New tax options on the table in Salem

Jennifer

Lawmakers weigh changes in state taxes

By CLAIRE WITHYCOMBE Capital Bureau

SALEM — State lawmakers began discussions Tuesday on the broad strokes of proposed changes in taxes that could raise as much as \$3 billion per budget cycle.

The proposed changes could include three main features — a new tax on gross business sales; the elimination of the corporate income tax; and reductions in the personal income tax.

Mark Hass State Sen. Mark Hass, D-Beaverton, co-chairman of the legislature's newly formed Joint Committee on Tax Reform, said the plan released Tuesday is an attempt to address

what he has described as a

volatile state revenue system

that relies on the personal

income tax. The plan's proposed reductions to the personal income tax also seem intended to counter criticisms that a tax on business sales will increase consumer prices.

Lawmakers are contending with a \$1.6 billion gap between what the state anticipates in revenue and what it will cost to maintain current services in the upcoming two-year budget.

Hass has been leading the charge on efforts to vet changes to the tax system. Legislative Revenue Officer Paul Warner called the information presented Tuesday a "guidepost" to drafting a formal tax proposal.

Under the plan, a new tax would apply to all businesses with more than \$150,000 in annual sales in Oregon. Companies with sales between \$150,000 and \$1 million would be charged a flat rate of \$250, while those with sales of more than \$1 million would pay the flat fee and a percentage of gross receipts exceed-

ing \$1 million. That percentage remains undecided.

The nonpartisan Legislative Revenue Office estimated by extrapolating information from Ohio that a rate of 0.25 percent, combined with

eliminating the corporate income tax, would bring in an additional \$288 million in the upcoming two-year budget if both policies started in January 2018. At the high end, a 1 percent rate could bring in about \$3.1 billion in the next two-year budget.

Different from Measure 97

Some Democratic lawmakers, including Hass, seemed eager Tuesday to distinguish the proposal from Ballot Measure 97, a tax proposal voters rejected in November.

That proposal, brought forward by union groups, would have created a gross receipts tax, but at a 2.5 percent rate, and just on certain corporations with annual gross receipts of more than \$25 million. It was expected to bring in about \$6 billion per budget period.

A gross receipts tax could affect certain businesses differently. A grocer, for example, typically has low profit margins compared to professional services firms such as lawyers' offices.

Washington state's business and occupation tax accounts for these differences in sectors by assessing different rates for different sectors, while Ohio has opted for one rate in its

commercial activities tax to keep the base wide, and therefore rates low, according to Legislative Revenue documents Office prepared for Tuesday's meeting.

The Legislative

Williamson Revenue Office says that the disadvantages of a gross receipts tax included "pyramiding" — when a tax is assessed at multiple stages of the production process — and "upward pressure" placed on consumer prices.

Regressive

Detractors say a gross receipts tax could be regressive, as people earning lower incomes pay a greater share of their income on consumer goods. Part of the proposal discussed Tuesday includes lower rates for income taxes for lower-income earners, expanding the earned income tax credit and increasing the standard deduction and personal exemption credit.

In proposing a plan, the

work group aimed for four policy "principles", Warner said, including a broad base and a simplification of state business taxes.

In the wake of Measure 97's failure, labor groups have maintained their call for changes to the state's revenue system, and in particular, higher business taxes. They say their aim is not just to address the \$1.6 billion gap presently before lawmakers, but what they characterize as the structural pitfalls of a budget that relies heavily on the personal income tax.

"We'll be watching closely to see if this plan generates revenues above and beyond the deficit," SEIU Local 503 President Steve Demarest said in a prepared statement.

"Because that's what Oregon needs to make real investments in education, healthcare, and other critical public services."

Businesses opposed

Brighter Oregon, business group that has coalesced around state's budget issues, contends the proposal merely passes costs onto consumers in the style of Measure 97, and said that changes to the state's revenue system could wait until the Legislature adjourns in July.

"Consideration of tax increases to fund vital investments can occur once cost controls are in place,' said Sandra McDonough, president and CEO of the Portland Business Alliance.

A Better Oregon — a coalition of groups calling for increased business taxes — claimed businesses are "stalling."

"This is yet another example of business' brazen mov-

ing of the goal posts when it comes to meaningful compromise," said Hannah Love, campaign manager for A Better Oregon, in a statement.

A Brighter Oregon has said they are willing to consider revenue reform once the

Legislature prioritizes economic growth and containing the state's costs. Yet another, separate group, calling itself Priority Oregon, has formed in opposition to any gross receipts tax.

GOP reaction

Republican leaders in the Legislature also called for addressing the state's costs first, saying they believed

Oregonians would reject another gross receipts tax, which they characterized as a descendant of Measure 97.

"While I appreciate the efforts of Sen. Hass, I do not believe Oregonians would support this latest rendition of Measure 97," said House Minority Leader Mike

McLane, R-Powell Butte. By contrast, House Majority Leader Jennifer Williamson, D-Portland, called the plan a "great step forward" and argued it would simplify business taxes, stabilize school

funding and relieve "working families."

bipartisan group of legislators released a broad list of possible strategies to address the state's cost drivers in late April; last week, the governor announced efforts to step up

the state's debt collection and make changes to collective bargaining with public employees. Lawmakers on the tax

Mike McLane

reform committee will continue discussing business taxes at their next meeting Thursday morning. The Capital Bureau is a

collaboration between EO Media Group and Pamplin Media Group.

Tribe bets on casino plan

By ANDREW SELSKY Associated Press

SALEM — A confederation of tribes in Oregon announced plans Tuesday to build a casino in the state capital, and draw in crowds of gamblers from Portland. The Confederated Tribes of Siletz Indians of Oregon said they hope to open the 140,000 square foot entertainment, gaming and hotel facility in 2021 on reservation property on the northern end of Salem.

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