

Chapter 12: Business Income Tax

12.005	Title.	§ 12.005	TITLE.
12.010	Taxes For Revenue.		
12.020	Conformity To State Income Tax Laws.		This chapter is known and cited as the Multnomah County Business Income Tax Law. (Ord. 1142, Amended, 07/16/2009; Ord. 1046, Renum. 11.500 & Amd., 08/19/2004; ' 90 Code, § 5.60.005, 07/01/1998; Ord. 768, passed, 06/24/1993)
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12.110	Repealed by Ord. 1142		
12.200	Administration.	§ 12.010	TAXES FOR REVENUE.
12.210	Administrative Authority.		
12.220	Presumption Of Doing Business.		
12.225	Ownership Of Taxfiler Information.		The Board of the County Commissioners finds it is necessary to raise additional revenues to provide those county services required for the health, safety and welfare of the people of the county. The purpose of the taxes imposed by this chapter is to raise funds to provide those services within the county. All proceeds collected under this chapter are general fund revenue. This chapter is intended to establish a unified system for collection and allocation of taxes based upon business net income by the county and by cities within the county. (Ord. 1142, Amended, 07/16/2009; Ord. 1046, Renum. 11.501 & Amd., 08/19/2004; ' 90 Code, § 5.60.010, 07/01/1998; Ord. 779, passed, 12/09/1993; Ord. 768, passed, 06/24/1993)
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§ 12.100 DEFINITIONS.

The terms used in this chapter are defined as provided in this chapter or in Administrative Rules, adopted under § 12.210 of this chapter, unless the context requires otherwise.

ADMINISTRATOR. The Bureau or Division of the City of Portland that is responsible for administering the Portland Business License Law, and its duly appointed employees and agents.

APPEALS BOARD. The hearings body designated by the Board to review taxfiler appeals from final determinations by the Administrator.

BUSINESS. An enterprise, activity, profession or undertaking of any nature, whether related or unrelated, by a person in the pursuit of profit, gain or the production of income, including services performed by an individual for remuneration, but does not include wages earned as an employee.

BUSINESS INCOME. Has the same meaning as “apportionable income” defined in ORS 314.610.

CONTROLLING SHAREHOLDER. Any person, alone or together with that person’s spouse, parents, and/or children, who, directly or indirectly, owns more than 5% of any class of outstanding stock or securities of the taxfiler. The term **CONTROLLING SHAREHOLDER** may mean the controlling shareholder individually or in the aggregate.

DAY. A calendar day unless otherwise noted.

DIRECTOR. Multnomah County Chief Financial Officer and their designee(s).

DIVISION. The Finance and Risk Management Division of Multnomah County.

DOING BUSINESS. To engage in any activity in pursuit of profit or gain, including but not limited to, any transaction involving the holding, sale, rental or lease of property, the manufacture or sale of goods or the sale or rendering of services other than as an employee. Doing business includes activities carried on by a person through officers, agents or employees as well as activities carried on by a person on their own behalf.

EMPLOYEE. Any individual who performs services for another individual or organization and whose compensation is reported by an IRS Form W-2.

INCOME. The net income arising from any business, as reportable to the state of Oregon (State) for personal income, corporation excise, or income tax purposes, before any allocation or apportionment for operation out of state, or deduction for a net operating loss carry-forward or carry-back.

(A) Partnerships, S corporations, limited liability companies, limited liability partnerships, family limited partnerships, estates, and trusts are liable for the business tax and not the individual partners, shareholders, members, beneficiaries or owners. The income of these entities must include all income received by the entity including ordinary income, interest and dividend income, income from sales of business assets and other income attributable to the entity. For income purposes, a limited liability company is deemed to be the tax entity that includes the income of the limited liability company in its federal tax return if the limited liability company will be disregarded as a separate tax entity.

(B) If one or more persons are required or elect to report their income to the State for corporation excise or income tax purposes or personal income tax purposes in a consolidated, combined or joint return, a single return must be filed by the person filing such return. In such cases, **INCOME** means the net income of the consolidated, combined or joint group of taxfilers before any allocation or apportionment for operation out of the state, or deduction for a net operating loss carrying-forward or carry-back.

(C) The absence of reporting income to the Internal Revenue Service or the State of Oregon does not limit the ability of the Administrator to determine the correct income of the taxfiler through examination under § 12.260 of this chapter.

INDIVIDUAL. A natural person, including natural persons who report their income to the State of Oregon in a joint personal state income tax return. In such case, **INDIVIDUAL** shall refer to the joint taxfiler.

INVESTMENT MANAGEMENT FIRM. A taxpayer that satisfies each of the following requirements during the tax year that the credit is sought pursuant to § 12.615:

(A) At least 90% of the firm's gross income for the tax year consists of fees that are:

(1) Received from a Diversified Investing Fund, as such term is defined by administrative rules adopted in accordance with § 12.210, or from persons unrelated to the firm, and

(2) Determined as a percentage of the value of assets managed by the firm (including payments to the firm from third parties if the payments are credited against or offset such fees in whole or in part).

(B) At least 90% of the assets managed by the firm consist of Qualifying Investment Securities, as such term is defined by administrative rules adopted in accordance with § 12.210.

(C) A majority of the voting interests in the firm are owned by persons who receive compensation from the firm that is subject to the Owners Compensation Deduction in § 12.600.

(D) The firm was physically located within the Multnomah County boundaries at the end of the tax year.

NET OPERATING LOSS. The negative taxable income that may result after the deductions allowed by the Business Income Tax Law in determining net income for the tax year.

NONBUSINESS INCOME. Has the same meaning as "nonapportionable income" defined in ORS 314.610.

NOTICE. A written document mailed first class by the Administrator or Division to the last known address of a taxfiler as provided to the Administrator or Division in the latest tax return on file with the Administrator. Alternatively, notice may be delivered in person, by facsimile, email, or other means with taxfiler consent.

OWNERSHIP OF OUTSTANDING STOCK OR SECURITIES. The incidents of ownership which include the power to vote on the corporation's business affairs or the power to vote for the directors, officers, operators or other managers of the taxfiler.

PERSON. Includes, but is not limited to an individual, a natural person, proprietorship, partnership, limited partnership, family limited partnerships, association, cooperative, trust, estate, corporation, personal holding company, limited liability company, limited liability partnership or any other form of organization for doing business.

RECEIVED. The postmark date affixed by the United States postal service if mailed or the date stamp if delivered by hand or sent by facsimile or the receipt date from the online file and pay application confirmation notice.

TAX YEAR. The taxable year of a person for federal or state income tax purposes.

TAXFILER. A person doing business in the county and required to file a return under the Business Income Tax Law.

(Ord. 1310, Amended, 10/13/22; Ord. 1299, Amended, 08/26/21; Ord. 1272, Amended, 06/06/2019, Ord. 1226, Amended, 11/12/15; Ord. 1154, Amended, 02/11/2010; Ord. 1142, Amended, 07/16/2009; Ord. 1104, Amended, 12/20/2007; Ord. 1068, Amended, 10/13/2005; Ord. 1046, Renum. 11.504 & Amd., 08/19/2004; ' 90 Code, § 5.60.100, 07/01/1998; Ord. 897, passed, 01/08/1998; Ord. 768, passed, 06/24/1993)

§ 12.200 ADMINISTRATION.

(A) The Administrator is the administrator of record and has the authority to administer and enforce this chapter effective January 1, 1994, to include, but not limited to, administrative return processing, auditing, and determinations, collection of taxes, penalties and interest (including instituting legal action in any court of competent jurisdiction by or on behalf of the Division or Administrator); and protests and appeals that occur on or after January 1, 1994.

(B) The Administrator has access to and maintains all tax filings and records, under this chapter, on behalf of the county. The Administrator may, upon request, interpret how this chapter applies, in general or for a certain set of circumstances. Nothing in this chapter precludes the informal disposition of controversy by stipulation or agreed settlement, through

correspondence or a conference with the Administrator.

(Ord. 1226, Amended, 11/12/15; Ord. 1142, Amended, 07/16/2009; Ord. 1104, Amended, 12/20/2007; Ord. 1072, Amended, 03/30/2006; Ord. 1046, Renum. 11.506 & Amd., 08/19/2004; ' 90 Code, § 5.60.200, 07/01/1998; Ord. 897, passed, 01/08/1998; Ord. 779, passed, 12/09/1993; Ord. 768, passed, 06/24/1993)

§ 12.210 ADMINISTRATIVE AUTHORITY.

(A) The Administrator may implement procedures, forms, and written policies for administering the provisions of the Business Income Tax Law.

