# Overview of Oregon's Revenue System

HOUSE COMMITTEE ON REVENUE

**JANUARY 21, 2021** 

State of Oregon

LEGISLATIVE REVENUE OFFICE



#### Presentation Outline



Provide some contextual background on Oregon's public finance system

Start a foundation for policy discussions and decisions ► Revenue Sources

State Comparisons

Kicker and Reserve Accounts

# State Revenue

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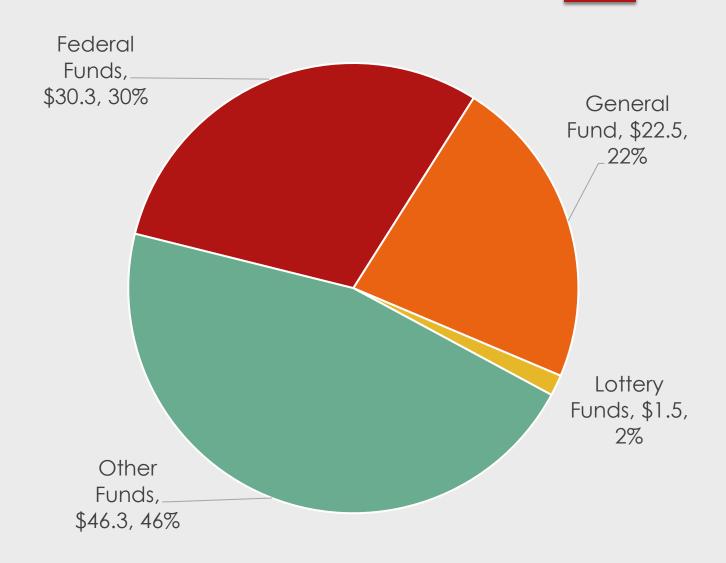


#### 2021-23 "All Funds"

- \$100.6 Billion

- By Revenue Source

Source: Governor's Budget



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- \$100.6 Billion

- By Source

Source: Governor's Budget

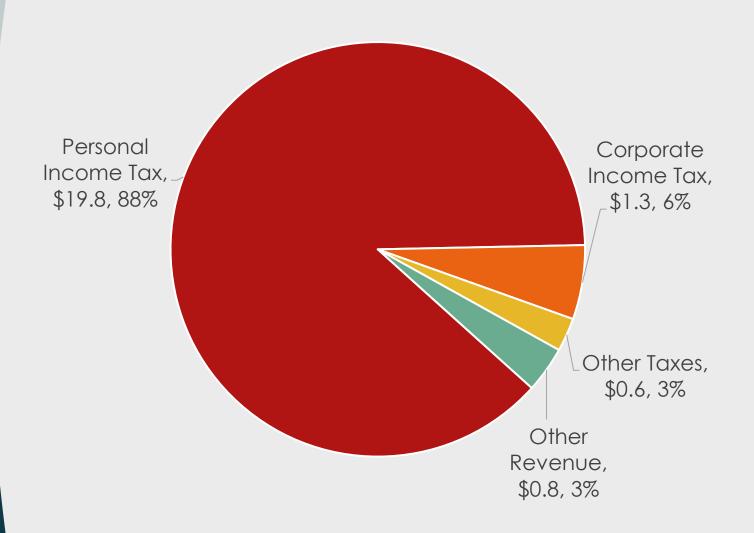
Source	Estimated 21-23 Revenue (\$Millions)	
Taxes	\$33,815	
Federal Funds	\$30,276	
Interest Earnings	\$10,149	
Charges	\$5,904	
Donations & Contributions	\$6,207	
Bond Sales	\$4,242	
Licenses & Fees	\$2,228	
Lottery	\$1,512	
Liquor & Other Sales	\$1,191	
Loan Repayments	\$654	
Other	\$4,436	
Total	\$100,613	

