

Other Funds Revenue Report

September 2024

I. Introduction

This report presents historical and projected Other Funds revenues collected by state agencies. Other Funds are a significant component in the overall state revenue picture, comprised of General Fund, Lottery Funds, Other Funds, and Federal Funds¹ revenues. Other Funds are generally derived from taxes, fees and charges related to specific activities, as well as interest and investment income. The figures presented in this report are tabulated solely from cash deposits and do not include proceeds from borrowing or transfers between state agencies. Due to general accounting practices, which often involve accruals, figures presented herein may not match data presented elsewhere, particularly statewide and agency financial reports. In addition, the purpose of this report is to provide a general understanding of Other Funds revenues, particularly relative magnitudes and rough trends. The figures presented should not be used for material budgeting or other financial purposes.

This report is produced by the Office of Economic Analysis and released along with the Economic and Revenue forecast in March and September of each year².

II. Statewide Other Funds Revenues

The following table 1 presents Other Funds revenues by agency. Fiscal years 2020 through 2024 are actual revenues received based on accounting data. Fiscal year 2025 figures are projections entered into the state's budget system associated with 2023-25 Legislatively Adopted Budget³. The biennial total is split such that the growth rate in the second fiscal year equals historical averages.

Due to the significant fraction of Other Funds revenues received by the Public Employees Retirement System, which are in turn due primarily to returns on investments, the year-to-year growth rates in overall Other Funds revenues are largely reflective of stock market performance. In addition, many of the revenue projections for the 2023-25 biennium were developed in Spring 2022 at a time of high inflation, thus reflecting considerable uncertainty present at the time, and may not have been modified in the state's budget system since.

¹ When Federal Funds are received as reimbursement for state expenditures, they are recorded as Other Funds and do appear in many tables in this report. These are distinct from true Federal Fund revenues.

²For questions regarding this report, contact Michael Kennedy: Michael.kennedy@das.oregon.gov

³ Projections are first entered in the Spring of 2022 for the development of Agency Request Budgets and progress through to the passage of the Legislatively Adopted Budget in the summer of 2023.

Table 1

Other Fund Revenues by Agency						
	2019-21 Biennium		2021-23 Biennium		2023-25 Biennium	
(Millions)	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	FY 2023	FY 2024	FY 2025
Agency	Actual	Actual	Actual	Estimated	Projected	Projected
PERS	\$7,004.4	\$9,858.4	\$11,285.4	\$7,574.8	\$8,531.7	\$12,545.4
OHA	\$3,362.1	\$3,678.0	\$3,727.9	\$3,965.7	\$4,408.3	\$4,269.3
ODOT	\$2,088.8	\$2,141.1	\$2,391.9	\$2,518.0	\$2,576.7	\$3,130.9
Revenue	\$595.9	\$1,638.8	\$1,858.8	\$1,891.9	\$1,908.3	\$2,100.6
Employment	\$1,017.9	\$1,145.8	\$1,436.7	\$1,823.2	\$2,032.6	\$2,660.4
OLCC	\$785.9	\$834.4	\$873.7	\$897.3	\$877.9	\$1,048.3
DAS	\$661.9	\$656.2	\$766.6	\$736.7	\$918.5	\$818.4
DCBS	\$347.2	\$366.7	\$397.3	\$418.8	\$442.7	\$434.8
DHS	\$298.8	\$310.3	\$330.9	\$335.4	\$391.5	\$345.6
Forestry	\$254.6	\$262.8	\$198.1	\$232.9	\$228.6	\$272.0
Housing	\$249.5	\$330.3	\$285.5	\$222.3	\$231.7	\$294.4
Justice	\$230.2	\$185.6	\$205.4	\$902.0	\$234.9	\$218.4
DEQ	\$167.4	\$178.0	\$226.0	\$151.2	\$176.4	\$227.4
Business Oregon	\$76.4	\$71.7	\$85.9	\$114.6	\$120.2	\$63.3
Vet's Affairs	\$129.8	\$178.8	\$120.5	\$101.8	\$110.6	\$130.0
Fish & Wildlife	\$76.4	\$86.5	\$80.8	\$87.1	\$94.8	\$88.4
Judicial	\$68.0	\$50.6	\$53.4	\$52.7	\$64.1	\$72.8
Parks & Rec	\$25.3	\$38.9	\$38.6	\$43.8	\$48.2	\$41.4
All Other	\$609.4	\$971.2	\$647.7	\$695.3	\$994.8	\$937.46
Total	\$18,050.0	\$22,984.2	\$25,011.1	\$22,765.3	\$24,392.5	\$29,699.1
Year over year change	-1.3%	27.3%	8.8%	-9.0%	7.1%	21.8%

Table 2

Other Fund Revenues by Type						
	2019-21 Biennium		2021-23 Biennium		2023-25 Biennium	
(Millions)	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	FY 2023	FY 2024	FY 2025
Source of Revenue	Actual	Actual	Actual	Estimated	Projected	Projected
Interest and Investment Income	\$4,129.0	\$7,103.1	\$7,518.7	\$4,698.2	\$5,856.9	\$8,003.4
Retirement Contributions	\$3,286.6	\$3,117.2	\$4,096.1	\$3,460.9	\$3,746.8	\$4,760.7
Administrative Charges	\$1,514.7	\$1,567.0	\$2,617.6	\$2,625.8	\$2,982.1	\$2,651.0
Employment Taxes	\$814.8	\$917.4	\$1,294.4	\$1,651.5	\$1,790.0	\$2,501.3
Corporate Activity Tax	\$226.5	\$1,148.4	\$1,216.5	\$1,338.5	\$1,343.6	\$1,451.0
Provider Taxes	\$884.1	\$970.0	\$1,090.3	\$1,148.3	\$1,246.4	\$984.8
Liquor Sales	\$738.4	\$791.9	\$827.9	\$852.3	\$832.7	\$1,011.6
Federal Revenue	\$574.3	\$626.2	\$636.7	\$750.5	\$733.3	\$1,072.1
Other Revenue	\$1,574.5	\$1,733.0	\$720.6	\$743.3	\$910.8	\$1,775.6
Charges for Service	\$662.6	\$608.2	\$727.0	\$725.2	\$758.3	\$799.2
Motor Fuels Tax	\$679.6	\$651.1	\$691.1	\$705.2	\$716.0	\$704.7
Vehicle Taxes	\$375.4	\$400.7	\$470.0	\$449.0	\$466.7	\$491.1
Weight-mile Tax	\$348.3	\$396.0	\$424.8	\$422.4	\$419.3	\$505.1
Licenses and Fees	\$388.9	\$387.3	\$415.6	\$415.6	\$443.6	\$363.8
Cigarette and Tobacco Taxes	\$184.2	\$269.3	\$412.4	\$362.8	\$357.2	\$372.1
Loan Repayments	\$347.3	\$516.7	\$356.4	\$249.4	\$228.2	\$267.3
Debt Service Assessments	\$208.1	\$210.5	\$225.2	\$242.8	\$253.3	\$250.4
State Forest Lands	\$118.0	\$125.3	\$107.1	\$106.9	\$117.4	\$133.5
Insurance Tax	\$30.2	\$31.1	\$28.4	\$28.5	\$29.0	\$33.6
All Other	\$964.4	\$1,413.6	\$1,134.3	\$1,788.0	\$1,160.8	\$1,566.8
Total	\$18,050.0	\$22,984.2	\$25,011.1	\$22,765.3	\$24,392.5	\$29,699.1
Year over year change	-1.3%	27.3%	8.8%	-9.0%	7.1%	21.8%