(B) The Administrator may adopt rules relating to matters within the scope of this chapter to administer compliance with the Business Income Tax Law.

(C) Before adopting a new rule, the Administrator must hold a public hearing. Prior to the hearing, the Administrator will publish a notice in a newspaper of general circulation in the county. The notice must be published not less than ten nor more than 30 days before the hearing; and it must include the place, time and purpose of the public hearing, a brief description of the subjects covered by the proposed rule, and the location where copies of the full text of the proposed rule may be obtained.

(D) At the public hearing, the Administrator, or designee, will receive oral and written testimony concerning the proposed rule. The Administrator will either adopt the proposed rule, modify it, or reject it, taking into consideration the testimony received during the public hearing. If a substantial modification is made, additional public review will be conducted, but no additional public notice is required if an announcement is made at the hearing of a future hearing for a date, time and place certain at which the modification will be discussed. Unless otherwise stated, all rules are effective upon adoption by the Administrator. All rules adopted by the Administrator will be filed in the Division's office. Copies of all current rules will be made available to the public upon request.

(E) Notwithstanding subsections (C) and (D), the Administrator may adopt an interim rule without prior public notice upon a finding that failure to act promptly will result in serious prejudice to the public interest or the interest of the affected parties, stating

the specific reasons for such prejudice. Any interim rule adopted pursuant to this subsection is effective for a period of not longer than 180 days.

(Ord. 1226, Amended, 11/12/15; Ord. 1142, Amended, 07/16/2009; Ord. 1046, Renum. 11.507 & Amd., 08/19/2004; ' 90 Code, § 5.60.210, 07/01/1998; Ord. 779, passed, 12/09/1993; Ord. 768, passed, 06/24/1993)

§ 12.220 PRESUMPTION OF DOING BUSINESS.

A person is presumed to be doing business in the county and subject to this chapter if engaged in any of the following activities:

(A) Advertising or otherwise professing to be doing business within the county;

(B) Delivering goods or providing services to customers within the county;

(C) Owning, leasing or renting personal or real property within the county;

(D) Engaging in any transaction involving the production of income from holding property or the gain from the sale of property, which is not otherwise exempted in this chapter. Property may be personal, including intangible, or real in nature; or

(E) Engaging in any activity in pursuit of gain which is not otherwise exempted in this chapter.

(Ord. 1226, Amended, 11/12/15; Ord. 1046, Renum. 11.503 & Amd., 08/19/2004; ' 90 Code, § 5.60.030, 07/01/1998; Ord. 897, passed, 01/08/1998; Ord. 768, passed, 06/24/1993)

§ 12.225 OWNERSHIP OF TAXFILER INFORMATION.

The county is the sole owner of all filer information under the authority of this chapter. The Director and anyone designated by the Director has access to all taxfiler information at all times.

(Ord. 1226, Amended, 11/12/15; Ord. 1142, Amended, 07/16/2009; Ord. 1046, Renum. 11.508 & Amd., 08/19/2004; ' 90 Code, § 5.60.220, 07/01/1998; Ord. 768, passed, 06/24/1993)

§ 12.230 CONFIDENTIALITY.

(A) In accordance with ORS 314.835, except as otherwise specifically provided by Oregon law or this chapter, it is unlawful for the Administrator or any County officer, employee or agent to divulge or make known in any manner the amount of income,

expense, deduction, exclusion or credit or any particulars set forth or disclosed in any report or return required in the administration of any tax imposed under the Business Income Tax Law.

(B) It is unlawful for the Administrator or any County officer, employee or agent, or elected official, or for any person who has acquired information pursuant to § 12.240 (B) to divulge, release or make known in any manner any information submitted or disclosed to the Administrator or County under the terms of the Business Income Tax Law for any purpose other than that specified in the provisions of law authorizing the use or disclosure.

(C) No subpoena or judicial order shall be issued compelling the Administrator or any County officers, employee, or agent, or any person who has acquired information pursuant to § 12.240 (B) or any other provision of state or County law, to divulge or make known the amount of income, expense, deduction, exclusion or credit or any particulars set forth or disclosed in any report or return except where the taxfiler's liability for any tax imposed under the Business Income Tax Law is to be adjudicated by the court from which such process issues.

(D) As used in this section:

(1) "Officer," "employee" or "person" includes an authorized representative of the officer, employee or person, or any former officer, employee or person, or an authorized representative of such former officer, employee or person.

(2) "Particulars" includes, but is not limited to, a taxfiler's name, address, telephone number, Social Security number, employer identification number or other taxpayer identification number, the amount of refund claimed by or granted to a taxpayer, and whether a report or return has been filed.

(Ord. 1327, Amended, 10/17/24; Ord. 1226, Amended, 11/12/15; Ord. 1191, Amended, 05/10/2012; Ord. 1142, Amended, 07/16/2009; Ord. 1104, Amended, 12/20/2007; Ord. 1072, Amended, 03/30/2006; Ord. 1046, Renum. 11.509 & Amd., 08/19/2004; '90 Code, § 5.60.230, 07/01/1998; Ord. 779, passed, 12/09/1993; Ord. 768, passed, 06/24/1993)

§ 12.240 PERSONS TO WHOM INFORMATION MAY BE FURNISHED.

(A) The Administrator or the Director may:

(1) Furnish any taxfiler, representative authorized to represent the taxfiler under ORS 305.239 or person designated by the taxfiler under ORS 305.193, upon request of the taxfiler, representative or designee, with a copy of the taxfiler's tax return filed with the division for any year, or with a copy of any report filed by the taxfiler in connection with the return, or with any other information the division considers necessary.

(2) Publish lists of taxfilers who are entitled to unclaimed tax refunds.

(3) Publish statistics so classified as to prevent the identification of income or any particulars contained in any report or return.

(4) Disclose a taxfiler's name, address, telephone number, refund amount, amount due, Social Security number, employer identification number or other taxfiler identification number to the extent necessary in connection with collection activities or the processing and mailing of correspondence or of forms for any report or return required in the administration of any local tax.

(B) The Administrator or the Director also may disclose and give access to information described in § 12.230 to:

(1) The Commissioner of Internal Revenue or authorized representative, for tax administration and compliance purposes only.

(2) The Oregon Department of Revenue or authorized representative, for tax administration and compliance purposes only.

(3) For tax administration and compliance purposes, the proper officer or authorized representative of any of the following entities that has or is governed by a provision of law that meets the requirements of any applicable provision of the Internal Revenue Code as to confidentiality:

- (a) A state;
- (b) A city, county or other political subdivision of a state;
- (c) The District of Columbia; or
- (d) An association established exclusively to provide services to federal, state or local taxing authorities.

(4) The Multnomah County Attorney, the Attorney's assistants and employees, or other legal representatives of the County, to the extent the Administrator or Director deems disclosure or access necessary for the performance of the duties of advising or representing the Administrator or the Director, including but not limited to instituting legal actions on unpaid accounts.

(5) The Administrator's attorney, the attorney's assistants and employees, or other legal representatives of the Administrator, to the extent the Administrator deems disclosure or access necessary for the performance of the duties of advising or representing the Administrator, including but not limited to instituting legal actions on unpaid accounts.

(6) The proper officer or authorized representative of a city, county, or other subdivision of this state, to the extent the Administrator or Director deems disclosure or access necessary for purposes of mutual tax administration of city, county, or other subdivision taxes. Any disclosure under this paragraph may be made only pursuant to a written agreement between the division and the city, county, or other subdivision that ensures the confidentiality of the information disclosed.

(7) Other employees, agents and officials of the Administrator or the County, to the extent the Administrator or the Director deems disclosure or access necessary for such employees, agents or officials to:

- (a) aid in any legal collection effort on unpaid accounts,

- (b) perform their duties under contracts or agreements between the Administrator or the County and any other department, bureau, agency or subdivision of the Administrator or the County relating to the administration of the Business Income Tax Law, or
- (c) aid in determining whether a taxfiler is in compliance with all County, City of Portland, Metro, State and Federal laws or policies.

(8) Other persons, partnerships, corporations and other legal entities, and their employees, to the extent the Administrator deems disclosure or access necessary for the performance of such others' duties under contracts or agreements between the Administrator and such legal entities, in the Administrator's administration of the tax laws.

(9) The Administrator's appeals board, per § 12.290, is authorized to receive relevant tax information for the purpose of considering and issuing decisions with respect to appeals of taxfilers to the Administrator's actions increasing tax due or reducing a refund of taxes paid. The appeals board is a public body subject to Oregon public meeting laws in ORS 192.610 to 192.705. ORS 192.660(2)(f) authorizes an executive session meeting to privately consider records or information that are exempt by law from public disclosure. Tax information is exempt from public disclosure.

