# House Bill 2230

Sponsored by Representative JOHNSON (at the request of Oregon School Boards Association) (Presession filed.)

#### **SUMMARY**

The following summary is not prepared by the sponsors of the measure and is not a part of the body thereof subject to consideration by the Legislative Assembly. It is an editor's brief statement of the essential features of the measure **as introduced.** 

Imposes 0.7 percent commercial activity tax, applicable to all persons other than excluded persons, to be measured by gross receipts. Allows for exclusion amount of \$1 million per year of gross receipts that is not subject to tax. Defines excluded persons exempt from tax. Enacts administrative provisions for commercial activity tax. Repeals corporate excise and income taxes. Includes provision for situsing of gross receipts to state. Defines terms.

Requires person who engages in business in this state to register with Department of Revenue. Increases earned income tax credit against personal income taxes and doubles standard deduction for personal income taxpayers that claim standard deduction on federal return.

Takes effect only if constitutional amendment proposed by House Joint Resolution 4 (2017) is approved by people at next regular general election. Takes effect on effective date of constitutional amendment proposed by House Joint Resolution 4 (2017).

# A BILL FOR AN ACT

Relating to taxation; creating new provisions; amending ORS 63.810, 128.760, 184.484, 267.370, 2 267.385, 268.505, 279B.045, 279B.110, 285C.309, 285C.406, 285C.503, 285C.506, 305.217, 305.265, 3 305.270, 305.280, 305.380, 305.565, 305.645, 305.850, 305.992, 308A.071, 311.473, 314.011, 314.078, 4 5 314.135, 314.256, 314.260, 314.265, 314.276, 314.280, 314.287, 314.300, 314.302, 314.364, 314.385, 314.400, 314.403, 314.430, 314.466, 314.505, 314.520, 314.610, 314.615, 314.671, 314.673, 314.690, 6 314.712, 314.714, 314.716, 314.722, 314.727, 314.730, 314.732, 314.734, 314.736, 314.738, 314.744, 314.749, 314.752, 314.781, 314.784, 315.004, 315.052, 315.053, 315.054, 315.068, 315.104, 315.113, 8 315.119, 315.138, 315.141, 315.144, 315.156, 315.163, 315.164, 315.169, 315.174, 315.204, 315.208, 9 10 315.213, 315.237, 315.266, 315.271, 315.304, 315.326, 315.331, 315.336, 315.341, 315.354, 315.507, 315.514, 315.517, 315.521, 315.533, 315.610, 315.675, 316.127, 316.267, 316.277, 316.680, 316.695, 11 12 316.749, 317.097, 317.111, 317.131, 317.716, 344.755, 401.690, 461.560, 469.685, 469.687, 469.720,526.450, 526.455, 526.465, 526.475, 701.106, 723.586, 731.840 and 743B.012 and section 28, chapter 13 618, Oregon Laws 2003, and sections 16 and 30, chapter 913, Oregon Laws 2009; repealing ORS 14 314.505, 314.515, 314.525, 314.647, 314.650, 314.655, 314.660, 314.665, 314.667, 314.668, 314.669, 15  $314.675,\ 314.740,\ 314.742,\ 316.279,\ 317.005,\ 317.010,\ 317.013,\ 317.018,\ 317.019,\ 317.025,\ 317.030,$ 16 317.035, 317.038, 317.063, 317.067, 317.070, 317.080, 317.090, 317.122, 317.129, 317.151, 317.154, 17 317.259, 317.267, 317.273, 317.283, 317.286, 317.301, 317.303, 317.304, 317.307, 317.309, 317.310,18 317.311, 317.312, 317.314, 317.319, 317.322, 317.327, 317.329, 317.344, 317.349, 317.351, 317.356, 19 317.362, 317.374, 317.379, 317.386, 317.388, 317.391, 317.394, 317.398, 317.401, 317.476, 317.478, 20 317.479, 317.485, 317.488, 317.491, 317.625, 317.635, 317.650, 317.655, 317.660, 317.665, 317.667, 21 317.705, 317.710, 317.713, 317.715, 317.717, 317.720, 317.725, 317.850, 317.853, 317.920, 317.950,22 317.991, 318.010, 318.020, 318.031, 318.040, 318.060, 318.070, 318.074, 318.106 and 318.130; pre-23 24 scribing an effective date; and providing for revenue raising that requires approval by a three-25 fifths majority.

## Be It Enacted by the People of the State of Oregon:

**NOTE:** Matter in **boldfaced** type in an amended section is new; matter [*italic and bracketed*] is existing law to be omitted. New sections are in **boldfaced** type.

26

## COMMERCIAL ACTIVITY TAX

SECTION 1. Definitions. As used in sections 1 to 31 of this 2017 Act:

- (1) "Combined taxpayer" means a group of two or more persons treated as a single taxpayer for purposes of sections 1 to 31 of this 2017 Act under section 4 of this 2017 Act.
- (2) "Consolidated elected taxpayer" means a group of two or more persons treated as a single taxpayer for purposes of sections 1 to 31 of this 2017 Act as the result of an election made under section 3 of this 2017 Act.
- (3) "Doing business" means any transaction in the course of its activities conducted within this state by a national banking association, or any other corporation, provided, however, that a foreign corporation whose activities in this state are confined to purchases of personal property, and the storage thereof incident to shipment outside this state, is not deemed to be doing business unless the foreign corporation is an affiliate of another foreign or domestic corporation that is doing business in Oregon. Whether or not corporations are affiliated shall be determined as provided in section 1504 of the Internal Revenue Code.
  - (4) "Excluded person" means any of the following:
- (a) Organizations described in sections 501(c) and 501(j) of the Internal Revenue Code, unless the exemption is denied under subsection (h), (i) or (m) of section 501 or under section 502, 503 or 505 of the Internal Revenue Code.
- (b) Organizations described in section 501(d) of the Internal Revenue Code, unless the exemption is denied under section 502 or 503 of the Internal Revenue Code.
  - (c) Organizations described in section 501(e) of the Internal Revenue Code.
  - (d) Organizations described in section 501(f) of the Internal Revenue Code.
  - (e) Charitable risk pools described in section 501(n) of the Internal Revenue Code.
  - (f) Organizations described in section 521 of the Internal Revenue Code.
- (g) Qualified state tuition programs described in section 529 of the Internal Revenue Code.
- (h) Foreign or alien insurance companies, but only with respect to the underwriting profit derived from writing wet marine and transportation insurance subject to tax under ORS 731.824 and 731.828.
- (i) Corporations, organized and operated primarily for the purpose of furnishing permanent residential, recreational and social facilities primarily for elderly persons, that:
- (A) Are corporations not for profit, authorized to transact business in this state pursuant to ORS chapter 65 or any statute repealed by chapter 580, Oregon Laws 1959;
- (B) Receive not less than 95 percent of their operating gross income (excluding any investment income) solely from payments for living, medical, recreational, and social services and facilities, paid by or on behalf of the elderly persons using the facilities of the corporation;
- (C) Permit no part of their net earnings to inure to the benefit of any private stockholder or individual; and
- (D) Provide in their articles or other governing instrument that, upon dissolution, the assets remaining after satisfying all lawful debts and liabilities shall be distributed to one or more corporations exempt from taxation under sections 1 to 31 of this 2017 Act as corporations organized and operated exclusively for religious, charitable, scientific, literary or educational purposes.

- (j) People's utility districts established under ORS chapter 261.
- (5) "Gross receipts" means the total amount realized by a person, without deduction for the cost of goods sold or other expenses incurred, that contributes to the production of gross income of the person, including the fair market value of any property and any services received, and any debt transferred or forgiven as consideration. "Gross receipts" does not mean:
  - (a) Interest income except interest on credit sales;

- (b) Receipts from the sale, exchange or other disposition of an asset described in section 1221 or 1231 of the Internal Revenue Code, without regard to the length of time the person held the asset;
- (c) Proceeds received attributable to the repayment, maturity or redemption of the principal of a loan, bond, mutual fund, certificate of deposit or marketable instrument;
- (d) The principal amount received under a repurchase agreement or on account of any transaction properly characterized as a loan to the person;
- (e) Contributions received by a trust, plan or other arrangement, any of which is described in section 501(a) of the Internal Revenue Code, or to which Title 26, Subtitle A, Chapter 1, Subchapter (D) of the Internal Revenue Code applies;
- (f) Compensation, whether current or deferred, and whether in cash or in kind, received or to be received by an employee, former employee or the employee's legal successor for services rendered to or for an employer, including reimbursements received by or for an individual for medical or education expenses, health insurance premiums or employee expenses, or on account of a dependent care spending account, legal services plan, any cafeteria plan described in section 125 of the Internal Revenue Code or any similar employee reimbursement;
- (g) Proceeds received from the issuance of the taxpayer's own stock, options, warrants, puts or calls, or from the sale of the taxpayer's treasury stock;
- (h) Proceeds received on the account of payments from insurance policies, except those proceeds received for the loss of business revenue;
- (i) Gifts or charitable contributions received, membership dues received by trade, professional, homeowners' or condominium associations, payments received for educational courses, meetings or meals, or similar payments to a trade, professional or other similar association, and fundraising receipts received by any person when any excess receipts are donated or used exclusively for charitable purposes;
- (j) Damages received as the result of litigation in excess of amounts that, if received without litigation, would be gross receipts;
- (k) Property, money and other amounts received or acquired by an agent on behalf of another in excess of the agent's commission, fee or other remuneration;
- (L) Tax refunds, other tax benefit recoveries and reimbursements for the tax imposed under sections 1 to 31 of this 2017 Act made by entities that are part of the same combined taxpayer or consolidated elected taxpayer group, and reimbursements made by entities that are not members of a combined taxpayer or consolidated elected taxpayer group that are required to be made for economic parity among multiple owners of an entity whose tax obligation under sections 1 to 31 of this 2017 Act is required to be reported and paid entirely by one owner, pursuant to the requirements of sections 3 and 4 of this 2017 Act;
  - (m) Pension reversions;

(n) Contributions to capital;

- (o) Sales or use taxes collected as a vendor or an out-of-state seller on behalf of the taxing jurisdiction from a consumer or other taxes the taxpayer is required by law to collect directly from a purchaser and remit to a local, state or federal tax authority;
- (p) In the case of receipts from the sale of cigarettes or tobacco products by a wholesale dealer, retail dealer, distributor, manufacturer or seller, an amount equal to the federal and state excise taxes paid by any person on or for such cigarettes or tobacco products under subtitle E of the Internal Revenue Code or ORS chapter 323;
- (q) In the case of receipts from the sale, transfer, exchange or other disposition of motor vehicle fuel as defined in ORS 319.010, an amount equal to the value of the motor fuel, including federal and state motor fuel excise taxes and receipts from billing or invoicing the tax imposed under section ORS 319.020 to another person;
- (r) In the case of receipts from the sale of malt beverages or distilled liquor, as defined in ORS 471.001, by a person holding a license issued under ORS chapter 471, an amount equal to federal and state excise taxes paid by any person on or for such beer or intoxicating liquor under subtitle E of the Internal Revenue Code or ORS chapter 471;
- (s) Receipts realized by a vehicle dealer certified under ORS 822.020 from the sale or other transfer of a motor vehicle, as defined in ORS 801.360, to another vehicle dealer for the purpose of resale by the transferee vehicle dealer, but only if the sale or other transfer was based upon the transferee's need to meet a specific customer's preference for a motor vehicle;
- (t) Receipts from a financial institution for services provided to the financial institution in connection with the issuance, processing, servicing and management of loans or credit accounts, if the financial institution and the recipient of the receipts have at least 50 percent of their ownership interests owned or controlled, directly or constructively through related interests, by common owners;
- (u) Receipts realized from administering anti-neoplastic drugs and other cancer chemotherapy, biologicals, therapeutic agents and supportive drugs in a physician's office to patients with cancer;
- (v) Funds received or used by a mortgage broker that is not a dealer in intangibles, other than fees or other consideration, pursuant to a table-funding mortgage loan or warehouselending mortgage loan;
- (w) Property, moneys and other amounts received by a professional employer organization from a client employer in excess of the administrative fee charged by the professional employer organization to the client employer;
- (x) In the case of amounts retained as commissions by a holder of a license under ORS chapter 462, an amount equal to the amounts specified under ORS chapter 462 that must be paid to or collected by the Department of Revenue as a tax and the amounts specified under ORS chapter 462 to be used as purse money; or
  - (y) Qualifying distribution center receipts.
- (6) "Person" includes individuals, combinations of individuals of any form, receivers, assignees, trustees in bankruptcy, firms, companies, joint-stock companies, business trusts, estates, partnerships, limited liability partnerships, limited liability companies, associations, joint ventures, clubs, societies, for-profit corporations, S corporations, qualified subchapter S subsidiaries, qualified subchapter S trusts, trusts, entities that are disregarded for federal

income tax purposes, and any other entities.

1 2

- (7) "Taxable gross receipts" means gross receipts sitused to this state under section 9 of this 2017 Act.
- (8) "Taxpayer" means any person, or any group of persons in the case of a combined taxpayer or consolidated elected taxpayer treated as one taxpayer, required to register or pay tax under sections 1 to 31 of this 2017 Act. "Taxpayer" does not include excluded persons.
- SECTION 2. Accounting methods. A taxpayer's method of accounting for gross receipts for a tax period shall be the same as the taxpayer's method of accounting for federal income tax purposes for the taxpayer's federal taxable year that includes the tax period. If a taxpayer's method of accounting for federal income tax purposes changes, the taxpayer's method of accounting for gross receipts under sections 1 to 31 of this 2017 Act shall be changed accordingly.
- SECTION 3. Consolidation of related taxpayers. (1) A group of two or more persons may elect to be a consolidated elected taxpayer for the purposes of sections 1 to 31 of this 2017 Act if the group satisfies all of the following requirements:
- (a) The group elects to include all persons, including excluded persons, having at least 80 percent, or having at least 50 percent, of the value of their ownership interests owned or controlled, directly or constructively through related interests, by common owners during all or any portion of the tax period, together with the common owners.
- (b) A group making its initial election on the basis of the 80 percent ownership test may change its election so that its consolidated elected taxpayer group is formed on the basis of the 50 percent ownership test if all of the following are satisfied:
- (A) When the initial election was made, the group did not have any persons satisfying the 50 percent ownership test;
- (B) One or more of the persons in the initial group subsequently acquires ownership interests in a person such that the 50 percent ownership test is satisfied, the 80 percent ownership test is not satisfied and the acquired person would be required to be included in a combined taxpayer group under section 4 of this 2017 Act;
- (C) The group requests the change in writing to the Director of the Department of Revenue as required by subsection (8) of this section; and
  - (D) The group has not previously changed its election.
- (2)(a) At the election of the group, all entities that are not incorporated or formed under the laws of a state or of the United States and that meet the consolidated elected ownership test either shall be included in the group or shall be excluded from the group. If, at the time of registration, the group does not include any such entities that meet the consolidated elected ownership test, the group shall elect to either include or exclude the newly acquired entities before the due date of the first return due after the date of the acquisition.
- (b) If 50 percent of the value of a person's ownership interests is owned or controlled by each of two consolidated elected taxpayer groups formed under the 50 percent ownership or control test, that person is a member of each group for the purposes of this section, and each group shall include in the group's taxable gross receipts 50 percent of that person's taxable gross receipts. Otherwise, all of that person's taxable gross receipts shall be included in the taxable gross receipts of the consolidated elected taxpayer group of which the person is a member. In no event shall the ownership or control of 50 percent of the value of a person's ownership interests by two otherwise unrelated groups form the basis for consol-

idating the groups into a single consolidated elected taxpayer group or permit any exclusion under subsection (6) of this section of taxable gross receipts between members of the two groups. Subsection (4) of this section applies with respect to the elections described in this subsection.

- (3) The group makes the election to be treated as a consolidated elected taxpayer in the manner prescribed under subsection (8) of this section.
- (4) Subject to review and audit by the Department of Revenue, the group agrees that all of the following apply:
- (a) The group shall file reports as a single taxpayer for at least the next eight calendar quarters following the election as long as at least two or more of the members of the group meet the requirements of subsection (1)(a) of this section.
- (b) Before the expiration of the eighth calendar quarter, the group shall notify the director if the group elects to cancel its designation as a consolidated elected taxpayer. If the group does not so notify the department, the election remains in effect for another eight calendar quarters.
- (c) If, at any time during any of those eight calendar quarters following the election, a former member of the group no longer meets the requirements under subsection (1) of this section, that member shall report and pay the tax imposed under sections 1 to 31 of this 2017 Act separately, as a member of a combined taxpayer, or, if the former member satisfies such requirements with respect to another consolidated elected group, as a member of that consolidated elected group.
  - (d) The group agrees to the application of subsection (2) of this section.
- (5) A group of persons making the election under this section shall report and pay tax on all of the group's taxable gross receipts even if substantial nexus with this state does not exist for one or more persons in the group.
- (6)(a) Members of a consolidated elected taxpayer group shall exclude gross receipts among persons included in the consolidated elected taxpayer group.
- (b) Subject to paragraph (c) of this subsection, nothing in this section shall have the effect of requiring a consolidated elected taxpayer group to include gross receipts received by an excluded person if that person is a member of the group pursuant to the elections made by the group under subsection (1) of this section.
- (c)(A) As used in this paragraph, "dealer transfer" means a transfer of property that satisfies both of the following:
- (i) The property is directly transferred by any means from one member of the group to another member of the group that is a dealer in intangibles; and
- (ii) The property is subsequently delivered by the dealer in intangibles to a person that is not a member of the group.
- (B) In the event of a dealer transfer, a consolidated elected taxpayer group may not exclude, under this paragraph, gross receipts from the transfer described in this paragraph.
- (7) Gross receipts related to the sale or transmission of electricity through the use of an intermediary regional transmission organization approved by the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission shall be excluded from taxable gross receipts under this section if all other requirements of this section are met, even if the receipts are from and to the same member of the group.
  - (8) To make the election to be a consolidated elected taxpayer, a group of persons shall

[6]

notify the director of the election on a form prescribed by the director for that purpose, which shall be signed by one or more individuals with authority, separately or together, to make a binding election on behalf of all persons in the group. Elections under subsection (1) of this section shall be made on or before the due date for filing the first return due after the election applies.

- (9) Any person acquired or formed after the filing of the registration shall be included in the group if the person meets the requirements of subsection (1)(a) of this section, and the group shall notify the director of any additions to the group on a form prescribed by the director for such purpose.
- SECTION 4. Combined taxpayer groups. (1) All persons, other than excluded persons, having more than 50 percent of the value of their ownership interest owned or controlled, directly or constructively through related interests, by common owners during all or any portion of the tax period, together with the common owners, shall be members of a combined taxpayer group if those persons are not members of a consolidated elected taxpayer group pursuant to an election under section 3 of this 2017 Act.
- (2) A combined taxpayer group shall register, file returns and pay taxes under sections 1 to 31 of this 2017 Act as a single taxpayer and shall not exclude taxable gross receipts between its members or from others that are not members.
- (3) Any person acquired or formed after the filing of the registration shall be included in the group if the person meets the requirements of subsection (1) of this section.
- (4) The group must notify the Director of the Department of Revenue of any additions to the group on a form prescribed by the director for such purpose.
- <u>SECTION 5.</u> Taxation of property transferred into state. (1) Except as provided in subsection (2) of this section:
- (a) A person shall include as taxable gross receipts the value of property the person transfers into this state for the person's own use within one year after the person receives the property outside this state; and
- (b) In the case of a combined taxpayer group or a consolidated elected taxpayer group, the taxpayer shall include as taxable gross receipts the value of property that any of the taxpayer's members transferred into this state for the use of any of the taxpayer's members within one year after the taxpayer receives the property outside this state.
- (2) Property brought into this state within one year after it is received outside this state by a person or group described in subsection (1)(a) or (b) of this section may not be included as taxable gross receipts as required under subsection (1) of this section if the Department of Revenue ascertains that the property's receipt outside this state by the person or group followed by its transfer into this state within one year was not intended in whole or in part to avoid in whole or in part the tax imposed under sections 1 to 31 of this 2017 Act.
  - (3) The department may adopt rules necessary to administer this section.
- SECTION 6. Joint and several liability. All members of a combined taxpayer group or a consolidated elected taxpayer during the tax period or periods for which additional tax, penalty or interest is owed are jointly and severally liable for such amounts. Although the reporting person will be assessed for the liability, amounts due may be collected by assessment against any member of the group or pursued against any member of the group.
- SECTION 7. Commercial activity tax imposed on gross receipts. (1) A commercial activity tax is imposed on each person with taxable gross receipts for the privilege of doing

business in this state. Persons on which the commercial activity tax is imposed include, but are not limited to, persons with substantial nexus with this state. The tax imposed under this section is not a transactional tax and is not subject to the Interstate Income Act of 1959 (P.L. 86-272). The tax imposed under this section is in addition to any other taxes or fees imposed under the tax laws of the state. The tax imposed under this section is imposed on the person receiving the gross receipts and is not a tax imposed directly on a purchaser. The tax imposed by this section is an annual privilege tax for the calendar year that, in the case of calendar year taxpayers, is the annual tax period and, in the case of calendar quarter taxpayers, contains all quarterly tax periods in the calendar year. A taxpayer is subject to the annual privilege tax for doing business during any portion of such calendar year.

- (2) The tax imposed by this section is a tax on the taxpayer and may not be billed or invoiced to another person. Nothing in this subsection prohibits:
- (a) A person from including in the price charged for a good or service an amount sufficient to recover the tax imposed by this section; or
- (b) A lessor from including an amount sufficient to recover the tax imposed by this section in a lease payment charged, or from including such an amount on a billing or invoice pursuant to the terms of a written lease agreement providing for the recovery of the lessor's tax costs. The recovery of such costs shall be based on an estimate of the total tax cost of the lessor during the tax period, as the tax liability of the lessor cannot be calculated until the end of that period.
- SECTION 8. Rate of taxation. (1) Except as provided in subsection (2) of this section, the tax imposed under section 7 of this 2017 Act for each tax period shall be the product of 0.7 percent multiplied by the remainder of the taxpayer's taxable gross receipts for the tax period after subtracting the exclusion amount provided for in subsection (2) of this section.
  - (2) A taxpayer may exclude the greater of:
  - (a) The taxpayer's gross receipts for the calendar year; or
  - (b) \$1 million for the calendar year.

- <u>SECTION 9.</u> Situs of gross receipts. (1) For purposes of sections 1 to 31 of this 2017 Act, gross receipts shall be sitused to this state as follows:
- (a) Gross rents and royalties from real property located in this state shall be sitused to this state.
- (b) Gross rents and royalties from tangible personal property shall be sitused to this state to the extent the tangible personal property is located or used in this state.
- (c) Gross receipts from the sale of real property located in this state shall be sitused to this state.
- (d) Gross receipts from the sale of tangible personal property shall be sitused to this state if the property is received in this state by the purchaser.
- (e) Gross receipts from the sale, exchange, disposition or other grant of the right to use trademarks, trade names, patents, copyrights and similar intellectual property shall be sitused to this state to the extent that the receipts are based on the amount of use of the property in this state. If the receipts are not based on the amount of use of the property, but rather on the right to use the property, and the payer has the right to use the property in this state, then the receipts from the sale, exchange, disposition or other grant of the right to use the property shall be sitused to this state to the extent the receipts are based on the right to use the property in this state.

- (f) Gross receipts from the sale of transportation services by a motor carrier shall be sitused to this state in proportion to the mileage traveled by the carrier during the tax period on roadways, waterways, airways and railways in this state to the mileage traveled by the carrier during the tax period on roadways, waterways, airways and railways everywhere. With prior written approval of the Department of Revenue, a motor carrier may use an alternative situsing procedure for transportation services.
- (g) Gross receipts from the sale of all other services, and all other gross receipts not otherwise sitused under this subsection, shall be sitused to this state in the proportion that the purchaser's benefit in this state with respect to what was purchased bears to the purchaser's benefit everywhere with respect to what was purchased. The physical location where the purchaser ultimately uses or receives the benefit of what was purchased shall be paramount in determining the proportion of the benefit in this state to the benefit everywhere. If a taxpayer's records do not allow the taxpayer to determine that location, the taxpayer may use an alternative method to situs gross receipts under this subsection if the alternative method is reasonable, is consistently and uniformly applied and is supported by the taxpayer's records as the records exist when the service is provided or within a reasonable period of time thereafter.
- (2) If the situsing provisions of subsection (1) of this section do not fairly represent the extent of a person's activity in this state, the person may request, or the Department of Revenue may require or permit, an alternative method. A request under this subsection by a person must be made within the applicable statute of limitations set forth in sections 1 to 31 of this 2017 Act.
- (3) The department may adopt rules to provide additional guidance to the application of this section, and provide alternative methods of situsing gross receipts that apply to all persons, or subset of persons, that are engaged in similar business or trade activities.
- (4) As used in this section, "motor carrier" has the meaning given that term in ORS 825.005.

**PROCEDURE** 

SECTION 10. Registration. (1) Any person who engages in business in this state shall register with the Department of Revenue as provided in and subject to sections 10 to 16 of this 2017 Act.

- (2) Each person described in subsection (1) of this section shall apply for and obtain from the department a certificate of registration for the principal or main place of business of the person and a separate certificate of registration for any other business location of the person in this state.
- (3) The application shall contain the names of the persons who have an interest in the business, their addresses, the address of the principal or main place of business and of any other business location, and other information as reasonably required by the department.
  - (4) No fee need accompany the application.
- SECTION 11. Certificate of registration. (1) The Department of Revenue shall examine an application submitted under section 10 of this 2017 Act and, if the information contained in the application is complete and accurate, shall issue an original registration certificate for the principal or main place of business and a branch registration certificate for each addi-

tional business location.

(2)(a) Each registration certificate issued must be numbered and must show the name, residence, place and character of business of the person, the business location for which it is issued and any other information required by the department. The registration certificate issued for a business location must be displayed at the location in a conspicuous place.

- (b) A registration certificate must be personal and not assignable or transferable.
- (c) No fee shall be charged for issuance of a registration certificate.
- (3) If the principal or main place of business is outside this state, the department shall issue the original registration certificate for that location. The department shall issue a branch registration certificate for each business location within this state.
- (4) The department may, but need not, consider as a separate business location or place of business, any store, mercantile, market, outlet, shop, emporium, mart, establishment, office, studio, stand, booth, stall, site, vending machine or other location.
- SECTION 12. Duration, suspension, revocation. (1) A registration under section 11 of this 2017 Act shall be valid and in effect for the period during which the person registered engages in business at the place indicated by the registration certificate and pays the commercial activity tax or until the registration is suspended, revoked or canceled.
- (2)(a) Except in a case of loss, theft, destruction, damage or as otherwise provided by rule, if the person registered or a business location changes, the registration certificate must be returned to the Department of Revenue and, if applicable, an application made for a new or replacement certificate.
- (b) Except as provided in paragraph (c) of this subsection, a change in the person registered occurs if the business is sold, transferred or dissolved, a change in ownership occurs or the department otherwise determines that the person registered has changed.
  - (c) A change in the person registered does not occur:
- (A) Upon transfer of assets to an assignee for the benefit of creditors or upon the appointment of a receiver or trustee in bankruptcy.
- (B) Upon the death of a sole proprietor in those cases where there is a continuous operation of the business by the personal representative or trustee.
  - (C) Upon any other transfer described by rule adopted by the department.
- (3) The department may suspend or revoke the registration of any person that fails to pay the commercial activity tax or that fails to comply with any provision of sections 1 to 31 of this 2017 Act. The department may not issue a new registration certificate to the person unless the department is satisfied that the person will comply with sections 1 to 31 of this 2017 Act and any rules of the department adopted thereunder. If the department suspends or revokes the registration of a person, the person shall be entitled to a hearing. The hearing shall be conducted as a contested case hearing under ORS chapter 183. Judicial review of an order issued under this subsection shall be as provided in ORS chapter 183.
- <u>SECTION 13.</u> Temporary certificate. A temporary registration certificate may be issued to any person that engages in business in this state under rules adopted by the Department of Revenue.
- SECTION 14. <u>Inactive</u>. The Department of Revenue may cancel a registration if the person has not incurred any liability or obligation under the commercial activity tax for at least two years or for any other reason that has been determined by the department by rule to be an appropriate reason. Rules adopted by the department shall afford an opportunity to the

person to demonstrate that registration should continue or resume.

<u>SECTION 15.</u> Resale certificates, validity. (1) A person may engage in business in this state only if the person and the location of the business are registered with the Department of Revenue.

- (2) For purposes of proper administration of sections 1 to 31 of this 2017 Act and to prevent evasion, it is presumed that the entire gross receipts from sales or sales price is the measure of the tax until the contrary is established. The burden of proving that a sale is not a sale at retail is upon the person that makes the sale unless the person takes from the purchaser a resale certificate to the effect that the property or service is purchased for resale.
- (3) The resale certificate of a person that is engaged in the business of selling tangible personal property or services at retail in this state is valid only if the person is registered with the department and the registration has not been suspended, revoked or canceled.
- (4) The department shall prescribe by rule the contents and proper format for a resale certificate.

<u>SECTION 16.</u> Records. Every person engaging in business in this state shall keep records, receipts, invoices and other pertinent papers related to the commercial activity tax imposed under section 7 of this 2017 Act in a form required by the Department of Revenue.

#### RETURNS AND PAYMENTS

SECTION 17. Returns, payment. (1) The commercial activity tax imposed under section 7 of this 2017 Act is due and payable to the Department of Revenue as follows:

- (a) If the tax may reasonably be expected to be \$500 or less for the entire calendar year, the tax is due and payable to the department not later than the last day of the calendar month next following the calendar year.
- (b) If the tax may reasonably be expected to be more than \$500, but \$5,000 or less for the entire calendar year, the tax is due and payable to the department semiannually not later than the last day of the calendar month next following June 30 and December 31.
- (c) If the tax may reasonably be expected to be more than \$5,000, but \$12,500 or less for the entire calendar year, the tax is due and payable to the department quarterly not later than the last day of the calendar month next following the calendar quarter.
- (d) If the tax may reasonably be expected to be more than \$12,500 for the entire calendar year, the tax is due and payable to the department monthly as set forth in section 18 of this 2017 Act.
- (2) The commercial activity tax is due and payable as provided in this section without regard to any extension of time for filing a return.
- SECTION 18. Returns, filing. (1) Not later than the last day of the calendar month next following the applicable tax period described in section 17 of this 2017 Act, a return for the preceding tax period shall be filed with the Department of Revenue in a form prescribed by the department.
- (2) For purposes of the commercial activity tax imposed under section 7 of this 2017 Act, a return shall be filed by every person engaged in business in this state.
- (3) Returns must be signed by the person required to file the return, or by a duly authorized agent, subject to penalties for false swearing.

(4) The department for good cause may extend for a period not to exceed one month the time for making any return. If the time for filing a return is extended at the request of a taxpayer, interest on any unpaid tax at the rate established under ORS 305.220, for each month or fraction of a month from the time the return was originally required to be filed to the time of payment, shall be added and paid.

<u>SECTION 19.</u> <u>Accounting, installment payment.</u> (1) Subject to rules adopted by the Department of Revenue, the commercial activity tax imposed under section 7 of this 2017 Act becomes payable in accordance with the system of accounting regularly employed by the retailer.

- (2) In the case of a lease, contract, sale or arrangement described in section 4216(c) of the Internal Revenue Code, rules similar to the rules of section 4217(e)(2) of the Internal Revenue Code shall apply for purposes of the commercial activity tax.
- (3) A person is entitled to a credit or refund for taxes previously paid on debts that are deductible as worthless for federal income tax purposes.

<u>SECTION 20.</u> Persons outside state. Any person engaged in business within or outside this state may be required or permitted to file a return and pay the commercial activity tax imposed under section 7 of this 2017 Act under rules that shall be adopted by the Department of Revenue.

#### **COLLECTION**

SECTION 21. (1) The commercial activity tax imposed under section 7 of this 2017 Act is a revenue or tax law of this state and shall be administered by the Department of Revenue.

(2) For purposes of determining whether and to whom information contained on a return of commercial activity tax may be made known, ORS 314.835 and 314.840 shall apply.

SECTION 22. (1) Except where the context requires otherwise, the provisions of ORS chapters 305 and 314 as to the audit and examination of returns, determination of deficiencies, assessments, claims for refund, refunds, conferences and appeals to the Oregon Tax Court, and the procedures relating thereto, shall apply to the determination of commercial activity tax imposed under section 7 of this 2017 Act, penalties and interest.

(2) The commercial activity tax, interest and penalties are a personal debt due and owing from the taxpayer to the State of Oregon from the time that liability for the tax is incurred. The lien and collection provisions of ORS chapters 305 and 314, including but not limited to the warrant authority under ORS 314.430, the jeopardy provisions of ORS 314.440 and the collection agency provisions of ORS 305.850, apply to the commercial activity tax.

SECTION 23. Rules, administration. (1) The Department of Revenue is authorized to and shall adopt rules requiring uniformity in application, reporting and collection and otherwise carrying out the purposes of sections 1 to 31 of this 2017 Act.

(2) The department shall provide by rule for the effective administration of the commercial activity tax.

SECTION 24. Quitting business, successor. (1) For purposes of sections 1 to 31 of this 2017 Act, "successor" means any person to whom another person quitting, selling out, exchanging or disposing of a business sells or otherwise conveys, directly or indirectly, in bulk and not in the ordinary course of business, a major part of the materials, supplies, merchandise, inventory, fixtures or equipment of the person. Any person obligated to fulfill the

terms of a contract shall be considered a successor to any contractor defaulting in the performance of any contract as to which the person is a surety or guarantor.

- (2) If any person quits business or sells out, exchanges or otherwise disposes of a business or stock of goods, any commercial activity tax imposed under section 7 of this 2017 Act shall become immediately due and payable. The person shall, within 10 days after the sale, exchange or disposition, make a return and pay the tax due.
- (3) The successor is liable for the full amount of the tax and may withhold from the purchase price a sum sufficient to pay any tax due until a receipt or evidence from the Department of Revenue showing payment in full of any tax due is presented to the successor. If a receipt or other evidence is not presented to the successor within 10 days, the successor may pay the tax and the amount paid shall, to the extent paid, be considered a payment of the purchase price. If the tax paid by the successor is greater than the purchase price, the amount of the difference is a debt due to the successor from the seller or transferor.
- (4) A successor is not liable for any tax due from the person from whom the successor has acquired a business or stock of goods if the successor gives written notice to the department of the acquisition and the department does not assess a deficiency against the seller or transferor within six months of receipt of the notice of acquisition and mail or deliver a copy of the assessment to the successor.

### DISPOSITION OF PROCEEDS

SECTION 25. Payments to department. For purposes of sections 1 to 31 of this 2017 Act, and except as otherwise provided by law, all taxes, interest and penalties imposed and all amounts of commercial activity tax collected or required to be paid to the state shall be paid to the Department of Revenue and upon receipt by the department shall be turned over to the State Treasurer, to be disbursed as provided in section 26 of this 2017 Act.

SECTION 26. Suspense account, other disposition. (1) Except as otherwise provided by law, all moneys received by the Department of Revenue under sections 1 to 31 of this 2017 Act shall be deposited in the State Treasury and credited to a suspense account established under ORS 293.445 separate and distinct from the General Fund. Refunds, including refunds of erroneous overpayments or refunds of other moneys received in which the department has no legal interest, shall be paid out of the suspense account. After payment of refunds, the net revenue shall be held in the General Fund as miscellaneous receipts available generally to meet any expense or obligation of the State of Oregon lawfully incurred. A working balance of unreceipted revenue from the tax imposed by sections 1 to 31 of this 2017 Act may be retained for the payment of refunds, but such working balance may not at the close of any fiscal year exceed the sum of \$500,000.

(2) There is continuously appropriated to the department, out of the General Fund, amounts necessary to pay the administrative expenses of the department in administering, collecting and enforcing the commercial activity tax.

#### **PENALTIES**

SECTION 27. (1) Any person required under sections 1 to 31 of this 2017 Act to make, render, furnish, sign or verify any commercial activity tax return that makes any false or

fraudulent or supplementary return, with intent to defeat or evade the determination of an amount of tax due, is subject to the penalty and shall be punished as provided under ORS 314.991 (1).

- (2) Any person that fails or refuses to file any commercial activity tax return or supplementary return, or to furnish any information required by the Department of Revenue, shall be punished, upon conviction, as provided under ORS 305.990 (4).
- (3) Violation of any provision contained in sections 1 to 31 of this 2017 Act, or any rule adopted thereunder, shall be punished, upon conviction, as provided under ORS 305.990 (4).
- SECTION 28. Unauthorized engaging in business. (1) Any person that engages in business within this state without having registered with the Department of Revenue under section 10 of this 2017 Act is punishable, upon conviction, as provided in ORS 305.990 (4).
- (2) Any person that engages in business in this state after having registered with the department and having had the registration revoked under section 12 of this 2017 Act is guilty of a Class C felony.
- <u>SECTION 29.</u> Resale certificate, fraudulent. Any person that willfully tenders a resale certificate under section 15 of this 2017 Act that is false, fraudulent or invalid to a seller or that, under false or knowingly misleading circumstances, tenders a resale certificate to a seller, is punishable, upon conviction, as provided under ORS 305.990 (4).
- <u>SECTION 30.</u> <u>Corporations.</u> For purposes of sections 27, 28 and 29 of this 2017 Act, "person" includes an officer or employee of a corporation or a member or employee of a partnership.
- SECTION 31. Penalties additional to all other penalties. Any of the penalties provided in sections 27, 28 and 29 of this 2017 Act are in addition to all other penalties applicable to sections 1 to 31 of this 2017 Act.

#### EARNED INCOME TAX CREDIT INCREASE

**SECTION 32.** ORS 315.266, as amended by section 1, chapter 98, Oregon Laws 2016, is amended to read:

315.266. (1)(a) In addition to any other credit available for purposes of ORS chapter 316, an eligible resident individual shall be allowed a credit against the tax otherwise due under ORS chapter 316 for the tax year in an amount equal to [eight] 18 percent of the earned income credit allowable to the individual for the same tax year under section 32 of the Internal Revenue Code.

- (b) Notwithstanding paragraph (a) of this subsection, for a taxpayer with a dependent under the age of three at the close of the tax year, the credit allowed under this section shall be in an amount equal to [11] 18 percent of the earned income credit allowable to the individual for the same tax year under section 32 of the Internal Revenue Code.
- (2) An eligible nonresident individual shall be allowed the credit computed in the same manner and subject to the same limitations as the credit allowed a resident by subsection (1) of this section. However, the credit shall be prorated using the proportion provided in ORS 316.117.
- (3) If a change in the taxable year of a taxpayer occurs as described in ORS 314.085, or if the Department of Revenue terminates the taxpayer's taxable year under ORS 314.440, the credit allowed by this section shall be prorated or computed in a manner consistent with ORS 314.085.
- (4) If a change in the status of a taxpayer from resident to nonresident or from nonresident to resident occurs, the credit allowed by this section shall be determined in a manner consistent with

ORS 316.117.

- (5) If the amount allowable as a credit under this section, when added to the sum of the amounts allowable as payment of tax under ORS 316.187 or 316.583, other tax prepayment amounts and other refundable credit amounts, exceeds the taxes imposed by ORS chapters 314 and 316 for the tax year after application of any nonrefundable credits allowable for purposes of ORS chapter 316 for the tax year, the amount of the excess shall be refunded to the taxpayer as provided in ORS 316.502.
- (6) The Department of Revenue may adopt rules for purposes of this section, including but not limited to rules relating to proof of eligibility and the furnishing of information regarding the federal earned income credit claimed by the taxpayer for the tax year.
- (7) Refunds attributable to the earned income credit allowed under this section do not bear interest.