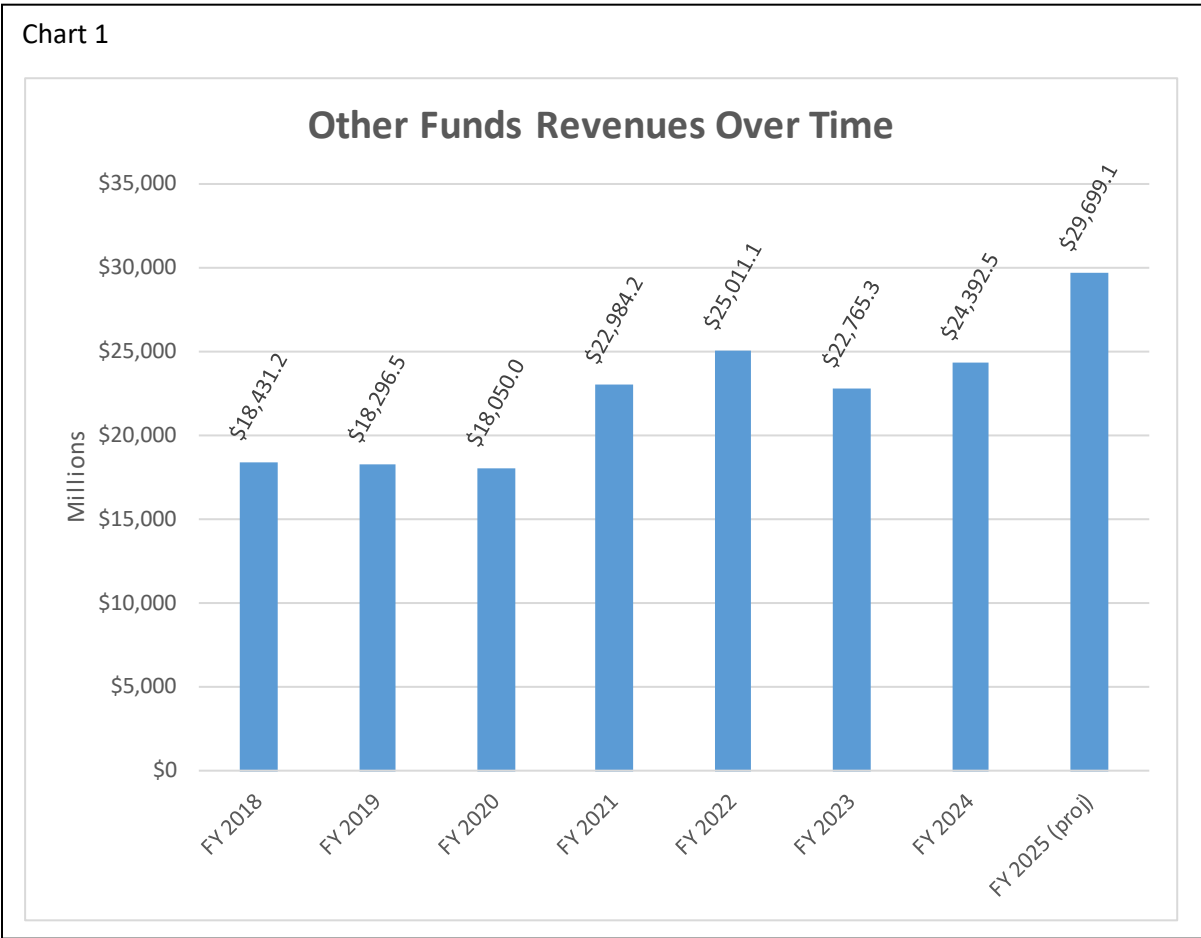
As noted above, returns on investment holdings accounted for roughly a quarter of all Other Funds revenues received statewide in fiscal year 2023. Contributions to the Public Employees Retirement System are the second largest revenue stream. The majority of Other Revenues and Administrative Charges relate to health insurance premiums received by the Oregon Health Authority on behalf of state employees and Oregon educators. It should be noted that Federal dollars received as reimbursement for state expenses are included in this report. Finally, a large settlement payment received by the Justice Department in fiscal year 2023 is responsible for the outsized value of “All Other Revenues”⁴.

As noted above, the projections for fiscal year 2025 were made during budget development in the Spring of 2022, while fiscal year 2024 values are actuals. The result is a few notable incongruities. First, investment returns on account balances were expected to recover from the downturn in stock markets experienced during fiscal year 2023. While gains occurred in fiscal year 2024, the projections originally made in 2022 that are driving the fiscal year 2025 projection still appear optimistic. The advent of the Paid Leave Oregon program in the

⁴ The Mansato Settlement totaling \$688 million is included in “All Other” to maintain the integrity of the “Other Revenue” line item.

Employment Department (see page 6), which appears in the Employment Taxes category, has also had some, but not quite all, of the impact that was expected. Finally, a similar pattern is evident in the Federal Revenue category, where the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act (2021) was expected to bring in considerably more funds in 2023-25.