(C) Each officer or employee of the Administrator or the County and each person described or referred to in subsection (B) (4) to (9) of this section to whom disclosure or access to the tax information is given under subsection (B) of this section or any other provision of law, prior to beginning employment or the performance of duties involving such disclosure or access, shall be advised in writing of the provisions of §§ 12.230, 12.255, and 12.730, relating to penalties for the violation of § 12.230, and shall as a condition of employment or performance of duties execute a certificate for the Administrator or the County, in a form prescribed by the Administrator or the County, stating in substance that the person has

read these provisions of law, that the person has had them explained and that the person is aware of the penalties for the violation of § 12.230.

(Ord. 1327, Amended, 10/17/24; Ord. 1272, Amended, 06/06/2019, Ord. 1226, Amended, 11/12/15; Ord. 1142, Amended, 07/16/2009; Ord. 1104, Amended, 12/20/2007; Ord. 1046, Renum. 11.510 & Amd, 08/19/2004; ‘ 90 Code, § 5.60.240, 07/01/1998; Ord. 768, passed, 06/24/1993)

§ 12.250 TAXFILER REPRESENTATION.

No person will be recognized as representing any taxfiler in regard to any matter relating to the tax of such taxfiler without written authorization of the taxfiler or unless the Administrator determines from other available information the person has authority to represent the taxfiler.

(Ord. 1142, Amended, 07/16/2009; Ord. 1046, Renum. 11.511 & Amd., 08/19/2004; ‘ 90 Code, § 5.60.250, 07/01/1998; Ord. 768, passed, 06/24/1993)

§ 12.255 REPRESENTATION RESTRICTIONS.

(A) No employee or official of the county, the Administrator, any public agency authorized to collect taxes imposed by this chapter, may represent any taxfiler in any matter before the Administrator. This restriction against taxfiler representation will continue for two years after termination of employment or official status.

(B) Members of the appeals board must not represent a taxfiler before the appeals board. No member of the appeals board may participate in any matter before the board if the appellant is a client of the member or the member’s firm.

(Ord. 1142, Amended, 07/16/2009; Ord. 1046, Renum. 11.512 & Amd., 08/19/2004; ‘ 90 Code, § 5.60.255, 07/01/1998; Ord. 779, passed, 12/09/1993; Ord. 768, passed, 06/24/1993)

§ 12.260 INFORMATION REQUEST, EXAMINATION OF BOOKS, RECORDS OR PERSONS.

(A) The Administrator may request information or examine any books, papers, records, or memoranda, including state and federal income or excise tax returns, to ascertain the correctness of any tax return or to make an estimate of any tax. The Administrator has the authority, after notice, to:

(1) Require the attendance of any person required to file a tax return under the Business Income Tax Law, or officers, agents, or other persons with

knowledge of the person’s business operations, at any reasonable time and place the Administrator may designate;

(2) Take testimony, with or without the power to administer oaths to any person required to be in attendance;

(3) Require proof for the information sought, necessary to carry out the provisions of this chapter; and

(4) Require the property manager of a tenants-in-common arrangement to provide financial information related to the arrangement as well as information regarding the owners, including, but not limited to, the name and last known addresses of the owners.

(B) The Administrator will designate the employees who will have the power to administer oaths hereunder. Such employees must be notaries public of the state of Oregon.

(Ord. 1142, Amended, 07/16/2009; Ord. 1104, Amended, 12/20/2007; Ord. 1046, Renum. 11.513 & Amd., 08/19/2004; ‘ 90 Code, § 5.60.260, 07/01/1998; Ord. 768, passed, 06/24/1993)

§ 12.270 RECORDS.

Every person required to file a return under the Business Income Tax Law must keep and preserve for not less than seven years such documents and records, including state and federal income and excise tax returns, accurately supporting the information reported on the taxfiler’s return and calculation of tax for each year.

(Ord. 1142, Amended, 07/16/2009; Ord. 1046, Renum. 11.514 & Amd., 08/19/2004; ‘ 90 Code, § 5.60.270, 07/01/1998; Ord. 768, passed, 06/24/1993)

§ 12.280 DEFICIENCIES AND REFUNDS.

(A) Deficiencies may be assessed and refunds granted any time within the period provided under ORS 314.410, 314.415, and 317.950. The Administrator may by agreement with the taxfiler extend such time periods to the same extent as provided by statute.

(B) Consistent with ORS 314.410(4), in cases where no tax return has been filed, there is no time limit for a notice of deficiency and/or the assessment of taxes, penalty and interest due.

(C) Notwithstanding subsections (A) and (B), the Administrator is not required to accept any tax return from a taxfiler if:

(1) The Administrator obtains a money judgment against the taxfiler for failure to pay an unpaid account balance due; and

(2) The Administrator or its designee lawfully served the taxfiler with the lawsuit pursuant to the Oregon Rules of Civil Procedure; and

(3) The tax return is for a taxable year that is the subject of the general money judgment; and

(4) The Administrator gave written notice stating that the taxfiler had an outstanding balance due at least 30 days before the Administrator (or its designee) filed a lawsuit for those particular taxable years.

(Ord. 1226, Amended, 11/12/15; Ord. 1142, Amended, 07/16/2009; Ord. 1104, Amended, 12/20/2007; Ord. 1046, Re-num. 11.515 & Amd., 08/19/2004; '90 Code, § 5.60.280, 07/01/1998; Ord. 897, passed, 01/08/1998; Ord. 779, passed, 12/09/1993; Ord. 768, passed, 06/24/1993)

§ 12.290 PROTESTS AND APPEALS.

(A) Taxfiler may protest any determination by the Administrator. Written notice of the protest must be received by the Administrator within 30 days after the Administrator mailed or delivered the initial notice of determination to the taxfiler. The protest must state the name and address of the taxfiler and an explanation of the grounds for the protest. The time to file a protest may be extended by the Administrator for good cause. Requests for extensions of time must be received prior to the expiration of the original 30-day protest deadline. Failure to file a written notice within the time permitted will be deemed a waiver of any objections and the appeal will be dismissed.

(B) The Administrator must respond within 180 days after the protest is filed with a final determination. The Administrator's final determination must include the reasons for the determination and state the time and manner for appealing the final determination. The time for the Administrator's response may be extended by the Administrator, for good cause. Written notice will be given to the taxfiler if the Administrator's deadline is extended. Failure to issue a final determination within the time permitted will not

invalidate any deficiency but will invalidate the imposition of interest and penalties attributable to the deficiency.

(C) Any final determination by the Administrator may be appealed by the taxfiler to the appeals board. Written notice of the appeal must be received by the Administrator within 30 days after the Administrator mailed or delivered the final determination to the appellant. The notice of appeal must state the name and address of the appellant and include a copy of the final determination.

(D) Within 90 days after the Administrator mails or delivers the final determination to the appellant, the appellant must file with the appeals board a written statement containing:

(1) The reasons the Administrator's determination is incorrect; and

(2) What the correct determination should be.

Failure to file such a written statement within the time permitted will be deemed a waiver of any objections, and the appeal will be dismissed.

(E) Within 150 days after the Administrator mails or delivers the final determination to the appellant, the Administrator will file with the appeals board a written response to the appellant's statement. A copy of the Administrator's response must be mailed to the address provided by the appellant within 10 days.

(F) The appeals board must provide the appellant written notice of the hearing date and location at least 14 days prior to the hearing. The appellant and the Administrator may present relevant testimony and oral argument at the hearing. The appeals board may request such additional written comment and documents as it deems appropriate.

(G) Decisions of the appeals board must be in writing, state the basis for the decision and be signed by the appeals board chair.

(H) The decision of the appeals board is final as of the issue date and no further administrative appeal will be provided.

(I) The filing of an appeal with the appeals board temporarily suspends the obligation to pay any tax that is the subject of the appeal pending a final decision by the appeals board.

(J) Penalty waiver and/or reduction requests are not subject to the protest/appeal process or timeline outlined in §§ 12.290(A) through 12.290(I). The taxfiler must file a written request with the Administrator detailing why a penalty should be waived within 30 days of receipt of a billing notice that assesses a penalty. The Administrator must respond to requests to reduce and/or waive penalties within 180 days from the date the written request is received. As provided in § 12.700(G), the Administrator may waive or reduce penalties in certain situations. If the taxfiler has requested that penalties be waived and the Administrator denies the taxfiler's request for this discretionary waiver of penalties, the taxfiler may request a conference with the Administrator (or Administrator's designee) within 30 days of the date of the Administrator's notice of denial. If the conference with the Administrator results in a denial of the penalty waiver request, that decision is final and may not be appealed to the Appeals Board.