#### DOUBLING OF PERSONAL INCOME TAX STANDARD DEDUCTION

**SECTION 33.** ORS 316.680, as amended by sections 8 and 9, chapter 91, Oregon Laws 2016, is amended to read:

316.680. (1) There shall be subtracted from federal taxable income:

- (a) The interest or dividends on obligations of the United States and its territories and possessions or of any authority, commission or instrumentality of the United States to the extent includable in gross income for federal income tax purposes but exempt from state income taxes under the laws of the United States. However, the amount subtracted under this paragraph shall be reduced by any interest on indebtedness incurred to carry the obligations or securities described in this paragraph, and by any expenses incurred in the production of interest or dividend income described in this paragraph to the extent that such expenses, including amortizable bond premiums, are deductible in determining federal taxable income.
- (b) The amount of any federal income taxes accrued by the taxpayer during the taxable year as described in ORS 316.685, less the amount of any refunds of federal taxes previously accrued for which a tax benefit was received.
- (c) Amounts allowable under sections 2621(a)(2) and 2622(b) of the Internal Revenue Code to the extent that the taxpayer does not elect under section 642(g) of the Internal Revenue Code to reduce federal taxable income by those amounts.
  - (d) Any supplemental payments made to JOBS Plus Program participants under ORS 411.892.
- (e)(A) Federal pension income that is attributable to federal employment occurring before October 1, 1991. Federal pension income that is attributable to federal employment occurring before October 1, 1991, shall be determined by multiplying the total amount of federal pension income for the tax year by the ratio of the number of months of federal creditable service occurring before October 1, 1991, over the total number of months of federal creditable service.
- (B) The subtraction allowed under this paragraph applies only to federal pension income received at a time when:
  - (i) Benefit increases provided under chapter 569, Oregon Laws 1995, are in effect; or
- (ii) Public Employees Retirement System benefits received for service prior to October 1, 1991, are exempt from state income tax.
  - (C) As used in this paragraph:
- (i) "Federal creditable service" means those periods of time for which a federal employee earned a federal pension.

- (ii) "Federal pension" means any form of retirement allowance provided by the federal government, its agencies or its instrumentalities to retirees of the federal government or their beneficiaries.
- (f) Any amount included in federal taxable income for the tax year that is attributable to the conversion of a regular individual retirement account into a Roth individual retirement account described in section 408A of the Internal Revenue Code, to the extent that:
- (A) The amount was subject to the income tax of another state or the District of Columbia in a prior tax year; and
- (B) The taxpayer was a resident of the other state or the District of Columbia for that prior tax year.
- (g) Any amounts awarded to the taxpayer by the Public Safety Memorial Fund Board under ORS 243.954 to 243.974 to the extent that the taxpayer has not taken the amount as a deduction in determining the taxpayer's federal taxable income for the tax year.
- (h) If included in taxable income for federal tax purposes, the amount withdrawn during the tax year in qualified withdrawals from a savings network account for higher education established under ORS 178.300 to 178.355.
- (i) Any federal deduction that the taxpayer would have been allowed for the production, processing or sale of marijuana items authorized under ORS 475B.010 to 475B.395 or 475B.400 to 475B.525 but for section 280E of the Internal Revenue Code.
- (j) If included in taxable income for federal tax purposes, any distributions from an ABLE account that do not exceed the qualified disability expenses of the designated beneficiary as provided in ORS 178.375 and 178.380 and rules adopted by the Oregon 529 Savings Board.
- (k) If a basic standard deduction is claimed under section 63(c)(2) of the Internal Revenue Code on the taxpayer's federal income tax return for the tax year, an additional amount equal to the basic standard deduction.
  - (2) There shall be added to federal taxable income:
- (a) Interest or dividends, exempt from federal income tax, on obligations or securities of any foreign state or of a political subdivision or authority of any foreign state. However, the amount added under this paragraph shall be reduced by any interest on indebtedness incurred to carry the obligations or securities described in this paragraph and by any expenses incurred in the production of interest or dividend income described in this paragraph.
- (b) Interest or dividends on obligations of any authority, commission, instrumentality and territorial possession of the United States that by the laws of the United States are exempt from federal income tax but not from state income taxes. However, the amount added under this paragraph shall be reduced by any interest on indebtedness incurred to carry the obligations or securities described in this paragraph and by any expenses incurred in the production of interest or dividend income described in this paragraph.
- (c) The amount of any federal estate taxes allocable to income in respect of a decedent not taxable by Oregon.
- (d) The amount of any allowance for depletion in excess of the taxpayer's adjusted basis in the property depleted, deducted on the taxpayer's federal income tax return for the taxable year, pursuant to sections 613, 613A, 614, 616 and 617 of the Internal Revenue Code.
- (e) For taxable years beginning on or after January 1, 1985, the dollar amount deducted under section 151 of the Internal Revenue Code for personal exemptions for the taxable year.

[16]

(f) The amount taken as a deduction on the taxpayer's federal return for unused qualified busi-

1 ness credits under section 196 of the Internal Revenue Code.

- (g) The amount of any increased benefits paid to a taxpayer under chapter 569, Oregon Laws 1995, under the provisions of chapter 796, Oregon Laws 1991, and under section 26, chapter 815, Oregon Laws 1991, that is not includable in the taxpayer's federal taxable income under the Internal Revenue Code.
- (h) The amount of any long term care insurance premiums paid or incurred by the taxpayer during the tax year if:
- (A) The amount is taken into account as a deduction on the taxpayer's federal return for the tax year; and
  - (B) The taxpayer claims the credit allowed under ORS 315.610 for the tax year.
- (i) Any amount taken as a deduction under section 1341 of the Internal Revenue Code in computing federal taxable income for the tax year, if the taxpayer has claimed a credit for claim of right income repayment adjustment under ORS 315.068.
- (j) If the taxpayer makes a nonqualified withdrawal, as defined in ORS 178.300, from a savings network account for higher education established under ORS 178.300 to 178.355, the amount of the withdrawal that is attributable to contributions that were subtracted from federal taxable income under ORS 316.699.
- (k) If the taxpayer makes a distribution from an ABLE account that is not a qualified disability expense of the designated beneficiary as provided in ORS 178.375 and 178.380 and rules adopted by the Oregon 529 Savings Board, the amount of the distribution that is attributable to contributions that were subtracted from federal taxable income under ORS 316.699.
- (3) Discount and gain or loss on retirement or disposition of obligations described under subsection (2)(a) of this section issued on or after January 1, 1985, shall be treated for purposes of this chapter in the same manner as under sections 1271 to 1283 and other pertinent sections of the Internal Revenue Code as if the obligations, although issued by a foreign state or a political subdivision of a foreign state, were not tax exempt under the Internal Revenue Code.

#### DISALLOWANCE OF CREDITS AGAINST CORPORATE TAX

SECTION 34. ORS 285C.309 is amended to read:

285C.309. (1) A credit against the taxes that are otherwise due under ORS chapter 316 [or, if the taxpayer is a corporation, under ORS chapter 317 or 318,] is allowed to an eligible business operating a new business facility in a reservation enterprise zone or a reservation partnership zone.

- (2) The amount of the credit allowed to the eligible business shall equal:
- (a) The amount of tribal property tax imposed on a new business facility of an eligible business that is paid or incurred by the eligible business during the income [or corporate excise] tax year of the eligible business; or
- (b) If the eligible business has not previously conducted business operations within the reservation enterprise zone or reservation partnership zone, the amount of tribal tax paid or incurred by the eligible business during the income [or corporate excise] tax year of the eligible business.
- (3) The credit allowed to the eligible business may not exceed the tax liability of the eligible business for the tax year and may not be carried over to another tax year.
- (4) A credit is allowable under this section only to the extent the tribal tax on which the credit is based is imposed on businesses not owned by Indians on a uniform basis within the territory over which the tribal government has the authority to levy, impose and collect taxes.

- (5) The credit shall be claimed on a form prescribed by the Department of Revenue containing the information required by the department, including information sufficient for the department to determine that the taxpayer is an eligible business and that the facility operated by the business is a new business facility.
- (6) An eligible nonresident individual shall be allowed the credit computed in the same manner and subject to the same limitations as the credit allowed a resident by subsection (1) of this section. However, the credit shall be prorated using the proportion provided in ORS 316.117.
- (7) If a change in the taxable year of a taxpayer occurs as described in ORS 314.085, or if the Department of Revenue terminates the taxpayer's taxable year under ORS 314.440, the credit allowed by this section shall be prorated or computed in a manner consistent with ORS 314.085.
- (8) If a change in the status of a taxpayer from resident to nonresident or from nonresident to resident occurs, the credit allowed by this section shall be determined in a manner consistent with ORS 316.117.
- (9) An eligible business claiming a credit under this section shall maintain records sufficient to authenticate the allowance of the credit claimed under this section and shall furnish the department with these records upon the request of the department.
- (10) A credit claimed by an eligible business may not be disallowed solely because the eligible business conducts business operations both within and outside of a reservation enterprise zone or a reservation partnership zone.

## SECTION 35. ORS 285C.406 is amended to read:

- 285C.406. (1) In order for a taxpayer to claim the property tax exemption under ORS 285C.409 or a corporate excise or income tax credit under ORS 317.124:
- [(1)] (a) The written agreement between the business firm and the rural enterprise zone sponsor that is required under ORS 285C.403 (3)(c) must be entered into prior to the termination of the enterprise zone under ORS 285C.245; and
- [(2)(a)] (b)(A) For the purpose of the property tax exemption, the business firm must obtain certification under ORS 285C.403 on or before June 30, 2025; or
- [(b)] (B) For the purpose of the corporate excise or income tax credit, the business firm must obtain certification under ORS 285C.403 on or before [June 30, 2018] January 1, 2017.
- (2) A corporate excise or income tax credit may not be claimed under ORS 317.124 for any tax year beginning on or after January 1, 2019.

## SECTION 36. ORS 285C.503 is amended to read:

- 285C.503. (1) A business firm seeking the income [and corporate excise] tax exemption allowed under ORS 316.778 [or 317.391] shall, before the commencement of construction, reconstruction, modification or installation of property or improvements at the location for which the exemption is sought and before the hiring of any employees at that location, apply to the Oregon Business Development Department for preliminary certification under this section.
- (2) The application shall be on a form prescribed by the department and shall contain the following information:
  - (a) The proposed location of the facility;
- (b) A description of the property to be constructed, reconstructed, modified, acquired, installed or leased and that is to comprise the facility when the business firm commences business operations at the facility;
- (c) If any property described in paragraph (b) of this subsection is to be leased, the term of the lease;

- (d) The number of full-time, year-round employees the business firm intends to hire;
- (e) The minimum annual average compensation intended to be given to the employees described in paragraph (d) of this subsection;
- (f) A description of any other business activities of the firm in this state at the time of application, sufficient for the department to be able to determine if the proposed facility will constitute a new business in this state; and
  - (g) Any other information that the department requires.

- (3) An application filed under this section must be accompanied by a fee in an amount prescribed by the Oregon Business Development Department by rule. The fee required by the department may not exceed \$500.
- (4)(a) When an application is filed under this section, the department shall send copies of the application to the governing bodies of the city and county in which the facility is proposed to be located. If the facility is to be located within a port, the department shall also send a copy of the application to the governing body of the port.
- (b) The governing body of a city, port or county described in paragraph (a) of this subsection may object to the preliminary certification of a business firm if the firm would be:
- (A) In competition with an existing business employing individuals within the city, port or county; or
- (B) Incompatible with economic growth or development standards that the city, port or county had adopted prior to the date of application for preliminary certification.
- (c) If the governing body of the city, port or county decides to object to preliminary certification of the firm, the governing body shall adopt a resolution stating its objection and the reason for its objection.
- (d) The governing body of a city, port or county has 60 days from the date the application is sent to the city, port or county to object to preliminary certification. If the objection is not made within the 60-day period, the city, port or county shall be deemed to have agreed to preliminary certification.
- (5) When an application is filed under this section, the department shall review the application and determine whether all of the following requirements are met:
  - (a) The proposed facility is to be located at a qualified location.
- (b) The proposed facility is intended to operate as a facility for at least 10 years following the date the facility becomes operational.
- (c) The business firm intends to hire at least five employees for full-time, year-round employment.
- (d) The newly hired employees described in paragraph (c) of this subsection are to receive a minimum annual compensation of:
- (A) 150 percent of the county per capita personal income of the county in which the facility is to be located as of the date of the application for preliminary certification; or
- (B) 100 percent of the county per capita personal income of the county in which the facility is to be located as of the date of the application for preliminary certification and the business firm will provide health insurance coverage to the employees at the facility who are described in paragraph (c) of this subsection that equals or exceeds the health insurance benefits provided to employees of the city, port or county in which the facility is to be located.
- (e) The business operations of the business firm that are to be conducted at the facility constitute a new business that the firm does not operate at another location in this state.

- (f) The business operations of the business firm will not compete with existing businesses in the city or county in which the facility is to be located.
- (6) If the department determines that the proposed facility, if completed as described in the application, meets the criteria set forth in subsection (5) of this section and the governing body of the city, port or county does not object under subsection (4) of this section to preliminary certification of the firm, the department shall issue a preliminary certification to the firm.
- (7) If the department determines that the proposed facility, as set forth in the application, does not meet the requirements for preliminary certification under this section, the department may not issue a preliminary certification. The applicant may appeal the decision to not issue a preliminary certification in the manner of a contested case under ORS chapter 183. No appeal may be made if the reason for not issuing a preliminary certification is the objection of the governing body of the city, port or county under subsection (4) of this section.
- **SECTION 37.** Section 30, chapter 913, Oregon Laws 2009, as amended by section 1, chapter 475, Oregon Laws 2011, is amended to read:
- **Sec. 30.** The Housing and Community Services Department may not issue a certificate under ORS 317.097 on or after January 1, [2020] **2019**.
- SECTION 38. ORS 317.097, as amended by section 23, chapter 33, Oregon Laws 2016, is amended to read:
  - 317.097. (1) As used in this section:

- (a) "Annual rate" means the yearly interest rate specified on the note, and not the annual percentage rate, if any, disclosed to the applicant to comply with the federal Truth in Lending Act.
- (b) "Finance charge" means the total of all interest, loan fees, interest on any loan fees financed by the lending institution, and other charges related to the cost of obtaining credit.
- (c) "Lending institution" means any insured institution, as that term is defined in ORS 706.008, any mortgage banking company that maintains an office in this state or any community development corporation that is organized under the Oregon Nonprofit Corporation Law.
  - (d) "Manufactured dwelling park" has the meaning given that term in ORS 446.003.
- (e) "Nonprofit corporation" means a corporation that is exempt from income taxes under section 501(c)(3) or (4) of the Internal Revenue Code as amended and in effect on December 31, 2015.
- (f) "Preservation project" means housing that was previously developed as affordable housing with a contract for rent assistance from the United States Department of Housing and Urban Development or the United States Department of Agriculture and that is being acquired by a sponsoring entity.
- (g) "Qualified assignee" means any investor participating in the secondary market for real estate loans.
- (h) "Qualified borrower" means any borrower that is a sponsoring entity that has a controlling interest in the real property that is financed by a qualified loan. A controlling interest includes, but is not limited to, a controlling interest in the general partner of a limited partnership that owns the real property.
  - (i) "Qualified loan" means:
- (A) A loan that meets the criteria stated in subsection (5) of this section or that is made to refinance a loan that meets the criteria described in subsection (5) of this section; or
- (B) The purchase by a lending institution of bonds, as defined in ORS 286A.001, issued on behalf of the Housing and Community Services Department, the proceeds of which are used to finance or refinance a loan that meets the criteria described in subsection (5) of this section.

- (j) "Sponsoring entity" means a nonprofit corporation, nonprofit cooperative, state governmental entity, local unit of government as defined in ORS 466.706, housing authority or any other person, provided that the person has agreed to restrictive covenants imposed by a nonprofit corporation, nonprofit cooperative, state governmental entity, local unit of government or housing authority.
- (2) The Department of Revenue shall allow a credit against taxes otherwise due under this chapter for the taxable year to a lending institution that makes a qualified loan certified by the Housing and Community Services Department as provided in subsection (7) of this section. The amount of the credit is equal to the difference between:
- (a) The amount of finance charge charged by the lending institution during the taxable year at an annual rate less than the market rate for a qualified loan that is made before January 1, [2020] **2018**, that complies with the requirements of this section; and
- (b) The amount of finance charge that would have been charged during the taxable year by the lending institution for the qualified loan for housing construction, development, acquisition or rehabilitation measured at the annual rate charged by the lending institution for nonsubsidized loans made under like terms and conditions at the time the qualified loan for housing construction, development, acquisition or rehabilitation is made.
- (3) The maximum amount of credit for the difference between the amounts described in subsection (2)(a) and (b) of this section may not exceed four percent of the average unpaid balance of the qualified loan during the tax year for which the credit is claimed.
- (4) Any tax credit allowed under this section that is not used by the taxpayer in a particular year may be carried forward and offset against the taxpayer's tax liability for the next succeeding tax year. Any credit remaining unused in the next succeeding tax year may be carried forward and used in the second succeeding tax year, and likewise, any credit not used in that second succeeding tax year may be carried forward and used in the third succeeding tax year, and any credit not used in that third succeeding tax year may be carried forward and used in the fourth succeeding tax year, and any credit not used in that fourth succeeding tax year may be carried forward and used in the fifth succeeding tax year, but may not be carried forward for any tax year thereafter.
- (5) To be eligible for the tax credit allowable under this section, a lending institution must make a qualified loan by either purchasing bonds, as defined in ORS 286A.001, issued on behalf of the Housing and Community Services Department, the proceeds of which are used to finance or refinance a loan that meets the criteria stated in this subsection, or by making a loan directly to:
- (a) An individual or individuals who own a dwelling, participate in an owner-occupied community rehabilitation program and are certified by the local government or its designated agent as having an income level when the loan is made of less than 80 percent of the area median income;
  - (b) A qualified borrower who:

- (A) Uses the loan proceeds to finance construction, development, acquisition or rehabilitation of housing; and
- (B) Provides a written certification executed by the Housing and Community Services Department that the:
- (i) Housing created by the loan is or will be occupied by households earning less than 80 percent of the area median income; and
- (ii) Full amount of savings from the reduced interest rate provided by the lending institution is or will be passed on to the tenants in the form of reduced housing payments, regardless of other subsidies provided to the housing project;
  - (c) Subject to subsection (14) of this section, a qualified borrower who:

[21]

- (A) Uses the loan proceeds to finance construction, development, acquisition or rehabilitation of housing consisting of a manufactured dwelling park; and
- (B) Provides a written certification executed by the Housing and Community Services Department that the housing will continue to be operated as a manufactured dwelling park during the period for which the tax credit is allowed; or
  - (d) A qualified borrower who:

- (A) Uses the loan proceeds to finance acquisition or rehabilitation of housing consisting of a preservation project; and
- (B) Provides a written certification executed by the Housing and Community Services Department that the housing preserved by the loan:
- (i) Is or will be occupied by households earning less than 80 percent of the area median income; and
- (ii) Is the subject of a rent assistance contract with the United States Department of Housing and Urban Development or the United States Department of Agriculture that will be maintained by the qualified borrower.
- (6) A loan made to refinance a loan that meets the criteria stated in subsection (5) of this section must be treated the same as a loan that meets the criteria stated in subsection (5) of this section.
- (7) For a qualified loan to be eligible for the tax credit allowable under this section, the Housing and Community Services Department must execute a written certification for the qualified loan that:
- (a) Specifies the period, not to exceed 20 years, as determined by the Housing and Community Services Department, during which the tax credit is allowed for the qualified loan; and
- (b) States that the qualified loan is within the limitation imposed by subsection (8) of this section.
- (8) The Housing and Community Services Department may certify qualified loans that are eligible under subsection (5) of this section if the total credits attributable to all qualified loans eligible for credits under this section and then outstanding do not exceed \$17 million for any fiscal year. In making loan certifications under subsection (7) of this section, the Housing and Community Services Department shall attempt to distribute the tax credits statewide, but shall concentrate the tax credits in those areas of the state that are determined by the Oregon Housing Stability Council to have the greatest need for affordable housing.
  - (9) The tax credit provided for in this section may be taken whether or not:
- (a) The financial institution is eligible to take a federal income tax credit under section 42 of the Internal Revenue Code with respect to the project financed by the qualified loan; or
- (b) The project receives financing from bonds, the interest on which is exempt from federal taxation under section 103 of the Internal Revenue Code.
- (10) For a qualified loan defined in subsection (1)(i)(B) of this section financed through the purchase of bonds, the interest of which is exempt from federal taxation under section 103 of the Internal Revenue Code, the amount of finance charge that would have been charged under subsection (2)(b) of this section is determined by reference to the finance charge that would have been charged if the federally tax exempt bonds had been issued and the tax credit under this section did not apply.
- (11) A lending institution may sell a qualified loan for which a certification has been executed to a qualified assignee whether or not the lending institution retains servicing of the qualified loan so long as a designated lending institution maintains records, annually verified by a loan servicer,

- that establish the amount of tax credit earned by the taxpayer throughout each year of eligibility.
  - (12) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, a lending institution that is a community development corporation organized under the Oregon Nonprofit Corporation Law may transfer all or part of a tax credit allowed under this section to one or more other lending institutions that are stockholders or members of the community development corporation or that otherwise participate through the community development corporation in the making of one or more qualified loans for which the tax credit under this section is allowed.
  - (13) The lending institution shall file an annual statement with the Housing and Community Services Department, specifying that it has conformed with all requirements imposed by law to qualify for a tax credit under this section.
  - (14) Notwithstanding subsection (1)(h) and (j) of this section, a qualified borrower on a loan to finance the construction, development, acquisition or rehabilitation of a manufactured dwelling park under subsection (5)(c) of this section must be a nonprofit corporation, manufactured dwelling park nonprofit cooperative, state governmental entity, local unit of government as defined in ORS 466.706 or housing authority.
  - (15) The Housing and Community Services Department and the Department of Revenue may adopt rules to carry out the provisions of this section.

# SECTION 39. ORS 317.111 is amended to read:

- 317.111. (1) A credit against taxes otherwise due under this chapter for the taxable year shall be allowed commercial lending institutions in an amount equal to the difference between:
- (a) The maximum amount of interest allowed to be charged during the taxable year under section 6b, chapter 887, Oregon Laws 1977, for loans made before November 1, 1981, by the lending institution to space-heating customers for the purpose of financing weatherization services; and
- (b) The amount of interest which would have been charged during the taxable year by the lending institution for such loans at an annual interest rate which is the lesser of the following:
- (A) The average interest rate charged by the commercial lending institution for home improvement loans made during the calendar year immediately preceding the year in which the loans for weatherization services are made; or
  - (B) Twelve percent.

- (2) Any tax credit otherwise allowable under this section which is not used by the taxpayer in a particular year may be carried forward and used in each of the 15 years following the unused tax credit year. However, the entire amount of the unused credit for an unused credit year shall be carried forward to the earliest of the 15 years to which it may be carried.
- (3) [No] A credit [shall be] is not allowed under this section for loans made on or after November 1, 1981, or for tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2019.
  - SECTION 40. Section 16, chapter 913, Oregon Laws 2009, is amended to read:
- **Sec. 16.** (1) Except as provided in ORS 317.112 (2), a credit may not be claimed under ORS 317.112 for tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2012.
- (2) A credit may not be carried forward as provided in ORS 317.112 to any tax year beginning on or after January 1, 2019.
  - SECTION 41. ORS 315.104 is amended to read:
- 315.104. (1) A credit against the taxes otherwise due under ORS chapter 316 [(or if the taxpayer is a corporation, under ORS chapter 317 or 318)] shall be allowed in an amount equal to 50 percent of reforestation project costs actually paid or incurred to reforest underproductive Oregon forestlands. Such costs include, but are not limited to, any fees established by the State Forester

under ORS 315.106 (4), site preparation, tree planting and other silviculture treatments considered necessary by the State Forester to establish commercial, hardwood or softwood stands on appropriate sites. Subject to subsection (5) of this section:

- (a) One-half of the credit shall be taken in the tax year for which the State Forester, after physical inspection of the forestland, issues a preliminary certificate under ORS 315.106 certifying that the land qualifies as underproductive Oregon forestland and that the reforestation project undertaken meets the requirements of this section and the specifications established by the State Forester and the costs appear to be reasonable; and
- (b) One-half of the credit shall be taken in the tax year for which the State Forester, after further physical inspection of the land and project, certifies that the new forest is established in accordance with the specifications of the State Forester.
- (2) No credit shall be allowed under either subsection (1)(a) or (b) of this section unless written certification containing the following statements accompanies the claim for the credit or is otherwise filed with the Department of Revenue:
- (a) A preliminary certificate issued by the State Forester under ORS 315.106 that the land and project meet the preliminary specifications established by the State Forester or that the new forest is established, whichever is applicable at the time.
- (b) A statement by the landowner or person in possession of the land that the land within the project area will be used for the primary purpose of growing and harvesting trees of an acceptable species.
- (c) A statement that the landowner or person in possession of the land is aware that maintenance practices, including release, may be needed to insure that a new forest is established and will remain established.
  - (3) For purposes of this section, reforestation project costs shall not include:
- (a) Costs paid or incurred to reforest any forestland that has been commercially logged to the extent that reforestation is required under the Oregon Forest Practices Act, except costs paid or incurred to reforest forestland following a hardwood harvest, conducted for the purposes of converting underproductive forestlands, as determined by administrative rule.
- (b) That portion of costs or expenses paid through a federal or state cost share, financial assistance or other incentive program.
- (c) Those costs paid or incurred to grow Christmas trees, ornamental trees, shrubs or plants, or those costs paid or incurred to grow hardwood timber described under ORS 321.267 (3) or 321.824 (3)
  - (d) Any costs paid or incurred to purchase or otherwise acquire the land.
- (e) The cost of purchase or other acquisition of tools and equipment with a useful life of more than one year.
  - (4) To qualify for the credit:

- (a) The project must be completed to specifications approved by the State Forester.
- (b) The taxpayer's portion of the project costs must be \$500 or more.
- (c) The taxpayer must be a private individual, [corporation,] group, Indian tribe or other native group, association or other nonpublic legal entity owning, purchasing under recorded contract of sale or leasing at least five acres of Oregon commercial forestland.
- (d) Prior to December 31, 2012, the taxpayer must file with the State Forester a written request for preliminary certification under ORS 315.106.
- (5) Any tax credit otherwise allowable under this section which is not used by the taxpayer in

a particular year may be carried forward and offset against the taxpayer's tax liability for the next succeeding tax year. Any credit remaining unused in such next succeeding tax year may be carried forward and used in the second succeeding tax year, and likewise, any credit not used in that second succeeding tax year may be carried forward and used in the third succeeding tax year, but may not be carried forward for any tax year thereafter. In all cases the taxpayer must be the person who made the investment into the project.

- (6) The credit provided by this section shall be in addition to and not in lieu of any depreciation or amortization deduction to which the taxpayer otherwise may be entitled with respect to the reforestation project and the credit shall not affect the computation of basis for the property.
- (7) In compliance with ORS chapter 183, the Department of Revenue and the State Forestry Department may adopt rules consistent with law for carrying out the provisions of this section.
- (8) As used in this section, "underproductive Oregon forestlands" means Oregon commercial forestlands not meeting the minimum stocking standards of the Oregon Forest Practices Act.
- (9) If, for any reason other than those specified in subsection (10) of this section, a new forest is not established by the last day of the second taxable year following the taxable year for which the preliminary certificate was issued, the State Forester shall so report to the Department of Revenue. The report filed under this subsection shall be the basis for the department to recover any credit granted under subsection (1)(a) of this section. If, however, the new forest is not established within the time required by this subsection on account of the reasons specified in subsection (10) of this section, any credit allowed under subsections (1)(a) and (5) of this section shall not be recovered but no further credit as provided under subsections (1)(b) and (5) of this section shall be allowed.
- (10) Subject to requalification under this section in the manner applicable for the original claim, including obtaining a new preliminary certificate, a taxpayer may claim an additional credit or credits for reestablishing a new planting in the event that the new forest is destroyed by a natural disaster or is not established for reasons beyond the control of the taxpayer, if the measures taken in completing the original or earlier project would normally have resulted in establishing the minimum number of trees per acre anticipated by the project.
  - (11) Any owner affected by a determination, regarding the reforestation tax credit made by:
- (a) The State Forester, except for a denial of a request for a preliminary certificate due to the annual reforestation credit cost limitation calculated under ORS 315.108, may appeal that determination in the manner provided for in ORS 526.475 (1).
- (b) The Department of Revenue, may appeal that determination in the manner provided for in ORS 526.475 (2).

#### **SECTION 42.** ORS 315.119 is amended to read:

315.119. (1) As used in this section:

- (a) "Effective property tax rate" means:
- (A) The ratio of the total amount of property taxes imposed on the account that contains the machinery and equipment for which a credit is being claimed (after application of ORS 310.150 but prior to discount under ORS 311.505) over the assessed value of the property tax account; and
- (B) The ratio determined under subparagraph (A) of this paragraph for the property tax year that begins in the income tax year for which the credit is claimed.
- (b) "Farm operator" means a person that operates a farming business as defined in section 263A of the Internal Revenue Code.
  - (c) "Machinery and equipment" means machinery and equipment that meets the definition of

section 1245 property in section 1245 of the Internal Revenue Code.

(d) "Processing":

- (A) Means any activity that is directly related and necessary to clean, sort, grade, produce, prepare, manufacture, handle, package, store or ship a farm crop or livestock product after the point of harvest and before the point of sale, in a modified state or altered form.
- (B) Does not include an activity primarily associated with the promotion or retail sale of a product for personal or household use that is normally sold through consumer retail distribution.
- (e) "Qualified machinery and equipment" means machinery and equipment used in processing that meets the requirements of subsections (3) and (4) of this section for the tax year.
- (2) A taxpayer who is a farm operator may claim a credit against the taxes that are otherwise due under ORS chapter 316 [or, if the taxpayer is a corporation, under ORS chapter 317 or 318] for ad valorem property taxes paid or incurred on qualified machinery and equipment.
  - (3) A credit under this section may be claimed only if:
- (a) The machinery and equipment is owned by the farm operator or by a person who is related to the farm operator under section 267 of the Internal Revenue Code;
- (b) The machinery and equipment is used for processing primarily occurring on land described in subsection (4) of this section; and
- (c)(A) The farm operator has grown or raised at least one-half of the total volume of farm crop or livestock products processed with the machinery and equipment for which the credit is being claimed in three of the five previous income tax years; or
- (B)(i) The farm operator has grown or raised at least one-tenth of the total volume of farm crop or livestock products processed with the machinery and equipment for which the credit is being claimed in three of the five previous income tax years; and
- (ii) The farm operator has used the machinery and equipment to process at least one-half of the volume of the applicable farm crop or livestock products grown or raised by the farm operator in three of the five previous income tax years.
- (4) In addition to the requirements under subsection (3) of this section, a credit under this section may be claimed only if:
- (a) The machinery and equipment is located on land that is specially assessed for farm use under ORS 308A.050 to 308A.128 and the machinery and equipment is owned or otherwise controlled by the farm operator; or
- (b) The machinery and equipment is located on land that is contiguous to land that is specially assessed for farm use under ORS 308A.050 to 308A.128 and the machinery and equipment is owned or otherwise controlled by the farm operator.
- (5) A credit may be claimed under this section only for qualified machinery and equipment that was subject to assessment and property taxation for the property tax year beginning in the income tax year for which the credit is being claimed.
  - (6) The amount of the credit shall be the lesser of:
- (a) The effective property tax rate multiplied by the adjusted basis of the qualified machinery and equipment; or
  - (b) \$30,000.
- (7) The adjusted basis of the qualified machinery and equipment shall be the adjusted basis of the qualified machinery and equipment for personal income [or corporate excise or income] tax purposes as of the last day of the income tax year for which the credit is being claimed, except that the adjusted basis shall be increased by the cost of any qualified machinery and equipment that the

taxpayer elected to expense under section 179 of the Internal Revenue Code, until the qualified machinery and equipment is fully depreciated for personal income [or corporate excise or income] tax purposes. The adjusted basis shall reflect any depreciation allowable for the current tax year. A credit under this section may not be allowed for a tax year in which the qualified machinery and equipment is fully depreciated for personal income [or corporate excise or income] tax purposes.

- (8) The credit allowed under this section for any one tax year may not exceed the tax liability of the taxpayer.
- (9) Any tax credit otherwise allowable under this section that is not used by the taxpayer in a particular year may be carried forward and offset against the taxpayer's tax liability for the next succeeding tax year. Any credit remaining unused in the next succeeding tax year may be carried forward and used in the second succeeding tax year, and likewise, any credit not used in that second succeeding tax year may be carried forward and used in the third succeeding tax year, and any credit not used in that third succeeding tax year may be carried forward and used in the fourth succeeding tax year, and any credit not used in that fourth succeeding tax year may be carried forward and used in the fifth succeeding tax year, but may not be carried forward for any tax year thereafter.
- (10) The credit allowed under this section is not in lieu of any depreciation or amortization deduction to which the taxpayer otherwise may be entitled [under ORS chapter 316, 317 or 318] for the tax year.
- (11) The taxpayer's adjusted basis for determining gain or loss may not be further decreased by any amount of credit allowed under this section.
- (12) A nonresident shall be allowed the credit under this section in the proportion provided in ORS 316.117.
- (13) If a change in the status of a taxpayer from resident to nonresident or from nonresident to resident occurs, the credit allowed under this section shall be determined in a manner consistent with ORS 316.117.
- (14) If a change in the taxable year of a taxpayer occurs as described in ORS 314.085, or if the Department of Revenue terminates the taxpayer's taxable year under ORS 314.440, the credit allowed under this section shall be prorated or computed in a manner consistent with ORS 314.085.

## SECTION 43. ORS 315.138 is amended to read:

- 315.138. (1) There shall be allowed a credit against tax due under ORS chapter 316[, or if the taxpayer is a corporation, under ORS chapter 317,] for taxpayers that install screening devices, bypass devices or fishways, pursuant to ORS 498.306 or 509.585, and the diversion is not part of a hydroelectric project required to be licensed under the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission. Except as allowed in subsection (4) of this section, the credit shall be taken in the tax year in which the final certification is issued under subsection (10) of this section.
- (2) The credit shall be equal to 50 percent of the taxpayer's net certified costs of installing a screening device, by-pass device or fishway. The total credit allowed shall not exceed \$5,000 per device installed.
  - (3) The credit allowed in any one year shall not exceed the tax liability of the taxpayer.
- (4) Any tax credit otherwise allowable under this section which is not used by the taxpayer in a particular tax year may be carried forward and offset against the taxpayer's tax liability for the next succeeding tax year. Any credit remaining unused in such next succeeding tax year may be carried forward and used in the second succeeding tax year. Any credit remaining unused in such second succeeding tax year may be carried forward and used in the third succeeding tax year. Any

[27]

credit remaining unused in such third succeeding tax year may be carried forward and used in the fourth succeeding tax year. Any credit remaining unused in such fourth succeeding tax year may be carried forward and used in the fifth succeeding tax year, but may not be used in any tax year thereafter.

- (5) The credit provided by this section shall be in addition to and not in lieu of any depreciation or amortization deduction to which the taxpayer otherwise may be entitled with respect to the installation of a screening device, by-pass device or fishway. The taxpayer's adjusted basis for determining gain or loss shall not be further decreased by any tax credits allowed under this section.
  - [(6) In the case of a credit allowed under this section for purposes of ORS chapter 316:]
- [(a)] (6)(a) A nonresident shall be allowed the credit in the same manner and subject to the same limitations as a resident. However, the credit shall be prorated using the proportion provided in ORS 316.117.
- (b) If a change in the taxable year of a taxpayer occurs as described in ORS 314.085, or if the Department of Revenue terminates the taxpayer's taxable year under ORS 314.440, the credit allowed by this section shall be prorated or computed in a manner consistent with ORS 314.085.
- (c) If a change in the status of a taxpayer from resident to nonresident or from nonresident to resident occurs, the credit allowed by this section shall be determined in a manner consistent with ORS 316.117.
- (7) To qualify for the credit the taxpayer must be issued a certificate by the State Department of Fish and Wildlife.
- (8) To obtain credit under subsection (1) of this section, any person proposing to apply for certification of a screening device, by-pass device or fishway, before installing the screening device, by-pass device or fishway, shall file a request for preliminary certification with the State Department of Fish and Wildlife. The request shall be in a form prescribed by the State Department of Fish and Wildlife. The following conditions shall apply:
- (a) Within 30 days of the receipt of a request for preliminary certification, the State Department of Fish and Wildlife may require, as a condition precedent to issuance of a preliminary certificate of approval, the submission of plans and specifications. After examination thereof, the State Department of Fish and Wildlife may request corrections and revisions to the plans and specifications. The State Department of Fish and Wildlife may also require any pertinent information necessary to determine whether the proposed screening device, by-pass device or fishway is in accordance with State Department of Fish and Wildlife requirements.
- (b) If the State Department of Fish and Wildlife determines that the proposed screening device, by-pass device or fishway is in accordance with State Department of Fish and Wildlife requirements, it shall issue a preliminary certificate approving the screening device, by-pass device or fishway. If the State Department of Fish and Wildlife determines that the screening device, by-pass device or fishway does not comply with State Department of Fish and Wildlife requirements, the State Department of Fish and Wildlife shall issue an order denying certification.
- (c) If within 90 days of the receipt of plans, specifications or any subsequently requested revisions or corrections to the plans and specifications or any other information required pursuant to this section, the State Department of Fish and Wildlife fails to issue a preliminary certificate of approval and the State Department of Fish and Wildlife fails to issue an order denying certification, the preliminary certificate shall be considered to have been issued. The capital investment must comply with the plans, specifications and any corrections or revisions thereto, if any, previously submitted.

[28]

- (d) Within 30 days from the date of mailing of the order, any person against whom an order is directed pursuant to paragraph (b) of this subsection may demand a hearing. The demand shall be in writing, shall state the grounds for hearing and shall be mailed to the State Fish and Wildlife Director. The hearing shall be conducted in accordance with the applicable provisions of ORS chapter 183.
- (9) A screening device, by-pass device or fishway that is installed by the State Department of Fish and Wildlife pursuant to ORS 498.306 (8) in response to noncompliance by the person responsible for the water diversion is not eligible for the credit provided in subsection (1) of this section.
- (10) Upon completion and pursuant to application for final certification, final certification shall be issued by the State Department of Fish and Wildlife if the screening device, by-pass device or fishway was constructed and installed in accordance with State Department of Fish and Wildlife requirements. Final certification shall include a statement of the costs of installation as verified by the State Department of Fish and Wildlife. The credit allowed under this section shall be claimed first for the tax year of the taxpayer in which final certification is issued.
- (11) Pursuant to the procedures for a contested case under ORS chapter 183, the State Department of Fish and Wildlife may order the revocation of the certificate issued under this section of any taxpayer, if it finds that:
  - (a) The certificate was obtained by fraud or misrepresentation; or
- (b) The holder of the certificate fails to meet State Department of Fish and Wildlife requirements.
- (12) As soon as the order of revocation under this section has become final the State Department of Fish and Wildlife shall notify the Department of Revenue of such order.
- (13) If the certificate of a screening device, by-pass device or fishway is ordered revoked pursuant to subsection (11) of this section, all prior tax relief provided to the holder of the certificate by virtue of the certificate shall be forfeited and the Department of Revenue shall proceed to collect those taxes not paid by the certificate holder as a result of the tax relief provided to the holder.
- (14) If the certificate of a screening device, by-pass device or fishway is ordered revoked pursuant to subsection (11) of this section, the certificate holder shall be denied any further relief provided under this section in connection with the screening device, by-pass device or fishway, as the case may be, from and after the date that the order of revocation becomes final.
- (15) In the event that the screening device, by-pass device or fishway is destroyed by flood, natural disaster or act of God before all of the credit has been used, the taxpayer may nevertheless claim the credit as if no destruction had taken place.
- (16) Screening devices, by-pass devices or fishways that are financed by funds obtained from the Water Development Fund, pursuant to ORS 541.700 to 541.855, shall not be eligible for the credit under any circumstances.
- (17) The State Department of Fish and Wildlife shall adopt rules for carrying out the provisions of this section and report to the interim committee created under ORS 171.605 to 171.640 to make studies of and inquiries into state revenue matters.