The graphic below illustrates Other Fund revenues over time. Historical data are limited by the availability in the Statewide Financial Management System, however. Revenues were relatively flat from fiscal year 2018 to 2020, the latter year due largely to the effects of the Covid-19 pandemic. Collections grew significantly over the ensuing two fiscal years as both the economy and markets recovered, but also due to federal stimulus. The downturn in equity markets brought down revenues in fiscal year 2023, however receipts are expected to bounce back in fiscal year 2025 as noted above.



As described above, many of the projections driving the fiscal year 2025 total were developed in the Spring of 2022 and may not have been updated since. Given that the fiscal year 2024 figures now reflect actual data, there may be some disconnect between the two observations.

The following sections present each of the listed agencies' Other Funds revenues in detail.

III. Major Agencies Detail

Public Employees Retirement System

The majority of Other Funds revenue collected by the Public Employees Retirement System (PERS) are derived from investment of retirement account holdings. The other significant source of revenue are contributions to the system by covered employers. Insurance premiums are received from PERS retirees purchasing health insurance through the department. The department derives revenues to fund administrative activities for the Deferred Compensation Program primarily through a participant fee.

Public Employees Retirement System						
	2019-21 Biennium		2021-23 Biennium		2023-25 Biennium	
	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	FY 2023	FY 2024	FY 2025
(Millions)	Actual	Actual	Actual	Estimated	Projected	Projected
Interest and Investment Income	\$3,652.5	\$6,701.9	\$7,143.4	\$4,085.9	\$4,744.0	\$7,747.82
Retirement Contributions	\$3,286.6	\$3,117.2	\$4,096.1	\$3,460.9	\$3,746.8	\$4,760.70
Insurance Tax	\$30.0	\$30.9	\$28.2	\$28.4	\$28.9	\$33.55
Other Revenue	\$35.3	\$8.4	\$17.6	-\$0.4	\$12.0	\$3.31
Total Other Fund Revenues	\$7,004.4	\$9,858.4	\$11,285.4	\$7,574.8	\$8,531.7	\$12,545.4
Year over year change	-7.1%	40.7%	14.5%	-32.9%	12.6%	47.0%

Oregon Health Authority

A significant source of revenue for the Oregon Health Authority (OHA), captured in the administrative and service charges category are premiums paid on behalf of state employees (PEBB) and employees in the state K-12 education system (OEBB).

The largest sources of revenues in the other revenue category are tobacco taxes, tobacco master settlement agreement payments, a transfer from Oregon Health & Sciences University (OHSU), and insurer taxes. This category also includes revenue from beer, wine, and retail marijuana taxes.

Oregon Health Authority						
	2019-21 Biennium		2021-23 Biennium		2023-25 Biennium	
	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	FY 2023	FY 2024	FY 2025
(Millions)	Actual	Actual	Actual	Estimated	Projected	Projected
Administrative and Service Charges	\$1,172.5	\$1,222.0	\$2,166.9	\$2,278.8	\$2,438.3	\$2,116.0
Healthcare Provider Taxes	\$709.5	\$774.0	\$883.8	\$929.9	\$1,008.3	\$755.1
Other Revenue	\$1,219.6	\$1,443.7	\$412.1	\$462.3	\$599.7	\$1,167.3
Recoveries, Collections and Reimbursements	\$178.9	\$183.3	\$204.9	\$204.1	\$212.7	\$200.1
Care of State Wards	\$35.7	\$22.7	\$27.5	\$19.9	\$46.9	\$1.2
Licenses and Fees	\$21.8	\$16.7	\$24.9	\$28.6	\$36.4	\$15.3
Charges for Service	\$10.8	\$9.5	\$2.9	\$11.9	\$12.7	\$11.8
Interest and Investment Income	\$13.2	\$6.2	\$5.0	\$30.2	\$53.3	\$2.6
Total Other Fund Revenues	\$3,362.1	\$3,678.0	\$3,727.9	\$3,965.7	\$4,408.3	\$4,269.3
Year over year change	2.7%	12.4%	1.4%	6.4%	11.2%	-3.2%

As a result of House Bill 2010 (2019), Oregon currently assesses a 2.0 percent tax on insurer and managed care premiums and broadens the tax base by including stop-loss coverage effective January 1, 2020. A portion of these revenues supports the Oregon Health Plan. The insurer tax will sunset on December 31, 2026.

OHA also collects fees, captured in the licenses and fees category, through the Health Licensing Office for licenses, registrations, and renewals; the Public Health division for licensing of facilities, registration of X-ray equipment, and testing and certification of Emergency Medical Technicians; and the Health Policy and Analytics division for the Conrad J-1 Visa Program (ORS 409.745), the Primary Care Provider Loan repayment program, Health Care Workforce Data Collection and Reporting, and health care data reporting.

Department of Transportation

The Department of Transportation’s (ODOT) primary sources of revenue are the taxes and fees assessed on fuel and vehicles. The single largest source is the Motor Fuels Tax. This is the tax per gallon on fuel paid by all vehicles 26,000 lbs. and under (i.e., most personal passenger vehicles). In lieu of a fuels tax, heavy vehicles above 26,000 lbs. are assessed a mileage tax based on weight and axle combination, called the Weight-mile Tax. These two taxes comprise the user fees. In addition, ODOT collects registration and title fees for light and heavy vehicles, and license and permit fees for drivers.

An additional large source of revenue is Federal funds. These funds are primarily available for use on road and bridge construction. These funds are made available to states through passage of federal authorizations (e.g., the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act of 2021).

Department of Transportation						
	2019-21 Biennium		2021-23 Biennium		2023-25 Biennium	
	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	FY 2023	FY 2024	FY 2025
(Millions)	Actual	Actual	Actual	Estimated	Projected	Projected
Motor Fuels Tax	\$679.6	\$651.1	\$691.1	\$705.2	\$716.0	\$704.7
Federal Revenue	\$493.6	\$464.1	\$559.9	\$671.4	\$661.9	\$1,274.6
Vehicle Registration Fees	\$375.4	\$400.7	\$470.0	\$449.0	\$466.7	\$491.1
Weight-mile Taxes	\$348.3	\$396.0	\$424.8	\$422.4	\$419.3	\$505.1
Trans. Licenses and Fees	\$90.4	\$89.5	\$90.1	\$90.5	\$95.5	\$56.7
Other Revenue	\$18.4	\$47.6	\$50.8	\$59.3	\$54.3	\$22.2
Driver's License Fees	\$29.7	\$48.7	\$58.2	\$56.2	\$56.5	\$65.6
Charges for Service	\$30.1	\$29.9	\$38.0	\$38.8	\$57.2	\$4.2
Interest and Investment Income	\$23.2	\$13.5	\$8.9	\$25.0	\$49.4	\$6.6
Total Other Fund Revenues	\$2,088.8	\$2,141.1	\$2,391.9	\$2,518.0	\$2,576.7	\$3,130.9
Year over year change	-8.0%	2.5%	11.7%	5.3%	2.3%	21.5%

Other Revenue includes DMV record sales income, fines and forfeiture, recovery from property damage to highway infrastructure, property rentals, court restitutions and settlements. Lastly, ODOT charges fees to recover costs for a variety of services. Examples include billboard signs, material testing, and fuel sales, fleet services and other lab services.