(Ord. 1327, Amended, 10/17/24; Ord. 1310, Amended 10/13/22; Ord. 1226, Amended, 11/12/15; Ord. 1142, Amended, 07/16/2009; Ord. 1104, Amended, 12/20/2007; Ord. 1046, Renum. 11.516 & Amd., 08/19/2004; '90 Code, § 5.60.290, 07/01/1998; Ord. 768, passed, 06/24/1993)

§ 12.400 EXEMPTIONS.

The Administrator may require the filings of tax returns or other documentary verification of any exemption claimed under this section. To the extent set forth below, the following persons or incomes are exempt from payment of the business income tax:

(A) Persons whom the county is prohibited from taxing under the Constitution or laws of the United States or the Constitution or laws of the state of Oregon or County Charter.

(B) Income arising from transactions which the county is prohibited from taxing under the Constitution or the laws of the United States or the Constitution or laws of the state of Oregon or County Charter.

(C) Persons whose gross receipts from all business, both within and without the county, amount to less than \$100,000 (\$50,000 for tax years that begin

prior to January 1, 2020, \$25,000 for tax years that begin prior to January 1, 2008).

(D) Corporations exempt from the State of Oregon Corporation Excise Tax under ORS 317.080, provided that any such corporation subject to the tax on unrelated business income under ORS 317.920 to 317.930 must pay a tax based solely on such income.

(E) Trusts exempt from federal income tax under Internal Revenue Code Section 501, provided that any exempt trust subject to tax on unrelated business income and certain other activities under Internal Revenue Code Section 501(b) are subject to the tax under this chapter based solely on that income.

(F) Any individual whose only business transactions are exclusively limited to the renting or leasing of residential real property dwelling units provided that the beneficial owner rents or leases less than ten total units, regardless of whether the units are located inside or outside of the County. For purposes of this subsection, payments to foster care and other service providers are considered payments for "services" and not for "rent". If a building contains more than one residential living quarter, the term "dwelling unit" refers to each separate living quarter. This exemption does not apply if any income is recognized from the sale of residential property.

(G) The following incomes of an individual and any individual whose only business income is from the following:

(1) Sales, exchanges or involuntary conversions of a primary residence;

(2) Sale of personal property acquired for household or other personal use by the seller;

(3) Interest and dividend income earned from investments, if the income is not created in the course of or related to the taxfiler's business activities; and

(4) Gains and losses incurred from the sale of investments (other than real property) that are not a part of a business.

(H) Any person whose only business transactions are exclusively limited to the following activities:

(1) Raising, harvesting and selling of the person's own crops, or the feeding, breeding, management and sale of the person's own livestock, poultry, furbearing animals or honeybees, or sale of the produce thereof, or any other agricultural, horticultural or animal husbandry activity carried on by any person on the person's own behalf and not for others, or dairying and the sale of dairy products to processors. This exemption does not apply if, in addition to the farm activities described in this subsection, the person does any processing of the person's own farm products which changes their character or form, or the person's business includes the handling, preparation, storage, processing or marketing of farm products raised or produced by others; or the processing of milk or milk products whether produced by said person or by others for retail or wholesale distribution.

(2) Operating within a permanent structure a display space, booth or table for selling or displaying merchandise by an affiliated participant at any trade show, convention, festival, fair, circus, market, flea market, swap meet or similar event for less than 14 days in any tax year.

(Ord. 1283, Amended, 03/19/2020; Ord. 1226, Amended, 11/12/15; Ord. 1142, Amended, 07/16/2009; Ord. 1104, Amended, 12/20/2007; Ord. 1046, Renum. 11.517 & Amd., 08/19/2004; '90 Code, § 5.60.400, 07/01/1998; Ord. 901, passed, 02/19/1998; Ord. 897, passed, 01/08/1998; Ord. 779, passed, 12/09/1993; Ord. 768, passed, 06/24/1993)

§ 12.500 IMPOSITION AND RATE OF TAX.

(A) Except as otherwise provided in this chapter, a tax is imposed upon each person doing business within the county equal to 2.00% of the net income from the business within the county effective with tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2020 (for tax years that begin prior to January 1, 2020, the tax imposed will be equal to 1.45%). For tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2008 each taxfiler not otherwise exempt must determine their tax at the rate established in this section, provided that each must pay at least a minimum tax of \$100.00.

(B) The payment of a tax required hereunder and the acceptance of such tax does not entitle a taxfiler to carry on any business not in compliance with all

the requirements of this code and all other applicable laws.

(Ord. 1283, Amended, 03/19/2020; Ord. 1142, Amended, 07/16/2009; Ord. 1104, Amended, 12/20/2007; Ord. 1046, Renum. 11.518 & Amd., 08/19/2004; '90 Code, § 5.60.500, 07/01/1998; Ord. 779, passed, 12/09/1993; Ord. 768, passed, 06/24/1993)

§ 12.510 RETURN DUE DATE.

(A) Tax returns must be on forms provided or approved by the Administrator. All tax returns must be filed, together with the specified tax by the fifteenth day of the fourth month following the end of the tax year. For cooperatives and non-profit corporations that have later due dates under Oregon tax law, the due date for filing tax returns with the Administrator must conform to the due date under Oregon tax law.

(B) The Administrator may, for good cause, grant extensions for filing returns, except that no extension may be granted for more than six months beyond the initial due date. This extension does not extend the time to pay the tax.

(C) The tax return must contain a written declaration, verified by the taxfiler, to the effect that the statements made therein are true.

(D) The Administrator will prepare blank tax returns and make them available upon request. Failure to receive or secure a form does not relieve any person from the obligation to pay a tax under the Business Income Tax Law.

(E) Authority to require filing of returns by Electronic Means.

(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 the Business Income Tax Law.

(2) The Administrator 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 Administrator may require by rule that a business subject to the Business Income Tax Law file tax returns by Electronic Means if it is required to file, or voluntarily files, federal tax returns by Electronic Means.

(4) The Administrator may by rule establish exceptions to the electronic filing requirements of this section.

(Ord. 1322, Amended, 1/18/24; Ord. 1226, Amended, 11/12/15; Ord. 1142, Amended, 07/16/2009; Ord. 1046, Renum. 11.519 & Amd., 08/19/2004; ' 90 Code, § 5.60.510, 07/01/1998; Ord. 779, passed, 12/09/1993; Ord. 768, passed, 06/24/1993)

§ 12.520 QUARTERLY ESTIMATES.

For tax years beginning on or after January 1, 1993, every taxfiler who incurred a tax liability, under § 12.500(A) of \$1,000 or greater must estimate the taxfiler's tax liability for the current tax year under this chapter and pay the amount of tax determined as provided in § 12.530.

(Ord. 1226, Amended, 11/12/15; Ord. 1142, Amended, 07/16/2009; Ord. 1046, Renum. 11.520 & Amd., 08/19/2004; ' 90 Code, § 5.60.520, 07/01/1998; Ord. 768, passed, 06/24/1993)

§ 12.530 SCHEDULE FOR PAYMENT OF ESTIMATED TAX.

A taxfiler required under § 12.520 of this chapter to make payments of estimated tax must make the payments in installments as follows:

(A) One quarter or more of the estimated tax on or before the fifteenth day of the fourth month of the tax year;

(B) One quarter or more of the estimated tax on or before the fifteenth day of the sixth month of the tax year;

(C) One quarter or more of the estimated tax on or before the fifteenth day of the ninth month of the tax year; and

(D) The balance of the estimated tax must be paid on or before the fifteenth day of the twelfth month of the tax year.

(E) Any payment of the estimated tax received by the Administrator for which the taxfiler has made no designation of the quarterly installment to which the payment is to be applied, will first be applied to underpayments of estimated tax due for any prior quarter of the tax year. Any excess amount will be applied to the installment that next becomes due after the payment was received.

(Ord. 1142, Amended, 07/16/2009; Ord. 1046, Renum. 11.521 & Amd., 08/19/2004; ' 90 Code, § 5.60.530, 07/01/1998; Ord. 768, passed, 06/24/1993)

§ 12.545 TAX RETURN.

Each tax return must be accompanied by a tax payment at the rate established in § 12.500, provided that each such tax return must be accompanied by a minimum tax of \$100. The minimum payment may have previously been paid by quarterly payments, an extension payment, or credit available from a prior tax year.

(Ord. 1142, passed, 07/16/2009)

§ 12.550 PRESUMPTIVE TAX.

(A) If a person fails to file a return, a rebuttable presumption exists that the tax payable amounts to \$500 for every tax year for which a return has not been filed.