## SECTION 44. ORS 315.141 is amended to read:

- 315.141. (1) As used in this section:
- (a) "Agricultural producer" means a person that produces biomass in Oregon that is used, in Oregon, as biofuel or to produce biofuel.
- (b) "Biofuel" means liquid, gaseous or solid fuels, derived from biomass, that have been converted into a processed fuel ready for use as energy by a biofuel producer's customers or for direct

- biomass energy use at the biofuel producer's site. 1
- 2 (c) "Biofuel producer" means a person that through activities in Oregon:
- (A) Alters the physical makeup of biomass to convert it into biofuel;
- (B) Changes one biofuel into another type of biofuel; or
- (C) Uses biomass in Oregon to produce energy.
- (d) "Biomass" means organic matter that is available on a renewable or recurring basis and that is derived from: 7
- (A) Forest or rangeland woody debris from harvesting or thinning conducted to improve forest 9 or rangeland ecological health and reduce uncharacteristic stand replacing wildfire risk;
  - (B) Wood material from hardwood timber described in ORS 321.267 (3);
- (C) Agricultural residues; 11

8

10

12

16

17

18

19

20

21 22

23

94

25

26 27

28

29 30

31

32

33 34

35

36 37

38

39

40

41

42

43

44

- (D) Offal and tallow from animal rendering;
- (E) Food wastes collected as provided under ORS chapter 459 or 459A; 13
- (F) Wood debris collected as provided under ORS chapter 459 or 459A; 14
- (G) Wastewater solids; or 15
  - (H) Crops grown solely to be used for energy.
  - (e) "Biomass" does not mean wood that has been treated with creosote, pentachlorophenol, inorganic arsenic or other inorganic chemical compounds or waste, other than matter described in paragraph (d) of this subsection.
    - (f) "Biomass collector" means a person that collects biomass in Oregon to be used, in Oregon, as biofuel or to produce biofuel.
      - (g) "Canola" means plants of the genus Brassica:
      - (A) In which seeds having a high oil content are the primary economically valuable product; and
    - (B) That have a high erucic acid content suitable for industrial uses or a low erucic acid content suitable for edible oils.
  - (h) "Oilseed processor" means a person that receives agricultural oilseeds and separates them into meal and oil by mechanical or chemical means.
    - (i) "Willamette Valley" means Clackamas, Linn, Marion, Multnomah, Polk, Washington and Yamhill Counties and the portion of Benton and Lane Counties lying east of the summit of the Coast Range.
    - (2) The Director of the State Department of Energy may adopt rules to define criteria, only as the criteria apply to organic biomass, to determine additional characteristics of biomass for purposes of this section.
    - (3)(a) An agricultural producer or biomass collector shall be allowed a credit against the taxes that would otherwise be due under ORS chapter 316 [or, if the taxpayer is a corporation, under ORS chapter 317 or 318] for:
  - (A) The production of biomass in Oregon that is used, in Oregon, as biofuel or to produce biofuel; or
    - (B) The collection of biomass in Oregon that is used, in Oregon, as biofuel or to produce biofuel.
  - (b) A credit under this section may be claimed in the tax year in which the credit is certified under subsection (5) of this section.
  - (c) A taxpayer may be allowed a credit under this section for more than one of the roles defined in subsection (1) of this section, but a biofuel producer that is not also an agricultural producer or a biomass collector may not claim a credit under this section.
  - (d) A credit under this section may be claimed only once for each unit of biomass.

(e) Notwithstanding paragraph (a) of this subsection, a tax credit:

- (A) Is not allowed for canola grown, collected or produced in the Willamette Valley; and
- (B) Is not allowed for grain corn, but a tax credit shall be allowed for other corn material.
  - (4) The amount of the credit shall equal the amount certified under subsection (5) of this section.
  - (5)(a) The State Department of Energy may establish by rule procedures and criteria for determining the amount of the tax credit to be certified under this section, consistent with ORS 469B.403. The department shall provide written certification to taxpayers that are eligible to claim the credit under this section.
  - (b) The State Department of Energy may charge and collect a fee from taxpayers for certification of credits under this section. The fee may not exceed the cost to the department of determining the amount of certified cost.
  - (c) The State Department of Energy shall provide to the Department of Revenue a list, by tax year, of taxpayers for which a credit is certified under this section, upon request of the Department of Revenue.
  - (6) The amount of the credit claimed under this section for any tax year may not exceed the tax liability of the taxpayer.
  - (7) Each agricultural producer or biomass collector shall maintain the written documentation of the amount certified for tax credit under this section in its records for a period of at least five years after the tax year in which the credit is claimed and provide the written documentation to the Department of Revenue upon request.
  - (8) The credit shall be claimed on a form prescribed by the Department of Revenue that contains the information required by the department.
  - (9) Any tax credit otherwise allowable under this section that is not used by the taxpayer in a particular tax year may be carried forward and offset against the taxpayer's tax liability for the next succeeding tax year. Any credit remaining unused in the next succeeding tax year may be carried forward and used in the second succeeding tax year, and likewise any credit not used in that second succeeding tax year may be carried forward and used in the third succeeding tax year, and any credit not used in that third succeeding tax year may be carried forward and used in the fourth succeeding tax year, but may not be carried forward for any tax year thereafter.
    - (10) In the case of a credit allowed under this section:
  - (a) A nonresident shall be allowed the credit under this section in the proportion provided in ORS 316.117.
  - (b) If a change in the status of the taxpayer from resident to nonresident or from nonresident to resident occurs, the credit allowed by this section shall be determined in a manner consistent with ORS 316.117.
  - (c) If a change in the taxable year of the taxpayer occurs as described in ORS 314.085, or if the department terminates the taxpayer's taxable year under ORS 314.440, the credit allowed under this section shall be prorated or computed in a manner consistent with ORS 314.085.

# **SECTION 45.** ORS 315.156 is amended to read:

- 315.156. (1) A taxpaying individual [or corporation that] who is a grower of a crop and [that] who makes a qualified donation of the crop shall be allowed a credit against the taxes otherwise due under ORS chapter 316 [or, if the taxpayer is a corporation, under ORS chapter 317 or 318,] as follows:
- (a) In the case of a qualified donation made under circumstances described in ORS 315.154 (5)(a) or (b), the amount of the credit shall be 15 percent of the value of the quantity of the crop donated

1 computed at the wholesale market price.

- (b) In the case of a qualified donation made under circumstances described in ORS 315.154 (5)(c), the amount of the credit shall be 15 percent of the value of the quantity of the crop donated computed at the wholesale market price that the grower would have received had the quantity of the crop donated been sold or salable.
- (2) At the time of donation, the director, supervisor or other appropriate official of the entity to which a qualified donation is made shall supply to the grower of the crop donated two copies of a form prescribed by the Department of Revenue. The forms shall contain:
  - (a) The name and address of the grower;
  - (b) The description and quantity of the donated crop;
- (c) The signature of the director, supervisor or other appropriate official of the entity receiving the donated crop verifying that the produce was or will be distributed to children or homeless, unemployed, elderly or low-income individuals;
  - (d) The wholesale market price; and
  - (e) Other information required by the Department of Revenue by rule.
- (3) Tax claim for tax credit shall be substantiated by submission with the tax return, of the form described in subsection (2) of this section, a statement verified by the taxpayer that the qualified donation was made under circumstances described in ORS 315.154 (5) and a copy of an invoice or other statement identifying the price received by the grower for the crops of comparable grade or quality if there is a previous cash buyer. The requirement for substantiation may be waived partially, conditionally or absolutely, as provided under ORS 315.063.
- (4) Any tax credit otherwise allowable under this section that is not used by the taxpayer in a particular tax year may be carried forward and offset against the taxpayer's tax liability for the next succeeding tax year. Any credit remaining unused in the next succeeding tax year may be carried forward and used in the second succeeding tax year, and likewise, any credit not used in that second succeeding tax year may be carried forward and used in the third succeeding tax year, but may not be carried forward for any tax year thereafter.
- (5)(a) A nonresident individual shall be allowed the credit computed under this section in the same manner and subject to the same limitations as the credit allowed a resident by this section. However, the credit shall be prorated using the proportion provided in ORS 316.117.
- (b) If a change in the taxable year of a taxpayer occurs as described in ORS 314.085, or if the department terminates the taxpayer's taxable year under ORS 314.440, the credit allowed by this section shall be prorated or computed in a manner consistent with ORS 314.085.
- (c) If a change in the status of a taxpayer from resident to nonresident or from nonresident to resident occurs, the credit allowed by this section shall be determined in a manner consistent with ORS 316.117.

# SECTION 46. ORS 315.164 is amended to read:

- 315.164. (1) A taxpayer who is the owner or operator of agriculture workforce housing is allowed a credit against the taxes otherwise due under ORS chapter 316[, if the taxpayer is a resident individual, or against the taxes otherwise due under ORS chapter 317, if the taxpayer is a corporation]. The total amount of the credit shall be equal to 50 percent of the eligible costs actually paid or incurred by the taxpayer to complete an agriculture workforce housing project, to the extent the eligible costs actually paid or incurred by the taxpayer do not exceed the estimate of eligible costs approved by the Housing and Community Services Department under ORS 315.167.
  - (2) A taxpayer who is otherwise eligible to claim a credit under this section may elect to

[32]

transfer all or a portion of the credit to a contributor in the manner provided in ORS 315.169.

- (3)(a) The credit allowed under this section may be taken for the tax year in which the agriculture workforce housing project is completed or in any of the nine tax years succeeding the tax year in which the project is completed.
- (b) The credit allowed in any one tax year may not exceed 20 percent of the amount determined under subsection (1) of this section.
- (4)(a) To claim a credit under this section, a taxpayer must show in each year following the completion of an agriculture workforce housing project that the housing continues to be operated as agriculture workforce housing.
- (b) A taxpayer need not make the showing required in paragraph (a) of this subsection if the Housing and Community Services Department waives the requirement after the taxpayer has successfully met the requirement for the first five years after completion of the agriculture workforce housing project.
- (c) The Housing and Community Services Department shall determine by rule the factors necessary to grant a waiver. Such factors may include a documented decline in a particular area for agriculture workforce housing.
- (5) The credit shall apply only to an agriculture workforce housing project that is located within this state and physically begun on or after January 1, 1990.
- (6)(a) A credit may not be allowed under this section unless the taxpayer claiming credit under this section:
- (A) Obtains a letter of credit approval from the Housing and Community Services Department pursuant to ORS 315.167; and
- (B) Files with the Department of Revenue an annual certification providing that all occupied units for which credit is being claimed are occupied by agricultural workers, including agricultural workers who are retired or disabled, and their immediate families.
- (b) The certification described under this subsection shall be made on the form and in the time and manner prescribed by the Department of Revenue.
- (7) Except as provided under subsection (8) of this section, the credit allowed in any one year may not exceed the tax liability of the taxpayer.
- (8) Any tax credit otherwise allowable under this section that is not used by the taxpayer in a particular tax year may be carried forward and offset against the taxpayer's tax liability for the next succeeding tax year. Any credit remaining unused in the next succeeding tax year may be carried forward and used in the second succeeding tax year, and likewise any credit not used in that second succeeding tax year may be carried forward and used in the third succeeding tax year, and any credit not used in that third succeeding tax year may be carried forward and used in the fourth succeeding tax year, and any credit not used in that fifth succeeding tax year may be carried forward and used in the fifth succeeding tax year, and any credit not used in that sixth succeeding tax year may be carried forward and used in the seventh succeeding tax year, and any credit not used in that sixth succeeding tax year may be carried forward and used in the seventh succeeding tax year, and any credit not used in that eighth succeeding tax year may be carried forward and used in the eighth succeeding tax year, and any credit not used in that eighth succeeding tax year may be carried forward and used in the ninth succeeding tax year, but may not be carried forward for any tax year thereafter.

(9)(a) The credit provided by this section is not in lieu of any depreciation or amortization deduction for the agriculture workforce housing project to which the taxpayer otherwise may be en-

[33]

titled [under ORS chapter 316 or 317] for the year.

- (b) The taxpayer's adjusted basis for determining gain or loss may not be further decreased by any tax credits allowed under this section.
- (10) For a taxpayer to receive a credit under this section, the agriculture workforce housing must:
  - (a) Comply with all occupational safety or health laws, rules, regulations and standards;
  - (b) If registration is required, be registered as a farmworker camp with the Department of Consumer and Business Services under ORS 658.750;
  - (c) Upon occupancy and if an indorsement is required, be operated by a person who holds a valid indorsement as a farmworker camp operator under ORS 658.730; and
  - (d) Continue to be operated as agriculture workforce housing for a period of at least 10 years after the completion of the agriculture workforce housing project, unless a waiver has been granted under subsection (4) of this section.
  - (11)(a) Pursuant to the procedures for a contested case under ORS chapter 183, the Department of Revenue may order the disallowance of the credit allowed under this section if it finds, by order, that:
    - (A) The credit was obtained by fraud or misrepresentation; or
    - (B) In the event that an owner or operator claims or claimed the credit:
  - (i) The taxpayer has failed to continue to substantially comply with the occupational safety or health laws, rules, regulations or standards;
  - (ii) After occupancy and if registration is required, the agriculture workforce housing is not registered as a farmworker camp with the Department of Consumer and Business Services under ORS 658.750;
  - (iii) After occupancy and if an indorsement is required, the agriculture workforce housing is not operated by a person who holds a valid indorsement as a farmworker camp operator under ORS 658.730; or
  - (iv) The taxpayer has failed to make a showing that the housing continues to be operated as agriculture workforce housing as required under subsection (4)(a) of this section and the taxpayer has not been granted a waiver by the Housing and Community Services Department under subsection (4)(b) of this section.
  - (b) If the tax credit is disallowed pursuant to this subsection, notwithstanding ORS 314.410 or other law, all prior tax relief provided to the taxpayer shall be forfeited and the Department of Revenue shall proceed to collect those taxes not paid by the taxpayer as a result of the prior granting of the credit.
  - (c) If the tax credit is disallowed pursuant to this subsection, the taxpayer shall be denied any further credit provided under this section, in connection with the agriculture workforce housing project, as the case may be, from and after the date that the order of disallowance becomes final.
  - (12) In the event that the agriculture workforce housing is destroyed by fire, flood, natural disaster or act of God before all of the credit has been used, the taxpayer may nevertheless claim the credit as if no destruction had taken place. In the event of fire, if the fire chief of the fire protection district or unit determines that the fire was caused by arson, as defined in ORS 164.315 and 164.325, by the taxpayer or by another at the taxpayer's direction, then the fire chief shall notify the Department of Revenue. Upon conviction of arson, the Department of Revenue shall disallow the credit in accordance with subsection (11) of this section.
    - (13)(a) A nonresident individual shall be allowed the credit computed in the same manner and

[34]

subject to the same limitations as the credit allowed a resident by this section. However, the credit shall be prorated using the proportion provided in ORS 316.117.

- (b) If a change in the taxable year of a taxpayer occurs as described in ORS 314.085, or if the Department of Revenue terminates the taxpayer's taxable year under ORS 314.440, the credit allowed by this section shall be prorated or computed in a manner consistent with ORS 314.085.
- (c) If a change in the status of a taxpayer from resident to nonresident or from nonresident to resident occurs, the credit allowed by this section shall be determined in a manner consistent with ORS 316.117.
  - (14) The Department of Revenue may adopt rules for carrying out the provisions of this section. **SECTION 47.** ORS 315.169 is amended to read:
- 315.169. (1) A taxpayer that is a contributor is allowed a credit against the taxes otherwise due under ORS chapter 316[, if the taxpayer is a resident individual, or ORS chapter 317, if the taxpayer is a corporation,] to the extent the owner or operator of agriculture workforce housing transferred all or a portion of the credit allowed to the owner or operator under ORS 315.164.
- (2) An owner or operator of agriculture workforce housing may transfer all or a portion of the credit allowed to the owner or operator under ORS 315.164 to one or more contributors but the amount transferred may not total more than the total credit the owner or operator may claim.
  - (3) To receive a credit under this section:

- (a) The contributor must obtain a letter of credit approval from the Housing and Community Services Department under ORS 315.167; or
- (b) If the owner or operator of agriculture workforce housing elects to transfer all or a portion of the credit allowed under ORS 315.164 after the date that a letter of credit approval has been issued to the owner or operator, the owner or operator and the contributor must jointly file a statement with the Department of Revenue stating the portion of the credit the contributor is allowed to claim and any other information the department may require by rule.
- (4) A contributor remains eligible to receive a credit under this section even if the owner or operator of the agriculture workforce housing becomes ineligible for the credit as a result of:
  - (a) Failure to file the annual certification under ORS 315.164 (6);
- (b) Failure to continue to substantially comply with occupational safety or health laws, rules, regulations or standards under ORS 315.164 (10);
- (c) Failure to register as a farmworker camp with the Department of Consumer and Business Services under ORS 658.750;
- (d) Failure of the operator to hold a valid indorsement as a farmworker camp operator under ORS 658.730; or
- (e) Failure to comply with any other rules or provisions relating to the operation or maintenance of the agriculture workforce housing after work on the agriculture workforce housing project has been completed.
- (5)(a) A contributor does not remain eligible to receive a credit under this section if the Department of Revenue finds, by order of a disallowance of credit and pursuant to the procedures for a contested case under ORS chapter 183, that the contributor obtained the credit by fraud or misrepresentation, including a finding that the housing did not comply with all occupational safety or health laws, rules, regulations and standards applicable for agriculture workforce housing at the time the housing was completed.
- (b) If the credit is disallowed pursuant to this subsection, notwithstanding ORS 314.410 or other law, all prior tax relief provided to the taxpayer shall be forfeited and the department shall proceed

to collect those taxes not paid by the taxpayer as a result of the prior granting of the credit.

- (c) If the credit is disallowed pursuant to this subsection, the taxpayer shall be denied any further credit provided under this section, in connection with the agriculture workforce housing project, as the case may be, from and after the date that the order of disallowance becomes final.
- (6)(a) The credit allowed under this section may be taken for the tax year in which the agriculture workforce housing project is completed or in any of the nine tax years succeeding the tax year in which the project is completed.
- (b) The credit allowed in any one tax year may not exceed 20 percent of the amount determined under subsection (2) of this section that was transferred to the contributor claiming the credit.
- (7) Except as provided under subsection (8) of this section, the credit allowed in any one year may not exceed the tax liability of the taxpayer.
- (8) Any tax credit otherwise allowable under this section that is not used by the taxpayer in a particular tax year may be carried forward and offset against the taxpayer's tax liability for the next succeeding tax year. Any credit remaining unused in such next succeeding tax year may be carried forward and used in the second succeeding tax year, and likewise any credit not used in that second succeeding tax year may be carried forward and used in the third succeeding tax year, and any credit not used in that third succeeding tax year may be carried forward and used in the fifth succeeding tax year, and any credit not used in that fifth succeeding tax year may be carried forward and used in the fifth succeeding tax year, and any credit not used in that sixth succeeding tax year may be carried forward and used in the seventh succeeding tax year, and any credit not used in that sixth succeeding tax year may be carried forward and used in the seventh succeeding tax year, and any credit not used in that eighth succeeding tax year may be carried forward and used in the eighth succeeding tax year, and any credit not used in that eighth succeeding tax year may be carried forward and used in the ninth succeeding tax year, but may not be carried forward for any tax year thereafter.
- (9)(a) A nonresident individual shall be allowed the credit computed in the same manner and subject to the same limitations as the credit allowed a resident by this section. However, the credit shall be prorated using the proportion provided in ORS 316.117.
- (b) If a change in the taxable year of a taxpayer occurs as described in ORS 314.085, or if the department terminates the taxpayer's taxable year under ORS 314.440, the credit allowed by this section shall be prorated or computed in a manner consistent with ORS 314.085.
- (c) If a change in the status of a taxpayer from resident to nonresident or from nonresident to resident occurs, the credit allowed by this section shall be determined in a manner consistent with ORS 316.117.
  - (10) The department may adopt rules for carrying out the provisions of this section.

#### **SECTION 48.** ORS 315.174 is amended to read:

- 315.174. (1) As used in this section, "livestock" has the meaning given that term in ORS 610.150.
- (2) A credit against taxes imposed under ORS chapter 316 [(or, if the taxpayer is a corporation, under ORS chapter 317 or 318)] shall be allowed for the current market value of any livestock that belongs to the taxpayer and that is killed during the tax year by a wolf.
- (3) In order to qualify for the credit allowed under this section, the taxpayer must obtain written certification from the State Department of Fish and Wildlife as provided in subsection (4) of this section.
- (4)(a) The State Department of Fish and Wildlife shall issue written certification to taxpayers that are eligible to claim the credit allowed under this section. Before issuing a certification under

[36]

- this subsection, the department must possess evidence that the loss to a taxpayer's livestock is due to wolf depredation. The evidence must include a finding by the department or by a peace officer, as defined in ORS 161.015, that wolf depredation was the probable cause of the loss.
- (b) The department may not issue certifications for more than \$37,500 in tax credits for any tax year. The department shall issue certifications to taxpayers in the order in which completed applications for certification are received by the department.
- (5) A credit allowed under this section shall be reduced by any amount that a taxpayer has already received as compensation for the killed livestock, including compensation pursuant to ORS 610.150.
  - (6) A taxpayer may not claim a credit under this section for:
- (a) Any tax year that ends after the date on which the State Fish and Wildlife Commission has, by rule, removed the wolf from the list of endangered species established pursuant to ORS 496.172 (2); or
  - (b) A loss to livestock killed after June 30, 2018.

- (7) If the amount allowable as a credit under this section, when added to the sum of the amounts allowable as payment of tax under ORS 316.187 (withholding), ORS 316.583 (estimated tax), other tax prepayment amounts and other refundable credit amounts, exceeds the taxes imposed by ORS chapters 314 and 316 for the tax year (reduced by any nonrefundable credits allowable for purposes of ORS chapter 316 for the tax year), the amount of the excess shall be refunded to the taxpayer as provided in ORS 316.502.
- (8) The credit shall be claimed on a form prescribed by the Department of Revenue that contains the information required by the department.
- (9) Any tax credit otherwise allowable under this section that is not used by the taxpayer in a particular tax year may be carried forward and offset against the taxpayer's tax liability for the next succeeding tax year. Any credit remaining unused in the next succeeding tax year may be carried forward and used in the second succeeding tax year, and likewise any credit not used in that second succeeding tax year may be carried forward and used in the third succeeding tax year, but may not be carried forward for any tax year thereafter.
  - (10) In the case of a credit allowed under this section:
  - (a) A nonresident shall be allowed the credit in the proportion provided in ORS 316.117.
- (b) If a change in the status of the taxpayer from resident to nonresident or from nonresident to resident occurs, the credit shall be determined in a manner consistent with ORS 316.117.
- (c) If a change in the taxable year of the taxpayer occurs as described in ORS 314.085, or if the department terminates the taxpayer's taxable year under ORS 314.440, the credit shall be prorated or computed in a manner consistent with ORS 314.085.

## SECTION 49. ORS 315.204 is amended to read:

315.204. (1) A credit against the taxes otherwise due under ORS chapter 316 [(or, if the taxpayer is a corporation, under ORS chapter 317 or 318)] shall be allowed to a resident employer [or to a corporation that is an employer] for amounts paid or incurred during the taxable year by the employer for dependent care assistance actually provided to an employee if the assistance is furnished pursuant to a program which meets the requirements of section 129(d) of the Internal Revenue Code and if the employer has received a certificate as provided in subsection (2) of this section.

(2)(a) Each employer that elects to receive a credit allowed under subsection (1) of this section must submit an application to the Office of Child Care each year the employer wishes to receive the credit. The Early Learning Council shall prescribe by rule the form of the application and the in-

[37]

formation required to be given on the application.

- (b) The Office of Child Care shall issue a certificate to each employer that submits an application under this subsection.
- (3) The amount of the credit allowed under subsection (1) of this section shall be 50 percent of the amount so paid or incurred by the employer during the taxable year but shall not exceed \$2,500 of dependent care assistance actually provided to the employee.
- (4)(a) A credit against the taxes otherwise due under ORS chapter 316 [(or, if the taxpayer is a corporation, under ORS chapter 317 or 318)] shall be allowed to a resident employer[, or to a corporation that is an employer,] based upon amounts paid or incurred by the employer during the taxable year to provide information and referral services to assist employees of the employer employed within this state to obtain dependent care.
- (b) The amount of the credit allowed under this subsection shall be 50 percent of the amounts paid or incurred during the taxable year.
- (5) No amount paid or incurred during the taxable year of an employer in providing dependent care assistance to any employee shall qualify for the credit allowed under subsection (1) of this section if the amount was paid or incurred to an individual described in section 129(c)(1) or (2) of the Internal Revenue Code.
- (6) No amount paid or incurred by an employer to provide dependent care assistance to an employee shall qualify for the credit allowed under subsection (1) of this section if the amount paid or incurred is paid or incurred pursuant to a salary reduction plan or is not paid or incurred for services performed within this state.
- (7) If the credit allowed under subsection (1) or (4) of this section is claimed, the amount of any deduction allowed or allowable under ORS chapter 316[, 317 or 318] for the amount that qualifies for the credit (or upon which the credit is based) shall be reduced by the dollar amount of the credit allowed. The election to claim a credit allowed under this section shall be made at the time of filing the tax return in accordance with any rules adopted by the Department of Revenue.
- (8) The amount upon which the credit allowed under subsection (1) of this section is based shall not be included in the gross income of the employee to whom the dependent care assistance is provided. However, the amount excluded from the income of an employee under this section shall not exceed the limitations provided in section 129(b) of the Internal Revenue Code. For purposes of ORS 316.162, with respect to an employee to whom dependent care assistance is provided, "wages" does not include any amount excluded under this subsection. Amounts excluded under this subsection shall not qualify as expenses for which a credit is allowed to the employee under ORS 316.078.
- (9) A nonresident shall be allowed the credit allowed under subsection (1) or (4) of this section. The credit shall be computed in the same manner and be subject to the same limitations as the credit granted to a resident.
- (10) If a change in the taxable year of the taxpayer occurs as described in ORS 314.085, or if the department terminates the taxpayer's taxable year under ORS 314.440, the credit allowed by this section shall be prorated or computed in a manner consistent with ORS 314.085.
- (11) If a change in the status of a taxpayer from resident to nonresident or from nonresident to resident occurs, the credit allowed by this section shall be determined in a manner consistent with ORS 316.117.
- (12) Any tax credit otherwise allowable under this section which is not used by the taxpayer in a particular year may be carried forward and offset against the taxpayer's tax liability for the next succeeding tax year. Any credit remaining unused in such next succeeding tax year may be carried

[38]

- forward and used in the second succeeding tax year, and likewise any credit not used in that second succeeding tax year may be carried forward and used in the third succeeding tax year, and any credit not used in that third succeeding tax year may be carried forward and used in the fourth succeeding tax year, and any credit not used in that fourth succeeding tax year may be carried forward and used in the fifth succeeding tax year, but may not be carried forward for any tax year thereafter.
  - (13) For purposes of the credit allowed under subsection (1) or (4) of this section:
- (a) The definitions and special rules contained in section 129(e) of the Internal Revenue Code shall apply to the extent applicable.
- (b) "Employer" means an employer carrying on a business, trade, occupation or profession in this state.
- (14) In the case of an on-site facility, in accordance with any rules adopted by the department, the amount upon which the credit allowed under subsection (1) of this section is based, with respect to any dependent, shall be based upon utilization and the value of the services provided.

### SECTION 50. ORS 315.208 is amended to read:

- 315.208. (1) A credit against the taxes otherwise due under ORS chapter 316 [(or, if the taxpayer is a corporation that is an employer, under ORS chapter 317 or 318)] is allowed to an employer, based upon costs actually paid or incurred by the employer, to acquire, construct, reconstruct, renovate or otherwise improve real property so that the property may be used primarily as a dependent care facility.
  - (2) The credit allowed under this section shall be the lesser of:
- (a) \$2,500 multiplied by the number of full-time equivalent employees employed by the employer (on the property or within such proximity to the property that any dependents of the employees may be cared for in the facility) on any date within the two years immediately preceding the end of the first tax year for which credit is first claimed;
- (b) Fifty percent of the cost of the acquisition, construction, reconstruction, renovation or other improvement; or
  - (c) \$100,000.

- (3) To qualify for the credit allowed under subsection (1) of this section:
- (a) The amounts paid or incurred by the employer for the acquisition, construction, reconstruction, renovation or other improvement to real property may be paid or incurred either:
- (A) To another to be used to acquire, construct, reconstruct, renovate or otherwise improve real property to the end that it may be used as a dependent care facility with which the employer contracts to make dependent care assistance payments which payments are wholly or partially entitled to exclusion from income of the employee for federal tax purposes under section 129 of the Internal Revenue Code; or
- (B) To acquire, construct, reconstruct, renovate or otherwise improve real property to the end that it may be operated by the employer, or a combination of employers, to provide dependent care assistance to the employees of the employer under a program or programs under which the assistance is, under section 129 of the Internal Revenue Code, wholly or partially excluded from the income of the employee.
- (b) The property must be in actual use as a dependent care facility on the last day of the tax year for which credit is claimed and dependent care services assisted by the employer must take place on the acquired, constructed, reconstructed, renovated or improved property and must be entitled to an exclusion (whole or partial) from the income of the employee for federal tax purposes

[39]

under section 129 of the Internal Revenue Code on the last day of the tax year for which credit is claimed.

- (c) The person or persons operating the dependent care facility on the property acquired, constructed, reconstructed, renovated or improved must hold a certification (temporary or not) issued under ORS 329A.030 and 329A.250 to 329A.450 by the Office of Child Care to operate the facility on the property on the last day of the tax year of any tax year in which credit under this section is claimed.
- (d) The dependent care facility acquired, constructed, reconstructed, renovated or otherwise improved must be located in Oregon. No credit shall be allowed under this section if the dependent care facility is not acquired, constructed, reconstructed, renovated or improved to accommodate six or more children.
- (e) The employer must meet any other requirements or furnish any information, including information furnished by the employees or person operating the dependent care facility, to the Department of Revenue that the department requires under its rules to carry out the purposes of this section.
- (f) The dependent care facility, the costs of the acquisition, construction, reconstruction, renovation or improvement upon which the credit granted under this section is based, must be placed in operation before January 1, 2002.
- (4) The total amount of the costs upon which the credit allowable under this section is based, and the total amount of the credit, shall be determined by the employer, subject to any rules adopted by the department, during the tax year in which the property acquired, constructed, reconstructed, renovated or otherwise improved is first placed in operation as a dependent care facility certified by the Office of Child Care under ORS 329A.030 and 329A.250 to 329A.450. One-tenth of the total credit is allowable in that tax year and one-tenth of the total credit is allowable in each succeeding tax year, not to exceed nine tax years, thereafter. No credit shall be allowed under this section for any tax year at the end of which the dependent care facility is not in actual operation under a current certification (temporary or not) issued by the Office of Child Care nor shall any credit be allowed for any tax year at the end of which the employer is not providing dependent care assistance entitled to exclusion (whole or partial) from employee income for federal tax purposes under section 129 of the Internal Revenue Code for dependent care on the property. Any tax credit allowable under this section in a tax year may be carried forward in the same manner and to the same tax years as if it were a tax credit described in ORS 315.204.
- (5) Nothing in this section shall affect the computation of depreciation or basis of a dependent care facility. If a deduction is allowed [for purposes of ORS chapter 316, 317 or 318] for the amounts paid or incurred upon which the credit under this section is based, the deduction shall be reduced by the dollar amount of the credit granted under this section.
  - (6) For purposes of the credit allowed under this section:
- (a) The definitions and special rules contained in section 129(e) of the Internal Revenue Code shall apply to the extent applicable.
- (b) "Employer" means a resident, part-year resident or full-year nonresident employer carrying on a business, trade, occupation or profession in this state.
- (7) The department shall require that evidence that the person operating the dependent care facility on the date that the taxpayer's tax year ends holds a current certification (temporary or otherwise) to operate the facility accompany the tax return on which any amount of tax credit granted under this section is claimed, or that such evidence be separately furnished. If the evidence

[40]

is not so furnished, no credit shall be allowed for the tax year for which the evidence is not furnished. The Office of Child Care shall cooperate by making such evidence, in an appropriate form, available to the person operating the facility, if the person is currently certified (temporary or not) so that, if necessary, it may be made available to the taxpayer.

#### **SECTION 51.** ORS 315.213 is amended to read:

- 315.213. (1) A credit against the taxes otherwise due under ORS chapter 316 [or, if the taxpayer is a corporation, under ORS chapter 317 or 318] is allowed to a taxpayer for certified contributions made to the Office of Child Care under ORS 329A.706.
- (2) The amount of a tax credit available to a taxpayer for a tax year under this section shall equal the amount stated in the tax credit certificate received under ORS 329A.706.
- (3) The credit allowed under this section may not exceed the lesser of 50 percent of the amount contributed in the tax year or the tax liability of the taxpayer for the tax year in which the credit is claimed.
- (4) If the amount claimed as a credit under this section is allowed as a deduction for federal tax purposes, the amount allowed as a credit under this section shall be added to federal taxable income for Oregon tax purposes.
- (5) A credit under this section may be claimed by a nonresident or part-year resident without proration.
- (6) Any tax credit otherwise allowable under this section that is not used by the taxpayer in a particular tax year may be carried forward and offset against the taxpayer's tax liability for the next succeeding tax year. Any credit remaining unused in the next succeeding tax year may be carried forward and used in the second succeeding tax year, and likewise any credit not used in that second succeeding tax year may be carried forward and used in the third succeeding tax year, and any credit not used in that third succeeding tax year may be carried forward and used in the fourth succeeding tax year, but may not be carried forward for any tax year thereafter.
  - (7) The definitions in ORS 329A.700 apply to this section.

#### SECTION 52. ORS 315.237 is amended to read:

- 315.237. (1) As used in this section, "qualified scholarship" means a scholarship that meets the criteria set forth or incorporated into the letter of employee and dependent scholarship program certification issued by the Oregon Student Access Commission under ORS 348.618.
- (2) A credit against the taxes otherwise due under ORS chapter 316 is allowed to a resident employer [(or, if the taxpayer is a corporation that is an employer, under ORS chapter 317 or 318)] that has received:
  - (a) Program certification from the commission under ORS 348.618; and
- (b) Tax credit certification under ORS 348.621 for the calendar year in which the tax year of the taxpayer begins.
- (3) The amount of the credit allowed to a taxpayer under this section shall equal 50 percent of the amount of qualified scholarship funds actually paid to or on behalf of qualified scholarship recipients during the tax year.
- (4) The credit allowed under this section may not exceed the tax liability of the taxpayer for the tax year.
  - (5) The credit allowed to a taxpayer for a tax year under this section may not exceed \$50,000.
- (6) Any tax credit otherwise allowable under this section that is not used by the taxpayer in a particular year may be carried forward and offset against the taxpayer's tax liability for the next succeeding tax year. Any credit remaining unused in the next succeeding tax year may be carried

- forward and used in the second succeeding tax year, and likewise any credit not used in that second succeeding tax year may be carried forward and used in the third succeeding tax year, and any credit not used in that third succeeding tax year may be carried forward and used in the fourth succeeding tax year, and any credit not used in that fourth succeeding tax year may be carried forward and used in the fifth succeeding tax year, but may not be carried forward for any tax year thereafter.
  - [(7) In the case of a credit allowed under this section for purposes of ORS chapter 316:]
- [(a)] (7)(a) A nonresident shall be allowed the credit under this section in the proportion provided in ORS 316.117.
- (b) If a change in the status of a taxpayer from resident to nonresident or from nonresident to resident occurs, the credit allowed by this section shall be determined in a manner consistent with ORS 316.117.
- (c) If a change in the taxable year of a taxpayer occurs as described in ORS 314.085, or if the Department of Revenue terminates the taxpayer's taxable year under ORS 314.440, the credit allowed under this section shall be prorated or computed in a manner consistent with ORS 314.085.
- (8) The credit shall be claimed on the form and in the time and manner in which the department shall prescribe. If the taxpayer is required to do so by the department, the taxpayer shall file a copy of the letter of tax credit certification issued by the commission with the taxpayer's return for the tax year in which a credit under this section is claimed.

### SECTION 53. ORS 315.304 is amended to read:

- 315.304. (1) A credit against taxes imposed by ORS chapter 316 [(or, if the taxpayer is a corporation, under ORS chapter 317 or 318)] for a pollution control facility or facilities certified under ORS 468.170 shall be allowed if the taxpayer qualifies under subsection (4) of this section.
- (2) For a facility certified under ORS 468.170, the maximum credit allowed in any one tax year shall be the lesser of the tax liability of the taxpayer or the applicable percentage of the certified cost of the facility, as determined under ORS 468.173 or 468.183, multiplied by the certified percentage allocable to pollution control, divided by the number of years of the facility's useful life. The number of years of the facility's useful life used in this calculation shall be the remaining number of years of useful life at the time the facility is certified but not less than one year nor more than 10 years.
- (3) To qualify for the credit the pollution control facility must be erected, constructed or installed in accordance with the provisions of ORS 468.165 (1) and must be certified for tax relief under ORS 468.155 to 468.190.
  - (4) To qualify for a tax credit under this section:
  - (a) The taxpayer who is allowed the credit must be:
- (A) The owner, including a contract purchaser, of the trade or business that utilizes Oregon property requiring a pollution control facility to prevent or minimize pollution;
- (B) A person who, as a lessee or pursuant to an agreement, conducts the trade or business that operates or utilizes such property; or
- (C) A person who, as an owner, including a contract purchaser, or lessee, owns or leases a pollution control facility that is used:
- 42 (i) In a business that is engaged in a production activity described in 40 C.F.R. 430.20 (as of July 43 1, 1998); or
  - (ii) For recycling, material recovery or energy recovery as defined in ORS 459.005; and
  - (b) The facility must be owned or leased during the tax year by the taxpayer claiming the credit

1 and must have been in use and operation during the tax year for which the credit is claimed.

- (5) Regardless of when the facility is erected, constructed or installed, a credit under this section may be claimed by a taxpayer:
- (a) For a facility qualifying under ORS 468.165 (1)(a) or (b), only in those tax years which begin on or after January 1, 1967.
- (b) For a facility qualifying under ORS 468.165 (1)(c), in those tax years which begin on or after January 1, 1973.
- (c) For a facility qualifying under ORS 468.165 (1)(d), in those tax years which begin on or after January 1, 1984.
  - (6) For a facility certified under ORS 468.170, the maximum total credit allowable shall not exceed one-half of the certified cost of the facility multiplied by the certified percentage allocable to pollution control.
  - (7) The credit provided by this section is not in lieu of any depreciation or amortization deduction for the facility to which the taxpayer otherwise may be entitled [under ORS chapter 316, 317 or 318 for such] for the year.
  - (8) Upon any sale, exchange or other disposition of a facility, notice thereof shall be given to the Environmental Quality Commission who shall revoke the certification covering such facility as of the date of such disposition. Notwithstanding ORS 468.170 (4)(c), the transferee may apply for a new certificate under ORS 468.170, but the tax credit available to such transferee shall be limited to the amount of credit not claimed by the transferor. The sale, exchange or other disposition of shares in an S corporation as defined in section 1361 of the Internal Revenue Code or of a partner's interest in a partnership shall not be deemed a sale, exchange or other disposition of a facility for purposes of this subsection.
  - (9) Any tax credit otherwise allowable under this section which is not used by the taxpayer in a particular year may be carried forward and offset against the taxpayer's tax liability for the next succeeding tax year. Any credit remaining unused in such next succeeding tax year may be carried forward and used in the second succeeding tax year, and likewise, any credit not used in that second succeeding tax year may be carried forward and used in the third succeeding tax year, but may not be carried forward for any tax year thereafter. Credits may be carried forward to and used in a tax year beyond the years specified in ORS 468.170.
  - (10) The taxpayer's adjusted basis for determining gain or loss shall not be further decreased by any tax credits allowed under this section.
  - (11) A person described in subsection (4)(a)(C) of this section may, but need not, operate the facility or conduct a trade or business that utilizes property requiring the facility. If more than one person has an interest under subsection (4)(a)(C) of this section in the facility, only one person may claim the credit allowed under this section. However, portions of the facility may be certified separately in the same manner as provided in ORS 468.170 (8) if ownership of the portions is in more than one person. The person claiming the credit as between an owner, including a contract purchaser, and lessee under this subsection shall be designated in a written statement signed by both the lessor and lessee of the facility. This statement shall be filed with the Department of Revenue not later than the final day of the first tax year for which a tax credit is claimed.
  - (12)(a) A taxpayer may not be allowed a tax credit under this section for any tax year during which the taxpayer is convicted of a felony under ORS 468.922 to 468.956 that is related to the facility for which the tax credit would otherwise be claimed, or for the four tax years succeeding the tax year during which the taxpayer is convicted.

