

## Sales Tax – Oregon has NO general sales tax.

### Personal Income Tax Rates - 2009

Individuals, estates, and trusts pay personal income taxes in Oregon. Part-year residents and nonresidents with income from Oregon sources also pay Oregon taxes. State Personal Income Tax ranges from 5-9% of Oregon taxable income. The following tax rates are for all Oregon taxpayers who file full-year, part-year, or nonresident returns.

#### For persons filing Single, or Married filing separately.

If taxable income is:	The tax is:
Not over \$3,050	5% of taxable income
Over \$3,050 but not over \$7,600	\$153 plus 7% of the excess over \$3,050
Over \$7,600	\$471 plus 9% of the excess over \$7,600

#### For persons filing Jointly, Head of household, or Qualifying Widow(er) with dependent child.

If taxable income is:	The tax is:
Not over \$6,100	5% of taxable income
Over \$6,100, but not over \$15,200	\$305 plus 7% of the excess over \$6,100
Over \$15,200	\$942 plus 9% of the excess over \$15,200

### Filing Information

Employers withhold tax from employees' wages. Employees file for refunds or pay additional tax by April 15th. Quarterly estimated payments are generally required for self-employed people, those with income not subject to withholding, and people who expect to owe \$1000 or more on their Oregon income tax return.

## Business and Corporate Taxes

Corporations doing business in Oregon pay excise tax. Corporations not doing business or not authorized to do business, but having income from an Oregon source, pay income tax. Corporations with no business activity in Oregon don't have to file an Oregon return. The tax rate is 6.6 percent of Oregon taxable income. There is a minimum excise tax of \$10. Corporations file Form 20 (excise) or Form 20-I (income). S corporations file Form 20-S. Insurance corporations file Form 20-INS. Returns are due on the 15th day of the month following the due date of the federal return for the tax year. Quarterly estimated payments are required of corporations expecting to have tax of \$500 or more.

## Property Taxes

In Oregon, property taxes help support police, fire protection, education and other services provided by local taxing districts, such as cities, counties and schools. The amount of property tax you pay is based on two things: 1) the assessed value of your property, and 2) the amount of taxes that each taxing district is authorized to raise. The Oregon constitution places limits on both of these factors. It establishes a maximum assessed value and limits the increases of this value. The constitution also places a limit on operating tax rates for most of the taxing districts in the state. Property is taxed on its assessed value. A property's assessed value is the lower of its real market value or its maximum assessed value. Each year, the county assessor determines the property's real market value and calculates its maximum assessed value.

## Tax Rates by Type of Taxing District -2009

City	County	Tax Rate
<b>Marion</b>		
Keizer	Marion	15.57
Salem	Marion	18.85
Silverton	Marion	18.42
Stayton	Marion	15.10
Woodburn	Marion	19.66
<b>Polk</b>		
Dallas	Polk	14.87
Independence	Polk	19.49
Monmouth	Polk	17.68
West Salem	Polk	18.08

## Additional Information:

### Marion County

503-588-5215  
[www.co.marion.or.us](http://www.co.marion.or.us)

### Polk County

503-623-9264  
[www.co.polk.or.us](http://www.co.polk.or.us)

### Oregon Department of Revenue

503-378-4988  
[www.oregon.gov/DOR](http://www.oregon.gov/DOR)

## 2009 Corporate Tax Laws Changes

[http://www.oregon.gov/DOR/BUS/corp\\_tax\\_changes\\_2009.shtml](http://www.oregon.gov/DOR/BUS/corp_tax_changes_2009.shtml)

The 2009 Oregon Legislature passed HB 3405 effective for tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2009. It increases the corporate tax rate from 6.6 percent to a new marginal tax rate. It also increases the corporate minimum tax from \$10 to \$150 – \$100,000, depending on the taxpayer's amount of Oregon sales.

The corporate minimum tax and tax rate will change as follows:

- S corporations and partnerships doing business in Oregon will pay a \$150 minimum tax.
- S corporations doing business in Oregon and subject to federal income tax will pay tax based on the greater of (a) or (b) in the table below.
- C corporations doing business in Oregon must pay the greater of (b) or (c) in the table below.