(B) Nothing in this section prevents the Administrator from assessing a tax due which is less than or greater than \$500 per tax year.

(C) Taxes determined under this section are subject to penalties and interest from the date the taxes should have been paid as provided in § 12.510 in accordance with §§ 12.700 and 12.710. The Administrator will send notice of the determination and assessment to the taxfiler.

(Ord. 1310, Amended, 10/13/2022; Ord. 1226, Amended, 11/12/15; Ord. 1142, Amended, 07/16/2009; Ord. 1104, Amended, 12/20/2007; Ord. 1046, Renum. 11.522 & Amd., 08/19/2004; ' 90 Code, § 5.60.550, 07/01/1998; Ord. 897, passed, 01/08/1998; Ord. 779, passed, 12/09/1993; Ord. 768, passed, 06/24/1993)

§ 12.560 PAYMENT PLAN FEE.

If a person fails to pay the Multnomah County Business Income Tax when due, the Administrator may establish a payment plan pursuant to written policy. The Administrator may charge a setup fee for each payment plan established.

(Ord. 1226, Amended, 11/12/15; Ord. 1046, Add, 08/19/2004)

§ 12.600 INCOME DETERMINATIONS FOR TAX YEARS BEFORE JANUARY 2023.

This section applies to tax years beginning prior to January 1, 2023. For Tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2023, see § 12.601.

(A) *Owners compensation deduction.* **OWNERS COMPENSATION DEDUCTION** is defined as the additional deduction allowed in subsections (B), (C) and (D) below.

(1) For tax years beginning on or after January 1, 1999, the owners compensation deduction is indexed by the Consumer Price Index - All Urban Consumers (CPI-U) U.S. City Average as published by the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, using the September to September index, not seasonally adjusted (unadjusted index). The Administrator determines the exact deduction amount and publishes the amount on forms. Any increase or decrease under this subsection which is not a multiple of \$500 will be rounded up or down to the next multiple of \$500 at the Administrator's discretion.

(2) For tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2008, the owners compensation deduction cannot exceed \$80,000 plus CPI-U for September 2007 to September 2008 per owner as defined in subsections (B), (C) and (D) below.

(3) For tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2009, the owners compensation deduction will be indexed as described in (1) above.

(4) For tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2013, the owners compensation deduction cannot exceed \$90,500 per owner as defined in subsections (B), (C), and (D) below.

(5) For tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2015, the owners compensation deduction can-

not exceed \$100,000 increased or decreased, as applicable, by the change in CPI-U for September 2014 to September 2015 per owner as defined in subsections (B), (C) and (D) below. For tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2016, the owners compensation deduction will be indexed as described in subsection (A)(1) above.

(6) For tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2020, the owner compensation deduction cannot exceed \$127,000 per owner as defined in subsections (B), (C), and (D) below. For tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2021, the owners compensation deduction will be indexed as described in subsection (A)(1) above.

(B) *Sole proprietorship.* In determining income, no deductions is allowed for any compensation for services rendered by, or interest paid to, owners. However, 75% of income determined without such deductions is allowed as an additional deduction, not to exceed the amount per owner as determined in subsection (A) above.

(C) *Partnerships.* In determining income, no deduction is allowed for any compensation for services rendered by, or interest paid to, owners of partnerships, limited partnerships, limited liability companies, limited liability partnerships or family limited partnerships. Guaranteed payments to partners or members are deemed compensation paid to owners for services rendered. However:

(1) For general partners or members, 75% of income determined without such deductions is allowed as an additional deduction, not to exceed the amount as determined in subsection (A) above per general partner or member.

(2) For limited partners or members of limited liability corporations who are deemed partners by administrative rule or policy, 75% of income determined without such deductions is allowed as an additional deduction, not to exceed the lesser of actual compensation and interest paid or the amount determined in subsection (A) above per compensated limited partner.

(D) *Corporations.* In determining income, no deduction is allowed for any compensation for services rendered by, or interest paid to, controlling shareholders of any corporation, including, but not limited to C and S corporations and any other entity electing treatment as a corporation, either C or S. However, 75% of the corporation's income, determined without deduction of compensation or interest, is allowed as a deduction in addition to any other allowable deductions, not to exceed the lesser of the actual compensation and interest paid or the amount for each controlling shareholder as determined in subsection (A) above.

(1) For purposes of this subsection, to calculate the compensation for services rendered by or interest paid to controlling shareholders that must be added back to income, wages, salaries, fees, or interest paid to all persons meeting the definition of a controlling shareholder, must be included.

(2) For purposes of this subsection, in determining the number of controlling shareholders, a controlling shareholder and that person's spouse, parents and children count as one owner, unless such spouse, parent or child individually own more than 5% ownership of outstanding stock or securities in their own name. In that case, each spouse, parent or child who owns more than 5% of stock is deemed to be an additional controlling shareholder.

(3) For purposes of this subsection, joint ownership of outstanding stock or securities is not to be considered separate ownership.

(E) *Estates and trusts.* In determining income for estates and trusts, income is measured before distribution of profits to beneficiaries. No additional deduction is allowed.

(F) *Nonbusiness income.* In determining income under this section, an allocation is allowed for nonbusiness income as reported to the State of Oregon. However, income treated as nonbusiness income for State of Oregon tax purposes may not necessarily be defined as nonbusiness income under the Business Income Tax Law. Interest and dividend income, rental income or losses from real and personal business property, and gains or losses on sales of property or investments owned by a trade or business are treated as business income for purposes of the Busi-

ness Income Tax Law. Income derived from non-unitary business functions reported at the state level may be considered nonbusiness income. Non-unitary income will not be recognized at an intrastate level. The taxfiler has the burden of showing that income is non-business income.

(G) *Tax based on or measured by net income.* In determining income, no deduction is allowed for taxes based on or measured by net income. No deduction is allowed for the federal built-in gains tax. No deduction is allowed for the Clean Energy Surcharge.

(H) *Ordinary gain or loss.* In determining income, gain or loss from the sale, exchange or involuntary conversion of real property or tangible and intangible personal property not exempt under §§ 12.400(G) and 12.400(H) must be included as ordinary gain or loss.

(I) *Net operating loss.* In determining income, a deduction is allowed equal to the aggregate of the net operating losses incurred in prior years, not to exceed 75% of the income determined for the current tax year before this deduction but after all other deductions from income allowed by this section and apportioned for business activity both within and without the county.

(1) When the operations of the taxfiler from doing business both within and without the county result in a net operating loss, such loss will be apportioned in the same manner as the net income under § 12.600. A net operating loss be carried forward from any tax year during which the taxfiler conducted no business within the county or the taxfiler was otherwise exempt from payment of the Business Income Tax unless specifically provided for by administrative rule or written policy.

(2) In computing the net operating loss for any tax year, the net operating loss of a prior tax year is not allowed as a deduction.

(3) In computing the net operating loss for any tax year, no owners compensation deduction is allowed to increase the net operating loss. **OWNERS COMPENSATION DEDUCTION** is defined as the deduction allowed by subsection (A).

(4) The net operating loss of the earliest tax year available must be exhausted before a net operating loss from a later tax year may be deducted.

(5) The net operating loss in any tax year is allowed as a deduction in any of the five succeeding tax years until used or expired. Any partial tax year will be treated the same as a full tax year in determining the appropriate carry-forward period.

(Ord. 1299, Amended, 08/26/2021; Ord. 1283, Amended, 03/19/2020; Ord. 1279, Amended, 02/06/2020; Ord. 1226, Amended, 11/12/15; Ord. 1142, Amended, 07/16/2009; Ord. 1104, Amended, 12/20/2007; Ord. 1046, Renum. 11.523 & Amd., 08/19/2004; '90 Code, § 5.60.600, 07/01/1998; Ord. 901, passed, 02/19/1998; Ord. 897, passed, 01/08/1998; Ord. 779, passed, 12/09/1993; Ord. 768, passed, 06/24/1993)

§ 12.601 INCOME DETERMINATIONS FOR TAX YEARS AFTER JANUARY 2023.

This section applies to tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2023.

(A) *Owners Compensation Deduction.* Owners Compensation Deduction is defined as the additional deduction allowed in subsections (B), (C) and (D) below.

(1) For tax years beginning on or after January 1, 1999, the owners compensation deduction is indexed by the Consumers Price Index - All Urban Consumers (CPI-U) U.S. City Average as published by the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, using the September to September index, not seasonally adjusted (unadjusted index). The Administrator determines the exact deduction amount and publishes the amount on forms. Any increase or decrease under this paragraph that is not a multiple of \$500 will be rounded up or down to the next multiple of \$500 at the Administrator's discretion.

