.8	\$4,765.7	\$6,011.8	\$6,805.0	\$8,215.1	\$8,282.7	\$9,544.8	\$10,911.7
LEGISLATURE	\$57.9	\$59.8	\$56.9	\$69.7	\$116.5	\$78.8	\$90.1	\$132.1
JUDICIAL	\$374.2	\$393.1	\$409.2	\$434.3	\$578.2	\$589.8	\$660.5	\$710.8
MISC.	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$181.1
TOTAL	\$30,462.2	\$35,509.0	\$37,523.2	\$39,754.4	\$48,447.9	\$57,735.6	\$57,148.2	\$60,009.3

* Legislatively Approved Budget

**Legislatively Adopted Budget Adjusted for 2013 Special Session Actions

ALL FUNDS REVENUE (IN MILLIONS)								
	1999-01	2001-03	2003-05	2005-07	2007-09	2009-11	2011-13	2013-15*
TAXES	\$13,168.9	\$11,912.3	\$14,265.6	\$16,870.2	\$15,437.7	\$16,827.7	\$19,534.9	\$21,101.4
FEDERAL FUNDS	\$7,352.3	\$9,604.1	\$10,287.8	\$10,060.3	\$11,896.3	\$18,900.9	\$17,099.9	\$18,479.1
INTEREST EARNINGS	\$4,247.9	\$801.9	\$11,970.1	\$21,545.2	\$272.7	\$8,327.5	\$7,746.8	\$13,749.8
DONATIONS&CONTRIB.	\$2,917.5	\$5,073.7	\$5,105.9	\$3,695.0	\$3,230.3	\$2,787.9	\$3,579.4	\$2,445.5
BOND SALES	\$1,768.1	\$2,486.4	\$2,756.9	\$2,902.8	\$2,700.5	\$2,476.3	\$1,689.2	\$2,295.5
LIQUOR & OTHER SALES	\$412.8	\$469.6	\$553.5	\$632.6	\$681.2	\$653.2	\$730.0	\$766.7
LOAN REPAYMENTS	\$673.4	\$790.2	\$727.8	\$570.5	\$568.7	\$641.5	\$485.0	\$494.4
CHARGES	\$1,283.9	\$1,491.7	\$1,992.5	\$2,432.6	\$2,825.3	\$5,138.7	\$5,680.0	\$3,816.2
LICENSES & FEES	\$665.6	\$1,021.6	\$1,143.1	\$1,331.7	\$1,336.8	\$1,454.4	\$1,630.3	\$1,595.2
LOTTERY	\$630.6	\$738.1	\$780.6	\$1,087.7	\$1,326.9	\$1,085.3	\$1,128.3	\$1,048.8
OTHER	\$1,136.9	\$2,463.7	\$1,526.4	\$1,537.2	\$2,822.8	\$2,767.9	\$2,165.2	\$2,121.8
TOTAL	\$34,257.9	\$36,853.3	\$51,110.2	\$62,665.8	\$43,099.2	\$61,061.3	\$61,469.0	\$67,914.4

*Governor's Recommended Budget

GROWTH MEASURES								
	2000	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014*
OREGON PERSONAL INC.(MILL.)	\$98,530	\$104,690	\$112,974	\$127,403	\$140,949	\$137,821	\$152,700	\$164,200
OREGON POPULATION(MILL.)	3.437	3.508	3.586	3.693	3.788	3.84	3.884	3.958
U.S. CONSUMER PRICE INDEX	172.2	179.9	188.9	201.6	215.2	218.1	229.6	236.8

*December 2013 Economic and Revenue Forecast

EFFECT OF TAX CHANGES

The table contains rough approximations of the static revenue impacts of selected tax changes. All figures are in millions of dollars. The estimates assume that the proposed change is fully phased in. Due to time lags in the tax system, a proposed change might not have the effect shown here in the first fiscal year.

TAX REDUCTIONS	Revenue Effect (in millions)			
	FY 2014-15	FY 2015-16	FY 2016-17	FY 2017-18
Property Tax				
Personal Property Tax Threshold (current law: accounts under \$12,500 in Assessed Value are exempt from Taxes) Increase the Tax Exempt Threshold to \$20,000 of Assessed Value	-2.4	-2.5	-2.5	-2.6
Senior Homeowner Property Tax Freeze: Freeze property taxes of residents who are over the age of 65 and have income < \$35,000	-9.9	-20.1	-30.6	-41.4
Personal Income Tax				
Earned Income Credit (EIC)				
Increase EIC to 12% of federal EIC	-21.1	-21.7	-22.3	-23.0
Increase EIC to 18% of federal EIC	-52.6	-54.2	-55.9	-57.5
Rate Reductions (current rates: 5% – 7% – 9% – 9.9%)				
Reduce rates to 5 - 7 - 9%	-83.8	-77.4	-83.1	-89.2
Reduce rates to 4.5 - 6.5 - 8.5%	-481.3	-476.1	-498.7	-524.3
Reduce rates to 4 - 6 - 8%	-880.7	-877.1	-916.5	-961.7
Tax Bracket Changes				
Double width of 5% and 7% brackets	-448.9	-461.5	-479.3	-502.8
Widen 5% and 7% brackets by \$1,000 (\$2,000 on joint returns)	-207.5	-214.6	-222.8	-232.6
Income Subtractions and Deductions				
Double standard deduction (\$2,080 single; \$4,160 joint in 2013)	-182.2	-185.3	-189.6	-195.1
Increase Maximum Federal Tax Subtraction to \$10,000	-117.1	-115.9	-114.2	-113.6
No limit on maximum subtraction for federal income taxes	-948.9	-1,000.2	-1,063.0	-1,129.9
Credits				
Increase personal exemption credit \$10	-28.7	-28.9	-29.3	-29.9
Capital Gains (taxed at regular income tax rates)				
Reduce tax rate on capital gains to 5%	-218.6	-270.3	-267.7	-263.3
Reduce tax rate on capital gains to 4%	-271.3	-335.3	-332.2	-326.7
Estate Taxes				
Eliminate estate taxes in Oregon	-108	-111.1	-118.1	-123.1
Corporate Income Tax				
Reduce corporate tax rate 0.1 percentage point (to 6.5% & 7.5%)	-7.2	-7.3	-7.3	-7.4
Reduce corporate tax rate 1 percentage point (to 5.6% & 6.6%)	-71.5	-72.6	-72.8	-73.5
Reduce top tax rate to 6.6%	-51.7	-52.5	-52.6	-53.1
Reduce C-corp. min tax to \$150 / \$500	-37.7	-36.9	-36.2	-35.5

TAX INCREASES/NEW TAXES	Revenue Effect (in millions)			
	FY 2014-15	FY 2015-16	FY 2016-17	FY 2017-18
Statewide Property Tax for School Districts				
Establish an additional tax rate of \$1 per \$1,000 of assessed value for all school districts statewide that is outside the Measure 5 limit	330.9	337.2	343.6	350.1
Personal Income Tax				
Increase all rates 5% (5.25% to 10.4%)	332.6	332.3	346.6	363.1
Increase all rates 1 percentage point (6% to 10.9%)	786.6	787.8	821.0	859.4
Reinstate top rates of 10.8% and 11%	95.3	87.9	94.3	101.2
Decrease maximum federal tax subtraction to \$3,000 (2013 federal tax subtraction was \$6,250)	186.7	197.9	212.7	228.5
1% Surtax	61.2	63.1	66.0	69.3
Reduce personal exemption credit by \$10	28.9	29.1	29.4	30.0
Reduce itemized deductions 5%	62.1	64.1	66.8	69.8
Reduce itemized deductions 10% if income above \$100,000 (single) or \$200,000 (joint)	27.9	29.6	31.7	33.9
Limit itemized deductions to \$50,000	124.8	134.1	145.0	156.7
Corporate Income Tax				
1% Surtax	4.9	5.0	5.0	5.0
Maintain 7.6% rate starting at \$250,000	5.1	5.1	5.2	5.2
Increase Rate One Percentage Point (to 7.6% & 8.6%)	71.5	72.6	72.8	73.5
Sales Taxes (begin 2014)				
Restricted Retail Sales Tax – Washington Base 1% Rate	598	627	660	695
Broad Retail Sales Tax – Washington Base plus Services 1% Rate	789	828	873	919
Restricted Retail Sales Tax – 3% Rate	1,795	1,881	1,980	2,084
Broad Retail Sales Tax – 3% Rate	2,368	2,485	2,618	2,757
Restricted Retail Sales Tax – 5% Rate	2,992	3,136	3,301	3,474
Broad Retail Sales Tax – 5% Rate	3,947	4,141	4,363	4,596
Business Activity Taxes (begin 2014)				
Gross Receipts Tax .25% (1/4 of 1%) Rate	553	582	614	650
Value Added Tax (no exemptions) – 1% rate	563	593	626	662
Excise Taxes (begin 2014)				
Washington Real Estate Transfer Tax – 1% Rate	90.1	180.9	207	219.6
Increase Cigarette Tax by 10¢ per Pack	12.5	11.8	11.1	10.4
Increase Other Tobacco Products by 10% of wholesale price --17.8 cents per oz. for moist snuff	3.7	7.8	7.9	8.1
Increase Beer Tax by \$1 per barrel (38.5% increase)	1.6	3.0	3.0	3.1
Increase Wine Tax by 25¢ per gallon (37.3 % increase)	1.7	3.2	3.3	3.4
Increase OLCC Mark-up by 5% (current = 109%)	5.7	10.6	10.72	11.1
Transient Lodging Tax – 1% Rate (no exemption amount)	5.9	11.3	11.4	11.5

OREGON INCOME TAXES

Oregon's primary source of revenue is from income taxes – both personal and corporate. Together they account for roughly 94 percent of the General Fund. The personal income tax is imposed on all the income of residents (full-year filers) and the income earned in Oregon by non-residents (non-resident filers). The tax is also imposed on part-year residents for the portion of the year in which lived in Oregon. Corporations doing business in Oregon are subject to the excise tax while those that only have income from Oregon sources are subject to the income tax. Roughly 99 percent of corporations are excise tax filers.

Personal Income Tax

Oregon tax rates range from 5% to 9.9% of taxable income. Taxable income is adjusted gross income (AGI) plus Oregon additions less Oregon subtractions and deductions (standard or itemized). See page C6 for the tax year 2014 calculation. Because taxable income is generally less than AGI, the average effective tax rate is roughly 5.6% of AGI. All except the top income tax bracket are indexed to inflation. The rate schedule for tax year 2014 is shown below:

2014 TAX YEAR RATE SCHEDULE

SINGLE RETURNS		JOINT RETURNS	
Taxable Income	Tax Before Credits	Taxable Income	Tax Before Credits
Not over \$3,300	5% of taxable income	Not over \$6,600	5% of taxable income
\$3,300 to \$8,250	\$165 + 7% of income over \$3,300	\$6,600 to \$16,500	\$330 + 7% of income over \$6,600
\$8,250 to \$125,000	\$512 + 9% of income over \$8,250	\$16,500 to \$250,000	\$1,023 + 9% of income over \$16,500
Over \$125,000	\$11,019 + 9.9% of income over \$125,000	Over \$250,000	\$22,038 + 9.9% of income over \$125,000

With the 2013 Special Session, the Legislature made significant changes to the personal income tax system. These changes are included on Page C5, including the creation of an alternate tax rate structure for individuals with non-passive income from partnerships or S-corporations in which they actively participate. This policy is optional and first takes effect in 2015. The rate and bracket structure are shown in the table to the right.

Non-Passive Income Tax Rates	
Net Income (\$)	Tax Rate
< \$250,000	7.0%
\$250,000 to \$500,000	7.2%
\$500,000 to \$1 Million	7.6%
\$1 Million to \$2.5 Million	8.0%
\$2.5 Million to \$5 Million	9.0%
\$5 Million or more	9.9%

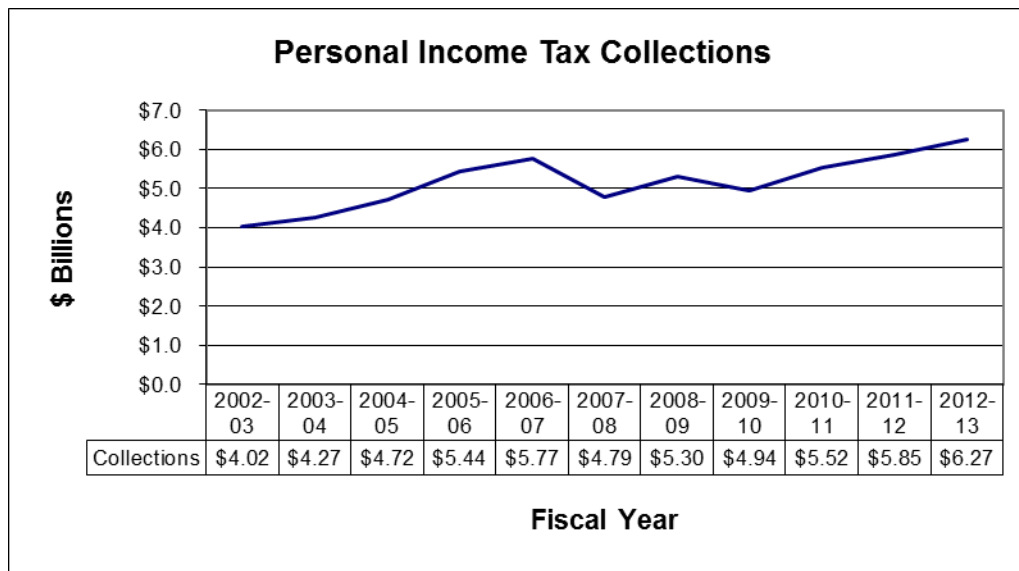
In 2011, all personal income tax returns reported a total adjusted gross income of \$91.0 billion. The average adjusted gross income for all returns was \$49,849, an increase of 1.2% from 2010. Oregon taxpayers had a total tax liability of \$5.1 billion, an increase of 2.6% from 2010. This level of tax liability remains nine percent below the peak level of \$5.6 billion reported in 2007. The average Oregon tax liability for full-year filers was \$2,953, up 1.0% from 2010.

The Oregon standard deductions for tax year 2014 are \$4,230 on joint returns, \$2,115 on single and married-filing-separate returns and \$3,405 for head-of-household returns. Blind or elderly (65+) taxpayers get an extra \$1,200 standard deduction on a single return and an extra \$1,000 per eligible person on a joint return. In 2011, the average deduction amount per full-year tax return was \$9,871, a decrease of 2.5% from 2010. A personal exemption credit is allowed for most taxpayers and dependents. This credit is indexed for inflation and is \$191 in 2014. The average total credit amount taken per tax return in 2011 was \$428, a decrease of 1.8% from 2010.

Oregon also taxes some business income through the personal income tax system. Owners and shareholders of small businesses, like sole proprietors and S-corporations, pay personal income taxes on the profits from these businesses. In 2011, the total number of returns reporting either

income or a loss from a sole proprietorship was 242,433, a slight decrease from the prior year, and the total number of S-corporations was 58,299. The total amount of income that sole proprietors reported on 2011 full-year returns was just under \$3.0 billion (3.4% of total income). Recent trends in Oregon's small businesses can be seen on pages C26 and C27. Between 2000 and 2007, the number of sole proprietor returns increased by 20.5%, or 42,786; by 2009, the number had declined by 3.4%, or 8,665. Since 2009, the number has fallen by roughly 100 each year. The number of S-corporations increased by 35% (15,628) between 2000 and 2008, but has declined by an average of 500 each year since.

Personal income tax collections are the largest source of state tax revenue and are projected to comprise 87% of the total General Fund revenues in the 2013-15 biennium. (They were 86% of the total General Fund revenues in the 2011-13 biennium.) The following chart shows the personal income tax collections since fiscal year 2002-03.



History

In 1917 the Oregon Constitution was amended to allow a progressive income tax. In 1923 an income tax was adopted by the legislature and approved by a state wide vote. The tax was collected for only one year. A successful initiative petition repealed it in 1924.

Subsequent to 1924 three initiative petitions and a legislative referral failed at the polls. The 1929 legislature adopted an income tax dedicated to reducing the state property tax. The tax was brought to a vote by referendum. It was approved by the voters in 1930. By 1938 the state property tax was completely offset by income tax collections, and except for 1940, no state property tax has been collected since.

Here are some major changes in the tax since 1929:

- 1933 First rate and exemption change, designed to offset depression revenue losses, increased bottom rate from 1% to 2% and top rate from 5% to 7%.
- 1939 Rates changed again, top rate still 7% but hit at \$4,000 rather than \$5,000.
- 1943 "Walker Plan" adopted, designed to cope with additional revenue from increased wartime economic activity, reduced tax liability 5% for each extra \$1 million in taxes

- collected. It was modified in 1945, suspended in 1947 and repealed in 1949.
- 1947 Withholding on wages begins; new rates; 8% bracket added for income over \$8,000.
 - 1953 Income tax placed into general fund rather than property tax relief account. Personal exemption set equal to federal exemption.
 - 1955 45% surcharge imposed, in effect for 1955 and 1956.
 - 1957 Rate structure changed, ranges from 3% at bottom to 9.5% for income over \$8,000.
 - 1959 Special capital gains treatment begins.
 - 1969 Federal income tax base adopted. Rate schedule adjusted, 4% to 10% for income over \$5,000.
 - 1971 Planned federal increases in the personal exemption and standard deduction threaten Oregon revenue. Oregon freezes to IRC as of December 31, 1971.
 - 1975 Oregon reconnects to federal code but maintains separate standard deduction and personal exemption.
 - 1979 9% income tax refund for 1978 taxes. 2% surplus kicker created. Personal exemption increased and indexed for inflation.
 - 1981 Federal changes threaten state revenue, Oregon freezes to federal code as of December 31, 1980. Personal exemption indexing delayed.
 - 1982 Rates increased, 4.2% to 10.8%.
 - 1983 Federal conformity updated to December 31, 1982, except for ACRS. \$85 personal tax credit replaces personal exemption.
 - 1985 Rates revert to 4% to 10% structure. Oregon law fixed to federal code as of December 31, 1984.
 - 1987 Federal conformity updated to December 31, 1986, connects Oregon to the 1986 federal tax reforms (including full taxation of capital gains). Tax rates reduced (5% to 9% over \$5,000), standard deduction increased.
 - 1989 Federal conformity updated to December 31, 1988. Double weighted sales in apportionment formula.
 - 1991 Federal conformity updated to December 31, 1990. Tax brackets indexed beginning in 1993. Taxed all pension income, with new retirement credit. Allows nonresident credit for tax paid to other states.
 - 1993 Federal conformity updated to December 31, 1992.
 - 1995 Federal conformity updated to April 15, 1995.
 - 1997 Federal conformity updated to December 31, 1996 and permanently reconnected to future changes. Earned income credit adopted. Lottery jackpots subject to tax.
 - 1998 Federal pension income is excluded from taxable income. Credit for long-term care insurance adopted.
 - 2000 Federal tax subtraction increased from 3,000 to 5,000 effective 1/1/2002. Indexed for inflation beginning 2003.
 - 2001 Standard deductions changed to \$1,640 for single filers and \$3,280 for joint filers effective 1/1/2002. Indexed for inflation beginning 2003. Working Family Childcare

credit made refundable effective 1/1/2003.

- 2002 Phase-in the implementation of the higher federal tax subtraction. In 2002 the federal tax subtraction is \$3,250 and in 2003 it is \$3,500; it then increases \$500 annually until \$5,500 in 2007. Beginning in 2008 it is indexed to inflation.
- 2003 Federal conformity updated to December 31, 2002, except for changes in depreciation, 179 expensing, deferred compensation plans, pension, employee stock ownership, deferred compensation, individual retirement plans, medical savings accounts, qualified tuition savings accounts or other tax-exempt savings programs. Eliminates the “rolling reconnect” for changes in federal tax law for 3 years until December 31, 2005. Re-establishes the “rolling reconnect” for changes in federal law pertaining to taxable income for federal tax law changes after December 31, 2005.
- 2005 Oregon’s earned income credit is increased to 6% of the federal credit beginning January 1, 2008. It is also made refundable for tax years 2006 through 2010. The residential energy tax credit is also expanded. New credits are created for volunteer emergency medical technicians and taxpayers who contribute to an individual development account.
- 2007 New compliance measures were passed pertaining to the use of listed and reportable transactions. A variety of tax credits were either created or modified, including a credit for donations to university venture development funds or the Oregon Production Investment Fund; producer and consumer biofuels credits; the business and residential energy credits; mobile home closure credit; and diesel truck engine credits. The refundability of the earned income credit was extended through tax year 2013 and the credit for donations to the Child Care Division was extended through 2012. Tax provisions pertaining to the military, veterans, and college savings accounts were enacted. The personal exemption credit was reduced for higher income filers. Withholding was established for certain nonresidents who sell Oregon real property.
- 2008 Clarifying language was added to the ORS for the business energy tax credit, the withholding requirement for nonresidents who sell Oregon real property, and the TRICARE tax credit.
- 2009 Sunset dates were placed on nearly all income tax credits; they were organized into three groups according to broad policy objectives. Those without a sunset date are the personal exemption credit, the credit for a claim of right income, and the credit for taxes paid to another state.
- Federal conformity was updated to May 1, 2009, except for provisions relating to bonus depreciation, the discharge of indebtedness, and Section 179 expensing. Re-establishes the rolling reconnect on January 1, 2011.
- The Assembly passed HB 2649 which increased tax rates for taxable income above \$125,000 for single filers and \$250,000 for joint filers. For single filers in tax years 2009 to 2011, income between \$125,000 and \$250,000 is taxed at 10.8% and income above \$250,000 is taxed at 11%; for joint filers, the brackets are \$250,000 and \$500,000. Also, the federal tax subtraction was phased-out for single filers above \$125,000 of income and for joint filers above \$250,000. After the Governor signed the bill, citizens referred it to the ballot for a special election in January 2010. Voters approved Measure 66, gathering 54% of ‘yes’ votes.
- 2010 Federal conformity was updated to December 31, 2009.

A number of changes were made to the Business Energy Tax Credit, including a limit to the amount of certifications for the renewable and manufacturing portions of the program, a reduction in subsidies for wind projects, an extension to six years for the time period over which renewable projects of more than \$10 million may take the credit, and the addition of battery and electric vehicle manufacturers to the manufacturing credit. The sunset for renewable and conservation projects is extended to July 1, 2012 and is based on final certification. The sunset for manufacturing projects is extended to January 1, 2014 and is based on preliminary certification.

2011 Federal conformity was updated to December 31, 2010.

Several tax credits were extended, including credits for biomass, E-commerce zones, film & video, fish screening, and residential energy. The Business Energy Tax Credit was allowed to sunset and was replaced by separate credits for manufacturing, renewable energy, conservation, and transportation projects. The structure of the manufacturing credit was not changed, but the other three credits are continued at a much smaller magnitude.

A new credit was created for qualified equity investments in low-income areas.

2012 Federal conformity was updated to December 31, 2011.

2013 *Regular Session:*

Federal conformity was updated to January 3, 2013.

Seven tax credits were extended without modification: earned income, cultural trust, pension income, rural EMT, employer provided scholarships, farmworker housing construction, and manufactured home part closure.

Two tax credits were extended with modifications: political contributions and rural medical providers.

Special Session:

Increased the earned income tax credit to eight percent of the federal credit.

Limited personal exemption credits to taxpayers with income below \$100,000 if single and \$200,000 if joint.

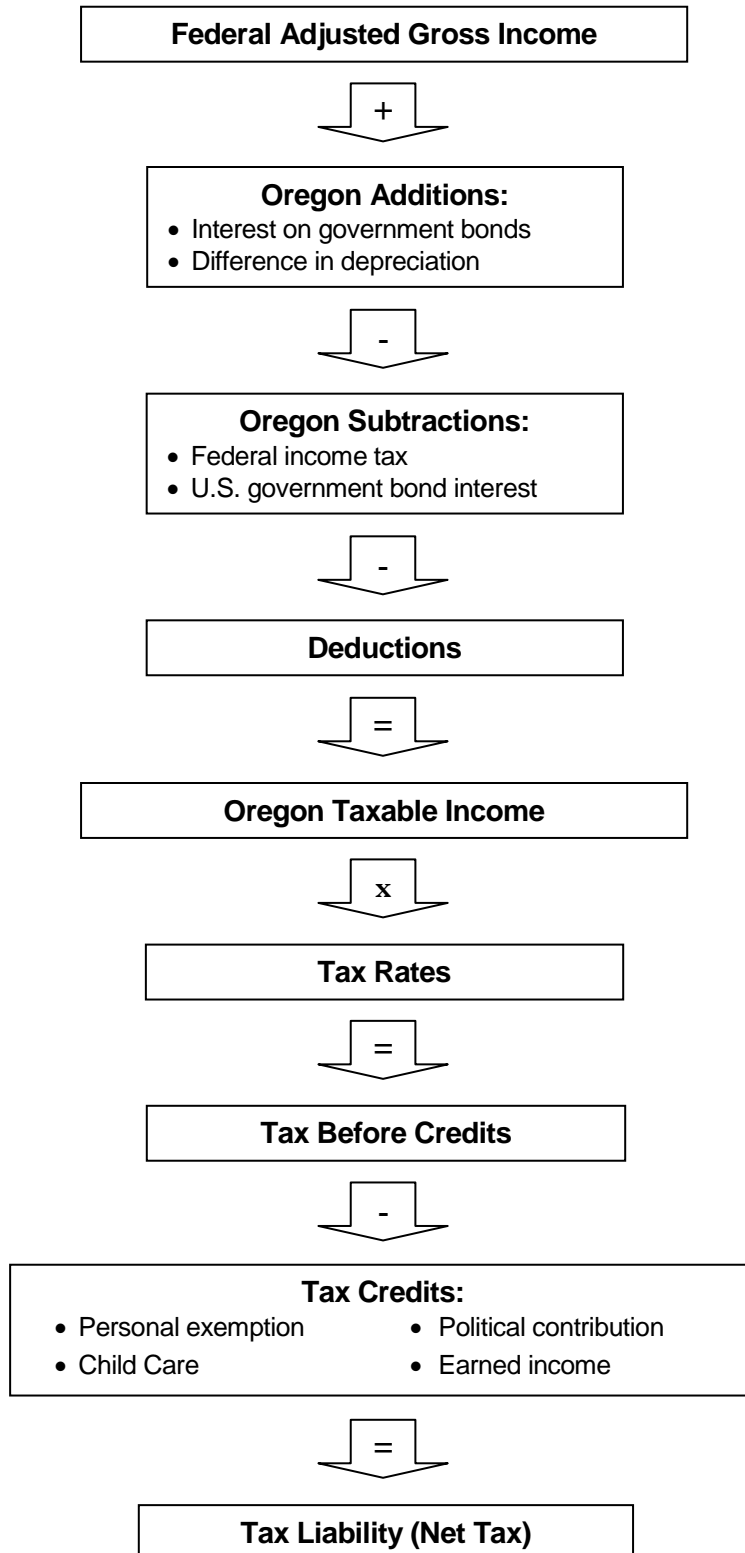
Changed the additional senior medical deduction to a subtraction, phased-out the subtraction based on income, and increased the eligibility age.

Established preferential tax rates for non-passive income from a partnership or S-corporation.

Allows a subtraction for dividend payments received from qualified IC-DISCs.

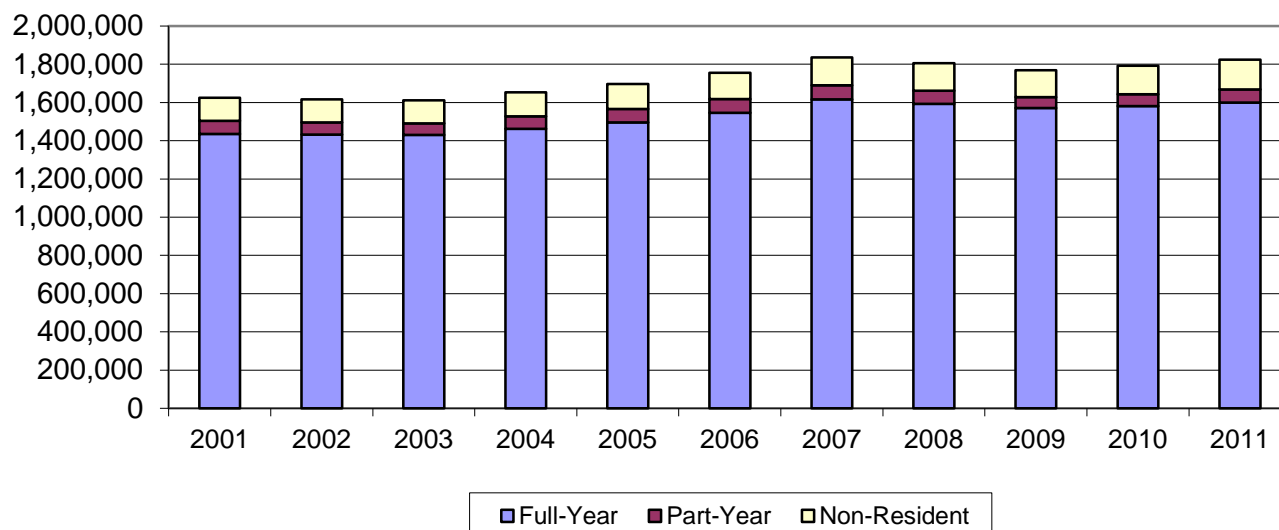
Calculation of Oregon Personal Income Tax

(Tax Year 2014, Full-Year Filers)



Oregon Personal Income Tax Returns, 1990-2011

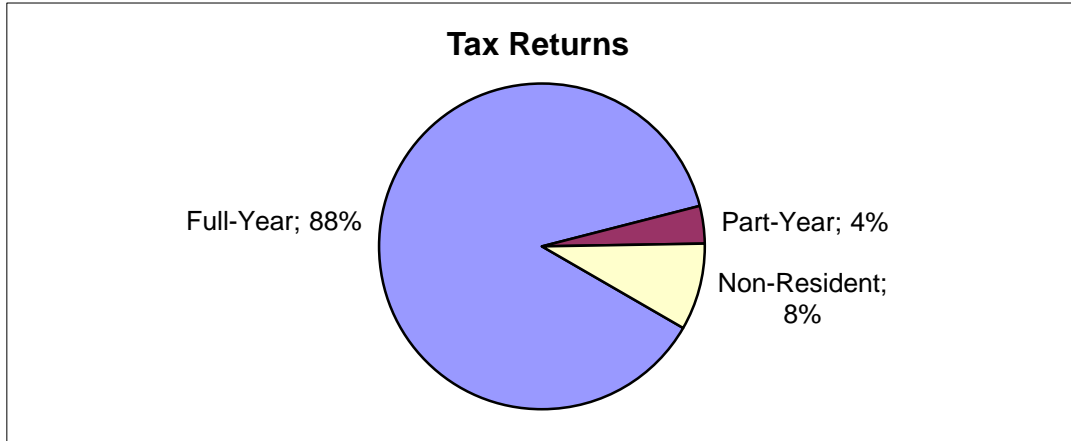
Number of Returns



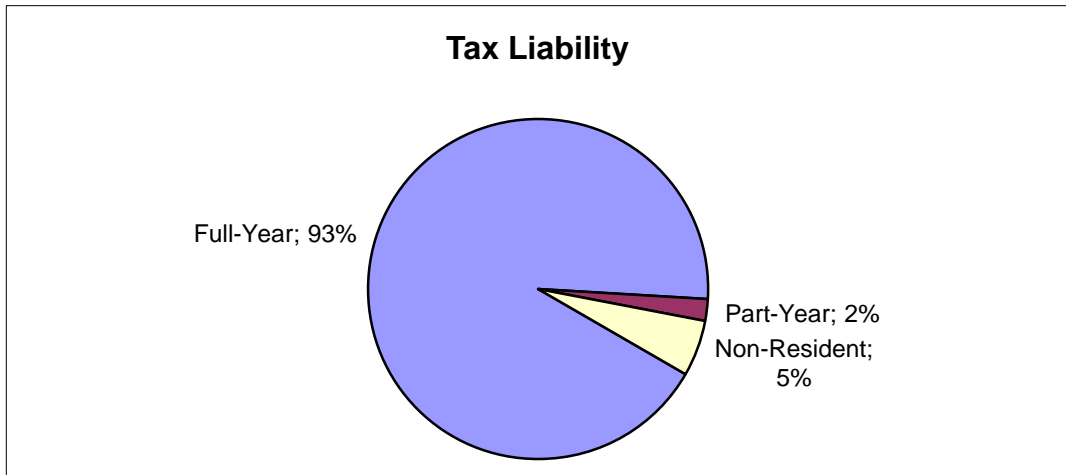
	Full-Year		Part-Year		Non-Resident		Total	
	Returns	Percent Change	Returns	Percent Change	Returns	Percent Change	Returns	Percent Change
1990	1,176,920		55,875		71,327		1,304,122	
1991	1,194,895	1.5%	53,748	-3.8%	75,044	5.2%	1,323,687	1.5%
1992	1,211,927	1.4%	54,073	0.6%	86,559	15.3%	1,352,559	2.2%
1993	1,235,970	2.0%	56,293	4.1%	89,569	3.5%	1,381,832	2.2%
1994	1,267,485	2.5%	60,338	7.2%	93,048	3.9%	1,420,871	2.8%
1995	1,302,656	2.8%	64,101	6.2%	100,257	7.7%	1,467,014	3.2%
1996	1,345,533	3.3%	68,560	7.0%	105,891	5.6%	1,519,984	3.6%
1997	1,381,479	2.7%	71,244	3.9%	110,416	4.3%	1,563,139	2.8%
1998	1,403,128	1.6%	70,983	-0.4%	113,288	2.6%	1,587,399	1.6%
1999	1,414,966	0.8%	70,617	-0.5%	117,267	3.5%	1,602,850	1.0%
2000	1,435,203	1.4%	73,812	4.5%	119,398	1.8%	1,628,413	1.6%
2001	1,434,864	0.0%	68,518	-7.2%	120,611	1.0%	1,623,993	-0.3%
2002	1,432,971	-0.1%	62,719	-8.5%	121,010	0.3%	1,616,700	-0.4%
2003	1,430,750	-0.2%	60,535	-3.5%	120,500	-0.4%	1,611,785	-0.3%
2004	1,461,735	2.2%	65,632	8.4%	125,836	4.4%	1,653,203	2.6%
2005	1,495,091	2.3%	71,005	8.2%	131,070	4.2%	1,697,166	2.7%
2006	1,546,097	3.4%	71,711	1.0%	137,760	5.1%	1,755,568	3.4%
2007	1,617,135	4.6%	73,443	2.4%	144,517	4.9%	1,835,095	4.5%
2008	1,593,363	-1.5%	67,919	-7.5%	144,561	0.0%	1,805,843	-1.6%
2009	1,571,302	-1.4%	56,544	-16.7%	140,551	-2.8%	1,768,397	-2.1%
2010	1,581,272	0.6%	62,721	10.9%	147,687	5.1%	1,791,680	1.3%
2011	1,599,964	1.2%	68,039	8.5%	156,785	6.2%	1,824,788	1.8%

Oregon Tax Returns and Tax Liability

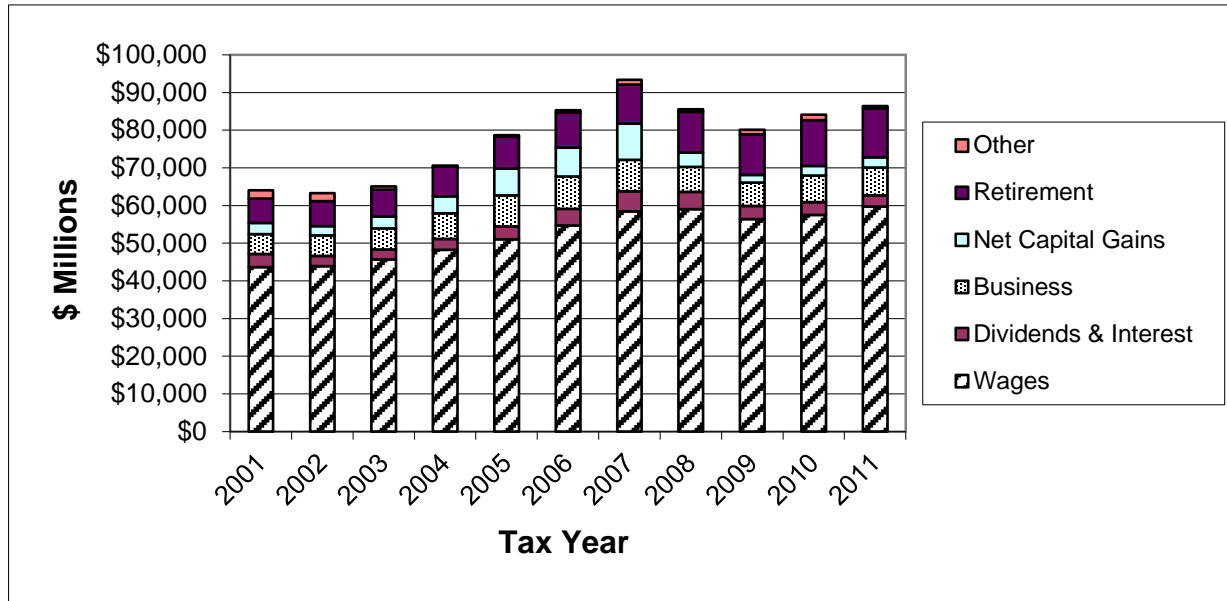
Tax Year 2011, by Type of Return



	Tax Returns		Tax Liability	
	Number	Share	Amount	Share
Full-Year	1,599,964	87.7%	\$4,724.8	92.6%
Part-Year	68,039	3.7%	\$105.8	2.1%
Non-Resident	156,785	8.6%	\$271.3	5.3%
	1,824,788	100.0%	\$5,101.9	100.0%



Components of Income, 1990-2011 (Full-Year Returns)



	Wages	Dividends & Interest	Business	Net Capital Gains	Retirement	Other ¹	Gross Income
1990	\$22,993	\$3,023	\$2,859	\$1,183	\$2,164	\$810	\$33,031
1991	\$24,195	\$2,891	\$2,959	\$1,172	\$2,444	\$836	\$34,497
1992	\$25,867	\$2,547	\$3,503	\$1,450	\$2,654	\$971	\$36,992
1993	\$27,317	\$2,450	\$4,044	\$2,109	\$2,863	\$898	\$39,681
1994	\$29,004	\$2,418	\$4,418	\$1,970	\$3,223	\$1,014	\$42,046
1995	\$31,036	\$2,923	\$4,578	\$2,178	\$3,585	\$1,353	\$45,653
1996	\$33,546	\$3,142	\$4,936	\$2,913	\$3,944	\$1,452	\$49,934
1997	\$35,958	\$3,299	\$5,303	\$4,127	\$4,666	\$2,077	\$55,430
1998	\$38,072	\$3,336	\$5,301	\$4,747	\$5,190	\$1,839	\$58,485
1999	\$40,094	\$3,461	\$5,560	\$5,408	\$5,716	\$2,272	\$62,510
2000	\$43,294	\$3,733	\$5,370	\$5,987	\$6,304	\$2,295	\$66,983
2001	\$43,677	\$3,441	\$5,323	\$2,914	\$6,458	\$2,279	\$64,092
2002	\$43,926	\$2,724	\$5,413	\$2,494	\$6,620	\$2,136	\$63,313
2003	\$45,671	\$2,624	\$5,687	\$3,109	\$7,136	\$825	\$65,052
2004	\$48,222	\$2,949	\$6,796	\$4,502	\$7,849	\$291	\$70,609
2005	\$51,051	\$3,431	\$8,235	\$7,158	\$8,497	\$285	\$78,657
2006	\$54,698	\$4,466	\$8,579	\$7,650	\$9,330	\$570	\$85,292
2007	\$58,487	\$5,301	\$8,338	\$9,636	\$10,368	\$1,232	\$93,362
2008	\$59,050	\$4,607	\$6,586	\$3,834	\$10,822	\$663	\$85,562
2009	\$56,450	\$3,428	\$6,250	\$2,018	\$10,767	\$1,212	\$80,126
2010	\$57,545	\$3,387	\$7,076	\$2,510	\$12,121	\$1,490	\$84,129
2011	\$59,736	\$2,991	\$7,381	\$2,714	\$12,894	\$709	\$86,424

¹ A technical change in 2003 resulted in the majority of "other" income being assigned to the listed categories

2011 TOTAL INCOME AND TAX (\$000)

AGI Distribution	Full-Year Returns										Part-Year and Nonresident Returns		
	AGI Level (\$000)	Number of Returns	Number of Exemptions	Adjusted Gross Income	Additions	Subtractions	Deductions	Taxable Income	Gross Tax	Credits	Net Tax	Number of Returns	Taxable Income
Less than zero	25,005	40,096	-\$1,811,250	\$41,741	\$43,184	\$296,292	\$4,200	\$354	\$311	\$43	12,057	\$1,751	\$142
0-5	112,787	102,628	\$292,071	\$4,449	\$16,851	\$382,025	\$84,614	\$4,289	\$3,242	\$1,047	60,572	\$75,789	\$2,524
5-10	128,787	164,930	\$969,403	\$6,291	\$36,594	\$506,989	\$543,960	\$30,960	\$20,972	\$9,988	29,349	\$153,332	\$5,771
10-15	130,303	212,153	\$1,628,763	\$6,074	\$88,467	\$597,801	\$1,029,165	\$65,628	\$37,501	\$28,127	19,425	\$178,220	\$8,101
15-20	126,918	236,074	\$2,215,951	\$6,601	\$146,337	\$632,031	\$1,507,281	\$103,427	\$48,047	\$55,380	14,601	\$191,410	\$9,851
20-25	112,395	222,586	\$2,522,903	\$6,278	\$214,878	\$595,934	\$1,765,171	\$127,472	\$47,264	\$80,208	12,013	\$203,808	\$11,388
25-30	99,359	200,852	\$2,724,375	\$6,771	\$269,895	\$587,403	\$1,912,277	\$143,322	\$42,981	\$100,341	10,086	\$209,829	\$12,677
30-35	85,918	176,829	\$2,786,644	\$6,809	\$308,911	\$567,762	\$1,949,203	\$149,775	\$36,836	\$112,939	8,498	\$210,619	\$13,387
35-40	74,505	156,405	\$2,790,520	\$7,823	\$335,306	\$544,167	\$1,944,082	\$152,041	\$31,554	\$120,487	7,503	\$213,913	\$14,345
40-45	66,761	142,277	\$2,833,962	\$7,455	\$371,459	\$547,435	\$1,945,820	\$154,175	\$28,031	\$126,144	6,488	\$211,540	\$14,515
45-50	59,385	128,991	\$2,818,263	\$7,325	\$394,201	\$539,232	\$1,912,655	\$153,037	\$25,113	\$127,924	5,795	\$210,616	\$14,924
50-60	104,316	234,329	\$5,721,087	\$15,360	\$859,882	\$1,088,982	\$3,823,723	\$309,160	\$45,312	\$263,848	9,331	\$393,700	\$28,468
60-70	87,928	208,266	\$5,702,362	\$13,727	\$870,799	\$1,063,861	\$3,807,820	\$311,740	\$40,277	\$271,463	6,963	\$351,862	\$26,128
70-80	73,885	181,483	\$5,528,833	\$13,890	\$833,735	\$1,009,832	\$3,721,523	\$307,877	\$35,458	\$272,419	5,252	\$307,398	\$23,247
80-90	60,647	154,081	\$5,145,319	\$13,562	\$734,364	\$912,088	\$3,525,532	\$294,317	\$30,672	\$263,645	3,928	\$262,500	\$20,053
90-100	48,499	126,990	\$4,598,984	\$11,462	\$616,663	\$788,326	\$3,216,132	\$270,614	\$25,871	\$244,743	2,822	\$213,555	\$16,567
100-250	177,090	487,592	\$24,849,762	\$88,228	\$2,275,375	\$3,688,742	\$18,997,889	\$1,642,385	\$114,859	\$1,527,526	8,680	\$997,936	\$79,677
250-500	19,196	57,027	\$6,373,336	\$49,107	\$169,647	\$705,767	\$5,549,440	\$513,340	\$23,778	\$489,562	1,014	\$298,528	\$25,112
500 +	6,280	18,496	\$7,213,574	\$109,867	\$137,881	\$738,053	\$6,456,784	\$675,255	\$46,293	\$628,962	447	\$559,484	\$50,227
Quintile Distribution													
First 20%	319,983	389,871	\$38,907	\$54,694	\$126,831	\$1,422,020	\$993,383	\$57,735	\$37,999	\$19,736	44,957	\$20,737	\$873
Second 20%	319,996	596,294	\$5,873,856	\$16,951	\$427,913	\$1,610,008	\$4,008,135	\$279,347	\$120,978	\$158,369	44,971	\$135,233	\$4,751
Middle 20%	320,001	662,682	\$10,916,772	\$28,319	\$1,260,044	\$2,202,484	\$7,599,675	\$587,627	\$136,600	\$451,027	44,966	\$429,851	\$19,518
Fourth 20%	319,993	738,459	\$19,237,139	\$48,636	\$2,876,343	\$3,608,116	\$12,905,650	\$1,051,597	\$143,268	\$908,329	44,965	\$1,048,435	\$65,970
Next 15%	239,993	634,963	\$25,102,262	\$67,442	\$3,031,462	\$4,128,577	\$18,052,684	\$1,531,035	\$132,866	\$1,398,169	33,724	\$1,669,906	\$124,175
Next 4%	63,999	182,279	\$12,783,443	\$62,440	\$784,499	\$1,690,681	\$10,378,497	\$914,688	\$52,720	\$861,968	8,994	\$934,661	\$74,193
Top 1%	15,999	47,537	\$10,952,483	\$144,337	\$217,336	\$1,130,838	\$9,759,247	\$987,138	\$59,941	\$927,197	2,247	\$1,006,968	\$87,624
Total	1,599,964	3,252,085	\$84,904,862	\$422,820	\$8,724,429	\$15,792,723	\$63,697,270	\$5,409,167	\$684,372	\$4,724,795	224,824	\$5,245,792	\$377,105

