



Publication OR-OC

2019

Oregon Composite Return and Instructions for Pass-through Entities

Introduction

Due Date Extension. The Oregon tax filing and payment deadline has been extended to July 15, 2020, if the due date was on or after April 1, 2020 and before July 15, 2020 for Oregon Personal Income, Transit Self-Employment, Estate, Partnership, S-Corporation and Corporate Excise/Income Tax by Director's Orders 20-01 and 20-02. Interest and penalties to your Oregon tax filing and payment due dates extended by these orders will begin to accrue on July 16, 2020.

New for 2019. For tax years 2019 and forward, the election to participate in the composite filing can't be revoked after the due date of the composite return, including extensions, has been filed. See "Requesting transfer of payment" for more information.

Pass-through entities (PTEs) with distributive income attributable to Oregon sources must file a composite return on behalf of their nonresident owners who elect to participate in the composite filing. The PTE reports the nonresident owners' share of Oregon-source distributive income on one tax return, Form OR-OC.

PTEs must make tax payments for nonresident owners who don't elect to join the composite return, unless the owner files an affidavit. See Publication OR-19 for owner payment and affidavit instructions.

Important:

- The most common error on the Form OR-OC is using the entity's tax year instead of the owners' tax year. Don't use the entity's fiscal or short tax year for Form OR-OC. See "Tax year and return due date."
- Inform the electing owners to **not** claim the tax paid on their behalf on the Form OR-40-N, Form OR-20, or Form OR-20-I returns.

Definitions

Throughout these instructions, the following terms are used:

"Distributive income" is generally the net amount of income, gain, deduction, or loss of a PTE.

"Electing owner" is a nonresident owner who chooses to join in filing a composite return.

"FEIN" is federal employer identification number.

"Nonelecting owner" is an owner who chooses not to join in filing a composite return, whether the PTE withheld tax or not. Nonelecting owners are required to file an Oregon tax return if they have Oregon-source distributive income.

"Owner" is a partner of a partnership or limited liability partnership (LLP), shareholder of an S corporation, member of a limited liability company (LLC), or beneficiary of a trust.

"Pass-through entity (PTE)" is a partnership, S corporation, LLP, LLC, abusive tax shelter trust or a trust that has been established or maintained primarily for tax avoidance purposes. **Note:** Single-member LLCs owned by an individual or a corporation and grantor trusts are disregarded for tax purposes and are not PTEs. For this purpose only: Estates are not PTEs.

General information

It's important to know which owners intend to elect to join the composite return at the beginning of the tax year, so the PTE can make estimated payments on time.

Filing requirements

PTEs must file composite returns on behalf of electing owners. A PTE that files a composite return is still required to file the PTE's return (such as Form OR-65 or Form OR-20-S).

To be included in the composite return, the owner must be:

- An individual nonresident of Oregon;
- A C corporation with no commercial domicile in Oregon;
- An estate;
- A trust that isn't a resident trust; **or**
- A qualified funeral trust (ORS 316.282).

Owners who are also a PTE **can't** join in the composite return. See "Tiered entities" for more information.

The PTE is liable for any tax, penalty, and interest due, including interest on underpayment of estimated tax.

Tax year and return due date

The tax year and due date for the Oregon composite return is the same as the tax year and due date for the **majority** of the electing owners' federal and Oregon tax returns. If the majority of owners file using a calendar tax year, then the composite return is also a calendar tax year return. Form OR-OC isn't filed using a fiscal or short tax year used by the PTE. If the majority of owners adopt a different fiscal year or change to a calendar year after Form OR-OC is filed, file an amended Form OR-OC that includes the income and tax due for both the original and short year.

Use the tax forms and due dates that correspond with the owners' tax year. Most PTEs must use a calendar tax year for Form OR-OC because it's common for a majority of participating owners to use a calendar tax year. The due date for 2019 calendar year filers is **July 15, 2020**. However, if the majority of the participating owners are fiscal year filers and their due date is on or after April 1 and before July 15, 2020, then the due date is automatically extended to July 15, 2020 and interest will begin to accrue July 16, 2020 on any unpaid tax.

If Form OR-OC isn't available for the applicable tax year at the time of filing, wait until the current year return is available before filing the composite return. Don't use prior year forms.