(2) For tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2008, the owners compensation deduction cannot exceed \$80,000 plus CPI-U for September 2007 to September 2008 per owner as defined in subsections (B), (C) and (D) below.

(3) For tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2009, the owners compensation deduction will be indexed as described in (1) above.

(4) For tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2013, the owners compensation deduction cannot exceed \$90,500 per owner as defined in subsections (B), (C) and (D) below.

(5) For tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2015, the owners compensation deduction cannot exceed \$100,000 increased or decreased, as applicable, by the change in CPI-U for September 2014 to September 2015 per owner as defined in subsections (B), (C) and (D) below. For tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2016, the owners compensation deduction will be indexed as described in (1) above.

(6) For tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2020, the owners compensation deduction cannot exceed \$127,000 per owner as defined in subsections (B), (C) and (D) below. For tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2021, the owner's compensation deduction will be indexed as described in (A)(1) above.

(B) *Sole Proprietorship.* In determining income, no deduction is allowed for any compensation for services rendered by, or interest paid to, owners. However, 75% of income determined without such deductions is allowed as an additional deduction, not to exceed the amount per owner as determined in subsection (A) above.

(C) *Partnerships.* In determining income, no deductions are allowed for any compensation for services rendered by, or interest paid to, owners of partnerships, limited partnerships, limited liability companies, limited liability partnerships, or family limited partnerships. Guaranteed payments to partners or members are deemed compensation paid to owners for services rendered. However:

(1) For general partners or members, 75% of income determined without such deductions is allowed as an additional deduction, not to exceed the amount as determined in subsection (A) above per general partner or member.

(2) For limited partners or members of limited liability corporations who are deemed partners by administrative rule or policy, 75% of income determined without such deductions is allowed as an

additional deduction, not to exceed the lesser of actual compensation and interest paid or the amount determined in subsection (A) above per compensated limited partner.

(D) *Corporations*. In determining income, no deduction is allowed for any compensation for services rendered by, or interest paid to, controlling shareholders of any corporation, including but not limited to C and S corporations and any other entity electing treatment as a corporation, either C or S. However, 75% of the corporation's income, determined without deduction of compensation or interest, is allowed as a deduction in addition to any other allowable deductions, not to exceed the lesser of the actual compensation and interest paid or the amount determined in subsection (A)(1) above.

(1) For purposes of this subsection, to calculate the compensation for services rendered by or interest paid to controlling shareholders that must be added back to income, wages, salaries, fees or interest paid to all persons meeting the definition of a controlling shareholder must be included.

(2) For purposes of this subsection, in determining the number of controlling shareholders, a controlling shareholder and that person's spouse, parents and children count as one owner, unless such spouse, parent or child individually control more than 5% ownership of outstanding stock or securities in their own name. In that case, each spouse, parent or child who owns more than 5% of stock is deemed to be an additional controlling shareholder.

(3) For purposes of this subsection, joint ownership of outstanding stock or securities is not considered separate ownership.

(E) *Estates and Trusts*. In determining income for estates and trusts, income is measured before distribution of profits to beneficiaries. No additional deduction is allowed.

(F) *Tax based on or measured by net income*. In determining income, no deduction is allowed for taxes based on or measured by net income. No deduction is allowed for the federal built-in gains tax. No deduction is allowed for the Clean Energy Surcharge.

(G) *Ordinary gain or loss*. In determining income, gain or loss from the sale, exchange or involuntary conversion of real property or tangible and intangible personal property not exempt under § 12.400(G) and § 12.400(H) must be included as ordinary gain or loss.

(H) *Net operating loss*. In determining income, a deduction is allowed equal to the aggregate of the net operating losses incurred in prior years, not to exceed 75% of the income determined for the current tax year before this deduction, but after all other deductions from income allowed by this section and apportioned for business activity both within and without the county.

(1) When the operations of the taxfiler from doing business both within and without the county result in a net operating loss, such loss will be apportioned in the same manner as the net income under § 12.611. A net operating loss may not be carried forward from any tax year during which the taxfiler conducted no business within the county or the taxfiler was otherwise exempt from payment of the Business Income Tax unless specifically provided for by administrative rule or written policy.

(2) In computing the net operating loss for any tax year, the net operating loss of a prior tax year is not allowed as a deduction.

(3) In computing the net operating loss for any tax year, no compensation allowance deduction is allowed to increase the net operating loss. Owners Compensation Deduction is defined as the deduction allowed by subsection (A).

(4) The net operating loss of the earliest tax year available must be exhausted before a net operating loss from a later tax year may be deducted.

(5) The net operating loss in any tax year is allowed as a deduction in the five succeeding tax years until used or expired. Any partial tax year will be treated the same as a full tax year in determining the appropriate carry-forward period.

(Ord. 1310, Amended, 10/13/2022)

**§ 12.610 APPORTIONMENT OF INCOME
FOR TAX YEARS BEFORE
JANUARY 2023.**

This section applies to tax years beginning prior to January 1, 2023. For Tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2023, see § 12.611.

(A) “Jurisdiction to tax” occurs when a person engages in business activities in a jurisdiction that are not protected from taxation by Public Law 86-272 (15 U.S.C. §§ 381-384). Public Law 86-272 applies to interstate sales of tangible personal property. For purposes of the Business Income Tax Law, the limits imposed by Public Law 86-272 for interstate jurisdiction to tax shall also be presumed to apply on an intrastate basis. If a taxpayer’s business is based in Multnomah County, a taxpayer must have business activity outside the county that results in a jurisdiction to tax outside Multnomah County to apportion the income of the business. Without jurisdiction to tax outside the county, all income of a business is taxable by Multnomah County.

(B) Business activity means any of the elements of doing business. The income reportable as income earned from business activity within Multnomah County will include all business income from sources within the county that is taxable income under Oregon tax laws and regulations unless otherwise exempted or excluded in this Chapter 12.

(C) In computing the tax, taxfilers that have income from business activity both within and without the county must determine the income apportioned to the county by multiplying the total net income from the taxfiler’s business by a fraction, the numerator of which is the total gross income of the taxfiler from business activity in the county during the tax year, and the denominator of which is the total gross income of the taxfiler from business activity everywhere during the tax year.

(D) In determining the apportionment of gross income within the county under subsection (B):

(1) Sales of tangible personal property are deemed to take place in the county if the property is delivered or shipped to a purchaser within the county regardless of the f.o.b. point or other conditions of sale. If sales of tangible personal property are shipped from the County to a purchaser located where the

taxfiler is not taxable, those sales are not apportioned to the County.

(2) Sales other than sales of tangible personal property are deemed to take place in the county, if the income producing activity is performed in the county.

(E) Certain industries or incomes are subject to specific apportionment methodologies. Such methodologies are described in administrative rules adopted in accordance with § 12.210. Industry specific or income specific apportionment methodologies required by Oregon Revised Statutes for apportionment of gross sales will be used in cases where no rule has been adopted by the Administrator regarding the apportionment of such industry or income. When gross sales as reported to Oregon are used for apportionment purposes, such gross sales will be defined as gross income for apportionment purposes herein. All apportionment methodologies directed under this subsection will be a single factor gross income apportionment as directed under §§ 12.210(C) and 12.210(D). In those specific cases where the state has directed allocation of income, such income will be apportioned for purposes of this chapter, unless allocation is otherwise allowed in this chapter.

(F) If the apportionment provisions of subsection (C) do not fairly represent the extent of the taxfiler’s business activity in the county and result in the violation of the taxfiler’s rights under the Constitution of this state or the United States, the taxfiler may petition the Administrator to permit the taxfiler to:

(1) Utilize the method of apportionment used by the taxfiler under the applicable laws of the state imposing taxes upon or measured by net income; or

(2) Utilize any other method to effectuate an equitable apportionment of the taxfiler’s income. (Ord. 1310, Amended, 10/13/2022; Ord. 1226, Amended, 11/12/15; Ord. 1142, Amended, 07/16/2009; Ord. 1046, Re-num. 11.524 & Amd., 08/19/2004; ‘90 Code, § 5.60.610, 07/01/1998; Ord. 897, passed, 01/08/1998; Ord. 779, passed, 12/09/1993; Ord. 768, passed, 06/24/1993)

§ 12.611 APPORTIONMENT OF INCOME FOR TAX YEARS AFTER JANUARY 2023.

This section applies to tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2023.