2011 AVERAGE INCOME AND TAX

AGI Distribution	Full-Year Returns										Part-Year and Nonresident Returns		
	AGI Level (\$000)	Number of Returns	Number of Exemptions	Adjusted Gross Income	Additions	Subtractions	Deductions	Taxable Income	Gross Tax	Credits	Net Tax	Number of Returns	Taxable Income
Less than zero	25,005	1.6	-72,436	1,669	1,727	11,849	168	14	12	2	12,057	145	12
0-5	112,787	0.9	2,590	39	149	3,387	750	38	29	9	60,572	1,251	42
5-10	128,787	1.3	7,527	49	284	3,937	4,224	240	163	78	29,349	5,224	197
10-15	130,303	1.6	12,500	47	679	4,588	7,898	504	288	216	19,425	9,175	417
15-20	126,918	1.9	17,460	52	1,153	4,980	11,876	815	379	436	14,601	13,109	675
20-25	112,395	2.0	22,447	56	1,912	5,302	15,705	1,134	421	714	12,013	16,966	948
25-30	99,359	2.0	27,420	68	2,716	5,912	19,246	1,442	433	1,010	10,086	20,804	1,257
30-35	85,918	2.1	32,434	79	3,595	6,608	22,687	1,743	429	1,314	8,498	24,785	1,575
35-40	74,505	2.1	37,454	105	4,500	7,304	26,093	2,041	424	1,617	7,503	28,510	1,912
40-45	66,761	2.1	42,449	112	5,564	8,200	29,146	2,309	420	1,889	6,488	32,605	2,237
45-50	59,385	2.2	47,457	123	6,638	9,080	32,208	2,577	423	2,154	5,795	36,344	2,575
50-60	104,316	2.2	54,844	147	8,243	10,439	36,655	2,964	434	2,529	9,331	42,193	3,051
60-70	87,928	2.4	64,853	156	9,904	12,099	43,306	3,545	458	3,087	6,963	50,533	3,752
70-80	73,885	2.5	74,830	188	11,284	13,668	50,369	4,167	480	3,687	5,252	58,530	4,426
80-90	60,647	2.5	84,840	224	12,109	15,039	58,132	4,853	506	4,347	3,928	66,828	5,105
90-100	48,499	2.6	94,826	236	12,715	16,254	66,313	5,580	533	5,046	2,822	75,675	5,871
100-250	177,090	2.8	140,323	498	12,849	20,830	107,278	9,274	649	8,626	8,680	114,970	9,179
250-500	19,196	3.0	332,014	2,558	8,838	36,766	289,094	26,742	1,239	25,503	1,014	294,406	24,765
500 +	6,280	2.9	1,148,658	17,495	21,956	117,524	1,028,150	107,525	7,371	100,153	447	1,251,642	112,365
Quintile Distribution													
First 20%	319,983	1.2	122	171	396	4,444	3,104	180	119	62	44,957	461	19
Second 20%	319,996	1.9	18,356	53	1,337	5,031	12,526	873	378	495	44,971	3,007	106
Middle 20%	320,001	2.1	34,115	88	3,938	6,883	23,749	1,836	427	1,409	44,966	9,559	434
Fourth 20%	319,993	2.3	60,117	152	8,989	11,276	40,331	3,286	448	2,839	44,965	23,317	1,467
Next 15%	239,993	2.6	104,596	281	12,631	17,203	75,222	6,379	554	5,826	33,724	49,517	3,682
Next 4%	63,999	2.8	199,744	976	12,258	26,417	162,167	14,292	824	13,468	8,994	103,921	8,249
Top 1%	15,999	3.0	684,573	9,022	13,584	70,682	609,991	61,700	3,747	57,953	2,247	448,139	38,996
Total	1,599,964	2.0	53,067	264	5,453	9,871	39,812	3,381	428	2,953	224,824	23,333	1,677

2011 SOURCES OF INCOME (\$000)

AGI Distribution	Full-Year Returns											
AGI Level (\$000)	Number of Returns	Wages, Salaries, Tips	Taxable Dividends and Interest	Schedule C Income/Loss	Capital Gains / Loss	Taxable Pensions	Schedule E Income/Loss ¹	Schedule F Income/Loss	All Other Income ²	Gross Income	Adjustments	Adjusted Gross Income
Less than zero	25,005	161,935	109,763	-83,845	49,575	90,727	-539,999	-71,040	-1,489,939	-1,772,823	38,427	-1,811,250
0-5	112,787	242,967	31,523	27,861	-12,686	39,417	-9,315	-4,239	27	315,554	23,483	292,071
5-10	128,787	656,135	53,746	86,891	-5,221	138,547	-425	-5,421	79,153	1,003,406	34,003	969,403
10-15	130,303	1,064,694	70,171	126,852	-4,438	267,077	8,443	-5,619	137,299	1,664,479	35,716	1,628,763
15-20	126,918	1,559,982	70,090	128,317	1,719	323,490	11,800	-5,997	167,141	2,256,543	40,591	2,215,951
20-25	112,395	1,856,515	64,467	116,600	6,674	340,996	16,078	-6,110	170,228	2,565,448	42,544	2,522,903
25-30	99,359	2,032,395	64,300	104,990	4,636	382,148	19,549	-6,562	166,467	2,767,924	43,549	2,724,375
30-35	85,918	2,119,484	61,765	98,863	5,657	400,077	21,537	-6,184	130,146	2,831,347	44,703	2,786,644
35-40	74,505	2,136,578	59,816	92,148	7,698	409,793	24,367	-6,673	110,990	2,834,717	44,197	2,790,520
40-45	66,761	2,152,183	60,940	90,493	9,866	443,165	26,120	-5,890	102,799	2,879,676	45,714	2,833,962
45-50	59,385	2,122,166	62,866	81,632	10,531	463,862	30,646	-5,565	96,567	2,862,704	44,441	2,818,263
50-60	104,316	4,219,580	132,093	164,480	28,258	1,036,470	66,316	-11,432	175,554	5,811,318	90,231	5,721,087
60-70	87,928	4,163,924	128,033	150,784	33,103	1,077,964	84,954	-13,174	157,406	5,782,995	80,634	5,702,362
70-80	73,885	4,004,563	128,730	140,657	41,933	1,076,403	88,243	-10,187	133,763	5,604,105	75,272	5,528,833
80-90	60,647	3,718,874	116,320	134,065	38,855	1,001,566	100,534	-9,284	114,012	5,214,942	69,623	5,145,319
90-100	48,499	3,330,294	107,016	113,987	44,150	875,140	101,505	-5,223	94,204	4,661,072	62,088	4,598,984
100-250	177,090	17,583,746	716,334	864,139	533,040	3,853,997	1,353,714	-17,629	383,500	25,270,841	421,078	24,849,763
250-500	19,196	3,933,316	292,516	350,833	397,772	453,127	1,029,610	493	79,633	6,537,300	163,964	6,373,336
500 +	6,280	2,676,989	660,059	167,788	1,522,667	219,632	1,989,599	-7,713	103,259	7,332,280	118,705	7,213,575
Quintile Distribution												
First 20%	319,983	1,442,320	222,855	77,438	29,009	365,949	-547,311	-82,529	-1,358,846	148,885	109,978	38,907
Second 20%	319,996	4,169,633	179,090	328,852	6,795	847,792	34,697	-16,186	429,394	5,980,069	106,213	5,873,856
Middle 20%	320,001	8,277,968	241,869	378,359	27,553	1,601,380	89,718	-24,999	499,323	11,091,171	174,399	10,916,772
Fourth 20%	319,993	14,128,514	438,994	526,010	108,732	3,545,016	260,797	-39,309	552,553	19,521,307	284,168	19,237,139
Next 15%	239,993	18,170,810	602,790	690,209	300,862	4,534,225	724,434	-26,613	466,795	25,463,511	361,249	25,102,263
Next 4%	63,999	8,620,805	462,048	574,588	451,608	1,555,426	1,216,459	-7,897	176,530	13,049,568	266,125	12,783,443
Top 1%	15,999	4,926,269	842,904	382,077	1,789,230	443,809	2,644,482	-5,915	146,458	11,169,314	216,831	10,952,483
Total	1,599,964	59,736,319	2,990,550	2,957,534	2,713,789	12,893,597	4,423,277	-203,448	912,208	86,423,825	1,518,963	84,904,862

¹Schedule E includes income from: rental real estate, royalties, partnerships, S corporations, and trusts.

²All other includes income from: taxable state income tax refunds, alimony received, unemployment compensation, and other income.

Corporate Income and Excise Taxes

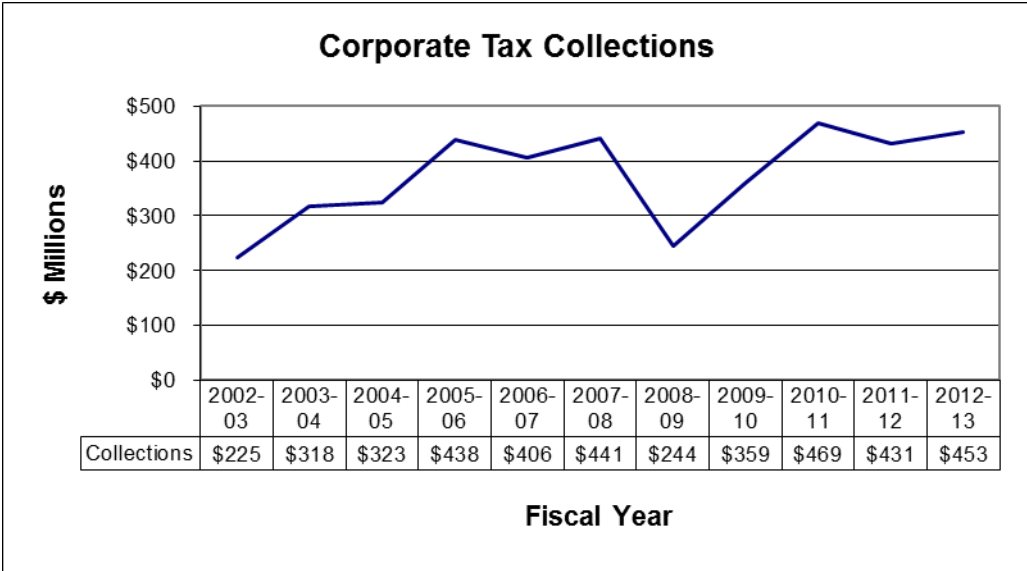
Historically, C-Corporation net income attributable to Oregon has been taxed under the corporate excise tax at the rate of 6.6%. In January 2010, voters passed Measure 67 which, in part, increased the minimum tax on C-corporations and added another tax bracket for income above \$250,000. For tax years 2009 and 2010, the top rate was 7.9%. For 2011 and 2012, the top rate fell to 7.6%. Beginning in 2013, the top rate of 7.6% had been scheduled to apply only to income above \$10 million; however, during the 2013 Special Session, the Legislature changed the tax bracket so that it applies to taxable income above \$1 million. The tables below show the tax brackets for 2014 and the minimum tax. Also in 2013, the Oregon Tax Court ruled that tax credits may be applied to the minimum tax. So, conceptually, the minimum tax is better described as a “Minimum Gross Tax”.

2014 TAX YEAR RATE SCHEDULE

C-Corporations	
Taxable Income	Tax Before Credits
Not over \$1M	6.6% of taxable income
Over \$1M	\$66,000 + 7.6% of income over \$1M

C-Corporate Minimum Gross Tax	
Oregon Sales (\$)	MGT
< \$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

The corporate excise tax is the second largest tax source for the state General Fund. The corporate tax revenue is projected to provide 6.5% of General Fund revenue in the 2013-15 biennium. (It was 6.2% of the total General Fund revenues in the 2011-13 biennium.) Oregon uses federal taxable income, with some modifications, as its tax base. The following chart shows the corporate tax collections since fiscal year 2002-03.



Corporations pay taxes only on income attributable to Oregon. For multi-state C-corporations, a three-factor formula using property, payroll and sales had been historically used to apportion income to Oregon. Over the past 20 years the formula weights have changed from an equally weighted formula (used prior to 1991) to a one-hundred percent weighted sales formula (for tax years beginning on or after July 1, 2005) that is used by most corporations.¹ The following table contains the corporate apportionment formula weights for each factor and their effective dates.

Apportionment Formula Weights

Tax Year Beginning	Sales	Payroll	Property
12/31/1990 and earlier	33%	33%	33%
1/1/1991 to 4/30/2003	50%	25%	25%
5/1/2003 to 6/30/2005	80%	10%	10%
7/1/2005 to current	100%	0%	0%

C-corporations can be divided into two groups: corporations which do business only in Oregon and those which do business in multiple states. In 2011, the total number of Oregon only corporate returns was 17,102 (56% of all 30,273 C-corporations) and the total number of multi-state corporations was 13,171 (44% of all 30,273 C-corporations). The total taxable income of multi-state corporations was \$4.8 billion (92% of total taxable income) and total taxable income of Oregon only corporations was \$0.4 billion (8% of total taxable income). Page C22 illustrates the trends in the Oregon only and multi-state corporations between 2001 and 2011. During this time period, the number of Oregon only corporations has declined by 32% while the number of multi-state corporations has increased by 5.9%.

S-corporations do not generally pay tax at the entity level, but are required to file a corporate tax return. Just over 58,000 S-corporations currently file tax returns, with almost every one (99.7%) paying the minimum tax. The remaining 0.3% of S-corporations has a tax liability greater than the minimum due to built-in capital gains or net excess passive income.

History

The corporate excise tax was enacted in 1929 with the Personal Income Tax. Initially the Corporate Excise Tax was intended to not only raise revenues to alleviate the State Property Tax but also to provide a means of imposing a state tax on national banks, which had been declared exempt from state property taxes in 1925.²

Here are some major changes, excluding changes to tax deductions and credits, in the income and excise corporate tax law since its enactment:

1929 The legislature passed a law titled the Corporate Excise of 1929 which enacted a corporate excise tax on corporations doing business within the state of Oregon. The tax rate was set at 5%, with a few corporations being exempt. The corporate minimum tax was set at \$25. The excise tax was measured by net income in order to circumvent the federal prohibition against taxation of income from federal securities. Because the tax was designed to furnish property tax relief and also be a state tax

¹ The one exception is that utilities and telecommunications corporations may elect to use the double-weighted sales formula.

² Handbook Of Oregon State Taxes, Oregon Tax Foundation, May 1983

imposed upon national banks, corporations were allowed to offset 90% of their tax liability by the amount of personal property tax paid. The corporate apportionment formula was to be decided by tax commission regulations. Generally, the tax commission adopted a three factor formula based on the amount of property, payroll and sales of the corporation in Oregon equally weighted.

- 1931 Tax rate increased to 8%. Corporate minimum tax was reduced to \$10.
- 1933 Personal property offset reduced from 90% to 75% of State Excise Tax liability.
- 1939 A law change added segregated accounting or apportionment as reporting methods as defined by rules and regulations adopted by the Oregon State Tax Commission. Personal property offset was reduced from 75% to 50% of State Excise Tax liability.
- 1943 "Walker Plan" enacted which permitted a reduction in the Personal Income and Corporate Excise Taxes when a state budget surplus occurred. Tax Liabilities discounted 75% in 1943 and 30% in 1944 as provided by the "Walker Plan" law.
- 1951 Revenues from the Corporate Excise Tax were directed into the General Fund rather than as an offset to the statewide property tax levy.
- 1955 A 8% corporate income tax was enacted to cover two classes of corporations not covered by the excise tax: those doing business only in interstate commerce and those with no property or offices in the state but which solicit orders from users of their products within the state. Public utilities were subject to taxation at a 4% rate. The corporate tax of 8% was assessed on the earnings of corporations deriving 95% or more of their income from rental of real property or whose assets consist of at least 95% or more of real property.
- 1957 Business corporate tax rate decreased to 6%. Financial corporation rate increased to 9%. Public utilities rate increased to 7%. Personal property tax offset was eliminated for all corporations except those corporations engaged primarily in manufacturing, processing or assembling materials into finished products and their offset was reduced from 50% to 33%.
- 1959 Federal Public Law 86-272 was enacted to allow some corporations to be exempt from state taxes when the corporation's only business activity is the solicitation of orders for the sale of tangible personal property. Public utilities and other centrally assessed corporations were brought under the regular corporate excise tax law. Certain exempt corporations (labor, and agriculture; religious, charitable, etc.; business and civic leagues) made taxable on "unrelated business income."
- 1963 Financial institution tax rate decreased to 8%. Exempted People's Public Utility Districts from the Corporate Excise Tax.
- 1965 U.S. court cases influenced the legality of using worldwide apportionment in states from the early 1960s. Oregon had an equally weighted three-factor corporate apportionment formula for multi-state corporations and the Uniform Division of Income For Tax Purposes Act was adopted into the Oregon statutes in 1965.
- 1967 The legislature adopted the Multi-state Tax Compact to have consistent tax provisions among states.
- 1971 Depreciation options were frozen at 1970 levels to compensate for revenue losses resulting from the use of Federal asset depreciation range schedules. Federal government passed the Domestic International Sales Corporation (DISC) law which provided a tax deferral for the export earnings of multi-national corporation.

- 1973 Semi-annual estimated tax payments required for corporations beginning Jan. 1, 1974. Imposed corp. excise tax on real estate investment trusts (REIT).
- 1975 Supreme Court ruling on Coca-Cola case upheld combined reporting for tax years 1962-1964. The ruling stated that the Oregon State Tax Commission had authority to permit or require corporations to use either segregated accounting or apportionment, even though there was no specific reference to a combined reporting in the law. The legislature adopted a combined reporting law which clearly stated the current practice by the Dept. of Revenue. Credit unions are taxed on their unrelated business income.
- 1976 All corporations taxed at the same rate, 6.5% for 1976.
- 1977 All corporations taxed at the same rate, 7% for 1977 and 7.5% for subsequent years.
- 1977 Use of Federal depreciation options allowed.
- 1980 Personal property tax offset expired.
- 1981 Depreciation schedules frozen at 1980 levels for two years, to compensate State budget for revenue losses resulting from changes in Federal law.
- 1982 Quarterly estimated tax payments required beginning Jan. 1, 1982.
- 1983 Corporate tax law in Oregon tied to federal tax law enacted as of Dec. 31, 1982. Enactment of the corporate dividend exclusion.
- 1984 The legislature adopted a "Waters Edge" unitary reporting requirement instead of a worldwide reporting requirement. Only business in the U.S. would be reported on a consolidated federal corporate tax return of both U.S. and foreign corporations. Corporations filing a consolidated federal return are required to file an Oregon consolidated return. Provides 85% corporate dividend exclusion.
- 1985 Oregon corporate and personal tax law tied to federal tax law as in effect Dec. 31, 1984, including Tax Reform Act of 1984 (TRA). The legislature chose not to connect to the federal law changes in the Foreign Sales Corporation (FSC) law change which repealed the Domestic International Sales Corporation (DISC) laws. Oregon added back the income earned by Foreign Sales Corporations to the multi-national corporations' taxable income. Provides 100% corporate dividend exclusion.
- 1987 Oregon tied to the Internal Revenue Code as amended on or before Dec. 31, 1986. Reduced the corporate tax rate from 7.5% to 6.6% beginning Jan. 1, 1987.
- 1989 Corporate excise tax law tied to the Internal Revenue Code as amended on or before Dec.31,1988. Add S-corporations to the corporations required to pay the corporate minimum tax. Oregon shifts to a doubled weighted sales corporate apportionment formula beginning tax years on or after Jan.1,1991. Dividend deduction is allowed for 70% on dividends received from a corporation owned less than 20%. 80% exclusion is allowed on dividends received from 20% or more owned corporations.
- 1991 Corporate tax law tied to the Internal Revenue Code as of Dec. 31, 1990.
- 1993 Corporate tax law tied to the Internal Revenue Code as of Dec. 31, 1992.
- 1995 Corporate tax law tied to the Internal Revenue Code as of April 15, 1995.
- 1997 Oregon establishes "rolling reconnect" for federal changes made after April 15, 1997.
- 2000 The federal government passed the Exterritorial Income Act (ETI) which replaced the foreign sales corporate laws which were found to be an unfair trade practice by the World Trade Organization. Due to Oregon's automatic connection to the federal

definition of taxable income, Oregon excluded extraterritorial income from the taxable income of multi-national corporations. Prior to 2000, Oregon included the income of foreign sales corporations in the definition of taxable income.

- 2001 Oregon moved to a “super sales” corporate apportionment formula where the sales factor was weighted (.8) and payroll and property factors are each weighted (.1). This applied for corporate tax years beginning May1, 2003.
- 2003 Oregon will increase the sales factor of the corporate apportionment formula to (.9) and payroll and property factors are each (.05). This will apply to corporate tax years beginning July 1, 2006. Oregon will adopt a single sales corporate apportionment formula (100% sales) beginning corporate tax years after July 1, 2008. Established a date specific connection to federal tax law, as in effect on Dec. 31, 2002, for federal law changes occurring in 2003-2005 except for federal law changes pertaining to the following: depreciation, 179 expensing, pension, employee stock ownership, deferred compensation, individual retirement plans, medical savings accounts, education IRAs, qualified tuition savings accounts or other tax-exempt savings programs. Re-establishes the “rolling reconnect” for changes in federal law pertaining to taxable income for federal law changes after December 31, 2005.
- 2005 The corporate single-sales apportionment formula became effective for tax years beginning on or after July 1, 2005. The maximum research and development tax credit increased to \$2 million, beginning January 1, 2006.
- 2007 New compliance measures were passed pertaining to the use of listed and reportable transactions. The apportionment formula for insurance companies was changed to a single sales factor. A variety of tax credits were either created or modified, including a credit for donations to university venture development funds or the Oregon Production Investment Fund; biofuels producer credit; the business energy credit; diesel truck engine credits; and affordable housing loans credit. A one-time small corporation tax credit was created for tax year 2007. Withholding was established for certain C-corporations that sell Oregon real property.
- 2008 Clarifying language was added to the ORS for the business energy tax credit, and the withholding requirement for certain C-corporations that sell Oregon real property. The cap on the affordable housing credit was increased to \$17 million.
- 2009 Sunset dates were placed on nearly all income tax credits; they were organized into three groups according to broad policy objectives.
- Federal conformity was updated to May 1, 2009, except for provisions relating to bonus depreciation, the discharge of indebtedness, and Section 179 expensing. Re-establishes the rolling reconnect on January 1, 2011.
- The Assembly passed HB 3505 which added a second tax bracket for taxable income above \$250,000. For tax years 2009 and 2010, the top rate is 7.9%; for tax years 2011 and 2012, the top tax rate is 7.6%. Beginning with tax year 2013, the top rate of 7.6% applies only to income exceeding \$10 million. The C-corporation minimum tax was changed from a flat \$10 to an amount ranging between \$150 and \$100,000, depending on the level of Oregon sales. After the Governor signed the bill citizens referred it to the ballot for a special election in January 2010. Voters approved Measure 67, gathering 53% of ‘yes’ votes.
- 2010 Federal conformity was updated to December 31, 2009.
- A number of changes were made to the Business Energy Tax Credit, including a limit

to the amount of certifications for the renewable and manufacturing portions of the program, a reduction in the subsidies for wind projects, an extension to six years for the time period over which renewable projects of more than \$10 million may take the credit, and the addition of battery and electric vehicle manufacturers to the manufacturing credit. The sunset for renewable and conservation projects is extended to July 1, 2012 and is based on final certification. The sunset for manufacturing projects is extended to January 1, 2014 and is based on preliminary certification.

2011 Federal conformity was updated to December 31, 2010.

Several tax credits were extended, including credits for biomass, fire insurance, E-commerce zones, long-term rural enterprise zone, research activities, film & video, fish screening, and affordable housing. The Business Energy Tax Credit was allowed to sunset and was replaced by separate credits for manufacturing, renewable energy, conservation, and transportation projects. The structure of the manufacturing credit was not changed, but the other three credits are continued with a much smaller magnitude.

A new credit was created for qualified equity investments in low-income areas.

The definition of Oregon Sales was changed to reduce the impact of the corporate minimum tax on agricultural co-operatives.

2012 Federal conformity was updated to December 31, 2011.

The Legislature granted the Governor authority for one year (2013) to enter into contracts with businesses that meet certain investment requirements. In return for making such investments, the Governor is authorized to enter into a contract that guarantees use of the single sales factor apportionment for a period of between five and 30 years.

2013 *Regular Session:*

Federal conformity was updated to January 3, 2013.

Clarified existing law by withdrawing from the provisions of the Multi-State Tax Compact pertaining to apportionment.

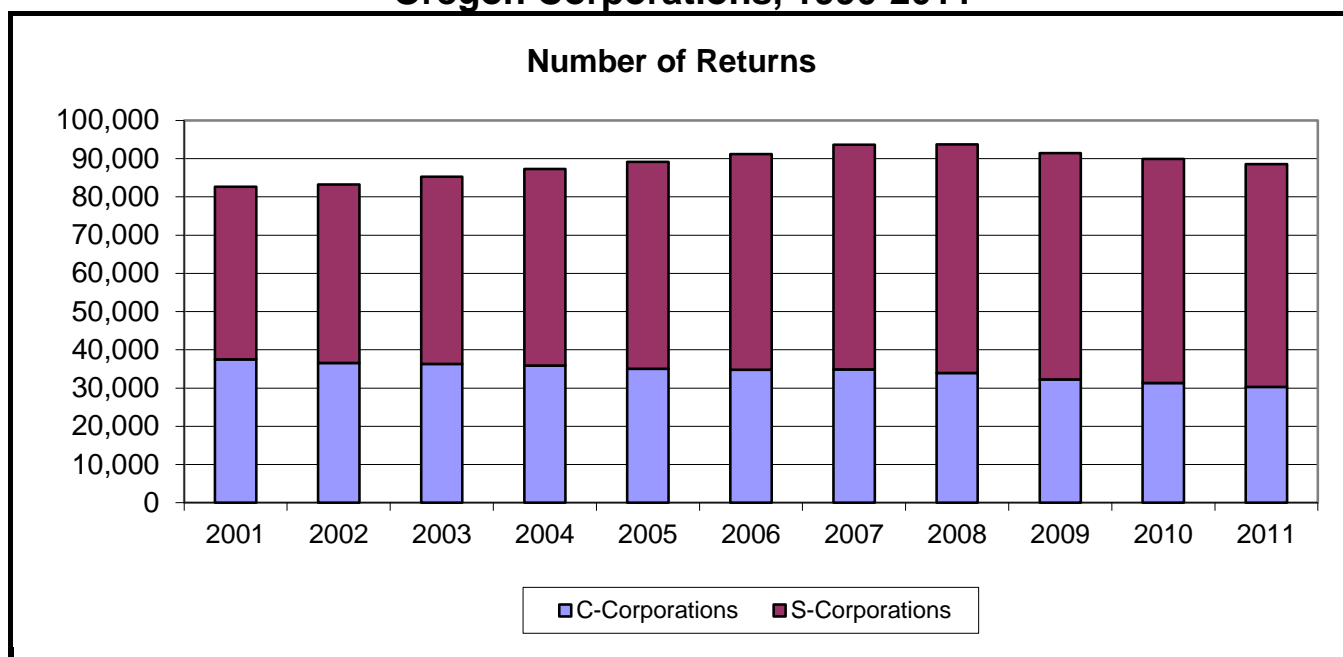
Corporations that include a member that is incorporated in certain countries considered to be a tax haven are required to include the net income from those countries on their Oregon tax return.

Special Session:

Modifies the tax brackets by applying the top tax rate of 7.6% to taxable income above \$1 million.

Recognize IC-DISCS in tax law and allow a subtraction for dividend payments made and establish a 2.5% tax on such IC-DISCs.

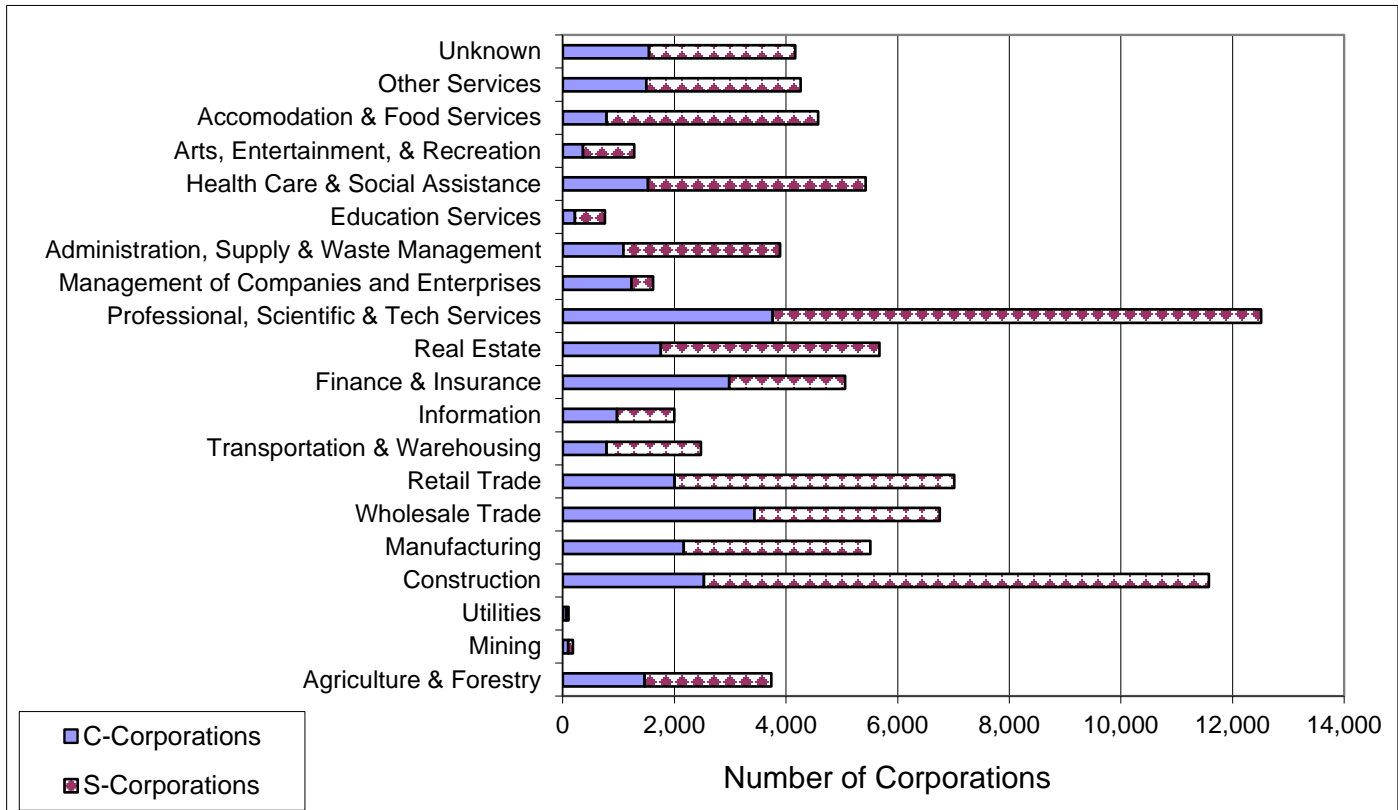
Oregon Corporations, 1990-2011



	C-Corporations		S-Corporations		Total	
	Returns	% Change	Returns	% Change	Returns	% Change
1990	35,510		18,437		53,947	
1991	35,200	-0.9%	21,090	14.4%	56,290	4.3%
1992	35,660	1.3%	23,731	12.5%	59,391	5.5%
1993	36,879	3.4%	26,751	12.7%	63,630	7.1%
1994	38,344	4.0%	29,752	11.2%	68,096	7.0%
1995	39,496	3.0%	32,689	9.9%	72,185	6.0%
1996	38,867	-1.6%	35,337	8.1%	74,204	2.8%
1997	38,627	-0.6%	37,711	6.7%	76,338	2.9%
1998	39,740	2.9%	40,571	7.6%	80,311	5.2%
1999	38,930	-2.0%	42,153	3.9%	81,083	1.0%
2000	38,410	-1.3%	44,047	4.5%	82,457	1.7%
2001	37,458	-2.5%	45,179	2.6%	82,637	0.2%
2002	36,527	-2.5%	46,744	3.5%	83,271	0.8%
2003	36,294	-0.6%	48,993	4.8%	85,287	2.4%
2004	35,880	-1.1%	51,385	4.9%	87,265	2.3%
2005	35,076	-2.2%	54,047	5.2%	89,123	2.1%
2006	34,799	-0.8%	56,432	4.4%	91,231	2.4%
2007	34,837	0.1%	58,786	4.2%	93,623	2.6%
2008	33,908	-2.7%	59,805	1.7%	93,713	0.1%
2009	32,263	-4.9%	59,180	-1.0%	91,443	-2.4%
2010	31,328	-2.9%	58,631	-0.9%	89,959	-1.6%
2011	30,273	-3.4%	58,299	-0.6%	88,572	-1.5%

Corporation Filers by Industry, Tax Year 2011

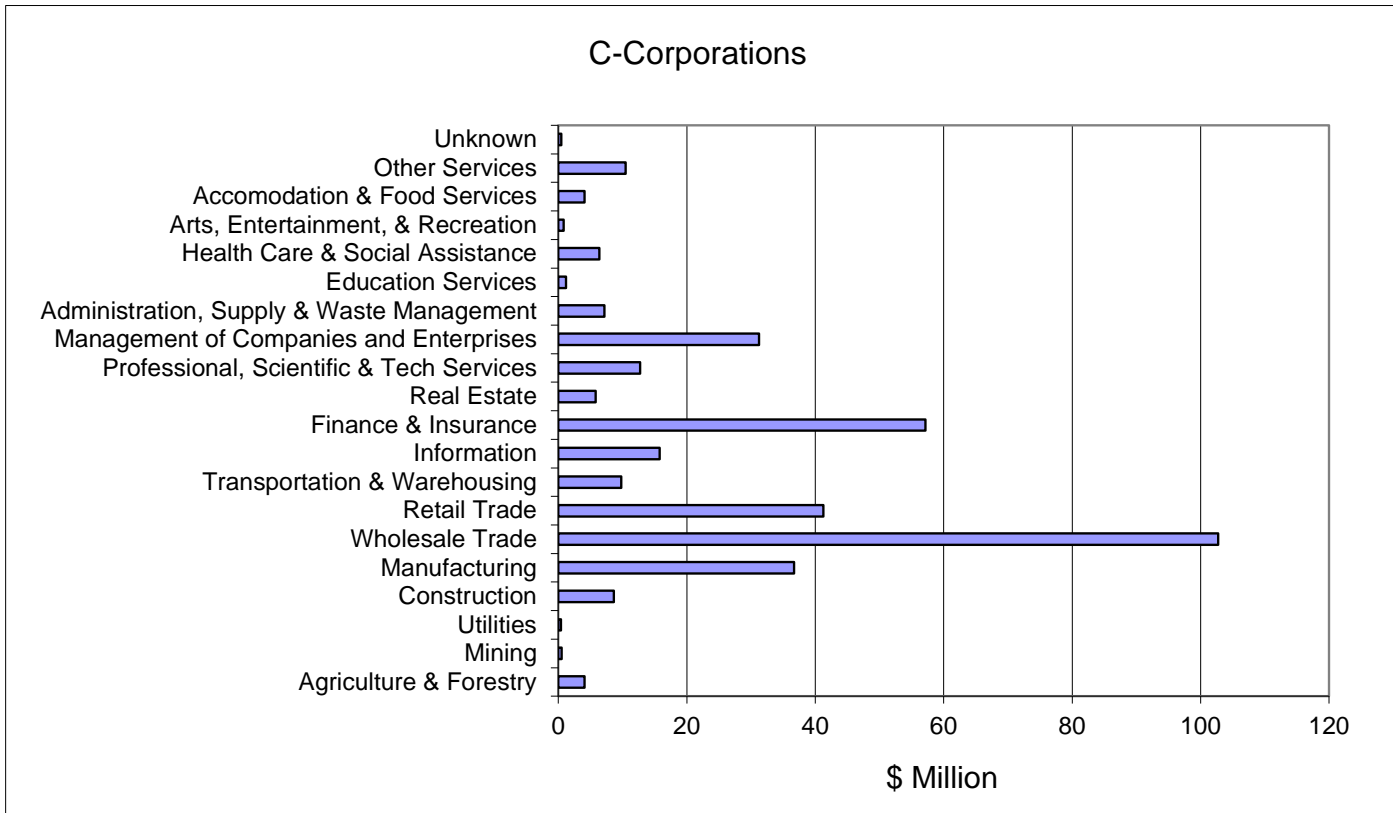
Industry	C-Corporations	S-Corporations
Agriculture & Forestry	1,468	2,271
Mining	95	89
Utilities	63	41
Construction	2,532	9,045
Manufacturing	2,169	3,340
Wholesale Trade	3,435	3,317
Retail Trade	2,003	5,010
Transportation & Warehousing	783	1,691
Information	973	1,025
Finance & Insurance	2,981	2,080
Real Estate	1,755	3,916
Professional, Scientific & Tech Services	3,762	8,753
Management of Companies and Enterprises	1,230	390
Administration, Supply & Waste Management	1,087	2,805
Education Services	215	540
Health Care & Social Assistance	1,526	3,899
Arts, Entertainment, & Recreation	365	915
Accomodation & Food Services	787	3,791
Other Services	1,498	2,763
Unknown	1,546	2,618
Total	30,273	58,299



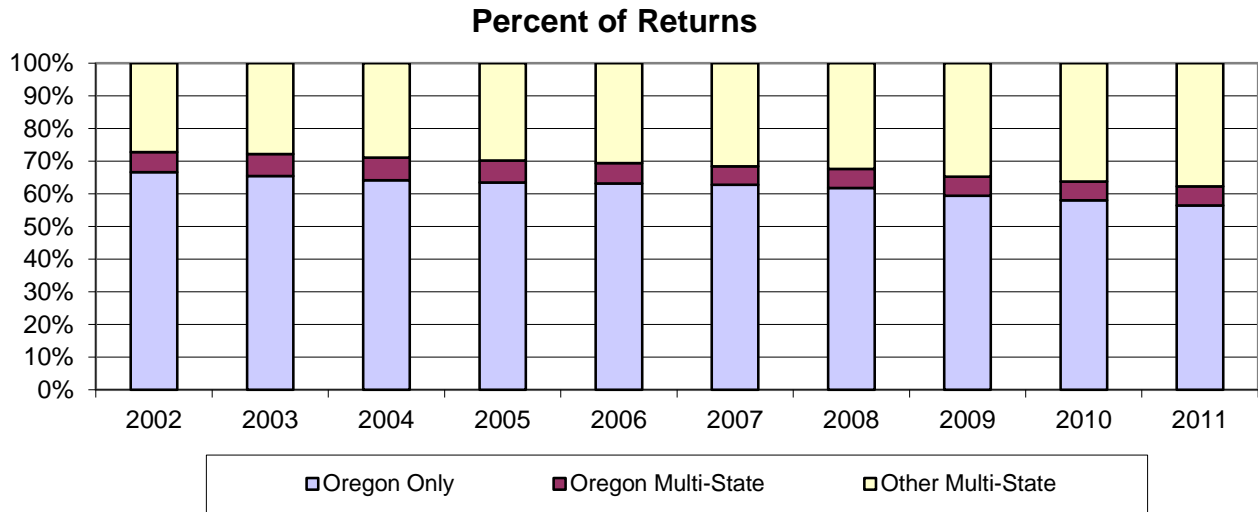
Corporation Net Tax by Industry, Tax Year 2011

(Thousands of Dollars)

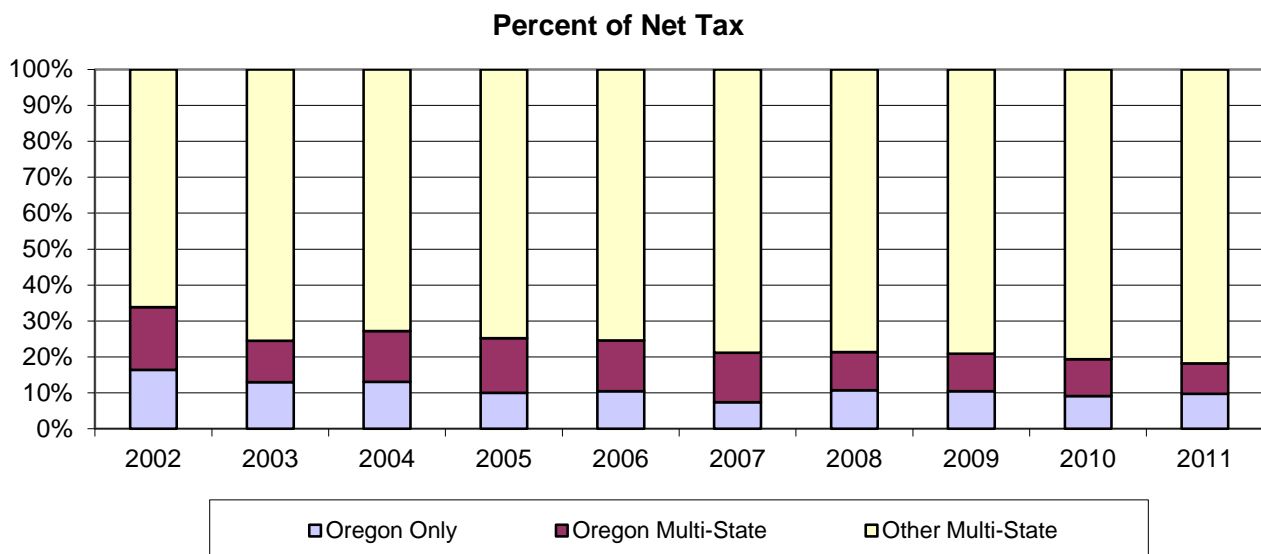
Industry	C-Corporations	S-Corporations
Agriculture & Forestry	\$4,059	\$344
Mining	\$491	\$14
Utilities	\$431	\$7
Construction	\$8,618	\$1,396
Manufacturing	\$36,718	\$517
Wholesale Trade	\$102,728	\$877
Retail Trade	\$41,278	\$800
Transportation & Warehousing	\$9,815	\$251
Information	\$15,753	\$155
Finance & Insurance	\$57,169	\$317
Real Estate	\$5,824	\$597
Professional, Scientific & Tech Services	\$12,733	\$1,364
Management of Companies and Enterprises	\$31,251	\$74
Administration, Supply & Waste Management	\$7,164	\$434
Education Services	\$1,204	\$84
Health Care & Social Assistance	\$6,391	\$608
Arts, Entertainment, & Recreation	\$835	\$135
Accomodation & Food Services	\$4,078	\$567
Other Services	\$10,476	\$416
Unknown	\$485	\$373
Total	\$357,499	\$9,329