Department of Revenue

The Department of Revenue (DOR) collects taxes on behalf of various state departments and local governments, the proceeds from these taxes are transferred to the state departments and local governments after deducting the cost of administration. Taxes on corporate receipts, cigarettes, other tobacco products and marijuana make up a large portion of Other Funds Revenues. Privilege Tax includes Vehicle Privilege Tax for the privilege of selling motor vehicles and Vehicle Use Tax for the privilege of purchasing motor vehicles.

Department of Revenue	2019-21 Biennium		2021-23 Biennium		2023-25 Biennium	
	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	FY 2023	FY 2024	FY 2025
(Millions)	Actual	Actual	Actual	Estimated	Projected	Projected
Corporate Activity Tax	\$226.5	\$1,148.4	\$1,216.5	\$1,338.5	\$1,343.6	\$1,451.0
Cigarette and Tobacco Taxes	\$184.2	\$269.3	\$412.4	\$362.8	\$357.2	\$372.1
Marijuana Taxes	\$171.5	\$206.9	\$203.5	\$164.3	\$179.0	\$163.2
Other Revenue	\$13.6	\$14.2	\$26.4	\$26.2	\$28.5	\$114.3
Total Other Fund Revenues	\$595.9	\$1,638.8	\$1,858.8	\$1,891.9	\$1,908.3	\$2,100.6
Year over year change	102.9%	175.0%	13.4%	1.8%	0.9%	10.1%

The remaining Other Fund Taxes and Revenues include Amusement Device Tax, State Lodging Tax, Emergency Communications tax, Timber Tax, Heavy Equipment Rental Tax, Gas and Oil Severance Tax, Private Rail Car and Cooperative Electric Tax, Bicycle Excise Tax, County Assessment Funding Assistance Program, Oregon Land Information System Fund, County Assessment Funding Assistance Program, Senior and Disabled Citizen’s Property Tax Deferral, Green Light Labor Rebate Fund, various Business and License Fees, Donations and Fines and Forfeitures. Administrative Charges are the estimated revenues used to help cover the Department of Revenue administrative costs to operate the various tax and collection programs.

Employment Department

The majority of the Employment Department’s (OED) revenues are employer contributions for the unemployment insurance program. The large increase for 2023-25 owes to the inauguration of the Paid Leave Oregon program. The department also receives significant amounts of investment returns on account holdings.

Employment Department						
	2019-21 Biennium		2021-23 Biennium		2023-25 Biennium	
	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	FY 2023	FY 2024	FY 2025
(Millions)	Actual	Actual	Actual	Estimated	Projected	Projected
Employment Tax	\$814.8	\$917.4	\$1,294.4	\$1,651.5	\$1,790.0	\$2,501.3
Interest and Investment Income	\$123.3	\$94.1	\$73.4	\$95.5	\$160.6	\$83.2
Other Revenue	\$31.6	\$47.7	\$29.6	\$38.2	\$46.7	\$34.0
Charges for Service	\$25.0	\$20.2	\$25.0	\$29.1	\$27.1	\$42.0
Federal Revenue	\$23.2	\$66.3	\$14.3	\$9.0	\$8.3	\$0.0
Total Other Fund Revenues	\$1,017.9	\$1,145.8	\$1,436.7	\$1,823.2	\$2,032.6	\$2,660.4
Year over year change	-17.9%	12.6%	25.4%	26.9%	11.5%	30.9%

Charges for Service - The Office of Administrative Hearings receives cost-based payments for services provided to state agencies, counties, cities, boards, and commissions. Charges to each customer are

based on their actual use of services. The department also receives penalty and interest income that is charged against employers' delinquent payment of taxes. Funds also result from an agency partnership plan with other state agencies and the Federal Government for reimbursement of state funds used for employment and training of SNAP clients.

Other Revenue - OED receives interest on the Unemployment Insurance Trust Fund, which is held by the U.S. Treasury. This interest is reinvested in the Unemployment Insurance Trust Fund and used to pay benefits to claimants.

Oregon Liquor and Cannabis Commission

The Oregon Liquor and Cannabis Commission (OLCC) receives revenues from distilled spirits sales, license fees from alcohol and fines, server education fees, taxes on malt beverages and wines (Privilege Tax), marijuana license fees, marijuana tax money, worker permit fees and miscellaneous income.

Oregon Liquor and Cannabis Commission						
	2019-21 Biennium		2021-23 Biennium		2023-25 Biennium	
	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	FY 2023	FY 2024	FY 2025
(Millions)	Actual	Actual	Actual	Estimated	Projected	Projected
Liquor Sales	\$738.4	\$791.9	\$827.9	\$852.3	\$832.7	\$1,011.6
Privilege Tax	\$18.4	\$18.1	\$19.7	\$17.4	\$20.7	\$15.8
Licenses and Fees	\$27.9	\$23.0	\$24.4	\$25.7	\$22.4	\$20.7
Other Revenue	\$1.2	\$1.4	\$1.6	\$1.9	\$2.1	\$0.2
Total Other Fund Revenues	\$785.9	\$834.4	\$873.7	\$897.3	\$877.9	\$1,048.3
Year over year change	12.3%	6.2%	4.7%	2.7%	-2.2%	19.4%

The OLCC forecasts distilled spirits sales based on an econometric model. This model uses projections of population growth from the Oregon Office of Economic Analysis to predict consumption per capita. This is combined with estimates of inflation in the wholesale cost of

distilled spirits based on historical data. The OLCC then evaluates the range of possible revenue outcomes given the current operating environment. The national and Oregon distilled spirits sales trends that have emerged in recent years continue to grow. The effective mark-up on distilled spirits is 107 percent, and distilled spirits prices are set by the OLCC (ORS 471.745).

