

Chapter 311

1969 REPLACEMENT PART

Collection of Property Taxes

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GENERAL PROVISIONS

311.005 "Tax collector" defined. As used in ORS 311.015, 311.105 to 311.120, 311.260, 311.265, 311.345 to 311.361, 311.470, 311.475, 311.531, 311.640, 311.645 and 311.990 "tax collector" means the person or officer who by law is charged with the duty of collecting taxes assessed upon real property, and includes his deputy.

311.010 "County court" defined. As used in this chapter, unless the context requires otherwise, "county court" includes the board of county commissioners or other governing body of the county.
 [Amended by 1965 c.344 §8]

311.015 Recovery of damages and costs by person injured by false return or fraudulent act of tax collector. If a person is injured by the false return or fraudulent act of a tax collector, such person shall recover upon suit, brought on the bond of the tax collector and his sureties, double damages and costs of suit.
 [Amended by 1965 c.344 §9]

311.020 Collection procedure when offices of assessor and tax collector combined.
 (1) Wherever a statute provides for the assessor to certify an assessment to the tax collector for collection, the person exercising the duties of both assessor and tax collector in a county having a charter shall prepare the certificate required by law, file it in his office and proceed in the manner otherwise provided by law.

(2) In counties where the duties of assessor and tax collector have been delegated to one person, the filing of the warrant under ORS 311.115 shall constitute a construc-

tive delivery of the roll to such person in his tax collecting capacity.
 [1963 c.238 §10, 12]

SHERIFF AS TAX COLLECTOR

311.055 Sheriff as tax collector. The sheriff of each county shall be the tax collector thereof.

311.060 Bond. Before entering upon his duties the tax collector shall give a bond, signed by some responsible surety company, or some responsible surety or sureties as approved by the county court, conditioned for the faithful performance of his duties as tax collector, in the amount the county court directs. The bond, if signed by a surety company, shall be paid for by the county court. In all counties other than those having a county charter, the bond shall be additional and cumulative to the general bond given by the sheriff, to which resort may be had, in case of failure or default of his duties as tax collector, if the bond described in this section is unenforceable or insufficient. In a county having a charter the bond shall be in such amount and contain such conditions as will give the person charged with the tax collection the same coverage as would have been provided had no charter been adopted by the county.
 [Amended by 1963 c.238 §5, 1965 c.344 §10]

311.065 Deputies and clerical assistance. Each county tax collector shall be entitled to such deputies and clerical assistance as may be necessary properly to transact the business and perform the work of his office. Such deputies and clerical assistance shall

be furnished by the county court at the expense of the county.

[Amended by 1965 c.344 §11]

PREPARING TAX ROLLS; RESTORATION AFTER DAMAGE

311.105 Certificate of assessor of total taxes and other charges. (1) After the assessor has completed the apportionment and extension of taxes against property on the assessment roll, he shall make a certificate, in duplicate, containing a list of all taxing districts, and the following information:

(a) He shall list the total amount of ad valorem taxes levied within the county by each district, the total amount of each special assessment and of each kind of fee or other charge (other than ad valorem taxes) required by law to be placed upon the tax roll for each district.

(b) From the amounts listed in paragraph (a) of this subsection there shall be deducted the amount, if any, of each offset of taxes against each district's levy required by law to be made by the assessor.

(c) There shall be added to the difference between paragraphs (a) and (b) of this subsection the gain caused by rounding the tax rate to the next higher full cent as required by ORS 310.090.

(d) The total amount, paragraphs (a) minus (b) plus (c) of this subsection, of ad valorem taxes, assessments, fees and other charges to be raised for each district by the tax roll and the several property tax relief amounts to be paid by the state and the total thereof.

(e) The amounts of property tax relief moneys to be paid by the State of Oregon which are not offset by law against the levy of one or more particular districts, but which are used to reduce the amount of taxes extended on the roll and collected by the tax collector.

(f) The balance, paragraphs (d) minus (e) of this subsection, to be collected by the tax collector against real property, against personal property, and against property assessed pursuant to ORS 308.515 to 308.660, including the total amount of gain by fractional overrun resulting from the mathematical computation made in extending the levies on the roll. It also shall contain the total amount deposited with the county treasurer pursuant to ORS 311.370, the notation of additional taxes required under ORS 308.390 and the list required under subsection (4) of ORS 308.220.

(2) The assessor shall deliver one copy of the certificate to the county clerk.

[Amended by 1963 c.238 §6; 1965 c.644 §12; 1969 c.595 §5]

311.110 Warrant of clerk authorizing collection of taxes. After receiving the certificate required by ORS 311.105, the county clerk shall forthwith issue to the county assessor a warrant, in the name of the State of Oregon, under the hand of the clerk and the seal of the county court, authorizing the collection by the tax collector and charging him with the collection of the taxes and other amounts shown in the certificate.

[Amended by 1963 c.238 §7; 1967 c.105 §4]

311.115 Delivery of assessment roll to tax collector; tax roll. The assessor shall deliver the roll to the tax collector not later than October 15 each year. The assessment roll shall be delivered in counties in which the assessor does not prepare a separate assessment roll and a separate tax roll. The assessment roll thereafter shall be a tax roll. The tax roll shall be delivered in counties where a separate assessment roll and tax roll is prepared. At the same time, the assessor shall deliver to the tax collector the second copy of his certificate prepared under ORS 311.105, and the warrant issued under ORS 311.110, and the tax collector shall file them in his office. The tax collector shall give a receipt, in duplicate, for the roll. One copy of the receipt shall be filed with the assessor and the other with the county clerk. All certificates, warrants, assessment and tax rolls shall be preserved as public records.

[Amended by 1963 c.238 §8; 1965 c.344 §13]

311.120 Adding uncollected tax to tax for succeeding year; placing property as to which tax adjudged void upon rolls; relisting, reassessment and relevying. (1) If a tax levied on property liable to taxation is prevented from being collected for any year or years by reason of an erroneous proceeding, or other cause, the amount of the tax which should have been paid on the property shall be added to the amount of tax upon the property for the next succeeding year; and if any tax is adjudged void for want of form or manner of procedure on the part of the taxing officers, the county assessor or tax collector shall cause the property to be placed on the assessment and tax roll of the current year, the tax to be collected as other taxes of that year are collected.

(2) There shall be, if necessary, a relisting, reassessment and a relevy of the

proper tax in the manner and by the person authorized by law to list property and levy and assess a tax. The relisting, reassessment and relevying shall take place within five years from the date the tax would have been delinquent if the property had been properly listed, assessed and tax levied thereon. If the question is raised in the courts as to the legality of such tax, the five years shall not commence to run until the question is finally determined by the courts.

311.125 Entering delinquent taxes on tax roll. Immediately after receipt of the tax roll each year:

(1) If delinquent tax payments are to be posted to the previous year's rolls the tax collector shall enter on the roll received, for each property assessment, a memorandum of all taxes then unpaid and delinquent on such property, showing the tax year or years and the amount of such taxes for each such year. Where a continuing tax roll card system is used on which is shown the prior years' unpaid taxes, no new annual entry or entries need be made until a new card is used to replace the old card. Where the property description for an account in the current tax roll is different than the description of the property for a prior year, but includes a portion or all of the property on which the unpaid taxes are a lien, the full amount of the unpaid taxes shall be shown, and no segregation of the value of the property need be made unless requested pursuant to ORS 311.280 by a person desiring to pay a portion or all of such unpaid taxes.

(2) If delinquent tax payments are to be posted to the current tax roll, the tax collector shall enter on the roll received, for each property assessment, all taxes then unpaid and delinquent on such property, showing the tax year or years and the amount of such taxes for each such year. A segregation of value of the property and of the unpaid taxes applicable to each portion of the property segregated shall be made whenever the property description for an account on the current tax roll is different from a prior year or years, as described in subsection (1) of this section.

[Amended by 1965 c.344 §14]

311.130 [Repealed by 1965 c.344 §42]

311.135 Restoration of current assessment roll after destruction or damage. (1) If the current assessment roll of any county is destroyed or damaged by fire or other

disaster, the county assessor shall repair and restore the assessment roll, extend all regular and lawful tax levies therein and deliver the restored roll as a tax roll to the tax collector at the earliest practicable time.

(2) The provisions of ORS 311.115 as to the time of delivery of a tax roll to the tax collector by the assessor are waived in such case.

311.140 Restoration of tax rolls after destruction or damage; preparing transcripts as rolls for unpaid taxes. (1) If the tax rolls of any county are destroyed or damaged, the tax collector of the county shall prepare transcripts of those parts of the rolls in which it appears, from evidence in his possession or otherwise obtainable, that taxes are unpaid on real or personal properties. The Department of Revenue and the assessor of the county shall assist the tax collector in the preparation of the transcripts.

(2) The tax collector shall then certify that, to the best of his belief and knowledge, the transcripts are a true and correct record of the taxes remaining unpaid. When certified by the tax collector, the transcripts shall be the tax rolls of the county for all taxes so determined to be unpaid.

(3) Thereafter, the tax collector may make corrections of such tax rolls, pursuant to ORS 311.205, to conform such rolls to the destroyed rolls. Such corrections shall be considered to be clerical errors, except that where a taxpayer is aggrieved by such correction, he may within 60 days thereof petition the county court for relief. The petition shall set forth in detail the facts upon which the petitioner relies and the relief requested. The county court may hear such petitions in a summary manner and shall issue its order denying the relief requested or granting such relief as it determines proper. Any taxpayer aggrieved by such order may petition to the small claims division of the Oregon Tax Court in the manner provided in ORS 305.535 to 305.555.

(4) The unpaid taxes exhibited in tax rolls prepared and certified in accordance with this section are liens upon the real and personal properties therein described, and shall have the same force and effect as the liens of taxes charged in the original tax rolls of the county. Such taxes shall be subject to the provisions of law for the collection of taxes on real or personal property.

[Amended by 1965 c.344 §15]

311.145 Supplying materials and clerical help to restore rolls. The county court shall supply and furnish the tax collector and assessor with the books and other materials and clerical help necessary to carry out ORS 311.135 and 311.140.

311.150 Adding to, changing or correcting rolls by vouchers; preservation of vouchers. (1) In lieu of the procedures for additions, changes or corrections to the assessment and tax rolls authorized by ORS 309.120, 311.205, subsection (5) of 311.370, ORS 311.645 and subsection (2) of 312.140, the officer in possession of the roll may prepare a voucher for each correcting entry. The voucher shall state what change is to be made, identify the tax account or accounts affected, provide sufficient evidence to indicate the propriety of the transaction and the date the voucher is approved by the officer in charge of the roll or his authorized deputy. The date the voucher is completed and approved is the date the change shall become effective and the voucher shall become a public record. The vouchers shall be numbered and the voucher number shall appear on the assessment or tax roll adjacent to the entry changing the roll.

(2) The vouchers provided for in this section shall be preserved until the real property tax rolls of the year affected by the voucher have been foreclosed and the foreclosed property has been deeded to the county; or, in the case of personal property, until one year after the tax account affected by the voucher has been collected or canceled under the provisions of ORS 311.710. [1965 c.344 §6]

CORRECTING ERRORS OR OMISSIONS IN ROLLS

311.205 Correcting errors or omissions in rolls. (1) If after the roll has been returned to the assessor from the board of equalization, the officer having charge of the rolls discovers errors or omissions of any kind therein, he may, with the assent and concurrence of the assessor or of the Department of Revenue, properly correct the rolls to conform to the facts in whatever manner may be necessary to make the assessment, tax or other proceeding whatsoever regular and valid. The officer in charge of the rolls shall make any change requested by the Department of Revenue which relates to an assessment of property made by the

department. Such corrections may be made to rolls for any year or years not exceeding five years prior to the last roll so returned. No change or correction applicable to all real or personal property of the same class or in the same area shall be made to the assessment roll for the current assessment year where any request or order of the Department of Revenue issued under ORS 305.090 or 306.111 is made or mailed later than July 31 of such year. No change or correction applicable to a separate assessment of property shall be made to the assessment roll for the current assessment year where any request or order issued under ORS 305.090 or 306.111 is made or mailed later than December 31 of such year.

(2) The correction shall be made in red ink, or otherwise distinguished, and shall be signed with the initials of the officer making it and shall include the date of the correction. Whenever a correction is to be made after May 1, the effect of which is to increase the assessment to which it relates, except where made by the county board of equalization or by order of the Department of Revenue, the procedure prescribed in ORS 311.207 to 311.213 shall be followed; and the provisions therein with respect to appeals shall likewise apply.