[43]

(b) The amount of any tax credit that is otherwise allowable under this section but for paragraph (a) of this subsection shall be considered to be claimed by the taxpayer for purposes of determining the amount of tax credit that may be claimed in a tax year in which paragraph (a) of this subsection permits the taxpayer to claim the credit.

#### **SECTION 54.** ORS 315.326 is amended to read:

315.326. (1) A credit against the taxes that are otherwise due under ORS chapter 316 [or, if the taxpayer is a corporation, under ORS chapter 317 or 318,] is allowed to a taxpayer for certified renewable energy development contributions made by the taxpayer during the tax year to the Renewable Energy Development Subaccount, established in ORS 470.805, of the Clean Energy Deployment Fund established in ORS 470.800.

(2)(a) The Department of Revenue shall, in cooperation with the State Department of Energy, conduct an auction of tax credits under this section. The auction may be conducted no later than April 15 following December 31 of any tax year for which the credit is allowed. The department may conduct the auction in the manner that it determines is best suited to maximize the return to the state on the sale of tax credit certifications and shall announce a reserve bid prior to conducting the auction. The reserve amount shall be at least 95 percent of the total amount of the tax credit. Moneys necessary to reimburse the Department of Revenue for the actual costs incurred by the department in administering an auction, not to exceed 0.25 percent of auction proceeds, are continuously appropriated to the department. The Department of Revenue shall deposit net receipts from the auction required under this section in the Renewable Energy Development Subaccount, established in ORS 470.805, of the Clean Energy Deployment Fund established in ORS 470.800. Net receipts from the auction required under this section shall be used only for purposes related to renewable energy development.

- (b) The State Department of Energy shall adopt rules in order to achieve the following goals:
- (A) Subject to paragraph (a) of this subsection, generate contributions for which tax credits of \$1.5 million are certified for each fiscal year;
- (B) Maximize income and excise tax revenues that are retained by the State of Oregon for state operations; and
- (C) Provide the necessary financial incentives for taxpayers to make contributions, taking into consideration the impact of granting a credit upon a taxpayer's federal income tax liability.
- (3) Contributions made under this section shall be deposited in the Renewable Energy Development Subaccount, established in ORS 470.805, of the Clean Energy Deployment Fund established in ORS 470.800.
- (4)(a) Upon receipt of a contribution, the State Department of Energy shall, except as provided in ORS 315.329, issue to the taxpayer written certification of the amount certified for tax credit under this section to the extent the amount certified for tax credit, when added to all amounts previously certified for tax credit under this section, does not exceed \$1.5 million for the fiscal year in which certification is made.
- (b) The State Department of Energy and the Department of Revenue are not liable, and a refund of a contributed amount need not be made, if a taxpayer who has received tax credit certification is unable to use all or a portion of the tax credit to offset the tax liability of the taxpayer.
- (5) The tax credit allowed under this section for any one tax year may not exceed the tax liability of the taxpayer.
- (6) Any tax credit otherwise allowable under this section that is not used by the taxpayer in a particular tax year may be carried forward and offset against the taxpayer's tax liability for the next

- succeeding tax year. Any credit remaining unused in the next succeeding tax year may be carried forward and used in the second succeeding tax year, and likewise, any credit not used in that second succeeding tax year may be carried forward and used in the third succeeding tax year but may not be carried forward for any tax year thereafter.
- (7) If a tax credit is claimed under this section by a nonresident or part-year resident taxpayer, the amount shall be allowed without proration under ORS 316.117.
- (8) If the amount of contribution for which a tax credit certification is made is allowed as a deduction for federal tax purposes, the amount of the contribution shall be added to federal taxable income for Oregon tax purposes.

#### **SECTION 55.** ORS 315.331 is amended to read:

- 315.331. (1) A credit is allowed against the taxes otherwise due under ORS chapter 316 [or, if the taxpayer is a corporation, under ORS chapter 317 or 318,] for an energy conservation project that is certified under ORS 469B.270 to 469B.306. The credit is allowed as follows:
- (a) Except as provided in ORS 469B.298 and in paragraph (b) of this subsection, the credit allowed in each of the first two tax years in which the credit is claimed shall be 10 percent of the certified cost of the facility, but may not exceed the tax liability of the taxpayer. The credit allowed in each of the succeeding three years shall be five percent of the certified cost, but may not exceed the tax liability of the taxpayer.
- (b) If the certified cost of the facility does not exceed \$20,000, the total amount of the credit allowable under subsection (3) of this section may be claimed in the first tax year for which the credit may be claimed, but may not exceed the tax liability of the taxpayer.
  - (2) In order for a tax credit to be allowable under this section:
  - (a) The project must be located in Oregon.
- (b) The project must have received final certification from the Director of the State Department of Energy under ORS 469B.270 to 469B.306.
- (c) If the project is a research and development project, it must receive, prior to certification under ORS 469B.288, a recommendation from a qualified third party selected by the director.
- (d) If the project is new construction or a total building retrofit, then the project must achieve, at a minimum, the energy efficiency standards required for:
  - (A) LEED Platinum certification;
  - (B) A four globes rating from the Green Globes program;
- (C) A nationally or regionally recognized and appropriate sustainable building program whose performance standards are equivalent to the standards required for LEED Platinum certification or a four globes rating from the Green Globes program, as determined by the department; or
- (D) Verification that the construction conformed to the standards of the Reach Code adopted pursuant to ORS 455.500.
- (3) The total amount of credit allowable to an eligible taxpayer under this section may not exceed 35 percent of the certified cost of the project.
- (4)(a) Upon any sale, termination of the lease or contract, exchange or other disposition of the project, notice thereof shall be given to the director, who shall revoke the certificate covering the project as of the date of such disposition.
- (b) A new owner, or, upon re-leasing of the project, a new lessee, may apply for a new certificate under ORS 469B.291. The new lessee or owner must meet the requirements of ORS 469B.270 to 469B.306 and may claim a tax credit under this section only if all moneys owed by the new owner or lessee to the State of Oregon have been paid, if the project continues to operate and if all con-

[45]

ditions in the final certification are met. The tax credit available to the new owner shall be limited to the amount of credit not claimed by the former owner or, for a new lessee, the amount of credit not claimed by the lessee under all previous leases. The State Department of Energy may waive the requirement that a new owner or lessee apply for a new certificate under ORS 469B.291 if the remaining credit is less than \$20,000.

- (c) The department may not revoke the certificate covering a project under paragraph (a) of this subsection if the tax credit associated with the project has been transferred to a taxpayer who is an eligible applicant under ORS 469B.285.
- (5) The tax credit allowed under this section for any one tax year may not exceed the tax liability of the taxpayer.
- (6) Any tax credit otherwise allowable under this section that is not used by the taxpayer in a particular year may be carried forward and offset against the taxpayer's tax liability for the next succeeding tax year. Any credit remaining unused in that next succeeding tax year may be carried forward and used in the second succeeding tax year, and likewise, any credit not used in that second succeeding tax year may be carried forward and used in the third succeeding tax year, and likewise, any credit not used in that third succeeding tax year may be carried forward and used in the fourth succeeding tax year, and likewise, any credit not used in that fourth succeeding tax year may be carried forward and used in the fifth succeeding tax year, but may not be carried forward for any tax year thereafter. Credits may be carried forward to and used in a tax year beyond the years specified in subsection (1) of this section only as provided in this subsection.
- (7) The credit allowed under this section is not in lieu of any depreciation or amortization deduction for the project to which the taxpayer otherwise may be entitled for [purposes of ORS chapter 316, 317 or 318 for such] the year.
- (8) The taxpayer's adjusted basis for determining gain or loss may not be decreased by any tax credits allowed under this section.
  - (9) The definitions in ORS 469B.270 apply to this section.

#### SECTION 56. ORS 315.336 is amended to read:

- 315.336. (1) A credit is allowed against the taxes otherwise due under ORS chapter 316 [or, if the taxpayer is a corporation, under ORS chapter 317 or 318,] for a transportation project, based upon the certified cost of the project during the period for which the project is certified under ORS 469B.320 to 469B.347.
- (2) The credit allowed for a project other than an alternative fuel vehicle project shall be as follows:
- (a) For tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2011, and before January 1, 2012, the maximum allowed credit shall be:
- (A) 35 percent of certified cost, if a preliminary certification is issued under ORS 469B.329 prior to July 1, 2011; or
- (B) 25 percent of certified cost, if a preliminary certification is issued under ORS 469B.329 on or after July 1, 2011, and before January 1, 2012.
- (b) For tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2012, and before January 1, 2013, the maximum allowed credit shall be 25 percent of certified cost.
- (c) For tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2013, and before January 1, 2014, the maximum allowed credit shall be 20 percent of certified cost.
- (d) For tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2014, and before January 1, 2015, the maximum allowed credit shall be 15 percent of certified cost.

- (e) For tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2015, and before January 1, 2016, the maximum allowed credit shall be 10 percent of certified cost.
- (3) The total amount of the credit allowable for an alternative fuel vehicle project under this section may not exceed 35 percent of the certified cost of the project.
- (4)(a) Except as provided in paragraph (b) of this subsection, the credit allowed in each of the first two tax years in which the credit is claimed shall be 10 percent of the certified cost of the project, but may not exceed the tax liability of the taxpayer. The credit allowed in each of the succeeding three years shall be five percent of the certified cost, but may not exceed the tax liability of the taxpayer.
- (b) If the amount of the credit allowed under this section is less than 35 percent of the certified cost of the project, the credit allowed in any tax year may not exceed five percent of the certified cost of the project, and may not exceed the tax liability of the taxpayer.
  - (5) In order for a tax credit to be allowable under this section:
  - (a) The project must be located in Oregon.

- (b) The project must have received final certification from the Director of the State Department of Energy under ORS 469B.320 to 469B.347.
- (6) Any tax credit otherwise allowable under this section that is not used by the taxpayer in a particular year may be carried forward and offset against the taxpayer's tax liability for the next succeeding tax year. Any credit remaining unused in that next succeeding tax year may be carried forward and used in the second succeeding tax year, and likewise, any credit not used in that second succeeding tax year may be carried forward and used in the third succeeding tax year, and likewise, any credit not used in that third succeeding tax year may be carried forward and used in the fourth succeeding tax year, and likewise, any credit not used in that fourth succeeding tax year may be carried forward and used in the fifth succeeding tax year, but may not be carried forward for any tax year thereafter. Credits may be carried forward to and used in a tax year beyond the years specified in subsection (2) of this section only as provided in this subsection.
- (7) The credit allowed under this section is not in lieu of any depreciation or amortization deduction for the transportation project to which the taxpayer otherwise may be entitled for [purposes of ORS chapter 316, 317 or 318 for such] the year.
- (8) The taxpayer's adjusted basis for determining gain or loss may not be decreased by any tax credits allowed under this section.
  - (9) The definitions in ORS 469B.320 apply to this section.

# SECTION 57. ORS 315.341 is amended to read:

- 315.341. (1) A credit is allowed against the taxes otherwise due under ORS chapter 316 [(or, if the taxpayer is a corporation, under ORS chapter 317 or 318),] based upon the certified cost of a renewable energy resource equipment manufacturing facility during the period for which the facility is certified under ORS 285C.540 to 285C.559. The credit allowed under this section in each of five succeeding tax years shall be 10 percent of the certified cost of the facility, but may not exceed the tax liability of the taxpayer.
- (2) In order for a tax credit to be allowable under this section:
  - (a) The facility must be located in Oregon;
  - (b) The facility must have received:
- (A) Final certification from the Director of the Oregon Business Development Department under ORS 285C.540 to 285C.559; or
  - (B) Final certification from the Director of the State Department of Energy under ORS 469B.130

to 469B.169, prior to January 1, 2012; and

- (c) The taxpayer must be an eligible applicant under ORS 285C.547 (1)(b).
- (3) The total amount of credit allowable to an eligible taxpayer under this section may not exceed 50 percent of the certified cost of a facility.
- (4)(a) Upon any sale, termination of the lease or contract, exchange or other disposition of the facility, notice thereof shall be given to the Director of the Oregon Business Development Department, who shall revoke the certificate covering the facility as of the date of such disposition.
- (b) The new owner, or upon re-leasing of the facility, the new lessor, may apply for a new certificate under ORS 285C.553. The new lessor or owner must meet the requirements of ORS 285C.540 to 285C.559 and may claim a tax credit under this section only if all moneys owed to the State of Oregon have been paid, the facility continues to operate, unless continued operation is waived by the Oregon Business Development Department, and all conditions in the final certification are met. The tax credit available to the new owner shall be limited to the amount of credit not claimed by the former owner or, for a new lessor, the amount of credit not claimed by the lessor under all previous leases.
- (5) Any tax credit otherwise allowable under this section that is not used by the taxpayer in a particular year may be carried forward and offset against the taxpayer's tax liability for the next succeeding tax year. Any credit remaining unused in that next succeeding tax year may be carried forward and used in the second succeeding tax year, and likewise, any credit not used in that second succeeding tax year may be carried forward and used in the third succeeding tax year, and likewise, any credit not used in that fourth succeeding tax year may be carried forward and used in the fifth succeeding tax year, and likewise, any credit not used in that fifth succeeding tax year may be carried forward and used in the sixth succeeding tax year, and likewise, any credit not used in that sixth succeeding tax year may be carried forward and used in the seventh succeeding tax year, and likewise, any credit not used in that seventh succeeding tax year, and likewise, any credit not used in that seventh succeeding tax year may be carried forward and used in the eighth succeeding tax year, but may not be carried forward for any tax year thereafter. Credits may be carried forward to and used in a tax year beyond the years specified in subsection (1) of this section only as provided in this subsection.
- (6) The credit allowed under this section is not in lieu of any depreciation or amortization deduction for the facility to which the taxpayer otherwise may be entitled for [purposes of ORS chapter 316, 317 or 318 for such] the year.
- (7) The taxpayer's adjusted basis for determining gain or loss may not be decreased by any tax credits allowed under this section.
  - (8) The definitions in ORS 285C.540 apply to this section.

#### **SECTION 58.** ORS 315.354 is amended to read:

- 315.354. (1) A credit is allowed against the taxes otherwise due under ORS chapter 316 [(or, if the taxpayer is a corporation, under ORS chapter 317 or 318),] based upon the certified cost of the facility during the period for which that facility is certified under ORS 469B.130 to 469B.169. The credit is allowed as follows:
- (a) Except as provided in paragraph (b) or (c) of this subsection, the credit allowed in each of the first two tax years in which the credit is claimed shall be 10 percent of the certified cost of the facility, but may not exceed the tax liability of the taxpayer. The credit allowed in each of the succeeding three years shall be five percent of the certified cost, but may not exceed the tax liability of the taxpayer.

[48]

- (b) If the certified cost of the facility does not exceed \$20,000, the total amount of the credit allowable under subsection (4) of this section may be claimed in the first tax year for which the credit may be claimed, but may not exceed the tax liability of the taxpayer.
- (c) If the facility uses or produces renewable energy resources, the credit allowed in each of five succeeding tax years shall be 10 percent of the certified cost of the facility, but may not exceed the tax liability of the taxpayer.
  - (2) Notwithstanding subsection (1) of this section:

- (a) If the facility is one or more renewable energy resource systems installed in a single-family dwelling, the amount of the credit for each system shall be determined as if the facility was considered a residential alternative energy device under ORS 316.116, but subject to the maximum credit amount under subsection (4)(b) of this section;
- (b) If the facility is a high-performance home, the amount of the credit shall equal the amount determined under paragraph (a) of this subsection plus \$3,000; and
- (c) If the facility is a high-performance home or a homebuilder-installed renewable energy system, the total amount of the credit may be claimed in the first tax year for which the credit is claimed, but may not exceed the tax liability of the taxpayer.
  - (3) In order for a tax credit to be allowable under this section:
  - (a) The facility must be located in Oregon;
- (b) The facility must have received final certification from the Director of the State Department of Energy under ORS 469B.130 to 469B.169;
  - (c) The taxpayer must be an eligible applicant under ORS 469B.145 (1)(c); and
- (d) If the alternative fuel vehicle is a gasoline-electric hybrid vehicle not designed for electric plug-in charging, it must be purchased before January 1, 2010.
- (4) The total amount of credit allowable to an eligible taxpayer under this section may not exceed:
- (a) 50 percent of the certified cost of a renewable energy resources facility or a high-efficiency combined heat and power facility;
  - (b) \$9,000 per single-family dwelling for homebuilder-installed renewable energy systems;
- (c) \$12,000 per single-family dwelling for homebuilder-installed renewable energy systems, if the dwelling also constitutes a high-performance home; or
  - (d) 35 percent of the certified cost of any other facility.
- (5)(a) Upon any sale, termination of the lease or contract, exchange or other disposition of the facility, notice thereof shall be given to the Director of the State Department of Energy, who shall revoke the certificate covering the facility as of the date of such disposition.
- (b) The new owner, or upon re-leasing of the facility, the new lessor, may apply for a new certificate under ORS 469B.161. The new lessor or owner must meet the requirements of ORS 469B.130 to 469B.169 and may claim a tax credit under this section only if all moneys owed to the State of Oregon have been paid, the facility continues to operate, unless continued operation is waived by the State Department of Energy, and all conditions in the final certification are met. The tax credit available to the new owner shall be limited to the amount of credit not claimed by the former owner or, for a new lessor, the amount of credit not claimed by the lessor under all previous leases.
- (c) The State Department of Energy may not revoke the certificate covering a facility under paragraph (a) of this subsection if the tax credit associated with the facility has been transferred to a taxpayer who is an eligible applicant under ORS 469B.145 (1)(c)(A).
  - (6) Any tax credit otherwise allowable under this section that is not used by the taxpayer in a

[49]

particular year may be carried forward and offset against the taxpayer's tax liability for the next succeeding tax year. Any credit remaining unused in that next succeeding tax year may be carried forward and used in the second succeeding tax year, and likewise, any credit not used in that second succeeding tax year may be carried forward and used in the third succeeding tax year, and likewise, any credit not used in that third succeeding tax year may be carried forward and used in the fourth succeeding tax year, and likewise, any credit not used in that fifth succeeding tax year may be carried forward and used in the fifth succeeding tax year, and likewise, any credit not used in that fifth succeeding tax year may be carried forward and used in the sixth succeeding tax year, and likewise, any credit not used in that sixth succeeding tax year may be carried forward and used in the seventh succeeding tax year, and likewise, any credit not used in that seventh succeeding tax year may be carried forward and used in the eighth succeeding tax year, but may not be carried forward for any tax year thereafter. Credits may be carried forward to and used in a tax year beyond the years specified in subsection (1) of this section only as provided in this subsection.

- (7) The credit provided by this section is not in lieu of any depreciation or amortization deduction for the facility to which the taxpayer otherwise may be entitled for [purposes of ORS chapter 316, 317 or 318 for such] the year.
- (8) The taxpayer's adjusted basis for determining gain or loss may not be decreased by any tax credits allowed under this section.
- (9) If a homebuilder claims a credit under this section with respect to a homebuilder-installed renewable energy system or a high-performance home:
- (a) The homebuilder may not claim credits for both a homebuilder-installed renewable energy system and a high-performance home with respect to the same dwelling;
- (b) The homebuilder must inform the buyer of the dwelling that the homebuilder is claiming a tax credit under this section with respect to the dwelling; and
- (c) The buyer of the dwelling may not claim a credit under this section that is based on any facility for which the homebuilder has already claimed a credit.
  - (10) The definitions in ORS 469B.130 apply to this section.
- **SECTION 59.** Section 28, chapter 618, Oregon Laws 2003, as amended by section 53, chapter 843, Oregon Laws 2007, and section 17, chapter 855, Oregon Laws 2007, is amended to read:
  - Sec. 28. (1) As used in this section and section 29, chapter 618, Oregon Laws 2003:
  - (a) "Combined weight" has the meaning given that term in ORS 825.005.
  - (b) "Motor vehicle" has the meaning given that term in ORS 825.005.
- (c) "Truck" means a motor vehicle or combination of vehicles that has a combined weight of more than 26,000 pounds.
- (2) A taxpayer who owns a truck that is registered in Oregon under the provisions of ORS chapter 803 or 826 and that has a diesel engine that was purchased in Oregon on or after [the effective date of this 2007 Act] September 27, 2007, and that is certified by the federal Environmental Protection Agency to emit particulate matter at the rate of 0.01 grams per brake horsepower-hour or less, is allowed a credit against the taxes otherwise due under ORS chapter 316[, if the taxpayer is a resident individual, or against the taxes otherwise due under ORS chapter 317, if the taxpayer is a corporation]. The total amount of the credit under this section depends on the number of trucks owned by the taxpayer prior to the purchase, as follows:
  - (a) 1 to 10 trucks, \$925 for each qualifying engine purchased.
- (b) 11 to 50 trucks, \$705 for each qualifying engine purchased.
- (c) 51 to 100 trucks, \$525 for each qualifying engine purchased.

(d) More than 100 trucks, \$400 for each qualifying engine purchased.

- (3) Notwithstanding subsection (2) of this section, a taxpayer may not claim a credit under this section of more than \$80,000 for purchases in any one year.
- (4) A credit may not be allowed under this section unless the taxpayer claiming the credit complies with rules adopted by the Environmental Quality Commission and the Department of Revenue as provided in section 29, chapter 618, Oregon Laws 2003.
- (5) Except as provided under subsection (6) of this section, the credit allowed in any one year may not exceed the tax liability of the taxpayer.
- (6) Any tax credit otherwise allowable under this section that is not used by the taxpayer in a particular tax year may be carried forward and offset against the taxpayer's tax liability for the next succeeding tax year. Any credit remaining unused in the next succeeding tax year may be carried forward and used in the second succeeding tax year, any credit not used in the second succeeding tax year may be carried forward and used in the third succeeding tax year and any credit not used in the third succeeding tax year may be carried forward and used in the fourth succeeding tax year but may not be carried forward for any tax year thereafter.
- (7)(a) The credit provided by this section is not in lieu of any depreciation or amortization deduction for the truck to which the taxpayer otherwise may be entitled [under ORS chapter 316 or 317] for the tax year.
- (b) The taxpayer's adjusted basis for determining gain or loss may not be further decreased by any tax credit allowed under this section.
- (8)(a) Pursuant to the procedures for a contested case under ORS chapter 183, the Department of Revenue may order the disallowance of the credit allowed under this section if it finds, by order, that the credit was obtained by fraud or misrepresentation.
- (b) If the tax credit is disallowed pursuant to this subsection, notwithstanding ORS 314.410 or other law, all prior tax relief provided to the taxpayer shall be forfeited and the Department of Revenue shall proceed to collect those taxes not paid by the taxpayer as a result of the prior granting of the credit.
- (c) If the tax credit is disallowed pursuant to this subsection, the taxpayer shall be denied any further credit provided under this section from and after the date that the order of disallowance becomes final.
- (9) If the engine is destroyed by fire, flood, natural disaster or act of God before all of the credit has been used, the taxpayer may nevertheless claim the credit as if no destruction had taken place. In the event of fire, if the fire chief of the fire protection district or unit determines that the fire was caused by arson, as described in ORS 164.315 and 164.325, by the taxpayer or by another at the taxpayer's direction, then the fire chief shall notify the Department of Revenue. If the taxpayer is convicted of arson, the Department of Revenue shall disallow the credit in accordance with subsection (8) of this section.
- (10)(a) A nonresident individual shall be allowed the credit computed in the same manner and subject to the same limitations as the credit allowed a resident by this section. However, the credit shall be prorated using the proportion provided in ORS 316.117.
- (b) If a change in the taxable year of a taxpayer occurs as described in ORS 314.085, or if the Department of Revenue terminates the taxpayer's taxable year under ORS 314.440, the credit allowed by this section shall be prorated or computed in a manner consistent with ORS 314.085.
- (c) If a change in the status of a taxpayer from resident to nonresident or from nonresident to resident occurs, the credit allowed by this section shall be determined in a manner consistent with

[51]

ORS 316.117.

1 2

SECTION 60. ORS 315.507 is amended to read:

315.507. (1) A credit against the taxes that are otherwise due under ORS chapter 316 [or, if the taxpayer is a corporation, under ORS chapter 317 or 318,] shall be allowed to a taxpayer that is:

- (a) A business firm engaged or preparing to engage in electronic commerce in an enterprise zone that has been designated for electronic commerce under ORS 285C.095; or
- (b) A business firm engaged or preparing to engage in electronic commerce in a city that has been designated for electronic commerce under ORS 285C.100.
- (2) The credit shall equal 25 percent of the investments made by the business firm in capital assets:
  - (a) Located in the area designated for electronic commerce;
- (b) Used or constructed, installed or otherwise prepared for use in electronic commerce operations within the area designated for electronic commerce that are related to electronic commerce sales, customer service, order fulfillment, broadband infrastructure or other electronic commerce operations; and
- (c)(A) During the period that commences with the income [or corporate excise] tax year in which the firm applied to be an authorized business firm under ORS 285C.140 and ends on the last day of the income [or corporate excise] tax year in which begins the first property tax year in which qualified property of the firm used in eligible electronic commerce activities is exempt from property taxation under ORS 285C.175; or
- (B) During any income [or corporate excise] tax year in which begins a property tax year in which qualified property of the firm used in eligible electronic commerce operations is exempt from property taxation under ORS 285C.175.
- (3) Except as provided in subsection (5) of this section, the credit must be claimed for the income [or corporate excise] tax year that is:
  - (a) The year in which the investment for which a credit is being claimed is made; and
  - (b) A year, all or part of which is described in subsection (2)(c) of this section.
- (4) A credit allowed under this section for any one tax year may not exceed the lesser of \$2 million or the tax liability of the taxpayer.
- (5) Any tax credit otherwise allowable under this section that is not used by the taxpayer in a particular year may be carried forward and offset against the taxpayer's tax liability for the next succeeding tax year. Any credit remaining unused in the next succeeding tax year may be carried forward and used in the second succeeding tax year, and likewise any credit not used in that second succeeding tax year may be carried forward and used in the third succeeding tax year, and any credit not used in that third succeeding tax year may be carried forward and used in the fourth succeeding tax year, and any credit not used in that fourth succeeding tax year may be carried forward and used in the fifth succeeding tax year, but may not be carried forward for any tax year thereafter.
- (6) The credit allowed under this section is not in lieu of any depreciation or amortization deduction to which the taxpayer otherwise may be entitled [under ORS chapter 316, 317 or 318] for the tax year.
- (7) The taxpayer's adjusted basis for determining gain or loss may not be further decreased by any amount of credit allowed under this section.
- (8)(a) A nonresident shall be allowed the credit under this section in the proportion provided in ORS 316.117.

- (b) If a change in the status of a taxpayer from resident to nonresident or from nonresident to resident occurs, the credit allowed under this section shall be determined in a manner consistent with ORS 316.117.
- (c) If a change in the taxable year of a taxpayer occurs as described in ORS 314.085, or if the Department of Revenue terminates the taxpayer's taxable year under ORS 314.440, the credit allowed under this section shall be prorated or computed in a manner consistent with ORS 314.085.
- (9) As used in this section, "authorized business firm," "business firm," "electronic commerce" and "qualified property" have the meanings given those terms in ORS 285C.050.
- **SECTION 61.** ORS 315.514, as amended by section 8, chapter 29, Oregon Laws 2016, is amended to read:
- 315.514. (1) A credit against the taxes that are otherwise due under ORS chapter 316 [or, if the taxpayer is a corporation, under ORS chapter 317 or 318,] is allowed to a taxpayer for certified film production development contributions made by the taxpayer during the tax year to the Oregon Production Investment Fund established under ORS 284.367.
- (2)(a) The Department of Revenue shall, in cooperation with the Oregon Film and Video Office, conduct an auction of tax credits under this section. The department may conduct the auction in the manner that it determines is best suited to maximize the return to the state on the sale of tax credit certifications and shall announce a reserve bid prior to conducting the auction. The reserve amount shall be at least 95 percent of the total amount of the tax credit. Moneys necessary to reimburse the department for the actual costs incurred by the department in administering an auction, not to exceed 0.25 percent of auction proceeds, are continuously appropriated to the department. The department shall deposit net receipts from the auction required under this section in the Oregon Production Investment Fund.
  - (b) The Oregon Film and Video Office shall adopt rules in order to achieve the following goals:
- (A) Subject to paragraph (a) of this subsection, generate contributions for which tax credits of \$12 million are certified for each fiscal year;
- (B) Maximize income and excise tax revenues that are retained by the State of Oregon for state operations; and
- (C) Provide the necessary financial incentives for taxpayers to make contributions, taking into consideration the impact of granting a credit upon a taxpayer's federal income tax liability.
- (3) Contributions made under this section shall be deposited in the Oregon Production Investment Fund.
- (4)(a) Upon receipt of a contribution, the Oregon Film and Video Office shall, except as provided in ORS 315.516, issue to the taxpayer written certification of the amount certified for tax credit under this section to the extent the amount certified for tax credit, when added to all amounts previously certified for tax credit under this section, does not exceed \$12 million for the fiscal year in which certification is made.
- (b) The Oregon Film and Video Office and the department are not liable, and a refund of a contributed amount need not be made, if a taxpayer who has received tax credit certification is unable to use all or a portion of the tax credit to offset the tax liability of the taxpayer.
- (5) To the extent the Oregon Film and Video Office does not certify contributed amounts as eligible for a tax credit under this section, the taxpayer may request a refund of the amount the taxpayer contributed, and the office shall refund that amount.
- (6)(a) Except as provided in paragraph (b) of this subsection, a tax credit claimed under this section may not exceed the tax liability of the taxpayer and may not be carried over to another tax

year.

- (b) Any tax credit otherwise allowable under this section that is not used by the taxpayer in a particular tax year may be carried forward and offset against the taxpayer's tax liability for the next succeeding tax year. Any credit remaining unused in the next succeeding tax year may be carried forward and used in the second succeeding tax year, and likewise, any credit not used in that second succeeding tax year may be carried forward and used in the third succeeding tax year but may not be carried forward for any tax year thereafter.
- (c) A taxpayer is not eligible for a tax credit under this section if the first tax year for which the credit would otherwise be allowed begins on or after January 1, 2024.
- (7) If a tax credit is claimed under this section by a nonresident or part-year resident taxpayer, the amount shall be allowed without proration under ORS 316.117.
- (8) If the amount of contribution for which a tax credit certification is made is allowed as a deduction for federal tax purposes, the amount of the contribution shall be added to federal taxable income for Oregon tax purposes.
- **SECTION 62.** ORS 315.514, as amended by sections 8 and 9, chapter 29, Oregon Laws 2016, is amended to read:
- 315.514. (1) A credit against the taxes that are otherwise due under ORS chapter 316 [or, if the taxpayer is a corporation, under ORS chapter 317 or 318,] is allowed to a taxpayer for certified film production development contributions made by the taxpayer during the tax year to the Oregon Production Investment Fund established under ORS 284.367.
- (2)(a) The Department of Revenue shall, in cooperation with the Oregon Film and Video Office, conduct an auction of tax credits under this section. The department may conduct the auction in the manner that it determines is best suited to maximize the return to the state on the sale of tax credit certifications and shall announce a reserve bid prior to conducting the auction. The reserve amount shall be at least 95 percent of the total amount of the tax credit. Moneys necessary to reimburse the department for the actual costs incurred by the department in administering an auction, not to exceed 0.25 percent of auction proceeds, are continuously appropriated to the department. The department shall deposit net receipts from the auction required under this section in the Oregon Production Investment Fund.
  - (b) The Oregon Film and Video Office shall adopt rules in order to achieve the following goals:
- (A) Subject to paragraph (a) of this subsection, generate contributions for which tax credits of \$14 million are certified for each fiscal year;
- (B) Maximize income and excise tax revenues that are retained by the State of Oregon for state operations; and
- (C) Provide the necessary financial incentives for taxpayers to make contributions, taking into consideration the impact of granting a credit upon a taxpayer's federal income tax liability.
- (3) Contributions made under this section shall be deposited in the Oregon Production Investment Fund.
- (4)(a) Upon receipt of a contribution, the Oregon Film and Video Office shall, except as provided in ORS 315.516, issue to the taxpayer written certification of the amount certified for tax credit under this section to the extent the amount certified for tax credit, when added to all amounts previously certified for tax credit under this section, does not exceed \$14 million for the fiscal year in which certification is made.
- (b) The Oregon Film and Video Office and the department are not liable, and a refund of a contributed amount need not be made, if a taxpayer who has received tax credit certification is

unable to use all or a portion of the tax credit to offset the tax liability of the taxpayer.

- (5) To the extent the Oregon Film and Video Office does not certify contributed amounts as eligible for a tax credit under this section, the taxpayer may request a refund of the amount the taxpayer contributed, and the office shall refund that amount.
- (6)(a) Except as provided in paragraph (b) of this subsection, a tax credit claimed under this section may not exceed the tax liability of the taxpayer and may not be carried over to another tax year.
- (b) Any tax credit otherwise allowable under this section that is not used by the taxpayer in a particular tax year may be carried forward and offset against the taxpayer's tax liability for the next succeeding tax year. Any credit remaining unused in the next succeeding tax year may be carried forward and used in the second succeeding tax year, and likewise, any credit not used in that second succeeding tax year may be carried forward and used in the third succeeding tax year but may not be carried forward for any tax year thereafter.
- (c) A taxpayer is not eligible for a tax credit under this section if the first tax year for which the credit would otherwise be allowed begins on or after January 1, 2024.
- (7) If a tax credit is claimed under this section by a nonresident or part-year resident taxpayer, the amount shall be allowed without proration under ORS 316.117.
- (8) If the amount of contribution for which a tax credit certification is made is allowed as a deduction for federal tax purposes, the amount of the contribution shall be added to federal taxable income for Oregon tax purposes.

#### SECTION 63. ORS 315.517 is amended to read:

- 315.517. (1) As used in this section, "water transit vessel" means a United States Coast Guard licensed and inspected vessel that is primarily designed to carry 50 or more passengers and vehicles or 50 or more passengers only for a published fee across a body of water between two or more fixed points on a regular schedule.
- (2)(a) A credit against the taxes that are otherwise due under ORS chapter 316 [or, if the tax-payer is a corporation, under ORS chapter 317 or 318,] is allowed to a resident employer based upon wages actually paid by the taxpayer to a person employed in this state to assist in the manufacture of a water transit vessel.
  - (b) The credit allowed under this section:
  - (A) Must be claimed for the year in which the wages were paid;
- (B) May not be claimed for wages paid to an employee who was employed by the employer during the previous tax year; and
- (C) Must be for wages paid as a result of an increase in the number of full-time equivalent employees employed by the eligible taxpayer when compared to the previous tax year.
  - (3) The amount of the credit provided under this section shall be equal to the lesser of:
  - (a) \$5,000; or

- (b) 15 percent of the wages paid to employees during the tax year for which the credit is claimed.
- (4) The tax credit available under this section may not exceed the tax liability of the taxpayer for the tax year.
- (5)(a) Wages taken into account for the purposes of subsection (3) of this section may not include any amount paid by the employer to an employee for whom the employer receives federal funds for on-the-job training.
  - (b) A tax credit under this section is not in lieu of any deduction for payroll costs or any other

expense to which the taxpayer may be entitled.

- (6)(a) A nonresident individual shall be allowed the credit computed in the same manner and subject to the same limitations as the credit allowed a resident by this section. However, the credit shall be prorated using the proportion provided in ORS 316.117.
- (b) If a change in the taxable year of the taxpayer occurs as described in ORS 314.085, or if the Department of Revenue terminates the taxpayer's taxable year under ORS 314.440, the credit allowed by this section shall be prorated or computed in a manner consistent with ORS 314.085.
- (c) If a change in the status of a taxpayer from resident to nonresident or from nonresident to resident occurs, the credit allowed by this section shall be determined in a manner consistent with ORS 316.117.
- **SECTION 64.** ORS 315.521, as amended by section 2, chapter 31, Oregon Laws 2016, is amended to read:
- 315.521. (1) There shall be allowed a credit against the taxes that are otherwise due under ORS chapter 316 [or, if the taxpayer is a corporation, under ORS chapter 317 or 318,] based on amounts contributed in the tax year to a university venture development fund established under ORS 350.550, to the extent the university that established the fund issued a tax credit certificate to the taxpayer.
- (2) The total amount of the credit allowed to a taxpayer shall equal 60 percent of the contribution amount stated on the tax credit certificate, but may not exceed \$600,000.
- (3) The credit allowed under this section in any one tax year may not exceed the tax liability of the taxpayer for the tax year.
- (4) Any tax credit otherwise allowable under this section that is not used by the taxpayer in a particular year may be carried forward and offset against the taxpayer's tax liability for the next succeeding tax year. Any credit remaining unused in such next succeeding tax year may be carried forward and used in the second succeeding tax year, and likewise, any credit not used in that second succeeding tax year may be carried forward and used in the third succeeding tax year, but may not be carried forward for any tax year thereafter.
  - [(5) In the case of a credit allowed under this section for purposes of ORS chapter 316:]
- [(a)] (5)(a) A nonresident shall be allowed the credit in the same manner and subject to the same limitations as a resident. However, the credit shall be prorated using the proportion provided in ORS 316.117.
- (b) If a change in the tax year of a taxpayer occurs as described in ORS 314.085 or if the Department of Revenue terminates the taxpayer's tax year under ORS 314.440, the credit shall be prorated or computed in a manner consistent with ORS 314.085.
- (c) If a change in the status of a taxpayer from resident to nonresident or from nonresident to resident occurs, the credit shall be determined in a manner consistent with ORS 316.117.
- (6) A taxpayer claiming a credit under this section shall add to federal taxable income for Oregon tax purposes any amount that is deducted for federal tax purposes and that also serves as the basis for the credit allowed under this section.

SECTION 65. ORS 315.533 is amended to read:

- 315.533. (1) As used in this section, "applicable percentage" means zero percent for each of the first two credit allowance dates, seven percent for the third credit allowance date and eight percent for the next four credit allowance dates.
- (2) A person that makes a qualified equity investment shall, at the time of investment, earn a vested credit against the taxes otherwise due under ORS chapter 316 [or, if the person is a corporation, under ORS chapter 317 or 318].