Example 1: NW LLC has a fiscal year that begins April 1, 2018 and ends March 31, 2019. Most of the electing owners are individuals and file using a calendar year. Following federal reporting rules, the 2018 fiscal year income from NW LLC is reported on the owners' 2019 federal and Oregon tax returns. Therefore, NW LLC will file a 2019 calendar year Form OR-OC for its electing owners to report this income, which is due July 15, 2020.

Extensions

If the PTE is granted a federal extension to file its return (Form OR-65 or Form OR-20-S), the PTE is also granted an extension for Form OR-OC. The additional time to file Form OR-OC with a timely filed extension is six months. A calendar year 2019 Form OR-OC filed on extension is due on October 15, 2020.

Use Form OR-OC-V if the PTE only needs an extension to file the Oregon composite return and make an extension payment.

Check the "extension" box and mail the completed voucher with your payment by the original due date. When Form OR-OC is filed, check the "extension" box and enter the extended due date. Keep a copy of the extension form with your records.

Remember: An extension allows for more time to file, not more time to pay. See "Estimated tax payment instructions."

Penalty and interest

If tax isn't paid by the due date (not including extensions), the PTE will owe penalty and interest. See "Additional line instructions."

Oregon-source distributive income

Distributive income includes items directly related to the PTE that are considered in determining the federal taxable income of the nonresident owner. It also includes modifications provided in ORS Chapter 316 and other Oregon laws that directly relate to the PTE. Limits that apply to the owner (such as passive loss limits) are the same whether they file their own return or join a composite return.

Examples of the modifications allowed that relate to the PTE's income include adjustments for depreciation, depletion, gain or loss difference on the sale of depreciable property, and U.S. government interest. Modifications **don't** include the federal tax subtraction, itemized deductions, and the Oregon standard deduction allowed to individual taxpayers.

Oregon-source distributive income is the portion of the entity's modified distributive income that is derived from or connected with Oregon sources. Oregon-source distributive income doesn't include return of capital, income sourced in another state, or other distributions not taxable by Oregon.

If the PTE has business activity only in Oregon, multiply the distributive income of the PTE by the ownership percentage of the nonresident owner.

Apportionable income

PTEs with business activity both inside and outside Oregon during the year must calculate Oregon-source distributive income for nonresident owners. This is the same as what was calculated for the PTE's return using Schedule OR-AP to figure the apportionment percentage.

Corporate Partners. A corporate partner's distributive income may be included in a composite return only when its distributive share is not required to be included in the corporate partner's apportionable income. The PTE filing a composite return should assume a corporate partner's distributive share is required to be included in the corporate partner's apportionable income unless the corporate partner notifies the PTE in writing that it is not.

A corporate partner may have previously notified the PTE that its distributive share is not includable in its apportionable income and elected to be included in the PTE's composite return. If it is determined that the corporate partner's distributive share should be included in the corporation's apportionable income by the department, the corporate partner's election to be included in the composite return is invalid. Upon notification of this fact by the corporate partner, the PTE may file an amended composite return for a refund of tax that was paid on the corporate partner's distributive income included in the composite return.

Guaranteed payments

Guaranteed payments are treated as a business income component of the PTE's distributive income and are attributed directly to the owner receiving the payment OAR 150-316-0155.

Distributions

Though distributions to shareholders of an S corporation generally aren't taxable income, there are exceptions. For instance, if the corporation was formerly taxed as a C corporation, any C corporation earnings and profits that are distributed are taxable. Attribute any taxable part of a distribution directly to the shareholder receiving the distribution. Multiply the taxable part by the Oregon apportionment percentage from Schedule OR-AP to determine how much to include in the shareholder's income.

Deductions

Individual tax deduction

Deductions normally allowed to individuals (such as itemized deductions or the standard deduction) aren't allowed on composite returns.

Self-employment tax deduction

Each PTE must calculate the self-employment tax deduction for each electing owner who is subject to self-employment tax. Subtract the self-employment tax deduction attributable

to Oregon-source distributive income from the Oregon-source distributive income and enter the net result on Schedule OR-OC-1 for each owner.

Oregon marijuana business modification

Oregon-licensed marijuana businesses are allowed a deduction for expenses that could be claimed as federal deductions if marijuana wasn't a controlled substance under federal law (IRC 280E). To calculate the deduction, you must complete a federal business return as if the marijuana business expenses would have been allowed for federal purposes. You won't submit the "as if" federal business return to the IRS. The deduction is the difference between the profit/loss on your actual federal return and the "as if" return. The deduction is subtracted from the total Oregon-sourced distributive income.