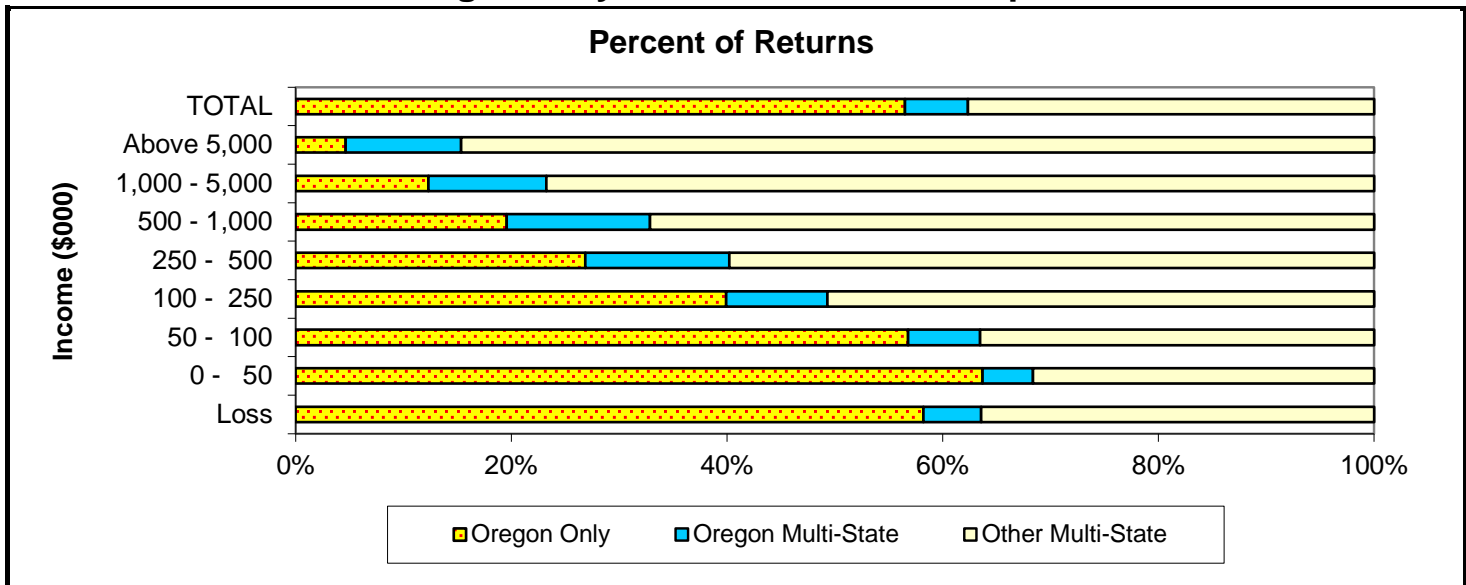
Oregon Only and Multi-State C-Corporations, 2001-2011



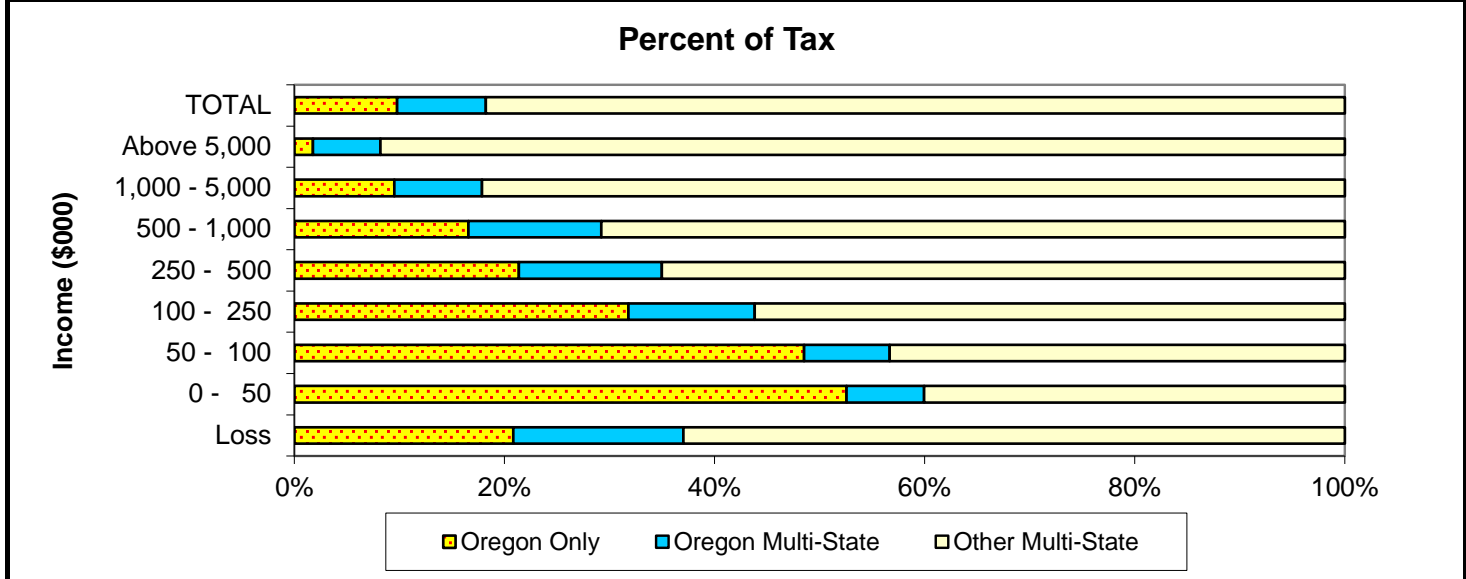
	Number of C-Corporation Returns				Net Tax (\$ Million)			
	OREGON ONLY	OREGON MULTI-STATE	OTHER MULTI-STATE	TOTAL	OREGON ONLY	OREGON MULTI-STATE	OTHER MULTI-STATE	TOTAL
2001	25,022	2,262	10,174	37,458	\$42.6	\$43.7	\$155.2	\$241.6
2002	24,347	2,257	9,923	36,527	\$38.7	\$41.3	\$156.0	\$236.0
2003	23,763	2,463	10,068	36,294	\$39.5	\$34.9	\$229.4	\$303.8
2004	23,025	2,489	10,366	35,880	\$43.7	\$47.4	\$243.9	\$335.0
2005	22,273	2,356	10,447	35,076	\$29.9	\$45.1	\$222.6	\$297.6
2006	21,998	2,157	10,644	34,799	\$48.2	\$65.2	\$347.9	\$461.3
2007	21,880	1,951	11,006	34,837	\$31.1	\$57.8	\$331.8	\$420.8
2008	20,972	1,979	10,957	33,908	\$30.9	\$30.4	\$226.0	\$287.4
2009	19,182	1,876	11,205	32,263	\$39.1	\$39.2	\$296.8	\$375.1
2010	18,176	1,801	11,351	31,328	\$37.8	\$42.3	\$333.0	\$413.1
2011	17,102	1,765	11,406	30,273	\$34.9	\$30.2	\$292.3	\$357.5



2011 Oregon Only and Multi-State C-Corporations



Income Before Net Loss (\$000)	Number of Returns				Oregon Tax (\$M)			
	OREGON ONLY	OREGON MULTI-STATE	OTHER MULTI-STATE	TOTAL	OREGON ONLY	OREGON MULTI-STATE	OTHER MULTI-STATE	TOTAL
Loss	8,655	796	5,421	14,872	\$5.4	\$4.2	\$16.3	\$25.8
0 - 50	6,641	486	3,300	10,427	\$5.0	\$0.7	\$3.8	\$9.4
50 - 100	892	105	574	1,571	\$3.2	\$0.5	\$2.8	\$6.5
100 - 250	549	129	697	1,375	\$3.9	\$1.5	\$6.9	\$12.2
250 - 500	177	88	394	659	\$2.8	\$1.8	\$8.6	\$13.2
500 - 1,000	97	66	333	496	\$3.3	\$2.5	\$14.2	\$20.0
1,000 - 5,000	81	72	505	658	\$8.1	\$7.2	\$70.2	\$85.4
Above 5,000	10	23	182	215	\$3.3	\$11.9	\$169.7	\$184.9
TOTAL	17,102	1,765	11,406	30,273	\$34.9	\$30.2	\$292.3	\$357.5



C-Corporations Affected by the Minimum Tax or Tax Rates
Tax Year 2011

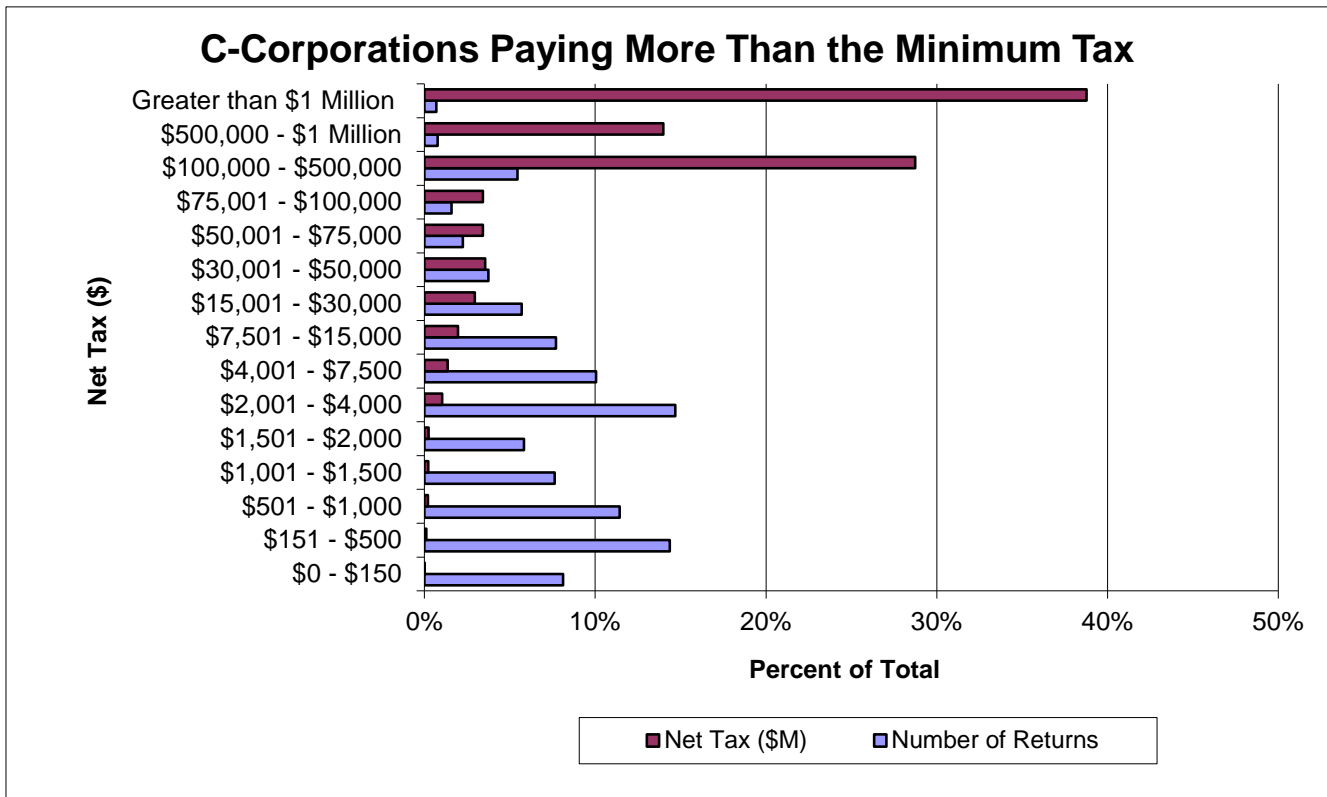
Oregon Sales	Affected by the Minimum Tax			Affected by the Tax Rates		All Returns	
	Minimum Tax	Returns	Net Tax	Returns	Net Tax	Returns	Net Tax
< \$500,000	\$150	15,075	\$2.3	3,612	\$5.9	18,687	\$8.1
\$500,000 to \$1 Million	\$500	2,185	\$1.1	943	\$4.2	3,128	\$5.3
\$1 to \$2 Million	\$1,000	1,739	\$1.7	852	\$7.2	2,591	\$8.9
\$2 to \$3 Million	\$1,500	803	\$1.2	428	\$5.2	1,231	\$6.4
\$3 to \$5 Million	\$2,000	870	\$1.7	462	\$9.2	1,332	\$11.0
\$5 to \$7 Million	\$4,000	439	\$1.7	262	\$8.5	701	\$10.3
\$7 to \$10 Million	\$7,500	400	\$3.0	198	\$9.1	598	\$12.0
\$10 to \$25 Million	\$15,000	677	\$9.9	366	\$35.4	1,043	\$45.2
\$25 to \$50 Million	\$30,000	245	\$7.1	192	\$40.1	437	\$47.2
\$50 to \$75 Million	\$50,000	107	\$5.1	77	\$24.5	184	\$29.6
\$75 to \$100 Million	\$75,000	44	\$3.1	35	\$17.8	79	\$20.8
> \$100 Million	\$100,000	147	\$12.5	115	\$140.1	262	\$152.6
Total		22,731	\$50.5	7,542	\$307.0	30,273	\$357.5

Industry Sector	Affected by the Minimum Tax		Affected by the Tax Rates		All Returns	
	Returns	Net Tax	Returns	Net Tax	Returns	Net Tax
Agriculture & Forestry	1,078	\$1.1	390	\$3.0	1,468	\$4.1
Mining	82	\$0.1	13	\$0.3	95	\$0.5
Utilities	48	\$0.2	15	\$0.2	63	\$0.4
Construction	2,091	\$2.2	441	\$6.4	2,532	\$8.6
Manufacturing	1,573	\$6.9	596	\$29.8	2,169	\$36.7
Wholesale Trade	2,291	\$9.5	1,144	\$93.2	3,435	\$102.7
Retail Trade	1,492	\$4.8	511	\$36.4	2,003	\$41.3
Transportation & Warehousing	584	\$1.9	199	\$7.9	783	\$9.8
Information	782	\$2.0	191	\$13.7	973	\$15.8
Finance & Insurance	1,945	\$6.8	1,036	\$50.4	2,981	\$57.2
Real Estate	1,343	\$1.5	412	\$4.3	1,755	\$5.8
Professional, Scientific & Tech Services	2,918	\$2.3	844	\$10.4	3,762	\$12.7
Management of Companies and Enterprises	865	\$5.5	365	\$25.8	1,230	\$31.3
Administration, Supply & Waste Management	825	\$1.0	262	\$6.2	1,087	\$7.2
Education Services	165	\$0.2	50	\$1.0	215	\$1.2
Health Care & Social Assistance	1,283	\$2.4	243	\$4.0	1,526	\$6.4
Arts, Entertainment, & Recreation	286	\$0.3	79	\$0.5	365	\$0.8
Accommodation & Food Services	623	\$0.8	164	\$3.3	787	\$4.1
Other Services	1,193	\$0.6	305	\$9.9	1,498	\$10.5
Unknown	1,264	\$0.3	282	\$0.2	1,546	\$0.5
Total	22,731	\$50.5	7,542	\$307.0	30,273	\$357.5

Corporations Paying More than the Minimum Tax*

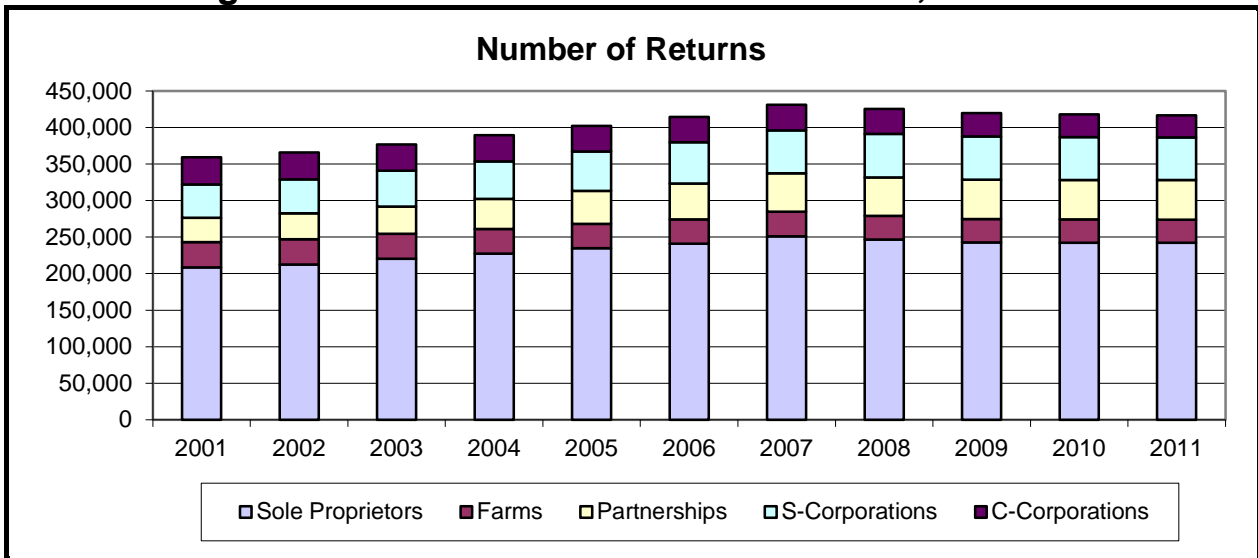
By Tax Category, Tax Year 2011

Tax Category (\$)	Number of Returns	Percent of Total	Net Tax (\$M)	Percent of Total
\$0 - \$150	612	8.1%	\$0.0	0.0%
\$151 - \$500	1,083	14.4%	\$0.3	0.1%
\$501 - \$1,000	862	11.4%	\$0.6	0.2%
\$1,001 - \$1,500	575	7.6%	\$0.7	0.2%
\$1,501 - \$2,000	440	5.8%	\$0.8	0.2%
\$2,001 - \$4,000	1,108	14.7%	\$3.2	1.0%
\$4,001 - \$7,500	758	10.1%	\$4.2	1.4%
\$7,501 - \$15,000	581	7.7%	\$6.0	2.0%
\$15,001 - \$30,000	429	5.7%	\$9.1	3.0%
\$30,001 - \$50,000	282	3.7%	\$10.9	3.6%
\$50,001 - \$75,000	170	2.3%	\$10.5	3.4%
\$75,001 - \$100,000	120	1.6%	\$10.5	3.4%
\$100,000 - \$500,000	411	5.4%	\$88.2	28.7%
\$500,000 - \$1 Million	59	0.8%	\$42.9	14.0%
Greater than \$1 Million	52	0.7%	\$119.0	38.8%
Total	7,542	100.0%	\$307.0	100.0%



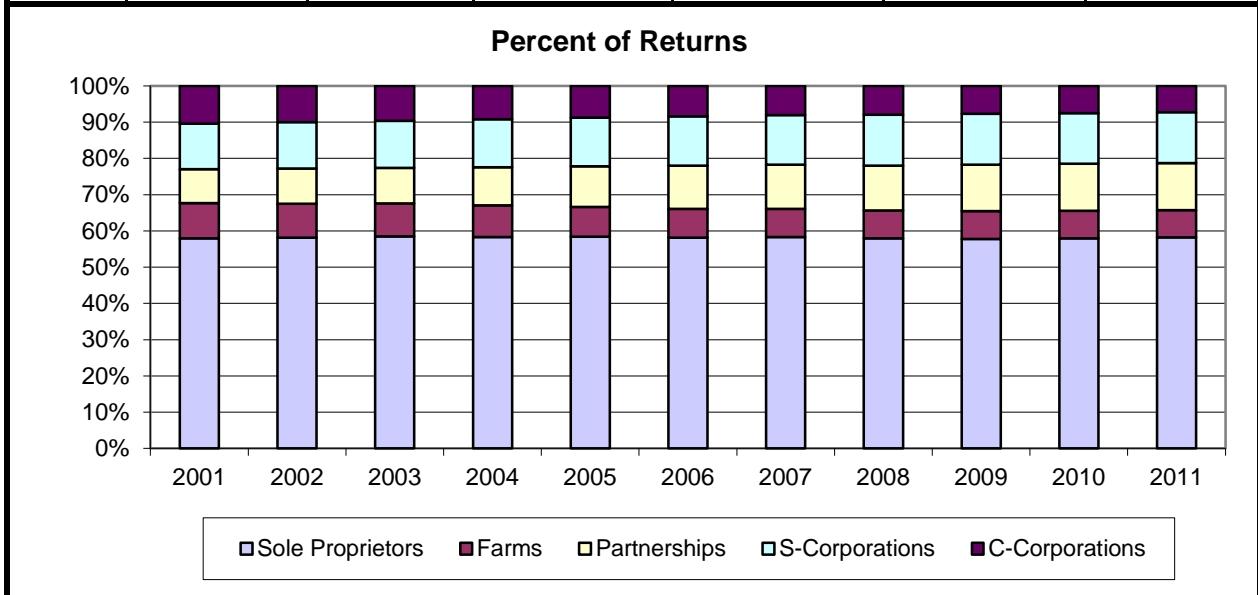
* Prior to tax year 2009 the minimum tax was \$10. Beginning in 2009, the minimum tax was increased to a value between \$150 and \$100,000 depending on the corporation's amount of Oregon sales. The minimum tax schedule is on Page C13.

Oregon Tax Returns with Business Income, 2001-2011

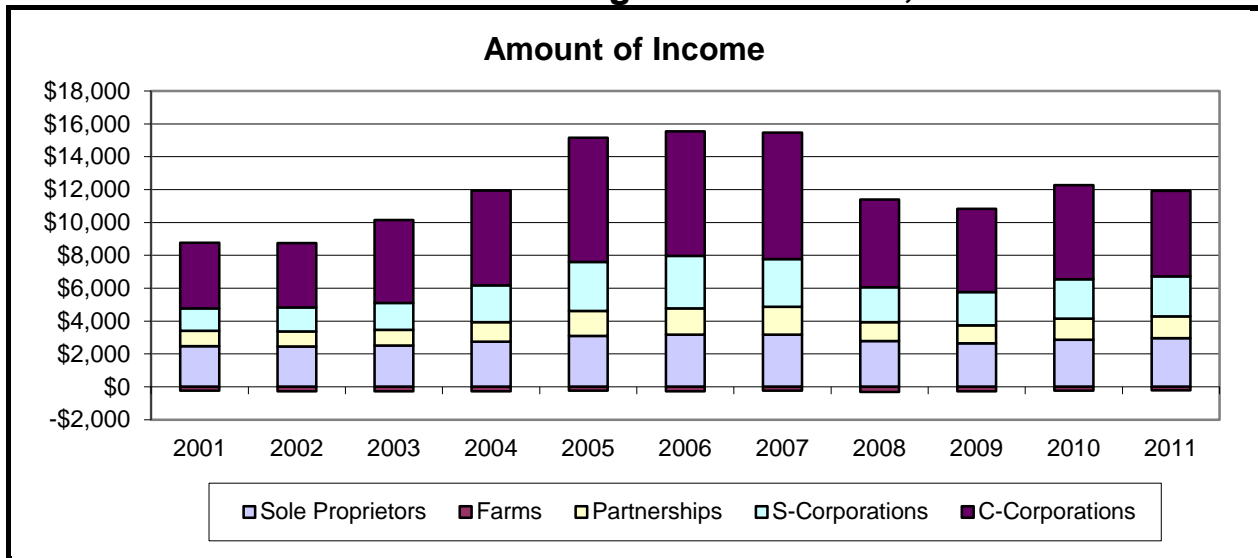


Number of Business Tax Returns

Tax Year	Sole Proprietors	Farms	Partnerships	S-Corporations	C-Corporations	TOTAL
2001	208,347	34,701	33,639	45,179	37,458	359,324
2002	212,573	34,418	35,554	46,744	36,527	365,816
2003	220,511	34,215	37,045	48,993	36,294	377,058
2004	227,273	33,875	41,130	51,385	35,880	389,543
2005	234,774	33,311	45,090	54,047	35,076	402,298
2006	240,983	33,121	49,196	56,432	34,799	414,531
2007	251,267	33,567	52,556	58,786	34,837	431,013
2008	246,527	32,753	52,451	59,805	33,908	425,444
2009	242,602	32,154	53,751	59,180	32,263	419,950
2010	242,506	31,836	53,949	58,631	31,328	418,250
2011	242,433	31,260	54,391	58,299	30,273	416,656

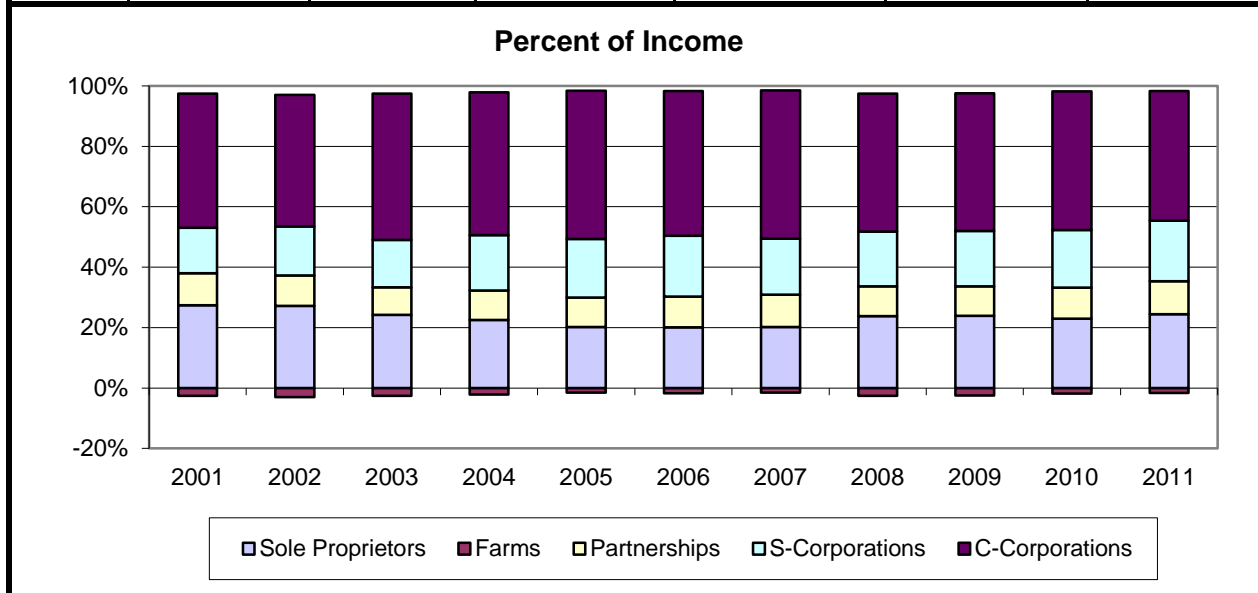


Business Income on Oregon Tax Returns, 2001-2011



Business Income on Tax Returns (\$ Millions)

Tax Year	Sole Proprietors	Farms	Partnerships	S-Corporations	C-Corporations	TOTAL
2001	\$2,472	-\$231	\$946	\$1,361	\$3,994	\$8,542
2002	\$2,450	-\$273	\$915	\$1,464	\$3,922	\$8,478
2003	\$2,524	-\$269	\$943	\$1,636	\$5,041	\$9,875
2004	\$2,758	-\$263	\$1,188	\$2,239	\$5,767	\$11,689
2005	\$3,103	-\$241	\$1,513	\$2,986	\$7,549	\$14,911
2006	\$3,175	-\$271	\$1,604	\$3,188	\$7,579	\$15,275
2007	\$3,174	-\$241	\$1,691	\$2,908	\$7,705	\$15,238
2008	\$2,789	-\$300	\$1,147	\$2,119	\$5,349	\$11,104
2009	\$2,653	-\$272	\$1,086	\$2,039	\$5,063	\$10,569
2010	\$2,869	-\$227	\$1,285	\$2,384	\$5,729	\$12,040
2011	\$2,958	-\$203	\$1,330	\$2,426	\$5,213	\$11,723



PROPERTY TAX

The property tax in Oregon is a local tax. It funds most of the local services and many functions of county and city governments. Large portions of school districts' and community college budgets also depend on property tax receipts. Taxable property includes real property, mobile homes and some tangible personal property used by business. Prior to the passage of the property tax limitations of Measure 50, property tax was generally based on its real market value. Since 1997-98, each property has a real market as well as an assessed value. Property value assessment and taxation is conducted at the county level, except for large industrial properties and "centrally" assessed utilities, where Oregon Department of Revenue plays a major role.

Property tax rates differ across the state. The rate on any particular property depends on the tax rates approved by local voters and the limits established in the Oregon Constitution. Most properties are taxed by multiple districts, such as a city, county, school, community college, port and fire district. The total tax rate on a particular property is computed by adding all the local taxing districts' rates in the area. The tax on each property is computed by multiplying the total tax rate by the assessed value of the property. Annually, the county assessor verifies the tax rates and levies submitted by each local taxing district. Collection of taxes and distribution of the funds to local districts are done by the county tax collector.

In 2012-13, the total Real Market Value (RMV) of taxable property in Oregon was \$421.1 billion. RMV decreased 3% over 2011-12. Net Assessed Values of \$318.7 billion reflect a 1.8% increase over 2011-12. Excluding \$180.8 million in taxes imposed for Urban Renewal, the taxing districts imposed property taxes of \$4.993 billion in 2012-13. This reflects an overall 1.4% growth rate over the prior year.

Exemptions

Not all properties are taxable. Major exemptions include intangible property (stocks, bonds), tangible personal property of individuals (household furnishings, sporting equipment), licensed property (cars, trucks), business inventories, government property (unless leased), and property used for religious or charitable purposes. Electric cooperatives, rural telephone exchanges and some other property are exempt from property taxation because other taxes are paid *in lieu of* property tax.

Some properties are taxed at lower values. These "specially assessed" properties include some forest land, farm land, and open space land. These properties are taxed at their values in the restricted use and are subject to penalties if not continued in the use for which it is specially assessed.

Limitations

Measure 5

Measure 5 is a tax limitation constitutional amendment approved by Oregon voters in 1990. It restricted taxes on any parcel of property per \$1,000 of real market value: the education category is limited to \$5 and general government to \$10. Tax compression occurs if the tax extended on a property exceeds either of Measure 5 limits. That is, if taxes for an individual property exceed the limits, then the taxes for that property are reduced to the limits. General obligation bonds are not restricted by Measure 5 limits.

Measure 50

In May 1997 voters passed a second constitutional amendment to limit property tax. Measure 50 did not replace Measure 5, but rather established a second level of restrictions. Measure 50 gave each district a permanent tax rate which can not be increased without a constitutional amendment. However, voters can approve local option levies for up to five years for operations, and up to the lesser of ten years or the useful life of capital projects. Those local option levies as well as two other types of levies, GAP¹ and urban renewal, are subject to Measure 5 tax limits. Local option levies, as well as general obligation bonds, must be approved by a majority vote at a general election. Prior to November 2007, a double majority (i.e., a majority of at least 50% of eligible voters) was needed to approve either a local option tax or a general obligation bond proposal.

Measure 50 also defined the concept of Assessed Value (AV). The 1997-98 Maximum Assessed Value (MAV) for each property is 90% of its 1995-96 real market value (RMV). If no new construction occurs on the property, then the growth in assessed value is capped at 3% a year. However, assessed value can not exceed real market value. The ratio of MAV to RMV is known as the Changed Property Ratio (CPR). Across all taxing districts, the CPR declined statewide from 64.6% in 2006-07 to 55.8% in 2007-08. A decline in RMV related to the recession's impact on personal and business property values resulted in the CPR leveling off to 56.2% in 2008-09 and rising to 61.7% in 2009-10 and again to 68.8% in 2010-11². This trend continued in 2012-13 as the CPR rose again to 75.59%. Previously, the changes reflected the high appreciation rates in the real market values of housing that occurred in many areas of Oregon in the past several years, relative to 3% constitutionally capped growth rate in AV.

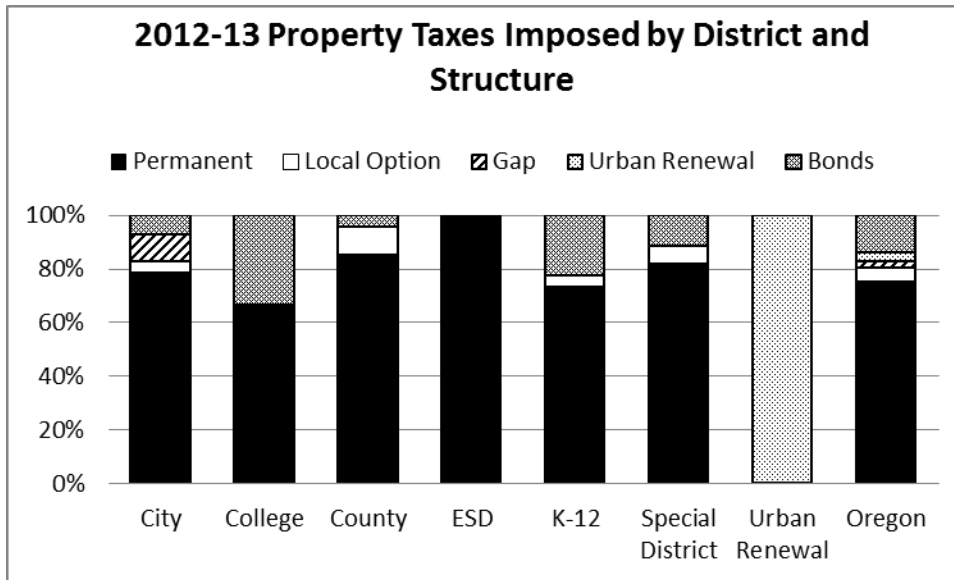
The table below breaks down 2012-13 property taxes by type of taxing district and tax source. Excluding revenues of urban renewal districts, the largest portion of any district's property tax revenue comes from its permanent rate. Taxes from this source totaling \$3.888 billion in 2012-13 accounted for 75.1% of all taxes imposed. The 2012-13 tax revenue attributable to the permanent rate registered an annual growth rate of 1.5%. Community college districts, K-12 districts and special taxing districts increased their revenues from all sources over the prior year by 5.2%, 0.6%, and 0.1%, respectively. County taxing districts and Education Service Districts (ESDs) grew total revenues over the prior year by 1.1% and 1.0%, respectively.

General obligation bond revenue in 2012-13 totaled \$708.8 million or 13.7 % of all taxes listed in the table below, excluding the taxes that are reported for urban renewal. Across all taxing districts these revenues increased 1.9% in 2012-13 relative to 2011-12, with 63.3% of the total accounted for by K-12 taxing districts. Historically these funds have been an important source of revenue for the K-12 taxing districts. After falling for a while, bond revenue for the K-12 taxing districts started increasing again in 2006-07. In 2012-13, K-12 bond revenue remained steady from 2011-12 levels. Since the timing of bond maturities affects the level of bond revenues in any one year, one or more years of data is needed to determine a significant trend.

Bond revenues for community colleges increased by 14% over the prior year, resuming the increasing trend in the recent past after modest declines in 2007-08. Bond revenues for cities decreased 1% from a year ago. In 2012-13, county taxing district's bonds decreased 1.8% and special district's bond revenues decreased 7.7% from 2011-12.

¹ Principles and interest obligations of districts that are paid for with operating revenues rather than with the proceeds of a bond levy.

² Source: Research Section at Oregon Department of Revenue. Changed Property Ratio (CPR) is the ratio of average maximum assessed value to average real market value.



	City	College	County	ESD	K-12	Special District	Urban Renewal	OREGON
Permanent	875.5	142.2	785.4	104.2	1457.7	522.8	0.0	3,887.8
Local Option	50.1	0.0	100.7	0.0	86.9	43.6	0.0	281.3
Gap	115.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	115.8
Urban Renewal	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	180.8	180.8
Bonds	77.2	72.0	38.3	0.0	449.2	72.1	0.0	708.8
OREGON (\$ million)	1118.6	214.1	924.4	104.2	1993.8	638.5	180.8	5,174.4
Growth Rate From 2011-12	1.6%	5.2%	1.1%	1.0%	0.6%	0.1%	1.5%	1.3%

Across all other taxing districts in 2012-13, local option tax revenues decreased 2.3% over the prior year, totaling \$281.3 million. Cities and county taxing districts accounted for 53.6% of local option tax revenue in 2012-13. The share of local option revenues generated from city and county taxing districts has been declining in recent years starting in 2007-08 when cities and county taxing districts accounted for 57.8% of local option tax revenues. The share of local option revenues generated for K-12 education was 30.9% in 2012-13. Special taxing districts accounted for 15.5% of local option taxes in 2012-13.

In 2012-13, all taxing districts were affected to some degree by ‘compression’ which is the difference between ‘extended’ taxes and a lesser amount that can actually be imposed on an individual property because of Oregon’s Constitutional limitations.³ Appreciation of property values

³ Compression occurs when a property’s tax rate must be lowered so that the tax imposed on the assessed value of a single property does not exceed \$10/\$1,000 of the property’s real market value for non-school taxing districts and \$5/\$1,000 for school taxing districts. The assessed value of a property is allowed to increase 3% each year, but it may not exceed a property’s real market value. Therefore, in cases where the real market value of a property grows by less than 3% annually or its real market value has declined, that

during Oregon's recent housing market boom helped lower compression losses statewide and the subsequent recession increased them again. Compression losses were \$52.2 million in 2005-06, \$48.8 million in 2006-07, \$53.0 million in 2007-08, \$51.1 million in 2008-09, increasing to \$184.9 million by 2012-13. Regional disparities persist with respect to the importance of compression, as measured by the dollar value of the compression loss relative to the amount of tax imposed. In 2011-12 compression loss statewide totaled 3.3% of the taxes imposed. 54% (totaling \$100.0 million) of total loss occurred in Multnomah County. In other counties, the dollar value of compression loss was lower; but in relative terms, loss in some counties was similarly significant. For example, in Morrow County, the compression loss totaled \$2.17 million but it accounted for 8.6% of this county's property tax revenue.

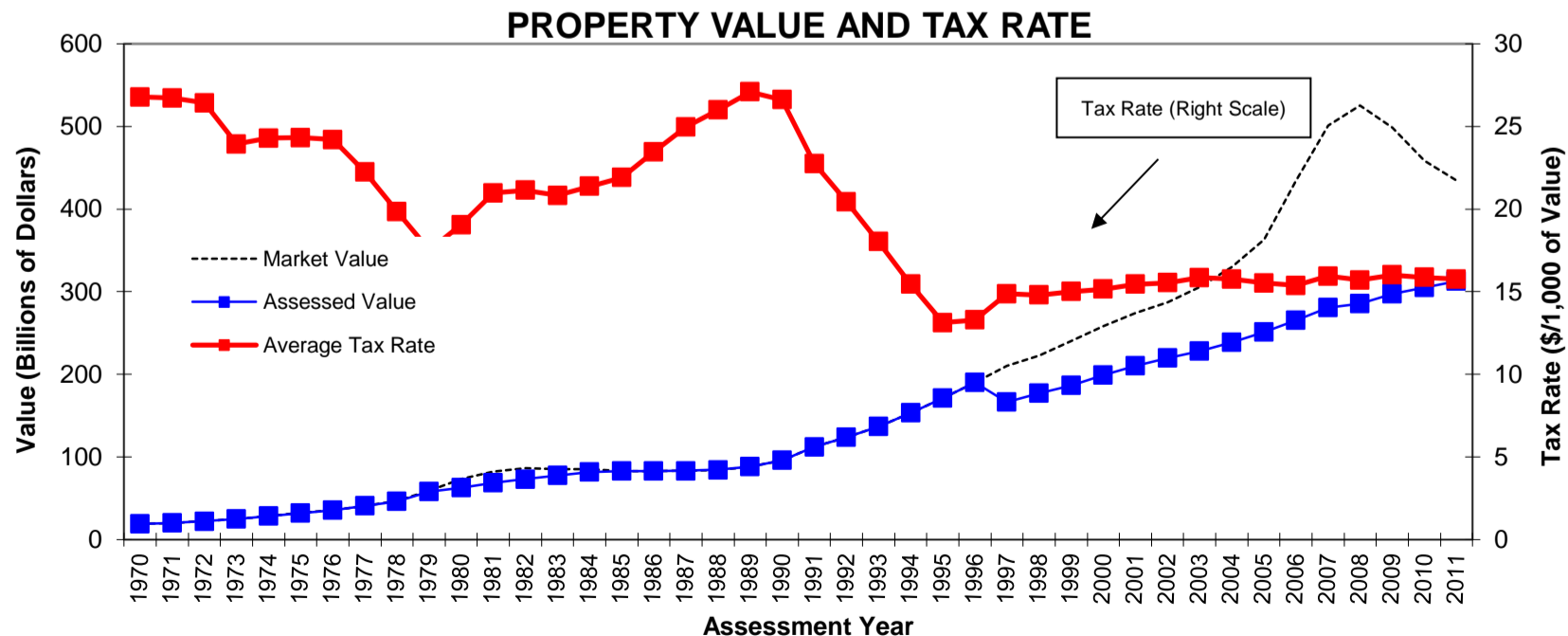
The fiscal significance of compression loss also varies across taxing districts. For example, for all taxing districts that provided services in Lane County, compression losses totaled \$15.1 million, or 3.8% of the \$399.0 million in property taxes that were imposed in 2012-13. The county's maximum rate authority that is substantially lower than most other county taxing districts was enacted constitutionally at a time when Lane County received over half of its operating revenue from federal forest payments. These federal forest payments have been declining in recent years and the future is uncertain. This means that counties benefitting from these federal timber payments will have to find alternative sources of revenue or reduce funding for current programs and services. Compression may be a significant issue for the recipients of federal forest payments because it may restrict these districts' ability to offset some portion of the lost federal revenue by raising their revenues from a voter approved local option property tax.

property's tax rate may have to be reduced (i.e., compressed) in order to satisfy the \$5/\$1,000 or \$10/\$1,000 requirements.