- (3)(a) The total amount of the tax credit available to a taxpayer under this section shall equal 39 percent of the purchase price of the qualified equity investment.
- (b) The taxpayer that holds a qualified equity investment on a particular credit allowance date of the qualified equity investment may claim a portion of the tax credit against its tax liability for the tax year that includes the credit allowance date equal to the applicable percentage for that credit allowance date multiplied by the purchase price of the qualified equity investment.
- (4) The credit allowed under this section may not exceed the tax liability of the taxpayer for the tax year in which the credit is claimed.
- (5) Any tax credit otherwise allowable under this section that is not used by the taxpayer in a particular tax year may be carried forward and offset against the taxpayer's tax liability for the next succeeding tax year. Any credit remaining unused in the next succeeding tax year may be carried forward and used in the second succeeding tax year may be carried forward and used in the third succeeding tax year. Any credit remaining unused in the third succeeding tax year may be carried forward and used in the fourth succeeding tax year. Any credit remaining unused in the fourth succeeding tax year may be carried forward and used in the fifth succeeding tax year, but may not be used in any tax year thereafter.
- (6) The following conditions must exist for a taxpayer to be eligible for the credit allowed under this section:
- (a) A qualified community development entity that issues a debt instrument may not make cash interest payments on the debt instrument during the period commencing with its issuance and ending on its final credit allowance date in excess of the sum of the cash interest payments and the cumulative operating income, as defined in the regulations promulgated under section 45D of the Internal Revenue Code, of the qualified community development entity for the same period. Neither this paragraph nor the definition of "long-term debt security" provided in ORS 315.529 in any way limits the holder's ability to accelerate payments on the debt instrument in situations where the qualified community development entity has defaulted on covenants designed to ensure compliance with this section or section 45D of the Internal Revenue Code.
- (b) A business shall be considered a qualified active low-income community business for the duration of a qualified community development entity's investment in or loan to the business, if it is reasonable to expect that at the time of the qualified community development entity's investment in or loan to a qualified active low-income community business, the business will continue to satisfy the requirements for being a qualified active low-income community business throughout the entire period of the investment or loan.
- (c) A qualified equity investment must be designated by the issuer as a qualified equity investment and be certified by the Oregon Business Development Department as not exceeding the limitation in ORS 285C.653. The qualified community development entity must keep sufficiently detailed books and records with respect to the investments made with the proceeds of the qualified equity investments to allow the direct tracing of proceeds into qualified low-income community investments in qualified active low-income community businesses in this state.
  - (d) The qualified community development entity shall report annually to the department:
- (A) The number of employment positions created and retained as a result of qualified low-income community investments by the qualified community development entity;
  - (B) The average annual salary of positions described in subparagraph (A) of this paragraph; and
- (C) The number of positions described in subparagraph (A) of this paragraph that provide health benefits.

[57]

- (e) The maximum amount of qualified low-income community investments that may be made in a qualified active low-income community business and all of its affiliates, with the proceeds of qualified equity investments that have been certified under ORS 285C.650, shall be \$8 million, whether made by one or several qualified community development entities.
- (f) A qualified equity investment must be made before July 1, 2016. Nothing in this paragraph precludes an entity that makes a qualified equity investment prior to July 1, 2016, from claiming a tax credit relating to that qualified equity investment for each applicable credit allowance date.
- (7) A taxpayer claiming a credit under this section may not claim any other credit under this chapter or ORS chapter 285C during the same tax year based on activities related to the same qualified active low-income community business.

### SECTION 66. ORS 315.610 is amended to read:

- 315.610. (1) A taxpayer shall be allowed a credit against the taxes otherwise due under ORS chapter 316 [(or, if the taxpayer is a corporation, under ORS chapter 317 or 318)] for premium costs actually paid or incurred during the tax year for a long term care insurance policy:
  - (a) For long term care coverage of the taxpayer or a dependent or parent of the taxpayer; or
  - (b) That is offered by the taxpayer to employees of the taxpayer that are employed in this state.
  - (2) The amount of the credit allowed under this section shall equal the lesser of:
- (a) Fifteen percent of the total amount of long term care insurance premiums paid or incurred by the taxpayer during the tax year; or
- (b)(A) If the long term care insurance coverage is for the taxpayer and the dependents or parents of the taxpayer, \$500; or
- (B) If the long term care insurance coverage is for Oregon-based employees of the taxpayer and their dependents or parents, \$500 multiplied by the number of employees covered.
- (3) A credit may not be allowed under this section if the policy was first issued prior to January 1, 2000.
- (4) The credit allowed under this section may not exceed the tax liability of the taxpayer and may not be carried forward to another tax year.
  - [(5) In the case of a credit allowed under this section for purposes of ORS chapter 316:]
- [(a)] (5)(a) A nonresident shall be allowed the credit under this section in the proportion provided in ORS 316.117.
- (b) If a change in the status of a taxpayer from resident to nonresident or from nonresident to resident occurs, the credit allowed by this section shall be determined in a manner consistent with ORS 316.117.
- (c) Spouses in a marriage who file separate returns for a taxable year may each claim a share of the tax credit that would have been allowed on a joint return in proportion to the contribution of each.
- (d) If a change in the taxable year of a taxpayer occurs as described in ORS 314.085, or if the Department of Revenue terminates the taxpayer's taxable year under ORS 314.440, the credit allowed under this section shall be prorated or computed in a manner consistent with ORS 314.085.
- (6) As used in this section, "long term care insurance" has the meaning given that term in ORS 743.652.

#### **SECTION 67.** ORS 315.675 is amended to read:

- 315.675. (1) As used in this section, "cultural organization" means an entity that is:
- (a) Exempt from federal income tax under section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code; and
- 45 (b) Organized primarily for the purpose of producing, promoting or presenting the arts, heritage,

- programs and humanities to the public or organized primarily for identifying, documenting, interpreting and preserving cultural resources.
- 3 (2) A taxpayer shall be allowed a credit against the taxes otherwise due under ORS chapter 316 4 for amounts contributed during the tax year to the Trust for Cultural Development Account estab-5 lished under ORS 359.405.
  - [(3) A taxpayer that is a corporation shall be allowed a credit against the taxes otherwise due under ORS chapter 317 or 318 for amounts contributed during the tax year to the Trust for Cultural Development Account established under ORS 359.405.]
  - [(4)] (3) The credit is allowable under this section only to the extent the taxpayer has contributed an equal amount to an Oregon cultural organization during the tax year.
  - [(5)] (4) The amount of the credit shall equal 100 percent of the amount contributed to the Trust for Cultural Development Account, but may not exceed the lesser of the tax liability of the[:]
    - [(a)] taxpayer under ORS chapter 316 for the tax year or \$500.

- [(b) Taxpayer that is a corporation under ORS chapter 317 or 318 for the tax year or \$2,500.]
- [(6)] (5) The credit allowed under this section may not be carried over to another tax year.
- [(7)] (6) The credit allowed under this section is in addition to any charitable contribution deduction allowable to the taxpayer.
  - [(8) In the case of a credit allowed under this section for purposes of ORS chapter 316:]
- [(a)] (7)(a) A nonresident shall be allowed the credit under this section in the proportion provided in ORS 316.117.
- (b) If a change in the status of a taxpayer from resident to nonresident or from nonresident to resident occurs, the credit allowed under this section shall be determined in a manner consistent with ORS 316.117.
- (c) Spouses in a marriage who file separate returns for a taxable year may each claim a share of the tax credit that would have been allowed on a joint return in proportion to the contribution of each.
- (d) If a change in the taxable year of a taxpayer occurs as described in ORS 314.085, or if the Department of Revenue terminates the taxpayer's taxable year under ORS 314.440, the credit allowed under this section shall be prorated or computed in a manner consistent with ORS 314.085.

# SECTION 68. ORS 469.720 is amended to read:

- 469.720. (1) A dwelling owner who is or who rents to a residential fuel oil customer, or who is or who rents to a wood heating resident, may not apply for low-interest financing under ORS 469.710 to 469.720 unless:
- (a) The dwelling owner, customer or resident has first requested and obtained an energy audit from a fuel oil dealer, a publicly owned utility or an investor-owned utility or from a person under contract with the State Department of Energy under ORS 316.744[, 317.111, 317.386] and 469.631 to 469.687:
- (b) The dwelling owner first submits to the department written permission to inspect the installations to verify that installation of energy conservation measures has been made;
- (c) The dwelling owner presents to the lending institution a copy of the energy audit together with certification that the dwelling in question receives space heating from fuel oil or wood and a copy of the written permission to inspect submitted to the department under paragraph (b) of this subsection; and
- (d) The dwelling owner does not receive any other state incentives for that part of the cost of the energy conservation measures to be financed by the loan.

(2) Any dwelling owner applying for low-interest financing under ORS 469.710 to 469.720 who is or who rents to a residential fuel oil customer, or who is or who rents to a wood heating resident, may use without obtaining a new energy audit any assistance and technical advice obtained from an energy supplier before November 1, 1981, under chapter 887, Oregon Laws 1977, or from a public utility under chapter 889, Oregon Laws 1977, including an estimate of cost for installation of weatherization materials.

#### **SECTION 69.** ORS 314.078 is amended to read:

314.078. For purposes of this chapter and ORS chapters 315[,] **and** 316[, 317 and 318], a taxpayer claiming a credit against tax must claim the maximum amount of any tax credit that is allowed to the taxpayer for the tax year, to the extent of the tax liability of the taxpayer.

### SECTION 70. ORS 314.505 is amended to read:

- 314.505. (1) Every corporation expecting to have a tax liability under [either] ORS chapter 317 [or 318] of \$500 or more shall make an estimate of tax liability for the corporation's tax year and pay the amount of tax determined [as provided in ORS 314.515].
- (2) The Department of Revenue shall by rule provide for the payment of estimated tax liability by a group of affiliated corporations filing a consolidated return.
- (3) As used in ORS 314.505 to 314.525, the term "estimated tax liability" means the tax computed under ORS chapter 317 [or 318 less the credits allowed for purposes of ORS chapter 317 or 318].
- **SECTION 71.** ORS 315.004, as amended by section 18, chapter 33, Oregon Laws 2016, is amended to read:
- 315.004. (1) Except when the context requires otherwise, the definitions contained in ORS chapters 314[,] and 316[, 317 and 318] are applicable in the construction, interpretation and application of the personal [and corporate income and excise] income tax credits contained in this chapter.
- (2)(a) For purposes of the tax credits contained in this chapter, any term has the same meaning as when used in a comparable context in the laws of the United States relating to federal income taxes, unless a different meaning is clearly required or the term is specifically defined for purposes of construing, interpreting and applying the credit.
- (b) With respect to the tax credits contained in this chapter, any reference to the laws of the United States or to the Internal Revenue Code means the laws of the United States relating to income taxes or the Internal Revenue Code as they are amended on or before December 31, 2015, even when the amendments take effect or become operative after that date.
- (3) Insofar as is practicable in the administration of this chapter, the Department of Revenue shall apply and follow the administrative and judicial interpretations of the federal income tax law. When a provision of the federal income tax law is the subject of conflicting opinions by two or more federal courts, the department shall follow the rule observed by the United States Commissioner of Internal Revenue until the conflict is resolved. Nothing contained in this section limits the right or duty of the department to audit the return of any taxpayer or to determine any fact relating to the tax liability of any taxpayer.
- (4) When portions of the Internal Revenue Code incorporated by reference as provided in subsection (2) of this section refer to rules or regulations prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury, then such rules or regulations shall be regarded as rules adopted by the department under and in accordance with the provisions of this chapter, whenever they are prescribed or amended.
- (5)(a) When portions of the Internal Revenue Code incorporated by reference as provided in subsection (2) of this section are later corrected by an Act or a Title within an Act of the United

[60]

the date that the Act or Title becomes law, those portions of the Internal Revenue Code, as so corrected, shall be the portions of the Internal Revenue Code incorporated by reference as provided in subsection (2) of this section and shall take effect, unless otherwise indicated by the Act or Title

States Congress designated as an Act or Title making technical corrections, then notwithstanding

(in which case the provisions shall take effect as indicated in the Act or Title), as if originally in-

- cluded in the provisions of the Act being technically corrected. If, on account of this subsection, any adjustment is required to an Oregon return that would otherwise be prevented by operation of law
- or rule, the adjustment shall be made, notwithstanding any law or rule to the contrary, in the manner provided under ORS 314.135.
- 10 (b) As used in this subsection, "Act or Title" includes any subtitle, division or other part of an 11 Act or Title.

### SECTION 72. ORS 315.053 is amended to read:

315.053. An income tax credit allowed under ORS 315.141, 315.331, 315.336, 315.341 or 315.354 or section 12, chapter 855, Oregon Laws 2007, may be transferred or sold only to one or more of the following:

16 [(1) A C corporation.]

1

5

12

13

14 15

18

19

20

21 22

23

24

25

26 27

28

29 30

31

32

33 34

35

36 37

38

39

40

41

42

43

44

45

- 17 [(2)] (1) An S corporation.
  - [(3)] (2) A personal income taxpayer.
  - **SECTION 73.** ORS 315.144 is amended to read:
  - 315.144. (1) A person that has obtained a tax credit under ORS 315.141 may transfer the credit to a taxpayer subject to tax under ORS chapter 316[, 317 or 318].
  - (2) A tax credit allowed under ORS 315.141 may be transferred on or before the date on which the return is due for the tax year in which the credit may first be claimed. After that date, no portion of a credit allowed under ORS 315.141 may be transferred.
  - (3) To transfer the tax credit, the taxpayer earning the credit and the taxpayer that will claim the credit shall, on or before the date prescribed in subsection (2) of this section, jointly file a notice of tax credit transfer with the Department of Revenue. The notice shall be given on a form prescribed by the department that contains all of the following:
    - (a) The name and address of the transferor and transferee;
    - (b) The amount of the tax credit that is being transferred;
    - (c) The amount of the tax credit that is being retained by the transferor; and
    - (d) Any other information required by the department.
  - (4) The State Department of Energy may establish by rule a minimum discounted value of a tax credit under this section.
  - (5) The Department of Revenue, in consultation with the State Department of Energy, may by rule establish procedures for the transfer of tax credits provided by this section.

### **SECTION 74.** ORS 285C.506 is amended to read:

- 285C.506. (1) Following completion of the construction, reconstruction, modification, acquisition, installation or lease of the facility, the hiring of employees to conduct business operations at the facility and the commencement of operations at the facility, a business firm that obtained preliminary certification under ORS 285C.503 may apply for annual certification under this section.
- (2) The application shall be filed with the Oregon Business Development Department on or before 30 days after the end of the income or corporate excise tax year of the business firm.
  - (3) The application shall contain the following information:
- (a) A description of the business operations conducted at the facility;

- 1 (b) The date business operations commenced at the facility;
  - (c) The number of full-time, year-round employees employed by the business firm at the facility;
- 3 (d) A schedule of the annual compensation paid to the employees; and
- (e) Any other information required by the department.

- (4) An application filed under this section must be accompanied by a fee in an amount prescribed by the department by rule. The fee required by the department may not exceed \$100.
  - (5) The department shall review a business firm's application and approve the application if:
- (a) The business operations of the firm at the facility commenced at least 24 months before the date of application for annual certification but within 10 years before the end of the tax year preceding the date of application for annual certification; and
- (b) The business firm has satisfied the employment and minimum compensation requirements described in ORS 285C.503 (5)(c) and (d).
- (6) In the case of the first application for annual certification filed by a business firm under this section, the department may approve the application only if, in addition to the requirements of subsection (5) of this section:
- (a) Business operations commenced at the facility within a reasonable period of time, as determined by the department by rule, following the date of preliminary certification under ORS 285C.503;
- (b) There has not been a significant interruption in construction, reconstruction, modification or installation activity at the location, as determined by the department by rule, following the date of preliminary certification under ORS 285C.503; and
- (c) The facility and the business operations actually conducted at the facility are reasonably similar to the proposed facility and proposed operations described in the application for preliminary certification.
- (7) After the first application for annual certification, the department may approve a subsequent application or certification filed under this section only if:
  - (a) The business firm meets the requirements of subsection (5) of this section; and
- (b) The facility and the business operations actually conducted at the facility retain similar characteristics to the facility and the business operations actually conducted at the facility during the period of prior certification. This paragraph does not preclude an applicant from changing the location of the facility, the ownership or organization of the business firm or other aspects of the facility or business firm that are within the intent of ORS 285C.500 to 285C.506 if the change is made in accordance with rules adopted by the department.
- (8) The department may consult with the city or county in determining whether to approve or disapprove an application under this section.
- (9) If the department approves an application, it shall issue an annual certification to the business firm.
- (10) If the department disapproves an application, the business firm or any owner of the business firm may not be allowed the exemption described in ORS 316.778 [or 317.391] for the tax year for which the annual certification was sought or for any subsequent tax year.
- (11) The decision of the department to disapprove an application under this section may be appealed in the manner of a contested case under ORS chapter 183.
- (12) An annual certification may not be issued under this section for a tax year that is more than nine consecutive tax years following the first tax year an exemption is allowed under ORS 316.778 [or 317.391] with respect to the facility.
  - (13) The department must approve or disapprove an application under this section within 30

[62]

days of the date the application is filed.

#### CONFORMING AMENDMENTS

#### **SECTION 75.** ORS 63.810 is amended to read:

63.810. For purposes of ORS 320.005 to 320.150 and ORS chapters 305, 306, 307, 308, 308A, 309, 310, 311, 312, 314, 315, 316, [317, 318,] 319, 321, 323 and 324, a limited liability company formed under this chapter or qualified to do business in this state as a foreign limited liability company shall be classified in the same manner as it is classified for federal income tax purposes. For purposes of ORS 320.005 to 320.150 and ORS chapters 305, 306, 307, 308, 308A, 309, 310, 311, 312, 314, 315, 316, [317, 318,] 319, 321, 323 and 324, a member or an assignee of a member of a limited liability company formed under this chapter or qualified to do business in this state as a foreign limited liability company shall have the same status as the member or assignee of a member has for federal income tax purposes.

### SECTION 76. ORS 128.760 is amended to read:

128.760. (1) The Attorney General may issue an order disqualifying a charitable organization from receiving contributions that are deductible as charitable donations for the purpose of Oregon income tax [and corporate excise tax] if the Attorney General finds that the organization has failed to expend at least 30 percent of the organization's total annual functional expenses on program services when those expenses are averaged over the most recent three fiscal years for which the Attorney General has reports containing expense information. The calculation of program services expenses and total functional expenses shall be based on the amounts of program services expenses and total functional expenses identified by the organization in the organization's Internal Revenue Service Form 990 return or other Internal Revenue Service return required to be filed as part of the organization's report to the Attorney General.

- (2) A charitable organization may request a contested case hearing within 60 days after notification from the Attorney General that the Attorney General proposes to issue a disqualification order under this section. Notwithstanding a finding that the charitable organization's program services expenses fall below the minimum percentage specified in subsection (1) of this section, the Attorney General may decline to issue a disqualification order if the organization establishes:
- (a) That the organization made payments to affiliates that should be considered in calculating the organization's program services expenses;
- (b) That the organization is accumulating revenue for a specific program purpose consistent with representations in solicitations; or
  - (c) Such other mitigating circumstances as may be identified by the Attorney General by rule.
- (3) A disqualification order under this section remains in effect until such time as the charitable organization submits sufficient information to the Attorney General to demonstrate that the organization's program services expenses meet the minimum percentage specified in subsection (1) of this section. A charitable organization may submit information under this subsection no earlier than one year after the disqualification order becomes final, and may not submit information under this subsection more than once each year after the initial submission is made. The information submitted under this subsection must include all Internal Revenue Service Form 990 returns, or equivalent Internal Revenue Service returns, filed by the organization after the disqualification order became final.
  - (4) A disqualification order under this section may not be issued to:

- 1 (a) A private foundation as defined in section 509 of the Internal Revenue Code, as in effect on 2 October 7, 2013;
- 3 (b) A community trust or foundation operating as described in 26 C.F.R. 1.170A-9(f)(10) and (11), 4 as in effect on October 7, 2013;
  - (c) A qualified charitable remainder trust described in section 664 of the Internal Revenue Code, as in effect on October 7, 2013;
    - (d) An organization that does not qualify to receive tax deductible contributions;
    - (e) An organization that is not required to file annual reports with the Attorney General;
- 9 (f) An organization that is not required to file an Internal Revenue Service Form 990 return or 10 an equivalent Internal Revenue Service return;
  - (g) An organization that receives less than 50 percent of the organization's total annual revenues from contributions or grants identified in accordance with Internal Revenue Service Form 990 or an equivalent form; and
    - (h) An organization that has been in existence for less than four years.
  - (5) When a disqualification order is issued under this section, the charitable organization that is the subject of the order does not qualify for and may not claim exemption from taxation under ORS 307.130 for the tax year following the tax year in which the order went into effect and subsequent tax years in which the order remains in effect.
  - **SECTION 77.** ORS 184.484, as amended by section 8, chapter 112, Oregon Laws 2016, is amended to read:
  - 184.484. (1) For each statute that authorizes a tax expenditure with a purpose connected to economic development and that is listed in subsection (2) of this section, the state agency charged with certifying or otherwise administering the tax expenditure shall submit a report to the State Chief Information Officer. If a statute does not exist to authorize a state agency to certify or otherwise administer the tax expenditure, or if a statute does not provide for certification or administration of the tax expenditure, the Department of Revenue shall submit the report.
    - (2) This section applies to:

- (a) ORS 285C.175, 285C.309, 285C.362, 307.123, 307.455, 315.141, 315.331, 315.336, 315.341, 315.507, 315.514, 315.533, 316.698, 316.778[,] and 317.124[, 317.391 and 317.394] and sections 1 to 5, chapter 112, Oregon Laws 2016.
- (b) Grants awarded under ORS 469B.256 in any tax year in which certified renewable energy contributions are received as provided in ORS 315.326.
  - (c) ORS 315.354 except as applicable in ORS 469B.145 (2)(a)(L) or (N).
  - (d) ORS 316.116, if the allowed credit exceeds \$2,000.
- (3) The following information, if the information is already available in an existing database the state agency maintains, must be included in the report required under this section:
- (a) The name of each taxpayer or applicant approved for the allowance of a tax expenditure or a grant award under ORS 469B.256.
  - (b) The address of each taxpayer or applicant.
- (c) The total amount of credit against tax liability, reduction in taxable income or exemption from property taxation granted to each taxpayer or applicant.
- (d) Specific outcomes or results required by the tax expenditure program and information about whether the taxpayer or applicant meets those requirements. This information must be based on data the state agency has already collected and analyzed in the course of administering the tax expenditure. Statistics must be accompanied by a description of the methodology employed in the statistics.

- (e) An explanation of the state agency's certification decision for each taxpayer or applicant, if applicable.
- (f) Any additional information that the taxpayer or applicant submits and that the state agency relies on in certifying the determination.
- (g) Any other information that state agency personnel deem valuable as providing context for the information described in this subsection.
- (4) The information reported under subsection (3) of this section may not include proprietary information or information that is exempt from disclosure under ORS 192.410 to 192.505 or 314.835.
- (5) No later than September 30 of each year, a state agency described in subsection (1) of this section shall submit to the State Chief Information Officer the information required under subsection (3) of this section as applicable to applications for allowance of tax expenditures the state agency approved during the agency fiscal year ending during the current calendar year. The information must then be posted on the Oregon transparency website described in ORS 184.483 no later than December 31 of the same year.
- (6)(a) In addition to the information described in subsection (3) of this section, the State Chief Information Officer shall post on the Oregon transparency website:
- (A) Copies of all reports that the State Chief Information Officer, the Department of Revenue or the Oregon Business Development Department receives from counties and other local governments relating to properties in enterprise zones that have received tax exemptions under ORS 285C.170, 285C.175 or 285C.409, or that are eligible for tax exemptions under ORS 285C.309, 315.507 or 317.124 by reason of being in an enterprise zone; and
- (B) Copies of any annual reports that agencies described in subsection (1) of this section are required by law to produce regarding the administration of statutes listed in subsection (2) of this section.
- (b) The reports must be submitted to the State Chief Information Officer in a manner and format that the State Chief Information Officer prescribes.
- (7) The information described in this section that is available on the Oregon transparency website must be accessible in the format and manner required by the State Chief Information Officer.
- (8) The information described in this section must be provided to the Oregon transparency website by posting reports and providing links to existing information systems applications in accordance with standards established by the State Chief Information Officer.

### SECTION 78. ORS 267.385 is amended to read:

- 267.385. (1) To carry out the powers granted by ORS 267.010 to 267.390, a district may by ordinance impose an excise tax on every employer equal to not more than eight-tenths of one percent of the wages paid with respect to the employment of individuals. For the same purposes, a district may by ordinance impose a tax on each individual equal to not more than eight-tenths of one percent of the individual's net earnings from self-employment.
- (2) No employer shall make a deduction from the wages of an employee to pay all or any portion of a tax imposed under this section.
- (3) The provisions of ORS 305.620 are applicable to collection, enforcement, administration and distribution of a tax imposed under this section.
- (4) At any time an employer or individual fails to remit the amount of taxes when due under an ordinance of the district board imposing a tax under this section, the Department of Revenue may enforce collection by the issuance of a distraint warrant for the collection of the delinquent

- amount and all penalties, interest and collection charges accrued thereon. Such warrant shall be issued and may be enforced in the same manner and have the same force and effect as prescribed with respect to warrants for the collection of delinquent state income taxes.
- (5) Any ordinance adopted under subsection (1) of this section shall require an individual having net earnings from self-employment from activity both within and without the district taxable by the State of Oregon to allocate and apportion such net earnings to the district [in the manner required for allocation and apportionment of income under ORS 314.280 and 314.605 to 314.675] on a fair and equitable basis. Such ordinance shall give the individual the option of apportioning income based on a single factor designated by the ordinance.
- (6) Any ordinance adopted under subsection (1) of this section with respect to net earnings from self-employment may impose a tax for a taxable year measured by each individual's net earnings from self-employment for the prior taxable year, whether such prior taxable year begins before or after November 1, 1981, or such ordinance.
- (7) Any ordinance imposing a tax authorized by subsection (1) of this section shall not apply to any business, trade, occupation or profession upon which a tax is imposed under ORS 267.360.
- (8) The district board may not adopt an ordinance increasing a tax authorized by subsection (1) of this section unless the board makes a finding that the economy in the district has recovered to an extent sufficient to warrant the increase in tax. In making the finding, the board shall consider regional employment and income growth.

## SECTION 79. ORS 267.370 is amended to read:

- 267.370. (1) To carry out any of the powers granted by ORS 267.010 to 267.390, a district may by ordinance impose a tax:
- (a) Upon the entire taxable income of every resident of the district subject to tax under ORS chapter 316 and upon the taxable income of every nonresident that is derived from sources within the district which income is subject to tax under ORS chapter 316; and
- (b) On or measured by the net income of a mercantile, manufacturing, business, financial, centrally assessed, investment, insurance or other corporation or entity taxable as a corporation doing business, located, or having a place of business or office within or having income derived from sources within the district which income is subject to tax under [ORS chapter 317 or 318] section 11 of the Internal Revenue Code.
- (2) The rate of the tax imposed by ordinance adopted under authority of subsection (1) of this section [shall] **may** not exceed one percent. The tax may be imposed and collected as a surtax upon the state income or excise tax.
- (3) Any ordinance adopted pursuant to subsection (1) of this section shall require a nonresident, corporation or other entity taxable as a corporation having income from activity both within and without the district taxable by the State of Oregon to allocate and apportion such net income to the district [in the manner required for allocation and apportionment of income under ORS 314.280 and 314.605 to 314.675] on a fair and equitable basis.
- (4) The district shall allow a credit against the tax imposed pursuant to this section, in an amount equal to the employer's payroll tax paid to the district by the taxpayer.
- (5) If a district adopts an ordinance under this section, the ordinance shall be consistent with any state law relating to the same subject, and with rules and regulations of the Department of Revenue prescribed under ORS 305.620.
  - (6) An ordinance adopted under this section shall not declare an emergency.
  - **SECTION 80.** ORS 268.505 is amended to read:

- 268.505. (1) Subject to the provisions of a district charter, to carry out the purposes of this chapter, a district may by ordinance impose a tax:
- (a) Upon the entire taxable income of every resident of the district subject to tax under ORS chapter 316 and upon the taxable income of every nonresident that is derived from sources within the district which income is subject to tax under ORS chapter 316; and
- (b) On or measured by the net income of a mercantile, manufacturing, business, financial, centrally assessed, investment, insurance or other corporation or entity taxable as a corporation doing business, located, or having a place of business or office within or having income derived from sources within the district which income is subject to tax under [ORS chapter 317 or 318] section 11 of the Internal Revenue Code.
- (2) The rate of the tax imposed by ordinance adopted under authority of subsection (1) of this section shall not exceed one percent. The tax may be imposed and collected as a surtax upon the state income or excise tax.
- (3) Any ordinance adopted pursuant to subsection (1) of this section may require a nonresident, corporation or other entity taxable as a corporation having income from activity both within and without the district taxable by the State of Oregon to allocate and apportion such net income to the district in the manner required for allocation and apportionment of income under ORS 314.280 and 314.605 to 314.675.
- (4) If a district adopts an ordinance under this section, the ordinance shall be consistent with any state law relating to the same subject, and with rules and regulations of the Department of Revenue prescribed under ORS 305.620.
- (5) Any ordinance adopted by the district under subsection (1) of this section shall receive the approval of the electors of the district before taking effect.

### **SECTION 81.** ORS 279B.045 is amended to read:

279B.045. Every public contract that is subject to this chapter must include a representation and warranty from the contractor that the contractor has complied with the tax laws of this state or a political subdivision of this state, including but not limited to ORS 305.620 and ORS chapters 316[,] and 317 [and 318]. The public contract must also require a covenant from the contractor to continue to comply with the tax laws of this state or a political subdivision of this state during the term of the public contract and provide that a contractor's failure to comply with the tax laws of this state or a political subdivision of this state before the contractor executed the public contract or during the term of the public contract is a default for which a contracting agency may terminate the public contract and seek damages and other relief available under the terms of the public contract or under applicable law.

#### **SECTION 82.** ORS 279B.110 is amended to read:

- 279B.110. (1) As part of a contracting agency's evaluation of a bid or proposal, the contracting agency shall determine whether the bidder or proposer is responsible in accordance with the standards of responsibility set forth in subsection (2) of this section. If the contracting agency determines that a bidder or proposer is not responsible, the contracting agency shall provide the bidder or proposer with written notice of the contracting agency's determination.
- (2) In order for a contracting agency to determine that a bidder or proposer is responsible, the bidder or proposer must demonstrate to the contracting agency that the bidder or proposer:
- (a) Has available the appropriate financial, material, equipment, facility and personnel resources and expertise, or has the ability to obtain the resources and expertise, necessary to meet all contractual responsibilities.

[67]

- (b) Completed previous contracts of a similar nature with a satisfactory record of performance. For purposes of this paragraph, a satisfactory record of performance means that to the extent that the costs associated with and time available to perform a previous contract remained within the bidder's or proposer's control, the bidder or proposer stayed within the time and budget allotted for the procurement and otherwise performed the contract in a satisfactory manner. The contracting agency shall document the bidder's or proposer's record of performance if the contracting agency finds under this paragraph that the bidder or proposer is not responsible.
- (c) Has a satisfactory record of integrity. The contracting agency in evaluating the bidder's or proposer's record of integrity may consider, among other things, whether the bidder or proposer has previous criminal convictions for offenses related to obtaining or attempting to obtain a contract or subcontract or in connection with the bidder's or proposer's performance of a contract or subcontract. The contracting agency shall document the bidder's or proposer's record of integrity if the contracting agency finds under this paragraph that the bidder or proposer is not responsible.
  - (d) Is legally qualified to contract with the contracting agency.

- (e) Complied with the tax laws of the state or a political subdivision of the state, including ORS 305.620 and ORS chapters 316[,] **and** 317 [and 318]. The bidder or proposer shall demonstrate compliance by attesting to the bidder's or proposer's compliance in any way the contracting agency deems credible and convenient.
- (f) Possesses an unexpired certificate that the Oregon Department of Administrative Services issued under ORS 279A.167 if the bidder or proposer employs 50 or more full-time workers and submitted a bid or proposal for a procurement with an estimated contract price that exceeds \$500,000 in response to an advertisement or solicitation from a state contracting agency.
- (g) Supplied all necessary information in connection with the inquiry concerning responsibility. If a bidder or proposer fails to promptly supply information concerning responsibility that the contracting agency requests, the contracting agency shall determine the bidder's or proposer's responsibility based on available information or may find that the bidder or proposer is not responsible.
  - (h) Was not debarred by the contracting agency under ORS 279B.130.
- (3) A contracting agency may refuse to disclose outside of the contracting agency confidential information furnished by a bidder or proposer under this section when the bidder or proposer has clearly identified in writing the information the bidder or proposer seeks to have treated as confidential and the contracting agency has authority under ORS 192.410 to 192.505 to withhold the identified information from disclosure.

# SECTION 83. ORS 305.217 is amended to read:

305.217. No deduction shall be allowed under ORS chapter 316[, 317 or 318] to an individual or entity for amounts paid as wages or as remuneration for personal services if that individual or entity fails to report the payments as required by ORS 314.360 or 316.202 on the date prescribed therefor (determined with regard to any extension of time for filing) unless it is shown that the failure to report is due to reasonable cause and not done with the intent to evade payment of the tax imposed by ORS chapter 316 or to assist another in evading the payment of such tax.

### SECTION 84. ORS 305.265 is amended to read:

- 305.265. (1) Except as provided in ORS 305.305, the provisions of this section apply to all reports or returns of tax or tax liability filed with the Department of Revenue under the revenue and tax laws administered by it, except those filed under ORS 320.005 to 320.150.
- (2) As soon as practicable after a report or return is filed, the department shall examine or audit it, if required by law or the department deems such examination or audit practicable. If the de-

[68]

partment discovers from an examination or an audit of a report or return or otherwise that a deficiency exists, it shall compute the tax and give notice to the person filing the return of the deficiency and of the department's intention to assess the deficiency, plus interest and any appropriate penalty. Except as provided in subsection (3) of this section, the notice shall:

(a) State the reason for each adjustment;

- (b) Give a reference to the statute, regulation or department ruling upon which the adjustment is based; and
- (c) Be certified by the department that the adjustments are made in good faith and not for the purpose of extending the period of assessment.
- (3) When the notice of deficiency described in subsection (2) of this section results from the correction of a mathematical or clerical error and states what would have been the correct tax but for the mathematical or clerical error, such notice need state only the reason for each adjustment to the report or return.
- (4) With respect to any tax return filed under ORS chapter 314[, 316, 317 or 318] and 316 or sections 1 to 31 of this 2017 Act, deficiencies shall include but not be limited to the assertion of additional tax arising from:
- (a) The failure to report properly items or amounts of income subject to or which are the measure of the tax;
  - (b) The deduction of items or amounts not permitted by law;
- (c) Mathematical errors in the return or the amount of tax shown due in the records of the department; or
  - (d) Improper credits or offsets against the tax claimed in the return.
- (5)(a) The notice of deficiency shall be accompanied by a statement explaining the person's right to make written objections, the person's right to request a conference and the procedure for requesting a conference. The statement, and an accompanying form, shall also explain that conference determinations are routinely transmitted via regular mail and that a person desiring to have conference determinations transmitted by certified mail may do so by indicating on the form the person's preference for certified mail and by returning the form with the person's written objections as described in paragraph (b) of this subsection.
- (b) Within 30 days from the date of the notice of deficiency, the person given notice shall pay the deficiency with interest computed to the date of payment and any penalty proposed. Or within that time the person shall advise the department in writing of objections to the deficiency, and may request a conference with the department, which shall be held prior to the expiration of the one-year period set forth in subsection (7) of this section.
- (6) If a request for a conference is made, the department shall notify the person of a time and place for conference and appoint a conference officer to meet with the person for an informal discussion of the matter. After the conference, the conference officer shall send the determination of the issues to the person. The determination letter shall be sent by regular mail, or by certified mail if the person given notice has indicated a preference for transmission of the determination by certified mail. The department shall assess any deficiency in the manner set forth in subsection (7) of this section. If no conference is requested and written objections are received, the department shall make a determination of the issues considering such objections, and shall assess any deficiency in the manner provided in subsection (7) of this section. The failure to request or have a conference shall not affect the rights of appeal otherwise provided by law.
  - (7) If neither payment nor written objection to the deficiency is received by the department

[69]

within 30 days after the notice of deficiency has been mailed, the department shall assess the deficiency, plus interest and penalties, if any, and shall send the person a notice of assessment, stating the amount so assessed, and interest and penalties. The notice of assessment shall be mailed within one year from the date of the notice of deficiency unless an extension of time is agreed upon as described in subsection (8) of this section. The notice shall advise the person of the rights of appeal.

- (8) If, prior to the expiration of any period of time prescribed in subsection (7) of this section for giving of notice of assessment, the department and the person consent in writing to the deficiency being assessed after the expiration of such prescribed period, such deficiency may be assessed at any time prior to the expiration of the period agreed upon. The period so agreed upon may be extended by subsequent agreements in writing made before the expiration of the period agreed upon.
- (9) The failure to hold a requested conference within the one-year period prescribed in subsection (5) of this section shall not invalidate any assessment of deficiency made within the one-year period pursuant to subsection (7) of this section or within any extension of time made pursuant to subsection (8) of this section, but shall invalidate any assessment of interest or penalties attributable to the deficiency. After an assessment has been made, the department and the person assessed may still hold a conference within 90 days from the date of assessment. If a conference is held, the 90-day period under ORS 305.280 (2) shall run from the date of the conference officer's written determination of the issues.

(10)(a) In the case of a failure to file a report or return on the date prescribed therefor (determined with regard to any extension for filing), the department shall determine the tax according to the best of its information and belief, assess the tax plus appropriate penalty and interest, and give written notice of the failure to file the report or return and of the determination and assessment to the person required to make the filing. The amount of tax shall be reduced by the amount of any part of the tax which is paid on or before the date prescribed for payment of the tax and by the amount of any credit against the tax which may be lawfully claimed upon the return.

- (b) Notwithstanding subsection (14) of this section and ORS 305.280, and only to the extent allowed by rules adopted by the department, the department may accept the filing of a report or return submitted by a person who has been assessed a tax under paragraph (a) of this subsection.
  - (c) The department may reject a report or return:
  - (A) That is not verified as required by ORS 305.810;
- (B) That the department determines is not true and correct as to every material matter as required by ORS 305.815; or
- (C) If the department may impose a penalty under ORS 316.992 (1) with respect to the report or return.
- (d) If the department rejects a report or return of a person assessed a tax under paragraph (a) of this subsection, the department shall issue a notice of rejection to the person. The person may appeal the rejection to the magistrate division of the Oregon Tax Court only if:
- (A) The report or return was filed within 90 days of the date the department's assessment under paragraph (a) of this subsection was issued; and
  - (B) The appeal is filed within 90 days of the date shown on the notice of rejection.
- (e) If the person assessed under paragraph (a) of this subsection submits a report or return to the department and appeals the assessment to the tax court, the department may request a stay of action from the court pending review of the report or return. If the department:
  - (A) Accepts the filing of the report or return, the appeal shall be dismissed as moot.
  - (B) Rejects the report or return, the stay of action on the appeal shall be lifted.

- (f) If the department accepts the filing of a report or return, the department may reduce the assessment issued under paragraph (a) of this subsection. A report or return filed under this subsection that is accepted by the department, whether or not the assessment has been reduced, shall be considered a report or return described in subsection (1) of this section and shall be subject to the provisions of this section, including but not limited to examination and adjustment pursuant to subsection (2) of this section.
- (g) The department may refund payments made with respect to a report or return filed and accepted pursuant to this subsection. If the report or return is filed within three years of the due date for filing the report or return, excluding extensions, the refund shall be made as provided by ORS 305.270 and 314.415. If the report or return is not filed within three years of the due date for filing the report or return, excluding extensions, the refund shall be limited to payments received within the two-year period ending on the date the report or return is received by the department and payments received after the date the report or return is received by the department. Interest shall be paid at the rate established under ORS 305.220 for each month or fraction of a month from the date the report or return is received by the department to the time the refund is made.
- (11) Mailing of notice to the person at the person's last-known address shall constitute the giving of notice as prescribed in this section.
- (12) If a return is filed with the department accompanied by payment of less than the amount of tax shown on or from the information on the return as due, the difference between the tax and the amount submitted is considered as assessed on the due date of the report or return (determined with regard to any extension of time granted for the filing of the return) or the date the report or return is filed, whichever is later. For purposes of this subsection, the amount of tax shown on or from the information on the return as due shall be reduced by the amount of any part of the tax that is paid on or before the due date prescribed for payment of the tax, and by any credits against the tax that are claimed on the return. If the amount required to be shown as tax on a return is less than the amount shown as tax on the return, this subsection shall be applied by substituting the lesser amount.
- (13) Every deficiency shall bear interest at the rate established under ORS 305.220 for each month or fraction of a month computed from the due date of the return to date of payment. If the return was falsely prepared and filed with intent to evade the tax, a penalty equal to 100 percent of the deficiency shall be assessed and collected. All payments received shall be credited first to penalty, then to interest accrued, and then to tax due.
- (14) If the deficiency is paid in full before a notice of assessment is issued, the department is not required to send a notice of assessment, and the tax shall be considered as assessed as of the date which is 30 days from the date of the notice of deficiency or the date the deficiency is paid, whichever is the later. A partial payment of the deficiency shall constitute only a credit to the account of the person assessed. Assessments and billings of taxes shall be final after the expiration of the appeal period specified in ORS 305.280, except to the extent that an appeal is allowed under ORS 305.280 (3) following payment of the tax.
- (15) Appeal may be taken to the tax court from any notice of assessment. The provisions of this chapter with respect to appeals to the tax court apply to any deficiency, penalty or interest assessed.