[Amended by 1953 c.26 §2; 1957 c.324 §8; 1959 c.181 §2; 1961 c.234 §1; 1963 c.267 §1; 1965 c.344 §16]

311.207 Assessor to give notice to owner of intention to add omitted property to rolls; treatment of excess inventory valuation; duty of tax collector. (1) Whenever, after the return of the assessment rolls to the county assessor by the board of equalization, the assessor discovers or receives credible information, or if he has reason to believe that any real or personal property, including property subject to assessment by the Department of Revenue, or any buildings, structures, improvements or timber on land previously assessed without the same, has from any cause been omitted, in whole or in part, from assessment and taxation on the current assessment and tax rolls or on any such rolls for any year or years not exceeding five years prior to the last roll so returned, he shall give notice as provided in ORS 311.209.

(2) Whenever the assessor discovers or receives credible information that the valuation as of January 1 of any inventory, merchandise, or stock in trade, exceeds the valuation as stated in the taxpayer's list, report,

statement or return, and the true cash value as previously found by the assessor, the excess valuation shall be presumed to be omitted property subject to additional assessment as provided in ORS 311.207 to 311.213.

(3) If the tax collector discovers or receives credible information or if he has reason to believe that any property subject to taxation has been omitted from the tax roll, he shall immediately bring this to the attention of the assessor by written notice.

(4) ORS 311.207 to 311.213 applies with respect to corrections and additions to assessment and tax rolls made after January 1, 1966.

[1965 c.344 §18 (1), (2), (9), (10) (311.207, 311.209, 311.211 and 311.213 enacted in lieu of 311.210)]

311.209 Notice of intention to assess omitted property. Notice shall be given to the person claiming to own the property or occupying it or in possession thereof of the assessor's intention to add the property to the assessment or tax roll and to assess the property in such person's name. Where the assessor has reason to believe the property is either no longer in existence or is outside the county, or where the property consists of an inventory, merchandise, or stock in trade, he shall give the notice to the owner or the person in possession on the assessment date of the year or years as to which the property was omitted. The notice shall be in writing, mailed to the person's last-known address. It shall describe the property in general terms, and require the person to appear at a specified time, not less than 20 days after mailing the notice, and to show cause, if any, why the property should not be added to the assessment and tax roll and assessed to such person.

[1965 c.344 §18 (3) (311.207, 311.209, 311.211 and 311.213 enacted in lieu of 311.210)]

311.210 [Amended by 1955 c.720 §2; 1959 c.56 §2; repealed by 1965 c.344 §17 (311.207, 311.209, 311.211 and 311.213 enacted in lieu of 311.210)]

311.211 Correction of rolls; filing statement of facts; powers of assessor; appeal.

(1) If the person or party so notified does not appear or if he appears and fails to show any good and sufficient cause why the assessment shall not be made, the assessor shall proceed to correct the assessment or tax roll or rolls from which the property was omitted. He shall add the property thereto, with the proper valuation, and extend thereon taxes at the millage rate applicable in the

code area in which the property was located for each year as to which it was omitted. To carry out the correction of a tax roll or rolls the assessor shall send a written statement to the tax collector instructing him to make the necessary changes on the tax roll. The statement shall contain all of the information needed by the tax collector to make the changes in the roll and it shall be dated and signed by the assessor or his deputy. The tax collector shall then correct the tax roll.

(2) Immediately after the assessor corrects the assessment or tax roll he shall file in his office a statement of the facts or evidence on which he based the correction.

(3) To enable the assessor to comply with this subsection, he is invested with all the powers of the board of equalization and the county clerk under the law in force during the years for which correction may be made under ORS 311.207 to 311.213 and thereafter.

(4) Any person aggrieved by an assessment made under ORS 311.207 to 311.213 may appeal to the Department of Revenue within 30 days after the correction of the roll by giving notice to the assessor and otherwise proceeding in the manner provided for appeals from the board of equalization.

[1965 c.344 §18 (4), (5), (6), (7) (311.207, 311.209, 311.211 and 311.213 enacted in lieu of 311.210)]

311.213 Taxes added to rolls become liens; delinquency of added taxes; interest.

(1) The taxes added to an assessment or tax roll under ORS 311.207 to 311.213 shall become liens on property as provided in ORS 311.405. Taxes which would have previously become delinquent if they had been properly extended upon the tax roll for the year or years as to which they were omitted, also shall be noted on the current tax roll as delinquent taxes, and shall thereafter be considered for all purposes of collection and enforcement of payment, as having become delinquent on the date they would normally have become delinquent; except that such delinquent taxes shall not bear interest for any period prior to the 16th of the month next following the month of their extension on the tax roll unless it appears to the satisfaction of the officer placing the property on the assessment roll that the omission of the property was due to a wilful attempt to evade the payment of taxes on the property.

(2) When it appears to the satisfaction of the assessor that the omission of the property was due to a wilful attempt to evade the

payment of taxes on the property, then he shall so advise the tax collector and interest at the rate of two-thirds of one percent per month, or fraction thereof, shall be added to the amounts so charged, which interest shall be computed from the date or dates that payment of the charges were properly due, and which interest shall continue to run until payment of the charges.

(3) Payments on the amounts added to the assessment or tax roll under ORS 311.207 to 311.213 shall be credited first to interest accrued on principal paid, and then to principal of the charges.

[1965 c.344 §18 (8) (311.207, 311.209, 311.211 and 311.213 enacted in lieu of 311.210)]

311.215 Mandamus to require placing of omitted property on roll. If any officer described in ORS 311.207 to 311.213 fails to comply with ORS 311.207 to 311.213 on the discovery by himself, or on credible information being furnished him by another person, that property has been omitted from taxation, the state, on the relation of any state officer or of any taxpayer of the county in which the failure occurs, may proceed against the officer in any court of competent jurisdiction by mandamus to compel him to comply with ORS 311.207 to 311.213. In the trial of the suit the question of what constitutes credible information is a question of fact to be determined by the court trying the case in the same manner other issues of fact are determined. If judgment is rendered that credible information has been discovered by or furnished to the officer, or that he has reason to believe that property has been omitted from taxation, the officer shall forthwith place the omitted property on the assessment and tax roll in accordance with ORS 311.207 to 311.215. If judgment is rendered against the officer, he shall be liable for all costs of the mandamus suit, and for a reasonable attorney's fee for relator's attorney, which shall be taxed as a part of the costs of the suit. If proceedings are instituted under this section on the relation of any private citizen, the relator shall give bond to the satisfaction of the court to pay all costs which may be recovered against him.

311.220 When corrected entry not prejudicial. (1) No grantee, mortgagee or other person, other than the owner of property on the date that any tax became a lien and charge on such real property, who has relied in good faith upon the entries appearing upon any tax roll in the hands of the tax

collector or has changed his position in reliance upon such tax record, shall be in any way prejudiced by any corrected entry made by the tax collector on such tax roll in pursuance of law or be held liable for the payment of any tax shown on such tax roll as paid prior to the corrected entry.

(2) This section does not apply to:

(a) Property omitted from the tax roll as provided in ORS 311.207 to 311.213.

(b) Entries made under ORS 311.405 to 311.415, 311.470, 311.475, 311.640 and 311.645, pertaining to delinquent taxes on personal property.

TIME AND MANNER OF COLLECTION

311.250 Tax statements. (1) Except as to real property assessed to "unknown owners" pursuant to subsection (2) of ORS 308.240, prior to the first day of November in each year, the tax collector shall deliver or mail to each person (as defined in ORS 311.605) shown on the tax roll as an owner of real or personal property, or to an agent or representative authorized in writing pursuant to ORS 308.215 by such person, a written statement of property taxes payable on the following November 15.

(2) In addition to other items deemed essential by the tax collector, the tax statement shall contain:

(a) The name and last-known address of the person shown on the latest tax roll as the owner, or as corrected by the assessor or pursuant to ORS 311.555, or as otherwise ascertained by the tax collector;

(b) In the case of real property, a description which meets the requirements of subsection (1) of ORS 308.240;

(c) The total amount of current taxes due on the described property;

(d) The amount of the discount provided by ORS 311.505 for full payment of taxes on or before November 15;

(e) The net amount of taxes for full payment on or before November 15;

(f) The years for which taxes are delinquent and the amount of taxes delinquent for each year;

(g) The total assessed value of the property;

(h) The total rate of levy on the property, expressed in dollars and cents per thousand dollars of assessed value;

(i) The fiscal year for which the taxes have been levied; and

(j) The place where payments of taxes are to be made.

(3) The failure of a taxpayer to receive the statement described in subsection (2) of this section shall not invalidate any assessment, levy, tax, or proceeding to collect tax.

(4) The tax collector shall not be liable for his failure to deliver or mail the tax statements by November 1 as provided in subsection (1) of this section if such failure was caused by not receiving the tax roll from the assessor by the time provided by law or by reason of any other circumstance beyond his control. In such case he shall deliver or mail the statements as soon as possible and in no case shall any such delay serve to extend the dates provided by law for allowance of discount or charging of interest.

(5) Where, for any reason the taxes due on any property on the assessment roll in any year cannot be ascertained from the tax roll by November 5 of that year, within 15 days thereafter the owner or other person liable for or desiring to pay the taxes on such property may tender to the tax collector, and the tax collector may collect, a payment of all or part of the taxes estimated by him to be due on such property. Immediately after the taxes are actually extended on the tax roll, the tax collector shall credit the amount paid as provided by law, allowing the discount under ORS 311.505 and not charging interest for the amount of taxes satisfied by such payment. Where there has been an underpayment, additional taxes shall be collected, and where there has been an overpayment, refund shall be made as otherwise provided by law.

[1963 c.311 §2; 1965 c.344 §19; 1967 c.293 §21; 1967 c.568 §2]

311.252 Two copies of tax statement to be sent to mortgagee paying taxes; mortgagee to forward to owner notice of change in valuation. (1) Notwithstanding ORS 311.250, if a mortgagee is required or authorized to pay the ad valorem taxes on real property that is subject to the mortgage by a provision contained in the mortgage instrument, the tax collector shall send two copies of each statement required to be mailed under ORS 311.250 to the mortgagee upon his written request sent to the tax collector, one of which copies shall be for the use of the mortgagee. The request by the mortgagee for the sending of the tax statements shall state that the mortgagee has the duty or is authorized to pay the taxes for the owner of the property. The tax collec-

tor's compliance with such request relieves him of responsibility to mail the statements to any other person. Any person authorized to receive tax statements under this section shall send to the owner one copy of each tax statement.

(2) If a notice of change of valuation required under ORS 308.280 is sent in care of the mortgagee to an owner or his agent listed upon the assessment roll pursuant to ORS 308.215, the mortgagee shall forward that notice of change in assessed valuation to the owner or his agent not later than seven days after receipt of the notice from the county.

[1967 c.568 §4]

311.255 Taxes and other charges of all taxing agencies collected with county taxes. All ad valorem taxes and all special assessments, fees or other charges required by law to be placed upon the tax roll, which have been lawfully levied and certified to the assessor by any taxing agency or district authorized by law to levy such taxes, assessments, fees or charges, shall be collected by the same officer and in the same manner and at the same time as taxes for county purposes are collected.

[Amended by 1965 c.344 §20]

311.260 Payment of taxes in lawful money. Except as provided in ORS 311.265, all taxes levied in this state shall be collected and paid in lawful money of the United States, and not otherwise.

[Amended by 1965 c.344 §21]

311.265 Payment of taxes with warrants. (1) Any warrant of a county or of any municipal corporation, taxing district or political subdivision shall be received, without regard to priority of issue or registration, in payment of any tax levied for the fund on which the warrant is drawn, except that a warrant not immediately redeemable shall not be received on any tax or part of a tax specifically levied or budgeted for the payment of principal or interest of bonded indebtedness. The tax collector shall not accept from any taxpayer warrants in a larger amount than the particular tax or part of a tax such taxpayer may be entitled to pay in such warrants.

(2) The tax collector shall note on each tax receipt and copy thereof the number and amount of each warrant he receives and shall write or stamp across the face of each warrant the date of receipt and the words "Received for taxes." No warrant received in

payment of taxes shall draw interest after the date of receipt.

(3) This section does not apply to special assessments, appearing on the tax roll, levied by an irrigation, drainage or water supply district.

311.270 Discounting county orders prohibited. No county officer shall purchase or receive in payment of taxes or in exchange, or otherwise, any county orders or any demand against his county for a claim allowed by the proper officer to allow the claim during his term of office, for an amount less than that expressed on the face of the order or demand.

311.275 Grantor and grantee proportionally liable. As between the grantor and the grantee of real property, when there is no express agreement as to payment of the taxes on the property becoming due and payable for the fiscal year in which the sale occurs, the grantor is liable for the same proportion of the taxes as the part of the fiscal year prior to the day of the sale of the property bears to the whole of the fiscal year, and the grantee is liable for the remainder of the taxes.