VALUE OF TAXABLE PROPERTY, ASSESSMENT RATIO AND AVERAGE TAX RATE

ASSESSMENT DATE	MARKET VALUE		ASSESSED VALUE		ASSESSMENT RATIO		AVERAGE TAX RATE	
	MILLIONS	CHANGE	MILLIONS	CHANGE	HOME	OTHER	\$/1,000	CHANGE
1-1-70	18,797	9.0%	18,795	9.0%	100.0%		26.78	2.0%
1-1-71	20,261	7.8%	20,258	7.8%	100.0%		26.72	-0.2%
1-1-72	22,113	9.1%	22,108	9.1%	100.0%		26.41	-1.1%
1-1-73	24,899	12.6%	24,870	12.5%	100.0%		23.93	-9.4%
1-1-74	28,402	14.1%	28,274	13.7%	100.0%		24.29	1.5%
1-1-75	32,175	13.3%	32,015	13.2%	100.0%		24.31	0.1%
1-1-76	35,547	10.5%	35,536	11.0%	100.0%		24.20	-0.5%
1-1-77	40,704	14.5%	40,508	14.0%	100.0%		22.24	-8.1%
1-1-78	46,646	14.6%	46,155	13.9%	100.0%		19.85	-10.8%
1-1-79	59,025	26.5%	57,898	25.4%	100.0%		17.52	-11.7%
1-1-80	73,402	24.4%	62,544	8.0%	84.2%	87.6%	19.05	8.7%
1-1-81	82,427	12.3%	68,458	9.5%	81.6%	84.4%	20.97	10.1%
1-1-82	86,429	4.9%	73,029	6.7%	83.8%	85.1%	21.14	0.8%
1-1-83	85,365	-1.2%	77,399	6.0%	90.3%	90.9%	20.83	-1.4%
1-1-84	85,400	0.0%	81,428	5.2%		96.0%	21.37	2.6%
1-1-85	83,035	-2.8%	83,026	2.0%	100.0%		21.91	2.5%
1-1-86	82,944	-0.1%	82,944	-0.1%	100.0%		23.47	7.1%
1-1-87	83,111	0.2%	83,129	0.2%	100.0%		24.97	6.4%
1-1-88	84,258	1.4%	84,305	1.4%	100.0%		25.99	4.1%
1-1-89	88,076	4.5%	88,085	4.5%	100.0%		27.09	4.2%
1-1-90	95,850	8.8%	95,851	8.8%	100.0%		26.61	-1.8%
7-1-91	112,134	17.0%	112,154	17.0%	100.0%		22.74	-14.5%
7-1-92	123,755	10.4%	123,780	10.4%	100.0%		20.43	-10.2%
7-1-93	136,787	10.5%	136,815	10.5%	100.0%		18.03	-11.7%
7-1-94	153,370	12.1%	153,400	12.1%	100.0%		15.45	-14.3%
7-1-95	171,190	11.6%	171,226	11.6%	100.0%		13.13	-15.0%
7-1-96	190,161	11.1%	190,209	11.1%	100.0%		13.29	1.2%
7-1-97	209,981	10.4%	166,507	-12.5%	79.3%		14.87	11.9%
1-1-98	222,313	5.9%	176,906	6.2%	79.6%		14.80	-0.5%
1-1-99	240,312	8.1%	186,676	5.5%	77.7%		15.01	1.4%
1-1-00	258,133	7.4%	198,911	6.6%	77.1%		15.15	1.0%
1-1-01	274,042	6.2%	210,435	5.8%	76.8%		15.45	2.0%
1-1-02	287,260	4.8%	219,781	4.4%	76.5%		15.54	0.5%
1-1-03	305,351	6.3%	227,876	3.7%	74.6%		15.85	2.0%
1-1-04	329,746	8.0%	238,759	4.8%	72.4%		15.76	-0.5%
1-1-05	362,798	10.0%	251,077	5.2%	69.2%		15.53	-1.5%
1-1-06	434,293	19.7%	265,219	5.6%	61.1%		15.37	-1.0%
1-1-07	501,125	15.4%	280,454	5.7%	56.0%		15.94	3.7%
1-1-08	525,329	4.8%	285,424	1.8%	54.3%		15.69	-1.6%
1-1-09	498,657	-5.1%	297,092	4.1%	59.6%		16.01	2.0%
1-1-10	458,497	-8.1%	305,237	2.7%	66.6%		15.86	-0.9%
1-1-11	434,408	-5.3%	312,702	2.4%	72.0%		15.75	-0.7%
1-1-12	421,567	-3.0%	318,676	1.9%	75.6%		15.67	-0.5%
Avg. Growth Rate (1970-2012)		8.0%		7.2%				-1.0%

NOTE: Market value is the taxable property value certified by the Department of Revenue (ORS 309.360).
 Assessed value is the **total** value on the roll at the time the levy is extended. Value may be reduced by appeals.
 Beginning in 1998, excess urban renewal value, both used and unused value, is included in the assessed value.
 1991 value growth is for 18 months with change in assessment date to July.
 1998 value growth is for 6 months with change in assessment date back to January.



**TOTAL ASSESSED (AV) AND REAL MARKET (RMV) VALUES
AND CHANGED PROPERTY RATIOS (CPR)**

COUNTY	TOTAL RMV (\$000s)			TOTAL AV (\$000s)			RATIO - AV/RMV (CPR)		
	2011-12	2012-13	CHANGE	2011-12	2012-13	CHANGE	2011-12	2012-13	CHANGE
BAKER	1,558,034	1,535,894	-1.4%	1,207,339	1,245,463	3.2%	77.49%	81.09%	4.6%
BENTON	9,359,969	9,082,988	-3.0%	6,811,922	6,912,440	1.5%	72.78%	76.10%	4.6%
CLACKAMAS	45,749,214	44,029,803	-3.8%	36,362,511	37,052,656	1.9%	79.48%	84.15%	5.9%
CLATSOP	7,711,781	7,254,192	-5.9%	4,974,849	5,077,664	2.1%	64.51%	70.00%	8.5%
COLUMBIA	4,842,863	4,869,564	0.6%	4,042,161	4,096,920	1.4%	83.47%	84.13%	0.8%
COOS #	6,314,089	5,999,814	-5.0%	4,386,230	4,487,213	2.3%	69.47%	74.79%	7.7%
CROOK	1,760,256	1,701,510	-3.3%	1,541,856	1,527,069	-1.0%	87.59%	89.75%	2.5%
CURRY	3,201,149	3,031,237	-5.3%	2,518,284	2,533,799	0.6%	78.67%	83.59%	6.3%
DESCHUTES	21,550,552	20,967,827	-2.7%	17,344,951	17,590,086	1.4%	80.48%	83.89%	4.2%
DOUGLAS	10,031,513	9,657,302	-3.7%	7,514,159	7,715,157	2.7%	74.91%	79.89%	6.7%
GILLIAM	1,833,204	2,132,112	16.3%	1,007,455	783,497	-22.2%	54.96%	36.75%	-33.1%
GRANT	642,456	637,369	-0.8%	469,662	495,341	5.5%	73.10%	77.72%	6.3%
HARNEY	689,523	719,071	4.3%	447,152	482,879	8.0%	64.85%	67.15%	3.6%
HOOD RIVER	3,049,177	3,174,278	4.1%	1,830,667	1,894,013	3.5%	60.04%	59.67%	-0.6%
JACKSON	21,316,602	19,871,479	-6.8%	16,178,756	16,095,996	-0.5%	75.90%	81.00%	6.7%
JEFFERSON	1,946,681	1,863,259	-4.3%	1,410,911	1,406,620	-0.3%	72.48%	75.49%	4.2%
JOSEPHINE	7,572,667	7,273,639	-3.9%	6,182,933	6,267,269	1.4%	81.65%	86.16%	5.5%
KLAMATH	6,932,245	6,446,053	-7.0%	5,124,383	5,192,881	1.3%	73.92%	80.56%	9.0%
LAKE	1,103,480	1,235,451	12.0%	828,340	974,420	17.6%	75.07%	78.87%	5.1%
LANE	37,625,082	36,064,511	-4.1%	26,386,153	26,898,805	1.9%	70.13%	74.59%	6.4%
LINCOLN	9,001,784	8,301,783	-7.8%	6,206,795	6,311,730	1.7%	68.95%	76.03%	6.2%
LINN	10,076,482	9,675,453	-4.0%	7,701,081	7,875,922	2.3%	76.43%	81.40%	6.5%
MALHEUR	1,979,886	2,057,356	3.9%	1,638,499	1,746,548	6.6%	82.76%	84.89%	2.6%
MARION	25,452,994	24,327,185	-4.4%	19,196,147	19,549,933	1.8%	75.42%	80.36%	6.6%
MORROW	1,772,706	2,137,125	20.6%	1,423,030	1,572,095	10.5%	80.27%	73.56%	-8.4%
MULTNOMAH	95,390,151	93,767,427	-1.7%	57,541,485	58,677,910	2.0%	60.32%	62.58%	3.7%
POLK	5,931,574	5,682,167	-4.2%	4,653,358	4,732,266	1.7%	78.45%	83.28%	6.2%
SHERMAN	483,848	481,013	-0.6%	410,153	404,365	-1.4%	84.77%	84.07%	-0.8%
TILLAMOOK	5,642,695	5,346,578	-5.2%	3,998,532	4,106,423	2.7%	70.86%	76.80%	8.4%
UMATILLA	5,823,366	6,018,779	3.4%	4,476,221	4,642,072	3.7%	76.87%	77.13%	0.3%
UNION	2,100,910	2,123,777	1.1%	1,480,818	1,523,558	2.9%	70.48%	71.74%	1.8%
WALLOWA	1,057,263	1,022,661	-3.3%	648,654	664,162	2.4%	61.35%	64.94%	5.9%
WASCO	2,767,517	2,890,048	4.4%	1,804,541	1,853,554	2.7%	65.20%	64.14%	-1.6%
WASHINGTON	62,768,036	61,073,392	-2.7%	48,018,884	49,134,937	2.3%	76.50%	80.45%	5.2%
WHEELER	178,584	202,853	13.6%	109,369	121,074	10.7%	61.24%	59.69%	-2.5%
YAMHILL	9,189,327	8,912,142	-3.0%	6,823,878	7,028,887	3.0%	74.26%	78.87%	6.2%
OREGON	434,407,657	421,567,093	-3.0%	323,173,492	318,675,625	-1.4%	74.39%	75.59%	1.6%

NET ASSESSED VALUE AND AVERAGE TAX RATE

COUNTY	--- NET ASSESSED VALUE (\$000s) ---			-- AVERAGE TAX RATE --		
	2011-12	2012-13	CHANGE	2011-12	2012-13	CHANGE
BAKER	1,207,339	1,245,463	3.16%	13.45	13.30	-1.12%
BENTON	6,811,922	6,912,440	1.48%	16.21	16.00	-1.30%
CLACKAMAS	36,362,511	37,052,656	1.90%	16.23	16.00	-1.42%
CLATSOP	4,974,849	5,077,664	2.07%	12.66	12.51	-1.18%
COLUMBIA	4,042,161	4,096,920	1.35%	13.21	13.29	0.61%
COOS	4,386,230	4,487,213	2.30%	12.62	12.59	-0.24%
CROOK	1,541,856	1,527,069	-0.96%	13.79	13.60	-1.38%
CURRY	2,518,284	2,533,799	0.62%	8.73	8.68	-0.57%
DESCHUTES	17,344,951	17,590,086	1.41%	15	14.95	-0.33%
DOUGLAS	7,514,159	7,715,157	2.67%	11.34	11.23	-0.97%
GILLIAM	1,007,455	783,497	-22.23%	11.74	11.76	0.17%
GRANT	469,662	495,341	5.47%	14.42	14.14	-1.94%
HARNEY	447,152	482,879	7.99%	14.23	14.08	-1.05%
HOOD RIVER	1,830,667	1,894,013	3.46%	14.26	14.29	0.21%
JACKSON	16,178,756	16,095,996	-0.51%	14.1	14.05	-0.35%
JEFFERSON	1,410,911	1,406,620	-0.30%	16.43	16.54	0.67%
JOSEPHINE	6,182,933	6,267,269	1.36%	9.46	9.48	0.21%
KLAMATH	5,124,383	5,192,881	1.34%	10.59	10.56	-0.28%
LAKE	828,340	974,420	17.64%	12.81	13.25	3.43%
LANE	26,386,153	26,898,805	1.94%	15.04	14.84	-1.33%
LINCOLN	6,206,795	6,311,730	1.69%	13.66	13.88	1.61%
LINN	7,701,081	7,875,922	2.27%	15.93	15.87	-0.38%
MALHEUR	1,638,499	1,746,548	6.59%	13.76	13.68	-0.58%
MARION	19,196,147	19,549,933	1.84%	16.14	16.19	0.31%
MORROW	1,423,030	1,572,095	10.48%	16.15	16.05	-0.62%
MULTNOMAH	57,541,485	58,677,910	1.97%	19.35	19.24	-0.57%
POLK	4,653,358	4,732,266	1.70%	15.17	15.20	0.20%
SHERMAN	410,153	404,365	-1.41%	16.08	15.88	-1.24%
TILLAMOOK	3,998,532	4,106,423	2.70%	11.07	11.01	-0.54%
UMATILLA	4,476,221	4,642,072	3.71%	16.25	16.25	0.00%
UNION	1,480,818	1,523,558	2.89%	12.99	12.95	-0.31%
WALLOWA	648,654	664,162	2.39%	12.2	11.57	-5.16%
WASCO	1,804,541	1,853,554	2.72%	17.56	17.43	-0.74%
WASHINGTON	48,018,884	49,134,937	2.32%	16.49	16.47	-0.12%
WHEELER	109,369	121,074	10.70%	17.32	16.99	-1.91%
YAMHILL	6,823,878	7,028,887	3.00%	14.86	14.82	-0.27%
TOTAL	312,702,119	318,675,625	1.91%	15.75	15.67	-0.51%
URBAN RENEWAL	10,557,906	10,696,790	1.32%	17.25	16.90	-2.05%
OREGON	323,260,025	329,372,415	1.89%	15.80	15.71	-0.56%

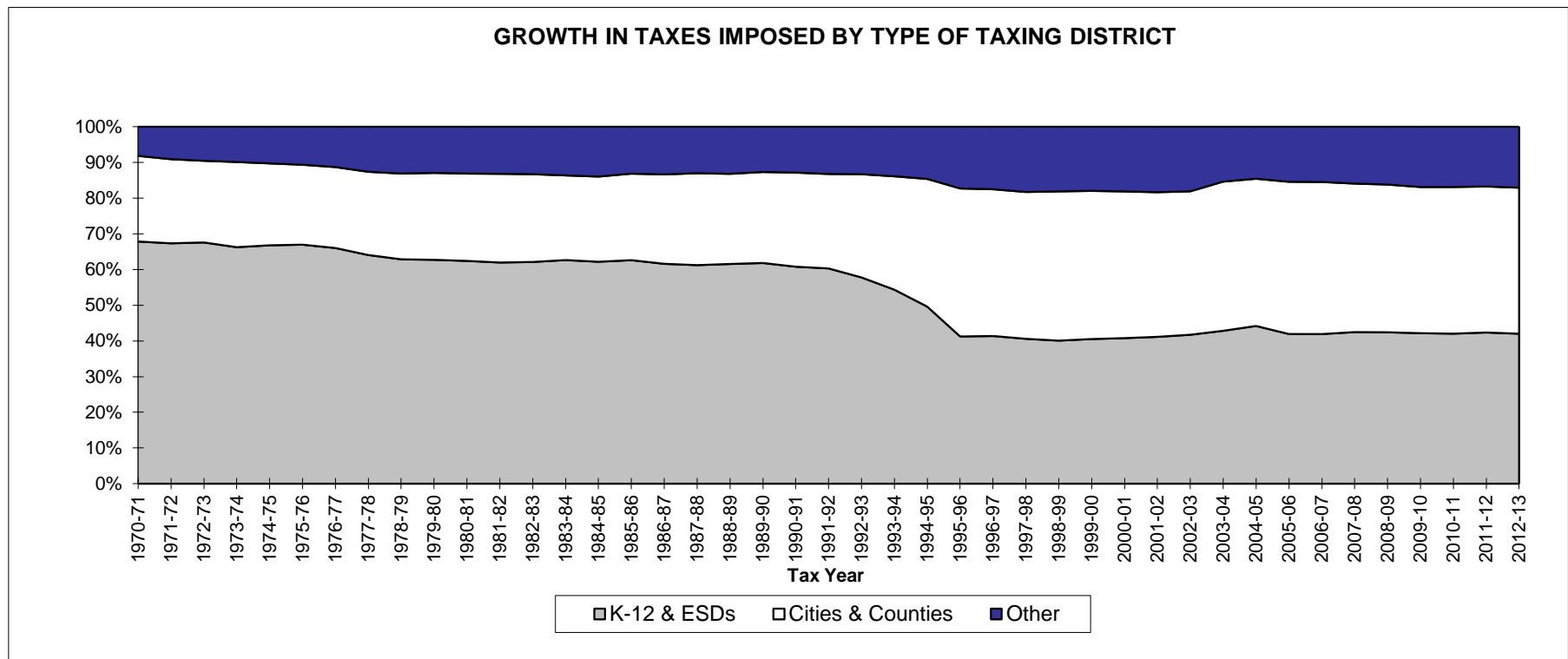
Net Assessed Value is equal to Total Roll Value + Nonprofit Housing + Fish&Wildlife Value - UR Excess Value.

UR Assessed Value includes the used Excess Value only.

YEAR	TOTAL LEVIES		COUNTIES		CITIES		SCHOOLS AND E.S.D.S		COMMUNITY COLLEGES		OTHER DISTRICTS	
	LEVIES	%	LEVIES	%	LEVIES	%	LEVIES	%	LEVIES	%	LEVIES	%
1970-71	503.2	11.1%	51.3	3.4%	69.4	10.5%	341.4	11.1%	18.9	32.2%	22.2	18.1%
1971-72	541.3	7.6%	56.5	10.1%	71.1	2.4%	364.5	6.8%	21.0	11.1%	28.2	27.0%
1972-73	583.9	7.9%	58.4	3.4%	75.2	5.8%	394.6	8.3%	22.8	8.6%	32.9	16.7%
1973-74	595.3	2.0%	61.1	4.6%	81.0	7.7%	394.4	-0.1%	24.2	6.1%	34.6	5.2%
1974-75	687.1	15.4%	65.8	7.7%	91.8	13.3%	458.9	16.4%	28.2	16.5%	42.4	22.5%
1975-76	778.5	13.3%	71.2	8.2%	103.1	12.3%	521.3	13.6%	33.3	18.1%	49.6	17.0%
1976-77	860.0	10.5%	79.4	11.5%	115.6	12.1%	567.8	8.9%	36.1	8.4%	61.1	23.2%
1977-78	901.0	4.8%	85.7	7.9%	124.4	7.6%	577.2	1.7%	39.9	10.5%	73.8	20.8%
1978-79	916.0	1.7%	88.1	2.8%	132.0	6.1%	575.8	-0.2%	40.9	2.5%	79.2	7.3%
1979-80	1,014.4	10.7%	94.3	7.0%	152.7	15.7%	636.2	10.5%	47.8	16.9%	83.4	5.3%
1980-81	1,191.3	17.4%	107.6	14.1%	183.9	20.4%	743.5	16.9%	56.2	17.6%	100.1	20.0%
1981-82	1,435.6	20.5%	150.1	39.5%	206.7	12.4%	889.5	19.6%	64.8	15.3%	124.5	24.4%
1982-83	1,543.6	7.5%	159.2	6.1%	220.4	6.6%	958.8	7.8%	70.6	9.0%	134.6	8.1%
1983-84	1,612.3	4.5%	149.0	-6.4%	233.4	5.9%	1,010.1	5.4%	73.9	4.7%	145.9	8.4%
1984-85	1,740.0	7.9%	163.7	9.9%	251.6	7.8%	1,081.8	7.1%	79.5	7.6%	163.4	12.0%
1985-86	1,819.2	4.6%	173.3	5.9%	267.6	6.4%	1,139.2	5.3%	82.0	3.1%	157.1	-3.9%
1986-87	1,946.5	7.0%	198.6	14.6%	289.0	8.0%	1,199.0	5.2%	92.9	13.3%	167.0	6.3%
1987-88	2,072.9	6.5%	223.9	12.7%	309.9	7.2%	1,269.2	5.9%	97.0	4.4%	172.9	3.5%
1988-89	2,223.7	7.3%	243.1	8.6%	318.5	2.8%	1,368.8	7.8%	106.0	9.3%	187.3	8.3%
1989-90	2,386.0	7.3%	248.3	2.1%	359.9	13.0%	1,475.2	7.8%	109.2	3.0%	193.4	3.3%
1990-91	2,550.6	6.9%	282.1	13.6%	390.4	8.5%	1,550.4	5.1%	115.0	5.3%	212.7	10.0%
1991-92	2,549.9	0.0%	292.1	3.5%	382.7	-2.0%	1,537.7	-0.8%	112.5	-2.2%	224.9	5.7%
1992-93	2,529.0	-0.8%	314.7	7.7%	416.8	8.9%	1,461.3	-5.0%	112.2	-0.3%	224.0	-0.4%
1993-94	2,466.4	-2.5%	336.3	6.9%	447.2	7.3%	1,340.4	-8.3%	103.6	-7.7%	238.8	6.6%
1994-95	2,369.8	-3.9%	353.8	5.2%	494.1	10.5%	1,175.6	-12.3%	90.1	-13.0%	256.3	7.3%
1995-96	2,248.2	-5.1%	398.8	12.7%	533.5	8.0%	927.2	-21.1%	78.6	-12.8%	310.1	21.0%
1996-97	2,527.9	12.4%	470.5	18.0%	568.8	6.6%	1,045.9	12.8%	89.0	13.2%	353.6	14.0%
1997-98	2,476.5	-2.0%	469.6	-0.2%	549.1	-3.5%	1,005.1	-3.9%	88.9	-0.1%	363.7	2.9%
1998-99	2,617.8	5.7%	514.7	9.6%	579.9	5.6%	1,049.1	4.4%	93.1	4.7%	381.0	4.8%
1999-00	2,801.5	7.0%	536.9	4.3%	625.9	7.9%	1,135.4	8.2%	97.8	5.1%	405.6	6.4%
2000-01	3,014.0	7.6%	574.2	7.0%	664.4	6.1%	1,229.2	8.3%	105.1	7.4%	441.3	8.8%
2001-02	3,251.9	7.9%	618.7	7.7%	699.0	5.2%	1,337.8	8.8%	127.3	21.1%	469.1	6.3%
2002-03	3,414.6	5.0%	638.5	3.2%	733.6	4.9%	1,424.7	6.5%	128.8	1.2%	489.0	4.2%
2003-04	3,611.1	5.8%	660.3	3.4%	804.0	9.6%	1,500.9	5.3%	134.0	4.0%	404.6	-17.3%
2004-05	3,763.9	4.2%	691.7	4.8%	833.7	3.7%	1,550.5	3.3%	146.5	9.4%	392.0	-3.1%
2005-06	3,899.1	3.6%	723.0	4.5%	873.6	4.8%	1,569.9	1.3%	155.4	6.0%	422.0	7.6%
2006-07	4,077.4	4.6%	746.5	3.3%	920.5	5.4%	1,640.0	4.5%	161.3	3.8%	444.2	5.3%
2007-08	4,470.4	9.6%	810.7	8.6%	969.6	5.3%	1,817.3	10.8%	165.6	2.6%	515.8	16.1%
2008-09	4,676.4	4.6%	852.3	5.1%	1,001.4	3.3%	1,899.9	4.5%	175.0	5.7%	550.5	6.7%
2009-10	4,969.0	6.3%	882.6	3.6%	1,065.2	6.4%	2,005.6	5.6%	196.9	12.5%	606.5	10.2%
2010-11	5,051.9	1.7%	900.2	2.0%	1,089.1	2.2%	2,035.3	1.5%	200.8	2.0%	616.8	1.7%
2011-12	5,133.5	1.6%	914.1	1.5%	1,100.7	1.1%	2,085.8	2.5%	203.5	1.3%	620.1	0.5%
2012-13	5,200.8	1.3%	924.4	1.1%	1,118.6	1.6%	2,098.0	0.6%	214.1	5.2%	638.7	3.0%

Avg. Growth Rate (1970-2013)	6.0%	7.2%	7.0%	4.8%	6.8%	8.9%
Avg. Growth Rate (1990-2013)	3.5%	6.0%	5.1%	1.8%	3.2%	5.6%

NOTES: Dollar figures in millions.
"Other Districts" **does not** include urban renewal districts.



**Property Taxes Imposed
2012-13**

COUNTY	--- TOTAL IMPOSED ---		--- COUNTIES ---		--- CITIES ---		--- SCHOOLS & ESDs ---		COMMUNITY COLLEGE		--SPECIAL DISTRICTS--	
	AMOUNT	% CHG.	AMOUNT	% CHG.	AMOUNT	% CHG.	AMOUNT	% CHG.	AMOUNT	% CHG.	AMOUNT	% CHG.
BAKER	16,561,801	2.0%	4,665,768	2.8%	3,299,051	1.8%	6,071,842	1.8%	789,660	2.0%	1,735,480	1.0%
BENTON	110,630,444	0.2%	20,417,724	4.1%	30,298,130	-2.9%	48,547,903	0.3%	4,631,707	0.5%	6,734,980	2.8%
CLACKAMAS	592,947,010	0.9%	107,595,772	1.6%	82,083,398	2.3%	266,425,783	-1.5%	24,709,828	4.6%	112,132,229	4.2%
CLATSOP	63,497,914	0.8%	8,137,198	2.0%	12,798,328	0.1%	27,815,411	0.3%	4,227,004	1.9%	10,519,974	1.7%
COLUMBIA	54,445,179	2.0%	6,874,385	0.3%	6,201,957	1.6%	25,419,265	2.1%	2,002,334	13.1%	13,947,238	1.3%
COOS	56,515,880	1.3%	7,037,695	3.9%	12,433,540	-3.4%	22,655,324	2.2%	3,074,597	1.9%	11,314,724	3.4%
CROOK	20,763,367	-2.4%	6,123,256	-0.9%	1,577,563	-3.7%	8,364,248	-3.5%	1,088,173	-0.9%	3,610,127	-1.8%
CURRY	21,981,529	0.0%	1,519,291	0.6%	3,564,352	0.5%	11,419,419	0.3%	1,774,917	0.5%	3,703,551	-2.0%
DESCHUTES	263,000,985	1.1%	27,228,420	1.4%	32,782,360	1.7%	113,428,839	0.4%	12,892,382	1.4%	76,668,984	1.6%
DOUGLAS	86,622,225	1.6%	8,537,508	2.4%	19,137,981	0.3%	41,530,704	2.0%	3,539,634	2.1%	13,876,398	2.0%
GILLIAM	9,215,026	-22.1%	3,003,926	-22.3%	446,613	4.6%	4,240,349	-23.3%	.	.	1,524,139	-24.0%
GRANT	7,005,644	3.4%	1,426,392	5.4%	726,570	0.5%	2,633,826	4.8%	.	.	2,218,856	1.6%
HARNEY	6,796,977	6.8%	2,126,796	7.4%	840,605	5.1%	2,820,498	6.7%	.	.	1,009,078	7.2%
HOOD RIVER	27,070,600	3.7%	3,034,161	3.4%	2,649,241	4.2%	15,483,703	4.1%	1,227,753	5.1%	4,675,742	1.9%
JACKSON	226,114,518	-0.9%	35,467,812	-0.6%	51,429,326	1.4%	103,270,829	-2.0%	10,014,188	0.5%	25,932,363	-1.7%
JEFFERSON	23,269,177	0.4%	7,255,572	0.0%	1,451,685	-2.7%	9,849,367	1.7%	1,027,053	-0.2%	3,685,500	-1.1%
JOSEPHINE	59,387,837	1.5%	4,726,782	1.5%	16,391,343	1.9%	33,077,316	1.0%	3,166,585	1.1%	2,025,810	7.2%
KLAMATH	54,848,212	1.0%	9,074,273	0.6%	6,828,273	-0.8%	21,122,835	1.7%	2,237,296	1.4%	15,585,535	1.2%
LAKE	12,907,609	21.7%	3,631,073	17.5%	832,899	5.0%	4,847,933	17.6%	112,511	7.4%	3,483,194	39.3%
LANE	399,119,718	0.5%	37,409,635	1.7%	138,922,600	1.9%	169,226,108	-1.3%	22,815,038	-0.4%	30,746,337	4.5%
LINCOLN	87,632,485	3.3%	18,536,134	1.7%	16,066,855	0.4%	37,502,317	1.9%	2,681,082	-3.7%	12,846,097	16.8%
LINN	124,965,515	1.8%	27,337,133	1.3%	31,042,300	2.1%	50,257,188	1.3%	5,335,663	1.0%	10,993,231	5.5%
MALHEUR	23,888,109	6.0%	5,092,936	5.7%	4,204,033	1.7%	8,926,365	4.3%	1,948,492	5.9%	3,716,284	16.3%
MARION	316,566,174	2.2%	58,312,623	1.3%	75,962,996	0.4%	132,195,737	3.5%	17,447,401	3.2%	32,647,418	2.2%
MORROW	25,238,329	9.8%	6,290,494	10.4%	2,750,126	9.7%	9,930,932	8.5%	1,464,575	10.5%	4,802,201	11.8%
MULTNOMAH	1,128,898,182	1.4%	284,957,166	-0.4%	373,292,768	2.1%	397,616,713	0.8%	35,614,906	10.3%	37,416,629	6.6%
POLK	71,930,716	1.9%	10,670,639	1.3%	19,005,588	1.6%	32,878,738	2.2%	4,159,239	3.1%	5,216,512	1.1%
SHERMAN	6,421,485	-2.6%	3,405,107	-2.2%	160,342	-3.0%	2,120,425	-3.1%	.	.	735,611	-3.3%
TILLAMOOK	45,201,342	2.1%	10,776,422	2.1%	1,815,622	1.8%	22,830,910	2.2%	1,768,554	2.0%	8,009,834	2.0%
UMATILLA	75,424,013	3.7%	14,274,087	3.4%	13,343,831	1.9%	35,312,719	4.1%	4,207,195	3.2%	8,286,181	5.6%
UNION	19,728,416	2.6%	4,481,321	2.7%	4,862,365	3.2%	8,686,056	2.2%	.	.	1,698,674	2.2%
WALLOWA	7,683,353	-2.9%	1,810,852	10.1%	941,676	1.3%	3,517,235	-8.2%	.	.	1,413,590	-6.5%
WASCO	32,299,471	1.9%	8,218,951	2.3%	3,024,487	1.8%	12,262,028	1.5%	2,038,914	6.9%	6,755,092	1.1%
WASHINGTON	809,023,369	2.2%	145,843,931	2.1%	124,613,989	2.0%	353,528,331	0.9%	32,488,190	13.7%	152,548,929	3.1%
WHEELER	2,057,357	8.6%	996,397	9.2%	189,260	2.7%	729,252	9.2%	.	.	142,448	9.5%
YAMHILL	104,202,630	2.8%	18,116,331	3.0%	22,645,305	2.2%	51,440,926	2.3%	5,632,730	7.6%	6,367,338	4.7%
TOTAL	4,993,862,602	1.4%	924,413,963	1.1%	1,118,617,357	1.6%	2,097,987,371	0.6%	214,117,602	5.2%	638,726,309	-8.4%
URBAN RENEWAL	180,765,651	-0.8%										
OREGON	5,174,628,253	1.4%										

PROPERTY TAX COMPRESSION LOSSES

2012-13

COUNTY	INSIDE M5 LIMIT SCHOOL LEVIES			INSIDE M5 LIMIT NON-SCHOOL LEVIES			----- TOTAL LEVIES ----- (Excludes Urban Renewal)		
	Loss \$000s	% of Tax	% Change	Loss \$000s	% of Tax	% Change	Loss \$000s	% of Tax	% Change
BAKER	497.1	8.2%	22.8%	334.3	3.2%	26.7%	831.4	5.0%	24.3%
BENTON	3,923.5	8.1%	13.3%	224.8	0.4%	68.4%	4,148.3	3.7%	15.4%
CLACKAMAS	16,361.5	6.1%	39.4%	1,756.1	0.5%	96.9%	18,117.6	3.1%	43.5%
CLATSOP	672.1	2.4%	29.7%	139.0	0.4%	22.7%	811.1	1.3%	28.4%
COLUMBIA	957.1	3.8%	13.0%	268.9	0.9%	19.2%	1,226.0	2.3%	14.3%
COOS	244.0	1.1%	60.4%	72.6	0.2%	57.6%	316.6	0.6%	59.8%
CROOK	496.4	5.9%	10.0%	63.9	0.5%	9.8%	560.3	2.7%	9.9%
CURRY	19.1	0.2%	65.7%	3.1	0.0%	67.8%	22.2	0.1%	66.0%
DESCHUTES	3,463.7	3.1%	28.3%	684.9	0.5%	24.6%	4,148.6	1.6%	27.7%
DOUGLAS	806.2	1.9%	42.2%	511.3	1.1%	84.9%	1,317.5	1.5%	56.2%
GILLIAM	153.9	3.6%	494.4%	27.7	0.6%	56.0%	181.6	2.0%	316.1%
GRANT	64.3	2.4%	46.2%	4.3	0.1%	109.0%	68.6	1.0%	49.0%
HARNEY	107.0	3.8%	44.1%	118.8	3.0%	41.4%	225.8	3.3%	42.7%
HOOD RIVER	680.3	4.4%	3.7%	7.3	0.1%	0.2%	687.6	2.5%	3.7%
JACKSON	2,997.1	2.9%	85.9%	240.7	0.2%	105.6%	3,237.8	1.4%	87.2%
JEFFERSON	290.1	2.9%	15.5%	346.1	2.6%	4.0%	636.2	2.7%	8.9%
JOSEPHINE	449.6	1.4%	24.3%	47.3	0.2%	24.3%	496.9	0.8%	24.3%
KLAMATH	2.6	0.0%	34.5%	1,002.9	3.0%	60.0%	1,005.5	1.8%	59.9%
LAKE	90.5	1.9%	38.3%	121.3	1.5%	29.6%	211.8	1.6%	33.2%
LANE	14,591.0	8.6%	37.8%	521.6	0.2%	67.8%	15,112.6	3.8%	38.7%
LINCOLN	491.1	1.3%	128.2%	17.4	0.0%	129.0%	508.5	0.6%	128.3%
LINN	1,630.0	3.2%	40.4%	6,785.5	9.1%	-1.8%	8,415.5	6.7%	4.3%
MALHEUR	329.3	3.7%	28.1%	160.7	1.1%	51.7%	490.0	2.1%	34.9%
MARION	1,993.2	1.5%	88.2%	3,064.0	1.7%	59.0%	5,057.2	1.6%	69.4%
MORROW	1,288.0	13.0%	12.1%	884.0	5.8%	12.1%	2,172.0	8.6%	12.1%
MULTNOMAH	34,300.2	8.6%	21.6%	65,708.8	9.0%	25.7%	100,009.0	8.9%	24.3%
POLK	640.0	1.9%	69.9%	76.4	0.2%	69.3%	716.4	1.0%	69.8%
SHERMAN	79.2	3.7%	85.8%	179.7	4.2%	22.9%	258.9	4.0%	37.1%
TILLAMOOK	249.0	1.1%	44.9%	13.7	0.1%	41.8%	262.7	0.6%	44.7%
UMATILLA	2,078.2	5.9%	13.4%	664.6	1.7%	15.8%	2,742.8	3.6%	14.0%
UNION	85.6	1.0%	2.2%	171.4	1.6%	40.1%	257.0	1.3%	24.7%
WALLOWA	41.8	1.2%	14.7%	0.2	0.0%	-4.0%	42.0	0.5%	14.6%
WASCO	199.2	1.6%	33.4%	349.3	1.7%	38.3%	548.5	1.7%	36.5%
WASHINGTON	8,934.6	2.5%	36.4%	378.2	0.1%	70.8%	9,312.8	1.2%	37.6%
WHEELER	27.2	3.7%	84.0%	63.8	4.8%	76.3%	91.0	4.4%	78.5%
YAMHILL	608.4	1.2%	37.1%	64.0	0.1%	35.8%	672.4	0.6%	37.0%
TOTAL	99,842.3	3.7%	30.9%	85,078.5	2.4%	25.8%	184,920.8	3.7%	28.5%

NOTE: Thousands of Dollars. Levies for joint districts are apportioned among counties.

Compression loss equals the M5 compression losses for local taxing districts , excluding urban renewal agencies.

PROPERTY TAX RELIEF

General property tax relief began with the Property Tax Relief Act of 1929. This act imposed a personal income tax and dedicated the revenues to offset the State's property tax levy. As a result, the State has not levied a property tax since 1940.

Homeowners and Renters Refund Program (HARRP)

HARRP was created in 1973 and discontinued by the 1991 Legislature. Refunds were phased down in 1991 and then ended. In 1991 HARRP gave property tax refunds to homeowners and renters with household income of less than \$10,000. Assets (excludes homestead, personal property and retirement plans) could not exceed \$25,000 unless age 65 or older. The program refunded property taxes up to a maximum for each income group.

Property Tax Relief Program (PTR)

PTR was enacted in 1979 and repealed by the 1985 Legislature. The program, when originally enacted, refunded 30% of qualifying operating levies up to a maximum of \$800 for each homeowner. Renters were refunded 4.7% of contract rent up to \$400 for each renter.

Elderly Rental Assistance (ERA)

ERA was enacted in 1975. ERA makes payments to renters age 58 and older with annual household income less than \$10,000. Assets (excludes homestead, personal property and retirement plans) must be less than \$25,000 if under age 65. Rent must exceed 20% of household income for calculating a payment. The payment is gross rent (including fuel and utilities) up to the \$2,100 limit less 20% of household income, such that the payment reaches the maximum of \$2,100 when income is zero and the minimum \$100 at \$10,000 income. Taxpayers must file Form 90R by July 1 of the year following the year rent was paid to apply for a payment. Payments are made by check in November of each year out of a single appropriation to fund this program and make payments to counties in lieu of property taxes for exempt nonprofit corporation housing for elderly persons. If the appropriation is insufficient to cover the payments, payments to both programs are prorated.

In 1992, the total cash outlay from the General Fund reached its highest level with an average refund of \$711 per renter. Between 1992 and 2006, the number of participants declined by 63%; and the average refund declined by 34%. One plausible explanation is that between 2002 and 2005, mortgage interest rates declined; and the availability of financial instruments such as the 'interest only' mortgages may have enabled a number of former renters to purchase homes.¹ Another reason is that the income limits to participate in the program are less than the minimum Social Security benefit amount for couples established in 2005. The declining trend has continued through 2012, with 2,284 participants and an average refund of \$3757. Low interest rates have accompanied the recession in recent years as well.

Senior Citizens Property Tax Deferral Program

The senior deferral was enacted in 1963. Homeowners age 62 and over can defer payment of property taxes until the owner dies or sells the property. The State pays the tax and obtains a lien

¹ There are other potential reasons for this decline that worked against eligibility. First, unless a husband and wife or registered domestic partners are living apart permanently on December 31, their income must be combined to determine their household income. Second, in 2005, cost of living allowance raised the minimum social security benefits for a couple to \$10,015.

on the property for the tax and accrued interest at the rate of 6% per year. At the time of enactment, the owner's household income was required to be under \$24,500 in the year prior to applying. Once in the program, a taxpayer could defer only in years when federal adjusted gross income was less than \$29,000. In 1977, the Legislature expanded the program to include special assessments. These were discontinued in 2011 with HB 2543. The 1999 Legislature opened the deferral program to the disabled community and increased the initial income threshold to \$27,500 in the year prior to applying, and raised household income once in the program to \$32,000. The 2001 Legislature raised the initial household income to match the "once in the program limit" of \$32,000. These income limits are indexed to the U.S. Urban CPI. The current household and federal adjusted gross income limit is \$42,000 for the 2014-15 tax year.

Between 1980 and 1992-93, the number of deferred accounts increased from 1,976 to 12,181, an annualized increase of about 37% over the 14 year period. During every year of this period, except for 1992-93, property tax payments to counties on behalf of some senior citizens exceeded other seniors' repayments of their deferred taxes and accrued interest. Therefore, by the end of 1992-93, the 'balance owed' to the General Fund stood at \$102 million, reflecting an annualized growth rate of roughly 34% during this period.

In 2005, the Legislature created Oregon Project Independence (OPI) and funded it from any 'excess' balances that accumulate in the Senior Deferral Account. Excess balances accumulate if the property tax plus interest that seniors repay are greater than the amount that the State of Oregon pays counties on behalf of the qualified Seniors who are in the Senior Deferral Program. The first payment sent in 2006 from the Deferral Account was in the amount of \$250,000. No payment was made in 2007. The January 2008 payment was in the amount of \$14.29 million. Funding challenges related to the Senior and Disabled Deferral Program in recent years have resulted in a loss of funding to OPI. To stabilize the program's funds, the 2011 Legislature removed the program as a source of OPI funding in HB 2543. Details about this bill are given below.

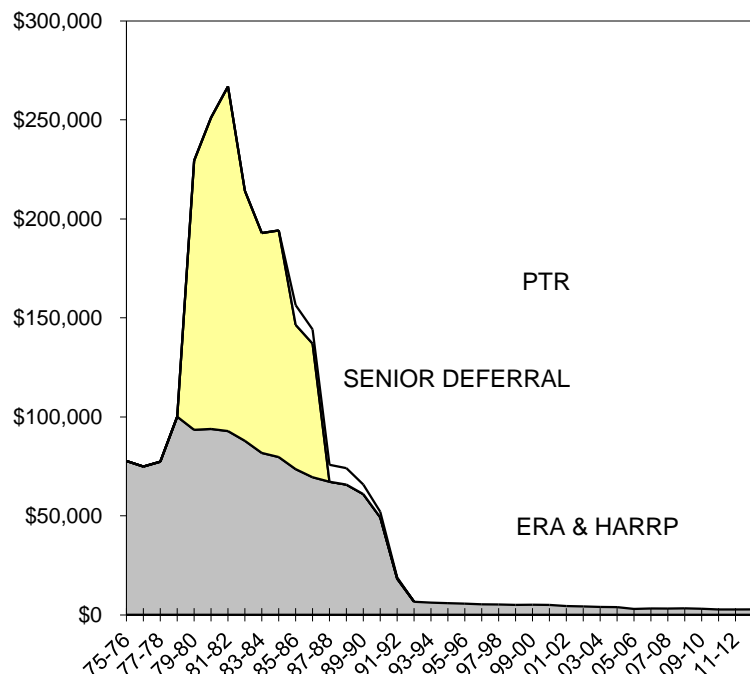
Between 1992-93 and 2005-06, the number of deferred accounts declined from 12,181 to 8,866; but both the payments to counties and seniors' repayments of deferred taxes increased. In addition, during this period payments to counties on behalf of her senior citizens were less than seniors' repayments. These changes mitigated growth in the 'balance owed'; but this balance did not begin to decline consistently until after 1998-99. Between 1998-99 and 2006-07 the 'balance owed' declined from \$136 million to \$116 million. Recent years have seen a reduction in the number of deferred accounts and periods of repayment with interest rates at historic lows. However, in 2010 and 2011, the program saw a reduction in repayments and an increase in program participation due to depressed activity in the housing market. The resulting shortfall in the program's account led to the passage of HB 2543 in 2011. HB 2543 changed the income requirement to a more comprehensive measure of income, imposed an asset limit of \$500,000, a limit on the Real Market Value (RMV) of homes in the program according to an adjustable schedule, a prohibition on homes with reverse mortgages, and a requirement that participants be in their homes for 5 or more years to apply or participate. The changes to the program reduced participation by roughly half and reduced payment obligations for the 2011-12 property tax year. By 2012 it had become clear that one of HB 2543's prohibitions on participation by seniors with reverse mortgages was particularly burdensome on this group. As a result, HB 4039 was passed in 2012, which extended participation to 1,534 seniors with reverse mortgages who had already been participants in the program. No new participants with reverse mortgages would be accepted. In 2013, HB 2510 extended the opportunity to participate in the program for former participants who were disqualified for a reverse mortgage, not meeting the five year residency requirement, or both.