#### **SECTION 85.** ORS 305.270 is amended to read:

305.270. (1) If the amount of the tax shown as due on a report or return originally filed with the Department of Revenue with respect to a tax imposed under ORS chapter 118, 308, 308A, 310, 314,

[71]

316[, 317, 318] or 321 or sections 1 to 31 of this 2017 Act, or collected pursuant to ORS 305.620, or as corrected by the department, is less than the amount theretofore paid, or if a person files a claim for refund of any tax paid to the department under such laws within the period specified in subsection (2) of this section, any excess tax paid shall be refunded by the department with interest as provided in this section and ORS 314.415.

- (2) The claim shall be made on a form prescribed by the department, except that an amended report or return showing a refund due and filed within the time allowed by this subsection for the filing of a claim for refund, shall constitute a claim for refund. The claim shall be filed within the period specified in ORS 314.415 (2) for taxes imposed under ORS chapters 310, 314[,] and 316[, 317 and 318,] and sections 1 to 31 of this 2017 Act or collected pursuant to ORS 305.620 (except where any applicable ordinance specifies another period), within the period specified in ORS 118.100 (2) for taxes imposed under ORS chapter 118 and within two years of the payment of any tax under ORS chapter 308, 308A or 321.
- (3) Upon receipt of a claim for refund, or original report or return claiming a refund, the department shall either refund the amount requested or send to the claimant a notice of any proposed adjustment to the refund claim, stating the basis upon which the adjustment is made. A proposed adjustment may either increase or decrease the amount of the refund claim or result in the finding of a deficiency. If the proposed adjustment results in a determination by the department that some amount is refundable, the department may send the claimant the adjusted amount with the notice.
- (4)(a) The notice of proposed adjustment shall be accompanied by a statement explaining the claimant's right to make written objections to the refund adjustment, the claimant's right to request a conference and the procedure for requesting a conference. The statement, and an accompanying form, shall also explain that conference determinations are routinely transmitted via regular mail and that a claimant desiring to have conference determinations transmitted by certified mail may do so by indicating on the form the claimant's preference for certified mail and by returning the form with the claimant's written objections as described in paragraph (b) of this subsection.
- (b) The claimant may, within 30 days of the date of the notice of proposed adjustment, advise the department in writing of objections to the refund adjustment and may request a conference with the department, which shall be held within one year of the date of the notice. The department shall notify the claimant of a time and place for the conference, and appoint a conference officer to meet with the claimant for an informal discussion of the claim. After the conference, the conference officer shall send a determination of the matter to the claimant. The determination letter shall be sent by regular mail, or by certified mail if the claimant has indicated a preference for transmission of the determination by certified mail. The department shall issue either a notice of refund denial or payment of any amount found to be refundable, together with any applicable interest provided by this section. If the conference officer determines that a deficiency exists, the department shall issue a notice of assessment.
- (5) If no conference is requested, and the adjustments have not resulted in the finding of a deficiency, the following shall apply:
- (a) If written objections have been made by the claimant, the department shall consider the objections, determine any issues raised and send the claimant a notice of refund denial or payment of any amount found to be refundable, together with any interest provided by this section.
- (b) If no written objections are made, the notice of any proposed adjustment shall be final after the period for requesting a conference or filing written objections has expired.
  - (6) If no conference is requested, and the notice of proposed adjustment has asserted a defi-

ciency, the department shall consider any objections made by the person denied the refund, make a determination of any issues raised, pay any refunds found due, with applicable interest, or assess any deficiency and mail a notice thereof within one year from the date of the notice of deficiency, unless an extension of time is agreed upon as described in subsection (7) of this section.

- (7) If, prior to the expiration of any period of time prescribed in subsection (6) of this section for giving of notice of assessment, the department and the person consent in writing to the deficiency being assessed after the expiration of such prescribed period, such deficiency may be assessed at any time prior to the expiration of the period agreed upon. The period so agreed upon may be extended by subsequent agreements in writing made before the expiration of the period agreed upon.
- (8) If the department refunds the amount requested as provided in subsection (3) of this section, without examination or audit of the refund claim, the department shall give notice of this to the claimant at the time of making the refund. Thereafter, the department shall have one year in which to examine or audit the refund claim, and send the notice of proposed adjustment provided for in subsection (3) of this section, in addition to any time permitted in ORS 314.410 or 314.415.
- (9) The failure to hold a requested conference within the one-year period prescribed in subsection (4) of this section shall not invalidate any assessment of deficiency made within the one-year period pursuant to subsection (8) of this section or within any extension of time made pursuant to subsection (7) of this section, but shall invalidate any assessment of interest or penalties attributable to the deficiency. After an assessment has been made, the department and the person assessed may still hold a conference within 90 days from the date of assessment. If a conference is held, the 90-day period under ORS 305.280 (2) shall run from the date of the conference officer's written determination of the issues.
- (10) The claimant may appeal any notice of proposed adjustment, refund denial or notice of assessment in the manner provided in ORS 305.404 to 305.560. The failure to file written objections or to request or have a conference shall not affect the rights of appeal so provided. All notices and determinations shall set forth rights of appeal.

### SECTION 86. ORS 305.280 is amended to read:

- 305.280. (1) Except as otherwise provided in this section, an appeal under ORS 305.275 (1) or (2) shall be filed within 90 days after the act, omission, order or determination becomes actually known to the person, but in no event later than one year after the act or omission has occurred, or the order or determination has been made. An appeal under ORS 308.505 to 308.681 shall be filed within 90 days after the date the order is issued under ORS 308.584 (3). An appeal from a supervisory order or other order or determination of the Department of Revenue shall be filed within 90 days after the date a copy of the order or determination or notice of the order or determination has been served upon the appealing party by mail as provided in ORS 306.805.
- (2) An appeal under ORS 323.416 or 323.623 or from any notice of assessment or refund denial issued by the Department of Revenue with respect to a tax imposed under ORS chapter 118, 308, 308A, 310, 314, 316, [317, 318,] 321 or this chapter **or sections 1 to 31 of this 2017 Act**, or collected pursuant to ORS 305.620, shall be filed within 90 days after the date of the notice. An appeal from a proposed adjustment under ORS 305.270 shall be filed within 90 days after the date the notice of adjustment is final.
- (3) Notwithstanding subsection (2) of this section, an appeal from a notice of assessment of taxes imposed under ORS chapter 314, 316[, 317 or 318] or sections 1 to 31 of this 2017 Act may be filed within two years after the date the amount of tax, as shown on the notice and including appropriate penalties and interest, is paid.

[73]

- (4) Except as provided in subsection (2) of this section or as specifically provided in ORS chapter 321, an appeal to the tax court under ORS chapter 321 or from an order of a county board of property tax appeals shall be filed within 30 days after the date of the notice of the determination made by the department or date of mailing of the order, date of publication of notice of the order, date the order is personally delivered to the taxpayer or date of mailing of the notice of the order to the taxpayer, whichever is applicable.
- (5) If the tax court denies an appeal made pursuant to this section on the grounds that it does not meet the requirements of this section or ORS 305.275 or 305.560, the tax court shall issue a written decision rejecting the petition and shall set forth in the decision the reasons the tax court considered the appeal to be defective.

# SECTION 87. ORS 305.380 is amended to read:

305.380. As used in ORS 305.385:

- (1) "Agency" means any department, board, commission, division or authority of the State of Oregon, or any political subdivision of this state which imposes a local tax administered by the Department of Revenue under ORS 305.620.
- (2) "License" means any written authority required by law or ordinance as a prerequisite to the conduct of a business, trade or profession.
- (3) "Provider" means any person who contracts to supply goods, services or real estate space to an agency.
- (4) "Tax" means a state tax imposed by ORS 320.005 to 320.150 and 403.200 to 403.250 and ORS chapters 118, 314, 316, [317, 318,] 321 and 323 and local taxes administered by the Department of Revenue under ORS 305.620.

## SECTION 88. ORS 305.565 is amended to read:

- 305.565. (1) Except as provided in subsection (2) of this section, proceedings for the collection of any taxes, interest or penalties resulting from an assessment of additional taxes imposed by ORS chapter 118, 310, 314, 316, [317, 318,] 321 or this chapter **or sections 1 to 31 of this 2017 Act** shall be stayed by the taking or pendency of any appeal to the tax court.
- (2) Notwithstanding subsection (1) of this section, the Department of Revenue may proceed to collect any taxes, interest or penalties described in subsection (1) of this section if the department determines that collection will be jeopardized if collection is delayed or that the taxpayer has taken a frivolous position in the appeal. For purposes of this subsection:
- (a) Collection of taxes, interest or penalties will be jeopardized if the taxpayer designs quickly to depart from the state or to remove the taxpayer's property from the state, or to do any other act tending to prejudice or to render wholly or partially ineffectual proceedings to collect the tax.
- (b) A taxpayer's position in an appeal is frivolous if that position is of the kind described in ORS 316.992 (5).
- (3) No proceeding for the apportionment, levy or collection of taxes on any property shall be stayed by the taking or pendency of any appeal to the tax court, or from an order of the county board of property tax appeals or the Oregon Tax Court, unless the assessor or tax collector either as a party to the suit or an intervenor, requests a stay and it appears to the satisfaction of the court that a substantial public interest requires the issuance of a stay.
- (4) The tax court may, as a condition of a stay, require the posting of a bond sufficient to guarantee payment of the tax. Payment of taxes while appeal is pending shall not operate as a waiver of the appeal or of a right to refund of taxes found to be excessively charged or assessed.

[74]

# SECTION 89. ORS 305.645 is amended to read:

305.645. If a political subdivision of this state imposes a tax on or measured by income as determined under ORS chapter 316, [317 or 318,] the Department of Revenue shall provide to the political subdivision, at the request of the political subdivision, collection, enforcement, administration and distribution services for the tax in the manner provided in ORS 305.620.

### **SECTION 90.** ORS 305.850 is amended to read:

- 305.850. (1) Notwithstanding any provision to the contrary in ORS 9.320 and 305.610, the Director of the Department of Revenue may engage the services of a collection agency to collect any taxes, interest and penalties resulting from an assessment of taxes or additional taxes imposed by ORS chapter 118, 310, 314, 316, [317, 318,] 321 or 323 or ORS 320.005 to 320.150 or sections 1 to 31 of this 2017 Act and any other tax laws administered by the Department of Revenue. The director may engage the services of a collection agency by entering into an agreement to pay reasonable charges on a contingent fee or other basis.
- (2) The director shall cause to be collected, in the same manner as provided in subsection (1) of this section, assessments, taxes and penalties due under ORS chapter 656. All amounts collected pursuant to this subsection shall be credited as provided in ORS 293.250.
- (3) The director may assign to the collection agency, for collection purposes only, any of the taxes, penalties, interest and moneys due the state.
- (4) The collection agency may bring such action or take such proceedings, including but not limited to attachment and garnishment proceedings, as may be necessary.

### **SECTION 91.** ORS 305.992 is amended to read:

- 305.992. (1) If any returns required to be filed under ORS 475B.700 to 475B.760 or ORS chapter 118, 314, 316, [317, 318,] 321 or 323 or sections 1 to 31 of this 2017 Act or under a local tax administered by the Department of Revenue under ORS 305.620 are not filed for three consecutive years by the due date (including extensions) of the return required for the third consecutive year, there shall be a penalty for each year of 100 percent of the tax liability determined after credits and prepayments for each such year.
- (2) The penalty imposed under this section is in addition to any other penalty imposed by law. However, the total amount of penalties imposed for any taxable year under this section, ORS 305.265 (13), 314.400, 323.403, 323.585 or 475B.755 may not exceed 100 percent of the tax liability.

## SECTION 92. ORS 308A.071 is amended to read:

- 308A.071. (1) For purposes of ORS 308A.050 to 308A.128, farmland or a farm parcel that is not within an area zoned for exclusive farm use is not used exclusively for farm use unless all of the prerequisites of subsections (2) to (5) of this section are met.
- (2)(a) Except as provided in subsection (6) of this section, in three out of the five full calendar years immediately preceding the assessment date, the farmland or farm parcel was operated as a part of a farm unit that has produced a gross income from farm uses in the following amount for a calendar year:
- (A) If the farm unit consists of 6-1/2 acres or less, the gross income from farm use shall be at least \$650.
- (B) If the farm unit consists of more than 6-1/2 acres but less than 30 acres, the gross income from farm use shall be at least equal to the product of \$100 times the number of acres and any fraction of an acre of land included.
- (C) If the farm unit consists of 30 acres or more, the gross income from farm use shall be at least \$3,000.
  - (b) For purposes of determining the number of acres to be considered under paragraph (a) of this

[75]

- subsection, the land described in ORS 308A.056 (3) and the land, not exceeding one acre, used as a homestead shall not be included.
  - (c) If a farm parcel is operated as part of a farm unit and the farmland of the farm unit is not all under the same ownership, the gross income requirements applicable to the farm parcel shall be as provided under paragraph (a) of this subsection. In addition, the gross income from farm use of a farm parcel described under this paragraph must be at least:
  - (A) One-half of the gross income requirements described under paragraph (a) of this subsection that would be required if the farm parcel were the only farmland of the farm unit; or
  - (B) A cash or net share crop rental of one-quarter of the gross income requirements described under paragraph (a) of this subsection that would be required if the farm parcel were the only farmland of the farm unit. For purposes of this subparagraph, "net share crop rental" means the value of any crop received by the owner of the farm parcel less any costs borne by the owner of the farm parcel.
  - (3) Excise, [or] income or commercial activity tax returns are filed with the Department of Revenue for purposes of ORS chapter 316[, 317 or 318] or sections 1 to 31 of this 2017 Act by the farmland owner or the operator of the farm unit that include a Schedule F and, if applicable, by the owner of a farm parcel that include a schedule or schedules showing rental income received by the owner of the farm parcel, during the years to which the income requirements of this section apply.
  - (4) Upon request, a copy of the returns or the schedules of the returns showing the gross income received from farm use is furnished by the taxpayer to the county assessor.
  - (5) The burden of proving the gross income of the farm unit for the years described in subsection (2) of this section is upon the person claiming special assessment for the land.
  - (6) The failure of a farm unit to produce the amount of gross income required by subsection (2) of this section shall not prevent the farm unit from meeting the qualifications of this section if:
    - (a) The failure is because:

- (A) The effect of flooding substantially precludes normal and reasonable farming during the year; or
  - (B) Severe drought conditions are declared under ORS 536.700 to 536.780; and
- (b) The farm unit produces the required amount of gross income in three out of the last five nonflood or nondrought years.
  - (7) As used in this section:
- (a) "Farm parcel" means the contiguous land under the same ownership, whether assessed as one or more than one tax lot.
- (b) "Gross income" includes the value of any crop or livestock that is used by the owner personally or in the farming operation of the owner, but does not include:
- (A) The value of any crop or livestock so used unless records accurately reflecting both value and use of the crop or livestock are kept by the owner in a manner consistent with generally accepted accounting principles; and
  - (B) The purchase cost of livestock.
- (c) "Owner" or "ownership" means any person described under ORS 308A.077 (2)(b)(A), (B), (D) or (E) and spouse or other person who is also an owner as tenant in common or other joint ownership interest.
  - **SECTION 93.** ORS 311.473 is amended to read:
- 311.473. (1) As used in this section:
  - (a) "Financial institution" means a person, corporation or other business entity that is

any of the following:

- (A) A bank holding company under the laws of this state or under the federal Bank Holding Company Act of 1956, 12 U.S.C. 1841 et seq., as amended.
- (B) A savings and loan holding company under the National Housing Act, 12 U.S.C. 1701 et seq., as amended.
- (C) A national bank organized and existing as a national bank association under the National Bank Act, 12 U.S.C. 21 et seq., as amended.
  - (D) A savings association, as defined in 12 U.S.C. 1813(b)(1), as amended.
  - (E) A bank or thrift institution incorporated or organized under the laws of any state.
  - (F) An entity organized under the provisions of 12 U.S.C. 611 to 631, as amended.
  - (G) An agency or branch of a foreign bank, as defined in 12 U.S.C. 3101, as amended.
- (H) A state credit union with loan assets that exceed \$50,000,000 as of the first day of the taxable year of the state credit union.
  - (I) A production credit association subject to 12 U.S.C. 2071 et seq., as amended.
- (J) A corporation, more than 50 percent of the voting stock of which is owned, directly or indirectly, by a person, corporation or other business entity described in subparagraphs (A) to (I) of this paragraph.
- (K) An entity that is not otherwise described in this subsection and that derives more than 50 percent of its gross income from activities that a person, corporation or entity described in subparagraph (C), (D), (E), (F), (G), (H), (I) or (L) of this paragraph is authorized to conduct, not taking into account any income derived from nonrecurring extraordinary sources.
- (L) A person that derives at least 50 percent of the person's annual average gross income, for financial accounting purposes for the current tax year and the two preceding tax years, from finance leases, excluding any gross income from incidental or occasional transactions. For purposes of this subparagraph, "finance lease" means:
- (i) A lease transaction that is the functional equivalent of an extension of credit and that transfers substantially all of the benefits and risks of the ownership of the leased property;
- (ii) A direct financing lease or a leverage lease that meets the criteria of Financial Accounting Standards Board Statement No. 13; or
- (iii) Any other lease that is accounted for as a financing by a lessor under generally accepted accounting principles.
- (b) "Financial institution" does not include a credit union as defined in ORS 723.006, an interstate credit union as defined in ORS 723.001 or a federal credit union.
- [(1)] (2) Any financial institution, as defined in ORS 317.010,] or agent or representative of a financial institution, that, in the process of foreclosing any security interest or other lien on taxable personal property, including property classified as real property machinery and equipment, or after the lien is foreclosed, causes the property to be removed, or is knowledgeable that the property will be removed by another after the foreclosure sale, from the county in which the property is assessed or seized, shall notify the tax collector of that county prior to the removal. The notice shall be mailed to the tax collector, return receipt requested, and shall contain a description of the property that is the subject of the foreclosure, together with the name and address of the owner or owners of the property.
- [(2)] (3) Failure to give the notice required under subsection [(1)] (2) of this section shall not affect the foreclosure, but the tax collector shall have recourse against the financial institution on

1 behalf of the taxing units for any damages sustained on account of failure to mail the notice.

**SECTION 94.** ORS 314.011, as amended by section 17, chapter 33, Oregon Laws 2016, is amended to read:

- 314.011. (1) As used in this chapter, unless the context requires otherwise, "department" means the Department of Revenue.
  - (2) As used in this chapter:

- (a) Any term has the same meaning as when used in a comparable context in the laws of the United States relating to federal income taxes, unless a different meaning is clearly required or the term is specifically defined in this chapter.
- (b) Except where the Legislative Assembly has provided otherwise, a reference to the laws of the United States or to the Internal Revenue Code refers to the laws of the United States or to the Internal Revenue Code as they are amended and in effect:
  - (A) On December 31, 2015; or
  - (B) If related to the definition of taxable income, as applicable to the tax year of the taxpayer.
- (c) With respect to ORS 314.105, 314.256 (relating to proxy tax on lobbying expenditures), 314.260 (1)(b), 314.265 (1)(b), 314.302, 314.306, 314.330, 314.360, 314.362, 314.385, 314.402, 314.410, 314.412, [314.525, 314.742 (7),] 314.750 and 314.752 and other provisions of this chapter, except those described in paragraph (b) of this subsection, any reference to the laws of the United States or to the Internal Revenue Code means the laws of the United States relating to income taxes or the Internal Revenue Code as they are amended on or before December 31, 2015, even when the amendments take effect or become operative after that date, except where the Legislative Assembly has specifically provided otherwise.
- (3) Insofar as is practicable in the administration of this chapter, the department shall apply and follow the administrative and judicial interpretations of the federal income tax law. When a provision of the federal income tax law is the subject of conflicting opinions by two or more federal courts, the department shall follow the rule observed by the United States Commissioner of Internal Revenue until the conflict is resolved. Nothing contained in this section limits the right or duty of the department to audit the return of any taxpayer or to determine any fact relating to the tax liability of any taxpayer.
- (4) When portions of the Internal Revenue Code incorporated by reference as provided in subsection (2) of this section refer to rules or regulations prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury, then such rules or regulations shall be regarded as rules adopted by the department under and in accordance with the provisions of this chapter, whenever they are prescribed or amended.
- (5)(a) When portions of the Internal Revenue Code incorporated by reference as provided in subsection (2) of this section are later corrected by an Act or a Title within an Act of the United States Congress designated as an Act or Title making technical corrections, then notwithstanding the date that the Act or Title becomes law, those portions of the Internal Revenue Code, as so corrected, shall be the portions of the Internal Revenue Code incorporated by reference as provided in subsection (2) of this section and shall take effect, unless otherwise indicated by the Act or Title (in which case the provisions shall take effect as indicated in the Act or Title), as if originally included in the provisions of the Act being technically corrected. If, on account of this subsection, any adjustment is required to an Oregon return that would otherwise be prevented by operation of law or rule, the adjustment shall be made, notwithstanding any law or rule to the contrary, in the manner provided under ORS 314.135.
  - (b) As used in this subsection, "Act or Title" includes any subtitle, division or other part of an

Act or Title.

1 2

3

4

5

6

7

8

10

11 12

13

14 15

16

17 18

19

20

21

22

23

2425

26 27

28

29 30

31

32

33 34

35

36 37

38

39

40

41

42

43

44

45

#### **SECTION 95.** ORS 314.135 is amended to read:

314.135. (1)(a) In computing the amount of an adjustment under ORS 314.105 to 314.135 there shall first be ascertained the tax previously determined for the taxable year with respect to which the error was made. The amount of the tax previously determined shall be the excess of:

- (A) The sum of the amount shown as the tax by the taxpayer on the return of the taxpayer, if a return was made by the taxpayer and an amount was shown as the tax by the taxpayer thereon, plus the amounts previously assessed (or collected without assessment) as a deficiency, over
  - (B) The amount of refunds (as defined in ORS 314.415) made.
- (b) There shall then be ascertained the increase or decrease in tax previously determined which results solely from the correct treatment of the item in the computation of gross income, taxable income, and other matters under ORS 316.317 or [ORS chapter 317 or 318] sections 1 to 31 of this 2017 Act. A similar computation shall be made for any other taxable year affected, or treated as affected, by an Oregon net loss for prior years [(as provided by ORS 317.476 or 317.478 and section 45b, chapter 293, Oregon Laws 1987)], by a net operating loss deduction (as defined in the federal Internal Revenue Code) or by a capital loss carryback or carryover (as defined in the federal Internal Revenue Code) determined with reference to the taxable year with respect to which the error was made. The amount so ascertained (together with any amounts wrongfully collected as additions to the tax or interest, as a result of such error) for each taxable year shall be the amount of the adjustment for that taxable year.
- (2) The adjustment authorized in ORS 314.115 (1) shall be made by assessing and collecting, or refunding or crediting, the amount thereof in the same manner as if it were a deficiency determined by the Department of Revenue with respect to the taxpayer as to whom the error was made or an overpayment claimed by such taxpayer, as the case may be, for the taxable year or years with respect to which an amount is ascertained under subsection (1) of this section and as if on the date of the determination one year remained before the expiration of the periods of limitation upon assessment or filing claim for refund for such taxable year or years. If, as a result of a determination described in ORS 314.105 (1)(d), an adjustment has been made by the assessment and collection of a deficiency of the refund or credit of an overpayment, and subsequently such determination is altered or revoked, the amount of the adjustment ascertained under subsection (1) of this section shall be redetermined on the basis of such alteration or revocation and any overpayment or deficiency resulting from such redetermination shall be refunded or credited, or assessed and collected, as the case may be, as an adjustment under this part. In the case of an adjustment resulting from an increase or decrease in a net operating loss or net capital loss which is carried back to the year of adjustment, interest shall not be collected or paid for any period prior to the close of the taxable year in which the net operating loss or net capital loss arises.
- (3) The amount to be assessed and collected in the same manner as a deficiency, or to be refunded or credited in the same manner as an overpayment, under ORS 314.105 to 314.135, shall not be diminished by any credit or setoff based upon any item other than the one which was the subject of the adjustment. The amount of the adjustment under ORS 314.105 to 314.135, if paid, shall not be recovered by a claim or suit for refund or suit for erroneous refund based upon any item other than the one which was the subject of the adjustment.

### **SECTION 96.** ORS 314.256 is amended to read:

314.256. (1) If a tax is imposed upon an organization under section 6033(e) of the Internal Revenue Code (proxy tax on lobbying expenditures) for any tax year, a like tax is imposed for the tax

- year upon the same amount as taxed for federal tax purposes, as allocated or apportioned to Oregon. The rate of the tax shall be the rate specified in [ORS 317.061] section 8 of this 2017 Act. The tax shall be assessed and collected under the applicable provisions of this chapter and ORS chapter 305.
- (2) Any organization that is required to include on a federal return the information described in section 6033(e)(1) of the Internal Revenue Code shall file a copy of the federal return containing the information with the Department of Revenue.
- (3) The department may determine by rule the method by which the tax described in subsection (1) of this section is allocated and apportioned to Oregon.
- (4) If section 6033(e) of the Internal Revenue Code (relating to the proxy tax on lobbying expenditures) is repealed or otherwise eliminated by Act of the United States, this section is repealed as of the applicable date of the repeal or elimination of the proxy tax under section 6033(e) of the Internal Revenue Code.

### **SECTION 97.** ORS 314.260 is amended to read:

314.260. (1)(a) An entity described in section 860D of the Internal Revenue Code (a real estate mortgage investment conduit or REMIC) is not subject to a tax under ORS chapter 316[, 317 or 318] (and may not be treated as a corporation, partnership or trust for purposes of ORS chapter 316[, 317 or 318] or sections 1 to 31 of this 2017 Act).

- (b) If a REMIC engages in a prohibited transaction as defined in section 860F(a)(2) of the Internal Revenue Code, the REMIC shall be subject to a tax equal to six and six-tenths percent of the net income derived from the prohibited transaction. The tax imposed under this paragraph shall be assessed and collected under this chapter and ORS chapter 305 and shall be credited to the General Fund to be made available for general governmental expenses.
- (2) The income of any REMIC shall be taxable to the holders of the interests in the REMIC under ORS chapter 316[, 317 or 318,] or sections 1 to 31 of this 2017 Act, whichever is applicable.
- (3) Taxable income or loss with respect to income received as the holder of any interest in a REMIC shall be determined under sections 860A to 860G of the Internal Revenue Code.
- (4) To determine the portion of the income of a REMIC that is taxable to a nonresident holder of an interest in the REMIC, there shall be included only that part derived from or connected with sources in this state, as such part is determined under rules adopted by the Department of Revenue in accordance with the general rules in ORS 316.352 (1987 Replacement Part).

## SECTION 98. ORS 314.265 is amended to read:

- 314.265. (1)(a) An entity described in section 860L of the Internal Revenue Code (a financial asset securitization investment trust, or FASIT) shall not be subject to a tax under ORS chapter 316[, 317 or 318] (and shall not be treated as a corporation, partnership, trust or mortgage pool for purposes of ORS chapter 316[, 317 or 318]).
- (b) If a FASIT engages in a prohibited transaction as defined in section 860L(e)(2) of the Internal Revenue Code, the FASIT shall be subject to a tax equal to 6.6 percent of the net income derived from the prohibited transaction. The tax shall be paid by the holder of the ownership interest in the FASIT. The tax imposed under this paragraph shall be assessed and collected under the applicable provisions of this chapter and ORS chapter 305 and shall be credited to the General Fund to be made available for general governmental expenses.
- (2) The income of any FASIT shall be taxable to the holders of the ownership interests in the FASIT under ORS chapter 316[, 317 or 318], whichever is applicable.
- (3) Taxable income or loss, with respect to income received as the holder of any interest in a FASIT, shall be determined under sections 860H to 860L of the Internal Revenue Code, as defined

- in ORS 316.012 or [317.010 and 317.018] sections 1 to 31 of this 2017 Act, and section 1621(e) of the Small Business Job Protection Act of 1996 (P.L. 104-188), as otherwise determined and modified under ORS chapter 316[, 317 or 318], whichever is applicable, to the FASIT interest holder.
- (4) To determine the portion of the income of a FASIT that is taxable to a nonresident holder of an interest in the FASIT, there shall be included only that part derived from or connected with sources in this state.

#### **SECTION 99.** ORS 314.276 is amended to read:

- 314.276. (1) The method of accounting of a partnership, REMIC (real estate mortgage investment conduit), FASIT (financial asset securitization investment trust) or taxpayer shall be the same as the method of accounting which the partnership, REMIC, FASIT or taxpayer uses for federal income tax purposes for the taxable year.
- (2) Notwithstanding subsection (1) of this section, if the method of accounting used by the partnership, REMIC, FASIT or taxpayer does not clearly reflect income, the computation of taxable income shall be made under such method as the Department of Revenue may prescribe.
- (3) If the method of accounting is changed for federal income tax purposes, the partnership, REMIC, FASIT or taxpayer shall adopt the same method of accounting for purposes of ORS chapter 316[, 317 or 318] or sections 1 to 31 of this 2017 Act and shall use that method beginning with the return filed which corresponds to the first federal return filed which is required to use the new method. Any adjustments required to prevent amounts from being duplicated or omitted shall be taken into account for state tax purposes in the same manner as for federal tax purposes.
- (4) Subsections (1) and (3) of this section [shall] do not apply with respect to methods of accounting which are disallowed for purposes of ORS chapter 316[, 317 or 318] or sections 1 to 31 of this 2017 Act.

## SECTION 100. ORS 314.280 is amended to read:

- 314.280. (1) If a taxpayer has income from business activity as a financial institution or as a public utility (as defined respectively in ORS 314.610 (4) and (6)) which is taxable both within and without this state (as defined in ORS 314.610 (8) and 314.615), the determination of net income shall be based upon the business activity within the state, and the Department of Revenue shall have power to permit or require either the segregated method of reporting or the apportionment method of reporting, under rules and regulations adopted by the department, so as fairly and accurately to reflect the net income of the business done within the state.
- (2) The provisions of subsection (1) of this section dealing with the apportionment of income earned from sources both within and without the State of Oregon are designed to allocate to the State of Oregon on a fair and equitable basis a proportion of such income earned from sources both within and without the state. Any taxpayer may submit an alternative basis of apportionment with respect to the income of the taxpayer and explain that basis in full in the return of the taxpayer. If approved by the department that method will be accepted as the basis of allocation.
- (3)(a) Apportionment rules adopted by the department under this section must apply the weightings used in ORS 314.650 (2015 Edition) to comparable factors used to apportion income from business activity of taxpayers subject to this section.
- (b) Notwithstanding paragraph (a) of this subsection, a taxpayer primarily engaged in utilities or telecommunications may elect to have income from business activity apportioned by applying the weightings used in ORS 314.650 (1999 Edition) to comparable factors used to apportion such income.
- (c) The election shall be made in the time and manner prescribed by the department by rule. The election shall continue in force and effect for the tax year for which the election is made and

[81]

- for each subsequent tax year until the year in which the taxpayer revokes the election.
  - (d) An electing taxpayer may revoke the taxpayer's election by filing a revocation of election in the time and manner prescribed by the department. The revocation shall apply to the tax year following the year in which the election is made and to each subsequent tax year.
    - (e) As used in this subsection:

- (A) "Telecommunications" means business operations that conduct, maintain or provide for the transmission of voice data and text between network termination points and telecommunications reselling. Transmission facilities may be based on one technology or a combination of technologies.
- (B) "Utilities" means business operations that provide electric power, natural gas, steam supply, water supply or sewage removal through a permanent infrastructure of lines, mains and pipes.

## SECTION 101. ORS 314.287 is amended to read:

- 314.287. (1) In the computation of state taxable income, costs allocable to inventory shall be the same as those allocable to inventory under section 263A of the Internal Revenue Code as of the close of the tax year for which a return is filed and shall not be adjusted for any addition, subtraction, modification or other adjustment contained in this chapter or ORS chapter 316[, 317 or 318] or other law governing the imposition of state taxes imposed upon or measured by net income.
- (2) If any provision of ORS chapter 316[, 317 or 318] appears to require an adjustment to inventory costs contrary to the provisions of this section, that adjustment shall not be made.
- (3) The additions, subtractions, modifications or other adjustments to federal taxable income required in determining Oregon taxable income under ORS chapter 316[, 317 or 318] shall be made to federal taxable income notwithstanding that such adjustments are properly attributable to costs allocable to inventory.

## SECTION 102. ORS 314.300 is amended to read:

- 314.300. For purposes of applying section 469 of the Internal Revenue Code to the laws of this state imposing taxes upon or measured by income:
- (1) Passive activity loss shall be determined with respect to the activities of the taxpayer under section 469 of the Internal Revenue Code and related federal law and then shall be adjusted by the additions, subtractions, modifications and other adjustments as allocated to passive activity loss under subsection (2) of this section.
- (2) Those additions, subtractions, modifications and other adjustments required to be made to federal taxable income under this chapter or ORS **chapter 316** [chapters 316, 317 and 318], or other law governing the imposition of state taxes imposed upon or measured by income, shall be allocated to passive activity loss as provided by rule of the Department of Revenue.
- (3) Passive activity loss, as determined under subsections (1) and (2) of this section, shall not be allowed for the taxable year of the taxpayer. Passive activity loss shall be treated as a deduction allocable to passive activity in the next succeeding year, and except as otherwise adjusted under subsection (1) of this section, shall be treated in the same manner as passive activity loss is treated under section 469 of the Internal Revenue Code, and related sections.
- (4) For state personal income tax purposes, in the case of a nonresident, passive activity loss attributable to Oregon sources shall be treated in the same manner as described under subsections (1) to (3) of this section.

#### **SECTION 103.** ORS 314.302 is amended to read:

314.302. (1) Subject to subsections (2) to (4) of this section, if interest on deferred tax liability with respect to an installment obligation is required to be paid for federal income tax purposes under section 453A of the Internal Revenue Code, then interest on that same deferred tax liability

- shall be paid in the same manner (including the pledging rules under section 453A(d) of the Internal Revenue Code) for state tax purposes and shall, in the amount added, increase the tax imposed under ORS chapter 316[, 317 or 318, whichever is appropriate].
- (2) Interest added to tax pursuant to subsection (1) of this section shall be determined in the same manner as interest is determined under section 453A(c) of the Internal Revenue Code except that in determining the interest to be added using section 453A(c) of the Internal Revenue Code:
- (a) The interest rate in effect under ORS 305.220 for deficiencies for the month with or within which the taxable year of the taxpayer ends shall be substituted for the underpayment rate referred to in section 453A(c)(2)(B); and
- (b) The maximum rate of tax in effect under ORS chapter 316[, 317 or 318, whichever is appropriate,] shall be substituted for the federal rates of tax referred to in section 453A(c)(3)(B).
- (3) The Department of Revenue shall adopt rules consistent with those adopted under section 453A of the Internal Revenue Code and with laws of this state as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this section, including rules providing for the application of this subsection in the case of contingent payments, short taxable years, pass-through entities and derivation, attribution or apportionment of installment obligations or income from installment obligations.
- (4) In the case of a nonresident subject to taxation under ORS chapter 316, in determining whether or not interest is to be added to tax under this section, and the amount of interest to be added, only those installment obligations that arise from dispositions of property in this state shall be taken into consideration.
- (5) For purposes of determining interest under ORS 314.395 or penalties under ORS 314.400 or other law, and for purposes of refund, estimated and other prepayments of tax, credits and all other purposes, the interest added under this section shall be considered as any other increase in the tax imposed under ORS chapter 316[, 317 or 318, whichever is appropriate].
- (6) The interest added to tax imposed under this section shall be assessed and collected under the applicable provisions of this chapter and ORS chapters 305[,] and 316[, 317 and 318] and shall be paid over to the State Treasurer and held in the General Fund as miscellaneous receipts available generally to meet any expense or obligation of the State of Oregon lawfully incurred.

**SECTION 104.** ORS 314.364 is amended to read:

314.364. (1) As used in this section:

- (a) "Electronic means" includes computer-generated electronic or magnetic media, Internet-based applications or similar computer-based methods or applications.
- (b) "Paid tax preparer" means a person who prepares a tax return for another or advises or assists in the preparation of a tax return for another, or who employs or authorizes another to do the same, for valuable consideration.
- (c) "Tax return" means a return filed under ORS chapter 314[,] or 316[, 317 or 318] or sections 1 to 31 of this 2017 Act.
- (2) The Department of Revenue may by rule require a paid tax preparer to file tax returns by electronic means if the paid tax preparer is required to file federal tax returns by electronic means.
- (3) The department may by rule require a corporation to file tax returns by electronic means if the corporation is required to file federal tax returns by electronic means.
- (4) The department may by rule establish exceptions to the electronic filing requirements of this section.
- SECTION 105. ORS 314.385, as amended by section 17a, chapter 33, Oregon Laws 2016, is amended to read:

- 314.385. (1)(a) For purposes of ORS chapter 316, returns shall be filed with the Department of Revenue on or before the due date of the corresponding federal return for the tax year as prescribed under the Internal Revenue Code and the regulations adopted pursuant thereto.
- [(b) For purposes of ORS chapters 317 and 318, returns shall be filed with the department on or before the 15th day of the month following the due date of the corresponding federal return for the tax year, as prescribed under the Internal Revenue Code and the regulations adopted pursuant thereto.]
- [(c)] (b) The department may allow further time for filing returns equal in length to the extension periods allowed under the Internal Revenue Code and its regulations.
- [(d)] (c) If no return is required to be filed for federal income tax purposes, the due date or extension period for a return shall be the same as the due date, or extension period, would have been if the taxpayer had been required to file a return for federal income tax purposes for the tax year. [However, the due date for returns filed for purposes of ORS chapter 317 or 318 shall be on or before the 15th day of the month following what would have been the federal return due date for the tax year.]
- (2) There shall be annexed to the return a statement verified as provided under ORS 305.810 by a declaration of the taxpayer making the return to the effect that the statements contained therein are true.
- (3) Returns shall be in the form the department may, from time to time, prescribe. The department shall prepare blank forms for the returns and distribute them throughout the state. The forms shall be furnished the taxpayer upon request, but failure to receive or secure a form does not relieve the taxpayer from the obligation of making any return required by law.
- (4)(a) The department may by rule authorize the filing of a return in alternative formats to those described in subsection (3) of this section and may prescribe the conditions, requirements and technical standards for a filing under this subsection.
- (b) Notwithstanding subsections (1) to (3) of this section, the department may by rule prescribe a different due date for a return filed in an alternative format.
- (c) The policy of the Legislative Assembly in granting the department rulemaking authority under paragraph (b) of this subsection is to have the department prescribe due dates that mirror the due dates that apply to federal returns filed in alternative formats for federal tax purposes.

## SECTION 106. ORS 314.400 is amended to read:

- 314.400. (1) If a taxpayer fails to file a report or return or fails to pay a tax by the date on which the filing or payment is due, the Department of Revenue shall add to the amount required to be shown as tax on the report or return a delinquency penalty of five percent of the amount of the unpaid tax.
- (2) In the case of a report or return that is required to be filed annually or for a one-year period, if the failure to file the report or return continues for a period in excess of three months after the due date:
- (a) There shall be added to the amount of tax required to be shown on the report or return a failure to file penalty of 20 percent of the amount of the tax; and
- (b) Thereafter the department may send a notice and demand to the person to file a report or return within 30 days of the mailing of the notice. If after the notice and demand no report or return is filed within the 30 days, the department may determine the tax according to the best of its information and belief, assess the tax with appropriate penalty and interest plus an additional penalty of 25 percent of the tax deficiency determined by the department and give written notice of the determination and assessment to the person required to make the filing.