#### 2021-23 General Fund

- \$22.5 Billion

- By Revenue Source

Source: Governor's Budget



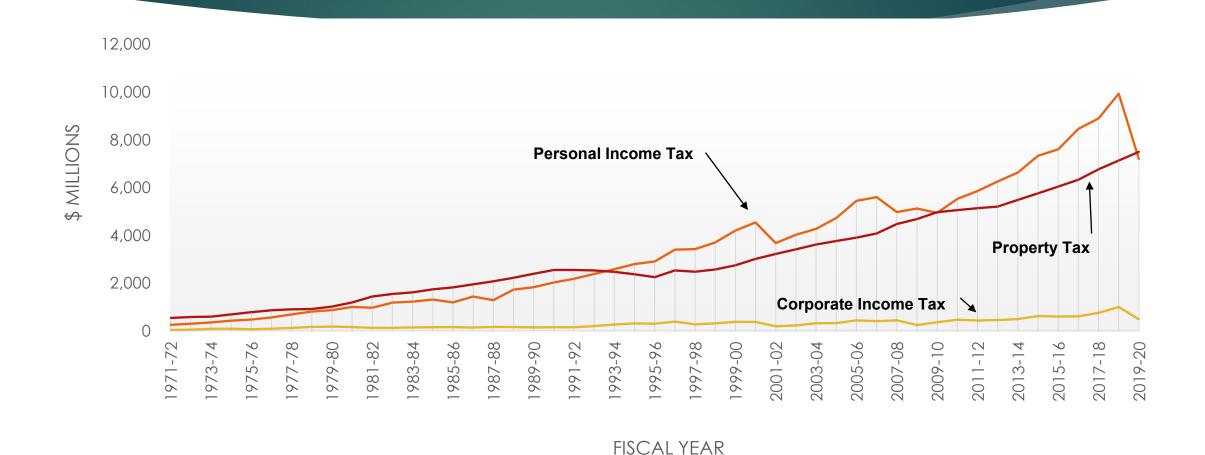
# Local Taxes FY 2019-20 \$Millions

- Total is \$9.8 Billion

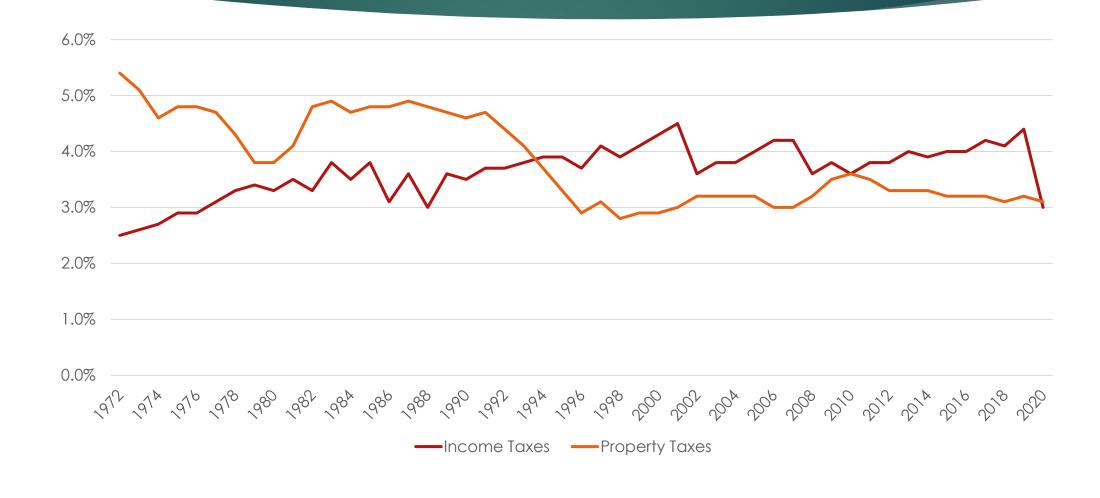
Source: LRO, Basic Facts, January 2021

Source	2019-20 \$M
Property Taxes	\$7,491
Transit Payroll & Employment Taxes	\$434
Franchise Taxes	\$316
Hotel-Motel	\$217
Portland Business License Tax	\$172
Multnomah County Business Tax	\$104
Motor Vehicle Rental Tax	\$28
Motor Fuel Taxes	\$34
Washington County Transfer Tax	\$7