Department of Administrative Services

The Department of Administrative Services (DAS) collects revenues derived from charges to other state agencies for a variety of services. These charges should be viewed differently than revenues derived from non-state governmental activities in that these funds are not new revenues to state government. The department also receives debt service funds from other state agencies for borrowing administered by DAS. Tobacco Settlement revenues are received from the four major tobacco companies to cover state costs from tobacco-related illnesses.

Department of Administrative Services						
	2019-21 Biennium		2021-23 Biennium		2023-25 Biennium	
	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	FY 2023	FY 2024	FY 2025
(Millions)	Actual	Actual	Actual	Estimated	Projected	Projected
Debt Service Assessments	\$208.1	\$210.5	\$225.2	\$242.8	\$253.3	\$250.4
Administrative Charges	\$180.9	\$181.7	\$261.7	\$163.5	\$313.5	\$298.0
Charges for Service	\$178.1	\$160.0	\$178.4	\$203.9	\$197.2	\$185.5
Tobacco Settlement Proceeds	\$65.9	\$74.7	\$84.4	\$77.1	\$68.7	\$70.0
Interest and Investment Income	\$19.1	\$17.3	\$7.7	\$38.3	\$75.0	\$2.3
Other Revenue	\$7.5	\$9.7	\$6.9	\$8.8	\$8.5	\$10.0
Central Service Charges	\$2.3	\$2.3	\$2.3	\$2.2	\$2.3	\$2.3
Total Other Fund Revenues	\$661.9	\$656.2	\$766.6	\$736.7	\$918.5	\$818.4
Year over year change	8.4%	-0.9%	16.8%	-3.9%	24.7%	-10.9%

Department of Consumer and Business Services

The majority of the Department of Consumer and Business Services' (DCBS) Other Fund revenues fall in the following categories:

Insurance Taxes: Oregon Health System Reinsurance Business Licenses and Fees - This revenue consists of quarterly assessments on health insurance premium beginning Jan. 1, 2018 in accordance with HB 2391 (2017 session) and HB 2010 (2019 session). The fee revenue is used to administer the Oregon Reinsurance Program and to provide money to the Oregon Health Authority for medical assistance and other health services. These revenues are distinct from the provider taxes tabulated elsewhere in this report (see Oregon Health Authority and Department of Human Services).

Other Employer-Employee Taxes: This assessment is paid by employers and workers through the Combined Tax Reporting Program. The rate is shared equally between employers and

Department of Consumer and Business Services						
	2019-21 Biennium		2021-23 Biennium		2023-25 Biennium	
	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	FY 2023	FY 2024	FY 2025
(Millions)	Actual	Actual	Actual	Estimated	Projected	Projected
Healthcare Provider Taxes	\$111.5	\$138.5	\$147.4	\$150.6	\$160.9	\$157.68
Other Employer-Employee Taxes	\$74.2	\$64.4	\$68.6	\$70.5	\$68.4	\$73.2
Workers' Compensation Taxes	\$71.4	\$72.0	\$87.5	\$95.8	\$99.6	\$101.6
Business Licenses and Fees	\$57.7	\$63.0	\$61.1	\$63.1	\$64.7	\$64.8
Fire Marshal Fees	\$14.8	\$15.5	\$16.9	\$19.9	\$19.2	\$20.9
Interest and Investment Income	\$10.5	\$6.7	\$7.2	\$10.7	\$18.8	\$7.6
Other Revenue	\$7.1	\$6.6	\$8.7	\$8.3	\$11.0	\$9.1
Total Other Fund Revenues	\$347.2	\$366.7	\$397.3	\$418.8	\$442.7	\$434.8
Year over year change	-17.0%	5.6%	8.3%	5.4%	5.7%	-1.8%

employees. The DCBS director may adjust the cents-per-hour assessment rate annually. The department reviews the Workers' Benefit Fund assessment and sets it at a level that will finance projected payments plus an adequate ending fund balance to minimize volatility and support the long-term liability of the fund.

Workers' Compensation Taxes: The premium assessment is a percentage charged against Oregon employers workers' compensation premiums. Insurance premiums are based on two main components:

- (a) Pure premiums – this is the amount of the premium that is expected to be needed to cover claim costs. Pure premium rate is set by DCBS and decreases when there is a decline in medical care cost and increases as cost increase.
- (b) Additional administrative charges set by each individual insurance company to cover their costs of doing business and earnings.

Fire Marshal Fees: Fire insurance premium taxes collected by the department are transferred to the Oregon State Police, Office of the State Fire Marshal. The Fire Marshal tax is collected quarterly on all fire insurance premiums specified by policy type and a percentage allocation. Surplus Lines insurers also pay a Fire Marshal tax based upon a percentage of all reported premiums. This is collected by the Oregon Surplus Lines Association and then transferred to DCBS quarterly.

Interest and Investment Income: Income from long-and short-term investments is accounted for by dedicated revenue sources within two of the department's main funds: Consumer and Business Services Fund and Workers' Benefit Fund. The State Treasurer invests the monies in these two funds. The Health Insurance Marketplace Fund, COFA Premium Assistance Program Fund, and Health Reinsurance Fund earn interest at the Oregon Short Term Fund interest rate.

Department of Human Services

The majority of the Department of Human Services' (DHS) Other Fund revenues fall in the following categories:

Department of Human Services						
	2019-21 Biennium		2021-23 Biennium		2023-25 Biennium	
	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	FY 2023	FY 2024	FY 2025
(Millions)	Actual	Actual	Actual	Estimated	Projected	Projected
Administrative Charges	\$102.4	\$110.6	\$118.6	\$118.0	\$163.2	\$115.8
Provider Taxes	\$63.1	\$57.5	\$59.1	\$67.8	\$77.1	\$104.5
Charges for Service	\$58.9	\$78.2	\$80.4	\$78.0	\$76.3	\$62.7
Recoveries, Collections and Reimbursements	\$25.4	\$21.9	\$30.2	\$27.8	\$26.6	\$19.5
Other Revenue	\$42.0	\$36.8	\$38.6	\$34.5	\$37.1	\$31.7
Care of State Wards	\$4.2	\$3.7	\$2.6	\$4.8	\$4.0	\$11.3
Interest and Investment Income	\$2.9	\$1.5	\$1.3	\$4.4	\$7.2	\$0.1
Total Other Fund Revenues	\$298.8	\$310.3	\$330.9	\$335.4	\$391.5	\$345.6
Year over year change	1.6%	3.8%	6.6%	1.4%	16.7%	-11.7%

Long-term care facilities tax: The current tax rate is set to collect up to 6 percent of resident service revenues of non-exempt long-term care facilities. Revenue projections are based on previous years' cost reports, current year tax reports, and a growth factor.