[84]

- (3) In the case of a report or return that is required to be filed more frequently than annually and the failure to file the report or return continues for a period in excess of one month after the due date:
- (a) There shall be added to the amount of tax required to be shown on the report or return a failure to file penalty of 20 percent of the amount of the tax; and
- (b) Thereafter the department may send a notice and demand to the person to file a report or return within 30 days of the mailing of the notice. If after the notice and demand no report or return is filed within the 30 days, the department may determine the tax according to the best of its information and belief, assess the tax with appropriate penalty and interest plus an additional penalty of 25 percent of the tax deficiency determined by the department and give written notice of the determination and assessment to the person required to make the filing.
- (4) Notwithstanding subsections (2) and (3) of this section, if a taxpayer is required to file a federal income tax return for a period of less than 12 months under section 443 of the Internal Revenue Code, the Oregon personal income or corporate excise or income tax return required to be filed for that period shall be subject to subsection (2) of this section.
- (5) If a report or return that is subject to a failure to file penalty described in subsection (2) or (3) of this section is filed before a notice of determination and assessment is issued by the department, the failure to file penalty referred to in subsection (2)(a) or (3)(a) of this section shall be added to the amount of tax shown on the report or return.
- (6) A penalty equal to 100 percent of any deficiency determined by the department shall be assessed and collected if:
  - (a) There is a failure to file a report or return with intent to evade the tax; or
  - (b) A report or return was falsely prepared and filed with intent to evade the tax.
- (7) Interest shall be collected on the unpaid tax at the rate established under ORS 305.220 for each month or fraction of a month, computed from the time the tax became due, during which the tax remains unpaid.
- (8) Each penalty imposed under this section is in addition to any other penalty imposed under this section. However, the total amount of penalty imposed under this section and ORS 305.265 (13) with respect to any deficiency shall not exceed 100 percent of the deficiency.
- (9) For purposes of subsections (1) to (3) of this section, the amount of tax required to be shown or that is shown on the report or return shall be reduced by the amount that is paid on or before the date prescribed for payment of the tax and by the amount of any credit against the tax that is claimed on the report or return. If the amount required to be shown as tax on the report or return is less than the amount that is actually shown as tax on the report or return, this subsection shall be applied by substituting the lower amount.
- (10) Notwithstanding subsection (1) of this section, the five percent penalty for failure to file a report or return or pay a tax at the time the tax becomes due may not be imposed if:
- (a) The taxpayer pays the full amount of the tax plus accrued interest within 30 days of the date shown on the department's notice sent to the taxpayer; and
- (b)(A) The taxpayer had filed an amended individual tax return or an amended [corporate return of income or excise tax] commercial activity tax return accompanied by less than full payment of the tax shown on the return plus accrued interest; or
  - (B) The department issues a notice of tax deficiency to the taxpayer under ORS 305.265.
- **SECTION 107.** ORS 314.403 is amended to read:
- 314.403. (1) If a taxpayer has a listed transaction understatement for a tax year, there shall be

added to the tax liability of the taxpayer for the tax year a penalty equal to 60 percent of the amount of the understatement.

- (2) The penalty imposed under this section applies to listed transaction understatements discovered or reported on or after January 1, 2008, and is in addition to and not in lieu of any other penalty.
  - (3) As used in this section, "listed transaction understatement" means the sum of:
- (a) The amount determined by multiplying the highest rate of tax imposed on the taxpayer under ORS chapter 316 [or, if the taxpayer is a corporation, under ORS chapter 317 or 318,] by any net increase in taxable income that results from a difference between the proper tax treatment of a listed transaction and the treatment of the transaction on the return of the taxpayer; and
- (b) The amount of any decrease in the aggregate amount of credits determined for purposes of ORS chapter 316 [or, if the taxpayer is a corporation, for purposes of ORS chapter 317 or 318,] that results from the taxpayer's treatment of a listed transaction and the proper tax treatment of that transaction.
- (4) The Department of Revenue may by rule further define "listed transaction understatement" consistent with ORS 314.307 and subsection (3) of this section.

**SECTION 108.** ORS 314.430 is amended to read:

- 314.430. (1) If any tax imposed under ORS chapter 118[,] or 316[, 317 or 318] or sections 1 to 31 of this 2017 Act or any portion of the tax is not paid within 30 days after the date that the written notice and demand for payment required under ORS 305.895 is mailed (or within five days after the tax becomes due, in the case of the termination of the tax year by the Department of Revenue under the provisions of ORS 314.440), or any amount payable by a transferee under ORS 311.695 is not paid as required under ORS 311.686, and no provision is made to secure the payment thereof by bond, deposit or otherwise, pursuant to regulations promulgated by the department, the department may issue a warrant for the payment of the amount of the tax or amount payable under ORS 311.695, with the added penalties, interest and any collection charge incurred. A copy of the warrant shall be mailed or delivered to the taxpayer or transferee by the department at the taxpayer's or transferee's last-known address.
- (2) At any time after issuing a warrant under this section, the department may record the warrant in the County Clerk Lien Record of any county of this state. Recording of the warrant has the effect described in ORS 205.125. After recording a warrant, the department may direct the sheriff for the county in which the warrant is recorded to levy upon and sell the real and personal property of the taxpayer or transferee found within that county, and to levy upon any currency of the taxpayer or transferee found within that county, for the application of the proceeds or currency against the amount reflected in the warrant and the sheriff's cost of executing the warrant. The sheriff shall proceed on the warrant in the same manner prescribed by law for executions issued against property pursuant to a judgment, and is entitled to the same fees as provided for executions issued against property pursuant to a judgment. The fees of the sheriff shall be added to and collected as a part of the warrant liability.
- (3) In the discretion of the department a warrant under this section may be directed to any agent authorized by the department to collect taxes, and in the execution of the warrant the agent has all of the powers conferred by law upon sheriffs, but is entitled to no fee or compensation in excess of actual expenses paid in the performance of such duty.
- (4) Until a warrant issued under this section is satisfied in full, the department has the same remedies to enforce the claim for taxes against the taxpayer or for amounts payable by the

transferee as if the state had recovered judgment against the taxpayer for the amount of the tax or against the transferee for the amount payable under ORS 311.695.

SECTION 109. ORS 314.466 is amended to read:

314.466. The provisions of ORS chapter 305 as to the audit and examination of reports and returns, determination of deficiencies, assessments, claims for refund, conferences and appeals to the Oregon Tax Court, and the procedures relating thereto, shall apply to the determination of taxes, penalties and interest imposed under this chapter and ORS chapters 315[,] and 316[, 317 and 318] and sections 1 to 31 of this 2017 Act, except where the context requires otherwise.

**SECTION 110.** ORS 314.671 is amended to read:

- 314.671. (1) The Governor, in consultation with the Director of the Oregon Business Development Department and the Director of the Department of Revenue, may enter into, on behalf of the State of Oregon, a qualifying investment contract with any taxpayer according to the provisions of ORS 314.668 to 314.673.
- (2) Any contract executed pursuant to subsection (1) of this section on or after December 14, 2012, and before March 15, 2013, that meets the requirements of a qualifying investment contract is ratified by ORS 314.668 to 314.673.
- (3) A taxpayer may not satisfy the requirement that a qualifying investment result in an increase in the number of employees of the taxpayer by gain of another entity's existing Oregon employees through a merger or acquisition of any portion of that entity.
- (4) A qualifying investment contract executed under ORS 314.668 to 314.673 may not be less than five years' duration and may not exceed 30 years' duration.
  - (5) The obligations of the State of Oregon under a qualifying investment contract:
- (a) Include the promise of this state that, if the taxpayer commences a qualifying investment, the taxpayer's Oregon business income tax liability may not exceed the amount the taxpayer would pay or owe under the single sales factor method for each tax year that ends during the term of the qualifying investment contract; and
  - (b) May not be abridged, impaired, limited or modified by any subsequent law.
- (6) If a taxpayer [that] **who** has executed a qualifying investment contract files a report or return with the Department of Revenue for a tax year ending during the term of the qualifying investment contract and reporting personal income taxes [or corporate excise or income taxes] imposed under ORS chapter 316, [317 or 318,] that are determined in whole or part by apportioning business income using the single sales factor method, the department may not assess a deficiency against the taxpayer that is attributable to the use of a different method of apportionment.
- (7) An action for a breach of a qualifying investment contract may be brought against the State of Oregon.
- (8) The sole and exclusive remedies for the State of Oregon in an action for breach of a qualifying investment contract brought by the state shall be:
  - (a) A judgment rescinding the qualifying investment contract; and
  - (b) A judgment awarding an amount equal to the difference, if any, between:
- (A) The amount of taxes due from the taxpayer under the single sales factor method from the date of breach through termination of the qualifying investment contract; and
- (B) The amount of taxes due from the taxpayer during the same period using the method of apportioning business income:
- (i) Under the tax laws that would have applied to the taxpayer but for the qualifying investment contract; or

(ii) Identified in the judgment as fairly representing the extent of the taxpayer's business activity in this state.

#### SECTION 111. ORS 314.673 is amended to read:

1 2

- 314.673. (1) The Oregon Business Development Department may, after consultation with the Department of Revenue, adopt rules to implement ORS 314.668 to 314.673, including rules that define terms consistently with ORS 314.668 to 314.673. Rules adopted under this section apply only to qualifying investment contracts executed on or after the date the rule is adopted.
- (2) On or before February 15 of each odd-numbered year, the Oregon Business Development Department shall report to the Legislative Assembly in the manner provided in ORS 192.245 regarding the progress of qualifying investment contracts executed under ORS 314.668 to 314.673, including whether each taxpayer subject to a qualifying investment contract has complied with the employment requirement under ORS 314.668 (4) (2015 Edition).

### SECTION 112. ORS 314.690 is amended to read:

314.690. The provisions of ORS 314.680 to 314.688 are not intended to change the meaning of the terms "income-producing activity," "sources within this state," "business activity" taxable in this state or "doing business" in this state contained in this chapter or [ORS chapter 317 or 318] sections 1 to 31 of this 2017 Act.

## SECTION 113. ORS 314.712 is amended to read:

- 314.712. (1) Except as provided in ORS 314.722 or 314.723, a partnership as such is not subject to the tax imposed by ORS chapter 316[, 317 or 318]. Partnership income shall be computed pursuant to section 703 of the Internal Revenue Code, with the modifications, additions and subtractions provided in this chapter and ORS chapter 316. Persons carrying on business as partners are liable for the tax imposed by ORS chapter 316[, 317 or 318] or sections 1 to 31 of this 2017 Act on their distributive shares of partnership income only in their separate or individual capacities.
- (2) If a partner engages in a transaction with a partnership other than in the partner's capacity as a member of the partnership, the transaction shall be treated in the manner described in section 707 of the Internal Revenue Code.
- (3) If a partnership is an electing large partnership under section 775 of the Internal Revenue Code, the modifications of law applicable to an electing large partnership for federal tax purposes are applicable to the electing large partnership for purposes of the tax imposed by this chapter or ORS chapter 316[, 317 or 318] or sections 1 to 31 of this 2017 Act.

## SECTION 114. ORS 314.714 is amended to read:

- 314.714. (1) Each item of partnership income, gain, loss or deduction has the same character for a partner as it has for federal income tax purposes. If an item is not characterized for federal income tax purposes, it has the same character for a partner as if realized directly from the source from which realized by the partnership or incurred in the same manner as incurred by the partnership.
- (2) A partner's distributive share of an item of partnership income, gain, loss or deduction (or item thereof) shall be that partner's distributive share of partnership income, gain, loss or deduction (or item thereof) for federal income tax purposes as determined under section 704 of the Internal Revenue Code and adjusted for the modifications, additions and subtractions provided in this chapter and ORS [chapters] chapter 316[, 317 and 318].
- (3) A partner shall, on the partner's return, treat a partnership item in a manner that is consistent with the treatment of the partnership item on the partnership return, unless the partner notifies the Department of Revenue of the inconsistency. The department shall prescribe by rule the method for notification of an inconsistency. A partner of an electing large partnership under section

[88]

775 of the Internal Revenue Code must treat a partnership item in a manner that is consistent with the treatment of the partnership item on the partnership return.

#### SECTION 115. ORS 314.716 is amended to read:

1 2

- 314.716. (1) The adjusted basis of a partner's interest in a partnership shall be determined pursuant to the method described in sections 704(c)(1)(B)(iii), 705 and 733 of the Internal Revenue Code, and shall be increased or decreased as provided in this chapter and ORS chapter 316[, 317 or 318] or sections 1 to 31 of this 2017 Act, whichever is applicable.
- (2) Upon the sale or exchange of an interest in a partnership, gain or loss shall be recognized to the transferor partner pursuant to section 741 of the Internal Revenue Code.
- (3) If a partnership elects to adjust the basis of its assets under section 754 of the Internal Revenue Code, then upon a transfer of an interest in the partnership by sale or exchange or upon a death of a partner, that election shall also be effective for Oregon income tax purposes.

# SECTION 116. ORS 314.722 is amended to read:

- 314.722. (1) As used in this section, "publicly traded partnership" means a partnership treated as a corporation for federal income tax purposes under section 7704 of the Internal Revenue Code for the tax year.
- (2) Persons carrying on business as partners in a publicly traded partnership are not subject to tax under ORS chapter 316[, 317 or 318] or sections 1 to 31 of this 2017 Act on their distributive shares of partnership income, but the publicly traded partnership is taxable as a corporation under [ORS chapter 317 or 318 as provided under ORS chapter 317 or 318] sections 1 to 31 of this 2017 Act.

#### **SECTION 117.** ORS 314.727 is amended to read:

314.727. The Department of Revenue may disclose to a partner of a partnership those items of partnership gain, loss or other particulars relating to the partnership that are necessary to determine or administer the tax imposed by ORS chapter 316[, 317 or 318] if the department considers the disclosure necessary to facilitate the audit of the partner's income or excise tax return.

### SECTION 118. ORS 314.730 is amended to read:

- 314.730. For purposes of this chapter and [ORS chapters 316, 317 and 318] ORS chapter 316 and sections 1 to 31 of this 2017 Act:
- (1) "C corporation" means, with respect to any taxable year, a corporation which is not an S corporation for such year.
- (2) "S corporation" means, with respect to any taxable year, a corporation for which an election under section 1362(a) of the Internal Revenue Code is in effect for such year.

## SECTION 119. ORS 314.732 is amended to read:

- 314.732. (1) [Except as otherwise provided in ORS 314.740, 314.742 and 317.090,] An S corporation [shall] is not [be] subject to the taxes imposed by ORS chapter 316[, 317 or 318].
- (2)(a) Subject to paragraphs (b) to (d) of this subsection, the taxable income of an S corporation shall be computed pursuant to section 1363(b) of the Internal Revenue Code, with the modifications, additions and subtractions provided in this chapter and ORS chapter 316.
- (b) Except as otherwise provided under this chapter and ORS chapter 316[, 317 or 318], and except as inconsistent with ORS 314.730 to 314.752, subchapter C, chapter 1, Internal Revenue Code, shall apply to an S corporation and its shareholders for Oregon tax purposes. For Oregon tax purposes, the provisions of section 1371 of the Internal Revenue Code shall apply, subject to the modifications, additions and subtractions under this chapter or ORS chapter 316[, 317 or 318] and any provisions to the contrary in this chapter or ORS chapter 316[, 317 or 318].

[89]

- (c) [Notwithstanding ORS 317.476, 317.478 or 317.479,] No carryforward, arising for a taxable year for which a corporation is a C corporation, may be carried to a taxable year for which such corporation is an S corporation.
- (d) [Notwithstanding ORS 317.476 or other law,] No carryforward, and no carryback, shall arise at the corporate level for a taxable year for which a corporation is an S corporation.

#### **SECTION 120.** ORS 314.736 is amended to read:

314.736. A distribution of property made by an S corporation with respect to its stock shall be treated in the manner provided under section 1368 of the Internal Revenue Code, subject to modifications, additions and subtractions under ORS chapter 316[, 317 or 318].

### SECTION 121. ORS 314.738 is amended to read:

- 314.738. (1) For purposes of employee fringe benefits, and subject to this chapter and ORS chapters 305[, 316, 317 and 318] and 316 and ORS 314.712 to 314.722, 314.726 and 316.124, section 1372 of the Internal Revenue Code shall apply to an S corporation and its shareholders.
- (2) For purposes of foreign income, and subject to this chapter and ORS chapters 305[, 316, 317 and 318] and 316 and ORS 314.712 to 314.722, 314.726 and 316.124 and sections 1 to 31 of this 2017 Act, section 1373 of the Internal Revenue Code shall apply to an S corporation and its shareholders.

## SECTION 122. ORS 314.744 is amended to read:

- 314.744. (1) Subject to subsection (2) of this section, if the Internal Revenue Code requires or permits an election or revocation to be made by an S corporation, then that election or revocation shall apply for Oregon tax purposes. If the Internal Revenue Code requires or permits an election or revocation to be made by a shareholder or shareholders of an S corporation, then that election or revocation shall apply for Oregon tax purposes.
- (2) The Department of Revenue may adopt rules that contravene subsection (1) of this section if the election or revocation does not carry out the purposes of this chapter and ORS chapter 305[,] or 316[, 317 or 318] or sections 1 to 31 of this 2017 Act.

## SECTION 123. ORS 314.749 is amended to read:

314.749. The Department of Revenue may disclose to the shareholder of an S corporation those items of S corporation gain, loss or other particulars relating to the S corporation that are necessary to administer the tax imposed by ORS chapter 316[, 317 or 318] if the department considers the disclosure necessary to facilitate the audit of the shareholder's income tax return.

# SECTION 124. ORS 314.752 is amended to read:

- 314.752. (1) [Except as provided in ORS 314.740 (5)(b), the tax credits allowed or allowable to a C corporation for purposes of ORS chapter 317 or 318 shall not be allowed to an S corporation.] The business tax credits allowed or allowable for purposes of ORS chapter 316 shall be allowed or are allowable to the shareholders of the S corporation.
- (2) In determining the tax imposed under ORS chapter 316, as provided under ORS 314.734, on income of the shareholder of an S corporation, there shall be taken into account the shareholder's pro rata share of business tax credit (or item thereof) that would be allowed to the corporation (but for subsection (1) of this section) or recapture or recovery thereof. The credit (or item thereof), recapture or recovery shall be passed through to shareholders in pro rata shares as determined in the manner prescribed under section 1377(a) of the Internal Revenue Code.
- (3) The character of any item included in a shareholder's pro rata share under subsection (2) of this section shall be determined as if such item were realized directly from the source from which realized by the corporation, or incurred in the same manner as incurred by the corporation.
  - (4) If the shareholder is a nonresident and there is a requirement applicable for the business tax

[90]

credit that in the case of a nonresident the credit be allowed in the proportion provided in ORS 316.117, then that provision shall apply to the nonresident shareholder.

(5) As used in this section, "business tax credit" means a tax credit granted to personal income taxpayers to encourage certain investment, to create employment, economic opportunity or incentive or for charitable, educational, scientific, literary or public purposes that is listed under this subsection as a business tax credit or is designated as a business tax credit by law or by the Department of Revenue by rule and includes but is not limited to the following credits: ORS 285C.309 (tribal taxes on reservation enterprise zones and reservation partnership zones), ORS 315.104 (forestation and reforestation), ORS 315.138 (fish screening, by-pass devices, fishways), ORS 315.141 (biomass production for biofuel), ORS 315.156 (crop gleaning), ORS 315.164 and 315.169 (agriculture workforce housing), ORS 315.204 (dependent care assistance), ORS 315.208 (dependent care facilities), ORS 315.213 (contributions for child care), ORS 315.304 (pollution control facility), ORS 315.326 (renewable energy development contributions), ORS 315.331 (energy conservation projects), ORS 315.336 (transportation projects), ORS 315.341 (renewable energy resource equipment manufacturing facilities), ORS 315.354 and 469B.151 (energy conservation facilities), ORS 315.507 (electronic commerce) and ORS 315.533 (low income community jobs initiative).

## SECTION 125. ORS 314.781 is amended to read:

- 314.781. (1) A pass-through entity shall withhold tax as prescribed in this section if:
- (a) The pass-through entity has distributive income from Oregon sources; and
- (b) One or more owners of the entity are nonresidents and do not have other Oregon source income.
- (2) For each taxpayer described in subsection (1)(b) of this section who is subject to tax under ORS chapter 316, the entity shall withhold tax at the highest marginal rate applicable for the tax year under ORS 316.037. The withheld tax shall be computed based on the taxpayer's share of the entity's distributive income from Oregon sources for the entity's tax year.
- (3) For each corporation described in subsection (1)(b) of this section, the entity shall withhold tax at the rate applicable for the tax year under [ORS 317.061 and 318.020] section 8 of this 2017 Act. The tax shall be computed based on the corporation's share of the entity's distributive income from Oregon sources for the entity's tax year.
- (4) A pass-through entity that is required to withhold tax under this section shall file a withholding return or report with the Department of Revenue setting forth the share of Oregon source distributive income of each nonresident owner, the amount of tax withheld under this section and any other information required by the department. The return shall be filed with the department on the form and in the time and manner prescribed by the department. Taxes withheld under this section shall be paid to the department in the time and manner prescribed by the department.
- (5) A pass-through entity that is required to withhold tax under this section shall furnish a statement to each owner on whose behalf tax is withheld. The statement shall state the amount of tax withheld on behalf of the owner for the tax year of the entity. The statement shall be made on a form prescribed by the department and shall contain any other information required by the department.
- (6) The department shall apply taxes withheld under this section by a lower-tier pass-through entity on distributions to an upper-tier pass-through entity to the withholding required by the upper-tier pass-through entity under this section.
- (7) A pass-through entity is liable to the State of Oregon for amounts of tax required to be withheld and paid under this section. A pass-through entity is not liable to an owner of the pass-

[91]

through entity for amounts required to be withheld under this section that were paid to the de-2 partment as prescribed in this section.

#### **SECTION 126.** ORS 314.784 is amended to read:

1

3

4

5

6 7

8 9

10

11 12

13

14 15

16 17

18

19

20

21 22

23

24

25

26 27

28

29 30

31

32

33 34

35

36 37

38

39

40

41

42

43

44

45

- 314.784. (1) A pass-through entity is not required to withhold taxes under ORS 314.781 on behalf of a nonresident owner if:
- (a) The nonresident owner has a share of distributive income that is less than \$1,000 for the tax year of the pass-through entity;
  - (b) Withholding is not required pursuant to a rule adopted under this section;
- (c) The owner makes a timely election under ORS 314.778 to have taxes on the owner's distributive share of income paid and reported on the composite return described in ORS 314.778, and the composite return is filed by the pass-through entity;
- (d) The pass-through entity is a publicly traded partnership, as defined in section 7704(b) of the Internal Revenue Code, that is treated as a partnership for federal tax purposes and that agrees to file an annual information return on the form and in the time and manner prescribed by the Department of Revenue and containing the information required by the department, including but not limited to the name, address and taxpayer identification number of each person with an ownership interest in the entity that results in the person receiving Oregon source income of more than \$500; or
- (e) The nonresident owner files an affidavit with the department, in the form and manner prescribed by the department, under which the nonresident owner agrees to allow the department and the courts of this state to have personal jurisdiction over the nonresident owner for the purpose of determining and collecting any taxes imposed under ORS chapter 316[, 317 or 318] or sections 1 to 31 of this 2017 Act that are attributable to the nonresident owner's distributive share of taxable income from the pass-through entity. The department may reject the affidavit if the taxpayer fails to comply with Oregon law requiring the filing of a tax return or the payment of any tax.
- (2) The department may adopt rules setting forth circumstances under which pass-through entities are not required to withhold taxes under ORS 314.781.

#### **SECTION 127.** ORS 315.052 is amended to read:

315.052. An income tax credit that is allowed under this chapter or ORS chapter 316[, 317 or 318] and that is transferable may be transferred or sold only once, unless expressly provided otherwise by statute.

## **SECTION 128.** ORS 315.054 is amended to read:

315.054. No credits applied directly to the income tax calculated for federal purposes pursuant to the Internal Revenue Code shall be applied in calculating the tax due under ORS [chapter] chapters 314[,] and 316[, 317 or 318] except those prescribed in this chapter or ORS [chapter] **chapters** 314[,] **and** 316[, 317 or 318].

# SECTION 129. ORS 315.068 is amended to read:

- 315.068. (1) A credit against the taxes otherwise due under ORS chapter 316 [(or, if the taxpayer is a corporation, under ORS chapter 317 or 318)] shall be allowed to a taxpayer for a claim of right income repayment adjustment.
- (2) The credit shall be allowed under this section only if the taxpayer's federal tax liability is determined under section 1341(a) of the Internal Revenue Code.
  - (3) The amount of the credit shall equal the difference between:
- (a) The taxpayer's actual Oregon state tax liability for the tax year for which the claim of right income was included in gross income for federal tax purposes; and

- (b) The taxpayer's Oregon state tax liability for that tax year, had the claim of right income not been included in gross income for federal tax purposes.
- (4) A credit under this section shall be allowed only for the tax year for which the taxpayer's federal tax liability is determined under section 1341 of the Internal Revenue Code for federal tax purposes.
- (5) If the amount allowable as a credit under this section, when added to the sum of the amounts allowable as a payment of tax under ORS 314.505 to 314.525, 316.187 and 316.583, other payments of tax and other refundable credit amounts, exceeds the taxes imposed by ORS chapters 314 [to 318] and 316 (reduced by any nonrefundable credits allowed for the tax year), the excess shall be treated as an overpayment of tax and shall be refunded or applied in the same manner as other tax overpayments.
  - (6) As used in this section, "claim of right income" means:
- (a) An item included in federal gross income for a prior tax year because it appeared that the taxpayer had an unrestricted right to the item; and
- (b) An item for which the taxpayer's federal tax liability is adjusted under section 1341 of the Internal Revenue Code because the taxpayer did not have an unrestricted right to the item of gross income.

### SECTION 130. ORS 315.113 is amended to read:

315.113. (1) As used in this section:

- (a) "Crop" means the total yearly production of an agricultural commodity, not including livestock, that is harvested from a specified area.
  - (b) "Riparian land" means land in this state that:
- (A) Borders both a river, stream or other natural watercourse and land that is in farm production; and
- (B) Does not exceed a width of 35 feet between the land that is in farm production and the bank of the river, stream or other natural watercourse.
- (c) "Share-rent agreement" means an agreement in which the person who engages in farming operations and the person who owns the land where the farming operations are conducted share the crop grown on that land or the profits from that crop.
- (2) A taxpayer may claim a credit against the taxes otherwise due under ORS chapter 316[, 317 or 318] for 75 percent of the market value of crops forgone when riparian land is voluntarily taken out of farm production.
  - (3) A credit under this section may be claimed only if:
  - (a) The taxpayer owns the riparian land that is the basis of the credit;
  - (b) The taxpayer is actively engaged in farming operations on land adjacent to the riparian land;
- (c) The riparian land was in farm production for the previous tax year or a credit under this section was claimed during the previous tax year;
- (d) The conservation practices employed on the riparian land are consistent with the agricultural water quality management plan administered by the State Department of Agriculture in the applicable river basin management area; and
- (e) The decision to remove the riparian land from farm production was a voluntary decision and not the result of a federal, state or local law or government decision requiring the riparian land to be taken out of farm production. For purposes of this paragraph, action taken by a taxpayer under an agricultural water quality management plan administered by the State Department of Agriculture is not the result of a government decision requiring the land to be taken out of farm production.

[93]

- (4)(a) The amount of the credit shall be calculated by multiplying the market value per acre of the forgone crop by the acreage of the riparian land that is not in farm production and multiplying that product by 75 percent.
- (b) For the first tax year for which a credit is claimed under this section, the forgone crop for which a value is determined under this section shall be the crop grown on the land in the previous tax year.
- (c) For a tax year following the first tax year for which a credit is claimed under this section, the forgone crop for which a value is determined under this section shall be the crop for which the value was determined for the previous tax year.
- (d) If a taxpayer does not claim a credit under this section for a tax year, any credit claimed in a subsequent tax year shall be treated as the first tax year for which a credit is claimed under this section.
- (5) Notwithstanding subsection (3)(a) and (b) of this section, if the riparian land that is the basis of a credit under this section is adjacent to land that is in farm production under a share-rent agreement, the taxpayer that is engaged in farming operations and the taxpayer that is the land-owner may each claim a credit under this section. The amount of the credit shall be allocated to each taxpayer in the proportion that the share-rent agreement allocates crop proceeds to each of those taxpayers. The total amount of credit allowed to both taxpayers under this subsection may not exceed the amount of the credit otherwise allowable under this section if the farming operations were not subject to a share-rent agreement.
- (6) Notwithstanding subsections (3)(a) and (5) of this section, if the taxpayer is actively engaged in farming operations and pays the landowner in cash, the taxpayer may claim all of the credit available under this section.
  - (7) The credit allowed in any one tax year may not exceed the tax liability of the taxpayer.
- (8) Any tax credit otherwise allowable under this section that is not used by the taxpayer in a particular tax year may be carried forward and offset against the taxpayer's tax liability for the next succeeding tax year. Any credit remaining unused in the next succeeding tax year may be carried forward and used in the second succeeding tax year may be carried forward and used in the third succeeding tax year. Any credit remaining unused in the third succeeding tax year may be carried forward and used in the fourth succeeding tax year. Any credit remaining unused in the fourth succeeding tax year may be carried forward and used in the fifth succeeding tax year, but may not be used in any tax year thereafter.
  - (9) In the case of a credit allowed under this section for purposes of ORS chapter 316:
- (a) A nonresident shall be allowed the credit in the same manner and subject to the same limitations as a resident. However, the credit shall be prorated using the proportion provided in ORS 316.117.
- (b) If a change in the taxable year of a taxpayer occurs as described in ORS 314.085 or if the Department of Revenue terminates the taxpayer's taxable year under ORS 314.440, the credit allowed by this section shall be prorated or computed in a manner consistent with ORS 314.085.
- (c) If a change in the status of a taxpayer from resident to nonresident or from nonresident to resident occurs, the credit allowed by this section shall be determined in a manner consistent with ORS 316.117.
- (10) If a taxpayer that has claimed a credit under this section places the riparian land for which the credit is claimed back in farm production, the taxpayer may not claim a credit under this section for five tax years following the year the riparian land was placed back in farm production.

[94]

- 1 (11) The Department of Revenue may adopt rules prescribing procedures for identifying forgone 2 crops and for establishing the market value of forgone crops.
  - **SECTION 131.** ORS 315.163 is amended to read:
- 4 315.163. As used in ORS 315.163 to 315.172:

5

6

7

8 9

10 11

12

13

14 15

16

17 18

19

20

21 22

23

94

25

26 27

28

29 30

31

32

33 34

35

36 37

38

39

40

41

- (1)(a) "Acquisition costs" means the cost of acquiring buildings, structures and improvements that constitute or will constitute agriculture workforce housing.
- (b) "Acquisition costs" does not include the cost of acquiring land on which agriculture workforce housing is or will be located.
- (2) "Agricultural worker" means any person who, for an agreed remuneration or rate of pay, performs temporary or permanent labor for another in the:
  - (a) Production of agricultural or aquacultural crops or products;
- (b) Handling of agricultural or aquacultural crops or products in an unprocessed stage;
- (c) Processing of agricultural or aquacultural crops or products;
  - (d) Planting, cultivating or harvesting of seasonal agricultural crops; or
- (e) Forestation or reforestation of lands, including but not limited to the planting, transplanting, tubing, precommercial thinning and thinning of trees and seedlings, the clearing, piling and disposal of brush and slash and other related activities.
  - (3) "Agriculture workforce housing" means housing:
- (a) Limited to occupancy by agricultural workers, including agricultural workers who are retired or disabled, and their immediate families; and
- (b) No dwelling unit of which is occupied by a relative of the owner or operator of the agriculture workforce housing, except in the case of a manufactured dwelling in a manufactured dwelling park nonprofit cooperative as defined in ORS 62.803.
- (4) "Agriculture workforce housing project" means the acquisition, construction, installation or rehabilitation of agriculture workforce housing.
  - (5) "Condition of habitability" means a condition that is in compliance with:
- (a) The applicable provisions of the state building code under ORS chapter 455 and the rules adopted thereunder; or
- (b) If determined on or before December 31, 1995, sections 12 and 13, chapter 964, Oregon Laws 1989.
  - (6) "Contributor" means a person:
  - (a) That acquired, constructed, manufactured or installed agriculture workforce housing or contributed money to finance an agriculture workforce housing project; or
- (b) That has purchased or otherwise received via transfer a credit as provided in ORS 315.169 (2).
- (7) "Eligible costs" includes acquisition costs, finance costs, construction costs, excavation costs, installation costs and permit costs and excludes land costs.
  - (8)(a) "Owner" means a person that owns agriculture workforce housing.
- (b) "Owner" does not include a person that only has an interest in the agriculture workforce housing as a holder of a security interest.
- (9) "Rehabilitation" means to make repairs or improvements to a building that improve its livability and are consistent with applicable building codes.
- 43 (10) "Relative" means a brother or sister (whether by the whole or by half blood), spouse, an-44 cestor (whether by law or by blood), or lineal descendant of an individual.
- 45 (11) "Taxpayer" includes a nonprofit corporation, a tax-exempt entity or any other person not

subject to tax under ORS chapter 316[, 317 or 318].

**SECTION 132.** ORS 315.271, as amended by section 2, chapter 29, Oregon Laws 2016, is amended to read:

- 315.271. (1) A credit against taxes otherwise due under ORS chapter 316[, 317 or 318] shall be allowed for donations to a fiduciary organization for distribution to individual development accounts established under ORS 458.685. The credit shall equal a percentage of the taxpayer's donation amount, as determined by the fiduciary organization, but not to exceed 70 percent of any donation amount. To qualify for a credit under this section, donations to a fiduciary organization must be made prior to January 1, 2022.
- (2) If a credit allowed under this section is claimed, the amount upon which the credit is based that is allowed or allowable as a deduction from federal taxable income under section 170 of the Internal Revenue Code shall be added to federal taxable income in determining Oregon taxable income. As used in this subsection, the amount upon which a credit is based is the allowed credit divided by the applicable percentage, as determined by the fiduciary organization.
- (3) The allowable tax credit that may be used in any one tax year shall not exceed the tax liability of the taxpayer.
- (4) Any tax credit otherwise allowable under this section that is not used by the taxpayer in a particular year may be carried forward and offset against the taxpayer's tax liability for the next succeeding tax year. Any tax credit remaining unused in the next succeeding tax year may be carried forward and used in the second succeeding tax year. Any tax credit not used in the second succeeding tax year may be carried forward and used in the third succeeding tax year, but may not be carried forward for any tax year thereafter.
- (5) The total credits allowed to all taxpayers in any tax year under this section and ORS 458.690 may not exceed \$7.5 million. The total credit allowed to a taxpayer in any tax year under this section and ORS 458.690 may not exceed \$500,000.

**SECTION 133.** ORS 316.127 is amended to read:

- 316.127. (1) The adjusted gross income of a nonresident derived from sources within this state is the sum of the following:
- (a) The net amount of items of income, gain, loss and deduction entering into the nonresident's federal adjusted gross income that are derived from or connected with sources in this state including (A) any distributive share of partnership income and deductions and (B) any share of estate or trust income and deductions; and
- (b) The portion of the modifications, additions or subtractions to federal taxable income provided in this chapter and other laws of this state that relate to adjusted gross income derived from sources in this state for personal income tax purposes, including any modifications attributable to the non-resident as a partner.
- (2) Items of income, gain, loss and deduction derived from or connected with sources within this state are those items attributable to:
- (a) The ownership or disposition of any interest in real or tangible personal property in this state;
  - (b) A business, trade, profession or occupation carried on in this state; and
- (c) A taxable lottery prize awarded by the Oregon State Lottery, including a taxable lottery prize awarded by a multistate lottery association of which the Oregon State Lottery is a member if the ticket upon which the prize is awarded was sold in this state.
  - (3) Income from intangible personal property, including annuities, dividends, interest and gains

- from the disposition of intangible personal property, constitutes income derived from sources within this state only to the extent that such income is from property employed in a business, trade, profession or occupation carried on in this state.
- (4) Deductions with respect to capital losses, net long-term capital gains, and net operating losses shall be based solely on income, gains, losses and deductions derived from or connected with sources in this state, under regulations to be prescribed by the Department of Revenue, but otherwise shall be determined in the same manner as the corresponding federal deductions.
  - (5) Notwithstanding subsection (3) of this section:

- (a) The income of an S corporation for federal income tax purposes derived from or connected with sources in this state constitutes income derived from sources within this state for a nonresident individual who is a shareholder of the S corporation; and
- (b) A net operating loss of an S corporation derived from or connected with sources in this state constitutes a loss or deduction connected with sources in this state for a nonresident individual who is a shareholder of the S corporation.
- (6) If a business, trade, profession or occupation is carried on partly within and partly without this state, the determination of **situs of any** net income derived from or connected with sources within this state shall be made [by apportionment and allocation under ORS 314.605 to 314.675] as provided in section 9 of this 2017 Act.
- (7) Compensation paid by the United States for service in the Armed Forces of the United States performed by a nonresident does not constitute income derived from sources within this state.
- (8) Compensation paid to a nonresident for services performed by the nonresident at a hydroelectric facility does not constitute income derived from sources within this state if the hydroelectric facility:
  - (a) Is owned by the United States;
  - (b) Is located on the Columbia River; and
  - (c) Contains portions located within both this state and another state.
- (9)(a) Retirement income received by a nonresident does not constitute income derived from sources within this state unless the individual is domiciled in this state.
- (b) As used in this section, "retirement income" means retirement income as that term is defined in 4 U.S.C. 114, as amended and in effect for the tax period.
- (10) Compensation for the performance of duties described in this subsection that is paid to a nonresident does not constitute income derived from sources within this state if the individual:
- (a) Is engaged on a vessel to perform assigned duties in more than one state as a pilot licensed under 46 U.S.C. 7101 or licensed or authorized under the laws of a state; or
- (b) Performs regularly assigned duties while engaged as a master, officer or member of a crew on a vessel operating in the navigable waters of more than one state.

# SECTION 134. ORS 316.267 is amended to read:

316.267. The tax imposed by this chapter on individuals applies to the taxable income of estates and trusts[, except for trusts taxed as corporations under ORS chapter 317 or 318].

## SECTION 135. ORS 316.277 is amended to read:

- 316.277. (1) An association, trust or other unincorporated organization that is taxable as a corporation for federal income tax purposes is not subject to tax under this chapter[, but is taxable as a corporation under ORS chapter 317 or 318, or both, as provided therein].
- (2) An association, trust or other unincorporated organization that is not taxable as a corporation for federal income tax purposes but by reason of its purposes or activities is exempt from

federal income tax except with respect to its unrelated business taxable income, is taxable under this chapter on such federally taxable income.