311.280 Payment of taxes on part of property assessed as one parcel. (1) Any person desiring to pay taxes on any part of any real estate assessed as one parcel or tract may do so by applying to the county assessor or his deputy, who shall determine the relative or proportionate value such part bears to the value of the whole tract assessed, and shall file his statement thereof with the tax collector, on which basis the assessment shall be divided and taxes shall be collected accordingly. However, the assessor or deputy shall not be required to divide an assessment, unless the person calling for the division of assessment owns, or holds a mortgage or other lien on that part only of such area on which he desires to pay the taxes, and has filed with the assessor a true copy of the deed, contract of sale, mortgage or other instrument evidencing his interest; provided that whenever such instrument is otherwise recorded in the county records, such filing shall not be required. When filed with the assessor only, such instrument shall not constitute a public record.

(2) If protest is filed to the division, the matter shall be heard by the county commissioners or the county court (as defined in

ORS 306.005) at its next regular session for transaction of county business, who shall make a final division of the assessment, and the tax collector shall collect and receipt for the taxes as so determined and ordered.

(3) No person shall apply in any year under this section for a division of the assessment of a subdivision made on the assessment roll prepared as of January 1 of the calendar year in which the subdivision is finally approved.

[Amended by 1953 c.109 §2; subsection (3) enacted as 1965 c.393 §3; 1967 c.58 §1]

311.285 Right of action in occupant or tenant paying tax against person who should pay; retention out of rent. If any tax on any real estate is paid by or collected from an occupant or tenant when there is some other person who, by agreement or otherwise, ought to pay the tax, or any part thereof, the occupant or tenant shall be entitled to recover by action the amount which the person should have paid with interest thereon, or the occupant or tenant may retain the same out of any rent due or accruing from him to such person for real estate on which the tax is so paid.

311.290 [Repealed by 1953 c.705 §2]

311.325 [Repealed by 1965 c.344 §42]

311.330 [Repealed by 1965 c.344 §42]

311.335 [Repealed by 1969 c.595 §17]

311.340 [Repealed by 1969 c.595 §17]

311.345 Recovery of damages and interest for failure to settle taxes on assessment roll or for withholding payment of public moneys. (1) If a tax collector fails to make settlement of the taxes included in his assessment roll within the time required by ORS 311.395, he shall be charged with five percent damages and 12 percent interest per year from the day payment should have been made of the balance of unsettled taxes due from him.

(2) If a tax collector withholds the payment of any public moneys collected or received by him after the moneys should be paid and have been demanded, he shall be liable to pay 10 percent damages and 12 percent interest per year from the day payment should have been made by him of the moneys.

(3) If a tax collector neglects or refuses to pay over all moneys collected by him for taxes to the person or municipality entitled thereto, he shall, in addition to the criminal

penalty provided for in subsection (6) of ORS 311.990, be liable to pay 10 percent damages and 12 percent interest per year from the day payment should have been made by him of the moneys.

(4) The moneys, damages and interest authorized to be collected under this section may be collected by suit upon the bond of the tax collector for the recovery of the same.

[Amended by 1963 c.238 §13; 1969 c.595 §13]

311.350 Money received for specific object to be kept in proper fund. Money collected or received by any officer for a distinct and specified object shall be kept as a separate fund for the specified object and no portion shall be paid or applied to any other object or purpose without due authority.

311.355 [Repealed by 1965 c.344 §22 (311.356 and 311.361 enacted in lieu of 311.355)]

311.356 Receiving and receipting for moneys collected; noting payments on tax roll. (1) After receipt of the tax roll each year the tax collector shall receive and receipt for all moneys collected by him for taxes and other amounts charged on such roll, and for each payment, shall note on the tax roll at the appropriate property assessment the following:

- (a) The date payment was received.
- (b) The amount of the payment.
- (c) The discount allowed, if any.
- (d) The interest charged, if any.
- (e) The number of the receipt issued for such payment.

(2) The tax collector may, for convenience, divide the tax roll, as payments are made, into two portions, and file each separately, one portion containing the paid accounts and another portion containing the unpaid accounts. From time to time, and no later than the receipt of the next year's tax roll, the tax collector shall compute and indicate on the tax roll the unpaid balance of taxes for each property assessment.

[1965 c.344 §23 (311.356 and 311.361 enacted in lieu of 311.355)]

311.360 [Repealed by 1965 c.344 §42]

311.361 Form of tax receipt; numbering; taxpayer's copy; temporary receipt; destruction of receipts. (1) Every tax receipt shall state plainly on its face the name of the county, the fiscal year for which the taxes entered therein have been levied followed by the word "Taxes." The receipt shall

show the exact amount paid, the date of payment, the property on which the taxes were paid and the code area for the property. The tax collector shall keep a stub receipt or a copy of each receipt issued and such stub receipt or copy shall be a public record. The receipts shall be numbered consecutively except that if more than one validating machine is used in validating and numbering the receipts, a consecutive number series may be used for each machine if the series is identified by a machine number or letter. The stubs or copies of the receipts shall contain the post-office or residence address of the taxpayer, which may be ascertained and entered at the time of the payment.

(2) If the tax statement has been sent to the taxpayer with a copy to be retained by him, no copy of the receipt need be sent to the taxpayer who pays by mailed personal check unless he requests one. An explanation of this procedure shall be contained on the tax statement.

(3) A temporary or interim receipt may be issued on payment of any instalment of less than one-quarter of a particular tax account, each such receipt to be entered in the records of the tax collector's office.

(4) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the tax collector's copy of the tax receipt may be destroyed when seven years have elapsed from the date the receipt was issued.

[1965 c.344 §24 (311.356 and 311.361 enacted in lieu of 311.355)]

311.365 [Repealed by 1965 c.344 §42]

311.370 Receipts for taxes collected by assessor; entries in assessment roll; deposit of moneys in special account; posting payments; treatment of excess collections or deficiencies; reimbursement for refunds. (1) For all taxes collected by him under ORS 92.095, 308.260, 308.395, 308.415, 308.865, 311.415, 311.460, 311.465 and 321.617 to 321.621, the assessor shall issue receipts similar in form to the receipts issued by the tax collector on payment of taxes regularly charged on the tax roll. The assessor shall enter all assessments of such property in the assessment roll and shall make proper entries showing the extension of the taxes in the usual manner and as though no payment had been made.

(2) Upon receipt thereof, the assessor shall deposit with the county treasurer all money collected by him under subsection (1) of this section. The county treasurer shall

issue to the assessor duplicate receipts for the money and shall hold it in a special account in the name of the tax collector.

(3) Upon delivery of the assessment roll pursuant to ORS 311.115 the assessor shall give the tax collector one copy of each treasurer's receipt and one copy of each receipt for such money, previously given to taxpayers. The tax collector then shall post the payments evidenced by the receipts received from the assessor, and the amount of any underpayment or overpayment. The tax collector shall then make a statement to the county treasurer which shall specify the amount to be retained in the fund to make the refunds required under paragraph (b) of subsection (4) of this section. The tax collector shall dispose of the balance in the special account in the same manner as other tax payments received by him.

(4) Any sum collected by the assessor which is in excess of the amount extended on the tax roll as provided in subsection (1) of this section shall be disposed of by the tax collector as follows:

(a) Any excess under \$5 shall be paid to the districts in which the taxed property is located in the same manner as interest on taxes is paid to such districts.

(b) Any excess of \$5 or over shall be refunded to the taxpayer by the county treasurer upon receiving instructions for doing so from the tax collector. If an amount remains that cannot be refunded by June 30 of the next calendar year, the tax collector shall instruct the treasurer to distribute the moneys to the taxing districts in the same manner as the excesses are distributed under paragraph (a) of this subsection.

(5) If a sum less than the tax charged on the tax roll has been collected by the assessor, the deficiency shall be canceled by the tax collector if such sum is \$5 or less, and he shall note upon the tax roll opposite the appropriate account. "Tax deficiency canceled pursuant to ORS 311.370." Otherwise, the deficiency shall be collected as provided by law.

(6) If an appeal which is perfected under ORS 311.467 for taxes collected by the assessor under ORS 311.465 results in a refund under ORS 311.806, the reimbursement for the refund to the general fund of the county shall be made from the account provided for in subsection (2) of this section.

[Amended by 1965 c.344 §25; 1967 c.93 §3; 1969 c.605 §19]

TAX DISTRIBUTION PROCEDURE

311.375 Forwarding state taxes by county treasurers. (1) On or before December 1 in each year each county treasurer shall pay over to the State Treasurer one-half of the amount of state taxes charged to his county for the fiscal year then current. In similar manner the county treasurer shall pay over one-quarter of such taxes on or before March 15, and the remainder of such taxes on or before June 30, of the fiscal year.

(2) Each such payment of state taxes shall be made without deduction for any cause out of the first moneys collected and paid into the county treasury over which the county has control.

(3) If a county fails to pay to the State Treasurer its entire apportionment of the taxes within 30 days after the dates prescribed in subsection (1) of this section, the unpaid balance shall be deemed delinquent, and is a debt due and owing by the county to the state and the county shall pay the legal rate of interest thereon from such date until paid. The payment of such interest shall not relieve the county treasurer from any penalty imposed by law for failure to pay such taxes as required by law.

(4) If a county treasurer fails to pay to the State Treasurer any money in his hands for the payment of the amount of state taxes charged to the county at the time prescribed in subsection (1) of this section, he shall, in addition to other penalties, be liable to the following:

(a) If he fails for a period of 10 days after the time prescribed, he shall forfeit to the state 20 percent on the amount withheld.

(b) If he fails for a period of 30 days after the time prescribed, he shall forfeit his office as treasurer and is a public defaulter.

311.385 Deposit in unsegregated tax collections account; payment of refunds. (1) The taxes collected by the tax collector pursuant to this chapter shall be deposited daily with the county treasurer who shall deposit it to an account in his records designated unsegregated tax collections. The tax collector shall take a receipt therefor.

(2) The reimbursement to the general fund of the county for refunds required by ORS 311.806 shall be made from the unsegregated tax collections account provided in subsection (1) of this section.

[1963 c.606 §2; 1967 c.105 §5; 1969 c.595 §6]

311.390 Tax distribution percentage schedule; changed or additional levies. (1) When the tax collector receives the assessor's certificate pursuant to ORS 311.115, he shall prepare and file with the county treasurer a percentage schedule of the ratio of taxes and other amounts to be collected after deducting offsets and adding gain caused by rounding, the amounts computed in accordance with paragraph (d) of subsection (1) of ORS 311.105 for each governmental unit as shown in such certificate, compared to the total of such amounts. Such schedule shall be approved by the county auditor, if one exists in the county, or by the county clerk before filing. Except as provided in subsection (2) of this section, the distribution of collections by the tax collector, and the distributions received by the county treasurer of state tax relief moneys which are not a direct offset to district levies shall be made on the basis of the ratios computed pursuant to this section. The ratios computed pursuant to this section for a given fiscal year shall be used for the distribution of all taxes levied and collected for that fiscal year regardless of the actual date of receipt.

(2) If, after the ratios are computed pursuant to this section, a levy is changed or a levy is filed with the assessor pursuant to ORS 310.060 which had not been included in the tax distribution schedule for that year, the tax collector:

(a) Shall revise the percentages provided in subsection (1) of this section to reflect the corrected or added levy, and shall adjust the amounts previously distributed and to be distributed thereafter to reflect the revision in percentages; or

(b) If, in his opinion, it is not feasible to make such revision, he shall treat the amount of the change in levy or the additional levy as a separate tax collection and segregate the moneys collected for the particular district or districts in his periodic statement of tax collections given to the county treasurer pursuant to ORS 311.395.

If the percentage schedule is revised, a copy shall be filed with the county treasurer after approval by the county auditor, if one exists in the county, or by the county clerk.

[1963 c.606 §3; 1965 c.492 §2; 1967 c.105 §6; 1969 c.595 §7]

311.392 County's option to advance to municipalities taxes levied prior to collection.

(1) If, in the discretion of the county court, it is more economical to advance to those municipalities from the general fund

of the county the total amount of taxes, assessments or other charges levied against property in the county, the county court may advance from the general fund of the county the full amount of the taxes, assessments and charges levied by those subdivisions and the county court may order the county tax collector to revise the tax distribution schedule provided by ORS 311.390 so that all taxes, assessments and charges advanced by the county will be allocated to the county. If the county makes the payments provided in this section, it shall have no recourse against the political subdivision for recovery of the shrinkage in collections from that anticipated at the time the payment was made.

