Purpose of Form OR-37

You must make quarterly estimated tax payments if you expect to owe $500 or more in tax. This includes Oregon's minimum tax.

Use Form OR-37 to:

- Calculate the amount of underpayment of estimated tax;
- Compute the amount of interest you owe on the underpayment; or
- Show you meet an exception to the payment of interest.

General

If you have an underpayment of estimated tax or if you meet an exception, you must include a completed Form OR-37 with your corporation return.

If your current year corporation tax liability, including the minimum tax, is less than $500 you aren’t required to make estimated payments. Don’t complete this form.

Estimated tax paid or credited for each period

First quarter estimated tax payments. Enter estimated taxes paid or credited by April 15 for calendar year filers and the 15th day of the 4th month for fiscal year filers.

If you elected to apply part or all of your previous tax year’s refund to this year’s estimated tax payments, the elected amount attributable to estimated tax payments received prior to the first quarter’s estimated tax due date will be applied to the first quarter. The elected amount attributable to estimated tax payments received after the first quarter estimated tax due will be applied as of the date the payment is received.

Second quarter estimated tax payments. Enter estimated taxes paid or credited by June 15 for calendar year filers and the 15th day of the 6th month for fiscal year filers.

Third quarter estimated tax payments. Enter estimated taxes paid or credited by September 15 for calendar year filers and the 15th day of the 9th month for fiscal year filers.

Fourth quarter estimated tax payments. Enter estimated taxes paid or credited by December 15 for calendar year filers and the 15th day of the 12th month for fiscal year filers.

NOTE: Instructions are for lines not fully explained on the form.

Part 1—Figuring the required installments

Lines 4a through 4d—Exception 2. To qualify to use this exception, your prior year return must cover a period of 12 months and show a tax liability.

A high-income taxpayer has federal taxable income, before net operating loss and capital loss carryovers and carrybacks, of $1,000,000 or more in any one of the last consecutive three years, not including the current year.

If you’re a high-income taxpayer, exception 2 only applies to the first installment payment. Any reduction to the first installment payment due to exception 2 must be added to the second installment payment.

The reduction amount that must be added to the second installment is the lesser of the exception amounts on lines 3a, 5a, and 6a, minus the exception 2 amount on line 4a. Add the reduction amount to the lesser of the exception amounts on lines 3b, 5b, and 6b, and enter the result on line 4b as the required second installment.

Lines 5a through 5d—Exception 3: Annualized income.
This applies to taxpayers using the annualized income installment method. See the instructions for lines 22 through 28.

Lines 6a through 6d—Exception 4: Recurring seasonal income.
This applies to taxpayers with recurring seasonal income. The taxpayer must pay, by each installment due date, an amount equal to 100 percent of the amount by applying Section 6655(e)(3)(C) of the Internal Revenue Code (IRC) to Oregon taxable income. Include a schedule of your computation.

Part 2—Figuring the underpayment

Line 7—Exception number. Select the exception being used for each quarter. Example: If you’re using exception 1 in the first quarter, place a “1” in box 7(a).

Part 3—Calculating interest on underpayments

Interest rates. Interest rates may change once in a calendar year. The chart below shows the interest rates and effective dates.
Interest rates

For periods beginning Annually Daily
January 1, 2022 4% 0.0110%
January 1, 2021 4% 0.0110%
January 1, 2020 6% 0.0164%

Line 21. Enter the amount from line 21 on the “interest on the underpayment of estimated tax” line on your corporation return.

Part 4—Exception 3 annualized income worksheet

Lines 22—Annualization periods. If you didn’t elect to use the optional annualization periods for federal purposes allowable under section 6655(e)(2)(C) of the IRC, you must use the standard Oregon annualization periods provided in ORS 314.525(2)(c)(A). If you elected to use the optional annualization periods for federal purposes, you must use the same annualization periods for Oregon.

Months in annualization periods

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<th>1st quarter</th>
<th>2nd quarter</th>
<th>3rd quarter</th>
<th>4th quarter</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Standard Oregon periods</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3 or 5</td>
<td>6 or 8</td>
<td>9 or 11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Federal option #1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Federal option #2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>11</td>
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Line 24—Annualization factors. The annualization factor is based on the number of months in the annualization period.

<table>
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<th>2</th>
<th>3</th>
<th>4</th>
<th>5</th>
<th>6</th>
<th>7</th>
<th>8</th>
<th>9</th>
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<th>11</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Annualization factor</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>2.4</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1.714</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>1.333</td>
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</table>

Lines 26a through 26d—Annualized tax. Use the calculated tax rate from Forms OR-20, OR-20-INC, OR-20-INS, or OR-20-S. If annualized taxable income is $1 million or less (not below zero), multiply Oregon taxable income by 6.6 percent. If annualized taxable income is more than $1 million, multiply the amount that’s more than $1 million by 7.6 percent and add $66,000. Don’t use the minimum tax rates to calculate annualized tax.

Do you have questions or need help?

www.oregon.gov/dor
503-378-4988 or 800-356-4222
questions.dor@dor.oregon.gov

Contact us for ADA accommodations or assistance in other languages.