#### History of Income and Property Taxes



# Oregon's Property and Income Tax Burdens (as a % of Personal Income)



# Oregon in Comparison

2018 CENSUS DATA
STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS

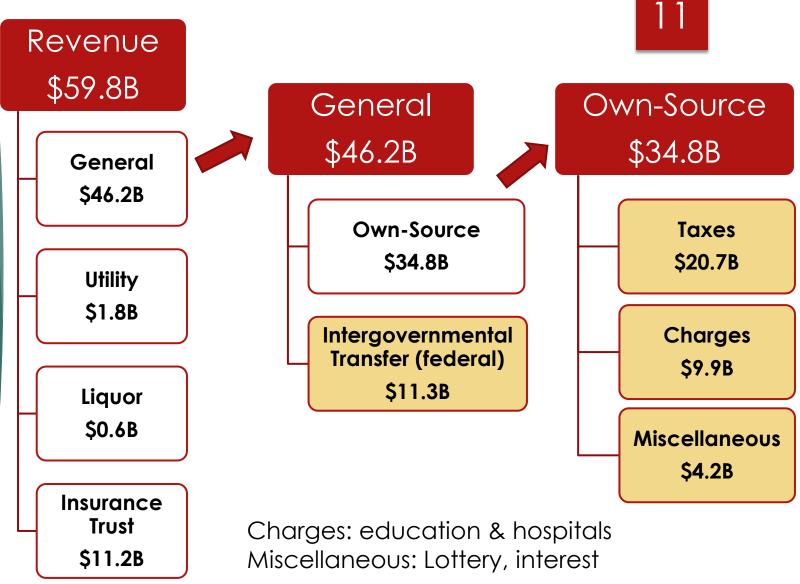
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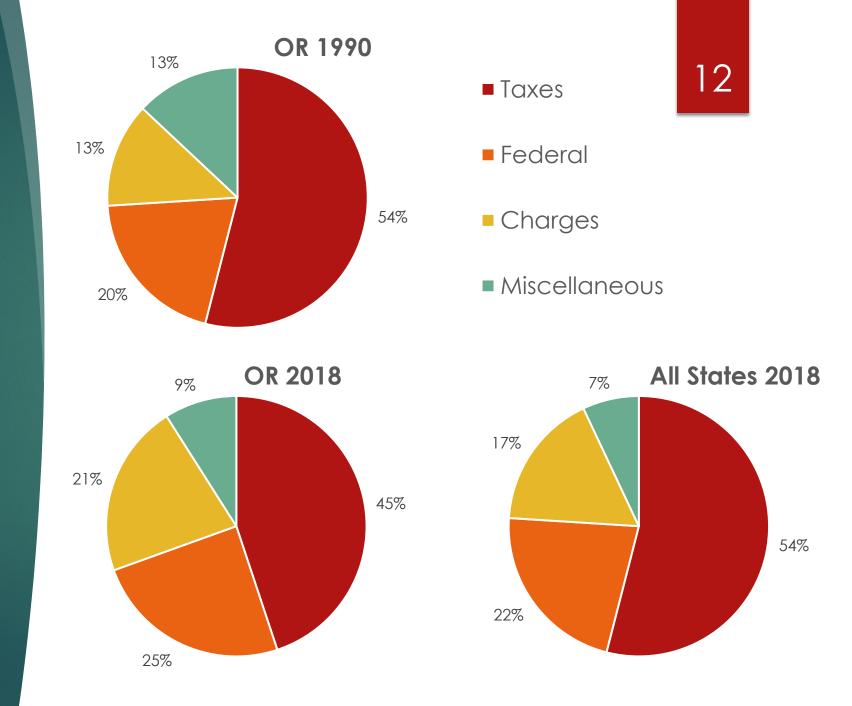
#### Data Overview