(2) If the county advances taxes under this subsection, before December 1 of each year, it may deduct from the levy the three percent discount which would have been given by the district had all of the taxes been paid by November 15 and turned over to the district on or before December 1 of each year. If the payment is made after December 1, no discount shall be taken by the county. [1965 c.492 §4; 1969 c.595 §8]

311.395 Periodic statements of tax collections; crediting to funds; payment to taxing units.

(1) The tax collector, on or before the fifth day of each month, shall make a statement in triplicate of the exact amounts of cash and of warrants collected during the preceding month for taxes, penalties and interest, and the total amount of the statement shall be credited to the several funds for which they were respectively collected in accordance with the schedule provided in ORS 311.390. One of the statements shall be filed with the county clerk, one with the county treasurer and the other retained on file in the office of the tax collector.

(2) The statements may be made more often and for shorter periods if the tax collector so desires but one of the statements so filed shall cover a period coinciding with the last business day of the particular calendar month.

(3) Notwithstanding subsections (1) and (2) of this section, for the period beginning October 15 and ending December 31, the tax collector shall prepare the statements provided by subsection (1) of this section relating to current year tax collections weekly rather than monthly.

(4) The county treasurer shall keep the moneys and warrants received by him from the tax collector in their respective funds

and shall pay such moneys and warrants over to the several taxing units respectively entitled thereto upon demand and take receipts therefor.

[1963 c.606 §8; 1969 c.595 §9]

TAX LIENS; SUMMARY COLLECTIONS

311.405 Tax as a lien. (1) All taxes lawfully imposed or levied on real or personal property are liens on such real and personal property, respectively. Such taxes include delinquent taxes on personal property made a lien on real property, and taxes on real or personal property added to an assessment or tax roll pursuant to ORS 311.207 to 311.213.

(2) Taxes on real property shall be a lien thereon from and including July 1 of the year in which they are levied until paid and, except as otherwise specifically provided by law, such lien shall not be voided or impaired.

(3) Taxes on personal property shall be a lien thereon, and on all the personal property of the person assessed from and including January 1 of the year of assessment until paid, except as provided in ORS 311.410.

(4) Where real or personal property is omitted from the assessment or tax roll prepared as of January 1 of the current calendar year and notice is given pursuant to 311.207 to 311.213 during such year and the property subsequently is added to such roll pursuant to ORS 311.207 to 311.213, the taxes shall be a lien on such property and on other property at the same time and in the same manner as taxes became liens on the taxable property not so omitted from the roll.

(5) Taxes on real and personal property omitted from an assessment or tax roll prepared as of January 1 of a prior calendar year and added to such roll pursuant to ORS 311.207 to 311.213, shall be a lien on such property from and including the date the addition or correction is made on such roll. Where the omitted property consists of any building, structure, improvement or timber which has been severed or removed from the land, the taxes on such property also shall be a lien against the land. Where the property omitted is personal property, the taxes also shall be a lien on all the personal property of the person assessed from such date of addition or correction. However,

no taxes shall become a lien on real or personal property under this subsection where the property was transferred to a bona fide purchaser after the assessment date for such prior calendar year and prior to the lien date provided for hereunder.

(6) Each lien, whether on real or personal property, shall include all interest, penalties and costs applicable by law to any of such taxes. Such liens shall have priority to and be fully satisfied before any judgment, mortgage or other lien or claim, except the lien for taxes for a subsequent year; provided, that a judgment, mortgage or other lien placed of record prior to the time personal property taxes become a lien on real property shall have priority over the personal property tax lien.

[Amended by 1953 c.707 §2; 1955 c.720 §3]

311.410 Effect of transfer of property on lien and on taxability of property. (1) Real property or personal property having a status as such on January 1 which is subject to taxation on July 1 shall remain taxable and taxes levied thereon for the ensuing fiscal year shall become due and payable, notwithstanding any subsequent transfer of the property to an exempt ownership or use. Real property exempt from taxation on July 1 shall remain exempt for the ensuing fiscal year, notwithstanding any transfer within such year to a taxable ownership or use.

(2) No sale or transfer of personal property or any part thereof shall affect the lien under ORS 311.405. Taxes on personal property transferred from a tax exempt to a taxable ownership or use, as provided in subsection (4) of this section, shall be a lien on all the personal property of the person assessed from and including the date of transfer until paid. Such liens shall be in all other respects subject to the provisions of this section and ORS 311.405 relating to liens on personal property.

(3) Transfer of real property before July 1 of any year from a taxable to an ownership or use which is exempted from taxation under ORS 307.130, 307.136, 307.140, 307.150 or 307.160 shall not operate to render such property exempt from taxation for such year unless the statement provided for in ORS 307.162 is filed as directed on or before April 1 in such year or within 30 days from the date of the transfer, whichever is the later.

(4) Transfer of real property or personal property having a status as such on January 1, from a tax exempt to a taxable ownership or use at any time between January 1 and June 30, both inclusive, of any year shall constitute notice to the transferee, owner or person in control of the property that it will be subject to taxation for the fiscal year next ensuing. In case of real property, the transferee, owner or person in control forthwith shall advise the county assessor in the county in which the property has its situs for taxation of the transfer. In the case of personal property, the transferee shall within 30 days after the transfer make a return listing the information required by ORS 308.290, 308.292, 308.295 and 308.300. Where the assessor is not advised of the transfer in time for him or the county board of equalization to enter the property in the current assessment roll as provided by law, the officer having subsequent possession and control of the roll, whether as assessment or tax roll, shall make therein the proper entries of assessment and taxation of the property for such fiscal year. All assessments and tax charges so made and entered shall be as of omitted property and subject to ORS 311.207 to 311.213.

(5) Real property which is the subject of eminent domain proceedings instituted by a public body shall, for the purposes of this section, be deemed to have been transferred as of the date of payment therefor, the date of entry into possession by the public body or the date of entry of judgment in such proceedings, whichever is earlier.

[Amended by 1953 c.707 §2; 1963 c.233 §1; 1969 c.237 §2]

311.412 Effect of acquisition of property by state or political subdivision by eminent domain on taxes for prior fiscal years.

(1) Whenever, by eminent domain proceedings, the State of Oregon or any political subdivision thereof acquires title to any real property upon which property taxes for any year or years prior to the fiscal year of such acquisition have become a lien upon said real property, all such liens shall be transferred to and be paid out of the award of the jury given in such proceedings. The real property acquired by the state or any political subdivision thereof shall be free and clear of any liens or liability for such property taxes.

(2) In the event the real property acquired by the state or any political subdivision thereof was a part of a larger parcel

upon which property taxes for any year or years prior to the fiscal year of such acquisition have become a lien, only such proportion of such taxes as the assessed value of the part acquired by the state or the political subdivision thereof bears to the assessed value of the said larger parcel shall be transferred to and paid out of the award of the jury given in said proceedings, and the remainder of such taxes shall continue a lien upon the remainder of said larger parcel. [1953 c.539 §1]

311.413 Effect of acquisition of property by state or political subdivision by eminent domain on taxes for current fiscal year.

(1) Whenever, by eminent domain proceedings, the State of Oregon or any political subdivision thereof acquires title to any real property upon which property taxes have been levied for the fiscal year in which such property is acquired, the state or the political subdivision thereof shall pay such proportion of said taxes as the period from the date of acquisition until the end of the fiscal year bears to the entire fiscal year. The remainder of said taxes shall become a lien upon and shall be paid out of the award of the jury given in said eminent domain proceedings.

(2) In the event the real property acquired by the state or any political subdivision thereof is a part of a larger parcel upon which property taxes have been levied for the fiscal year of such acquisition, only such proportion of said taxes as the assessed value of the part acquired by the state or a political subdivision thereof bears to the assessed value of said larger parcel shall be paid by the state or the political subdivision thereof or become a lien and be paid out of the award of the jury as provided in this section, and the remainder of such taxes shall continue a lien upon the remainder of said larger parcel.

[1953 c.539 §2]

311.414 Date of acquisition for purposes of ORS 311.412 and 311.413. For the purposes of ORS 311.412 and 311.413, the date of acquisition of real property by eminent domain proceedings by the State of Oregon or any political subdivision thereof shall be deemed to be the date possession thereof is taken by the state or the political subdivision thereof, or the date final judgment is entered in the eminent domain proceedings, whichever is earlier.

[1953 c.539 §3]

311.415 Payment of taxes before entry of judgment or order in certain causes. (1) Before any judgment or final order shall be entered or become operative in any court in this state in any of the causes listed in subsection (3) of this section, it shall first be shown to the satisfaction of the court that all taxes due or owing from the defendant, judgment debtor, legatee, devisee, executor, administrator, trustee, agent or guardian, or which may be collected from him by virtue of the assessment and taxation laws of this state, have been paid.

(2) If such judgment or final order is to be taken and entered subsequent to January 1, while the assessment roll is in the possession of the assessor, and pertains to an assessment to be made as of January 1, the receipt for the taxes shall be given by the assessor upon an assessment made in the manner provided for the collection of taxes on transient merchandise and unsecured personal property. In all other cases the receipt shall be given by the officer charged at the particular moment with the collection of taxes.

(3) This section applies to the following causes:

(a) An assignment for the benefit of creditors.

(b) The estate of a deceased person or any other proceeding in probate involving the distribution of personal property.

(c) Any proceeding to enforce the payment of a debt where the property involved is a stock of merchandise, or other assessable personal property.

311.420 Dissipation, removal or destruction of value of realty subsequent to assessment or tax day. (1) All taxes levied on real property, the value of which is substantially dissipated, removed or destroyed by the owner thereof, or by his authority, subsequent to the assessment or tax day of any year, shall be a debt due and owing from the owner of the real property from the time the taxes are or may be levied.

(2) If the taxes are not paid before they become delinquent, or on the earlier demand of the tax collector, the county in which the taxes are due and owing may, in addition to the remedies provided by statute for the collection of taxes on real property, maintain an action for itself, and for all other municipal corporations, taxing districts or political subdivisions sharing in the taxes, against the owner of the property for

the collection of the taxes, together with interest, penalties, costs and other lawful charges thereon. At the time of the commencement of the action for the collection of such taxes, the county shall have the benefit of all the laws of this state pertaining to provisional remedies against the property, either real or personal, of the owner owing the taxes, without the necessity of filing either an affidavit or undertaking, as otherwise provided by statute. The county clerk of the county where the action is commenced shall immediately issue writs of attachment on application therefor by the tax collector or the district attorney for the county as plaintiff. The writs shall be directed to the sheriffs of as many counties as the tax collector or the district attorney directs.

(3) This section does not apply if the real property is substantially dissipated, destroyed or removed by fire or the elements.

311.425 Removing timber before paying taxes on timber or land prohibited; collecting tax on timber severed after assessed as realty; enjoining the cutting or removing of timber. (1) No person, firm or corporation shall log off or remove any standing or down timber until the taxes then due and payable on the timber and the taxes then due and payable on the land upon which the timber is or was standing or situated, including the taxes on any portion of the timber previously logged off or removed, have been fully paid. If the timber is owned entirely separate and apart from the land whereon it grows or is situated and is not merely held under an executory contract, the owner of the land is not responsible for the taxes on the timber.

(2) If standing timber which has been assessed as real property is severed from the land as part of which it was so assessed, it may be treated as personal property. The county assessor or tax collector thereafter may pursue all the rights and remedies provided by law for the collection of personal property taxes in the collection of taxes levied against the timber.

(3) In addition to the fine provided for in subsection (3) of ORS 311.990, the county in which the property is located may, through the district attorney of the county, maintain injunction proceedings against the person, firm or corporation from cutting or removing the timber in violation of subsection (1) of this section.

311.430 Remedy of ORS 311.420 and 311.425 as cumulative. ORS 311.420 and 311.425 shall be construed as cumulative of all other remedies for the collection of taxes against real property and shall not be construed as a repeal of any statute for the assessment or collection of taxes against real property.

311.455 Tax on personal property as debt; action for collection of tax. (1) All taxes levied on personal property shall be a debt due and owing from the owner of the personal property.

(2) If taxes on personal property are not paid before they become delinquent, or on the earlier demand of the assessor or tax collector, the county in which the taxes are due and owing may, in addition to the remedies provided by statute for the collection of taxes on personal property, maintain an action for itself, and for all other municipal corporations, taxing districts or political subdivisions sharing in the taxes, against the owner of the personal property for the collection of the taxes, together with interest, penalties, costs and other lawful charges thereon.

(3) At the time of the commencement of the action for the collection of such taxes, the county shall have the benefit of all the laws of this state pertaining to provisional remedies against the property, either real or personal, of the owner owing the taxes, without the necessity of filing either an affidavit or undertaking, as otherwise provided by statute. The county clerk of the county where the action is commenced shall immediately issue writs of attachment on application therefor by the tax collector or the district attorney for the county as plaintiff. The writs shall be directed to the sheriffs of as many counties as the tax collector or the district attorney directs.