Client account collections estate recoveries: Funds are collected from the estates of clients to reimburse previous cost of care. Collections are used to reimburse cost and offset both the Title XIX program cost and General Fund costs.

Collection of overpayment: Overpayment recoveries are recovered program dollars incorrectly paid to or for clients through client error or fraud. Recovery may be made in any of several program areas including food stamps, child care, public assistance cash and public assistance grant reductions. The projection for these revenues are developed using past performance, inflation and changes in caseloads and regulations as indicators of future trends.

Care of state wards: Trust recoveries are Other Funds collected from Social Security Administration (SSA), Social Security Insurance (SSI) and child support payments and used to reimburse the state for the maintenance cost of children in care. Trust recoveries come from collection of SSI disability payments, child support payments and SSA death and survivor benefits.

Fees and premiums: The CW programs collect fees for adoption home study and registry, sexual abuse therapy fees, and fees for fingerprinting under ORS 409.015.

Department of Forestry

Revenues derived from state-owned forest lands comprise the majority of the Department of Forestry's Other Funds revenues. Timber sale receipts account for 98 percent of State Forest revenue. Fire protection taxes are charged to private and public landowners. Other revenue sources are seed cooperative assessments paid by cooperators, camping fees on state forest

Department of Forestry						
	2019-21 Biennium		2021-23 Biennium		2023-25 Biennium	
	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	FY 2023	FY 2024	FY 2025
(Millions)	Actual	Actual	Actual	Estimated	Projected	Projected
State Forest Lands	\$118.0	\$125.3	\$107.1	\$106.9	\$117.4	\$133.5
Charges for Service	\$100.5	\$56.8	\$43.4	\$63.5	\$56.0	\$40.4
Forest Protection Taxes	\$27.2	\$27.4	\$28.1	\$29.5	\$36.2	\$70.3
Federal Revenue	\$3.2	\$44.4	\$9.3	\$23.6	\$6.8	\$0.0
Common School Lands	\$2.5	\$3.1	\$3.0	\$2.8	\$2.4	\$4.3
Other Revenue	\$2.7	\$4.9	\$6.9	\$5.8	\$8.4	\$23.4
Interest and Investment Income	\$0.6	\$1.0	\$0.3	\$0.9	\$1.3	\$0.0
Total Other Fund Revenues	\$254.6	\$262.8	\$198.1	\$232.9	\$228.6	\$272.0
Year over year change	16.1%	3.2%	-24.6%	17.6%	-1.8%	18.9%

lands, a portion of all-terrain vehicle license fees, federal funds for fire protection services on federal lands.

Department of Housing and Community Services

The majority of the revenues collected by the Housing and Community Services Department owe to payments made on loans administered by the agency. The loan repayments are from multifamily and single-family mortgage loans, which the department finances through proceeds from selling tax-exempt bonds to investors. Approximately 80 percent of these loans are mortgages obtained by first time home buyers. The bond proceeds and loans also provide most of the department's interest and investment revenues.

The Public Utilities Tax is a portion of the Public Purpose Charge and the low-income electric bill payment assistance charge that are collected by electric utilities. The PPC is based on the electric companies' total revenues and the bill payment assistance charge is capped at \$20 million per year.

Department of Housing and Community Services						
	2019-21 Biennium		2021-23 Biennium		2023-25 Biennium	
	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	FY 2023	FY 2024	FY 2025
(Millions)	Actual	Actual	Actual	Estimated	Projected	Projected
Loan Repayments	\$144.7	\$228.0	\$170.7	\$74.7	\$62.5	\$165.6
Interest and Investment Income	\$51.9	\$45.3	\$40.7	\$62.4	\$89.4	\$48.2
Public Utilities Tax	\$35.4	\$36.0	\$45.1	\$57.4	\$57.3	\$46.4
Administrative Charges	\$15.6	\$19.6	\$26.8	\$23.3	\$18.7	\$27.6
Other Revenue	\$2.0	\$1.3	\$2.1	\$4.5	\$3.9	\$6.6
Total Other Fund Revenues	\$249.5	\$330.3	\$285.5	\$222.3	\$231.7	\$294.4
Year over year change	11.2%	32.4%	-13.6%	-22.1%	4.2%	27.1%

Administrative charges are received for the federal Project-Based Contract Administration for multifamily housing with rental assistance subsidies. The department also receives funds from the US Treasury for administration of the Oregon Homeownership Stabilization Initiative which provides foreclosure prevention and other assistance to home owners. In addition, the department charges fees related to applications, compliance monitoring, and other services related to multifamily housing that is developed using the department’s financing sources.

Other Revenues includes amounts received for the sale of properties that the department receives through foreclosures, construction excise taxes (CET) imposed by local jurisdictions, and miscellaneous revenues. The CET revenues began with a small amount in the 2015-17 biennium. However, the amount has increased significantly and will be recorded as Other Selective Taxes in the 2017-19 biennium and beyond.

Department of Justice

The majority of the Department of Justice’s (DOJ) Other Funds Revenues are charges for legal services provided to various state agencies and state government at-large. The rates charged for legal services are established in the state budget process each biennium⁵.

Department of Justice	2019-21 Biennium		2021-23 Biennium		2023-25 Biennium	
	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	FY 2023	FY 2024	FY 2025
	Actual	Actual	Actual	Estimated	Projected	Projected
(Millions)						
Charges for Service	\$101.5	\$106.4	\$122.0	\$133.9	\$148.7	\$195.0
Other Revenue	\$101.0	\$49.5	\$48.0	\$733.1	\$44.7	\$9.0
Cost Reimbursements	\$16.8	\$19.1	\$24.8	\$23.8	\$29.6	\$3.1
Federal Revenue	\$5.3	\$5.5	\$5.2	\$5.4	\$5.9	\$7.1
Licenses and Fees	\$5.6	\$5.1	\$5.4	\$5.8	\$6.0	\$4.1
Total Other Fund Revenues	\$230.2	\$185.6	\$205.4	\$902.0	\$234.9	\$218.4
Year over year change	61.2%	-19.4%	10.7%	339.0%	-74.0%	-7.0%

The Other Revenue category has two primary components:

- (a) The first is child support payment recoveries obtained through the Temporary Assistance for Needy Families program (TANF) as part of child support enforcement efforts. Oregon’s TANF (Title IX) program refers cases to the DOJ Division of Child Support, which administers Oregon’s child support (Title IV-D) program. With some limitations, the DOJ Division of Child Support recovers TANF (Temporary Assistance for Needy Families) provided to families in the child support program for operations of the Oregon Child Support Program. The recoveries are split between the federal government (HHS/ACF) and

⁵ While the rates calculated at Agency Request exhibit a sizable increase for the 2023-25 biennium, it is likely that the final Legislatively Adopted values will be more in line with historical trends.

the state at the current federal fiscal year Medicaid rate regardless of the year the TANF assistance was provided.