2018 Census of State and Local Government Finances

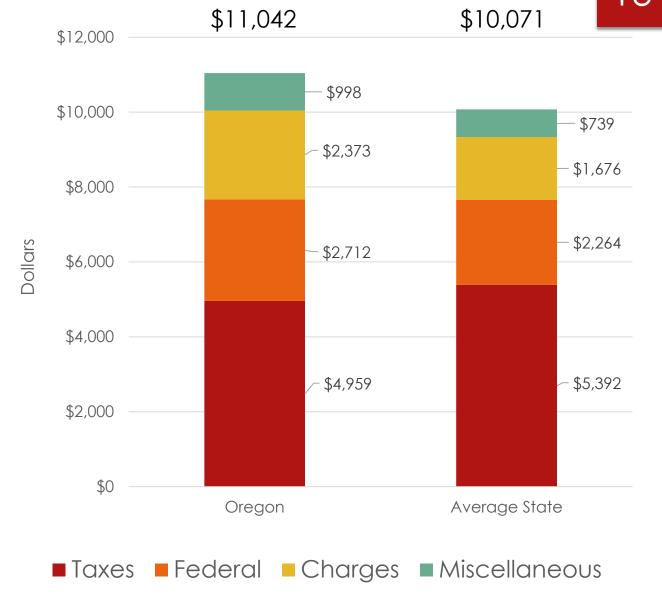


#### State and Local Revenue Sources

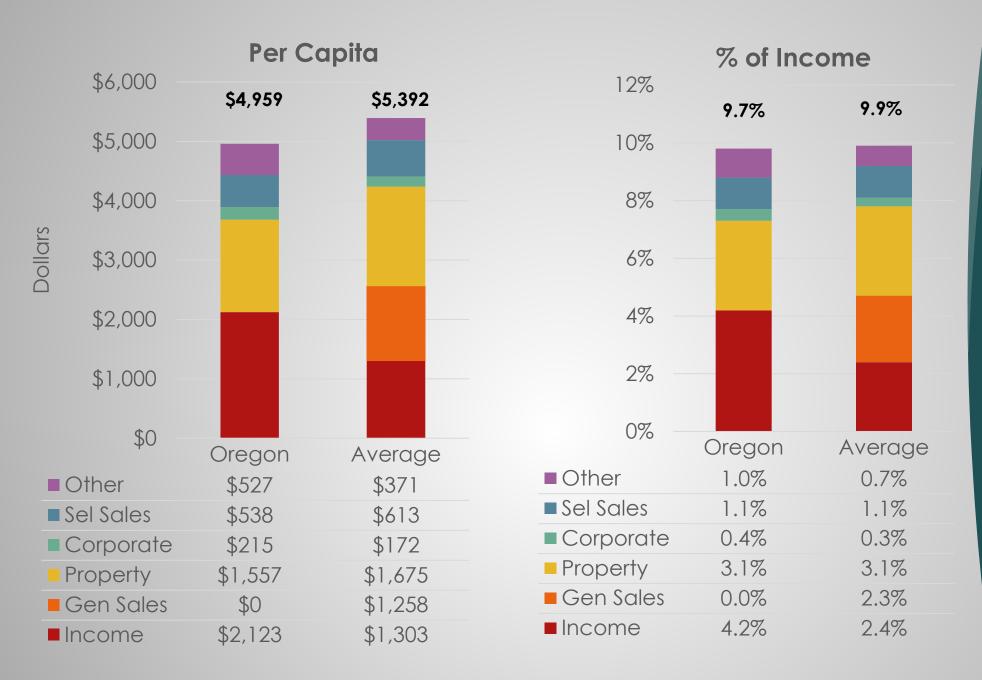
Oregon and the "average" state



State and
Local General
Revenue
Sources:
Per Capita







# State Taxes By Source (not local)



# Oregon Kicker and Reserve Accounts

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## Oregon's 2% Kicker



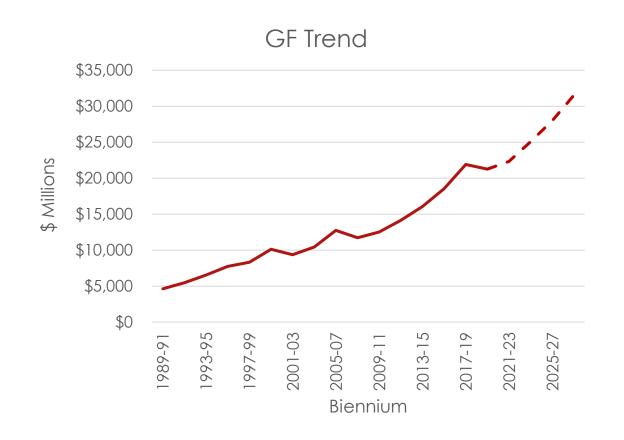
- Based on all General Fund revenue except corporate—mostly personal income tax collections
- Comparison of regular session forecast with actual revenue
- ▶ If actual >2% above—all revenue above forecast returned to taxpayers as credit
- Can be modified by the Legislature with a 2/3 vote in each chamber