311.460 Summary collection of tax on transient merchandise. (1) Whenever any person, on or subsequent to January 1 of any year, brings or sends into any county a stock of goods or merchandise to be sold or disposed of without engaging in permanent trade or business in such place, the owner, consignee or person in charge of the goods or merchandise immediately shall notify the county assessor. Thereupon the assessor shall assess the stock of goods or merchandise at its true cash value. Upon the valuation so determined, the owner, consignee or person in charge shall pay to the assessor a

tax computed at the several rates of all taxes due and payable in the year then current on properties having the same situs for taxation.

(2) It shall be unlawful to sell or dispose of any such goods or merchandise until the county assessor has been so notified and the tax paid as required in this section.

(3) If the owner, consignee or person in charge of the stock of goods or merchandise fails to notify the assessor, or proceeds to sell or dispose of the stock, or any portion thereof, before full payment of the tax required by this section, such owner, consignee or person in charge shall forfeit to the county, for the use of the several taxing jurisdictions interested therein, a sum equal to twice the amount of the tax. Such forfeiture may be recovered by the assessor in an action brought in the name of the county in any court having jurisdiction to the amount thereof. In such action the penalty shall be preferred before all other debts or claims. No mistake in the name of the owner of any such goods or merchandise shall affect the right to collect the tax or to recover the penalty.

(4) The county assessor is authorized to levy and collect taxes under such conditions and he is authorized to allow any discount provided by law for payment of taxes before the regular due date thereof.

311.465 Summary collection of delinquent tax or tax on property about to be removed, sold or destroyed. (1) (a) If the county assessor discovers personal property subject to assessment for taxation by him in any year, the taxes on which for any prior year are then delinquent, or

(b) If in the opinion of the assessor it seems probable that personal property may be removed from the county, sold, dissipated or destroyed before the taxes thereon otherwise become due and payable and it further appears that the owner or person liable for the taxes had no property subject to taxation in the county during either of the two preceding tax years, or was delinquent in the payment of any tax imposed during the two preceding tax years in respect to property in any jurisdiction, whether within or without the state, or is not financially responsible or intends to depart from the state before the taxes become due, the assessor may, immediately after listing and valuing the personal property for assessment and taxation, demand and collect the

taxes thereon at the rates of the year then current on taxable property in the county and the several municipal corporations, taxing districts or political subdivisions in which the personal property is situated. The assessor is authorized to levy and collect taxes under such conditions. Any taxes collected under this subsection, and subject to refund on order of the Department of Revenue under ORS 311.467, shall be held in a special account by the assessor until the period for petitioning for review of the assessor's action has expired, or, when a review is had, until the review is determined. If the department, upon review, orders a refund, the assessor shall make the refund from the special account within three days after entry of the department's order.

(2) If the owner or person liable for the taxes on the personal property fails to pay the tax on demand by the assessor, the assessor shall certify the assessment and tax levies so made by him to the tax collector of the county. The taxes thereupon shall be collected by the tax collector in the manner of collecting delinquent taxes on personal property. Such taxes when so certified by the assessor are delinquent and subject to the provisions of law for the collection of delinquent taxes on personal property. [Amended by 1955 c.710 §2]

311.467 Review of assessor's action under ORS 311.465. (1) When any assessor, under ORS 311.465, demands payment of taxes on personal property before such taxes otherwise become due and payable, the owner or person who is liable for the taxes on the personal property and who has paid to the assessor the amount demanded may, within 10 days from such demand, petition the Department of Revenue for review of the assessor's action.

(2) The review shall be governed by the provisions of ORS 306.520 to 306.530, in so far as such provisions are applicable and not in conflict with this section.

(3) The department shall complete its review and determination within 20 days after its receipt of the petition for review and shall either affirm the action taken by the assessor or order a refund of the taxes paid. The order of the department shall be final. No rehearing shall be had except on the department's own motion; and the order shall not be reviewable under ORS 306.545. Any costs incident to the hearing

shall be assessed by the department against the losing party.
[1955 c.710 §1]

311.470 Distraining property about to be removed from state or dissipated. If at any time the tax collector has reason to believe that personal property is being removed or is about to be removed from the state, is being dissipated or is about to be dissipated, he immediately shall distraint sufficient of the property to pay the taxes, together with interest, penalties and costs, on all the property being removed or about to be removed, being dissipated or about to be dissipated. He shall sell such property in the manner provided in ORS 311.640.

311.475 Collecting and remitting taxes on personal property removed from one county to another. If personal property on which taxes are due and unpaid has been removed from one county to another county of this state, the tax collector of the county from which the property was removed shall certify a statement of the taxes, with interest and penalties, to the tax collector of the county to which the property was removed. The statement shall contain a transcript of so much of the tax roll as relates to the property and the owner thereof. The tax collector receiving the certified statement shall have the same power to collect the taxes, with interest, penalties and costs thereon, as he has to collect taxes levied on personal property assessed in his own county. The tax collector making the collection immediately shall remit the amount collected, less the costs, to the tax collector from whom the statement and certified transcript was received, together with a statement showing in detail the respective amounts of taxes, interest, penalties and costs collected.

311.480 Bankruptcy accelerates personal property taxes and makes them a preferred claim; presenting claim. If a tax has been levied against personal property, and thereafter and prior to the date the tax becomes due and payable, the person against whom the tax is charged takes advantage of the Acts of Congress relating to bankruptcy, or is adjudged a bankrupt upon an involuntary proceeding, the tax shall become immediately due and collectible and shall be a preferred claim against the bankruptcy estate. The tax collector of the county where the tax was levied shall prepare

and present to the referee in bankruptcy proof of claim of the county for the tax.

311.485 [Repealed by 1965 c.344 §42]

DELINQUENT TAXES; COLLECTION

311.505 Due dates; interest on late payments; discounts on early payments. (1) The first quarter of all taxes levied and charged on the latest tax roll shall be paid on or before November 15, the second quarter on or before February 15, the third quarter on or before May 15, and the fourth quarter on or before August 15 next following.

(2) Interest shall be charged and collected on any taxes or instalment thereof, not so paid, at the rate of two-thirds of one percent per month, or fraction of a month until paid.

(3) Discounts shall be allowed on partial or full payments of such taxes, made on or before November 15 as follows:

(a) One percent on one-half of such taxes so paid.

(b) Two percent on three-quarters of such taxes so paid.

(c) Three percent where all of such taxes are so paid.

(4) For purposes of this section, "taxes" includes fire patrol assessments, irrigation or drainage district assessments, and all special and other assessments or charges entered in county tax rolls.

(5) All interest collected and all discounts allowed shall be prorated to the several municipal corporations, taxing districts and governmental agencies sharing in the taxes or assessments.

[Amended by 1953 c.49 §2; 1957 c.543 §1; 1965 c.344 §26]

311.510 Date of delinquency. Taxes on real property not paid on or before August 15 shall be delinquent. Taxes on personal property shall become delinquent whenever any quarter thereof, or other specified instalment, is not paid on or before its due date, as provided in ORS 311.505.

311.512 Collection of taxes on mobile homes. (1) Taxes on mobile homes assessed as real property shall become due, become delinquent, and shall be collected at the same time and in the same manner as taxes on other real property; provided, however, that such taxes shall also be a debt due and owing from the owner of the mobile home, and, in

the discretion of the county, shall be subject to the provisions of law for the collection of personal property taxes. Taxes on mobile homes assessed as personal property shall be subject to all the provisions of law relating to the assessment, taxation and collection of personal property taxes.

(2) The seizure and sale of a mobile home for tax delinquency shall be conducted and carried out in the same manner as provided by law for the seizure and sale of other personal property for the collection of taxes due thereon, except as follows:

(a) If the records of the Motor Vehicles Division of the Department of Transportation indicate that the person to whom the seized mobile home is assessed is not the security interest holder, the tax collector, before selling the mobile home, shall give notice of the sale to any security interest holder or lessor by registered or certified mail, addressed to the security interest holder or lessor at his last-known address as shown by the records of the Motor Vehicles Division, mailed not later than the 10th day before the sale.

(b) At any time before the sale, the person assessed, security interest holder or lessor of the mobile home to be sold may pay the tax collector the full amount of the delinquent taxes, plus any penalties and interest thereon, and costs incurred by the tax collector in seizing the mobile home and arranging its sale. If this is done, the sale shall not be held and the tax collector shall return the mobile home to the person entitled to its possession.

(c) If the amount realized on the sale is in excess of the amount of taxes, interest, penalties and costs due on the mobile home, the tax collector first shall pay to the security interest holder, then to the lessor of the mobile home, according to the records of the Motor Vehicles Division, the amount of their interest to the extent there are sufficient moneys to do so, and shall pay any amount thereafter remaining to the owner of the mobile home.

[1969 c.605 §17]

311.515 Partial payments. Where the total amount of the taxes levied and charged on any property equals or exceeds \$10, a partial payment thereon of \$2.50 or more may be made at any time. Interest shall be charged and collected on each such partial payment at the rate of two-thirds of one percent per month or fraction of a month from the due date of the particular quarter of the taxes on which it applies. Each such

partial payment shall be credited first to interest so accrued and penalties, if any, and then to principal of the taxes.

[Amended by 1953 c.49 §2]

311.520 Cities exempt from penalty and interest. Incorporated cities are exempt from the payment of penalty and interest, or either, on delinquent taxes accrued on lands acquired by the city by foreclosure or settlement of any lien.

311.525 Property acquired by state remains subject to tax lien; cancellation of interest and penalties. If the State of Oregon acquires title to real property through foreclosure of mortgage held on the property by the state, or other means in settlement of existing indebtedness in favor of the state, upon which property taxes have become a lien prior to the acquisition and upon which no certificate of delinquency for the taxes has been issued, interest and penalties on the taxes hereby are canceled, but the lien or liens for the taxes shall remain on the property and be satisfied only by full payment of the principal amount thereof. Any lien for taxes attaching to any such real property prior to the execution of the deed to the state shall be a valid and subsisting lien thereon.

311.530 [Amended by 1957 c.324 §9; repealed by 1965 c.344 §29 (311.531 enacted in lieu of 311.530)]

311.531 Tax collector to file annual statement compiled from tax rolls. (1) On or before August 1 of each year the tax collector shall file with the county clerk a statement compiled from the tax rolls, showing separately for each tax year for the prior seven years the following information as to transactions during the past fiscal year ending June 30:

(a) The total amounts certified under subsection (1) of ORS 311.105 to be collected by him, broken down between real property, personal property and property assessed pursuant to ORS 308.505 to 308.660.

(b) The total amount of all adjustments made by the tax collector, in dollars, increasing the total amount to be collected, and a like figure for the decreases.

(c) The total amount collected, exclusive of interest and penalties, the total amount remaining uncollected, broken down between real property, personal property and property assessed pursuant to ORS 308.505 to 308.660.

(d) The total amount of interest and penalties collected, and the total amount of discounts or rebates allowed.

(e) Other matters affecting his statement, striking a balance between the total of the tax roll and the total of collections.

The statement shall be on forms supplied by the Department of Revenue.

(2) The tax collector then shall make a certificate over his official signature, to be annexed to the statement, that the facts set forth therein are correct. A copy of the statement shall be filed with the county clerk, a copy filed with the county court and a copy filed with the Department of Revenue. A copy of the statement and also of the certificate shall be retained by the tax collector as a public record.

[1965 c.344 §30 (enacted in lieu of ORS 311.530)]

311.540 [Repealed by 1965 c.344 §42]

311.545 Notice of delinquent taxes on real property. (1) As soon as practicable after taxes become delinquent each year, the tax collector shall send to each person, firm or corporation shown on the tax roll as owning real property on which the taxes due and charged have not been paid, a written notice, stating:

(a) A brief description of each parcel of real property.

(b) The total amount of taxes due and delinquent on the real property.

(c) The rate of interest and penalties applicable thereto.

(d) The date on or after which foreclosure proceedings may be commenced as provided by law.

(2) The tax collector shall send the notice, in each instance, by letter mail to the last-known address of the person, firm or corporation shown on the tax roll, or otherwise reported to the tax collector, as owing the delinquent taxes.

(3) This section does not apply where the amount of the taxes delinquent against any particular parcel of real property is less than \$1.