(A) “Jurisdiction to tax” occurs when a person engages in business activities in a jurisdiction that are not protected from taxation by Public Law 86-272 (15 U.S.C. §§ 381-384). The County’s standard for jurisdiction to tax, or nexus, is the same as the state of Oregon’s found in the Oregon Revised Statutes and Oregon Administrative Rules related to taxation. If a taxpayer’s business is based in Multnomah County, a taxpayer must have business activity outside the county that results in a jurisdiction to tax outside Multnomah County to apportion the income of the business. Without jurisdiction to tax outside the county, all income of a business is taxable by Multnomah County.

(B) Business activity means any of the elements of doing business. The income reportable as income earned from business activity within Multnomah County will include all business incomes from sources within the county that is taxable income under Oregon tax laws and regulations unless otherwise exempted or excluded in this Chapter 12.

(C) The County adopts the apportionment and allocation provisions found in the Oregon Revised Statutes, Chapters 314, 317, and 318 and related Oregon Administrative Rules unless otherwise provided in this chapter or by administrative rule. All references to Oregon or the state should be read as referring to the county. All business income must be apportioned to the county by multiplying business income by the sales factor only.

(D) In determining the sales factor numerator under subsection 12.611(C): sales of tangible personal property are deemed to take place in the county if the property is delivered or shipped to a purchaser within the county regardless of the f.o.b. point or other conditions of sale. If sales of tangible personal property are shipped from the county to a purchaser located where the taxfiler is not taxable, those sales are not apportioned to the county.

(E) Certain industries or incomes are subject to specific apportionment methodologies. Such methodologies are described in administrative rules adopted in accordance with § 12.210. Industry specific or income specific apportionment methodologies required by Oregon Revised Statutes and Oregon Administrative Rules for the sales factor, will be used in cases where no rule has been adopted by the Administrator regarding the apportionment of such industry or income. All apportionment methodologies directed under this subchapter will be a single factor sales apportionment as directed under §§ 12.611(C) and 12.611(D).

(Ord. 1310, Amended, 10/13/2022)

§ 12.615 BUSINESS RETENTION CREDIT FOR INVESTMENT MANAGEMENT FIRMS.

(A) An Investment Management Firm is entitled to a credit against the total amount of its business income tax due. The business retention credit is determined by subtracting from the business income tax due the greater of:

(1) \$4,000 times the number of owners, not including limited partners, subject to the Owner’s Compensation Deduction allowed in § 12.600 or

(2) 30% of the total business income tax otherwise due. If the resulting difference is a negative number, the amount of the credit will be zero. Any allowed credit not used in a particular year will not be refunded and will not be carried forward to a succeeding tax year, except as provided in subsection (B).

(B) For purposes of this credit, the “first tax year” would be a tax year in which the Investment Management Firm is doing business in Multnomah County and either;

(1) The Investment Management Firm was not doing business in Multnomah County in the prior tax year or

(2) The prior tax year began prior to January 1, 2009.

(C) This credit may be claimed as follows:

(1) In the first tax year, the credit is limited to 50% of the amount calculated in subsection (A). The remaining 50% shall be deferred and can only be claimed in the third of three consecutive tax years (in which the Investment Management Firm is doing business in Multnomah County) starting with the first tax year as defined above.

(2) In the second consecutive tax year that the Investment Management Firm is doing business in Multnomah County, the credit is limited to 50% of the amount calculated in subsection (A). The remaining 50% shall be deferred and can only be claimed in the fourth of four consecutive tax years (in which the Investment Management Firm is doing business in Multnomah County) starting with the first tax year as defined above.

(3) In the third consecutive tax year that the Investment Management Firm is doing business in Multnomah County, the Investment Management Firm, in addition to the full credit calculated in subsection (A), can claim the 50% deferred credit that was calculated in subsection (1) above.

(4) In the fourth consecutive tax year that the Investment Management Firm is doing business in Multnomah County, the Investment Management Firm, in addition to the full credit calculated in subsection (A), can claim the 50% deferred credit that was calculated in subsection (2) above.

(D) This credit is available for tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2009.

(Ord. 1226, Amended, 11/12/15; Ord. 1154, passed, 02/11/2010)

§ 12.620 CHANGES TO FEDERAL OR STATE TAX RETURNS.

(A) If a taxfiler's reported net income under applicable state laws imposing a tax on or measured by income is changed by the Federal Internal Revenue Service or the state Department of Revenue, or amended by the taxfiler to correct an error in the original federal or state return, a report of such change must be filed with the Administrator within 60 days after the date of the notice of the final determination of change or after an amended return is filed with the federal or state agencies. The report must be accompanied by an amended tax return with respect to such

income and by any additional tax, penalty, and interest due.

(B) The Administrator may assess deficiencies and grant funds resulting from changes to federal, state or business income tax returns within the time periods provided for in § 12.280 of this chapter, treating the report of change in federal, state or business income tax returns as the filing of an amended tax return.

(C) The Administrator may assess penalties and interest on the additional tax due as provided in §§ 12.700(A) and 12.710 or may refuse to grant a refund of taxes as a result of the amended return if the amended return is not filed with the Administrator within the time limits set forth in subsection (A).

(Ord. 1142, Amended, 07/16/2009; Ord. 1046, Renum. 11.525 & Amd., 08/19/2004; '90 Code, § 5.60.620, 07/01/1998; Ord. 897, passed, 01/08/1998; Ord. 779, passed, 12/09/1993; Ord. 768, passed, 06/24/1993)

§ 12.700 PENALTY.

(A) (1) A penalty will be assessed if a person:

(a) Fails to file a tax return or extension request at the time required under §§ 12.510(A) or 12.620(A); or

(b) Fails to pay a tax when due.

(2) The penalty under subsection (A) is:

(a) 5% of the total tax liability if the failure is for a period less than four months;

(b) An additional penalty of 20% of the total tax liability if the failure is for a period of four months or more; and

(c) An additional penalty of 100% of the total tax liability of all tax years if the failure to file is for three or more consecutive tax years.

(B) (1) A penalty will be assessed if a person who has filed an extension request:

(a) Fails to file a tax return by the extended due date; or

(b) Fails to pay the tax liability by the extended due date.

(2) The penalty under subsection (B) is:

(a) 5% of the total tax liability if the failure is for a period of less than four months; and

(b) An additional penalty of 20% of the total tax liability if the failure is for a period of four months or more.

(C) (1) A penalty will be assessed if a person:

(a) Fails to pay at least 90% of the total tax liability by the original due date; or

(b) Fails to pay at least 100% of the prior year's total tax liability by the original due date.

(2) The penalty under subsection (C) is 5% of the tax underpayment, but not less than \$5.

(D) The Administrator may impose a civil penalty of up to \$500 for each of the following violations of this chapter:

(1) Failure to file any tax return within 60 days of the Administrator's original written notice to file; or

(2) Failure to pay any tax within 60 days of the Administrator's original written notice for payment; or

(3) Failure to provide either documents or information as required by § 12.260 within 60 days of the Administrator's original written notice to provide the documents or information; or

(4) Failure to fully complete any form required under this chapter; or

(5) Failure to fully comply with the requirements of any section of this Chapter 12 unless such section has a separate penalty calculation.

(E) The Administrator may impose a civil penalty under subsection (D) only if the Administrator gave notice of the potential for assessment of civil penalties for failure to comply or respond in the original written notice.

(F) The Administrator may waive or reduce any penalty determined under subsections (A) through

(D) for good cause, according to and consistent with written policies.

(Ord. 1279, Amended, 02/06/2020; Ord. 1142, Amended, 07/16/2009; Ord. 1104, Amended, 12/20/2007; Ord. 1046, Re-num. 11.599 & Amd., 08/19/2004; '90 Code, § 5.60.700, 07/01/1998; Ord. 897, passed, 01/08/1998; Ord. 779, passed, 12/09/1993; Ord. 768, passed, 06/24/1993)

§ 12.710 INTEREST.

(A) Interest will be assessed on any unpaid tax at the rate of .833% simple interest per month or fraction thereof (10% per annum), computed from the original due date of the tax to the fifteenth day of the month following the date of payment.

(B) Interest will be assessed on any unpaid or underpaid quarterly estimated payment required by §§ 12.520 and 12.530 at the rate of .833% simple interest per month or fraction thereof (10% per annum), computed from the due date of each quarterly estimated payment to the original due date of the tax return to which the estimated payments apply.

(C) Notwithstanding subsection (B), there is no interest on underpayment of quarterly estimated payments if:

(1) The total tax liability of the prior tax year was less than \$1,000;

(2) An amount equal to at least 90% of the total tax liability for the current tax year was paid in accordance with § 12.530; or

(3) An amount equal to at least 100% of the prior year's total tax liability was paid in accordance with § 12.530.