GENERAL FUND EXPENDITURES FOR PROPERTY TAX RELIEF

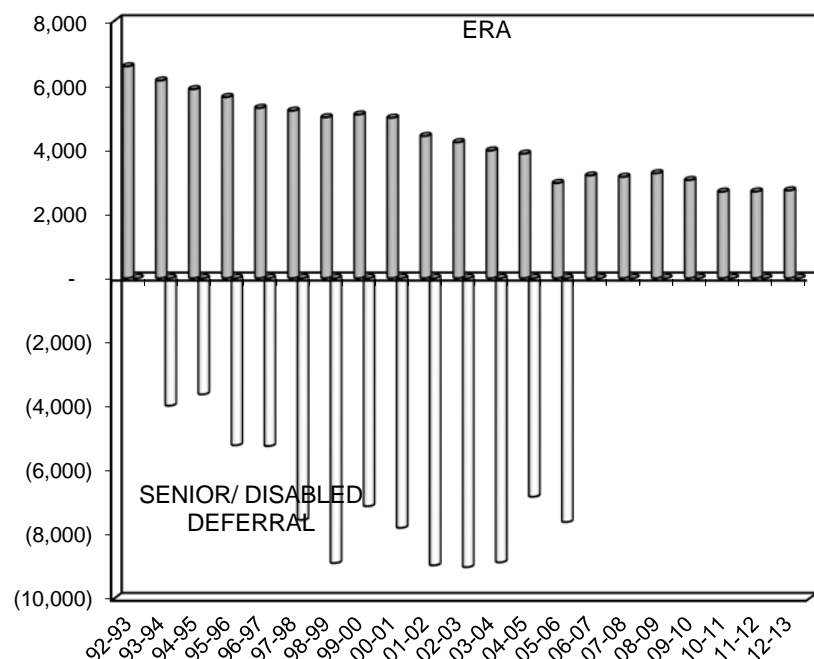
FISCAL YEAR	GENERAL FUND EXPENDITURES (\$ 000)				HARRP PROGRAM PARAMETERS			PTR MAXIMUM PAYMENT
	ERA*** & HARRP*	PTR	DEFERRAL** PROGRAMS	TOTAL	INCOME LIMIT	MAXIMUM REFUND	ASSET TEST	
1975-76	\$77,693	\$0	\$0	\$77,693	15,000	490		
1976-77	74,887	0	0	74,887	15,000	490		
1977-78	77,335	0	0	77,335	15,000	490		
1978-79	100,076	0	0	100,076	16,000	655		
1979-80	93,444	135,993	0	229,437	17,500	750		800
1980-81	93,879	157,261	0	251,140	17,500	750		800
1981-82	92,810	174,053	0	266,863	17,500	750		425
1982-83	87,883	126,264	0	214,147	17,500	750		192
1983-84	81,755	111,089	0	192,844	17,500	750		170
1984-85	79,688	114,451	0	194,139	17,500	750		170
1985-86	73,573	72,913	9,926	156,412	17,500	750		100
1986-87	69,489	67,519	7,160	144,168	17,500	750		100
1987-88	67,215	0	8,559	75,774	17,500	750		0
1988-89	65,773	0	8,293	74,066	17,500	750		0
1989-90	60,971	0	4,817	65,788	17,500	750		0
1990-91	49,257	0	2,783	52,040	17,500	750	25,000	0
1991-92	18,256	0	633	18,889	10,000	500	25,000	0
1992-93	6,586	0	(1,399)	5,187	0	0	0	0
1993-94	6,143	0	(3,964)	2,179	0	0	0	0
1994-95	5,875	0	(3,612)	2,263	0	0	0	0
1995-96	5,630	0	(5,195)	435	0	0	0	0
1996-97	5,291	0	(5,219)	72	0	0	0	0
1997-98	5,205	0	(7,528)	(2,323)	0	0	0	0
1998-99	5,000	0	(8,887)	(3,887)	0	0	0	0
1999-00	5,085	0	(7,097)	(2,012)	0	0	0	0
2000-01	4,984	0	(7,779)	(2,795)	0	0	0	0
2001-02	4,417	0	(8,958)	(4,541)	0	0	0	0
2002-03	4,225	0	(9,015)	(4,790)	0	0	0	0
2003-04	3,966	0	(8,864)	(4,898)	0	0	0	0
2004-05	3,868	0	(6,800)	(2,932)	0	0	0	0
2005-06	2,956	0	(7,596)	(4,640)	0	0	0	0
2006-07	3,190	0	0	3,190	0	0	0	0
2007-08	3,148	0	0	3,148	0	0	0	0
2008-09	3,260	0	0	3,260	0	0	0	0
2009-10	3,049	0	0	3,049	0	0	0	0
2010-11	2,686	0	0	2,686	0	0	0	0
2011-12	2,691	0	0	2,691	0	0	0	0
2012-13	2,726	0	0	2,726	0	0	0	0

NOTE: * HARRP refunds ended with the Oct. 1991 payment based on the 1990 return.
ERA, Elderly (age 58 or older) Rental Assistance for households with income less than \$10,000 continues.
** General Fund cost as current year payments less repayments for prior years.
Prior to 1985-86 deferral payments were treated as General and Other Fund investments.
Amounts received in excess of amount spent by state are no longer returned to general fund but rather are used to fund OPI
*** ERA numbers include Nonprofit Housing starting 1991-92.

GENERAL FUND EXPENDITURES FOR PROPERTY TAX RELIEF- 1976-2013



GENERAL FUND EXPENDITURES FOR PROPERTY TAX RELIEF -1992-2013



PROPERTY TAX RELIEF

HOMEOWNER'S AND RENTER'S REFUND PROGRAM (HARRP)

RETURN YEAR	REFUNDS (\$000)				NUMBER OF RETURNS				AVERAGE REFUND (\$)			
	HOME OWNER	RENTER	MOBILE HOME	TOTAL	HOME OWNER	RENTER	MOBILE HOME	TOTAL	HOME OWNER	RENTER	MOBILE HOME	TOTAL
	1975	48,277	25,789	3,017	77,083	268,010	240,922	18,445	527,377	180.13	107.04	163.57
1976	44,044	25,939	3,055	73,038	234,813	241,469	18,229	494,511	187.57	107.42	167.59	147.70
1977	57,781	31,984	4,223	93,988	222,570	214,217	19,020	455,807	259.61	149.31	222.03	206.20
1978	53,172	32,015	3,878	89,065	209,977	221,354	20,410	451,741	253.23	144.63	190.00	197.16
1979	51,211	31,990	4,278	87,479	200,311	238,150	21,254	459,715	255.66	134.33	201.28	190.29
1980	49,861	33,297	4,422	87,580	185,111	238,498	20,997	444,606	269.36	139.61	210.60	196.98
1981	47,477	32,856	4,416	84,749	171,208	221,018	20,083	412,309	277.31	148.66	219.89	205.55
1982	43,886	26,677	4,174	74,737	152,214	175,902	18,069	346,185	288.32	151.66	231.00	215.89
1983	40,938	28,207	4,092	73,237	143,524	182,165	17,363	343,052	285.23	154.84	235.67	213.49
1984	37,002	28,229	3,950	69,181	129,900	179,968	16,335	326,203	284.85	156.86	241.81	212.08
1985	34,518	25,136	3,852	63,506	120,882	176,986	15,742	313,610	285.55	142.02	244.70	202.50
1986	32,342	25,329	4,047	61,718	112,816	169,351	15,255	297,422	286.68	149.57	265.29	207.51
1987	32,253	24,129	4,104	60,486	110,549	164,051	14,925	289,525	291.75	147.08	274.97	208.91
1988	29,851	22,646	3,886	56,383	103,337	157,141	14,127	274,605	288.87	144.11	275.08	205.32
1989	22,602	19,774	3,484	45,859	79,190	138,598	12,713	230,501	285.41	142.67	274.05	198.95
1990	4,578	4,487	747	9,812	26,873	56,711	4,772	88,356	170.36	79.12	156.54	111.05

HARRP NOTES: HARRP program ended in 1991.

Refunds for 1971 and 1972 were under the Homeowners Property Tax Relief Program (HOPTR).

Mobile homes are included in homeowners and renters for 1973 and 1974.

In 1973 the household income limit increased to \$16,000 and the maximum refund schedule increased.

In 1977 the household income limit increased to \$17,500 and the maximum refund schedule increased.

In 1982 the HARRP packet was separated from the income tax packet and mailed late in March of 1983.

In 1985 each qualified renter filed separately - previously only one return was allowed per household.

In 1989 asset test added for those under age 65. Assets must be less than \$25,000 excluding the homestead, tangible personal property and retirement plans.

In 1990 the household income limit decreased to \$10,000 and the maximum refund schedule decreased.

ERA NOTES:

In 1975 renters eligible if age 65 or older with income less than \$3,000 and rent exceeds 60% of income.

In 1977 age reduced to 58 or older, income increased to \$5,000 and rent (up to \$2,100) exceeds 40% of income.

In 1989 asset limit of \$25,000 (with exclusions) added if under age 65.

In 1991 household income limit increased to \$10,000 and percent of income reduced to 20%.

Payment equals rent (up to \$2,100) less 20% of household income (\$10,000 limit).

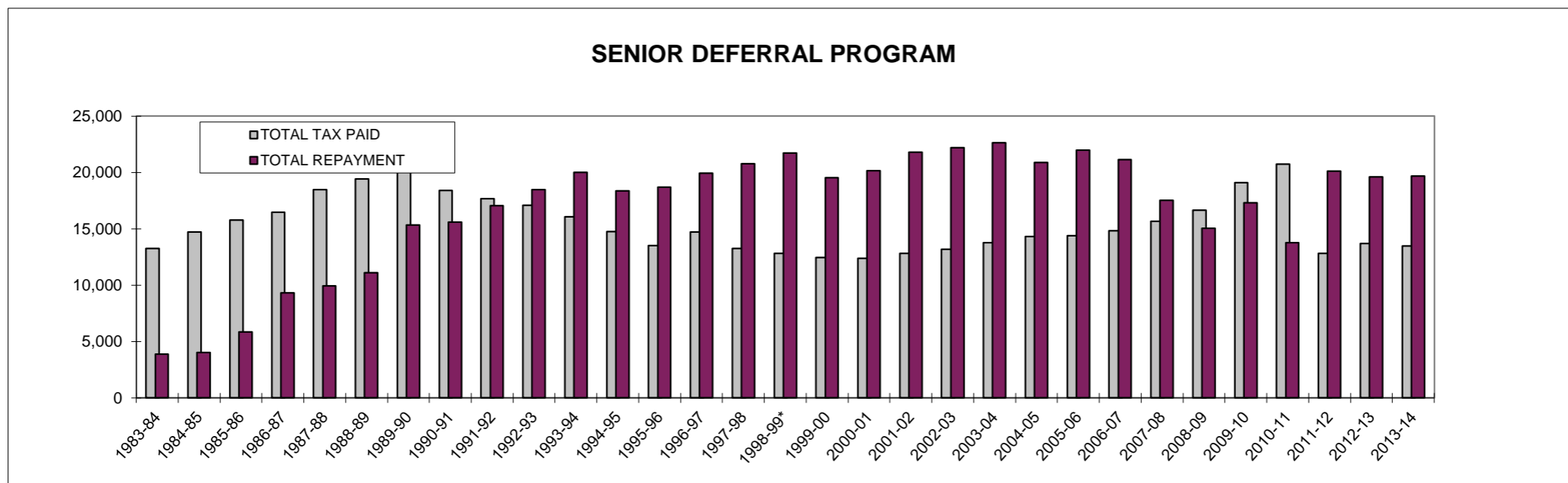
ERA payments are made each fall for returns filed in the Spring. Returns may be filed up to 3 years later.

ELDERLY RENTAL ASSISTANCE (ERA)				NON PROFIT HOUSING		
RETURN YEAR	REFUNDS (\$000)	RETURNS	AVERAGE REFUND	FISCAL YEAR	REFUNDS (\$000)	AVERAGE REFUND
1980	2,820	4,699	\$600			
1981	2,184	3,525	620			
1982	2,028	3,129	648			
1983	1,757	2,738	642			
1984	1,482	2,397	618			
1985	1,358	2,228	610			
1986	1,161	1,930	602			
1987	1,063	1,810	587			
1988	879	1,549	567			
1989	549	1,045	526			
1990	6,357	11,372	559			
1991	5,564	10,430	533			
1992	6,555	9,216	711			
1993	5,522	9,542	579			
1994	4,978	8,880	561	FY 95	648	25,920
1995	4,652	8,230	565	FY 96	664	23,714
1996	4,425	7,873	562	FY 97	760	24,516
1997	4,214	7,571	557	FY 98	747	23,344
1998	4,289	7,708	556	FY 99	828	24,353
1999	4,238	7,579	559	FY 00	901	25,028
2000	3,487	7,732	451	FY 01	1,009	26,553
2001	3,202	6,215	515	FY 02	840	21,538
2002	4,794	9,596	500	FY 03	1,083	26,415
2003	2,745	5,076	541	FY 04	1,221	28,395
2004	2,502	4,614	542	FY 05	1,364	31,000
2005	2,095	3,996	524	FY 06	1,263	28,705
2006	1,797	3,934	477	FY 07	1,396	31,727
2007	1,660	3,286	443	FY 08	1,488	33,818
2008	1,656	3,646	454	FY 09	1,602	33,385
2009	1,422	3,284	433	FY 10	1,627	33,894
2010	1,122	3,240	343	FY 11	1,566	31,312
2011	994	2,784	357	FY 12	1,697	34,633
2012	918	2,500	367	FY 13	1,503	29,471
2013	855	2,284	375	FY 14	1,683	33,667

SENIOR CITIZENS PROPERTY TAX DEFERRAL

FISCAL YEAR	PROPERTY TAXES		SPECIAL ASSESSMENT		Disabled Deferral		(\$ 000)		
	PAID ACCTS.	AVG. PAID	PAID ACCTS.	AVE. PAID	PAID ACCTS.	AVG. PAID	TOTAL TAX PAID	TOTAL REPAYMENT	BALANCE OWED
1978-79	1,976	\$ 845	111	\$ 56	0	0	1,676	273	N/A
1979-80	4,000	\$ 645	168	\$ 187	0	0	2,649	370	N/A
1980-81	6,046	\$ 723	184	\$ 352	0	0	4,438	559	N/A
1981-82	7,097	\$ 917	246	\$ 442	0	0	6,614	833	N/A
1982-83	8,827	\$ 1,103	389	\$ 656	0	0	9,992	1,529	22,859
1983-84	10,976	\$ 1,181	404	\$ 761	0	0	13,275	3,864	34,540
1984-85	11,603	\$ 1,236	430	\$ 853	0	0	14,710	4,018	45,806
1985-86	12,228	\$ 1,261	501	\$ 735	0	0	15,785	5,859	56,811
1986-87	12,632	\$ 1,282	419	\$ 677	0	0	16,480	9,320	65,732
1987-88	12,738	\$ 1,430	422	\$ 548	0	0	18,493	9,934	75,236
1988-89	13,092	\$ 1,463	396	\$ 613	0	0	19,410	11,117	84,834
1989-90	13,165	\$ 1,513	393	\$ 641	0	0	20,164	15,347	91,676
1990-91	12,976	\$ 1,398	379	\$ 579	0	0	18,387	15,603	96,856
1991-92	12,039	\$ 1,449	411	\$ 544	0	0	17,685	17,051	100,433
1992-93	12,181	\$ 1,387	476	\$ 337	0	0	17,085	18,484	102,763
1993-94	11,681	\$ 1,358	495	\$ 366	0	0	16,058	20,022	102,937
1994-95	11,216	\$ 1,299	504	\$ 334	0	0	14,740	18,352	103,967
1995-96	10,763	\$ 1,235	431	\$ 397	0	0	13,519	18,714	102,373
1996-97	10,520	\$ 1,380	365	\$ 391	0	0	14,703	19,921	101,801
1997-98	10,823	\$ 1,207	343	\$ 486	0	0	13,260	20,788	99,784
1998-99*	9,769	\$ 1,272	209	\$ 469	0	0	12,832	21,719	136,268
1999-00	9,184	\$ 1,345	170	\$ 414	0	0	12,443	19,541	135,161
2000-01	8,822	\$ 1,396	155	\$ 468	0	0	12,392	20,172	133,271
2001-02	9,215	\$ 1,362	137	\$ 473	281	\$ 1,041	12,835	21,792	129,900
2002-03	9,107	\$ 1,404	254	\$ 206	387	\$ 1,080	13,196	22,210	126,224
2003-04	8,900	\$ 1,485	211	\$ 255	524	\$ 1,154	13,783	22,647	122,953
2004-05	8,300	\$ 1,633	158	\$ 328	633	\$ 1,182	14,302	20,901	120,031
2005-06	8,666	\$ 1,555	132	\$ 359	712	\$ 1,190	14,397	21,993	117,262
2006-07	8,627	\$ 1,595	105	\$ 314	786	\$ 1,251	14,814	21,135	116,079
2007-08	8,483	\$ 1,708	86	\$ 366	869	\$ 1,335	15,681	17,518	119,236
2008-09	8,652	\$ 1,765	78	\$ 522	890	\$ 1,480	16,662	15,042	126,375
2009-10	9,366	\$ 1,862	74	\$ 568	1,104	\$ 1,448	19,089	17,312	133,886
2010-11	9,883	\$ 1,880	N/A	N/A	1,207	\$ 1,509	20,743	13,764	137,961
2011-12	4,532	\$ 1,828	N/A	N/A	689	\$ 1,511	12,820	20,126	144,398
2012-13	7,248	\$ 1,927	N/A	N/A	805	\$ 1,595	13,693	19,604	145,111
2013-14	5,952	\$ 2,031	N/A	N/A	819	\$ 1,677	13,461	19,687	151,018

NOTES: Senior repayment excludes special assessments until 1983-84. Balance owed includes interest from 98-99 forward.
 From 1991-92 General Fund appropriation not used. Deferral fund plus repayments exceed costs.
 Interest rate of 6% is calculated as simple interest prior to changes for the 2011-12 Tax Year, where it is changed to compound.
 In 1984 household Income limit of \$17,500 added for tax deferral and special assessment.
 Property tax deferral income limit was \$18,500 in 1990, \$19,500 in 1991, and \$24,500 through tax year 2000-01.
 The property tax deferral income increased to \$27,500 in 2001-02.
 In 2001-02, The annual income to remain eligible for the the tax deferral program was increased to \$32,000 indexed to the CPI.
 The qualification threshold to qualify for the program will increase to \$32,000 indexed to the CPI in 2002-03 .
 The 1999 Legislature opened the deferral program to the disabled community beginning 2001-02.
 * In 1998-99 while converting from one mainframe system to another, the DOR discovered that interest for prior years had not been posted to the senior deferral account. The increase in the 'balance owed' in 1998-99 reflects the impact of this interest.



OREGON ESTATE AND INHERITANCE TAXES

Overview of Estate and Inheritance Tax Revenues

Estate, Inheritance and Gift taxes (EIG) are different forms of taxes on the transfer of wealth. Estate tax is imposed when the property transfer is caused by death and is levied on the value of property left by the deceased. The Inheritance tax is also imposed after death, but levied on the amounts that each relative receives depending on their income and relationships to the deceased. The Gift taxes are imposed when the property owner is still living and transfers property to different relatives. It complements estate and inheritance taxes, and is usually administered as part of the estate or inheritance tax. Currently Oregon has only an Estate tax.

Oregon collected \$175 million in estate tax in the 2009-11 biennium, which comprised almost 2% of the total state general fund, and ranked as third largest single tax source behind corporate excise taxes. A small number of taxpayers (while less than 5% of decedents leave estates large enough to require filing a tax return, only half) pay the estate tax each year. Consequently, revenues from Oregon's estate tax are very volatile and one large estate tax return paying a sizeable amount of tax in a given year can result in a significant increase in estate tax revenue. In examining the percentage change each year from fiscal year 1970-71 to 2011-12, the annual percentage change had a range between a high of 103% increase in 1992-93 and a low of 60% decrease for 1987-88 from the prior year.

Brief History of Oregon's Estate and Inheritance Tax – pre-1990s

Oregon first enacted an inheritance tax in 1903. An inheritance tax is a tax on the beneficiary of the estate rather than on the estate itself. Prior to 1977, Oregon imposed an inheritance, gift and estate tax. The Oregon inheritance tax was calculated as a variable tax rate, a certain percentage of taxable estate value. The tax rates ranged from 12% to 20% depending on who was inheriting the estate, with the closest relationships receiving the lowest tax rates. The estate tax imposed was a graduated tax rate on the gross estate value less deductions. Deductions are allowed for debts owed at the time of death. In 1977, Oregon's inheritance tax was simplified and the tax was based on the value of the property received from a decedent's estate and the tax rate was a flat 12% of the taxable value. In addition, Oregon adopted the federal pick-up estate tax instead of its own estate tax. The federal pick-up tax became a floor on Oregon's own inheritance tax. Beginning in 1978, Oregon started phasing out its inheritance tax over 10 years. As the phase-out of Oregon's inheritance tax continued, the tax revenues dropped significantly to a low of \$8.87 million in fiscal year 1988-89, as the state was only collecting the federal pick-up tax. Since Oregon phased-out its inheritance tax and adopted the federal pick-up tax exclusively, Oregon's estate tax revenue has been tied to federal law as in place on a specific date. As Oregon rapidly became a destination of the elderly population, as well as the growth in property values after 1988-89, the estate tax revenues in Oregon started growing again.

Federal Estate Tax Changes

Oregon's estate tax was based on the federal estate law and the pick-up tax prior to 2000. The federal pick-up tax is a way in which states capture a portion of the federal estate tax liability without increasing the overall tax liability of the estate. The federal pick-up tax was created in 1926. The maximum federal credit for state taxes paid is calculated as a graduated percentage of the taxable estate value. The tax rates, used to calculate the maximum state death tax credit, range from 0% for taxable estates under \$40,000 up to 16% for estates over \$10 million.

Oregon connected exclusively to the federal pick-up tax as of 1987. After that, Oregon's estate tax revenue was dependent on a date specific federal tax code. Oregon was not automatically connecting to federal estate tax law changes. Additional legislation was needed in Oregon to adopt

federal estate tax law changes. Oregon's estate tax law however, was connected to federal law, which established the federal gross estate value filing threshold at \$600,000. The 1997 Taxpayer Relief Act (TRA97) gradually increased the gross estate value filing threshold from \$600,000 up to \$1 million by tax year 2006. The 2001 federal Economic Growth and Tax Relief Reconciliation Act legislation (EGTRRA) – P.L. 107-16, made significant changes in a number of tax areas, including federal estate taxes. The 2001 federal estate tax law changes included a phase-out of the state death tax credit, an increase in the gross estate value filing threshold, a decrease in the federal highest estate tax rates and a complete elimination of the federal estate tax effective 2010 for one year. The phase-out of the total state death tax credit will eliminate the states' ability to capture a portion of each estate's federal tax liability by 2005. An increase in the gross estate value filing threshold will remove the tax assessment on certain smaller estates. The decrease in the federal highest estate tax rates also reduces the federal tax liability for estates. If Oregon connected to all the provisions in the 2001 estate tax law changes, it would have reduced Oregon's estate tax 25% per year starting in 2002, and would have eliminated the estate tax by 2005.

Increase in gross estate value filing threshold			
2002	\$ 1.0 million	2006	\$ 2.0 million
2004	\$ 1.5 million	2009	\$ 3.5 million
Decrease in federal highest estate tax rates			
2002	50%	2005	47%
2003	49%	2006	47%
2004	48%	2007 -2009	45%

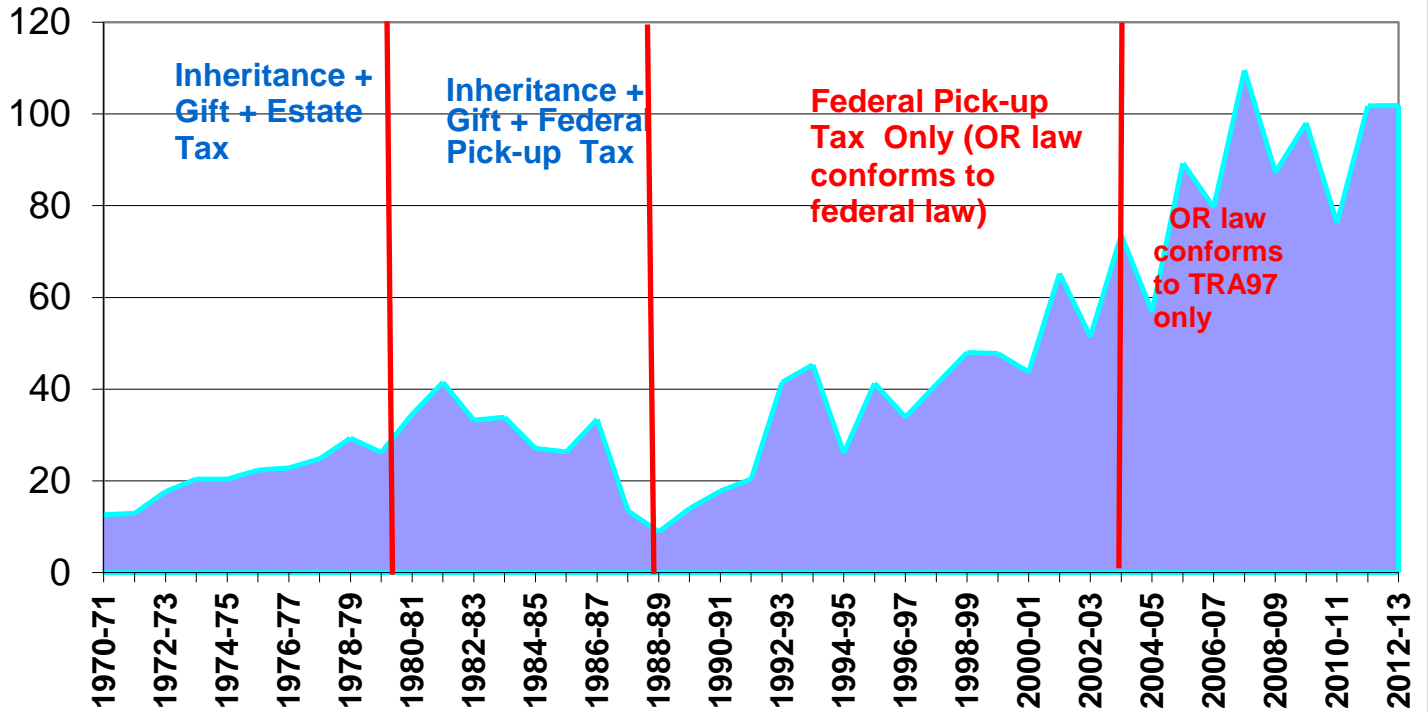
In 2003, Oregon passed legislation to confirm that it is connected to "Taxpayer Relief Act of 1997", but not the 2001 federal law changes included in the Economic Growth and Tax Reconciliation Act. Congress acted at the end of 2010 to extend the federal estate tax for 2 more years at the \$5 million threshold with 35% rate. In the last few days of 2012 congress again extended the threshold (as part of the fiscal cliff avoidance) for estate and gift taxes to \$5 million for each spouse indexed to inflation. However, congress increased the maximum rate to 40%.

Legislative Changes

Prior to the 2003 Oregon legislation, legal opinions indicated that Oregon had not adopted either the Taxpayer Relief Act (TRA97) or the Economic Growth and Tax Relief Reconciliation Act (EGTRRA) in 2001. The primary purpose of HB 3072 was to codify in law the connection to the Taxpayer Relief Act of 1997 (TRA97) for prior tax years 1998-2001. For deaths occurring in 2002, the gross estate value filing threshold was \$1 million, the same as the federal filing threshold under EGTRRA. Another important objective of the 2003 legislation was to clarify that Oregon's estate tax connection is to the federal law under the Taxpayer Relief Act of 1997 for deaths occurring in 2003 and beyond. Oregon is not connected to 2001 federal estate tax law changes contained in the Economic Growth and Tax Relief Reconciliation Act. The 2007 session attempted to preserve family owned farms, fishing business and small forest owners, by increasing the threshold for these estates to \$7.5 million. However, HB 3201 faced difficulties in the implementation phase. The February 2008 session, introduced a credit schedule for the small family owned natural resource properties. The credit increases proportionally in HB 3618 to reach the maximum at tax amount due for the \$7.5 million properties, then declines gradually to \$0 at the \$15 million mark.

The 2011 legislative session approved (HB 2541) a major revamp of the estate tax. Oregon confirmed the tax to be an estate tax, and constructed a standalone system that only uses federal definitions. Oregon now uses the definitions from the most recent federal tax code and adds some of its own while the new standalone rate schedule (ORS 118) builds a smooth ramp up in rates, which avoid the bubble up in marginal rates caused by increasing the threshold while using the old (federal) pickup schedule that existed for much lower thresholds. The new law (effective 2012) has a threshold of one million and still allows for a natural resource credit through a defined formula. Ballot Measure 84 of 2012 proposed to repeal the estate tax in Oregon but it failed by 54%.

Oregon Estate and Inheritance Tax Collections: FY 1971-2012



Fiscal Yr.	\$ Amount	% Change
1970-71	12,613,154	
1971-72	12,910,782	2.4%
1972-73	17,649,065	36.7%
1973-74	20,375,279	15.4%
1974-75	20,354,671	-0.1%
1975-76	22,334,631	9.7%
1976-77	22,814,203	2.1%
1977-78	24,782,221	8.6%
1978-79	29,307,501	18.3%
1979-80	26,190,894	-10.6%
1980-81	34,490,610	31.7%
1981-82	41,494,561	20.3%
1982-83	33,236,857	-19.9%
1983-84	33,855,381	1.9%
1984-85	27,084,953	-20.0%
1985-86	26,313,563	-2.8%
1986-87	33,413,595	27.0%
1987-88	13,476,313	-59.7%
1988-89	8,875,434	-34.1%
1989-90	13,962,361	57.3%
1990-91	17,766,526	27.2%
1991-92	20,398,303	14.8%

Fiscal Yr.	\$ Amount	% Change
1992-93	41,480,573	103.4%
1993-94	45,323,450	9.3%
1994-95	26,014,021	-42.6%
1995-96	41,264,996	58.6%
1996-97	33,856,234	-18.0%
1997-98	41,489,930	22.5%
1998-99	47,483,851	14.4%
1999-00	47,684,649	0.4%
2000-01	43,729,981	-8.3%
2001-02	65,201,986	49.1%
2002-03	51,431,290	-21.1%
2003-04	73,609,000	43.1%
2004-05	56,852,202	-22.7%
2005-06	89,282,588	57.0%
2006-07	79,649,893	-10.8%
2007-08	109,548,647	37.5%
2008-09	87,270,813	-20.3%
2009-10	98,034,497	12.3%
2010-11	76,248,946	-22.2%
2011-12	101,766,033	33.5%
2012-13	101,862,939	0.1%

**OREGON ESTATE TAXES - FOR DEATHS IN 2000 - 2012
BREAKDOWN FOR THE YEARS 2003, to 2012
ESTATE TAX RETURNS BY GROSS ESTATE VALUE**

Oregon Tax (\$_millions)

Tax Year	Total # of Returns	Payable Tax	Natural Resource	
			Claims	Credit
2000	879	44.02		
2001	878	72.81		
2002	762	44.25		
2003	1064	82.38		
2004	1068	56.60		
2005	1131	106.26		
2006	1191	79.57		
2007	1351	119.69	42	2.49
2008	1288	75.86	31	1.676
2009	1127	83.38	30	1.737
2010	1132	79.96	21	1.521
2011	1269	91.72	19	1.980
2012	1169	87.15	21	3.023

2003 Estate Tax Returns With Gross Estate Value				
Under \$1 million	423	40%	7,197,808	8.7%
\$1 million up to \$1.5 million	294	28%	9,393,521	11.4%
\$1.5 million up to \$2 million	111	10%	5,362,392	6.5%
\$2 million up to \$3.5 million	138	13%	11,215,878	13.6%
\$3.5 million up to \$5 million	39	4%	5,931,065	7.2%
\$5 million up to \$10 million	40	4%	15,477,277	18.8%
\$10 million up to \$20 million	12	1%	7,830,529	9.5%
more than \$20 million	7	1%	19,975,242	24.2%
TOTAL	1064	100%	\$82,383,712	100%
2004 Estate Tax Returns With Gross Estate Value				
Under \$1 million	276	26%	3,275,131	5.8%
\$1 million up to \$1.5 million	369	35%	10,847,566	19.2%
\$1.5 million up to \$2 million	167	16%	7,217,183	12.8%
\$2 million up to \$3.5 million	155	15%	10,231,740	18.1%
\$3.5 million up to \$5 million	39	4%	4,673,376	8.3%
\$5 million up to \$10 million	44	4%	9,268,828	16.4%
\$10 million and up *	18	2%	11,082,914	19.6%
* Categories combined due to confidentiality guidelines.				
TOTAL	1068	100%	56,596,738	100%
2005 Estate Tax Returns With Gross Estate Value				
Under \$1 million	167	15%	1,042,886	1.0%
\$1 million up to \$1.5 million	398	35%	10,066,224	9.5%
\$1.5 million up to \$2 million	223	20%	9,244,223	8.7%
\$2 million up to \$3.5 million	205	18%	14,099,075	13.3%
\$3.5 million up to \$5 million	66	6%	7,131,714	6.7%
\$5 million up to \$10 million	54	5%	14,847,061	14.0%
\$10 million up to \$20 million	12	1%	8,957,195	8.4%
more than \$20 million	6	1%	40,872,877	38.5%
TOTAL	1131	100%	106,261,254	100%
2006 Estate Tax Returns With Gross Estate Value				
Under \$1 million	117	10%	1,613,759	2.0%
\$1 million up to \$1.5 million	447	38%	10,653,549	13.4%
\$1.5 million up to \$2 million	244	20%	11,423,452	14.4%
\$2 million up to \$3.5 million	228	19%	15,085,783	19.0%
\$3.5 million up to \$5 million	79	7%	11,309,701	14.2%
\$5 million up to \$10 million	43	4%	11,096,354	13.9%
\$10 million up to \$20 million	26	2%	14,382,247	18.1%
more than \$20 million	7	1%	4,003,709	5.0%
TOTAL	1191	100%	79,568,554	100%
2007 Estate Tax Returns With Gross Estate Value				
Under \$1 million	119	9%	1,063,641	0.9%
\$1 million up to \$1.5 million	506	37%	11,983,720	10.0%

\$1.5 million up to \$2 million	262	19%	11,411,852	9.5%
\$2 million up to \$3.5 million	295	22%	19,926,280	16.6%
\$3.5 million up to \$5 million	82	6%	10,206,925	8.5%
\$5 million up to \$10 million	58	4%	15,366,406	12.8%
\$10 million up to \$20 million	20	1%	17,493,465	14.6%
more than \$20 million	9	1%	32,239,784	26.9%
TOTAL	1351	100%	119,692,072	100%
2008 Estate Tax Returns With Gross Estate Value				
Under \$1 million	135	10%	1,036,916	1.4%
\$1 million up to \$1.5 million	500	39%	11,166,227	14.7%
\$1.5 million up to \$2 million	244	19%	10,289,730	13.6%
\$2 million up to \$3.5 million	270	21%	17,205,099	22.7%
\$3.5 million up to \$5 million	75	6%	9,476,434	12.5%
\$5 million up to \$10 million	41	3%	10,345,808	13.6%
\$10 million up to \$20 million	16	1%	9,305,508	12.3%
more than \$20 million	7	1%	7,030,743	9.3%
TOTAL	1288	100%	75,856,465	100%
2009 Estate Tax Returns With Gross Estate Value				
Under \$1 million	106	9%	1,652,332	2.0%
\$1 million up to \$1.5 million	419	37%	9,547,999	11.5%
\$1.5 million up to \$2 million	220	20%	9,063,833	10.9%
\$2 million up to \$3.5 million	230	20%	15,649,467	18.8%
\$3.5 million up to \$5 million	72	6%	11,440,105	13.7%
\$5 million up to \$10 million	58	5%	12,941,091	15.5%
\$10 million up to \$20 million	8	1%	6,224,385	7.5%
more than \$20 million	15	1%	16,856,915	20.2%
TOTAL	1128	100%	83,376,127	100%
2010 Estate Tax Returns With Gross Estate Value				
Under \$1 million	115	10%	1,557,776	1.9%
\$1 million up to \$1.5 million	466	41%	11,039,791	13.8%
\$1.5 million up to \$2 million	208	18%	9,591,774	12.0%
\$2 million up to \$3.5 million	203	18%	15,451,143	19.3%
\$3.5 million up to \$5 million	68	6%	10,168,066	12.7%
\$5 million up to \$10 million	55	5%	11,499,398	14.4%
\$10 million up to \$20 million	9	1%	7,609,405	9.5%
more than \$20 million	8	1%	13,038,370	16.3%
TOTAL	1132	100%	79,955,723	100%
2011 Estate Tax Returns With Gross Estate Value				
Under \$1 million	116	9%	1,097,334	1.2%
\$1 million up to \$1.5 million	481	38%	11,233,587	12.2%
\$1.5 million up to \$2 million	259	20%	11,204,910	12.2%
\$2 million up to \$3.5 million	273	22%	20,398,047	22.2%
\$3.5 million up to \$5 million	67	5%	9,417,677	10.3%
\$5 million up to \$10 million	47	4%	11,172,044	12.2%
\$10 million up to \$20 million	17	1%	10,185,631	11.1%
more than \$20 million	9	1%	17,005,693	18.5%
TOTAL	1269	100%	91,714,923	100%
2012 Estate Tax Returns With Gross Estate Value				
Under \$1 million	120	10%	1,111,905	
\$1 million up to \$1.5 million	460	39%	6,383,495	
\$1.5 million up to \$2 million	212	18%	8,236,400	
\$2 million up to \$3.5 million	231	20%	17,262,603	
\$3.5 million up to \$5 million	61	5%	10,128,127	
\$5 million up to \$10 million	64	5%	17,110,436	
\$10 million up to \$20 million	21	2%	26,916,699	
more than \$20 million		0%		
TOTAL	1169	100%	87,149,665	0%

SCHOOL FINANCE

K-12 School Districts

Oregon has 197 school districts serving about 560,000 students in kindergarten through high school. These districts operate with relative autonomy within guidelines specified by both the Legislature and the State Department of Education. The federal government also requires certain mandated programs.

Local Revenue

School districts receive general operating revenue from various sources. Property taxes are the primary source. Other sources include federal forest payments, county school funds, the state Common School Fund and state timber sales. These local revenues are included in the school distribution formula and are about 33% of state and local formula operating revenue.

State Support

The Legislature through the State School Fund (SSF) provides about 67% of school formula operating revenue. This revenue is mostly from state income taxes and lottery revenue. The state's share increased from about 30% before Measure 5 (1990) to about 70% after Measure 50 (1997). State revenue replaced reduced local revenue because of these property tax limitations. Along with increased state aid, the school finance distribution method for state support changed dramatically.

Funding Equity

The 1991 Legislature adopted the school equalization formula and phased in its implementation. Equity as measured by the equalization formula applied to all school districts beginning in 1992-93. Past Legislatures have also provided some funding outside the equalization formula. The 2007 Legislature provided funds for small high schools, special education and other programs from the SSF outside the formula. Currently state aid and local revenue for school districts equals 95.5% of the statewide K-12 school and education service district (ESD) formula revenue for general operating purposes. The remaining 4.5% goes to ESDs.

Equalization Formula

The SSF equalization formula allocates an amount to each school district based primarily on number of students. The state grant is this formula amount reduced by local revenues. The formula equalizes revenues per student by removing past differentials caused by widely varying local tax rates and property wealth per student. To recognize that some students need more school services and that their schools may face higher costs, the formula assigns weights to certain students. For example, special education students count as 2.0 students to recognize their need for special programs. Additional student weights are for English as a second language programs, students from families in poverty, remote small schools and others. A general purpose grant per weighted student is adjusted for the experience level of teachers and set at a level that allocates available funding. The formula also funds 70-90% of transportation costs, costs above \$30,000 per high cost disability student (limited to \$18 million per year statewide) and up to 8% of classroom construction costs (limited to \$20 million per biennium).

Local Property Tax Option

School districts may ask voters to approve temporary local option levies. Local option revenue is limited to the lesser of (1) the district Measures 5 and 50 tax gap, (2) 20% of formula revenue or (3) \$1,000 per weighted student (2007-08). The \$1,000 is indexed to increase 3% per year beginning

in 2008-09. The levies may be approved for up to 5 years for operations and up to 10 years for capital projects. Local option revenue is in addition to equalization formula revenue.

Construction Tax Option

The 2007 Legislature granted school districts new taxing authority. School districts may impose a tax on new construction in the district. The tax rate cannot exceed \$1 per square foot for residential use and \$0.50 for nonresidential use. The maximum rates are indexed beginning in 2009. The tax on nonresidential use is also restricted to \$25,000 per structure or building permit, whichever is less. The legislation exempts certain properties from this tax.

Education Service Districts

The school system also includes education service districts (ESDs). Nineteen ESDs provide regional educational support services. The ESD share of statewide K-12 school and ESD general operating revenue is 4.5%. This includes both state aid from the State School Fund and ESD property tax revenue. Before Measure 5 (1990), they received no state aid. Subsequently state support helped replace reduced property taxes.

The 2001 Legislature adopted a 5 year phase-in plan to equalize ESD revenue. Those below the state ESD average revenue per student gradually received more and those above the average gradually received less. Final equalization began in 2005-06. Beginning in 2011-12, ESD revenue is 4.712% of the sum of component district formula revenue. This makes the ESD share of total ESD and K-12 school formula revenue 4.5%. Also starting in 2011-12, some school districts can opt out of ESD's and get reimbursement of their share of prorated formula revenues.

School Improvement Fund

The 2007 Legislature appropriated \$260 million to the School Improvement Fund from the General Fund. School districts and ESDs received \$126.6 million in 2007-08 and \$133 million in 2008-09. Funds were targeted for a number of uses to improve student achievement. The Legislature has not made an appropriation to the School Improvement Fund since the 2007-09 biennium.

Network of Quality Teaching and Learning

In the 2013 regular session, the Legislature created the Network of Quality Teaching and Learning (NQTL) and appropriated \$33 million to the network for 2013-15 biennium from the SSF. School districts and ESD's will respectively contribute \$14 million from the shares of the formula revenue. \$5 million comes from outside the formula. Later in 2013, the Legislature approved additional \$12 million using additional distribution to the Network from the Common School Fund.

Education Stability Fund

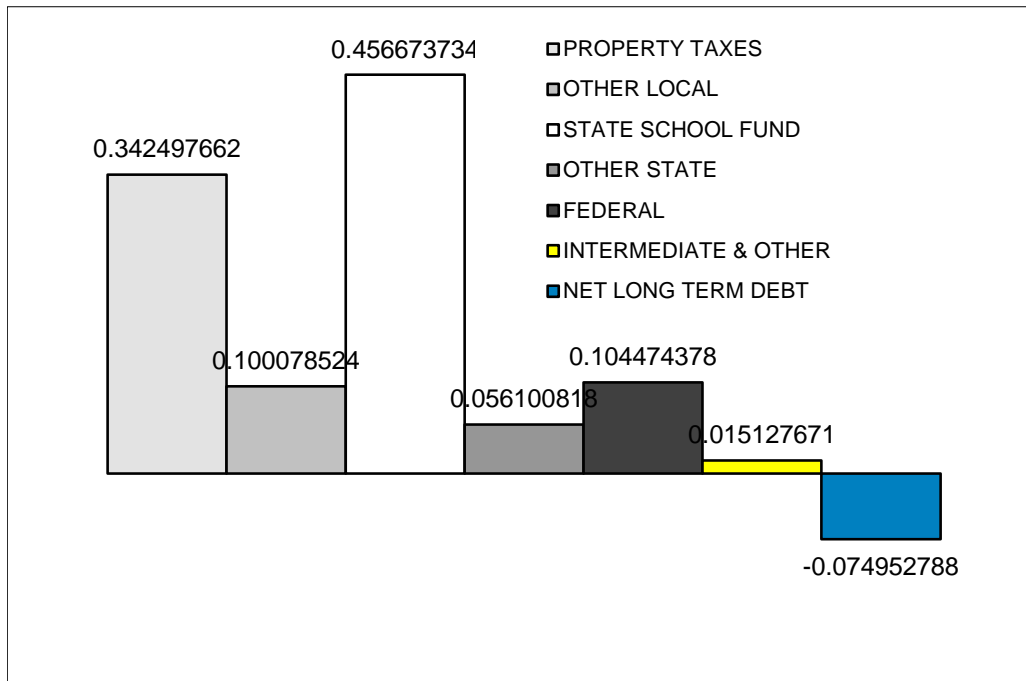
Voters approved a constitutional amendment converting the Education Endowment Fund to the Education Stability Fund in 2002 allowing the principal to be used to fund education.

The fund receives 18% of lottery net proceeds. The size is limited to 5% of General Fund revenue. Use of the principal requires meeting criteria reflective of an economic recession and approval by a 3/5 majority vote in each legislative chamber. The principal can also be used if the Governor declares an emergency and both chambers approve by a 3/5 majority vote. The principal can only be used to fund pre-kindergarten through higher education, continuing education and workforce training. Fund earnings currently are used to pay education lottery bond debt (75%) and provide scholarships (25%).