[Amended by 1953 c.47 §3]

311.547 Notice of delinquent taxes on personal property. Each quarter after any personal property taxes become delinquent, and from time to time thereafter at the discretion of the tax collector, the tax collector shall as soon as practicable send to each person, firm or corporation in whose name personal property is shown on the tax roll and

on which the taxes due and charged have not been paid, a written notice stating:

- (1) The total amount of taxes due and delinquent;
- (2) The date of delinquency;
- (3) The rate of interest applicable thereto;
- (4) The date interest begins to run; and
- (5) The date on or after which a warrant will be served as provided by law.

[1965 c.344 §31]

311.550 Return address on envelope containing notice. All envelopes used by the tax collector in mailing statements or notices pertaining to the collection of taxes shall contain thereon a suitable return address.

[Amended by 1965 c.344 §32]

311.555 Property owners to furnish addresses. Each person, firm or corporation owning real or personal property within the state, or against whom taxes upon real or personal property are chargeable, shall keep the tax collector of the county where such real or personal property is situate informed of the true and correct address of the person, firm or corporation. No person, firm or corporation who fails to keep the tax collector so informed shall be permitted to plead lack of due notice given by the tax collector in any suit, action or other proceedings commenced or prosecuted under the provisions of ORS 311.545 and 311.550 to 311.565 or in any matter growing out of the administration of ORS 311.545 and 311.550 to 311.565.

311.560 Noting address on tax roll. The tax collector shall note upon the tax roll, or in any other manner he deems most feasible, the true and correct address of each person, firm or corporation owning real or personal property in this state, as furnished under ORS 311.555 or as otherwise ascertained by the tax collector.

311.565 Effect of tax collector's failure to keep address or give notice. The failure of the tax collector to keep true and correct addresses, as provided in ORS 311.560, or to give the notice in the manner and form as provided for by ORS 311.545 and 311.550, shall not invalidate any proceeding to collect taxes, but shall subject the tax collector to any damages sustained by any person injured by the failure of the tax collector to keep the addresses or to give the notice.

[Amended by 1953 c.47 §3]

311.605 "Person" defined for ORS 311.610 to 311.635. As used in ORS 311.610 to 311.635, "person" includes any individual, firm, copartnership, company, association, corporation, estate, trust, trustee, receiver, syndicate or any group or combination acting as a unit.

311.610 Warrants to enforce payments of taxes on personal property. (1) Promptly after a period of 30 days has elapsed from the date any tax on personal property has become delinquent (or within such period, at the tax collector's discretion), the tax collector shall issue a warrant to enforce payment thereof.

(2) The warrant shall contain:

(a) The name of the person owning the personal property, or having possession or control thereof.

(b) The description of the property as it appears either in the assessment or tax roll.

(c) The year or years for which the taxes are delinquent.

(d) The principal amount of the delinquent taxes for each year and the interest accrued to the date of issuance of such warrant.

(e) A statement to the effect that immediately after service of the warrant, if the delinquent taxes and interest and costs of service are not paid, the warrant or a duplicate thereof will be filed with the county clerk for entry in the judgment docket of the county.

(3) The tax collector shall prepare a list of all such warrants.

(4) Where the tax collector has begun or completed proceedings under ORS 311.640, he need not issue a warrant unless he ascertains that such proceedings will not result in the collection of the full tax.

[Amended by 1965 c.344 §33]

311.615 Service of warrants by publication. (1) Notice of the warrants required by ORS 311.610 and the issue thereof, except as provided in ORS 311.620, shall be given by four consecutive weekly publications thereof in a newspaper of general circulation in the county, to be designated by the county court. All warrants served by publication may be included in one general notice.

(2) The published notice shall contain:

(a) A general statement of the effect of the warrants when filed and docketed.

(b) The names of the respective owners of the several personal properties and descriptions thereof as appearing in the latest tax roll.

(c) The year or years for which taxes are delinquent on each property.

(d) The amount of delinquent taxes for each year.

(e) The interest accrued on each such amount to the date of issuance of the warrant.

(3) The publication of the notice shall be sufficient service on each person named therein or interested in any property described therein. It shall not be necessary to mail a copy of the notice to the persons named in the published notice or interested in any property described therein. All persons named in the notice or owning or claiming to own, or having or claiming to have any interest in any property described therein, are required to take notice of the proceeding and of all steps thereunder.

311.620 Service of warrant. If it is deemed expedient to do so, notice may be given either by service of any warrant in the same manner as summons is served in an action at law, or by service of the warrant by certified mail, return receipt requested. Notice by personal service or by certified mail shall be in lieu of service by publication as to the persons so served. It shall not be necessary to include in the publication of the notice the names of such persons or the descriptions or other matters relating to their respective properties.

[Amended by 1965 c.344 §34]

311.625 Filing warrants; entry in judgment docket; lien on real and personal property. (1) Immediately after service of the warrant, or on completion of service by publication, as the case may be, the warrant or a duplicate thereof shall be filed by the tax collector with the county clerk. Where service has been made by certified mail, the returned receipt shall be attached to and made part of the warrant filed with the county clerk. Thereupon the clerk shall enter in the judgment docket, in the column for judgment debtors, the name of the owner of the personal property on which taxes are delinquent, as shown by the warrant, and the total amount of the delinquent taxes and interest for which the warrant was issued, with added cost charges, and the date of filing.

(2) Thereupon, the amount of the warrant, so docketed, shall become a lien upon the title to any interest in real property owned by the person against whom the warrant is issued, and the taxes on personal property embraced in the warrant, with interest, penalties and costs applicable thereto, shall continue as a lien on all the personal property of the person assessed as otherwise provided by law. The effect shall be the same as though the people of the county had recovered judgment against the person charged for the full amount of the delinquent taxes covered by the warrant, together with interest thereon and costs as provided by law.

[Amended by 1965 c.344 §35]

311.630 Procedure of ORS 311.605 to 311.625 mandatory. Except as provided in ORS 311.610, the process of issuing, serving and docketing warrants covering all delinquent taxes on personal property, as provided in ORS 311.605 to 311.625, shall be mandatory, irrespective of any other process, procedure or remedy provided by law in respect to collection or payment of such taxes.

[Amended by 1965 c.344 §36]

311.635 Execution; release of lien. (1) When the warrant has been docketed, the tax collector shall proceed in the manner prescribed by law in respect to an execution issued upon judgment of a court of record.

(2) The tax collector shall release the lien of any warrant so docketed on payment or settlement of the delinquent taxes, interest and costs covered therein, or on a satisfactory showing that the person against whom the warrant was issued was under no liability for payment of the taxes at the time the warrant was issued and has not become liable for such payment at any subsequent time.

311.640 Levy and sale of goods and chattels for delinquent personal property tax. (1) Immediately after taxes become delinquent each year the tax collector shall proceed to collect all delinquent taxes on personal property. He shall levy on the goods and chattels belonging to the person, firm, corporation or association assessed or owning the personal property on the assessment date by taking them into his possession. He immediately shall advertise such goods and chattels for sale by posting written or printed notices of the time and

place of sale in three public places in the county not less than 10 days prior to the sale and if payment is not made before the time appointed, the tax collector shall proceed to sell the property at public vendue.

(2) At the sale the person offering to pay the amount of taxes, interest and penalties due on the personal property for the least quantity thereof shall be the purchaser of such quantity, and the remainder of the property shall be discharged from the lien. If no bidder at the sale offers to pay the amount due against the property at the time set for the sale or at any adjournment thereof, title to the personal property shall immediately vest in the county free and clear of all liens and encumbrances. Thereafter the county court may sell the personal property, or any part thereof, at private sale without further notice for such price and on such terms as the court deems reasonable.

(3) If the amount realized on the sale is in excess of the amount of taxes, interest, penalties and costs due on the personal property, the excess shall be repaid to the person charged with the taxes, interest, penalties and costs.

[Amended by 1955 c.720 §4]

311.645 Charging personal property taxes against real property. (1) Whenever, after delinquency, in the opinion of the tax collector, it becomes necessary to charge taxes on personal property against real property in order that the personal property taxes may be collected, the tax collector shall select for the purpose some particular tract or lots of real property owned by the person, firm, corporation or association owing the personal property taxes and shall note on the tax roll opposite the tract or lots selected the taxes on the personal property. Thereafter, such personal property taxes shall be a lien on the real property selected and shall be enforced in the same manner as other tax liens on real property. The notation of the lien on the tax roll, with the date thereof and the initials of the officer making the notation, shall be entered by writing the notation, date and initials with ink. Unless the notation, date and initials are so entered the lien shall be of no force or effect.

(2) Subsection (1) of this section shall not be applicable to real property as to which all of the following conditions exist:

(a) The property is owned as tenants by the entirety by a member of a partnership and

the spouse of the member who is not a member of the partnership.

(b) The property is used as the personal residence of the spouse.

(c) The partner contributed no part of the consideration in the transaction which vested an ownership interest in the spouse.

(d) The delinquent personal property taxes for which a lien is sought under subsection (1) of this section are the taxes of the partnership and not of the spouse.

(3) Any lien upon real property described in subsection (2) of this section is void and of no effect.

(4) Any lien upon property described in subsection (2) of this section existing at the time this section becomes law, or which may hereinafter be imposed, shall be extinguished, set aside and held for naught upon the verified petition of the spouse to the county commissioners and proof by the spouse of the requirements described in subsection (2) of this section. Upon approval of the petition, the county commissioners shall order the necessary correction to be made in the tax rolls.

[Amended by 1969 c.701 §1]

311.650 Collection of taxes on real property of the United States held under contract of sale, lease or other interest less than a fee. In addition to all other remedies available for the collection of taxes, all taxes levied in any year against real property held under contract of sale, lease or other interest less than fee, as provided in ORS 307.050 and 307.060, shall be a debt due and owing from the person, corporation or association holding the property as of the date of delinquency for taxes on real property for the tax year. If the tax is not paid within one year from such date, the county within which the real property is located may institute for itself, the State of Oregon and all other municipal corporations sharing in such taxes, an action for the collection of the taxes, together with interest, costs and other lawful charges thereon. At the time of commencement of the action the county shall have the benefit of all laws of this state pertaining to provisional remedies against the properties either real or personal, of the person, corporation or association.

311.655 Companies assessed by Department of Revenue; tax as debt; lien for taxes; action for collection. (1) Except as provided in ORS 308.730, all taxes assessed and levied against the properties, both real

and personal, of companies specified in ORS 308.515 shall be a debt due and owing from such companies and shall constitute a lien as of July 1 of the year of assessment on all the real and personal property of such companies within this state. Such taxes shall become delinquent whenever any quarter thereof or other specified instalment, is not paid on or before its due date as provided in ORS 311.505.

(2) If taxes so assessed and levied against any of such companies are not paid before the expiration of one year from the date of delinquency thereof, the county in which the taxes are due and owing immediately shall institute for itself, the State of Oregon, and all other municipal corporations sharing in the taxes, an action for the collection of the taxes, together with interest, penalties, costs and other lawful charges thereon. At the time of the commencement of the action the county shall have the benefit of all laws of this state pertaining to provisional remedies against the properties, either real or personal, of such company or companies, without the necessity of filing either an affidavit or undertaking, as otherwise provided by law. The county clerk of the county where the action is commenced shall immediately issue writs of attachment and garnishment on application by the district attorney of the county. The writs shall be directed to the sheriffs of as many counties as the district attorney deems necessary. If the company operates or has properties in more than one county in the state, the Department of Revenue immediately shall be notified of the tax delinquency of the company and shall be made a party plaintiff in the action for the collection of the delinquent tax.

(3) This section shall be given effect retroactively to include the tax year commencing on, and the assessment date of, January 1, 1951.

[Amended by 1957 c.628 §10]

COLLECTION OF ANY STATE PROPERTY TAX APPORTIONED TO COUNTIES

311.657 Transmission of transcript of apportionment to county clerks. Upon the filing of the certificate as to the amount of revenue to be raised for state purposes and apportionment thereof, as required by subsection (7) of ORS 291.344, the Executive Department shall immediately transmit an ac-

curate transcript of the apportionment, if any, to the county clerks of the several counties.

[Formerly 309.530]

311.658 Collection and payment of amount apportioned. Each of the several counties shall collect and pay over as required by law the amount apportioned. It shall not be necessary to change the values of the particular descriptions of property assessed in each of the several counties on the assessment rolls thereof. No deduction or abatement shall be made from the apportionment of any county because of the delinquency of any taxpayer, or error or omission in the assessment roll.

[Formerly 309.550]

311.660 Limit on collection. (1) The State of Oregon shall not for any fiscal year collect a state property tax, either directly or by apportionment among the several counties, in any greater amount than it may be necessary to collect by means of such a property tax for that year to pay bonded indebtedness or the interest thereon.

(2) This section shall first apply to the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1958.