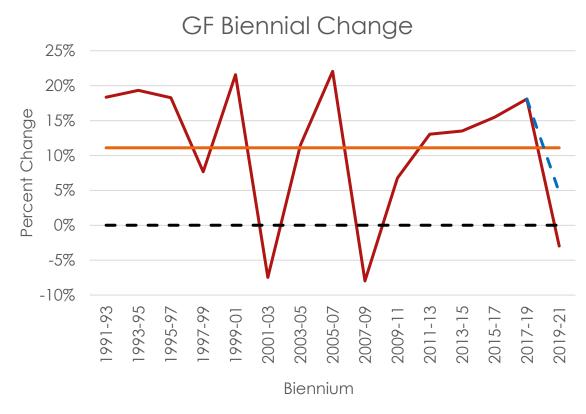
## Kicker history

- ▶ Put in statute in 1979; constitution in 2000
- Personal kicker was converted to a refund in 1995 and back to a credit in 2011
- ► Personal kicker has been triggered 12 times (suspended once) in 20 biennia since 1979
- Personal kicker has triggered for a total of \$5.3 billion between 1979 and 2019—an average of 2.7% of General Fund revenue for that period
- ► Current kicker is \$1,688 million or 7.7% of 2017-19 General Fund revenue.

## General Fund Revenue Volatility

(Trend and Biennial Percentage Change)



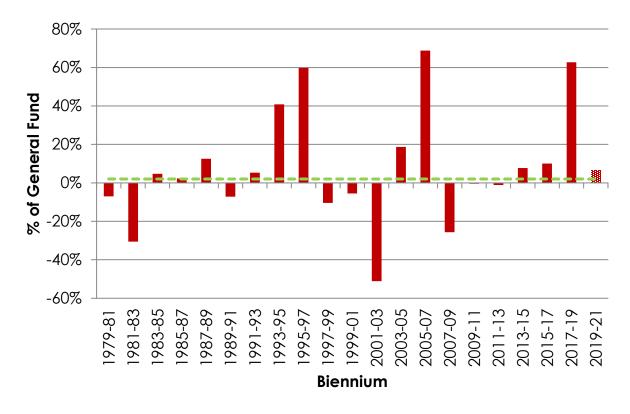


### Kicker History and the 2% Threshold

#### **Personal Kicker**

#### 15% 10% % of General Fund 5% -10% -15% 983-85 985-87 987-89 991-93 993-95 1997-99 2001-03 2005-07 989-91 999-01 2003-05 2011-13 1995-97 2007-09 2009-11 **Biennium**

#### **Corporate Kicker**



# State Reserve Position (\$ Millions)

	Education Stability Fund	Rainy Day Fund	Total Reserves
Source of Funds	Lottery	1% of Appropriations; Corporate Income Tax	
Use of Funds	Public Education	General	
Beginning Balance	\$621	\$667	\$1,288
Deposits	\$227	\$275	\$509
Withdrawals	\$420	\$0	\$419
Projected Ending Balance	\$427	\$942	\$1,377
Cap	\$1,095	\$1,643	

#### Based on Comparisons & History: Strengths & Weaknesses of Oregon's Revenue System

#### Strengths

- Strong state revenue growth over time - personal income tax responsive to economic growth
- Use of non-tax revenue reduces general tax burden
- Personal income tax best at addressing equity concerns (abilityto-pay)
- Income tax system tied to federal structure reducing administrative costs
- Appropriate charges lead to efficient allocation
- Stability of local revenue

#### Weaknesses

- Reliance on income taxes makes revenue stream unstable
- High income tax rates and lack of diversity adds to economic distortions and instability
- Reliance on federal funds reduces policy control
- Excessive charges create competitive/equity concerns
- Low growth local revenue system

### For More Information

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