SECTION 136. ORS 316.695 is amended to read:

316.695. (1) In addition to the modifications to federal taxable income contained in this chapter, there shall be added to or subtracted from federal taxable income:

- (a) If, in computing federal income tax for a tax year, the taxpayer deducted itemized deductions, as defined in section 63(d) of the Internal Revenue Code, the taxpayer shall add the amount of itemized deductions deducted (the itemized deductions less an amount, if any, by which the itemized deductions are reduced under section 68 of the Internal Revenue Code).
- (b) If, in computing federal income tax for a tax year, the taxpayer deducted the standard deduction, as defined in section 63(c) of the Internal Revenue Code, the taxpayer shall add the amount of the standard deduction deducted.
- (c)(A) From federal taxable income there shall be subtracted the larger of (i) the taxpayer's itemized deductions or (ii) a standard deduction. Except as provided in subsection (8) of this section, for purposes of this subparagraph, "standard deduction" means the sum of the basic standard deduction and the additional standard deduction.
  - (B) For purposes of subparagraph (A) of this paragraph, the basic standard deduction is:
  - (i) \$3,280, in the case of joint return filers or a surviving spouse;
- (ii) \$1,640, in the case of an individual who is not a married individual and is not a surviving spouse;
  - (iii) \$1,640, in the case of a married individual who files a separate return; or
  - (iv) \$2,640, in the case of a head of household.
- (C)(i) For purposes of subparagraph (A) of this paragraph for tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2003, the Department of Revenue shall annually recompute the basic standard deduction for each category of return filer listed under subparagraph (B) of this paragraph. The basic standard deduction shall be computed by dividing the monthly averaged U.S. City Average Consumer Price Index for the 12 consecutive months ending August 31 of the prior calendar year by the average U.S. City Average Consumer Price Index for the second quarter of 2002, then multiplying that quotient by the amount listed under subparagraph (B) of this paragraph for each category of return filer.
- (ii) If any change in the maximum household income determined under this subparagraph is not a multiple of \$5, the increase shall be rounded to the next lower multiple of \$5.
- (iii) As used in this subparagraph, "U.S. City Average Consumer Price Index" means the U.S. City Average Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (All Items) as published by the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the United States Department of Labor.
- (D) For purposes of subparagraph (A) of this paragraph, the additional standard deduction is the sum of each additional amount to which the taxpayer is entitled under subsection (7) of this section.
- (E) As used in subparagraph (B) of this paragraph, "surviving spouse" and "head of household" have the meanings given those terms in section 2 of the Internal Revenue Code.
- (F) In the case of the following, the standard deduction referred to in subparagraph (A) of this paragraph shall be zero:
- (i) One of the spouses in a marriage filing a separate return where the other spouse has claimed itemized deductions under subparagraph (A) of this paragraph;
  - (ii) A nonresident alien individual;
  - (iii) An individual making a return for a period of less than 12 months on account of a change

in the individual's annual accounting period;

- (iv) An estate or trust;
- (v) A common trust fund; or
  - (vi) A partnership.

- (d) For the purposes of paragraph (c)(A) of this subsection, the taxpayer's itemized deductions are the amount of the taxpayer's itemized deductions as defined in section 63(d) of the Internal Revenue Code (reduced, if applicable, as described under section 68 of the Internal Revenue Code) minus the deduction for Oregon income tax (reduced, if applicable, by the proportion that the reduction in federal itemized deductions resulting from section 68 of the Internal Revenue Code bears to the amount of federal itemized deductions as defined for purposes of section 68 of the Internal Revenue Code).
- (2)(a) There shall be subtracted from federal taxable income any portion of the distribution of a pension, profit-sharing, stock bonus or other retirement plan, representing that portion of contributions which were taxed by the State of Oregon but not taxed by the federal government under laws in effect for tax years beginning prior to January 1, 1969, or for any subsequent year in which the amount that was contributed to the plan under the Internal Revenue Code was greater than the amount allowed under this chapter.
- (b) Interest or other earnings on any excess contributions of a pension, profit-sharing, stock bonus or other retirement plan not permitted to be deducted under paragraph (a) of this subsection may not be added to federal taxable income in the year earned by the plan and may not be subtracted from federal taxable income in the year received by the taxpayer.
- (3)(a) Except as provided in subsection (4) of this section, there shall be added to federal taxable income the amount of any federal income taxes in excess of the amount provided in paragraphs (b) to (d) of this subsection, accrued by the taxpayer during the tax year as described in ORS 316.685, less the amount of any refund of federal taxes previously accrued for which a tax benefit was received.
  - (b) The limits applicable to this subsection are:
- (A) \$5,500, if the federal adjusted gross income of the taxpayer for the tax year is less than \$125,000, or, if reported on a joint return, less than \$250,000.
- (B) \$4,400, if the federal adjusted gross income of the taxpayer for the tax year is \$125,000 or more and less than \$130,000, or, if reported on a joint return, \$250,000 or more and less than \$260,000.
- (C) \$3,300, if the federal adjusted gross income of the taxpayer for the tax year is \$130,000 or more and less than \$135,000, or, if reported on a joint return, \$260,000 or more and less than \$270,000.
- (D) \$2,200, if the federal adjusted gross income of the taxpayer for the tax year is \$135,000 or more and less than \$140,000, or, if reported on a joint return, \$270,000 or more and less than \$280,000.
- (E) \$1,100, if the federal adjusted gross income of the taxpayer for the tax year is \$140,000 or more and less than \$145,000, or, if reported on a joint return, \$280,000 or more and less than \$290,000.
- (c) If the federal adjusted gross income of the taxpayer is \$145,000 or more for the tax year, or, if reported on a joint return, \$290,000 or more, the limit is zero and the taxpayer is not allowed a subtraction for federal income taxes under ORS 316.680 (1) for the tax year.
  - (d) In the case of spouses in a marriage filing separate tax returns, the amount added shall be

in the amount of any federal income taxes in excess of 50 percent of the amount provided for individual taxpayers under paragraphs (a) to (c) of this subsection, less the amount of any refund of federal taxes previously accrued for which a tax benefit was received.

- (e) For purposes of this subsection, the limits applicable to a joint return shall apply to a head of household or a surviving spouse, as defined in section 2(a) and (b) of the Internal Revenue Code.
- (f)(A) For a calendar year beginning on or after January 1, 2008, the Department of Revenue shall make a cost-of-living adjustment to the federal income tax threshold amounts described in paragraphs (b) and (d) of this subsection.
- (B) The cost-of-living adjustment for a calendar year is the percentage by which the monthly averaged U.S. City Average Consumer Price Index for the 12 consecutive months ending August 31 of the prior calendar year exceeds the monthly averaged index for the period beginning September 1, 2005, and ending August 31, 2006.
- (C) As used in this paragraph, "U.S. City Average Consumer Price Index" means the U.S. City Average Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (All Items) as published by the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the United States Department of Labor.
- (D) If any adjustment determined under subparagraph (B) of this paragraph is not a multiple of \$50, the adjustment shall be rounded to the next lower multiple of \$50.
- (E) The adjustment shall apply to all tax years beginning in the calendar year for which the adjustment is made.
- (4)(a) In addition to the adjustments required by ORS 316.130, a full-year nonresident individual shall add to taxable income a proportion of any accrued federal income taxes as computed under ORS 316.685 in excess of the amount provided in subsection (3) of this section in the proportion provided in ORS 316.117.
- (b) In the case of spouses in a marriage filing separate tax returns, the amount added under this subsection shall be computed in a manner consistent with the computation of the amount to be added in the case of spouses in a marriage filing separate returns under subsection (3) of this section. The method of computation shall be determined by the Department of Revenue by rule.
- (5) Subsections (3)(d) and (4)(b) of this section shall not apply to married individuals living apart as defined in section 7703(b) of the Internal Revenue Code.
- [(6)(a) For tax years beginning on or after January 1, 1981, and prior to January 1, 1983, income or loss taken into account in determining federal taxable income by a shareholder of an S corporation pursuant to sections 1373 to 1375 of the Internal Revenue Code shall be adjusted for purposes of determining Oregon taxable income, to the extent that as income or loss of the S corporation, they were required to be adjusted under the provisions of ORS chapter 317.]
- [(b)] (6)(a) For tax years beginning on or after January 1, 1983, items of income, loss or deduction taken into account in determining federal taxable income by a shareholder of an S corporation pursuant to sections 1366 to 1368 of the Internal Revenue Code shall be adjusted for purposes of determining Oregon taxable income, to the extent that as items of income, loss or deduction of the shareholder the items are required to be adjusted under the provisions of this chapter.
- [(c)] (b) The tax years referred to in [paragraphs (a) and (b)] paragraph (a) of this subsection are those of the S corporation.
- [(d) As used in paragraph (a) of this subsection, an S corporation refers to an electing small business corporation.]
- (7)(a) The taxpayer shall be entitled to an additional amount, as referred to in subsection (1)(c)(A) and (D) of this section, of \$1,000:

- (A) For the taxpayer if the taxpayer has attained age 65 before the close of the taxpayer's tax year; and
- (B) For the spouse of the taxpayer if the spouse has attained age 65 before the close of the tax year and an additional exemption is allowable to the taxpayer for such spouse for federal income tax purposes under section 151(b) of the Internal Revenue Code.
- (b) The taxpayer shall be entitled to an additional amount, as referred to in subsection (1)(c)(A) and (D) of this section, of \$1,000:
  - (A) For the taxpayer if the taxpayer is blind at the close of the tax year; and
- (B) For the spouse of the taxpayer if the spouse is blind as of the close of the tax year and an additional exemption is allowable to the taxpayer for such spouse for federal income tax purposes under section 151(b) of the Internal Revenue Code. For purposes of this subparagraph, if the spouse dies during the tax year, the determination of whether such spouse is blind shall be made immediately prior to death.
- (c) In the case of an individual who is not married and is not a surviving spouse, paragraphs (a) and (b) of this subsection shall be applied by substituting "\$1,200" for "\$1,000."
- (d) For purposes of this subsection, an individual is blind only if the individual's central visual acuity does not exceed 20/200 in the better eye with correcting lenses, or if the individual's visual acuity is greater than 20/200 but is accompanied by a limitation in the fields of vision such that the widest diameter of the visual field subtends an angle no greater than 20 degrees.
- (8) In the case of an individual with respect to whom a deduction under section 151 of the Internal Revenue Code is allowable for federal income tax purposes to another taxpayer for a tax year beginning in the calendar year in which the individual's tax year begins, the basic standard deduction (referred to in subsection (1)(c)(B) of this section) applicable to such individual for such individual's tax year shall equal the lesser of:
- (a) The amount allowed to the individual under section 63(c)(5) of the Internal Revenue Code for federal income tax purposes for the tax year for which the deduction is being claimed; or
  - (b) The amount determined under subsection (1)(c)(B) of this section.

#### **SECTION 137.** ORS 316.749 is amended to read:

- 316.749. (1) In addition to the other modifications to federal taxable income contained in this chapter, there shall be subtracted from federal taxable income the amount of any dividend received by the taxpayer on or after January 1, 2013, from a domestic international sales corporation formed on or before January 1, 2014, and subject to the tax imposed under ORS 317.283 (2)(a) (2015 Edition).
- (2) As used in this section, "domestic international sales corporation" means a domestic international sales corporation as defined in section 992 of the Internal Revenue Code.

## SECTION 138. ORS 317.131 is amended to read:

- 317.131. (1) For each tax year in which a taxpayer is allowed a credit under ORS 317.124, the Department of Revenue shall distribute to the local taxing districts in which the facility that is the basis of the credit is located an amount of tax payments that corresponds to the amount of payments deposited under ORS 317.129 (2015 Edition).
- (2)(a) Amounts to be distributed under subsection (1) of this section shall be distributed to the local taxing districts of the code area in which the facility is located that are not school districts, education service districts, community college districts or community college service districts.
- (b) If the facility is located in more than one code area, amounts to be distributed under subsection (1) of this section shall be allocated to each code area in which the facility is located, based

[101]

on the ratio of the real market value of the facility in each code area to the total real market value of the facility.

- (c) The amount distributed to each district under subsection (1) of this section shall be the amount that bears the same proportion to the total amount to be distributed under this section as the proportion of the operating tax billing rate of the district receiving distribution bears to the total operating tax billing rate of all of the local taxing districts described in paragraph (a) of this subsection.
- (d) Notwithstanding paragraph (b) of this subsection, the amount distributed to a local taxing district under subsection (1) of this section for a fiscal year may not exceed the amount of property taxes forgone by that district as a result of the exemption from property tax under ORS 285C.409 in that year.
- (3) If any moneys described in subsection (1) of this section remain following computation of the distributions to local taxing districts under subsection (2) of this section, the moneys shall be distributed to the zone sponsor.
  - (4) Distributions shall be made under this section on or before June 1 of each fiscal year.

#### **SECTION 139.** ORS 317.716 is amended to read:

- 317.716. (1)(a) For purposes of determining Oregon taxable income, the taxable income or loss of any corporation that is a member of a unitary group or that is a corporation that files a separate return and that is incorporated in any of the jurisdictions listed in paragraph (b) of this subsection shall be added to the federal consolidated taxable income of the unitary group filing a consolidated Oregon return or to the federal taxable income of the corporation filing a separate return.
- (b) This section applies to Andorra, Anguilla, Antigua and Barbuda, Aruba, the Bahamas, Bahrain, Barbados, Belize, Bermuda, Bonaire, the British Virgin Islands, the Cayman Islands, the Cook Islands, Curacao, Cyprus, Dominica, Gibraltar, Grenada, Guatemala, Guernsey-Sark-Alderney, the Isle of Man, Jersey, Liberia, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Malta, the Marshall Islands, Mauritius, Montserrat, Nauru, Niue, Saba, Samoa, San Marino, Seychelles, Sint Eustatius, Sint Maarten, St. Kitts and Nevis, St. Lucia, St. Vincent and the Grenadines, Trinidad and Tobago, the Turks and Caicos Islands, the U.S. Virgin Islands and Vanuatu.
- (2) Nothing in subsection (1)(a) of this section precludes either a taxpayer or the Department of Revenue from asserting that the provisions of ORS 314.667 (2015 Edition) apply.
  - (3) The department shall adopt rules:
- (a) To determine the computation of income or loss for a corporation that is a member of a unitary group and that is not otherwise required to file a consolidated federal return.
- (b) To prevent double taxation or double deduction of any amount included in the computation of income under this section.
  - (c) To implement this section.

## **SECTION 140.** ORS 344.755 is amended to read:

344.755. Training agents who terminate youth apprentices without cause as determined by the appropriate apprenticeship committee prior to completion of training or who violate ORS 344.745 or 344.750 or rules adopted pursuant thereto by the State Apprenticeship and Training Council or the Department of Education[, upon notice to the Department of Revenue,] may lose their eligibility [for tax credits pursuant to ORS 318.031 and their eligibility] to train and employ youth apprentices under ORS 344.745 to 344.757 for a period of one year.

## **SECTION 141.** ORS 401.690 is amended to read:

401.690. (1) Disaster or emergency related work conducted by an out-of-state business may not

1 be used as the sole basis for:

- (a) [Notwithstanding ORS 317.018 and 317.080,] A finding that the out-of-state business is doing business in this state;
  - (b) Imposition of the taxes imposed under ORS 314.725 or ORS chapter 316 [or 317];
- (c) Notwithstanding ORS 60.704, 63.704, 65.704, 67.705 and 70.355, a requirement that the outof-state business register with or obtain authority to transact business from the Secretary of State during the disaster response period; or
- (d) A requirement that the out-of-state business or an out-of-state employee comply with state or local business or professional licensing or registration requirements or state and local taxes or fees including unemployment insurance, state or local occupational licensing fees and ad valorem tax on equipment brought into this state for use during the disaster response period and subsequently removed from this state.
- (2) For purposes of any state or local tax on or measured by, in whole or in part, net or gross income or receipts, all activity of the out-of-state business that is conducted in this state, or equipment brought into this state, pursuant to ORS 401.685 to 401.695 shall be disregarded with respect to [the filing requirements of ORS 317.710 and 317.715 and] the apportionment provisions of ORS 314.605 to 314.675. Receipts from disaster or emergency related work may not be sourced to and may not otherwise impact or increase the amount of income, revenue or receipts apportioned to this state.
- (3) For purposes of ORS chapter 316, an out-of-state employee is not taxed as a resident, non-resident or part-year resident and is not considered to have established domicile or residence in this state. Wages paid for disaster or emergency related work are not subject to the withholding provisions of ORS 316.162 to 316.221.
- (4) Out-of-state businesses and out-of-state employees shall be required to pay transaction taxes and fees including fuel taxes, transient lodging taxes, car rental taxes or applicable fees during the disaster response period, unless an exemption applies to the taxes or fees during the disaster response period.
- (5) Any out-of-state business that transacts business in this state or out-of-state employee who remains in this state after the end of the disaster response period will become subject to this state's normal standards for establishing domicile or residency or doing business in this state and will become responsible for any business or employee tax requirements that ensue.
  - (6) ORS 401.990 does not apply to ORS 401.685 to 401.695.

# SECTION 142. ORS 461.560 is amended to read:

- 461.560. (1) No state or local taxes shall be imposed upon the sale of lottery tickets or shares of the Oregon State Lottery established by this chapter or any prize awarded by the state lottery established by this chapter that does not exceed \$600. A prize awarded by the state lottery that is greater than \$600 shall be subject to tax under ORS chapters 314 [to 318] and 316 and any other applicable state or local tax. For purposes of this section, "prize awarded by the state lottery" includes a prize awarded by a multistate lottery association of which the Oregon State Lottery is a member if the ticket upon which the prize is awarded was sold in this state.
- (2) A city, county or other political subdivision in this state may not impose, by charter provision or ordinance, or collect a tax that is imposed on lottery game retailers only and that is measured by or based upon the amount of the commissions or other compensation received by lottery game retailers for selling tickets or shares in lottery games. However, if a city, county or other political subdivision levies or imposes generally on a nondiscriminatory basis throughout the juris-

[103]

diction of the taxing authority an income, gross income or gross receipts tax, as otherwise provided by law, such tax may be levied or imposed upon lottery game retailers.

#### **SECTION 143.** ORS 469.685 is amended to read:

469.685. A dwelling owner served by an investor-owned utility, as defined in ORS 469.631, or a publicly owned utility, as defined in ORS 469.649, who applies for financing under the provisions of ORS 316.744[, 317.386] and 469.631 to 469.687, may use without obtaining a new energy audit an energy audit obtained from an energy supplier under chapter 887, Oregon Laws 1977, or a public utility under chapter 889, Oregon Laws 1977, before November 1, 1981.

#### **SECTION 144.** ORS 469.687 is amended to read:

469.687. ORS 316.744[, 317.386] and 469.631 to 469.687 shall be known as the Oregon Residential
Energy Conservation Act.

## SECTION 145. ORS 526.450 is amended to read:

526.450. ORS 315.104[, 318.031] and 526.450 to 526.475 may be cited as the "Woodland Management Act of 1979."

**SECTION 146.** ORS 526.450, as amended by section 5, chapter 883, Oregon Laws 2007, is amended to read:

17 526.450. ORS [318.031 and] 526.450 to 526.475 may be cited as the "Woodland Management Act of 1979."

### **SECTION 147.** ORS 526.455 is amended to read:

526.455. As used in ORS 315.104[, 318.031] and 526.450 to 526.475, unless the context requires otherwise:

- (1) "Approved forest management practice" means and includes site preparation, tree planting, precommercial thinning, release, fertilization, animal damage control, insect and disease management or such other young growth management practices that increase wood growth as the State Forester shall approve or determine proper generally with regard to any particular applicant.
  - (2) "Board" means State Board of Forestry.
- (3) "Commercial forestland" means land for which a primary use is the growing and harvesting of forest tree species and other forest resource values.
- (4) "Eligible owner" means any private individual, group, Indian tribe or other native group, association, corporation or other nonpublic legal entity owning 10 to 500 acres of Oregon commercial forestland.
- (5) "Forest management plan" means an operation plan to reach landowner objectives and assures public benefits as they relate to producing timber and other values. It shall include a cover map, basic forest stand description data, treatment opportunities, landowner objectives and a schedule for implementing the forest management plan.
- (6) "Forest management practices" means and includes site preparation, tree planting, precommercial thinning, release, fertilization, animal damage control, insect and disease management and other young growth management practices that increase wood growth.
- (7) "Industrial private forestlands" means lands capable of producing crops of industrial wood, greater than 10 acres and owned by other than an eligible owner.
- (8) "Industrial wood" means forest products used to sustain a sawmill, plywood mill, pulp mill or other forest industry related manufacturing facility.
- (9) "Landowner" means any private individual, group, Indian tribe or other native group, association, corporation or other legal entity, owning both the forestland and any timber thereon.
- (10) "Nonindustrial private forestlands" means lands capable of producing crops of industrial

wood and owned by an eligible owner.

- (11) "State Forester" means the individual appointed pursuant to ORS 526.031, or the authorized representative of the State Forester.
- (12) "Timber" means wood growth, mature or immature, growing or dead, standing or down of species acceptable for regeneration under the Oregon Forest Practices Act.
- (13) "Underproductive forestlands" means commercial forestlands not meeting the minimum stocking standards of the Oregon Forest Practices Act.
- 8 <u>SECTION 148.</u> ORS 526.455, as amended by section 6, chapter 883, Oregon Laws 2007, is amended to read:
  - 526.455. As used in ORS [318.031 and] 526.450 to 526.475, unless the context requires otherwise:
  - (1) "Approved forest management practice" means and includes site preparation, tree planting, precommercial thinning, release, fertilization, animal damage control, insect and disease management or such other young growth management practices that increase wood growth as the State Forester shall approve or determine proper generally with regard to any particular applicant.
    - (2) "Board" means State Board of Forestry.
  - (3) "Commercial forestland" means land for which a primary use is the growing and harvesting of forest tree species and other forest resource values.
  - (4) "Eligible owner" means any private individual, group, Indian tribe or other native group, association, corporation or other nonpublic legal entity owning 10 to 500 acres of Oregon commercial forestland.
  - (5) "Forest management plan" means an operation plan to reach landowner objectives and assures public benefits as they relate to producing timber and other values. It shall include a cover map, basic forest stand description data, treatment opportunities, landowner objectives and a schedule for implementing the forest management plan.
  - (6) "Forest management practices" means and includes site preparation, tree planting, precommercial thinning, release, fertilization, animal damage control, insect and disease management and other young growth management practices that increase wood growth.
  - (7) "Industrial private forestlands" means lands capable of producing crops of industrial wood, greater than 10 acres and owned by other than an eligible owner.
  - (8) "Industrial wood" means forest products used to sustain a sawmill, plywood mill, pulp mill or other forest industry related manufacturing facility.
  - (9) "Landowner" means any private individual, group, Indian tribe or other native group, association, corporation or other legal entity, owning both the forestland and any timber thereon.
  - (10) "Nonindustrial private forestlands" means lands capable of producing crops of industrial wood and owned by an eligible owner.
  - (11) "State Forester" means the individual appointed pursuant to ORS 526.031, or the authorized representative of the State Forester.
  - (12) "Timber" means wood growth, mature or immature, growing or dead, standing or down of species acceptable for regeneration under the Oregon Forest Practices Act.
  - (13) "Underproductive forestlands" means commercial forestlands not meeting the minimum stocking standards of the Oregon Forest Practices Act.

**SECTION 149.** ORS 526.465 is amended to read:

- 526.465. The purpose of ORS 315.104[, 318.031] and 526.450 to 526.475 is to encourage long term forestry investments that lead to increased management of Oregon's forestlands by:
  - (1) Providing the forest owner with tax relief during the timber growth period.

[105]

- (2) Promoting programs that provide forest credit on young stands and encourage harvesting of mature forest crops.
- (3) Promoting the establishment of new forest crops on cutover, denuded or underproductive privately owned forestlands.
- (4) Protecting the public interest by assuring that the citizens of the state and future generations shall have the benefits to be derived from the continuous production of forest products from the private forestlands of Oregon, including jobs, taxes, water, erosion control and habitat for wild game.
- **SECTION 150.** ORS 526.465, as amended by section 7, chapter 883, Oregon Laws 2007, is amended to read:
- 526.465. The purpose of ORS [318.031 and] 526.450 to 526.475 is to encourage long term forestry investments that lead to increased management of Oregon's forestlands by:
- (1) Promoting programs that provide forest credit on young stands and encourage harvesting of mature forest crops.
- (2) Promoting the establishment of new forest crops on cutover, denuded or underproductive privately owned forestlands.
- (3) Protecting the public interest by assuring that the citizens of the state and future generations shall have the benefits to be derived from the continuous production of forest products from the private forestlands of Oregon, including jobs, taxes, water, erosion control and habitat for wild game.

#### SECTION 151. ORS 526.475 is amended to read:

- 526.475. (1) Any owner affected by a determination of the State Forester made under ORS 315.104[, 318.031] and 526.450 to 526.475 may appeal to the State Board of Forestry under such rules as it may adopt. An appeal to set aside any decision of the board with respect to ORS 315.104 [or 318.031] may be taken within 60 days of the decision to the Oregon Tax Court in the manner provided for tax cases under ORS chapter 305.
- (2) Any owner affected by a determination of the Department of Revenue made under ORS 315.104 [or 318.031] may appeal directly to the tax court under ORS 305.404 to 305.560.
- **SECTION 152.** ORS 526.475, as amended by section 8, chapter 883, Oregon Laws 2007, is amended to read:
- 526.475. [(1)] Any owner affected by a determination of the State Forester made under ORS [318.031 and] 526.450 to 526.475 may appeal to the State Board of Forestry under such rules as it may adopt. [An appeal to set aside any decision of the board with respect to ORS 318.031 may be taken within 60 days of the decision to the Oregon Tax Court in the manner provided for tax cases under ORS chapter 305.]
- [(2) Any owner affected by a determination of the Department of Revenue made under ORS 318.031 may appeal directly to the tax court under ORS 305.404 to 305.560.]

# SECTION 153. ORS 701.106 is amended to read:

- 701.106. (1) A contractor that violates or fails to comply with any of the following provisions or any rules adopted under those provisions is subject to the suspension of, revocation of, refusal to issue or refusal to renew a license, imposition of a civil penalty under ORS 701.992, or a combination of those sanctions:
  - (a) ORS 87.007 (2).

1 2

- 44 (b) ORS chapter 316 [or 317].
- 45 (c) ORS 446.225 to 446.285.

- (d) ORS 446.395 to 446.420.
- 2 (e) ORS 447.010 to 447.156.
- 3 (f) ORS chapter 455.

13

14 15

16

17 18

19

20

21 22

23

94

25

26 27

28

29 30

31

32

33 34

35

36

37

38

39

40

41 42

43

44

45

- 4 (g) ORS 460.005 to 460.175.
- 5 (h) ORS 479.510 to 479.945.
- 6 (i) ORS 480.510 to 480.670.
- 7 (j) ORS chapter 656.
- 8 (k) ORS chapter 657.
- 9 (L) ORS 670.600.
- 10 (m) ORS 671.510 to 671.760.
- 11 (n) ORS chapter 693.
- 12 (2) The imposition of a sanction under this section is subject to ORS 183.413 to 183.497.

### **SECTION 154.** ORS 731.840 is amended to read:

731.840. (1) The retaliatory tax imposed upon a foreign or alien insurer under ORS 731.854 and 731.859[, or the corporate excise tax imposed upon a foreign or alien insurer under ORS chapter 317,] is in lieu of all other state taxes upon premiums, taxes upon income, franchise or other taxes measured by income that might otherwise be imposed upon the foreign or alien insurer except the fire insurance premiums tax imposed under ORS 731.820 and the tax imposed upon wet marine and transportation insurers under ORS 731.824 and 731.828. However, all real and personal property, if any, of the insurer shall be listed, assessed and taxed the same as real and personal property of like character of noninsurers. Nothing in this subsection shall be construed to preclude the imposition of the assessments imposed under ORS 656.612 upon a foreign or alien insurer.

- (2) Subsection (1) of this section applies to a reciprocal insurer and its attorney in its capacity as such.
- (3) Subsection (1) of this section applies to foreign or alien title insurers and to foreign or alien wet marine and transportation insurers issuing policies and subject to taxes referred to in ORS 731.824 and 731.828.
- (4) The State of Oregon hereby preempts the field of regulating or of imposing excise, privilege, franchise, income, license, permit, registration, and similar taxes, licenses and fees upon insurers and their insurance producers and other representatives as such, and:
- (a) No county, city, district, or other political subdivision or agency in this state shall so regulate, or shall levy upon insurers, or upon their insurance producers and representatives as such, any such tax, license or fee; except that whenever a county, city, district or other political subdivision levies or imposes generally on a nondiscriminatory basis throughout the jurisdiction of the taxing authority a payroll, excise or income tax, as otherwise provided by law, such tax may be levied or imposed upon domestic insurers; and
- (b) No county, city, district, political subdivision or agency in this state shall require of any insurer, insurance producer or representative, duly authorized or licensed as such under the Insurance Code, any additional authorization, license, or permit of any kind for conducting therein transactions otherwise lawful under the authority or license granted under this code.

#### SECTION 155. ORS 743B.012 is amended to read:

743B.012. (1) As a condition of transacting business in the small employer health insurance market in this state, a carrier shall offer small employers all of the carrier's health benefit plans, approved by the Department of Consumer and Business Services for use in the small employer market, for which the small employer is eligible.

[107]

- (2) A carrier shall issue to a small employer any health benefit plan that is offered by the carrier if the small employer applies for the plan and agrees to make the required premium payments and to satisfy the other provisions of the health benefit plan.
- (3) A multiple employer welfare arrangement, professional or trade association or other similar arrangement established or maintained to provide benefits to a particular trade, business, profession or industry or their subsidiaries may not issue coverage to a group or individual that is not in the same trade, business, profession or industry as that covered by the arrangement. The arrangement shall accept all groups and individuals in the same trade, business, profession or industry or their subsidiaries that apply for coverage under the arrangement and that meet the requirements for membership in the arrangement. For purposes of this subsection, the requirements for membership in an arrangement may not include any requirements that relate to the actual or expected health status of the prospective enrollee.
- (4) A carrier shall, pursuant to subsection (2) of this section, accept applications from and offer coverage to a small employer group covered under an existing health benefit plan regardless of whether a prospective enrollee is excluded from coverage under the existing plan because of late enrollment. When a carrier accepts an application for a small employer group, the carrier may continue to exclude the prospective enrollee excluded from coverage by the replaced plan until the prospective enrollee would have become eligible for coverage under that replaced plan.
- (5) A carrier is not required to accept applications from and offer coverage pursuant to subsection (2) of this section if the department finds that acceptance of an application or applications would endanger the carrier's ability to fulfill its contractual obligations or result in financial impairment of the carrier.
- (6) A carrier shall actively market all health benefit plans that are offered by the carrier to small employers in the geographical areas in which the carrier makes coverage available or provides benefits.
- (7)(a) Subsection (2) of this section does not require a carrier to offer coverage to or accept applications from:
- (A) A small employer if the small employer is not physically located in the carrier's approved service area;
- (B) An employee of a small employer if the employee does not work or reside within the carrier's approved service areas; or
- (C) Small employers located within an area where the carrier reasonably anticipates, and demonstrates to the department, that it will not have the capacity in its network of providers to deliver services adequately to the enrollees of those small employer groups because of its obligations to existing small employer group contract holders and enrollees.
- (b) A carrier that does not offer coverage pursuant to paragraph (a)(C) of this subsection may not offer coverage in the applicable service area to new employer groups other than small employers until the carrier resumes enrolling groups of new small employers in the applicable area.
- (8) For purposes of ORS 743B.010 to 743B.013, except as provided in this subsection, carriers that are affiliated carriers or that are eligible to file a consolidated tax return pursuant to [ORS 317.715] section 3 of this 2017 Act shall be treated as one carrier and any restrictions or limitations imposed by ORS 743B.010 to 743B.013 apply as if all health benefit plans delivered or issued for delivery to small employers in this state by the affiliated carriers were issued by one carrier. However, any insurance company or health maintenance organization that is an affiliate of a health care service contractor located in this state, or any health maintenance organization located in this

- state that is an affiliate of an insurance company or health care service contractor, may treat the health maintenance organization as a separate carrier and each health maintenance organization that operates only one health maintenance organization in a service area in this state may be considered a separate carrier.
- (9) A carrier that elects to discontinue offering all of its health benefit plans to small employers under ORS 743B.013 (3)(e) or elects to discontinue renewing all such plans is prohibited from offering health benefit plans to small employers in this state for a period of five years from one of the following dates:
  - (a) The date of notice to the department pursuant to ORS 743B.013 (3)(e); or
- (b) If notice is not provided under paragraph (a) of this subsection, from the date on which the department provides notice to the carrier that the department has determined that the carrier has effectively discontinued offering health benefit plans to small employers in this state.

### **SECTION 156.** ORS 314.520 is amended to read:

1 2

4

5

6

7

8 9

10

11 12

13

14 15

16

17 18

19

20

21 22

23

24

25

26

27

28

29 30

31

32

33 34

35

36 37

38

41

42

43

44

45

314.520. ORS [314.505,] 314.518 and 316.198 do not alter the authority under ORS 293.525 of a state agency to require by rule that certain payments to the agency be made by electronic funds transfer.

## SECTION 157. ORS 314.610 is amended to read:

314.610. As used in ORS 314.605 to 314.675, unless the context otherwise requires:

- (1) "Business income" means income arising from transactions and activity in the regular course of the taxpayer's trade or business and includes income from tangible and intangible property if the acquisition, the management, use or rental, and the disposition of the property constitute integral parts of the taxpayer's regular trade or business operations.
- (2) "Commercial domicile" means the principal place from which the trade or business of the taxpayer is directed or managed.
- (3) "Compensation" means wages, salaries, commissions and any other form of remuneration paid to employees for personal services.
- (4) "Financial institution" means a person, corporation or other business entity that is any of the following:
- (a) A bank holding company under the laws of this state or under the federal Bank Holding Company Act of 1956, 12 U.S.C. 1841 et seq., as amended.
- (b) A savings and loan holding company under the National Housing Act, 12 U.S.C. 1701 et seq., as amended.
- (c) A national bank organized and existing as a national bank association under the National Bank Act, 12 U.S.C. 21 et seq., as amended.
  - (d) A savings association, as defined in 12 U.S.C. 1813(b)(1), as amended.
  - (e) A bank or thrift institution incorporated or organized under the laws of any state.
  - (f) An entity organized under the provisions of 12 U.S.C. 611 to 631, as amended.
- (g) An agency or branch of a foreign bank, as defined in 12 U.S.C. 3101, as amended.
- 39 (h) A state credit union with loan assets that exceed \$50,000,000 as of the first day of the tax-40 able year of the state credit union.
  - (i) A production credit association subject to 12 U.S.C. 2071 et seq., as amended.
  - (j) A corporation, more than 50 percent of the voting stock of which is owned, directly or indirectly, by a person, corporation or other business entity described in paragraphs (a) to (i) of this subsection[, provided that the corporation is not an insurer taxable under ORS 317.655].
  - (k) An entity that is not otherwise described in this subsection[, that is not an insurer taxable

under ORS 317.655] and that derives more than 50 percent of its gross income from activities that a person, corporation or entity described in paragraph (c), (d), (e), (f), (g), (h), (i) or (L) of this subsection is authorized to conduct, not taking into account any income derived from nonrecurring extraordinary sources.

- (L) A person that derives at least 50 percent of the person's annual average gross income, for financial accounting purposes for the current tax year and the two preceding tax years, from finance leases, excluding any gross income from incidental or occasional transactions. For purposes of this paragraph, "finance lease" means:
- (A) A lease transaction that is the functional equivalent of an extension of credit and that transfers substantially all of the benefits and risks of the ownership of the leased property;
- (B) A direct financing lease or a leverage lease that meets the criteria of Financial Accounting Standards Board Statement No. 13; or
- (C) Any other lease that is accounted for as a financing by a lessor under generally accepted accounting principles.
  - (5) "Nonbusiness income" means all income other than business income.
- (6) "Public utility" means any business entity whose principal business is ownership and operation for public use of any plant, equipment, property, franchise, or license for the transmission of communications, transportation of goods or persons, or the production, storage, transmission, sale, delivery, or furnishing of electricity, water, steam, oil, oil products or gas.
  - (7) "Sales" means all gross receipts of the taxpayer not allocated under ORS 314.615 to 314.645.
- (8) "State" means any state of the United States, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, any territory or possession of the United States, and any foreign country or political subdivision thereof.

## SECTION 158. ORS 314.615 is amended to read:

314.615. Any taxpayer having income from business activity which is taxable both within and without this state, other than activity as a financial institution or public utility or the rendering of purely personal services by an individual, shall allocate and apportion the net income of the taxpayer as provided in ORS 314.605 to 314.675. Taxpayers engaged in activities as a financial institution or public utility shall report their income as provided in ORS 314.280 [and 314.675].

## SECTION 159. ORS 314.734 is amended to read:

314.734. (1) The shareholder's pro rata share of the income of an S corporation is subject to tax under ORS chapter 316. In determining the tax imposed under ORS chapter 316 of a shareholder for the shareholder's taxable year in which the taxable year of the S corporation ends (or for the final taxable year of a shareholder who dies, or of a trust or estate that terminates, before the end of the corporation's taxable year), there shall be taken into account the shareholder's pro rata share of the corporation's separately stated items of income, loss or deduction and nonseparately computed income or loss, as determined under or for purposes of section 1366 of the Internal Revenue Code (including but not limited to section 1366(d) and (e) of the Internal Revenue Code), with the modifications, additions and subtractions provided under this chapter and ORS chapter 316.

- (2) Each item of shareholder income, gain, loss or deduction has the same character for a shareholder under this chapter and ORS chapter 316 as it has for federal income tax purposes. If an item is not characterized for federal income tax purposes, it has the same character for a shareholder as if realized directly from the source from which realized by the S corporation or incurred in the same manner as incurred by the S corporation.
  - (3) In any case where it is necessary to determine the gross income of a shareholder for pur-

[110]

poses of ORS chapter 316, such gross income shall include the shareholder's pro rata share of the gross income of the S corporation.

- [(4) If any tax is imposed under ORS 314.740 for any taxable year on an S corporation, for purposes of subsection (1) of this section, the amount of each recognized built-in gain for such taxable year shall be reduced by its proportionate share of such tax.]
- [(5) If any tax is imposed under ORS 314.742 on an S corporation, for purposes of subsection (1) of this section, each item of passive investment income shall be reduced by an amount which bears the same ratio to the amount of such tax as the amount of such item bears to the total passive investment income for the taxable year.]

**SECTION 160.** ORS 723.586 is amended to read:

723.586. A credit union may enter into cooperative marketing arrangements to facilitate its members' voluntary purchases of such goods and services as are in the interest of improving economic and social conditions of the members. Said investment shall not exceed one percent of the credit union's assets. [Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the taxable income from such activities which are conducted by the credit union shall be subject to tax pursuant to ORS 317.920.]

SECTION 161. ORS 314.505, 314.515, 314.525, 314.647, 314.650, 314.655, 314.660, 314.665, 314.667, 314.668, 314.669, 314.675, 314.740, 314.742, 316.279, 317.005, 317.010, 317.013, 317.018, 317.019, 317.025, 317.030, 317.035, 317.038, 317.063, 317.067, 317.070, 317.080, 317.090, 317.122, 317.129, 317.151, 317.154, 317.259, 317.267, 317.273, 317.283, 317.286, 317.301, 317.303, 317.304, 317.307, 317.309, 317.310, 317.311, 317.312, 317.314, 317.319, 317.322, 317.327, 317.329, 317.344, 317.349, 317.351, 317.356, 317.362, 317.374, 317.379, 317.386, 317.388, 317.391, 317.394, 317.398, 317.401, 317.476, 317.478, 317.479, 317.485, 317.488, 317.491, 317.625, 317.635, 317.650, 317.655, 317.660, 317.665, 317.667, 317.705, 317.710, 317.713, 317.715, 317.717, 317.720, 317.725, 317.850, 317.853, 317.920, 317.950, 317.991, 318.010, 318.020, 318.031, 318.040, 318.060, 318.070, 318.074, 318.106 and 318.130 are repealed.

<u>SECTION 162.</u> Sections 1 to 31 of this 2017 Act, the amendments to statutes and session laws by sections 32 to 160 of this 2017 Act and the repeal of statutes by section 161 of this 2017 Act apply:

- (1) For purposes of sections 1 to 31 of this 2017 Act, to calendar years and calendar quarters beginning on or after January 1, 2019; and
- (2) For purposes of ORS chapters 314, 315, 316, 317 and 318, to tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2019.

34 CAPTIONS

SECTION 163. The unit and section captions used in this 2017 Act are provided only for convenience in locating provisions of this 2017 Act and do not become part of the statutory law of this state or express any legislative intent in the enactment of this 2017 Act.

#### **EFFECTIVE DATE**

SECTION 164. This 2017 Act does not become effective unless the amendment to the Oregon Constitution proposed by House Joint Resolution 4 (2017) is approved by the people at the next regular general election. This 2017 Act becomes effective on the effective date of that amendment.