[Amended by 1957 (s.s.) c.6 §1]

DEFERRED COLLECTION OF HOMESTEAD PROPERTY TAXES

311.666 Definitions for ORS 311.666 to 311.696. As used in ORS 311.666 to 311.696:

(1) "Taxpayer" means an individual who has filed a claim for deferral under ORS 311.668.

(2) "Tax-deferred property" means the property upon which ad valorem taxes are deferred under ORS 311.666 to 311.696.

(3) Words used in the masculine gender include the feminine.

[1963 c.569 §7]

311.668 Deferral of tax on homestead; age requirement; filing claim. (1) Subject to ORS 311.670, an individual who is 65 years of age or older on March 1 of the year in which he files his claim under this section, at his option, may elect to defer the ad valorem taxes levied on his homestead. To exercise his option, such person shall file a claim for deferral with the county assessor and the State Treasurer after January 1 and on or before April 1 of each year in which he claims the deferral.

(2) When the taxpayer exercises his option for any year by filing a claim for deferral under subsection (1) of this section, it shall have the effect of:

(a) Deferring the payment of the ad valorem property taxes levied on the homestead for the fiscal year beginning on July 1 of such year.

(b) Continuing the deferral of the payment by the taxpayer of any property taxes deferred under ORS 311.666 to 311.696 for previous years which have not become delinquent under ORS 311.686.

(3) If a guardian or conservator has been appointed for an individual otherwise qualified to obtain deferral of taxes under ORS 311.666 to 311.696, the guardian or conservator may act for such individual in complying with the provisions of ORS 311.666 to 311.696.

[1963 c.569 §§8, 22]

311.670 Property entitled to deferral. In order to qualify for tax deferral under ORS 311.666 to 311.696, the property must meet all of the following requirements when the claim is filed and thereafter so long as the payment of taxes by the taxpayer is deferred:

(1) The property must be the homestead of the person who files the claim for deferral.

(2) The person claiming the deferral must, by himself or together with his spouse, own the fee simple estate or be purchasing the fee simple estate under a recorded instrument of sale.

(3) The property for which the deferral is claimed must not be income-producing property.

(4) There must not be any unpaid ad valorem property taxes on the property.

[1963 c.569 §9; 1965 c.344 §37]

311.672 Claim forms; contents. (1) A taxpayer's claim for deferral under ORS 311.668 shall be in writing on a form prescribed by the Department of Revenue and supplied by the county assessor and shall:

(a) Describe the homestead.

(b) Recite facts establishing the eligibility for the deferral under the provisions of ORS 311.666 to 311.696.

(2) There shall be annexed to the claim a statement verified by a written declaration of the applicant making the claim to the effect that the statements contained therein are true.

[1963 c.569 §10]

311.674 Listing of tax-deferred property; interest accrual. (1) If eligibility for deferral of homestead property is established as provided in ORS 311.666 to 311.696, the county assessor shall:

(a) Show on the current ad valorem assessment and tax roll which property is tax-deferred property by an entry clearly designating such property as tax-deferred property.

(b) Send to the State Treasurer as soon as the taxes are extended upon the roll a description of each tax-deferred property and the amount of tax assessed against such property and show the amount of taxes to be received by each political subdivision from all tax-deferred property listed on the current ad valorem assessment and tax roll.

(2) Until otherwise required by ORS 311.666 to 311.696, the county assessor shall in subsequent years continue to list the property as tax-deferred property in the manner provided in subsection (1) of this section.

(3) The tax collector shall, for convenience, transfer the deferred property taxes onto a separate tax-deferred roll which shall be continuing from year to year and shall show the taxes deferred for each year, the total of taxes deferred, and the accrued interest added each year on the balance and the total accrued interest.

(4) The deferred taxes shall continue to be a lien against the property in the same manner as any other unpaid taxes, but shall not be subject to foreclosure except as provided in accordance with ORS 311.684 to 311.688.

(5) Interest shall accrue on the deferred taxes at the rate of six percent per annum.

[1963 c.569 §11]

311.676 County treasurer to receive amount equivalent to deferred taxes from state. (1) Upon receipt of the notification from the county assessor of the amount of deferred taxes on tax-deferred property and of the list of political subdivisions to whom this deferred tax money would have gone, the State Treasurer shall pay to the respective county treasurers an amount equivalent to the full amount of taxes listed by the assessor less three percent thereof.

(2) The State Treasurer shall maintain accounts for each deferred property and shall accrue interest on the gross amount of taxes advanced.

(3) The funds provided for the payments made pursuant to subsection (1) of

this section shall be made from the Public Employes' Retirement Fund as provided in ORS 311.677.

[1963 c.569 §24; 1967 c.335 §35; 1967 c.494 §1]

311.677 Investment of Public Employes' Retirement Fund; repayment. The State Treasurer shall invest moneys in the Public Employes' Retirement Fund in advances of deferred taxes to municipal corporations as provided in ORS 311.676. The accrued interest and taxes, although greater than the amount originally advanced to the municipal corporations, shall be repaid entirely by the State Treasurer into the Public Employes' Retirement Fund.

[1967 c.335 §34]

311.678 Notice to taxpayer regarding duty to claim deferral annually. On or before February 1 of each year, the county assessor shall send a notice to each taxpayer who has claimed deferral of ad valorem taxes for the previous year. The assessor shall give the notice by an unsealed post card or other form of mail sent to the residence address of the taxpayer as shown in the claim for deferral filed for the previous year. The notice shall be substantially in the following form:

To: (name of taxpayer)

If you want to defer the collection of ad valorem property taxes on your homestead for the assessment year beginning on January 1,, you must file a claim for deferral not later than April 1,, with the county assessor and State Treasurer.

If you fail to file your claim for deferral on or before April 1,, you will have to pay ad valorem property taxes on your homestead for the current assessment year, and all deferred ad valorem property taxes (including interest) on your homestead for past years will become payable on July 1,

[1963 c.569 §12]

311.680 Failure to renew claim; notice; penalty for late filing. (1) If a taxpayer who has claimed deferral of ad valorem property taxes for the previous year does not file a claim for deferral on or before April 1, the county assessor shall send, not later than April 15, a notice to the taxpayer by registered mail to the residence address of the taxpayer as shown on the claim for deferral filed for the previous year.

(2) The notice required by subsection

(1) of this section shall be in substantially the following form:

To: (the name of taxpayer)

You did not file a claim for deferral of ad valorem taxes for your homestead this year. Consequently you will have to pay the real property taxes on your homestead for this year. In addition, you must pay, not later than July 1,, the deferred property taxes, including interest, for the prior years on your homestead, amounting to approximately \$.....

If you wish to continue to defer collection of the taxes for this year on your homestead and to defer payment of taxes and interest for prior years, you must file a claim for deferral with the county assessor not later than May 15, and pay a penalty of \$5.

(3) If the taxpayer files a claim for deferral after April 1 and on or before May 15 and pays a penalty of \$5, the property with respect to which the deferral is claimed shall continue to be treated as tax-deferred property in the manner provided in ORS 311.674. The \$5 penalty will be receipted and accounted for in the records of the county assessor's office and shall be paid into the general fund of the county not later than May 20.

[1963 c.569 §13]

311.682 Failure to receive notices. Failure to receive the notices provided for in ORS 311.678 and 311.680 is not a defense in any proceeding for the collection of taxes. The county assessor is not personally liable for failure to give such notices.

[1963 c.569 §14]

311.684 Events requiring payment of deferred tax and interest. Subject to ORS 311.688, all deferred ad valorem property taxes, including accrued interest, become payable as provided in ORS 311.688 when:

(1) The taxpayer who claimed deferment of collection of ad valorem property taxes on his homestead dies.

(2) The property with respect to which deferment of collection of taxes is claimed is sold, or a contract to sell is entered into, or some person other than the taxpayer who claimed the deferment becomes the owner of the property.

(3) The tax-deferred property is no longer the homestead of the taxpayer who claimed the deferral, except in the case of a taxpayer required to be absent from such tax-deferred property by reason of health.

(4) The tax-deferred property no longer meets the requirements of subsections (3) and (4) of ORS 311.670.

(5) The taxpayer fails to file a claim for deferral of payment of ad valorem property taxes on such property on or before May 15. [1963 c.569 §15]

311.686 Time for payments; delinquencies. Whenever any of the circumstances listed in ORS 311.684 occurs:

(1) The deferral of taxes for the assessment year in which the circumstance occurs shall be lost and property taxes for such assessment year shall be due and payable just as if such property were on the assessment and tax roll for such year and such property shall be added to the assessment and tax roll for such year; and

(2) The amounts of deferred ad valorem property taxes, including accrued interest, for all years prior to the assessment year in which the circumstance occurs shall be due and payable 90 days after the day on which the circumstance occurs, except as provided in subsections (3) and (4) of this section and ORS 311.688.

(3) Notwithstanding the provisions of subsection (2) of this section, when the circumstance listed in subsection (1) of ORS 311.684 occurs, the amount of deferred ad valorem property taxes, including accrued interest, for all years prior to the assessment year in which such circumstance occurs shall be due and payable one year after the day on which such circumstance occurs.

(4) Taxes becoming due under subsection (5) of ORS 311.684 shall be payable on July 1 of the year in which the taxpayer fails to file a claim for deferral.

(5) If the amounts falling due as provided in this section are not paid on the indicated due date, such amounts shall be deemed delinquent as of that date and the property shall be included in the next group of properties which are foreclosed upon in accordance with ORS chapter 312. [1963 c.569 §16]

311.688 Election by spouse to continue tax deferral. (1) Notwithstanding the provisions of ORS 311.684, when one of the circumstances listed in subsections (1) to (3) of ORS 311.684 occurs, the spouse of the taxpayer may elect to continue the property in its deferred tax status if:

(a) The spouse of the taxpayer is or will be 60 years of age or older not later than six months from the day the circumstance listed

in subsections (1) to (3) of ORS 311.684 occurs; and

(b) The property is the homestead of the spouse of the taxpayer and meets the requirements of subsections (2) and (3) of ORS 311.670.

(2) The election under subsection (1) of this section to continue the property in its deferred tax status by the spouse of the taxpayer shall be filed in the same manner as a claim for deferral is filed under ORS 311.668, not later than 90 days from the date the circumstance listed in subsections (1) and (3) of ORS 311.684 occurs. Thereupon, the property with respect to which the deferral is claimed shall continue to be treated as tax-deferred property in the manner provided in ORS 311.674 and the county assessor and tax collector shall cancel all actions taken under ORS 311.686 and shall make any necessary correcting entries on the tax rolls and in their records. When the property has been continued in its deferred tax status by the filing of the spouse of the taxpayer of an election under this section, the spouse of the taxpayer (even if such spouse is less than 65 years of age) may continue the property in its deferred tax status in subsequent years by filing a claim under ORS 311.672 so long as the spouse meets the qualifications set out in this section.

[1963 c.569 §17]

311.690 Voluntary payment of deferred tax and interest. (1) Subject to subsection (2) of this section, all or part of the deferred taxes and accrued interest may at any time be paid to the tax collector by:

(a) The taxpayer or the spouse of the taxpayer.

(b) The next of kin of the taxpayer, heir at law of the taxpayer, child of the taxpayer or any person having or claiming a legal or equitable interest in the property.

(2) A person listed in paragraph (b) of subsection (1) of this section may make such payments only if no objection is made by the taxpayer within 10 days after the tax collector deposits in the mail notice to the taxpayer of the fact that such payment has been tendered.

(3) Any payment made under this section shall be applied first against accrued interest and any remainder against the deferred taxes. Such payment does not affect the deferred tax status of the property. Unless otherwise provided by law, such payment does not give the person paying the

taxes any interest in the property or any claim against the estate, in the absence of a valid agreement to the contrary.
[1963 c.569 §18]

311.692 Disposition of collected taxes and interest; reimbursement of state. (1) When any deferred taxes, including interest, are collected, the moneys shall be credited to a special account in the county treasury and the tax collector shall notify the county treasurer of the properties for which the taxes were collected by setting forth a description of the property and the amount of taxes and interest collected for each property. The county treasurer shall, within 30 days after receiving notification from the tax collector, remit the amount of deferred taxes and accrued interest to the State Treasurer. The remittance shall be accompanied by an advice giving a description for each property for which the taxes were collected and a statement of the taxes and interest collected for each property.

(2) The State Treasurer shall enter the amounts received against the accounts which have been set up for the tax-deferred properties and shall redeposit the tax principal and interest in the Public Employees' Retirement Fund as provided in ORS 311.677.
[1963 c.569 §19; 1967 c.335 §36]

311.694 Taxes uncollected after foreclosure; reimbursement of state by taxing units. (1) At the time that the property is deeded over to the county at the conclusion of the foreclosure proceedings pursuant to ORS 312.200 the county court shall order the county treasurer to pay from the general fund of a county the amount of deferred taxes and interest which were not collected to the State Treasurer in the same manner as other taxes and interest from deferred properties are paid over to the State Treasurer when collected.