**Note:** Corporations and partnerships that are not doing business in Oregon are not subject to the minimum tax.

Also, exempt organizations under Internal Revenue Code (IRC) Sections 501(c) through (f), 501(j), 501(n), 521, or 529, that do not have taxable unrelated business income are exempt from Oregon corporation taxes including the minimum tax imposed under ORS 317.090.

The minimum tax is based on taxable Oregon sales. For exempt organizations with taxable unrelated business income, only the taxable unrelated business income apportioned or allocated to Oregon is considered Oregon sales when determining the minimum tax. The tax exempt Oregon income is not included.

### New Tax Rates - 2009

**TABLE a**

	<b>Minimum tax</b>
S Corporations, partnerships, LLCs, LLPs (regardless of sales level)	\$150

**TABLE b**

<b>Oregon taxable income</b>	<b>Tax rate</b>
\$250,000 or less	6.6%
\$250,001 or more	\$16,500 plus 7.9% of the amount over \$250,000

**TABLE c (C corporations only)**

<b>Oregon sales of filing group (see definitions below)</b>	<b>Minimum tax</b>
under \$500,000	\$150
\$500,000 to \$999,999	500
\$1,000,000 to \$1,999,999	1,000
\$2,000,000 to \$2,999,999	1,500
\$3,000,000 to \$4,999,999	2,000
\$5,000,000 to \$6,999,999	4,000
\$7,000,000 to \$9,999,999	7,500
\$10,000,000 to \$24,999,999	15,000
\$25,000,000 to \$49,999,999	30,000
\$50,000,000 to \$74,999,999	50,000
\$75,000,000 to \$99,999,999	75,000
\$100,000,000 and above	100,000

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## 2009 Corporate Tax Laws Changes (continued)

### The minimum tax for C corporations doing business in Oregon is based on Oregon sales.

- For consolidated returns, the minimum tax is based on Oregon sales of the affiliated group of corporations filing an Oregon return.
- For consolidated filers, the increased minimum tax is applicable to the affiliated group filing the consolidated return, not to each individual affiliate that is included in the consolidated return and that is also doing business in Oregon as it was for tax year 2008.
- The minimum tax is not apportionable for a short tax year (except a change of accounting period).
- The minimum tax is payable in full for any part of the year during which a taxpayer is subject to tax.
- Oregon follows the federal entity classification regulations. If an entity is classified or taxed as a corporation for federal income tax purposes, it will be treated as a corporation for Oregon tax purposes.

### Nonapportioned returns

C corporations doing business only within Oregon will calculate Oregon sales by adding:

- Gross receipts from sales of inventory (less returns and allowances), equipment, and other assets;
- Gross rent and lease payments received;
- Gross receipts from the performance of services;
- Gross receipts from the sale, exchange, redemption, or holding of intangible assets derived from the taxpayer's primary business activity and included in the taxpayer's business income; and
- Net gain from the sale, exchange, or redemption of intangible assets not derived from the taxpayer's primary business activity but included in the taxpayer's business income.

Generally, for purposes of determining minimum tax, the calculation for Oregon sales includes business income amounts from federal Form 1120, lines 1c, and 5 through 10. Include positive numbers only.

### Apportioned returns

C corporations and insurance companies doing business in more than one state that apportion business income for Oregon tax purposes, use the Oregon sales amount from Line 21(a) on Schedule AP.

### Domestic insurance companies

Domestic insurance companies doing business only within Oregon can calculate Oregon sales by adding the following:

- Direct premiums
- Annuity considerations
- Finance and service charge

### Note:

- 2009 corporate forms are available on our website.
- Charges for interest on the underpayment of estimated tax (UND) based on these changes will be eligible for waiver for tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2009, and before January 1, 2010.
- For tax years 2010 and forward, there is no waiver for the UND charges based on the increased corporate tax, including the corporate minimum tax. Corporations expecting to owe tax (including the corporate minimum tax) of \$500 or more are required to make estimated payments.