(D) For purposes of subsection (B), the amount of underpayment is determined by comparing 90% of the current total tax liability amount to quarterly estimated payments made prior to the original due date of the tax return. However, if 100% of the prior year's total tax liability is paid to the Administrator by the due date of the fourth quarterly payment, the Administrator may use the prior year's tax liability if doing so will reduce the amount of interest owed.

(E) For purposes of subsection (A), the amount of tax due on the tax return will be reduced by the amount of any tax payment made on or before the date for payment of the tax in accordance with §§ 12.510(A) or 12.530.

(F) Interest at the rate specified in subsection (A) accrues from the original due date without regard to any extension of the filing date.

(G) Any interest amounts properly assessed in accordance with this section may not be waived or reduced by the Administrator, unless specifically provided for by written policy.

(Ord. 1142, Amended, 07/16/2009; Ord. 1104, Amended, 12/20/2007; Ord. 1046, Renum. 11.526 & Amd., 08/19/2004; '90 Code, § 5.60.710, 07/01/1998; Ord. 897, passed, 01/08/1998; Ord. 779, passed, 12/09/1993; Ord. 768, passed, 06/24/1993)

§ 12.715 PAYMENTS APPLIED.

Taxes received will be applied first to any penalty accrued, then to interest accrued, then to taxes due, unless the Administrator determines in accordance with its written policies that a more equitable method exists for a particular taxfiler's account.

(Ord. 1142, Amended, 07/16/2009; Ord. 1104, Amended, 12/20/2007; Ord. 1046, Renum. 11.527 & Amd., 08/19/2004; '90 Code, § 5.60.715, 07/01/1998; Ord. 768, passed, 06/24/1993)

§ 12.720 INTEREST ON REFUNDS.

When, under a provision of the Business Income Tax Law, taxfilers are entitled to a refund of a portion or all of a tax paid to the Administrator, they will receive simple interest on such amount at the rate specified in § 12.710(A), subject to the following:

(A) Any overpayments will be refunded with interest for each month or fraction thereof for a period beginning four months after the later of:

(1) the due date of the tax return;

(2) the date the tax return was filed or the refund was otherwise requested; or

(3) the date the tax was paid, to the date of the refund; and

(B) Any overpayments of taxes that are the result of an amended return being filed will be refunded

with interest for each month or fraction thereof for the period beginning four months after the date the taxfiler filed the amended return. This subsection applies to tax returns that are amended due to a change to the federal, state or business income tax return.

(Ord. 1142, Amended, 07/16/2009; Ord. 1104, Amended, 12/20/2007; Ord. 1046, Renum. 11.528 & Amd., 08/19/2004; '90 Code, § 5.60.720, 07/01/1998; Ord. 897, passed, 01/08/1998; Ord. 768, passed, 06/24/1993)

§ 12.730 CRIMINAL PENALTIES.

Violation of §§ 12.230 or 12.240 is punishable by a fine not exceeding \$500. In addition, any county employee convicted for violation of §§ 12.230 or 12.240 will be dismissed from employment and will be barred from employment for a period of five years thereafter. Any agent of the county who is convicted is ineligible for participation in any county contract for a period of five years thereafter.

(Ord. 1142, Amended, 07/16/2009; Ord. 1104, Amended, 12/20/2007; Ord. 1046, Renum. 11.599(G), 08/19/2004)

§ 12.805 SEVERABILITY.

If any section, subsection, paragraph, sentence, clause or phrase of this chapter is for any reason held to be unconstitutional or otherwise invalid, that decision will not affect the validity of the remaining portions of this chapter. The Board of County Commissioners hereby declares that it would have passed each section, subsection, paragraph, sentence, clause or phrase regardless of the fact that any one or more sections, subsections, paragraphs, sentences, clauses or phrases be declared unconstitutional or otherwise invalid.

(Ord. 1142, Renum. 12.800 & Amd., 07/16/2009; Ord. 1046, Renum. 11.599(G), 08/19/2004)

§ 12.815 OPERATIVE DATE.

This chapter applies to tax years beginning on or after January 1, 1993. For tax years ending on or before December 31, 1992, this chapter applies to any administrative determination made on or after January 1, 1994.

(Ord. 1142, Renum. 12.820 & Amd., 07/16/2009; Ord. 1046, Renum. 11.599(G), 08/19/2004)

§ 12.840 FRIVOLOUS FILING.

A \$500.00 penalty will be assessed if a taxfiler takes a “frivolous position” in respect to preparing the taxfiler’s tax return. A tax return is considered frivolous if a taxfiler does not provide information on which the substantial correctness of the self-assessment may be judged or if the tax return contains information that on its face indicates that the self-assessment is substantially incorrect. Examples of “frivolous positions” as provided in Oregon Administrative Rule 150-316-0652 are adopted by direct reference.

(Ord. 1310, Amended, 10/13/2022; Ord. 1299, Amended, 08/26/2021; Ord. 1142, Renum. 12.845 & Amd., 07/16/2009; Ord. 1104, passed, 12/20/2007)

§ 12.850 HACKING.

(A) *Definitions.* As used in this section, the following definitions apply:

COMPUTER DATABASE. Computer application(s) used by the Division or the Administrator to calculate or store business and financial data collected under the authority granted by the Business Income Tax Law.

LOSS. Any reasonable cost incurred by the County or the Administrator, including but not limited to the cost of responding to an offense, conducting a damage assessment, and restoring the data, program, system, or information to its condition prior to the offense, and any revenue lost, cost incurred, or other consequential damages incurred because of interruption of service.

DAMAGE. Any impairment to the integrity or availability of data, a program, a system, or information.

(B) Any individual who intentionally accesses the Computer Database without authorization will be fined:

(1) \$10,000 if the individual acquires any information regarding any business account found in the Computer Database;

(2) \$10,000 or the cost of the loss (whichever is greater) if the individual uses or attempts to use the acquired information for financial gain of any kind; or

(3) \$10,000 or the cost of the loss (whichever is greater) if the individual causes the transmission of a program, information, code, or command to the Computer Database, and, as a result of such conduct, causes damage to the Computer Database.

(Ord. 1279, Amended, 02/06/2020; Ord. 1226, Amended, 11/12/15; Ord. 1142, Renum. 12.855 & Amd., 07/16/2009; Ord. 1104, passed, 12/20/2007)

§ 12.990 PARTICIPATION OF CITIES.

To facilitate a unified system of collection and allocation of all county and municipal taxes upon business net income within the county, any city the territory of which is in whole or in part within the county may, if authorized by its governing body, participate under and share in the revenue derived from this chapter, upon such terms and conditions as the county and city may agree by written contract.

(Ord. 1104, Renum. 12.840, 12/20/2007; Ord. 1046, Renum. 11.529 & Amd., 08/19/2004; ‘90 Code, § 5.60.840, 07/01/1998; Ord. 779, passed, 12/09/1993; Ord. 768, passed, 06/24/1993)

§ 12.995 FORMER REGULATIONS SUPERSEDED BY THIS SUBCHAPTER; EXCEPTIONS.

Effective for tax years beginning on or after January 1, 1993, ‘90 MCC Chapter 5.70 is superseded and given no effect until this chapter is repealed or otherwise ceases to be effective. For tax years ending on or before December 31, 1992, all determinations of obligations and responsibilities required of any persons under ‘90 MCC Chapter 5.70, made on or before December 31, 1993, remains binding upon those persons. However, on and after January 1, 1994, this chapter [formerly §§ 11.500 et seq.] applies to all determinations of obligations and responsibilities for tax years ending on or before December 31, 1992, with the exceptions of:

(A) Determination of income under ‘90 MCC 5.70.015;

(B) Treatment of payments to owners or controlling shareholders under ‘90 MCC 5.70.025;

(C) Net operating loss deduction under ‘90 MCC 5.70.030;

(D) Ordinary gain or loss under ‘90 MCC 5.70.035;

(E) Rate of tax under '90 MCC 5.70.045;

(F) Apportionment of income under '90 MCC 5.70.050;

(G) Partnerships, S corporations, estates and trusts under '90 MCC 5.70.055;

(H) Exemptions under '90 MCC 5.70.060;

(I) State laws incorporated by reference under '90 MCC 5.70.075 (except that the City of Portland, Bureau of Licenses will replace any references to the state Department of Revenue as the Administrator of the Tax.);

(J) Amendments under '90 MCC 5.70.110.

(Ord. 1142, Amended, 07/16/2009; Ord. 1104, Renum. 12.850, 12/20/2007; Ord. 1046, Renum. 11.530 & Amd., 08/19/2004; '90 Code, § 5.60.850, 07/01/1998; Ord. 779, passed, 12/09/1993; Ord. 768, passed, 06/24/1993)