(2) Immediately upon payment, the county treasurer shall notify the tax collector of the amount paid to the State Treasurer for the property which has been deeded to the county pursuant to ORS 312.200 and the tax collector shall make the necessary correcting entries in the records of his office and each taxing district or tax levying body shall reimburse the general fund in the amount of the deferred taxes and interest paid to the State Treasurer which had previously been received by it.
[1963 c.569 §20]

311.696 Limitations on effect of ORS 307.350, 307.360, 307.365 and 311.666 to 311.696. Nothing in ORS 307.350, 307.360, 307.365 and 311.666 to 311.696 is intended to or shall be construed to:

(1) Prevent the collection, by foreclosure, of personal property taxes which become a lien against tax-deferred property.

(2) Defer payment of special assessments to benefited property.

(3) Affect any provision of any mortgage or other instrument relating to land requiring a person to pay ad valorem taxes.
[1963 c.569 §21]

COMPROMISE, ADJUSTMENT AND SETTLEMENT OF TAXES

311.705 Authority to compromise taxes, abate interest or lawful charges. Except as may be specifically provided by law, no county court shall have authority to compromise any tax or taxes levied and charged on the tax roll of any year, or to abate interest or other lawful charges thereon, except where litigation involving the validity of such tax or taxes is pending or seriously threatened and there is a grave legal question as to such validity.

311.710 Cancellation of uncollectible personal property tax. If the tax collector and the district attorney for any county determine that taxes on personal property which have been delinquent for three or more years are for any reason wholly uncollectible, the tax collector and district attorney may request, in writing, the county court for an order directing that the taxes be canceled. The court, when so requested, may in its discretion order and direct the tax collector to cancel such uncollectible personal property taxes. The order shall be entered in the journal of the county court.

311.715 Cancellation of certain delinquent taxes. (1) A county court may cancel all delinquent taxes and the interest and penalties thereon accrued upon property donated to any incorporated city or town for parks, playgrounds or a city hall. This section does not apply if the city or town makes any payment to the owner, either directly or indirectly, for the property.

(2) A county court may cancel all delinquent real property taxes and interest and penalties due thereon from any taxpayer where the total of the same is less than \$1,

when in the judgment of the county court the cost of collecting the same will be greater than the amount to be collected.

(3) A county court may cancel all delinquent personal property taxes and the interest and penalties thereon due from any taxpayer where the total of the same is less than \$5 and in the judgment of the county court the cost of collecting the same will be greater than the amount to be collected.

[Amended by 1961 c.362 §1, 1965 c.344 §38]

311.717 Compromise of taxes on lands conveyed to United States. The county court of each county may compromise all taxes, interest and penalties upon any land conveyed to the United States by gift, grant or devise by any person, under the terms of section 8 of the Act of Congress approved June 28, 1934, public document No. 482, known as the Taylor Grazing Act. However, this section does not apply to exchanges of real property made under the provisions of such Act.

[Formerly 606.240]

311.720 Cancellation of assessment or taxes on cancellation of certificate or contract by State Lands Division. (1) If taxes are levied or assessed upon lands that are a portion of the assets of the Common School Fund while held under certificate or contract of sale and the certificate or contract is canceled by the Division of State Lands, such taxes or assessments shall become void upon receipt of written notice from the Director of the Division of State Lands of cancellation of the certificate or contract of sale. Officials having charge of the records of taxes and assessments on lands included in certificates or contracts of sale so canceled shall note on their records the word "invalidated," and the date of cancellation.

(2) This section does not apply to irrigation or drainage districts' tax liens if the irrigation or drainage districts were organized prior to the inception of the division's lien.

[Amended by 1967 c.421 §199]

311.760 [Repealed by 1965 c.344 §42]

311.765 [Repealed by 1965 c.344 §42]

311.770 Computing interest on delinquent taxes of 1930 and prior years. Interest on delinquent taxes of 1930 and prior years shall be computed from July 1, 1933. As used in this section, "delinquent taxes" includes all delinquent ad valorem taxes on

real or personal property and, also, special assessments or charges on real property entered in county tax rolls and collectible in the same manner as such taxes.

REFUNDS

311.805 [Repealed by 1959 c.554 §1 (ORS 311.806 enacted in lieu of ORS 311.805)]

311.806 Refund of taxes on real and personal property. (1) The county court shall refund to a taxpayer, out of the general fund, taxes collected by an assessor or tax collector pursuant to a levy of the assessor or of any taxing district or tax levying body, in the following cases:

(a) Whenever ordered by the Department of Revenue and no appeal is taken or can be taken from the department's order, or whenever ordered by the Oregon Tax Court or the Supreme Court and the order constitutes a final determination of the matter; or

(b) Whenever taxes are collected against real or personal property not within the jurisdiction of the tax levying body; or

(c) Whenever any person, through excusable neglect, or through an error subject to correction under ORS 311.205 pays taxes on property in excess of the amount legally chargeable thereon, and then only in the amount of money collected in excess of the amount actually due; or

(d) Whenever any person pays taxes on the property of another by mistake of any kind.

(2) No such refund shall be allowed or made after six years from the assessment date for the fiscal year for which the taxes were collected unless before the expiration of such period a written claim for refund of the collection is filed by the taxpayer with the county court. Where applicable, a certified copy of the order of the Department of Revenue or of the Oregon Tax Court or the Supreme Court shall be made a part of the claim.

(3) Immediately upon reimbursement, the tax collector shall make the necessary correcting entries in the records of his office and each taxing district or tax levying body shall reimburse the general fund in the amount of the refunded taxes received by it.

(4) This section applies to taxes levied on assessments for 1959-60 and subsequent fiscal years. Refunds of taxes for any fiscal year prior to 1959-60 shall be governed by the law in effect with respect to such year. However, no refund for any such prior year

shall be allowed or made unless a claim therefor is filed with the county court prior to January 1, 1964. Notwithstanding the other provisions of this subsection, refunds of taxes upon order of the Department of Revenue or by the Oregon Tax Court or the Supreme Court shall be made for any year in the manner provided in subsections (1), (2) and (3) of this section.

[1959 c.554 §2 (enacted in lieu of ORS 311.805); 1961 c.533 §50]

311.810 [Repealed by 1965 c.344 §42]

311.815 Abandonment of purpose for which special tax levied; refund or cancellation of tax. If a special tax to raise funds for a specified purpose is levied in a school district, road district, irrigation district or drainage district and the project or specific purpose for which the tax is levied is thereafter definitely abandoned, either wholly or in part, or the fund raised by the tax or any portion thereof remains unexpended for a period of two years, after the levy of the tax, the county court at the written request of the directors of the district may, by resolution, after giving 10 days' previous notice by one publication thereof in a newspaper of general circulation, published in the county, provide for the refunding of the tax or portion of tax so remaining unexpended to the taxpayers who theretofore paid the tax and for the cancellation of the unpaid tax or the like proportion thereof that has become delinquent. The county court shall take such action by resolution spread upon its journal. Repayment shall be made by orders drawn on the county treasurer for the several amounts and issued to the several taxpayers shown by the tax records to have originally made the payments. Cancellation of unpaid taxes shall be effected by noting the cancellation thereof on the tax records of the county.

311.820 [1955 c.759 §§1, 2, 3, 4; repealed by 1965 c.344 §39 (311.821 enacted in lieu of 311.820 and 311.825)]

311.821 Refunds authorized in event of certain boundary changes of taxing districts; reimbursements. (1) Whenever in any year the boundaries of a taxing district have been reduced by proceedings occurring after the date provided in ORS 308.225, and whenever such changes in boundaries were not disregarded by the county assessor as required by ORS 308.225, and as a result thereof taxes have been levied and collected upon the reduced territory of such district, which taxes were not levied and extended

upon the territory detached from such district, the county court shall refund out of the general fund to the taxpayers of the territory upon which the levy was imposed and the taxes collected, the proportionate amount of money in excess of the amount that would have been collected from the territory comprising the entire district had the levy been uniform throughout the district. A written claim for refund of such collection shall be filed with the county court within six years from the assessment date for the fiscal year for which the taxes were collected.

(2) Whenever in any year the boundaries of a taxing district have been reduced by boundary changes pursuant to law after the date provided in ORS 308.225, and such changes in boundaries have been disregarded by the county assessor as required by ORS 308.225, and as a result thereof taxes were levied upon property within such withdrawn area by such district and also for the same tax year by another taxing district providing the same service or services, subjecting such property to double taxation for any tax year, the county court shall refund out of the general fund to the taxpayers of the territory upon which the levy was imposed and the tax was collected the proportionate amount of money in excess of the amount that would have been paid by such taxpayers had the withdrawal been recognized by the assessor as effective for the tax year involved; provided, all such property shall remain liable for indebtedness incurred prior to the boundary change as otherwise required by law. A written claim for refund of such tax collection shall be filed with the county court within two years from the assessment date for the fiscal year for which the taxes were collected.

(3) If the claim is in proper form, the county court shall take action by resolution spread upon its journal, and repayments shall be made by orders drawn on the county treasurer for the several amounts and issued to the several taxpayers shown by the tax records to have made the payments originally.

(4) Immediately upon such reimbursement the tax collector shall make the necessary correcting entries in the records of his office, and the district in which the territory of such taxpayers is located shall reimburse the general fund in the amount of such refunded taxes received by it.

[1965 c.344 §40 (enacted in lieu of 311.820 and 311.825)]

311.825 [1957 c.335 §§1, 2, 3; 1961 c.522 §7; repealed by 1965 c.344 §39 (311.821 enacted in lieu of 311.820 and 311.825)]

311.827 Refund of taxes on mobile home when situs changed; computation. If in any year a mobile home is subject to assessment and taxation in a county, and in the same calendar year is removed from its situs in the county and is registered and licensed with the Motor Vehicles Division, the owner shall be entitled to a refund of a percentage of the taxes which he has paid which were a lien on the mobile home on January 1 of such year. The percentage is equal to the number of months in such current calendar year for which the mobile home is licensed under the motor vehicle laws, divided by 12. Refunds shall be made utilizing the procedure in ORS 311.806, upon forms provided by the county. [1969 c.605 §57]

311.830 [1957 c.600 §2; repealed by 1965 c.344 §42]

311.835 [1957 c.600 §§3, 4; repealed by 1965 c.344 §42]

311.840 [1957 c.600 §§5, 6, 7; repealed by 1965 c.344 §42]

311.845 [1957 c.600 §8; repealed by 1965 c.344 §42]

PENALTIES

311.990 Penalties. (1) Violation of ORS 311.270 is punishable, upon conviction, by a fine of not less than \$100 nor more than \$300.

(2) Violation of ORS 311.350 is punishable, upon conviction, by a fine not exceeding \$500 or by imprisonment in the county jail not exceeding six months.

(3) Violation of subsection (1) of ORS 311.425 is punishable, upon conviction, by a fine of not less than \$50 nor more than \$1,000.

(4) If a tax collector fails to comply with any of the provisions of law relating to the receiving and receipting of moneys and warrants collected by him for taxes, he shall, upon conviction thereof, be fined not less than \$100 nor more than \$1,000 and the court before whom the tax collector is tried shall declare his office vacant for the remainder of his term.

(5) If a tax collector wilfully returns as unpaid any tax which has been paid to him, he shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and, upon conviction thereof, be punished by a fine not exceeding \$500, or by imprisonment not exceeding six months, or both.

(6) If a tax collector or sheriff neglects or refuses to pay over all moneys collected by him for taxes to the person or municipality entitled thereto, or neglects or refuses to make a return of delinquent taxes of his county, or any other return or statement, as required by the laws relating to the collection of property taxes, he shall be liable to be indicted therefor and, upon conviction, be punished by a fine of not less than \$100 nor more than \$1,000, or by imprisonment not less than six months nor more than six years, or by both.

(7) A person who knowingly makes a false oath under ORS 307.350, 307.360, 307.365 and 311.666 to 311.696 is guilty of perjury and shall be punished as provided by ORS 162.120.

[Subsection (7) enacted as 1963 c.569 §23]

CERTIFICATE OF LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL

Pursuant to ORS 173.170, I, Robert W. Lundy, Legislative Counsel, do hereby certify that I have compared each section printed in this chapter with the original section in the enrolled bill, and that the sections in this chapter are correct copies of the enrolled sections, with the exception of the changes in form permitted by ORS 173.160 and other changes specifically authorized by law.
Done at Salem, Oregon,
on December 1, 1969.

Robert W. Lundy
Legislative Counsel