(b) The second is punitive damage revenues for crime victim compensation.

The federal revenue as other revenue represents child support program incentive funds. The total amount of incentives available to the state Title IV-D programs is fixed at the federal level. It is allocated among the states based on each state’s performance in relative comparison to the other state programs.

Licenses and Fees revenue represent fees charged to charitable and nonprofit organizations for registration and filing financial reports and fees for child support program participation.

Note: In fiscal year 2023, a single settlement is the cause for the large value in Other Revenue.

Department of Environmental Quality

The Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ) collects fees and charges for services from regulated entities and individuals to pay for implementation of state and federal environmental regulatory programs. The agency administers programs established by the federal government and the State of Oregon. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency has delegated authority to DEQ to implement federal environmental programs including the Clean Air and Clean Water Acts, and the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act, which covers waste management and underground storage tank programs. DEQ also implements state programs including recycling, groundwater protection, air toxics, emergency response and environmental cleanup activities.

The Clean Water State Revolving Fund loan program provides below market rate loans for the planning, design or construction of projects that prevent or mitigate water pollution. DEQ receives grants from the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency to capitalize the Clean Water State Revolving Fund, which are captured as Federal revenue. Repayments of loan principal into the revolving fund finance new loans. The majority of the agency’s interest income is earned on the balance in the revolving fund. The agency also earns interest on certain environmental cleanup, orphan site, spill response, and solid waste funds, and on the debt service sinking fund.

Department of Environmental Quality						
	2019-21 Biennium		2021-23 Biennium		2023-25 Biennium	
	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	FY 2023	FY 2024	FY 2025
(Millions)	Actual	Actual	Actual	Estimated	Projected	Projected
Licenses and Fees	\$55.3	\$63.7	\$66.2	\$66.0	\$69.4	\$73.4
Loan Repayments	\$36.3	\$72.9	\$31.3	\$29.4	\$30.8	\$48.9
Interest and Investment Income	\$14.6	\$10.5	\$10.5	\$21.1	\$28.8	\$12.6
Federal Revenue	\$24.8	\$17.5	\$18.3	\$10.4	\$13.8	\$53.0
Charges for Service	\$21.3	\$9.0	\$78.0	\$6.5	\$15.6	\$13.8
Other Revenue	\$15.2	\$4.4	\$21.8	\$17.7	\$18.0	\$25.6
Total Other Fund Revenues	\$167.4	\$178.0	\$226.0	\$151.2	\$176.4	\$227.4
Year over year change	29.0%	6.3%	27.0%	-33.1%	16.7%	28.9%

The primary source of Other Revenues in DEQ’s budget is funds paid by Volkswagen and other entities. On June 28, 2016, the U.S. Department of Justice filed notice of a consent decree to partially settle allegations by EPA and California that Volkswagen (VW) used illegal defeat devices on Model Year 2009 through 2015 vehicles to evade emission tests. Under the settlements, VW and related entities agree to spend up to \$14.7 billion to mitigate the air pollution impacts of their actions. Other Revenues also support DEQ’s laboratory accreditation program, agricultural water quality monitoring, solid waste disposal, illegal drug lab cleanup, and monitoring air quality for smoke levels. DEQ also receives funds from non-DEQ sources for reimbursement of some of DEQ’s travel costs associated with various environmental workshops and conferences.

Business Oregon

The following narrative provides additional detail regarding the table below:

Loan Repayments: These are other fund revenues that come to the agency for a variety of programs for repayment of loans, both principal and interest. The agency will claw back funds from a forgivable loan if the entity did not meet their contractual obligations within the Strategic Reserve Fund (SRF). They also receive repayment of loans from Oregon Business Development Fund (OBDF), Entrepreneurship Development Loan Fund (EDLF), Special Public Works Fund (SPWF), Water/Waste Water Fund (WWF), Safe Drinking Water Program (SDWP), Ports revolving loan fund, and Brownfields.

Business Oregon						
	2019-21 Biennium		2021-23 Biennium		2023-25 Biennium	
	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	FY 2023	FY 2024	FY 2025
(Millions)	Actual	Actual	Actual	Estimated	Projected	Projected
Loan Repayments	\$33.9	\$35.9	\$42.0	\$45.9	\$24.2	\$38.1
Interest and Investment Income	\$24.3	\$16.0	\$15.7	\$42.0	\$70.5	\$19.3
Other Revenue	\$18.2	\$19.8	\$28.3	\$26.6	\$25.4	\$6.0
Total Other Fund Revenues	\$76.4	\$71.7	\$85.9	\$114.6	\$120.2	\$63.3
Year over year change	-8.5%	-6.2%	19.8%	33.4%	4.9%	-47.3%

Interest and Investments: The agency will receive interest earnings on cash balances within existing treasury funds and interest on loan repayments. Because the agency has several revolving loan funds such as SPWF, these treasury fund balances can be large resulting in a substantial interest income accumulation to then make new loans and pay for some program administrative costs.

Other Revenue: Revenues categorized as other for the agency include application, filing, and loan closing fees for a variety of Business Finance and Development loan and tax incentive programs. Royalty fees are received for several Business Finance programs. The agency can receive cost recovery for Oregon Bond Bank municipality’s costs at .83% of the loan. The Percent for Art program receives revenue related to certain capital projects within the state to provide the artwork interior design and installation of the art. Donations for the Cultural Trust Fund are received by the department to make grants to the art community, fund administrative

costs, and deposit into the permanent trust fund. Any other funds grants received by the agency, including Ford Family Foundation, Oregon Community Foundation to name a few.