SCHOOL RESOURCES

2011-12 Audited (\$000)

	K-12	ESD	TOTAL
PROPERTY TAXES	1,928,789	100,413	2,029,201
OTHER LOCAL REVENUES	504,930	88,007	592,937
STATE SCHOOL FUND	2,613,842	91,821	2,705,662
COMMON SCHOOL FUND	48,961	0	48,961
OTHER STATE REVENUE	197,263	86,158	283,421
FEDERAL FOREST FEES	15,137	0	15,137
OTHER FEDERAL REVENUE	551,131	52,714	603,844
INTERMEDIATE & OTHER	85,009	4,618	89,627
NET LONG TERM DEBT	<u>-453,899</u>	<u>9,825</u>	<u>-444,074</u>
TOTAL REVENUE	5,491,161	433,556	5,924,716
PLUS BEGINING BALANCE	<u>14,470,054</u>	<u>88,819</u>	<u>14,558,873</u>
TOTAL RESOURCES	19,961,215	522,374	20,483,589
LESS TOTAL EXPENDITURES	<u>-6,539,713</u>	<u>-399,601</u>	<u>-6,939,314</u>
ENDING BALANCE	13,421,501	122,773	13,544,275



Notes: Capital Projects and Debt Service Funds have a large share of the ending balance.
 Excludes Internal Services Funds and Trust and Agency Funds.
 Numbers exclude interfund transfers to avoid double counting.

Source: Oregon Department of Education financial data base.

STATE SCHOOL SUPPORT HISTORY

Fiscal Year	K-12 Audited Current Operating Expenditures		Basic School Support Appropriation		BSSF Share of Operating Expenditures
	\$1,000	% Change	\$1,000	% Change	
1947-48	43,513		15,946		36.6%
1948-49	51,800	19.0%	16,954	6.3%	32.7%
1949-50	58,799	13.5%	17,489	3.2%	29.7%
1950-51	63,213	7.5%	18,425	5.4%	29.1%
1951-52	72,330	14.4%	29,597	60.6%	40.9%
1952-53	78,720	8.8%	30,986	4.7%	39.4%
1953-54	87,691	11.4%	32,370	4.5%	36.9%
1954-55	94,844	8.2%	33,478	3.4%	35.3%
1955-56	102,336	7.9%	35,144	5.0%	34.3%
1956-57	114,016	11.4%	36,378	3.5%	31.9%
1957-58	122,597	7.5%	45,153	24.1%	36.8%
1958-59	134,054	9.3%	50,987	12.9%	38.0%
1959-60	152,022	13.4%	52,612	3.2%	34.6%
1960-61	161,451	6.2%	55,020	4.6%	34.1%
1961-62	177,526	10.0%	61,785	12.3%	34.8%
1962-63	190,419	7.3%	65,454	5.9%	34.4%
1963-64	208,685	9.6%	65,184	-0.4%	31.2%
1964-65	220,225	5.5%	61,167	-6.2%	27.8%
1965-66	239,193	8.6%	72,088	17.9%	30.1%
1966-67	262,428	9.7%	75,898	5.3%	28.9%
1967-68	286,729	9.3%	77,786	2.5%	27.1%
1968-69	325,536	13.5%	77,431	-0.5%	23.8%
1969-70	363,633	11.7%	88,928	14.8%	24.5%
1970-71	398,013	9.5%	88,928	0.0%	22.3%
1971-72	421,635	5.9%	99,428	11.8%	23.6%
1972-73	459,210	8.9%	104,063	4.7%	22.7%
1973-74	505,138	10.0%	143,520	37.9%	28.4%
1974-75	579,991	14.8%	170,789	19.0%	29.4%
1975-76	659,718	13.7%	200,733	17.5%	30.4%
1976-77	716,519	8.6%	217,446	8.3%	30.3%
1977-78	777,130	8.5%	269,000	23.7%	34.6%
1978-79	883,324	13.7%	341,373	26.9%	38.6%
1979-80	993,142	12.4%	384,379	12.6%	38.7%
1980-81	1,132,706	14.1%	406,376	5.7%	35.9%
1981-82	1,248,596	10.2%	413,960	1.9%	33.2%
1982-83	1,306,447	4.6%	426,203	3.0%	32.6%

Fiscal Year	K-12 Audited Current Operating Expenditures		Basic School Support Appropriation		BSSF Share of Operating Expenditures
	\$1,000	% Change	\$1,000	% Change	
1983-84	1,375,777	5.3%	431,200	1.2%	31.3%
1984-85	1,443,655	4.9%	448,800	4.1%	31.1%
1985-86	1,536,009	6.4%	463,000	3.2%	30.1%
1986-87	1,613,506	5.0%	482,000	4.1%	29.9%
1987-88	1,717,051	6.4%	496,832	3.1%	28.9%
1988-89	1,830,678	6.6%	526,703	6.0%	28.8%
1989-90	1,983,316	8.3%	570,429	8.3%	28.8%
1990-91	2,120,311	6.9%	605,716	6.2%	28.6%
1991-92	2,264,071	6.8%	805,000	32.9%	35.6%

Fiscal Year	K-12 and ESD Operating Revenue		State School Fund		SSF Share of Operating Revenue
	\$1,000	% Change	\$1,000	% Change	
1991-92	2,379,032		818,391		34.4%
1992-93	2,590,575	8.9%	1,100,300	34.4%	42.5%
1993-94	2,475,136	-4.5%	1,131,900	2.9%	45.7%
1994-95	2,605,406	5.3%	1,427,000	26.1%	54.8%
1995-96	2,651,525	1.8%	1,750,000	19.1%	66.0%
1996-97	2,715,451	2.4%	1,759,700	0.6%	64.8%
1997-98	2,918,589	7.5%	2,022,873	15.0%	69.3%
1998-99	2,989,171	2.4%	2,100,040	3.8%	70.3%
1999-00	3,210,469	7.4%	2,243,058	6.8%	69.9%
2000-01	3,333,835	3.8%	2,339,200	4.3%	70.2%
2001-02	3,469,061	4.1%	2,428,964	3.8%	70.0%
2002-03	3,258,562	-6.1%	2,146,933	-11.6%	65.9%
2003-04	3,723,250	14.3%	2,589,764	20.6%	69.6%
2004-05	3,527,898	-5.2%	2,326,261	-10.2%	65.9%
2005-06	3,851,661	9.2%	2,566,510	10.3%	66.6%
2006-07	4,092,806	6.3%	2,737,670	6.7%	66.9%
2007-08	4,333,485	5.9%	2,917,575	6.6%	67.3%
2008-09	4,241,085	-2.1%	2,911,104	-0.2%	68.6%
2009-10	4,270,004	0.7%	2,940,096	1.0%	68.9%
2010-11	4,153,359	-2.7%	2,615,057	-11.1%	63.0%
2011-12	4,309,559	3.8%	2,867,830	9.7%	66.5%
Estimates 2012-13	4,823,290	11.9%	3,209,696	11.9%	66.5%
Estimates 2013-14	5,170,432	7.2%	3,440,704	7.2%	66.5%

1. In 1992-93 state aid shifted to State School Fund(SSF) with a new distribution formula.
2. Operating revenue does not include federal and other non-formula revenue.
3. 1993-94 to present, SSF includes funds for state youth correction schooling.

4. 1997-98 to 99-00 State School Fund excludes funds not used due to a state and local revenue cap.
5. Additional funding outside the State School Fund: 1997-98 \$50 million for classroom needs; 1998-99 \$150 million lottery bond for capital; 1999-00 \$56 million lottery bond for capital; 2000-01 \$71 million lottery bond for capital; 2001-02 \$108 million for school improvement.
6. The 1999-01 interim Emergency Board added revenue to the State School Fund appropriation.
7. 2001-02 to present, State School Fund includes funds for state juvenile detention schooling.
8. 2007-09 SSF includes categorical grants but does not include any School Improvement Fund dollars.
9. 2009-11 SSF includes categorical grants and former School Improvement Fund dollars.

K-12 SCHOOL EQUALIZATION FORMULA

STATE SCHOOL FUND DISTRIBUTION

$$\text{District Formula Revenue (Equalization Funding)} = \text{General Purpose Grant} + \text{Transportation Grant} + \text{High Cost Disability Grant} + \text{Facility Grant}$$

School District Revenue

$$\text{District Formula Revenue} = \text{State School Fund Grant} + \text{Local Revenue}$$

The school equalization formula determines each school district's general operating revenue from the State School Fund (SSF) in combination with local revenue. It is the sum of a general purpose grant, a transportation grant, a high cost disability grant and a facility grant. The formula allocates state and local revenue based on relative need for the formula component grants given the funding level available.

State School Fund

The Legislature allocates money to the State School Fund primarily from the state General Fund and lottery revenue for distribution to school districts.

Local Revenue

Statutorily, the school formula only includes district local revenue from the following sources:

- Operating property taxes collected (including prior years)
- Common School Fund
- County School Fund
- Federal forest related revenue
- State managed county trust forests (Chapter 530)
- ESD funds required to be shared with school districts
- Revenue *in lieu* of property taxes
- Supplantable federal funds

General Purpose Revenue

$$\text{General Purpose Grant} = \text{Weighted Students (ADMw)} \times \$4,500 \text{ Adjusted by Teacher Experience and Balanced to Available Funds}$$

Weighted Students (ADMw)

Weighted student count is measured by average daily membership with extra counts or weights for students in special categories. Average daily membership (ADM) is the average number of resident students during the school year. Weighted ADM or ADMw counts students in special enrollment categories as more than one student.

The higher of the current year or prior year ADMw is used. The higher count is called extended ADMw.

Student Weights

Student weight categories are as follows:

Category	Additional Weight	Count (ADMw)
Special Education and At Risk		
Individual Education Program	1.00	2.00
English as a Second Language	0.50	1.50
Pregnant and Parenting	1.00	2.00
Students in Poverty Adjusted	0.25	1.25
Neglected and Delinquent	0.25	1.25
Students in Foster Care	0.25	1.25
Grade and School		
Kindergarten	-0.50	0.50
Elementary District	-0.10	0.90
Union High District	0.20	1.20
Remote Small School	Varies	

A student cannot have an additional weight sum greater than 2, but not all additional weights are included.

Individual Education Program Weight

Students with various limitations such as hearing, speech, and visual impairments receive special individual education. The count cannot exceed 11% of ADM without approval by the Department of Education.

Remote Small School Weight

A school site qualifies for additional ADMw if

- Elementary ADM less than (varies with grades) 224 (8gr) 350 (4gr)
- High Distance to nearest same district school more than 8 miles

The additional ADMw varies with number of students and distance. Generally, the smaller the school the greater the additional weight per student. The high school distance adjustment for being less than 20 miles from the nearest high school was phased out and sunset at the end of 2004-05. The weighting scheme will change when full-day kindergarten ADM weight becomes the same as other grades.

Teacher Experience and Balance to Funding

The dollars per weighted student target is arbitrarily set at \$4,500 (adopted in 1991) before adjustment for teacher experience.

The teacher experience adjustment increases (or decreases) the target by \$25 for each year the district average teacher experience is more (or less) than the statewide average teacher experience.

A calculated multiplier balances funds available to funds allocated. The multiplier modifies the adjusted target amount to distribute the available state appropriation. The multiplier changes over time and is

estimated to be 1.45 using \$4,500 per ADMw in 2013-14. The equivalent amount is \$6,532 per ADMw.

Transportation Revenue

Transportation Grant	=	70% to 90% of Transportation Costs
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Districts are ranked by approved transportation costs per student from highest to lowest. The district grant depends on the following ranking:

District Rank	% of Costs
Top 10%	90%
Next 10%	80%
Bottom 80%	70%

The grant is the percent of costs corresponding to district rank times approved transportation costs.

Approved transportation costs are the following:

- Preschool handicapped students
- Elementary students more than 1 mile from school
- Secondary students more than 1.5 miles from school
- Students going between school facilities
- Students on field trips
- Health or safety needs
- Room and board *in lieu* of transportation

High Cost Disability Revenue

High Cost Disability Grant	=	Up to Sum of Costs above \$30,000 per Disability Student
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For a student with approved disability costs above \$30,000, the grant is the cost minus \$30,000. The district grant is the sum of the grants for each student with disability costs above \$30,000. ESD costs for each student can be included in the student total. Total district grants cannot exceed \$18 million per year. If total grants initially exceed this amount, the grants are reduced proportionally.

New Facility Revenue

Facility Grant	=	Up to 8% of Construction Costs
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Districts adding new classroom space receive up to 8% of construction (excluding land) and portable unit costs for furnishings and equipment. Total grants are limited to \$20 million per biennium. If grants at 8% exceed the limit, the percent is reduced.

School Revenue Share

The school share of both school district and ESD formula revenue is 95.5%. Formula revenue is State School Fund dollars available for distribution to school districts and ESDs and designated local revenue (primarily property taxes) included for each in their respective formulas. The K-12 equalization formula uses 95.5% of this total to allocate to school districts.

State Payment Schedule

The July payment is 16.67% of the estimated State School Fund grant with 8.33% in each of the following 10 months. There is no June payment. Adjustment for audited data occurs in the following year.

Other State School Fund Allocations

The 2013 Legislature allocated \$7.1 million of the State School Fund for special programs and grants for the 2013-15 biennium. The largest were \$5 million to small districts with small high schools and \$1.6 million for the purposes of the Oregon virtual school district.

The 2013 Legislature also created the Network of Quality Learning and Teaching and appropriated \$33 million from the SSF for the biennium. The Network is funded by \$5 million carve-out and \$14 million each from the school districts and education service districts. The 2013 Legislature decided to provide Local Option Equalization Grants by transferring \$3.5 million from the SSF to the General Fund.

FORMULA GRANT PERCENTAGE BY DISTRICT SIZE 2012-13					
District Size by ADM	# of Districts	General Purpose	Transportation	High Cost Disability	Facility
0- 500	83	92.87%	6.94%	0.07%	0.13%
500- 1,000	27	92.89%	5.70%	0.26%	1.15%
1,000- 3,000	40	94.72%	4.64%	0.29%	0.35%
3,000- 5,000	20	94.27%	4.27%	0.24%	1.22%
5,000-10,000	14	94.60%	3.96%	0.46%	0.98%
10,000-30,000	10	94.89%	4.60%	0.50%	0.01%

ESD EQUALIZATION

STATE SCHOOL FUND DISTRIBUTION

General Services Revenue	=	Higher of	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Base Revenue X Percent to Balance (2) \$1 million
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Equalization

The ESD equalization formula determines each ESD's operating revenue from the State School Fund and local revenue. The allocation formula basically assumes that ESD revenue should be proportional to the equalization formula revenue of component school districts.

Revenue Share

Starting from 2011-12 school year, the ESD share of both school district and ESD formula revenue is 4.5%. Formula revenue is State School Fund dollars available for distribution to school districts and ESDs and designated local revenue (primarily property taxes) included for each in the respective formulas. Starting from 2011-12, some school districts can opt out of ESD's and get reimbursement of their share of prorated formula revenues.

Component School Districts

The school districts within the boundary of an ESD are the ESD's component school districts.

General Services Revenue

General services revenue equals the district base revenue. The source is State School Fund revenue and the local revenue of the ESD.

General Services Revenue	=	State School Fund Grant	+	Local Revenue
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State School Fund Grant

The State School Fund Grant is the ESD's allocated general services amount less its local revenue.

Local Revenue

Local revenue is the sum of these two sources:

- Operating property tax collections (including prior years)
- State managed county trust timber (Chapter 530).

Excess Local Revenue

If an ESD's local revenue is greater than its general services revenue, then the State School Fund grant is zero. Any local revenue in excess of the general services revenue is distributed to component districts proportional to ADMw (extended) and is included as local revenue for them in the school formula the following year.

Base Revenue and Minimum Base

The base revenue is 4.712% times the sum of the school formula revenue for the ESD's component districts. With the ESD total state and local share set at 4.5%, the ESD percent applied to the school district 95.5% must be more than 4.5% (4.712%*95.5%=4.5%).

Base Revenue	=	4.712%	X	Sum of Component School District Revenue
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By using school district formula revenue as the basis for allocating general services revenue, ESD equalization depends on the same factors as school district equalization. ESDs in their role of assisting component school districts are assumed to have the same relative need for funds as their school districts.

The district minimum allocation is \$1 million beginning in 2007-08. If the base revenue allocation is initially less than \$1 million, the base is increased to the \$1 million minimum.

Percent to Balance

Applying the 4.712% to the sum of the component district formula revenue uses up the 4.5% of total revenue available for schools and ESDs. So if extra funds are necessary to meet the \$1 million minimum, then the higher total must be reduced to stay within the 4.5% of available funds. Multiplying allocated revenue excluding minimums by a percent slightly less than 100% brings the total down to available funds. The percentage has to be further reduced to accommodate (1) ESD's share of \$14 million per biennium to the Quality Teaching and Learning Network, and (2) up to \$484,000 per year for 10th grade assessment testing.

State Payment Schedule

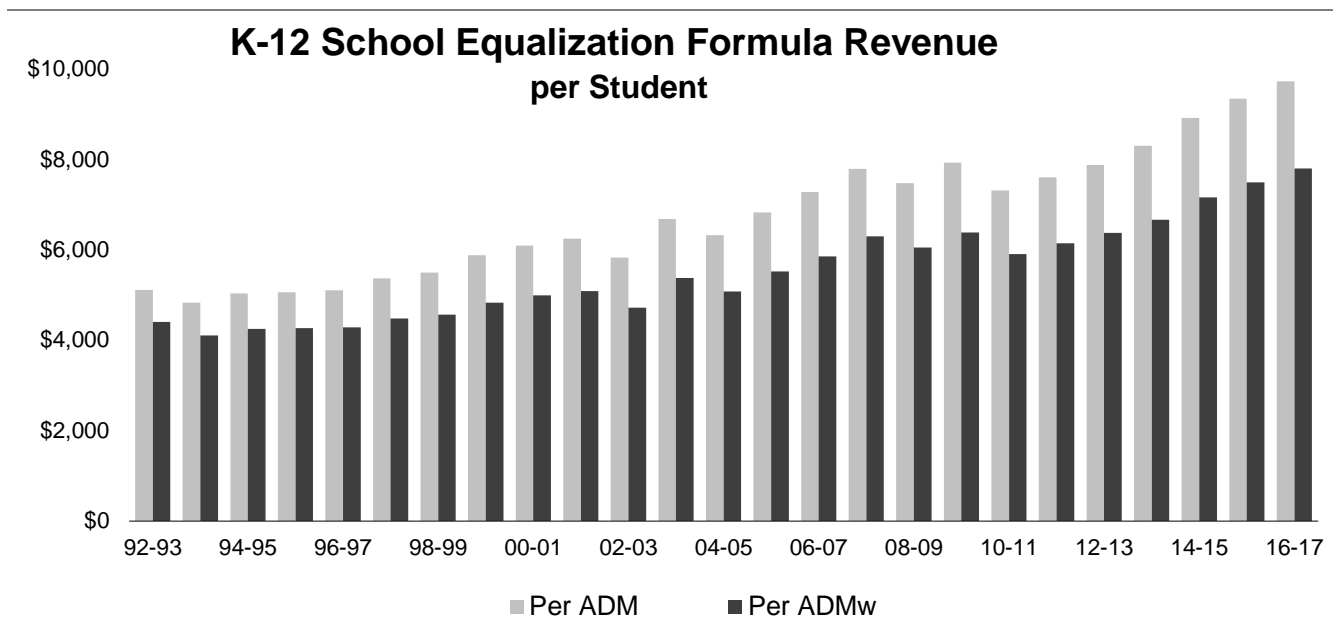
The July payment is 16.67% of the estimated State School Fund grant with 8.33% in each of the following 10 months. There is no June payment. Adjustments for audited data are made the following year.

ESD Students

The student count for an ESD is considered to be the sum of the students in its component school districts. However, the formula does not directly use an ESD student count.

K-12 SCHOOL EQUALIZATION FORMULA REVENUE Per Student

	Average Daily Membership				State School Fund and Formula Local Revenue			
	Unweighted (ADM)		Weighted (ADMw)		\$ Per ADM		\$ Per ADMw	
	#	Growth	#	Growth	\$	Change	\$	Change
1992-93	487,075		566,149		5,117		4,403	
1993-94	491,982	1.0%	578,602	2.2%	4,834	-5.5%	4,110	-6.6%
1994-95	495,315	0.7%	586,859	1.4%	5,041	4.3%	4,255	3.5%
1995-96	501,929	1.3%	595,070	1.4%	5,064	0.5%	4,272	0.4%
1996-97	508,819	1.4%	605,675	1.8%	5,107	0.8%	4,290	0.4%
1997-98	514,094	1.0%	616,035	1.7%	5,371	5.2%	4,482	4.5%
1998-99	517,348	0.6%	623,169	1.2%	5,501	2.4%	4,567	1.9%
1999-00	519,545	0.4%	632,895	1.6%	5,883	6.9%	4,830	5.7%
2000-01	522,752	0.6%	638,007	0.8%	6,091	3.5%	4,991	3.3%
2001-02	528,346	1.1%	647,959	1.6%	6,245	2.5%	5,092	2.0%
2002-03	530,694	0.4%	654,862	1.1%	5,830	-6.6%	4,725	-7.2%
2003-04	528,186	-0.5%	657,110	0.3%	6,686	14.7%	5,374	13.7%
2004-05	528,139	0.0%	657,820	0.1%	6,328	-5.3%	5,081	-5.5%
2005-06	533,311	1.0%	658,860	0.2%	6,828	7.9%	5,527	8.8%
2006-07	533,216	0.0%	662,736	0.6%	7,278	6.6%	5,856	6.0%
2007-08	534,284	0.2%	660,913	-0.3%	7,789	7.0%	6,297	7.5%
2008-09	535,089	0.2%	661,507	0.1%	7,478	-4.0%	6,049	-3.9%
2009-10	534,217	-0.2%	662,867	0.2%	7,926	6.0%	6,388	5.6%
2010-11	533,160	-0.2%	660,182	-0.4%	7,319	-7.7%	5,911	-7.5%
2011-12	534,886	0.3%	662,303	0.3%	7,609	4.0%	6,145	4.0%
2012-13	533,787	-0.2%	659,846	-0.4%	7,879	3.6%	6,374	3.7%
2013-14 Est.	534,272	0.1%	665,000	0.8%	8,302	5.4%	6,670	4.6%
2014-15 Est.	533,574	-0.1%	665,000	0.0%	8,921	7.5%	7,158	7.3%
2015-16 Est.	534,108	0.1%	665,665	0.1%	9,343	4.7%	7,496	4.7%
2016-17 Est.	534,642	0.1%	666,331	0.1%	9,727	4.1%	7,805	4.1%



Notes:

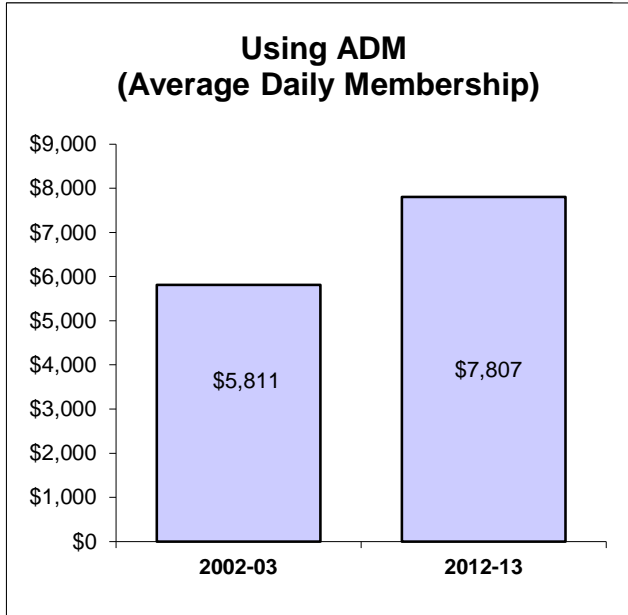
Excludes revenue outside the school formula like school improvement funds, lottery revenue bonds and federal funds.

ADMw is extended ADMw (higher of current or prior year ADMw).

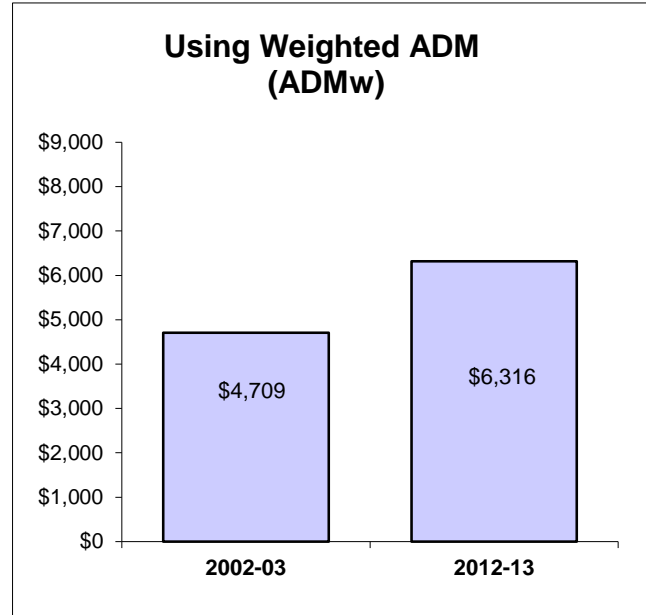
Includes students in the state youth corrections program beginning in 1997-98.

Includes students in the state youth detention program beginning in 2001-02.

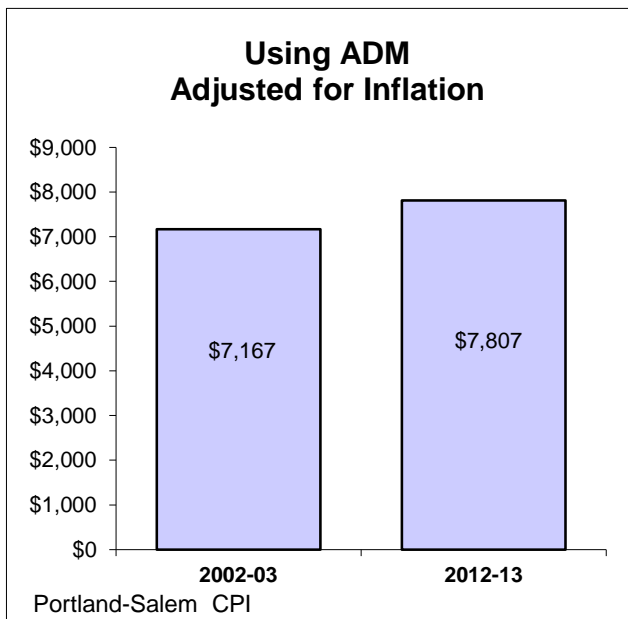
K-12 SCHOOL FINANCIAL TRENDS STATE AND LOCAL FORMULA REVENUE PER STUDENT 10 Year Comparison



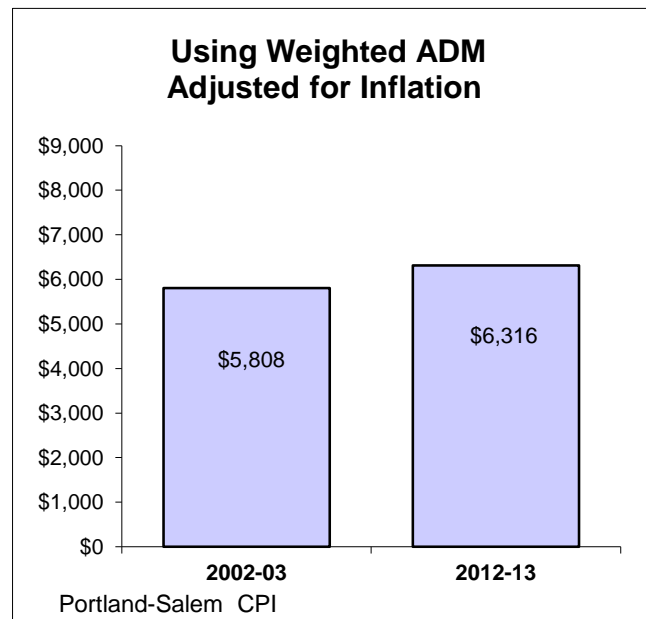
Revenue per student increases about 34%.



Revenue per weighted student increases about 34%.



Revenue per student adjusted for inflation increases about 9%.



Revenue per weighted student adjusted for inflation increases about 9%.

K-12 and ESD REVENUE HISTORY

(\$ million)

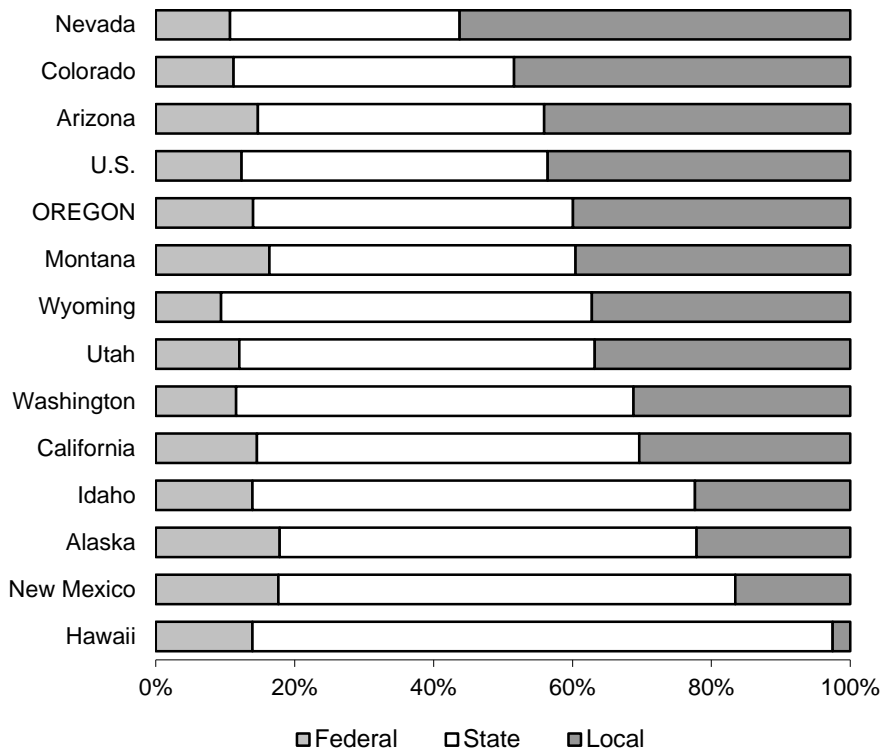
	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
Revenue Source												Estimates		
State												Estimates		
State School Fund	\$2,429.0	\$2,146.9	\$2,589.8	\$2,326.3	\$2,566.6	\$2,737.7	\$2,917.6	\$2,911.2	\$2,940.1	\$2,797.7	\$2,754.3	\$2,856.8	\$3,209.7	\$3,340.7
Local K-12														
Property Tax and and Timber Revenue	922.7	970.2	1,003.4	1,049.4	1,093.6	1,167.2	1,223.7	1,278.0	1,331.3	1,368.4	1,400.1	1,421.3	1,439.7	1,464.2
Other Local	77.0	94.0	77.5	98.9	112.2	120.2	127.5	102.1	97.9	97.6	88.2	81.2	73.8	76.6
Excluded from Formula	<u>-22.6</u>	<u>-19.5</u>	<u>-19.5</u>	<u>-21.7</u>	<u>0.0</u>	<u>-15.5</u>	<u>-16.5</u>	<u>-17.3</u>	<u>-17.9</u>	<u>-18.1</u>	<u>-18.7</u>	<u>-19.3</u>	<u>-19.5</u>	<u>-19.8</u>
	977.2	1,044.8	1,061.3	1,126.6	1,205.8	1,271.9	1,334.7	1,362.9	1,411.3	1,447.9	1,469.6	1,483.2	1,494.1	1,521.0
Local ESD														
Property Tax and and Timber Revenue	66.6	70.1	72.2	75.1	79.4	83.3	87.1	90.5	94.9	98.0	101.0	102.2	103.6	105.4
Shared with K-12	<u>-3.6</u>	<u>-3.3</u>	<u>0.0</u>	<u>0.0</u>	<u>0.0</u>	<u>0.0</u>	<u>0.0</u>	<u>0.0</u>	<u>0.0</u>	<u>0.0</u>	<u>0.0</u>	<u>0.0</u>	<u>0.0</u>	<u>0.0</u>
	62.9	66.9	72.2	75.1	79.4	83.3	87.1	90.5	94.9	98.0	101.0	102.2	103.6	105.4
Total Sources	3,469.1	3,258.6	3,723.3	3,527.9	3,851.7	4,092.8	4,339.3	4,364.6	4,446.3	4,343.6	4,324.9	4,442.2	4,807.4	4,967.0
Revenue Allocation														
ESD														
Districts	157.3	145.8	176.1	170.6	192.0	191.8	204.9	205.8	210.0	205.1	193.3	198.6	208.0	215.2
Testing/Regional Education	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.5
Quality Teaching Network ^{(1), (2)}													7.1	7.1
K-12 School														
Categorical Grants	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.0	1.0	1.0	1.4	8.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.1
Small High School Grants	4.6	4.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5
State Special Education	7.2	7.4	7.3	7.1	7.2	9.8	10.1	9.8	9.8	9.8	9.8	9.8	10.5	10.5
Youth Corrections & Detention	13.0	12.1	11.0	10.3	11.0	11.9	12.0	12.5	12.0	12.5	12.0	12.5	10.5	10.5
Quality Teaching Network ⁽¹⁾													7.0	7.0
District Equalization Formula	3,286.3	3,081.9	3,520.3	3,331.9	3,630.3	3,869.0	4,099.7	4,119.1	4,205.3	4,106.5	4,100.4	4,211.5	4,556.0	4,708.6
Misc. & Prior Year Corrections ⁽²⁾	0.2	6.4	6.0	5.4	7.6	6.9	8.2	6.2	5.0	5.5	5.0	5.5	4.2	4.1
State														
Over Cap for Lottery Bonds	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0
Total Allocation	3,469.1	3,258.6	3,723.3	3,527.9	3,851.7	4,092.8	4,339.3	4,364.6	4,446.3	4,343.6	4,324.9	4,442.2	4,807.4	4,967.0
Other State Revenue														
K-12 Lottery-Backed Bonds	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
K-12 Other/School Improvement	108.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	126.6	124.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

(1) For 2013-15, the figure does not include \$12 million distribution from the Common School Fund to fund Quality Teaching Network.

(2) Including Quality Teaching and Learning Network and local option equalization grants, starting from 2013-14

2010-11 REVENUE PER STUDENT WESTERN STATES COMPARISON BY SOURCE

State	Rank	Total	Federal	State	Local
Wyoming	2	18,624	1,752	9,940	6,931
Alaska	4	17,848	3,180	10,720	3,948
Hawaii	13	13,917	1,934	11,631	352
U.S.		12,277	1,515	5,413	5,348
Montana	28	11,423	1,867	5,038	4,518
Washington	29	11,321	1,310	6,475	3,535
California	31	10,913	1,589	6,009	3,315
New Mexico	35	10,748	1,899	7,070	1,779
OREGON	36	10,622	1,487	4,893	4,241
Colorado	39	10,397	1,162	4,202	5,034
Nevada	44	9,598	1,025	3,175	5,398
Arizona	48	8,689	1,276	3,582	3,831
Idaho	49	7,803	1,085	4,973	1,745
Utah	50	7,380	887	3,777	2,715



Source: National Center for Education Statistics, Revenue, 2010-11

Notes: Numbers may not be completely comparable due to state definitional differences.

Students is fall enrollment.

Includes intermediate in local.

HIGHWAY and TRANSPORTATION TAXES

Highway finance interacts with several aspects of Transportation policy and regulations. However, the following major revenue sources constitute the five pillars of Highway finance in Oregon:

Fuel taxes include Motor Fuel Tax (gasoline) and Use fuel tax (diesel, natural gas, etc.) currently at 30 cents per gallon. Motor Fuel Tax is paid by the wholesaler and is included in the price at the pump. Non-highway or exempt users can apply for refunds of the taxes they paid. Use-Fuel tax is paid by the retailer when purchased for highway use. Heavy vehicles pay the weight-mile taxes and not fuel tax.

Weight-Mile taxes (WMT) on heavy vehicles (trucks) are paid monthly to the Motor Carrier Division of the Department of Transportation for each mile traveled on Oregon roads. The cost per mile is based on the declared gross weight of the truck. The rate schedule ranges, in 2,000-pound increments, from 26,000 to 105,500. The rates increase from 4.98 cents per mile to 16.38 cents per mile for trucks below 80,000 pounds. The rates for trucks over 80,000 lb. increase while allowing a discount for a higher number of axles on the truck (table B). Over weight and dimensional vehicles pay additional fees. Log, sand, gravel, wood chip and other dump trucks may elect to pay monthly fees in lieu of weight-mile taxes (flat fees). These are based on gross vehicle weight and do not vary with miles traveled.

Motor vehicle registration fees are imposed on cars and trucks. Cars and other vehicles less than 8,000 pounds pay \$86 a biennium or \$172 for a new vehicle 4 year registration (Since HB 2001 was effective on Oct, 1, 2009). Truck registration fees are based on gross weight. Fees for vehicles with weights below 26,000 lb. range from \$391 to \$764. Registrations for trucks heavier than 26,000 lb. rang from \$375 to \$1,295. Nonprofit organizations, tow trucks, and farm vehicles pay reduced fees based on separate registration schedules.

Vehicle Titling Fees are imposed on cars and trucks. Vehicles under 26,000 pounds pay \$77 and vehicles over 26,000 pounds pay \$90. Salvage and duplicate titles are \$27.

Bonding started taking a bigger role in funding transportation with the introduction of the Oregon Transportation Improvement Act (OTIA) in 2001. OTIA I (HB 2142) dedicated \$71.2 million a biennium for debt service on \$400 million bonds for modernization projects. OTIA II (HB 4010 of 2002 first special session) took an advantage of lower interest rates and increased the limit on net proceeds to \$500 million. OTIA III (HB 2041 of the 2003 session) increased most fees and rates to provide debt service for \$1.6 billion in bond proceeds for bridge repair and replacement, and \$300 million in net proceeds for highway modernization. HB 2001 of the 2009 session (Jobs and Transportation Act) allowed new bonding for projects using \$70 million from the new revenue for annual debt service.

The above revenue sources makeup the majority of state funds available for highways. There are, however, other fees on recreational vehicles, motor homes, personalized license plates, and driver's licenses. The different fees address multiple facets of the operation or regulation of the transportation system, and some of the fees are dedicated to non-highway uses such as state parks. Connect Oregon (I, II, and III), which includes multimodal projects were financed mostly by Lottery backed bonding.

Highway Fund

The Oregon Constitution requires all tax revenues levied upon ownership or operation of motor vehicles (except recreational vehicle) be used for road related expenditures. In 1999, the cost responsibility clause was added to require that light and heavy vehicles pay fees in proportion to the costs exacted on the system by each vehicle class. Net revenues from the dedicated taxes and fees are deposited in the Highway Fund. The Highway Fund is distributed among the state,

cities and counties for road construction and maintenance. Moneys are distributed among Oregon counties in proportion to vehicle registrations, while city distributions are in proportion to population. As a result of the three OTIA legislations mentioned above, ODOT will have to track revenues separately before and after each of those legislations. Increases for various registration fees, license, and titles with their heavy vehicle equivalents and other fees need to be tracked before and after HB 2041. The different distribution formulas for the different revenue streams are shown in the table below. The Base includes all revenues from taxes and fees before the increases in HB 2142 and HB 2041. The distribution for OTIA is any excess of the \$71.2 million that is not required for debt service. In the case of the Bridge distribution (OTIA III), any revenue not used for debt service goes to the indicated jurisdiction. The 2003 session also allocated a small number of vehicle and driver transaction revenues to be distributed to cities and counties with 60% to 40% split. HB 2001 of the 2009 session is meant to raise \$300 million a year, and distributes \$3 million per year to the Travel Information Council, \$24 million per year to ODOT special plan programs. The balance (\$273 million) goes 20% (\$54.6 million) to city streets and 30% (\$81.9 million) to county roads, the remainder 50 percent (\$136.5 million) to state highways.

HIGHWAY FUND DISTRIBUTION

Recipient	Base	OTIA	Bridge*	Misc.	HB 2001
State	60.05%	50%	57.53%	0%	50%
Counties	24.38%	30%	25.48%	60%	30%
Cities	15.57%	20%	16.99%	40%	20%

* All revenues go to ODOT for debt service on bonded projects in the indicated Jurisdictions

Total Transportation Revenue

The table below shows total revenue to the Department of Transportation by selected categories. These include revenue for transit and rail in addition to revenue for highways.

Total Transportation Revenue (millions of dollars)

Revenue Source	Actual Revenue							Legislative
	1999-01	2001-03	2003-05	2005-07	2007-09	2009-11	2011-13	Adopted 2013-15
Beginning Balance	53.6	160.6	453.3	198.6	759.9	629.3	576.3	284
Revenues								
Fuel Taxes	808.6	824.8	839.8	863.2	842.9	886.9	1,105.8	1,066
Weight-Mile Taxes	429.8	390.3	436.9	476.2	449.2	454.1	610.7	593
Driver & Vehicle	228.7	304	446.5	490.3	453.6	581.5	676.5	656
General Fund	20.1	17.3	3.9	8.6	4.5	18.9	2	3
Federal Funds	584.8	671.6	748.1	749.7	910.1	1,371.7	1,012.2	791
Lottery	21.3	12.3	20.7	22.8	46.5	79.8	72.1	95
Bonds & COP	58.5	291.2	443	1,278.5	761.8	847	877.3	1373
All Other	198.2	215.7	243.2	248.5	302.0	245.2	305.6	305.6
Total Revenue	2,350.0	2,727.2	3,182.1	4,137.7	3,770.6	4,485.0	4,662.2	5,101
Total Resources	2,403.6	2,887.8	3,635.4	4,336.3	4,530.5	5,114.3	5,238.5	5,385

Source: ODOT Program Budget.

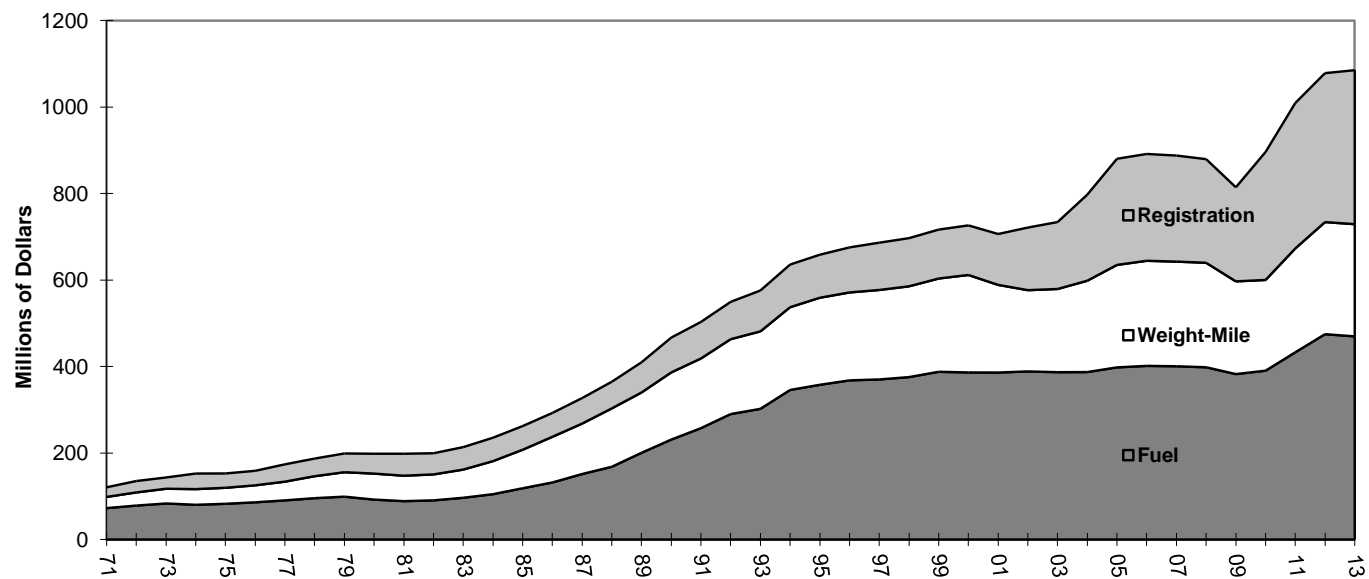
The following two tables show gross tax collections from state imposed highway user fees and the amounts distributed for expenditure on roads by the state, cities and counties. Page H-5 shows fuel tax rates by state and page H-6 shows motor carrier fees and taxes by state for an 80,000-pound vehicle, as well as two other sources for Diesel tax.