Department of Veterans' Affairs

The Veterans’ Home Loan Program provides low interest rate mortgages on single-family, owner-occupied homes to qualified veterans. Loan Repayments consists of the principal amount paid by borrowers on their mortgage. Interest and Investment Income includes interest paid by borrowers on their mortgage as well as investment and other interest income. Loan repayments and interest and investment income are projected to increase based on the increased dollar value of the loan portfolio and increased re-investment rates.

Department of Veterans' Affairs						
	2019-21 Biennium		2021-23 Biennium		2023-25 Biennium	
	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	FY 2023	FY 2024	FY 2025
(Millions)	Actual	Actual	Actual	Estimated	Projected	Projected
Loan Repayments	\$68.0	\$119.2	\$62.9	\$37.1	\$36.7	\$41.2
Federal Revenue	\$21.4	\$25.8	\$26.5	\$26.8	\$33.2	\$0.0
Administrative Charges	\$20.7	\$18.5	\$18.6	\$20.0	\$15.9	\$57.4
Interest and Investment Income	\$17.0	\$12.9	\$10.4	\$15.9	\$22.2	\$25.8
Charges For Service	\$1.1	\$1.3	\$1.5	\$1.5	\$1.7	\$1.9
Other Revenue	\$1.6	\$1.1	\$0.6	\$0.6	\$0.9	\$3.7
Total Other Fund Revenues	\$129.8	\$178.8	\$120.5	\$101.8	\$110.6	\$130.0
Year over year change	23.0%	37.8%	-32.6%	-15.5%	8.6%	17.6%

The Oregon Veterans’ Homes provide the state’s veterans and qualified family members access to skilled nursing, rehabilitative care, and endorsed memory care services, in an environment that understands and honors the unique needs of the men and women who served our country. Revenue is generated from resident-related income to cover the cost of care. Income sources typically include funds from the Federal VA, Medicare, Medicaid, insurance companies and private payers and are included in Charges for Services, Administrative Charges and Federal Revenue.

Department of Fish and Wildlife

The Department of Fish and Wildlife’s Other Funds revenues are derived mostly from fees relating to hunting and fishing, both private and commercial.

Other Fund revenues are derived from several sources. The two largest are revenues from the sales of hunting, angling and occupational licenses and tags; and indirect, or overhead charges associated with federal laws, agreements, and grants. There are a number of additional sources that provide smaller amounts of funding. They include agreements with nonfederal agencies or entities; commercial fishing industry fees; bird hunter stamps; transfers from the Oregon Watershed Enhancement Board; Columbia River Basin Endorsement fees; a portion of hydropower licensing and operating fees; interest on fund balances; state income tax refund voluntary contributions; donations; fines and forfeitures from game law violators; and a few other miscellaneous categories.

Department of Fish and Wildlife						
	2019-21 Biennium		2021-23 Biennium		2023-25 Biennium	
	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	FY 2023	FY 2024	FY 2025
(Millions)	Actual	Actual	Actual	Estimated	Projected	Projected
Hunter and Angler Fees	\$58.6	\$64.0	\$59.3	\$58.4	\$63.0	\$65.5
Charges for Service	\$0.8	\$0.6	\$0.7	\$0.5	\$0.8	\$10.8
Licenses and Fees	\$7.3	\$8.2	\$7.7	\$7.7	\$4.5	\$3.4
Comm Fishing and Hunting Fees	\$5.5	\$5.3	\$6.0	\$5.7	\$5.1	\$5.6
Other Revenue	\$4.3	\$8.4	\$7.1	\$14.7	\$21.4	\$3.1
Total Other Fund Revenues	\$76.4	\$86.5	\$80.8	\$87.1	\$94.8	\$88.4
Year over year change	0.3%	13.2%	-6.6%	7.8%	8.9%	-6.8%

Judicial Department

Other Funds revenue for the Judicial Department include:

- (a) Other Revenue: Fines, bail security release forfeiture, indigent defense recoupment and recovery of court costs make up the majority of this revenue. Most of these funds are deposited in the Criminal Fines Account, but also are transferred to Cities and Counties. The Other Revenues figure also include some grant funding for Problem Solving Courts like Drug, Alcohol and Family Courts, Veterans Courts, and Behavioral Health Courts or for Juvenile Court Improvement programs. Most of the grant funding is provided through the Criminal Justice Commission, but some funding is provided through Federal grants or from local community partners.
- (b) State Court Fees: Statutory support (8.85%) of filing fees that are deposited in the State Court Technology Fund
- (c) Charges for Services: Non-government users who pay subscription fees for access to court documents in the Oregon Judicial Case Information Network. Funds are deposited in the State Court Technology fund.

Judicial Department						
	2019-21 Biennium		2021-23 Biennium		2023-25 Biennium	
	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	FY 2023	FY 2024	FY 2025
(Millions)	Actual	Actual	Actual	Estimated	Projected	Projected
Other Revenue	\$61.2	\$45.5	\$48.8	\$48.3	\$58.7	\$63.4
State Court Fees	\$3.5	\$1.0	\$1.2	\$1.0	\$1.8	\$6.1
Charges for Service	\$3.2	\$4.1	\$3.4	\$3.4	\$3.5	\$3.2
Total Other Fund Revenues	\$68.0	\$50.6	\$53.4	\$52.7	\$64.1	\$72.8
Year over year change	-60.3%	-25.6%	5.5%	-1.4%	21.7%	13.5%

Department of Parks and Recreation

Park User Fees are generated by Day Use and Overnight camping fees charged to park visitors. The Department forecasts this revenue source based on historical and future reservation data.

Interest income is earned on funds in the Department’s bank account. The Department forecasts this revenue based on historical average earnings.

Department of Parks and Recreation						
	2019-21 Biennium		2021-23 Biennium		2023-25 Biennium	
	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	FY 2023	FY 2024	FY 2025
(Millions)	Actual	Actual	Actual	Estimated	Projected	Projected
Park Fees	\$19.9	\$33.3	\$33.4	\$34.2	\$33.1	\$33.5
Other Revenue	\$2.5	\$4.0	\$3.8	\$4.0	\$4.2	\$6.2
Licenses and Fees	\$0.6	\$0.9	\$0.7	\$0.7	\$0.7	\$1.2
Interest and Investment Income	\$2.2	\$0.7	\$0.7	\$4.9	\$10.2	\$0.6
Total Other Fund Revenues	\$25.3	\$38.9	\$38.6	\$43.8	\$48.2	\$41.4
Year over year change	-28.2%	54.0%	-0.7%	13.3%	10.1%	-14.1%