MOTOR VEHICLE AND FUEL TAX REVENUES

Fiscal Year	Gross Tax Collections* (millions)							Growth
	Fuel Tax		Weight-Mile Tax		Registration & License		Total Collections	
	Amount	% of Total	Amount	% of Total	Amount	% of Total	Amount	
1970-71	72.7	60.2%	25.9	21.4%	22.2	18.4%	120.8	
1971-72	78.6	58.1%	30.4	22.5%	26.3	19.4%	135.3	12.0%
1972-73	83.4	58.1%	34.1	23.8%	26.0	18.1%	143.5	6.1%
1973-74	80.4	52.7%	36.2	23.7%	36.0	23.6%	152.6	6.3%
1974-75	82.7	54.1%	37.0	24.2%	33.1	21.7%	152.8	0.1%
1975-76	86.1	54.2%	39.3	24.7%	33.5	21.1%	158.9	4.0%
1976-77	90.6	52.1%	43.3	24.9%	40.0	23.0%	173.9	9.4%
1977-78	95.7	51.1%	50.8	27.1%	40.7	21.7%	187.2	7.6%
1978-79	99.2	49.8%	56.5	28.4%	43.3	21.8%	199.0	6.3%
1979-80	92.4	46.6%	60.1	30.3%	45.9	23.1%	198.4	-0.3%
1980-81	88.8	44.8%	58.8	29.6%	50.8	25.6%	198.4	0.0%
1981-82	90.6	45.4%	60.0	30.1%	48.9	24.5%	199.5	0.6%
1982-83	96.6	45.2%	65.2	30.5%	51.9	24.3%	213.7	7.1%
1983-84	104.9	44.6%	76.4	32.5%	54.1	23.0%	235.4	10.2%
1984-85	118.6	45.2%	89.1	34.0%	54.7	20.8%	262.4	11.5%
1985-86	132.0	45.1%	105.6	36.1%	55.1	18.8%	292.7	11.5%
1986-87	151.5	46.3%	116.6	35.6%	59.0	18.0%	327.1	11.8%
1987-88	168.3	46.1%	135.0	37.0%	61.6	16.9%	364.9	11.6%
1988-89	200.6	48.9%	139.5	34.0%	69.7	17.0%	409.9	12.3%
1989-90	231.1	49.5%	155.3	33.3%	80.5	17.2%	467.0	13.9%
1990-91	257.6	51.2%	161.1	32.0%	84.5	16.8%	503.2	7.8%
1991-92	290.2	52.8%	173.2	31.5%	86.2	15.7%	549.6	9.2%
1992-93	302.3	52.5%	179.1	31.1%	94.5	16.4%	575.9	4.8%
1993-94	345.9	54.4%	191.4	30.1%	98.6	15.5%	635.9	10.4%
1994-95	357.8	54.3%	201.3	30.6%	99.5	15.1%	658.6	3.6%
1995-96	368.1	54.5%	203.3	30.1%	104.1	15.4%	675.6	2.6%
1996-97	370.2	53.9%	206.9	30.1%	109.3	15.9%	686.4	1.6%
1997-98	375.6	53.9%	209.9	30.1%	111.3	16.0%	696.9	1.5%
1998-99	387.9	54.1%	215.7	30.1%	113.1	15.8%	716.7	2.8%
1999-00	386.4	53.2%	225.4	31.0%	114.6	15.8%	726.4	1.4%
2000-01	386.2	54.7%	202.7	28.7%	117.6	16.6%	706.5	-2.7%
2001-02	388.8	53.9%	187.9	26.0%	144.7	20.1%	721.4	2.1%
2002-03	387.0	52.7%	192.4	26.2%	154.7	21.1%	734.1	1.8%
2003-04	387.3	48.6%	211.2	26.5%	199.0	25.0%	797.5	8.6%
2004-05	398.1	45.2%	237.0	26.9%	245.4	27.9%	880.5	10.4%
2005-06	401.6	45.0%	243.0	27.3%	247.0	27.7%	891.6	1.3%
2006-07	400.7	45.1%	242.0	27.3%	245.2	27.6%	887.9	-0.4%
2007-08	398.4	45.3%	241.6	27.5%	239.6	27.2%	879.6	-0.9%
2008-09	382.6	47.0%	214.4	26.3%	217.5	26.7%	814.5	-7.4%
2009-10	390.5	43.6%	209.8	23.4%	295.9	33.0%	896.2	10.0%
2010-11	433.0	42.9%	240.2	23.8%	336.3	33.3%	1,009.5	12.6%
2011-12	474.9	44.0%	259.2	24.0%	344.4	31.9%	1,078.5	6.8%
2012-13	469.8	43.3%	259.5	23.9%	356.0	32.8%	1,085.3	0.6%

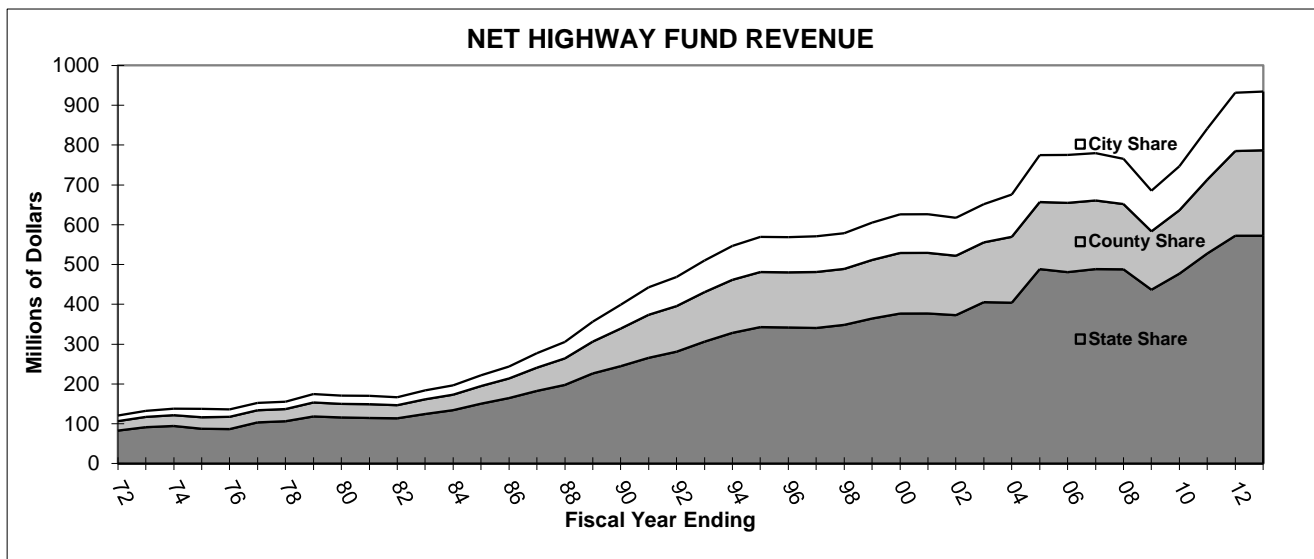
* Exclusive of dedicated revenue such as recreational vehicle fees and custom license plates.

MOTOR VEHICLE AND FUEL TAX REVENUE



NET HIGHWAY FUND REVENUE
(millions)

Fiscal Year	Total Highway Fund	Less Transfers to		Net State Revenue	Highway Fund Growth
		Cities	Counties		
1971-72	120.8	14.0	23.8	83.0	7.5%
1972-73	132.5	15.1	25.8	91.6	9.7%
1973-74	138.0	16.3	27.1	94.6	4.2%
1974-75	137.6	21.1	28.9	87.6	-0.3%
1975-76	136.2	18.6	30.8	86.8	-1.0%
1976-77	152.5	18.4	30.5	103.6	12.0%
1977-78	155.5	18.4	30.6	106.5	2.0%
1978-79	174.7	21.1	35.1	118.5	12.3%
1979-80	170.8	20.7	34.1	116.0	-2.2%
1980-81	170.3	21.0	34.6	114.7	-0.3%
1981-82	166.7	19.9	32.9	113.9	-2.1%
1982-83	184.0	22.4	36.9	124.7	10.4%
1983-84	196.6	23.4	38.9	134.3	6.8%
1984-85	221.9	27.0	44.3	150.6	12.9%
1985-86	243.8	29.9	49.2	164.7	9.9%
1986-87	277.4	36.3	58.4	182.7	13.8%
1987-88	305.6	41.3	66.6	197.7	10.2%
1988-89	356.6	50.0	80.0	226.6	16.7%
1989-90	399.1	59.8	94.4	244.9	11.9%
1990-91	442.9	69.0	108.1	265.8	11.0%
1991-92	468.8	73.1	114.5	281.2	5.8%
1992-93	510.2	79.4	124.4	306.4	8.8%
1993-94	546.9	85.1	133.3	328.5	7.2%
1994-95	569.5	88.2	138.3	343.0	4.1%
1995-96	568.8	88.3	138.5	342.0	-0.1%
1996-97	571.0	89.6	140.6	340.8	0.4%
1997-98	578.7	89.6	140.6	348.5	1.4%
1998-99	605.3	93.7	147.1	364.5	4.6%
1999-00	626.1	97.0	152.2	377.0	3.4%
2000-01	626.4	97.0	152.2	377.2	0.0%
2001-02	617.4	95.3	149.2	372.9	-1.4%
2002-03	651.7	95.9	150.2	405.6	5.5%
2003-04	675.9	106.2	165.5	404.2	3.7%
2004-05	774.9	117.8	168.5	488.6	14.6%
2005-06	775.4	120.4	174.0	481.0	0.1%
2006-07	779.8	118.8	172.3	488.7	0.6%
2007-08	765.5	113.5	163.9	488.1	-1.8%
2008-09	685.5	102.0	146.7	436.9	-10.5%
2009-10	746.9	110.4	159.2	477.2	9.0%
2010-11	841.6	128.1	185.5	528.0	12.7%
2011-12	931.6	146.4	212.7	572.4	10.7%
2012-13	934.5	147.5	214.6	572.5	0.3%



Source: Oregon Department of Transportation

State Motor Fuel Tax Rates

(January 1, 2013)

	GASOLINE			DIESEL FUEL			GASOHOL			Notes
	Excise Fee/Tax	Total	Total	Excise Fee/Tax	Total	Total	Excise Fee/Tax	Total	Total	
Alabama /1	16.0	2.0	18.0	19.0		19.0	16.0	2.0	18.0	Inspection fee
Alaska	8.0		8.0	8.0		8.0	8.0		8.0	
Arizona	18.0	1.0	19.0	26.0	1.0	27.0	18.0	1.0	19.0	/9 LUST Tax
Arkansas	21.5	0.3	21.8	22.5	0.3	22.8	21.5	0.3	21.8	Environmental fee
California	36.0	7.0	43.0	10.0	29.0	39.0	36.0	7.0	43.0	Includes prepaid sales tax /8
Colorado	22.0		22.0	20.5		20.5	22.0		22.0	
Connecticut	25.0		25.0	51.2		51.2	25.0		25.0	
Delaware	23.0		23.0	22.0		22.0	23.0		23.0	Plus 0.9% GRT
Florida /2	4.0	12.9	16.9	18.9	12.9	31.8	4.0	12.9	16.9	Sales tax added to excise /2
Georgia	7.5	12.0	19.5	7.5	14.5	22.0	7.5	12.0	19.5	Sales tax added to excise
Hawaii /1	17.0		17.0	17.0		17.0	17.0		17.0	Sales tax additional
Idaho	25.0	1	26.0	25.0	1	26.0	25.0	1	26.0	Clean water tax /7
Illinois /1	19.0	1.1	20.1	21.5	1.1	22.6	19.0	1.1	20.1	Sales tax +, env. & LUST fee/3
Indiana	18.0		18.0	16.0		16.0	18.0		18.0	Sales tax additional /3
Iowa	21.0	1.0	22.0	22.5	1.0	23.5	19.0	1.0	20.0	Environmental fee
Kansas	24.0	1.03	25.03	26.0	1.03	27.03	24.0	1.03	25.03	
Kentucky	28.5	1.4	29.9	25.5	1.4	26.9	28.5	1.4	29.9	Environmental fee /4 /3
Louisiana	20.0	0.125	20.125	20.0	0.125	20.125	20.0	0.125	20.125	Inspection fee
Maine	30.0		30.0	31.2		31.2	30.0		30.0	/5
Maryland	23.5		23.5	24.25		24.25	23.5		23.5	
Massachusetts	21.0		21.0	21.0		21.0	21.0		21.0	
Michigan	19.0		19.0	15.0		15.0	19.0		19.0	Sales tax additional
Minnesota	28.5	0.1	28.6	28.5	0.1	28.6	28.5	0.1	28.6	Inspect fee /5
Mississippi	18.0	0.4	18.4	18.0	0.4	18.4	18.0	0.4	18.4	Environmental fee
Missouri	17.0	0.3	17.3	17.0	0.3	17.3	17.0	0.3	17.3	Inspection fee
Montana	27.0		27.0	27.75		27.75	27.0		27.0	
Nebraska	24.6	0.9	25.5	24.6	0.3	24.9	24.6	0.9	25.5	Petroleum fee /5
Nevada /1	23.0	0.805	23.805	27.0	0.75	27.75	23.0	0.805	23.805	Inspection & cleanup fee
New Hampshire	18.0	1.625	19.625	18.0	1.625	19.625	18.0	1.625	19.625	Oil discharge cleanup fee
New Jersey	10.5	4.0	14.50	13.5	4.0	17.50	10.5	4.0	14.50	Petroleum fee
New Mexico	17.0	1.875	18.875	21.0	1.875	22.875	17.0	1.875	18.875	Petroleum loading fee
New York	8.0	18.6	26.6	8.0	16.85	24.85	8.0	18.6	26.6	Petroleum Tax, Sales tax additional
North Carolina	37.5	0.25	37.75	37.5	0.25	37.75	37.5	0.25	37.75	/4 Inspection tax
North Dakota	23.0		23.0	23.0		23.0	23.0		23.0	
Ohio	28.0		28.0	28.0		28.0	28.0		28.0	Plus 3 cents commercial
Oklahoma	16.0	1.0	17.0	13.0	1.0	14.0	16.0	1.0	17.0	Environmental fee
Oregon /1	30.0		30.0	30.0		30.0	30.0		30.0	
Pennsylvania	12.0	19.2	31.2	12.0	26.1	38.1	12.0	19.2	31.2	Oil franchise tax
Rhode Island	32.0	1	33.0	32.0	1	33.0	32.0	1	33.0	LUST tax
South Carolina	16.0	0.75	16.75	16.0	0.75	16.75	16.0	0.75	16.75	Inspection fee & LUST tax
South Dakota /1	22.0	2	24.0	22.0	2	24.0	20.0	2	22.0	Inspection fee
Tennessee /1	20.0	1.4	21.4	17.0	1.4	18.4	20.0	1.4	21.4	Petroleum Tax & Envir. Fee
Texas	20.0		20.0	20.0		20.0	20.0		20.0	
Utah	24.5		24.5	24.5		24.5	24.5		24.5	
Vermont	19.0	7.68	26.68	25.0	4.0	29.0	19.0	7.68	26.68	Cleanup Fee & Trans. Fee
Virginia /1	17.5		17.5	17.5		17.5	17.5		17.5	/6
Washington	37.5		37.5	37.5		37.5	37.5		37.5	0.5% privilege tax
West Virginia	20.5	14.2	34.7	20.5	14.2	34.7	20.5	14.2	34.7	Sales tax added to excise
Wisconsin	30.9	2.0	32.9	30.9	2.0	32.9	30.9	2.0	32.9	Petroleum Insp. Fee
Wyoming	13.0	1	14.0	13.0	1	14.0	13.0	1	14.0	License tax
Dist. of Columbi	23.5		23.5	23.5		23.5	23.5		23.5	
Federal	18.3	0.1	18.4	24.3	0.1	24.4	13.0	0.1	13.1	/7 LUST tax

SOURCE: Compiled by FTA from various sources.

/1 Tax rates do not include local option taxes. In AL, 1 - 3 cents; HI, 8.8 to 18.0 cent; IL, 5 cents in Chicago and 6 cents in Cook county (gasoline only); NV, 4.0 to 9.0 cents; OR, 1 to 3 cents; SD and TN, one cent; and VA 2%.

/2 Local taxes for gasoline and gasohol vary from 10.8 cents to 18.9 cents. Plus a 1.9 cent per gallon pollution tax.

/3 Carriers pay an additional surcharge equal to IL-21.0 cents (g) 19.5 cents (d), IN-11 cents, KY-2% (g) 4.7% (d).

/4 Tax rate is based on the average wholesale price and is adjusted quarterly. The actual rates are: KY, 9%; and NC, 17.5¢ + 7%.

/5 Portion of the rate is adjustable based on maintenance costs, sales volume, cost of fuel to state government, or inflation.

/6 Large trucks pay an additional 3.5 cents.

/7 Tax rate is reduced by the percentage of ethanol used in blending (reported rate assumes the max. 10% ethanol).

/8 California Gasoline subject to 2.25% sales tax. Diesel subject to a 9% sales tax.

/9 Diesel rate specified is the fuel use tax rate on large trucks. Small vehicles are subject to 18 cent tax rate.

2013
State Motor Carrier Registration Fees
 80,000 Pound Vehicle (GVW)

State	Dollars per Vehicle	State Ranking
Alabama	\$835	45
Alaska	\$504	49
Arizona	\$4,006	1
Arkansas	\$1,573	24
California	\$2,810	5
Colorado	\$2,788	6
Connecticut	\$1,591	23
Delaware	\$1,390	28
Florida	\$1,369	30
Georgia	\$1,005	40
Hawaii	\$2,285	10
Idaho	\$3,371	2
Illinois	\$3,193	3
Indiana	\$1,977	13
Iowa	\$1,725	19
Kansas	\$2,318	8
Kentucky	\$1,430	27
Louisiana	\$511	48
Maine	\$1,256	34
Maryland	\$1,838	16
Massachusetts	\$1,660	22
Michigan	\$1,690	21
Minnesota	\$1,760	17
Mississippi	\$2,885	4
Missouri	\$1,755	18
Montana	\$983	42
Nebraska	\$1,286	33
Nevada	\$1,897	14
New Hampshire	\$800	47
New Jersey	\$1,244	36
New Mexico	\$205	50
New York	\$1,223	37
North Carolina	\$1,254	35
North Dakota	\$1,079	38
Ohio	\$1,448	26
Oklahoma	\$959	43
Oregon	\$999	41
Pennsylvania	\$1,715	20
Rhode Island	\$1,061	39
South Carolina	\$810	46
South Dakota	\$1,458	25
Tennessee	\$1,371	29
Texas	\$896	44
Utah	\$2,213	12
Vermont	\$2,257	11
Virginia	\$1,338	32
Washington	\$1,852	15
West Virginia	\$2,304	9
Wisconsin	\$2,583	7
Wyoming	\$1,356	31

2013
Weight-Mile Tax Rates
 (per mile) 80,000 lbs.

State	Tax Rate	State Ranking
Kentucky	\$0.0285	4
New Mexico	\$0.0438	3
New York	\$0.0546	2
Oregon*	\$0.1638	1

* Oregon does not levy a diesel tax on heavy trucks subject to the weight-mile tax.

Source: Individual state internet sites
 (see Weight-Mile Tax Rates tab)

2013
State Diesel Tax Rates
 (per gallon)

State	Tax Rate	State Ranking
Alabama	\$0.190	39
Alaska	\$0.080	49
Arizona	\$0.270	20
Arkansas	\$0.228	30
California	\$0.405	4
Colorado	\$0.205	35
Connecticut	\$0.512	1
Delaware	\$0.220	31
Florida	\$0.326	12
Georgia	\$0.182	42
Hawaii	\$0.153	46
Idaho	\$0.250	24
Illinois	\$0.422	3
Indiana	\$0.270	20
Iowa	\$0.235	28
Kansas	\$0.270	20
Kentucky	\$0.381	6
Louisiana	\$0.200	36
Maine	\$0.319	14
Maryland	\$0.243	26
Massachusetts	\$0.210	34
Michigan	\$0.376	7
Minnesota	\$0.285	16
Mississippi	\$0.184	40
Missouri	\$0.170	44
Montana	\$0.285	16
Nebraska	\$0.264	23
Nevada	\$0.278	19
New Hampshire	\$0.196	38
New Jersey	\$0.175	43
New Mexico	\$0.220	31
New York	\$0.404	5
North Carolina	\$0.375	8
North Dakota	\$0.230	29
Ohio	\$0.280	18
Oklahoma	\$0.130	48
Oregon	\$0.000	50
Pennsylvania	\$0.510	2
Rhode Island	\$0.320	13
South Carolina	\$0.168	45
South Dakota	\$0.240	27
Tennessee	\$0.184	40
Texas	\$0.200	36
Utah	\$0.245	25
Vermont	\$0.290	15
Virginia	\$0.216	33
Washington	\$0.375	8
West Virginia	\$0.357	10
Wisconsin	\$0.329	11
Wyoming	\$0.140	47

Primary source: American Trucking Associations,
The State Laws Newsletter (see Diesel Fuel Tax Rates tab)

Primary source: International Registration Plan, Inc., Information Exchange internet site
 Note: Based on intrastate for-hire carrier registering 2007 model year 5-axle (3-S2) tractor-semitrailer combination with GVW of 80,000 lbs.

compiled by ODOT research

TIMBER TAXATION

A Brief History

Prior to 1929, all private forestland in Oregon (8 million acres) was taxed based on the value of standing timber and the land beneath it. At the time, it was common for landowners to log old growth, and to not invest further in replanting. Lands would often revert to farm or urban uses after being logged. Some lands even reverted to county ownership, as private landowners stopped paying property taxes on logged lands that were viewed as worthless. In response to these foreclosures, the 1929 Legislature implemented an optional Forest Fee and Yield tax.

The tax applied to reforestation lands (860,000 acres) and allowed taxation on the value of timber upon the cutting of trees rather than a property tax each year as the trees grew. Forests that qualified as reforestation lands were subject to a 5 cents per acre “forest fee” annually as well as a 12.5% “Yield Tax” on the value of timber that was harvested. This system continued until it was repealed in 1977. In 1947, a Forest Products Harvest Tax was imposed per thousand board feet on all merchantable harvests from both public and private land (first 25,000 bf exempt). Under 1961 legislation, most Western Oregon land was subject to partial property tax exemption where all timber under 12” in diameter was exempt from property tax due to its designation as “reproduction timber.” Larger trees were placed on the property tax roll at a percentage of their immediate harvest value. In the year of harvest, the local property tax rate was applied to 70% of the value of the harvested timber. For small tracts, the Western Oregon Small Tract Optional Tax (WOSTOT) allowed small forestland owners to pay property tax on the productivity value of qualified forestland (200,000 acres). Forest land’s productivity value was categorized by site class ranked I (most productive) through V (least productive) and values were set accordingly. Eastern Oregon began a severance tax during this time, where owners paid 5% of the market value of all private timber harvested.

Beginning in 1962 (eastern Oregon) and in 1978 (western Oregon), severance taxes on timber harvest were imposed on the value of timber harvested in lieu of property tax on the value of standing timber (not applicable to forestland under WOSTOT). The 1977 Legislature repealed the Forest Fee and Yield Tax, returning the reforestation lands to the regular program phased in over the next 20 years. State collected severance taxes were distributed to local taxing districts as an offset to property taxes.

In 1991, in response to Measure 5 (1990), severance taxes were converted to privilege taxes with temporary rate reductions. The 1993 Legislature exempted standing timber from property tax, set new statutory forestland values, assessed forestland at 20% of the statutory value, reduced privilege tax rates, and completed the transition for reforestation lands. Privilege taxes were imposed in lieu of property tax on 80% of forestland value.

Under Measure 50 (1997), WOSTOT productivity values were converted to statutory forestland values and maximum assessed values were established for all forestland (see RR #6-00 for more detail). The 1999 Legislature phased in a new program for forestland in ownerships of 5,000 or more acres and the 2001 Legislature extended this program to all forestland as of 2003. Forestland was assessed at 100% of the lesser of its maximum specially assessed value or its specially assessed value as determined by the Department of Revenue (Department). Privilege taxes were repealed. The 2003 Legislature passed HB 2197, which extended the 1999 phase in for one year for ownerships of less than 5,000 acres and created an optional Small Tract Forestland (STF) program (see below). The 2005 Legislature simplified the time requirements for filers who apply for a continued classification of a parcel as STF; and clarified

that unless the Tax Assessor determines that the property does not constitute forestland, a disqualified STF parcel will automatically be qualified as either Western or Eastern Oregon forestland. A \$200 late filing fee was also enacted for applications for continued classification as STF parcels if the applications are filed after a 30 day notification period has ended.

Current Law

As of July 1, 2004, all forestland is subject to the Forest Products Harvest Tax and all private forestland is taxed under the Oregon Forestland program (sometimes referred to either as the 100% program or the industrial program) unless the owner elects to have qualified parcels taxed under the Small Tract Forestland (STF) program. Under the Oregon Forestland program, forestland is assessed for property tax at the lesser of either its maximum specially assessed value or its specially assessed value as determined by the Department. There are no privilege or severance taxes imposed at the time of harvest other than the Forest Products Harvest Tax. The Forest Products Harvest Tax Rate is established annually.

Under the STF program, forestland has an assessed value equal to 20% of the specially assessed forestland values determined by the Department. The 2012-13 values are shown in the table below. The amount of tax that is not imposed due to the 80% reduction is recovered when a severance tax is applied to harvested timber. The severance tax applies to the net volume of logs from harvested timber. The Forest Products Harvest Tax also applies to this volume. The severance tax rates for calendar year 2012 are \$4.88 (Western Oregon) and \$3.80 (Eastern Oregon) per 1,000 board feet harvested. These rates are indexed annually in proportion to the increase in value of forestland in the Program in each area.

For a parcel of forestland to qualify for the STF program, it must be held in common ownership of at least 10 acres but less than 5,000 acres of Oregon forestland and meet minimum stocking and species requirements. The owner must apply to the relevant county assessor(s) and the application must include all forestland owned in contiguous parcels. Assessors must disqualify forestland from the STF program if it fails to meet minimum stocking and species requirements or becomes part of an ownership of less than 10 acres or more than 5,000 acres. Disqualification from the program is subject to additional taxes equal to the tax on the 80% of value not assessed while in the program to a maximum of 10 years.

The values per acre shown in the table below are the maximum assessed values for forest land in the Oregon Forestland program (OFP) and the value limits for forest land in the Small Tract Forestland program (STF).

2012-13 Limit on Per Acre Forestland Value		
Site Class by Region	OFP	STF
Western Oregon		
FA	\$604.72	\$119.99
FB	\$479.74	\$95.21
FC	\$401.78	\$79.54
FD	\$341.31	\$67.80
FE	\$227.07	\$44.33
FF	\$163.90	\$32.57
FG	\$68.50	\$12.98
FX	\$8.02	\$1.27
Eastern Oregon		
	\$68.50	\$12.98

The historically complex distribution system for privilege taxes has been eliminated. Property taxes on forestland are treated like any other property taxes. The severance taxes under the

STF program are deposited to the appropriate Eastern or Western Oregon Timber Severance Tax Fund. After payment of administrative expenses, the balance in each Fund is distributed to the State School Fund (60.5%), the Community College Support Fund (4.5%) on May 1st of each year, and to the counties in either eastern or western Oregon (35%) on August 15th following the end of the fiscal year.

As noted above, the Forest Products Harvest Tax applies to harvests of merchantable timber from both publicly and privately owned forestland. The tax is levied per 1,000 board feet of timber harvested and the tax rates are set to fund various forestry related activities as listed in the table below. The activities include OSU forestry research, fire protection fund, and administration of the Forest Practices Act and forest monitoring funded by the Department of Forestry. The 'Other' rates include \$1.75 (11 months) for salmon reclamation, \$0.15 for assistance to nonindustrial landowners and \$0.10 to support Professional Forestry Education at the Oregon State College of Forestry.. Rates shown for the Oregon Forest Research Institute (OFRI) are subject to change by the governing board of the institute. The statutory rate for fire suppression is \$0.625 but the State Forester may suspend this rate if the balance in the Forest Land Protection Fund is estimated to exceed \$15 million for a calendar year or increase the rate if additional funding is required.

FOREST PRODUCTS HARVEST TAX RATES					
Year	OSU Research	Protection Fund	Forest Practices	OFRI	Other
1990-91	\$0.21	\$0.30	\$0.16	-	-
1991-92	0.3	0.5	0.53	\$0.31	-
1992-93	0.3	0.66	0.53	0.31	-
1993.2, 3	0.4	0.66	0.77	0.31	-
1994	0.4	0.66	0.77	0.31	-
1995	0.4	0.66	0.77	0.31	-
1996	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.51	-
1997	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.51	-
1998	0.55	0.5	0.7	0.51	\$1.75
1999	0.55	0.5	0.7	0.79	-
2000	0.67	0.5	1.08	0.79	0.15
2001	0.67	-	1.08	0.79	0.15
2002	0.67	0.5	0.91	0.79	
2003	0.67	0.5	0.91	0.79	
2004	0.67	0.5	0.79	0.99	
2005	0.67	0.5	0.79	0.89	
2006	0.67	0.5	0.55	0.89	
2007	0.67	0.5	0.55	0.89	
2008	0.92	0.625	1.1456	0.89	
2009	0.92	0.625	1.1456	0.89	
2010	0.92	0.625	1.14	0.89	
2011	0.92	0.625	1.14	0.89	
2012	0.8739	0.625	1.2952	0.89	
2013	0.8739	0.625	1.2952	0.89	
2014	0.8439	0.625	0.9727	0.89	
2015	0.8439	0.625	0.9727	0.89	0.10

Local Revenues from Federally-Owned Forest Lands

Notwithstanding the importance of the Forest Products Harvest Tax and Severance Tax revenues to the state and to local taxing districts, among certain counties primarily located in southwest Oregon, federally-owned forestlands are a critical revenue source. Under federal law, harvested timber from federally-owned lands must be shared with the state and counties in which the federally-owned forestlands are located. On October 30, 2000, Congress passed Public Law 106-393 (the Secure Rural Schools and Community Self-Determination Act of 2000, commonly known as "Payments to States") in order to offset the effect of decreased revenues available to counties from declining timber harvests on federal lands. In FY 2010-11, estimated federal forest payments totaled \$116 million. The act has been reauthorized for FY 2013 for 1 year at a rate of 95 percent of the FY 2012 amount but the future of these payments is uncertain.

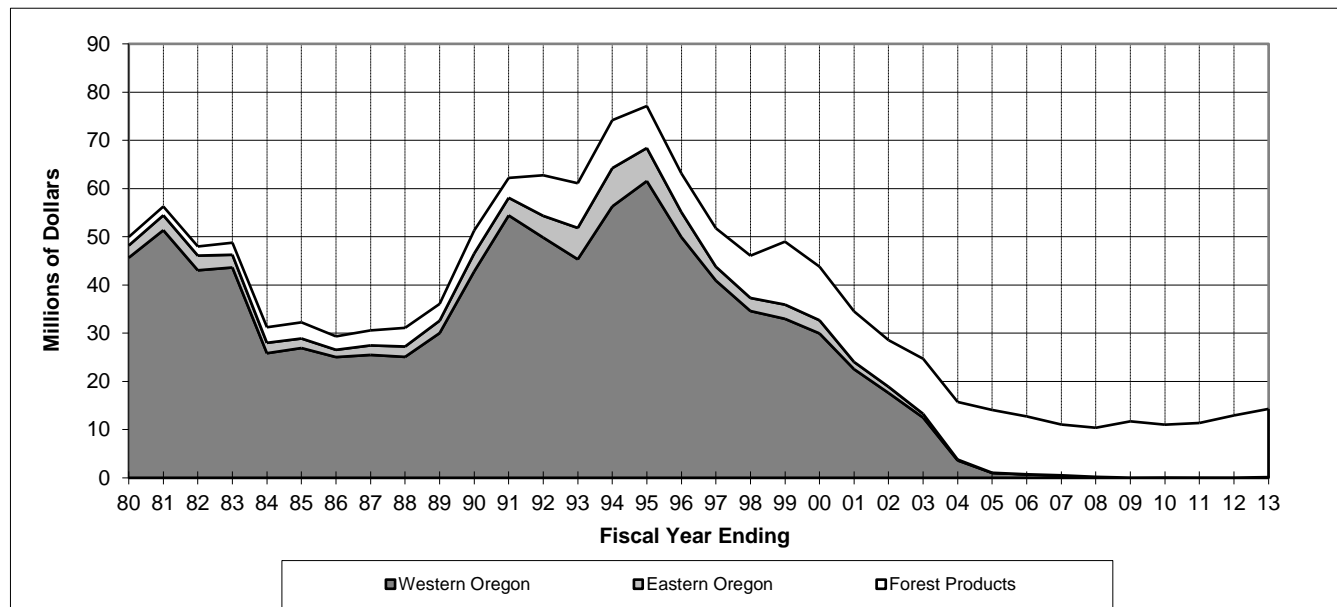
TIMBER TAX COLLECTIONS

(millions of dollars)

Fiscal Year	Privilege Taxes				Forest Products Harvest Tax		Small Tract Forestland Tax	
	Eastern Oregon		Western Oregon		Amount	% Change	Amount	% Change
	Amount	% Change	Amount	% Change				
1979-80	2.53	6.1%	45.67	8.3%	1.75	0.2%		
1980-81	3.10	22.4%	51.36	12.5%	1.81	3.3%		
1981-82	3.05	-1.7%	43.04	-16.2%	1.89	4.4%		
1982-83	2.64	-13.3%	43.62	1.4%	2.50	31.9%		
1983-84	2.15	-18.5%	25.85	-40.8%	3.23	29.2%		
1984-85	1.98	-8.2%	26.92	4.1%	3.35	3.8%		
1985-86	1.51	-23.8%	25.04	-7.0%	2.79	-16.7%		
1986-87	1.97	30.8%	25.49	1.8%	3.11	11.7%		
1987-88	2.15	9.2%	25.08	-1.6%	3.87	24.3%		
1988-89	2.57	19.4%	30.02	19.7%	3.48	-10.0%		
1989-90	3.72	44.9%	42.80	42.6%	4.76	36.8%		
1990-91	3.66	-1.7%	54.43	27.2%	4.12	-13.5%		
1991-92	4.50	23.0%	49.84	-8.4%	8.41	104.3%		
1992-93	6.51	44.6%	45.33	-9.0%	9.26	10.1%		
1993-94	7.94	22.0%	56.30	24.2%	9.94	7.3%		
1994-95	6.85	-13.7%	61.56	9.3%	8.70	-12.4%		
1995-96	5.18	-24.3%	49.93	-18.9%	8.01	-7.9%		
1996-97	2.88	-44.4%	40.90	-18.1%	7.96	-0.7%		
1997-98	2.71	-6.0%	34.59	-15.4%	8.77	10.1%		
1998-99	2.95	9.1%	32.97	-4.7%	13.05	48.8%		
1999-00	2.73	-7.6%	29.95	-9.2%	11.11	-14.9%		
2000-01	1.50	-45.1%	22.53	-24.8%	10.48	-5.7%		
2001-02	1.28	-14.9%	17.60	-21.9%	9.67	-7.7%		
2002-03	0.78	-39.1%	12.49	-29.0%	11.42	18.0%		
2003-04	0.18	-76.3%	3.60	-71.2%	11.94	4.6%		
2004-05	0.04	-78.3%	1.00	-72.2%	13.02	9.0%	0.33	
2005-06	0.03	-25.0%	0.70	-30.0%	12.00	-7.8%	0.32	-3.1%
2006-07	0.08	166.7%	0.44	-37.1%	10.53	-12.3%	0.37	17.0%
2007-08	0.01	-92.0%	0.19	-57.5%	10.18	-3.3%	0.31	-16.0%
2008-09	(0.05)	-600.0%	0.08	-57.2%	11.68	14.7%	0.18	-42.5%
2009-10	0.00	109.6%	0.06	-25.0%	10.96	-6.2%	0.15	-15.0%
2010-11	0.00	15.7%	0.04	-30.8%	11.33	3.3%	0.21	37.5%
2011-12	0.00	-66.8%	0.03	-18.7%	12.90	13.9%	0.35	64.0%
2012-13	0.00	-83.4%	0.14	308.4%	14.15	9.7%	0.39	14.1%

Source: Oregon Department of Revenue, Monthly Receipts Statement.

TIMBER TAX COLLECTIONS

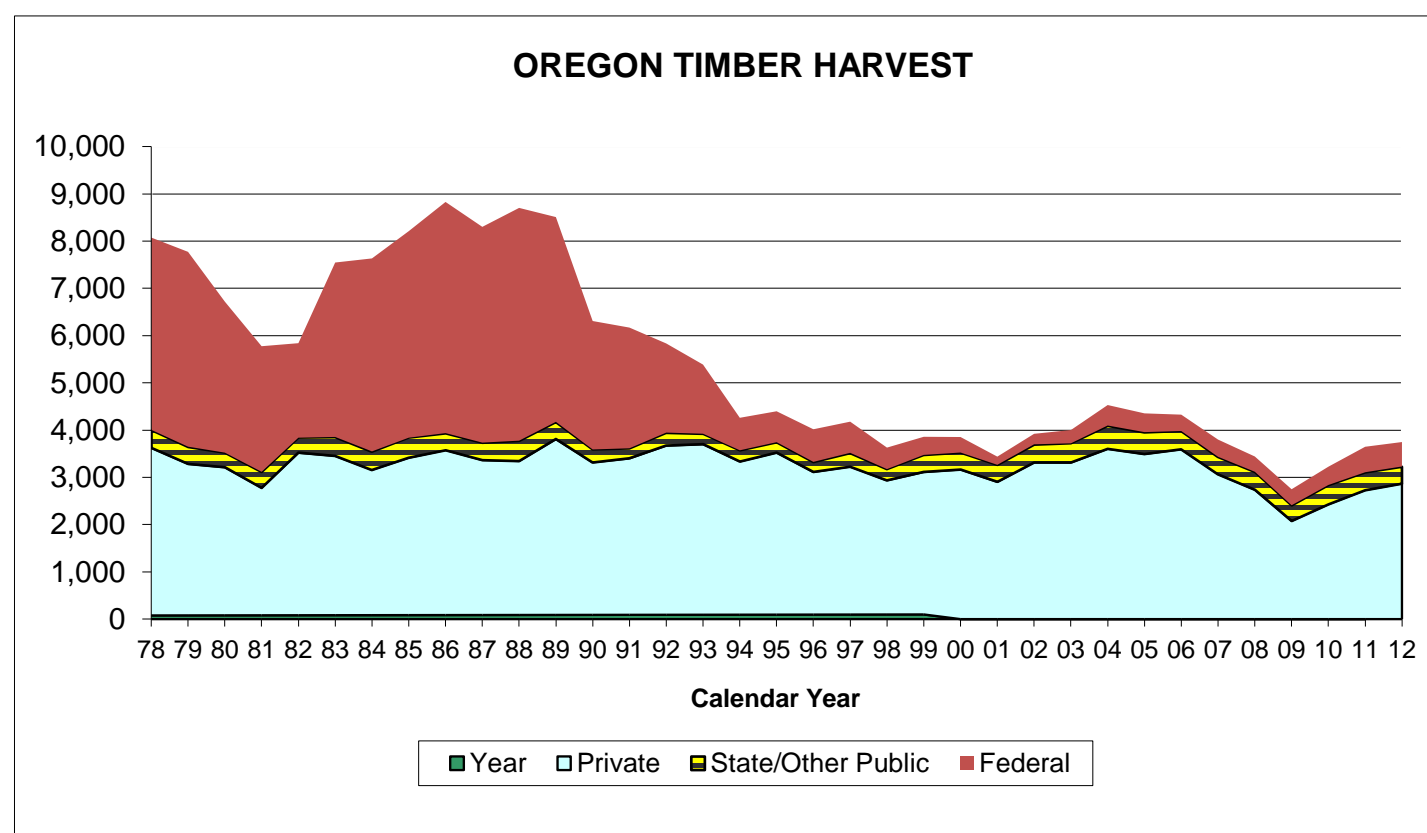


OREGON TIMBER HARVEST

Million Board Feet - Scribner Scale

Calendar Year	Private		Federal		State / other public		Total	
	Volume	% Change	Volume	% Change	Volume	% Change	Volume	% Change
1978	3,550		4,069		378		7,997	
1979	3,208	-9.6%	4,123	1.3%	363	-4.0%	7,694	-3.8%
1980	3,134	-2.3%	3,196	-22.5%	310	-14.6%	6,640	-13.7%
1981	2,702	-13.8%	2,658	-16.8%	335	8.1%	5,695	-14.2%
1982	3,440	27.3%	2,000	-24.8%	318	-5.1%	5,758	1.1%
1983	3,373	-1.9%	3,691	84.6%	400	25.8%	7,464	29.6%
1984	3,078	-8.7%	4,084	10.6%	388	-3.0%	7,550	1.2%
1985	3,332	8.3%	4,371	7.0%	423	9.0%	8,126	7.6%
1986	3,494	4.9%	4,892	11.9%	357	-15.6%	8,743	7.6%
1987	3,281	-6.1%	4,566	-6.7%	368	3.1%	8,215	-6.0%
1988	3,259	-0.7%	4,926	7.9%	430	16.8%	8,615	4.9%
1989	3,721	14.2%	4,333	-12.0%	366	-14.9%	8,420	-2.3%
1990	3,229	-13.2%	2,718	-37.3%	272	-25.7%	6,219	-26.1%
1991	3,311	2.5%	2,554	-6.0%	214	-21.3%	6,079	-2.3%
1992	3,581	8.2%	1,886	-26.2%	275	28.5%	5,742	-5.5%
1993	3,609	0.8%	1,463	-22.4%	222	-19.3%	5,294	-7.8%
1994	3,244	-10.1%	688	-53.0%	235	5.9%	4,167	-21.3%
1995	3,432	5.8%	654	-4.9%	218	-7.2%	4,304	3.3%
1996	3,018	-12.1%	690	5.5%	214	-1.8%	3,922	-8.9%
1997	3,133	3.8%	659	-4.5%	290	35.5%	4,082	4.1%
1998	2,840	-9.4%	455	-31.0%	237	-18.3%	3,532	-13.5%
1999	3,014	6.1%	383	-15.8%	363	53.2%	3,760	6.5%
2000	3,167	5.1%	328	-14.4%	359	-1.1%	3,854	2.5%
2001	2,905	-8.3%	173	-47.3%	361	0.6%	3,439	-10.8%
2002	3,318	14.2%	222	28.3%	382	5.8%	3,922	14.0%
2003	3,313	-0.2%	281	26.6%	408	6.8%	4,002	2.0%
2004	3,606	8.8%	433	54.1%	412	1.0%	4,451	11.2%
2005	3,495	-3.1%	397	-8.3%	463	12.3%	4,355	-2.2%
2006	3,596	2.9%	346	-12.8%	386	-16.6%	4,327	-0.6%
2007	3,070	-14.6%	364	5.2%	366	-5.1%	3,800	-12.2%
2008	2,740	-10.7%	323	-11.3%	379	3.6%	3,441	-9.4%
2009	2,079	-24.1%	339	4.9%	331	-12.8%	2,748	-20.1%
2010	2,432	17.0%	387	14.3%	407	23.1%	3,227	17.4%
2011	2,733	12.4%	539	39.2%	376	-7.6%	3,648	13.1%
2012	2,873	5.1%	517	-4.1%	358	-4.8%	3,748	2.7%

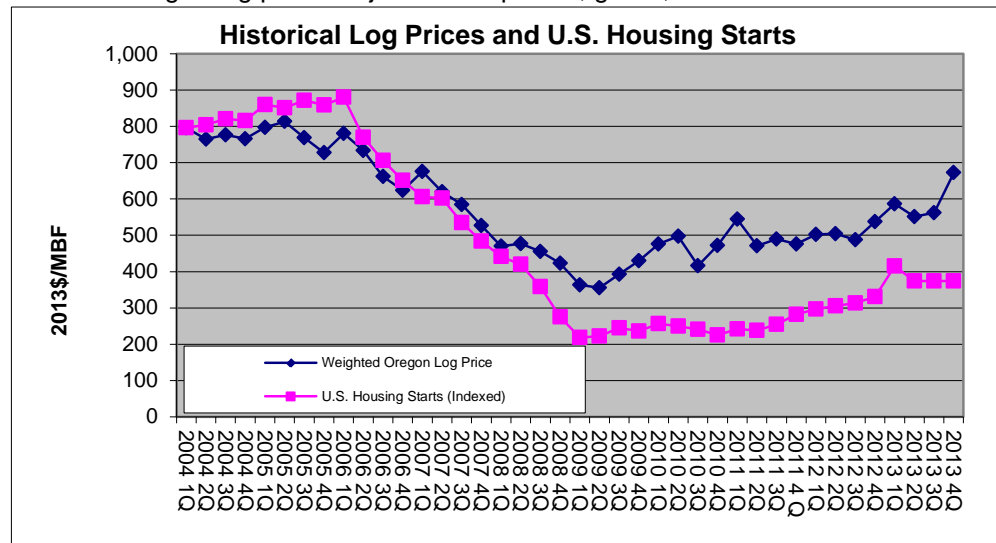
Source: [http://www.oregon.gov/ODF/STATE FORESTS/FRP/annual_reports.shtml](http://www.oregon.gov/ODF/STATE_FORESTS/FRP/annual_reports.shtml)



Historical Log Prices and U.S. Housing Starts

Harvest Year and Quarter	Weighted Oregon Log Price	U.S. Housing Starts	
	2013\$, \$/MBF	Millions of Units	Indexed
2004 1Q	796	1.918	796.3
2004 2Q	765	1.937	804.2
2004 3Q	777	1.977	820.7
2004 4Q	766	1.965	815.9
2005 1Q	798	2.072	860.0
2005 2Q	814	2.051	851.6
2005 3Q	769	2.100	871.8
2005 4Q	727	2.069	858.8
2006 1Q	781	2.120	880.2
2006 2Q	734	1.855	770.1
2006 3Q	662	1.702	706.7
2006 4Q	624	1.570	651.8
2007 1Q	676	1.461	606.6
2007 2Q	620	1.451	602.4
2007 3Q	585	1.289	535.1
2007 4Q	526	1.166	484.0
2008 1Q	470	1.064	441.7
2008 2Q	477	1.011	419.6
2008 3Q	455	0.862	358.0
2008 4Q	423	0.663	275.2
2009 1Q	363	0.526	218.2
2009 2Q	355	0.534	221.8
2009 3Q	393	0.588	244.2
2009 4Q	430	0.568	235.7
2010 1Q	476	0.618	256.6
2010 2Q	498	0.602	249.9
2010 3Q	416	0.580	240.7
2010 4Q	472	0.542	225.1
2011 1Q	544	0.583	242.1
2011 2Q	471	0.573	237.7
2011 3Q	490	0.614	254.9
2011 4 Q	476	0.678	281.6
2012 1Q	502	0.715	296.7
2012 2Q	505	0.736	305.4
2012 3Q	488	0.755	313.5
2012 4Q	538	0.797	330.7
2013 1Q	587	1.000	415.1
2013 2Q	551	0.900	373.6
2013 3Q	563	0.900	373.6
2013 4Q	672	0.900	373.6

Note: All Oregon log prices adjusted for species, grade, location and inflation.



EXCISE TAXES

Taxes on Cigarettes and Other Tobacco Products

Excise taxes are imposed on distribution of all tobacco products in Oregon. Taxes are levied on each cigarette and as a percent of wholesale price of other tobacco products. With the passage of Measure 20 (in 2002), the permanent tax rate on cigarettes is \$1.18 and the Other Tobacco Products (OTP) tax rate is 65% of wholesale price. However, the OTP tax is capped at 50¢ per cigar. The 2009 session introduced a tax by weight on noncombustible tobacco, a \$1.78 tax per ounce (with a minimum of \$2.14 per container of moist snuff). Cigarette tax is distributed to a number of uses, 22 cents are allocated to the General Fund (18.64%), the Health Plan gets 85.7 cents (72.66%), 3.4 cents (2.9%) go to the tobacco cessation programs, and 2.3 cents (1.93%) each to cities, counties, and ODOT (senior and disabled transit). Distributions within cities and counties are based on population. The Other Tobacco Products tax is distributed differently, with the General Fund getting 53.85%, the Health Plan 41.54%, and tobacco cessation programs 4.62%. The 2007 legislature sent the voters a tax increase (Measure 50), that failed to pass. The same session instituted an indoor smoking ban, which also expected to reduce revenue from cigarettes. HB 3601A of the 2013 special session increased cigarette taxes by 13¢ on January 1, 2014 (for total of \$1.31), 14¢ by 2016, and 15¢ by 2018. The new rates for cigarettes are distributed as shown in the table:

Category	Jan 1, 2014- Dec 31, 2015	Jan 1, 2016- Dec 31, 2017	Jan 1 2018 and after
General Fund	23 cents or 17.76%	22 cents or 16.6%	22 cents or 16.5%
Health Plan	87.3 cents or 66.6%	85.7 cents or 65%	85.7 cents or 64.4%
TURA	3.6 cents or 2.7%	3.4 cents or 2.6%	3.4 cents or 2.5%
Local Govt's	2.2 cents or 1.7%	2.2 cents or 1.7%	2.2 cents or 1.7%

Additional tobacco revenue is received under the Master Settlement Agreement. Through June 30, 2013, Oregon has received over \$955 million in payments and expects to receive slightly above \$157 million for the 2013-15 biennium. The 2003 Session (SB 856) pledged much of this revenue for payments on \$450 million appropriation bonds. In September 2013, payment obligations were met.

CIGARETTE AND OTHER TOBACCO PRODUCTS TAXES

Fiscal Year	Tax Rate (per pack)	Cigarettes		Other Tobacco		Total Tobacco	
		Millions	Change	Millions	Change	Millions	Change
2002-03	103.0¢	222.0	43.2%	20.9	4.4%	242.9	38.7%
2003-04	123.0¢	240.1	8.2%	25.3	20.8%	265.4	9.3%
2004-05	118.0¢	217.8	-9.3%	26.0	2.7%	243.8	-8.1%
2005-06	118.0¢	238.7	9.6%	31.2	20.0%	269.9	10.7%
2006-07	118.0¢	240.2	0.6%	30.9	-0.8%	271.1	0.4%
2007-08	118.0¢	222.2	-7.5%	32.8	5.9%	255.0	-6.0%
2008-09	118.0¢	215.3	-3.1%	32.9	0.4%	248.2	-2.6%
2009-10	118.0¢	201.9	-6.3%	37.4	13.7%	239.3	-3.6%
2010-11	118.0¢	211.7	4.8%	51.2	36.8%	262.8	9.8%
2011-12	118.0¢	203.5	-3.85%	52.17	1.98%	255.7	-2.7%
2012-13	118.0¢	198.5	-2.43%	56.69	8.67%	255.5	-0.07%

DISTRIBUTION OF TOBACCO TAXES

Fiscal Year	General Fund	Health Plan	TURA	Special Transit	Local Govt.
2002-03	57.1	164.0	7.9	4.7	9.3
2003-04	53.9	184.8	7.8	4.4	8.8
2004-05	52.5	168.5	7.3	4.3	8.6
2005-06	59.4	180.7	8.1	4.1	8.9
2006-07	60.6	185.3	8.3	4.6	9.2
2007-08	59.0	176.1	8.0	4.6	9.2
2008-09	57.1	168.5	7.7	4.1	8.3
2009-10	57.4	161.9	7.4	3.5	7.8
2010-11	66.3	173.2	7.9	4.0	8.1
2011-12	66.1	170.8	7.76	3.95	7.91
2012-13	67.5	168	8.4	3.83	7.67

Source: Oregon Department of Revenue and DAS's Economic and Revenue Forecast

Oregon Liquor Control Commission (OLCC) Revenue: (Alcohol)

Taxes are imposed on beer and wine manufactured or distributed in Oregon. The current rates are \$2.60 per 31 gallon barrel (8.4¢ per gallon) of beer, Tax on wine is 67¢ per gallon, and 77¢ per gallon for dessert wine (14% to 21% alcohol content). Two cents of the wine tax goes to the Wine Board, 50% of the remaining beer and wine taxes go to Mental Health and Drug Abuse Prevention, and the balance goes into the OLCC Account. Beverages with 21% or more alcohol are exclusively imported and distributed by the state of Oregon. Currently OLCC sets retail prices, on average, at 110% above cost (including shipping, and federal taxes). The net revenue from these operations goes into the OLCC account. Available revenue in the OLCC account is distributed 56% to state General Fund, 10% to counties by population, 20% to cities by population, and 14% to cities by formula. A surcharge of 50¢ is a temporary for the last two budget period.

OLCC REVENUE (millions)

Fiscal Year	Beer & Wine Tax		Liquor		Net Liquor	
	Revenue	Change	Sales	Change	Revenue	Change
1995-96	11.2	5.66%	93.4	3.66%	67.7	2.7%
1996-97	11.8	5.36%	97.1	3.96%	70.9	4.7%
1997-98	12.0	1.69%	102.4	5.46%	73.8	4.1%
1998-99	12.1	0.83%	107.8	5.27%	76.5	3.7%
1999-00	12.4	2.48%	116.1	7.70%	84.8	10.8%
2000-01	12.5	0.81%	121.7	4.82%	85.8	1.2%
2001-02	12.7	1.60%	127.8	5.01%	93.0	8.4%
2002-03	13.3	4.72%	134.4	5.16%	97.1	4.4%
2003-04	13.7	2.74%	145.1	7.94%	107.3	10.4%
2004-05	14.0	2.17%	155.0	6.82%	111.1	3.5%
2005-06	14.8	6.29%	172.2	11.09%	126.1	13.5%
2006-07	15.2	2.43%	187.1	8.65%	130.8	3.8%
2007-08	16.1	5.86%	199.2	6.51%	141.1	7.9%
2008-09	16.33	1.49%	207.9	4.37%	151.9	7.6%
2009-10	16.75	2.57%	215.6	3.68%	159.8	5.2%
2010-11	16.20	-3.28%	224.1	3.95%	162.2	1.5%
2011-12	16.89	4.26%	238.47	6.40%	179.97	11%
2012-13	16.39	-2.96%	254.85	6.87%	189.09	5.1%

Source: Oregon Liquor Control Commission

OLCC REVENUE DISTRIBUTIONS (millions)

Fiscal Year	Wine Board	Mental Health	General Fund	Counties	Cities
1994-95	0.1	5.2	41.3	7.4	25.1
1995-96	0.2	5.5	37.3	6.7	22.7
1996-97	0.2	5.8	48.9	8.7	29.7
1997-98	0.2	6.0	45.3	8.1	27.5
1998-99	0.2	5.9	45.7	8.2	27.7
1999-00	0.2	6.0	51.4	9.2	31.2
2000-01	0.2	6.2	52.5	9.4	31.9
2001-02	0.2	6.3	54.8	9.8	33.2
2002-03	0.2	6.6	60.1	10.2	34.7
2003-04	0.2	6.7	62.8	11.2	38.2
2004-05	0.2	6.9	65.6	11.6	39.6
2005-06	0.2	7.3	74.0	13.2	44.9
2006-07	0.2	7.5	75.1	13.4	45.6
2007-08	0.3	7.9	82.7	14.8	50.2
2008-09	0.3	8.0	93.9	15.9	53.9
2009-10	0.3	8.3	97.3	15.0	51.1
2010-11	0.3	7.97	101.25	15.64	53.2
2011-12	0.3	8.3	110.2	17.12	58.2
2012-13	0.3	8.1	115.4	17.9	61.0

Source: Oregon Liquor Control Commission.

**CIGARETTE EXCISE TAX RATES AS OF JANUARY 1, 2013
BEER AND WINE RATES AS OF 2014
Ranked by Sum of Excise and Sales Tax Rates (Dollars)**

Rank	Malt Liquor (Beer) per Gallon			Table Wine (14% alcohol) per Gallon			Cigarettes per Pack		
	State	Excise	Sales	State	Excise	Sales	State	Excise	Sales
1	Tennessee	1.150	0.700	Florida	2.25	2.40	New York	435.0	0.17
2	South Carolina	0.770	0.600	Rhode Island	1.40	2.80	Massachusetts	351.0	0.27
3	Hawaii	0.930	0.400	Iowa	1.75	2.40	Rhode Island	350.0	0.30
4	Mississippi	0.427	0.700	Tennessee	1.21	2.80	Connecticut	340.0	0.28
5	North Carolina	0.617	0.475	Illinois	1.39	2.50	Hawaii	320.0	0.17
6	Florida	0.480	0.600	New Mexico	1.70	2.00	Washington	302.5	0.28
7	Alaska	1.070	0.000	New Jersey	0.88	2.80	Minnesota	283.0	0.30
8	California	0.200	0.825	Virginia	1.51	2.00	New Jersey	270.0	0.30
9	Alabama	0.530	0.400	California	0.20	3.30	Vermont	262.0	0.26
10	Washington	0.261	0.650	Washington	0.87	2.60	Wisconsin	252.0	0.22
11	New Mexico	0.410	0.500	Nevada	0.70	2.74	Dist. of Columbia	250.0	0.26
12	Utah	0.410	0.470	West Virginia	1.00	2.40	Arizona	200.0	0.29
13	Nebraska	0.310	0.550	Alabama	1.70	1.60	Maryland	200.0	0.26
14	Illinois	0.231	0.625	South Carolina	0.90	2.40	Michigan	200.0	0.26
15	Maine	0.350	0.500	Indiana	0.47	2.80	Maine	200.0	0.22
16	Oklahoma	0.400	0.450	Mississippi	0.35	2.80	Alaska	200.0	0.00
17	Nevada	0.160	0.685	Nebraska	0.95	2.20	Illinois	198.0	0.27
18	Connecticut	0.240	0.600	Arkansas	0.75	2.40	New Hampshire	178.0	0.00
19	Minnesota	0.150	0.688	Connecticut	0.72	2.40	Utah	170.0	0.26
20	Arkansas	0.230	0.600	Georgia	1.51	1.60	Montana	170.0	0.00
21	Texas	0.200	0.625	Arizona	0.84	2.24	New Mexico	166.0	0.22
22	New Jersey	0.120	0.700	Minnesota	0.30	2.75	Pennsylvania	160.0	0.26
23	Indiana	0.115	0.700	Hawaii	1.38	1.60	Delaware	160.0	0.00
24	Rhode Island	0.110	0.700	Vermont	0.55	2.40	South Dakota	153.0	0.17
25	Michigan	0.200	0.600	Michigan	0.51	2.40	Texas	141.0	0.27
26	Iowa	0.190	0.600	North Carolina	1.00	1.90	Iowa	136.0	0.26
27	West Virginia	0.180	0.600	Idaho	0.45	2.40	Florida	133.9	0.26
28	Virginia	0.260	0.500	Maryland	0.40	2.40	Oregon	131.00	0.00
29	Idaho	0.150	0.600	Texas	0.20	2.50	Ohio	125.0	0.24
30	Ohio	0.180	0.550	Dist. of Columbia	0.30	2.40	Arkansas	115.0	0.26
31	Arizona	0.160	0.560	Maine	0.60	2.00	Oklahoma	103.0	0.20
32	Georgia	0.320	0.400	South Dakota	0.93	1.60	Indiana	99.5	0.30
33	Louisiana	0.320	0.400	Ohio	0.32	2.20	California	87.0	0.32
34	Kansas	0.180	0.530	Oklahoma	0.72	1.80	Colorado	84.0	0.13
35	Dist. of Columbia	0.090	0.600	Alaska	2.50	0.00	Nevada	80.0	0.30
36	Maryland	0.090	0.600	North Dakota	0.50	2.00	Kansas	79.0	0.27
37	Pennsylvania	0.080	0.600	Pennsylvania	0.00	2.40	Mississippi	68.0	0.30
38	South Dakota	0.270	0.400	Wisconsin	0.25	2.00	Nebraska	64.0	0.24
39	North Dakota	0.160	0.500	Missouri	0.42	1.69	Tennessee	62.0	0.30
40	Wisconsin	0.060	0.500	New York	0.30	1.60	Kentucky	60.0	0.26
41	New York	0.140	0.400	Utah		1.88	Wyoming	60.0	0.17
42	Missouri	0.060	0.423	Louisiana	0.11	1.60	Idaho	57.0	0.26
43	Wyoming	0.020	0.400	Wyoming	0.00	1.60	South Carolina	57.0	0.26
44	Colorado	0.080	0.290	Colorado	0.28	1.16	West Virginia	55.0	0.26
45	New Hampshire	0.300	0.000	Montana	1.06	0.00	North Carolina	45.0	0.21
46	Vermont	0.265	0.000	Delaware	0.97	0.00	North Dakota	44.0	0.22
47	Delaware	0.160	0.000	Oregon	0.67	0.00	Alabama	42.5	0.17
48	Montana	0.140	0.000	Massachusetts	0.55	0.00	Georgia	37.0	0.17
49	Massachusetts	0.110	0.000	Kentucky	0.50	0.00	Louisiana	36.0	0.17
50	Kentucky	0.080	0.000	Kansas	0.30	0.00	Virginia	30.0	0.22
51	Oregon	0.080	0.000	New Hampshire	0.00	0.00	Missouri	17.0	0.18

Source: Excise tax rates from Federation of Tax Administrators (web).

Sales tax rates assume \$11 per gallon for beer, \$40 a gallon for wine, and \$4.35 per pack for cigarettes.

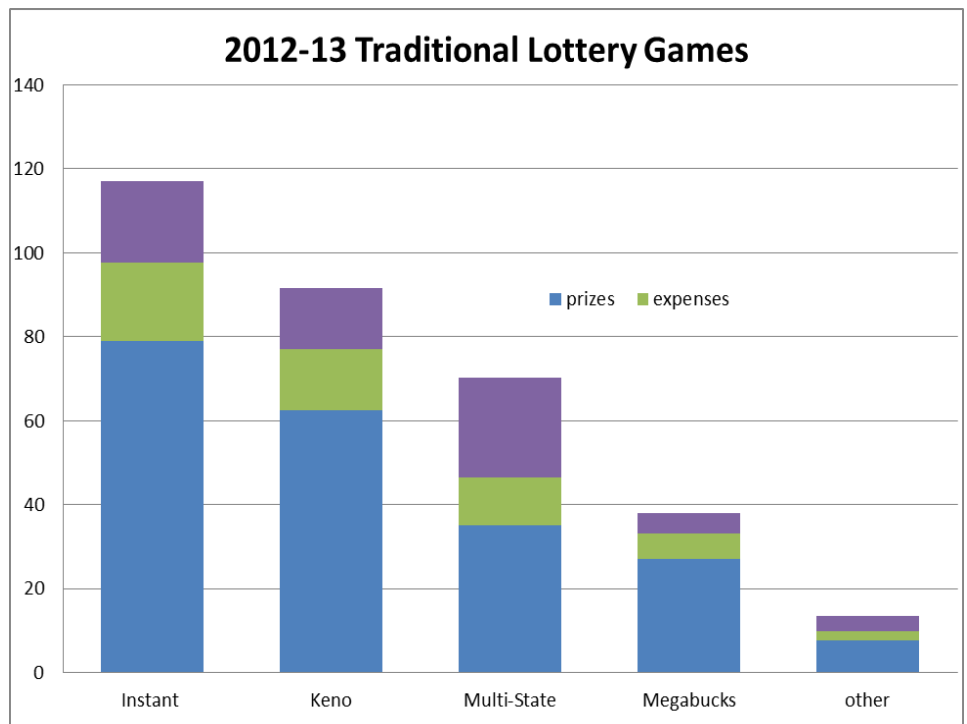
LOTTERY

History

The Oregon State Lottery and the five members State Lottery Commission were created by an initiative petition in 1984. Commission members are appointed by the governor and charged to produce the maximum amount of net revenue to benefit the public purpose. The lottery currently offers 8 traditional games through 3,907 retailers, which are allowed to persons age 18 or older. Video lottery (poker and line games) is played on approximately 12,200 machines in more than 2,200 licensed premises, which are available to persons age 21 or older. The Constitution limits administrative expense to 16% of lottery revenue and requires that at least 50% of revenue be returned in the form of prizes. The Constitution, originally, dedicated the net lottery proceeds to the purpose of creating jobs and furthering economic development. This was expanded by Measure 21 (May 1995) to include financing public education, and by Measure 66 (Nov 1998) to include restoring and protecting Oregon's parks, beaches, watersheds, and critical fish and wildlife habitats. Measure 21 also gave lottery bonds first claim on lottery proceeds and dedicated 15% of net proceeds to the Education Endowment Fund. Measure 66 dedicated 15% of net proceeds to the Parks and Natural Resources Fund with 50% dedicated to parks and recreational areas and 50% dedicated to fish and wildlife habitats. Measure 19 (Sept. 2002) converted the Education Endowment Fund to an Education Stability Fund, transferred \$150 million of the principal to the State School Fund, and increased the lottery dedication to 18%. If the balance in the Stability Fund reaches 5% of General Fund revenue, the lottery dedication is reduced to 15% and deposited in a new school capital matching Subaccount. The 2005 legislature (HB 3466) repealed lottery games on sporting events starting in July 2007. The same bill also dedicated 1.0% of lottery proceeds to fund sports programs at Oregon universities. Measure 76 (Nov. 2010) made the 15% dedication to parks and natural resources permanent and allocated 12% to regional parks and grants.

Traditional Games

The chart at right shows prizes, expense and net proceeds for the 2010-11 traditional games. The "other" group includes Breakopen, Daily 4/Win for Life and Pick 4. The initial game in 1985 was Instant (Scratch-it), which was followed by a number of games, some of which have been discontinued or modified. The 1989 Legislature initiated Sports Action as a separate lottery game. Proceeds of this game were dedicated to Higher Education intercollegiate athletics. However, the 2005

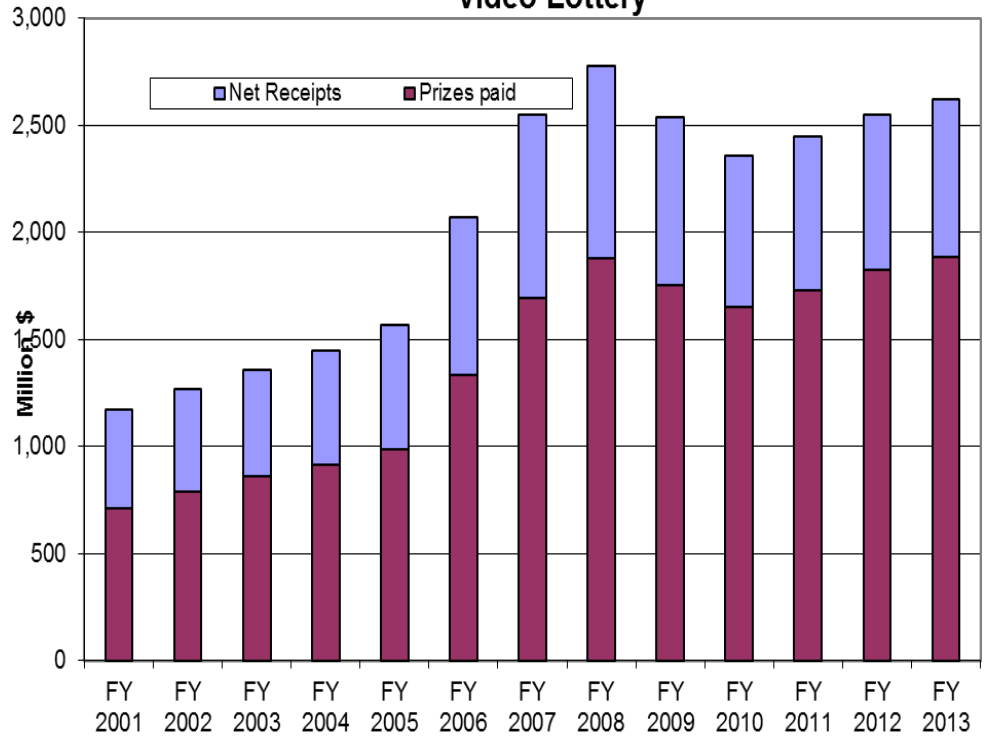


legislature repealed sports games as of July 2007. The intercollegiate athletic funding was augmented with a 1% of lottery net proceeds. This amount has pushed funding of university athletic programs to about \$10 million a biennium.

Video Lottery

The 1989 Legislature authorized video lottery but the Governor suspended implementation. The 1991 Legislature reauthorized the commission to offer video lottery. Video poker began in 1992. The Commission may contract with persons, which have Oregon Liquor Control Commission licenses to install up to 6 (5 before 2004) video terminals (10 at race meets) on supervised premises which are restricted to persons over the age of 21. Video lottery revenue is the sum of the dollars put into lottery terminals and the value of games won.

**Total Dollars Played
Video Lottery**



Prizes are the sum of the value games won plus amounts returned to the players. Statutes dedicate 2.5% of video net receipts (revenue less prizes) to counties for economic development. HB 2148 amended the dedication to counties "not to exceed" 2.5% of net receipts. Beginning July 1, 2001, 1% of net proceeds go to the Problem Gambling Addiction Fund, and 1% (up to \$1.55 million

LOTTERY REVENUE								
Fiscal Year	Traditional Games				Video Games			
	Gross Revenue	Prizes	Expense	Net Revenue	Gross Revenue	Prizes	Expense	Net Revenue
1995-96	344.2	213.7	53.9	76.6	3,285.1	2,929.5	149.8	205.9
1996-97	333.1	207.6	52.6	72.8	3,636.7	3,243.5	168.7	224.5
1997-98	310.4	195.1	50.6	64.8	4,245.2	3,837.8	179.0	228.5
1998-99	325.9	206.0	49.0	70.9	5,660.1	5,257.5	172.0	230.5
1999-00	323.7	210.5	56.6	56.6	6,566.3	6,129.8	183.4	253.2
2000-01	323.3	211.9	56.8	54.5	7,293.4	6,831.0	194.7	267.7
2001-02	336.8	223.5	57.4	55.9	7,725.0	7,244.8	199.8	280.4
2002-03	354.8	235.5	60.1	59.2	8,133.3	7,634.6	201.8	297.0
2003-04	362.3	234.9	59.5	67.9	8,587.6	8,056.6	209.4	321.6
2004-05	360.2	234.2	58.6	67.9	9,189.0	8,609.3	206.1	373.6
2005-06	363.1	239.5	58.1	66.4	10,928.8	10,195.9	236.0	504.4
2006-07	354.6	233.6	60.1	61.0	12,093.0	11,239.5	271.8	581.7
2007-08	338.7	220.0	56.9	61.8	12,118.4	11,223.3	289.8	605.3
2008-09	313.8	205.3	55.1	53.3	10,582.9	9,796.2	277.0	509.8
2009-10	320.7	206.0	52.9	61.8	9,402.8	8,695.9	249.7	457.3
2010-11	317.5	206.4	51.9	59.2	9,550.5	8,830.0	254.0	466.6
2011-12	323.2	221.9	50.9	50.4	9,704.3	8,977.2	251.9	475.2
2012-13	330.5	211.4	51.0	68.0	9,915.0	9,177.6	238.9	498.4

annually) to the County Fair Account. Beginning July 2005, the lottery started offering Line games (slots) in addition to video poker and, Lottery revenue grew significantly. The, latest recession coupled with the smoking ban, has reduced lottery revenue by double digits for the 09 and the 10 fiscal years, however, it is still exceeding one billion dollars a biennium for the state budget.

Lottery Revenues

Lottery revenues include non-game revenues (not shown in the table) such as interest earnings, penalties, and allowances for bad debts in addition to game revenues. The table above shows the history of traditional and video lottery game revenues for 18 years. The introduction of video lottery games in 1992-93 quickly enhanced the revenue stream, and during the same period Traditional games also grew reaching peak revenue of \$78.1 million in 1994-95. Traditional games net revenue stabilized at an average of \$62 million a year. Net revenue from traditional games comprises less than 10% of revenue, while video lottery is more than 90% of total. Lottery sales have declined during the latest economic weakness in the state, however, Despite the double digit (-11%) decrease in 2009 and 2010 net revenue, Video lottery in general has grown 10% per year on average since 1996. The introduction of Line games in 2006 generated another spurt of growth in total lottery revenue, but its rapid growth stabilized in a couple of ears, and was further affected by during the slow economy of the 2009-10 . Revenue is forecast to grow at a sustainable long term average of 2.8%.

Lottery Transfers

Fiscal year lottery revenues cannot be mapped into lottery transfers because there is a one-quarter lag in transfers from the previous quarter's revenues. There are also revenues such as unclaimed prizes and administrative savings, which are not considered in determining net lottery revenue. Transfers may also differ from revenues because of amounts moved into or out of various contingency reserves.

The table below shows the amounts transferred since 1999-2001. Debt service on lottery revenue bonds has first claim on lottery revenue transferred to the Economic Development Fund. Thereafter the exact pecking order is not clear, but the Constitutional dedications for the Education Stability Fund and the Parks and Natural Resources Fund probably follow. After that comes the statutory dedication to county economic development, to the Board of Education, to the Gambling Addiction Fund, and to the County Fair Account. Any balance available after these transfers will be used by the legislature in any of the areas allowed by the constitution. Amounts available for legislative allocation do not include beginning balances, reversions, or interest earned on the Economic Development Fund. The table shows the distribution of lottery transfers through 2011-13 and the amounts forecast for the 2013-15 Biennium. The allocation of \$3.3 million to County Fairs is not shown separately, but is reflected in the amount available for counties. Since the introduction of line games, Lottery proceeds are approaching a billion dollars a biennium. The clean door act of 2007 (Smoking ban) which took effect on 2009 combined with the latest economic recession resulted in the greatest reduction of lottery revenue growth ever witnessed. Net revenue declined by a combined 20 % in the recession years.

Allocation of Lottery Transfers

Biennium	Revenue Bonds	Education Stability	Parks & Recreation	Counties	College Athletics	Gambling Addiction	Leg./Other Approp.
1999-01	26.8	87.1	87.1	22.2	4.8	5.8	362
2001-03	71.3	110.7	110.7	24.3	5.2	6.2	409.7
2003-05	119.43	140.5	117.9	27.9	4.04	6.53	378.01
2005-07	133.73	195.78	163.15	45.51	3.62	8.34	486.44
2007-09	161.73	238.84	199.03	43.55	11.74	12.07	732.91
2009-11	225.18	194.76	162.30	32.99	9.67	8.66	443.10
2011-13	248.24	194.34	161.95	39.6	8.41	10.35	420.92
2013-15*	249.60	189.83	158.19	37.15	8.0	10.55	402.47

*Revenue Forecast, December 2011, Department of Administrative Services

RECENT TAX VOTES

Year	Tax Change	Election	Proposed by	Outcome	Yes	No
1973	McCall Plan	Special	Leg. referral	Failed	253,682	358,210
1974	New school tax bases	Primary	Leg. referral	Failed	166,363	371,897
	Higher income taxes for schools	Primary	Leg. referral	Failed	136,851	410,733
	Use Highway Fund for mass transit	Primary	Leg. referral	Failed	190,899	369,038
	Include revenue sharing in tax base	General	Leg. referral	Failed	322,023	329,858
1976	Allow local vehicle tax for transit	Primary	Leg. referral	Failed	170,331	531,219
	1¢ gas tax & 26% truck tax increase	General	Pet. referral	Failed	465,143	505,124
1977	School "safety net"	Primary	Leg. referral	Failed	112,570	252,061
1978	2¢ gas tax increase	Primary	Leg. referral	Failed	190,301	365,170
	1.5% property tax limit	General	Initiative	Failed	424,029	453,741
	50% home property tax relief	General	Leg. referral	Failed	383,532	467,765
	Vehicle registration fee increase	General	Pet. referral	Failed	208,722	673,802
1980	Continue 30% home property relief	Primary	Leg. referral	Passed	636,565	64,979
	Limits use of Highway Fund	Primary	Leg. referral	Passed	451,695	257,230
	1% property tax limit	General	Initiative	Failed	412,781	722,089
	2¢ gas tax increase	General	Leg. referral	Failed	320,613	823,025
	Dedicates oil taxes to schools	General	Leg. referral	Passed	604,188	494,657
1982	3¢ gas tax increase	Primary	Leg. referral	Failed	308,574	323,268
	1.5% property tax limit	General	Initiative	Failed	504,836	515,626
	Increase tax base for new const.	General	Leg. referral	Failed	219,034	768,150
1984	Vehicle registration fee increase	Primary	Leg. referral	Failed	234,060	487,457
	1.5% property tax limit	General	Initiative	Failed	599,424	616,252
	Establish state lottery	General	Initiative	Passed	794,441	412,341
	Lottery statute	General	Initiative	Passed	786,933	399,231
1985	5% sales tax	Special	Leg. referral	Failed	189,733	664,365
1986	Prohibit tax on social security	Primary	Leg. referral	Passed	534,476	118,766
	Adjust tax bases for merger	Primary	Leg. referral	Passed	333,277	230,866
	5% sales tax	General	Initiative	Failed	234,804	816,369
	1.5% property tax limit	General	Initiative	Failed	449,548	584,396
	Homestead exemption	General	Initiative	Failed	381,727	639,034
	Increase income taxes	General	Initiative	Failed	299,551	720,034
1987	School "safety net"	Primary	Leg. referral	Passed	223,417	178,839
1988	1¢ cig. & beer tax for sports	General	Initiative	Failed	449,797	759,360
1989	New school tax bases	Primary	Leg. referral	Failed	183,818	263,283
1990	Change Oregon school finances	Primary	Leg. referral	Advisory	462,090	140,747
	Funded school taxes on homes	Primary	Leg. referral	Advisory	177,964	408,842
	4% sales tax for schools	Primary	Leg. referral	Advisory	128,642	449,725
	5% sales tax for schools	Primary	Leg. referral	Advisory	202,367	385,820
	Combines tax bases: school mergers	General	Leg. referral	Passed	680,463	354,288
	Taxes public pensions	General	Leg. referral	Failed	406,372	617,586
	1.5% property tax limit (M5)	General	Initiative	Passed	574,833	522,022
	Tax credit for private education	General	Initiative	Failed	351,977	741,863
1992	Gas tax for highway police	Primary	Leg. referral	Failed	244,173	451,715
	Gas tax for parks	General	Leg. referral	Failed	399,259	1,039,322
	Split-roll property tax limit	General	Initiative	Failed	362,621	1,077,206
1993	5% Sales Tax for Education	General	Leg. referral	Failed	240,991	721,930

RECENT TAX VOTES

Year	Tax Change	Election	Proposed by	Outcome	Yes	No
1994	Gas tax to prevent contamination	Primary	Leg. referral	Failed	158,029	446,665
	Vote on tax or fee increases	General	Initiative	Failed	543,302	671,025
	Minimum funding for schools (Kids First)	General	Initiative	Failed	438,018	760,853
	2% Equal Tax	General	Initiative	Failed	284,195	898,416
1995	Lottery revenue for education	Primary	Leg. referral	Passed	671,027	99,728
1996	3/5 vote to raise revenue	Primary	Leg. referral	Passed	349,918	289,930
	State pays for local mandates	General	Leg. referral	Passed	731,127	566,168
	Tobacco taxes for Health Plan	General	Initiative	Passed	759,048	598,543
	Counts non-voters as "no" votes	General	Initiative	Failed	158,555	1,180,148
	Cut and Cap property tax limit (M47)	General	Initiative	Passed	704,554	642,613
1997	Replace cut and cap (M50)	Primary	Leg. referral	Passed	429,943	341,781
1998	Authorize Lottery-backed school bonds (M54)	General	Leg. referral	Passed	569,982	474,727
	Dedicate 15% of Lottery to parks & salmon (M66)	General	Initiative	Passed	742,038	362,247
1999	Vehicle cost responsibility (M76)	Special	Leg. referral	Passed	372,613	314,351
2000	Transportation funding (M82)	Primary	Leg. referral	Failed	109,741	767,329
	Highway fund for State Police (M80)	Primary	Leg. referral	Failed	310,640	559,941
	Kicker Refunds in Constitution (M86)	General	Leg. referral	Passed	898,793	550,304
	Increases federal tax subtraction to \$5,000 (M88)	General	Leg. referral	Passed	739,270	724,097
	Full deduction for federal taxes (M91)	General	Initiative	Failed	661,342	814,885
	Voter approval for taxes and fees (M93)	General	Initiative	Failed	581,186	865,091
	Funding of school equity goals (M1)	General	Initiative	Passed	940,223	477,461
	Property value reduced by regulation (M7)	General	Initiative	Passed	Court Ruled Unconstitutional	
	State growth limit (M8)	General	Initiative	Failed	608,090	789,699
2002	Establishes Ed. Stability Fund and Transfers \$220 million (M13)	Primary	Leg. referral	Failed	376,605	411,923
	General Obligation Bond Financing for OHSU Research (M11)	Primary	Leg. referral	Passed	589,869	190,226
	Establishes Ed. Stability Fund and Transfers \$150 million (M19)	Special	Leg. referral	Passed	496,815	306,440
	Increases Cigarette Tax (M20)	Special	Leg. referral	Passed	522,613	289,119
	General Obligation Bond Financing for Ed. Buildings (M15)	General	Leg. referral	Passed	624,789	505,797
	General Obligation Bond Financing for Emergency Buildings (M16)	General	Leg. referral	Passed	622,914	501,210
	Allows Different Permanent Property Tax Rates Within Tax Zones (M18)	General	Leg. referral	Failed	420,135	662,084
	Tax Funded Universal Health Care (M23)	General	Initiative	Failed	254,280	936,753
2003	Personal Income Tax Rate Increase (Top Tax Rate to 9.5%) (M 28)	Special	Leg. referral	Failed	545,846	676,312
	Authorizes G O Debt for Savings on Pension Liabilities (M29)	Special	Leg. referral	Passed	360,209	291,778
2004	Temp Personal Income Tax increase & misc. tax changes (M30)	Special	Referendum	Failed	481,315	691,462
	Property value reduced by regulation (M37)	General	Initiative	Passed	1,054,589	685,079
2006	Allows Income Tax Deduction Equal to Federal Exemptions (M41)	General	Initiative	Failed	483,443	818,452
	Amends Constitution: Limits Biennial Increase in State Spending (M48)	General	Initiative	Failed	379,971	923,629
2007	Right To Build Homes, Limits Large Developments (M 49)	Special	Leg. referral	Passed	718,023	437,351
	Dedicates Funds To Provide Health Care For Children, Fund Tobacco Prevention, Through Increased Tobacco Tax (M50)	Special	Leg. referral	Failed	472,063	686,470
2008	Eliminates double majority vote requirement for all May & November property tax elections (M 56)	General	Leg. referral	Passed	959,118	735,500

RECENT TAX VOTES

Year	Tax Change	Election	Proposed by	Outcome	Yes	No
	Creates An Unlimited Deduction For Federal Income Taxes On Individual Taxpayers' Oregon Income-Tax Returns(M59)	General	Initiative	Failed	615,894	1,084,422
	Exempts Specified Property Owners From Building Permit Requirements For Improvements Valued At/Under 35,000 Dollars (M63)	General	Initiative	Failed	784,376	928,721
2009	Allows state to issue bonds to match school capital bonds (M68)	Primary	Leg. referral	Passed	498,073	267,052
2010	Raises personal income tax rate for high income taxpayers (M66)	Special	Referendum	Passed	692,687	583,707
	Raises corp tax rates and establishes new corp minimum tax (M67)	Special	Referendum	Passed	682,720	591,188
	Authorizes Multnomah County casino (M75)	General	Initiative	Failed	448,162	959,342
	Continues Lottery dedication to parks & natural resources (M76)	General	Initiative	Passed	972,825	432,552
2012	Prohibits real estate transfer taxes, fees, other assessments (M79)	General	Initiative	Passed	976,587	679,710
	Authorizes establishment of privately owned casinos (M82)	General	Initiative	Failed	485,240	1,226,331
	Authorizes privately-owned Wood Village casino (M83)	General	Initiative	Failed	500,123	1,207,508
	Phases out existing inheritance taxes on large estates (M84)	General	Initiative	Failed	776,143	912,541
	Allocates corporate income/excise tax "kicker" refund to fund k-12 (M85)	General	Initiative	Passed	1,007,122	672,586

OTHER REPORTS AVAILABLE

This section lists some other reports prepared by the Legislative Revenue Office that you may find useful. The research report number follows each title in parentheses, along with the year in which the report was written. The more recent reports may be found at <http://www.leg.state.or.us/comm/lro/home.htm>

GENERAL

SUMMARY OF LEGISLATIVE SESSIONS AND COMMITTEE REPORTS

- "Revenue Measures Passed by the 77th Legislature - 2013 Session" (Report #3-13)
- "Revenue Measures Passed by the 76th Legislature - 2012 Session" (Report #3-12)
- "Revenue Measures Passed by the 76th Legislature 2011" (Report #2-11)
- "Revenue Measures Passed by the 75th Legislature- Feb 2010 Special Session" (Report #1-10)
- "Revenue Measures Passed by the 75th Legislature 2009" (Report #5-09)
- "Revenue Measures Passed by the 74th Legislature- Feb 2008 Special Session" (Report #1-08)
- "Revenue Measures Passed by the 74th Legislature 2007" (Report #3-07)
- "Revenue Measures Passed by the 2005 Legislative Session" (Report #2-05)

ALL TAXES

- "2013 Special Session Summary Tax Policy Changes (Research Report #4-13)
- "2013 Oregon Public Finance: Basic Facts" (Research Report #1-13)
- "2012 Oregon Public Finance: Basic Facts" (Report #1-12)
- "2011 Oregon Public Finance: Basic Facts" (Report #1-11)
- "Task Force on Comprehensive Revenue Restructuring: Final Report" (Report #2-09)
- "2009 Oregon Public Finance: Basic Facts" (Report #1-09)
- "Oregon's 2% Surplus Kicker" (Report #2-07)
- "2007 Oregon Public Finance: Basic Facts" (Report #1-07)
- "Measure 48: Proposed Constitutional Spending Limit" (Report #5-06)
- "2006 Oregon Public Finance: Basic Facts" (Report #1-06)
- "2005 Oregon Public Finance: Basic Facts" (Report #1-05)

PROPERTY TAX

- "Oregon's Property Tax System: Horizontal Inequities under Measure 50" (Report #4-10)
- "Enterprise Zones Study" (Report #4-09)
- "Oregon's Property Tax System: Horizontal Inequities under Measure 50" (Report #4-10)
- "2006 Oregon's Enterprise Zone Programs" (Report #3-06)

INCOME TAX

- "Measures 85" (Report #4-12)
- "Measures 66 & 67 FAQ" (Report #7-09)
- "Measures 66 & 67" (Report #6-09)
- "Measure 41: Changing Oregon's Treatment of Personal Exemptions" (Report #6-06)

SCHOOL FINANCE

- "School Property Tax Rates" (Report #3-10)
- "K-12 and ESD School Finance" (Report #2-10)
- "2009 School Finance Legislation: Funding and Distribution" (Report #8-09)
- "Small School District Funding" (Report #4-08)

“Student Weights for small Schools” (Report #3-08)
“2007 School Finance Legislation: Funding and Distribution” (Report #4-07)
“Student Weights: Individualized Education Program” (Report #7-06)
“K-12 and ESD School Finance: State School Fund Distribution” (Report #4-06)
“Student Weights: English as a Second Language” (Report #2-06)
“2005 School Finance Legislation, Funding and Distribution” (Report #3-05)

MISCELLANEOUS

“Revenues from Timber in Oregon” (Research Report #2-13)
“Taxation and Oregon’s Interstate Competitiveness” (Report #6-12)
“Measure 84” (Report #5-12)
“Estimating Potential Sales Tax Revenue in Curry County” (Report #2-12)
“The American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009: The Impact on Oregon” (Report #3-09)