Note: This deduction can't be used to create a net operating loss, only to reduce your Oregon source income to zero. Don't submit the "as-if" return with your Form OR-OC. Keep it with your tax records. See Publication OR-17 for more information.

Credits

Credits normally allowed on owners' tax returns, such as the credit for taxes paid to another state or exemption credit, aren't allowed on the composite return.

For tax year 2019, a PTE can claim the Oregon surplus credit (kicker) on behalf of the individuals, trusts, and estates that were included on the 2018 Form OR-OC. The Oregon surplus credit is a refundable credit calculated using the 2018 tax liability of the individuals, trusts, and estates multiplied by the surplus credit percentage. The credit isn't available for corporate owners. See the instructions for Schedule OR-OC-1 for more information.

If the PTE discontinued business and has no filing requirement for 2019, the individuals, trusts, and estates included in the 2018 composite filing may file individual or fiduciary returns to claim the surplus credit using their tax liability reported in column (a) of the 2018 Schedule OR-OC-1.

If an individual, trust, or estate chose not to be included on Form OR-OC for tax year 2018, but is electing to be included in the Form OR-OC filing for tax year 2019, that owner must file a 2019 individual or fiduciary return to claim the surplus credit based on the tax liability from the 2018 return.

Estimated tax payment instructions

The PTE is required to make estimated tax payments in the PTE's name on behalf of all owners who elect to join in the composite filing.

Payment voucher: Follow the "Payment voucher instructions" and use Form OR-OC-V. Calculate the amount of tax required to be paid as follows:

For **individual** electing owners: Multiply the electing owner's share of Oregon-source distributive income by the tax rate for the electing owner's filing status. See the 2020 estimated tax rate charts in Publication OR-ESTIMATE.

For **C corporation** electing owners: Multiply the electing owner's share of Oregon-source distributive income by the corporate tax rates, or use the corporate minimum tax rates.

For **estate and trust** electing owners: Estimated tax payments aren't required. If you choose to make payments, multiply the electing owner's share of Oregon-source distributive income by the tax rate for single or married filing separately. See the 2020 estimated tax rate charts in Publication OR-ESTIMATE.

Due dates for estimated tax payments

The due dates for estimated tax payments are the due dates required for the majority of the electing owners.

If the majority of electing owners use a:

- **Calendar tax year**, the due dates for the 2020 estimated tax payments are April 15, 2020; June 15, 2020; September 15, 2020; and January 15, 2021 (or December 15, 2020, for corporate calendar year filers).
- **Fiscal tax year**, the estimated tax due dates are the 15th day of the fourth, sixth, ninth, and twelfth months following the beginning of the fiscal year. **Note:** It's rare for the majority of electing owners to have the same fiscal tax year.

2019 tax rate charts

S Tax rate chart For persons filing

Single or married filing separately

If your taxable income is:	Your tax is:
Not over \$3,550	5% of taxable income
Over \$3,550 but	\$178 plus 7% of the
not over \$8,900	excess over \$3,550
Over \$8,900 but	\$552 plus 9% of the
not over \$125,000	excess over \$8,900
Over \$125,000	\$11,001 plus 9.9% of the
	excess over \$125,000

J Tax rate chart For persons filing

Jointly, head of household, or qualifying widow(er) with dependent child

If your taxable income is:	Your tax is:
Not over \$7,100	5% of taxable income
Over \$7,100 but	\$355 plus 7% of the
not over \$17,800	excess over \$7,100
Over \$17,800 but	\$1,104 plus 9% of the
not over \$250,000	excess over \$17,800
Over \$250,000	\$22,002 plus 9.9% of the
	excess over \$250,000

Estimated payment due dates don't apply and aren't required for **estates** and **trusts**. Tax is due on the due date of the return, not including extensions.

Tiered entities

A PTE that owns an interest in another PTE (upper-tier entity) isn't allowed to join in the composite filing. **Don't send** tax payments for an owner who is another PTE. If the owner is another PTE, they must file their own return and make their own payments.

Example 2: The owners of Partnership A are one LLC, one S corporation, three individuals, and two C corporations. Only the three individuals and two C corporations can join the composite return. Partnership A doesn't make estimated tax payments on behalf of the upper-tiered entities, (the LLC or the S corporation). Each of these upper-tiered PTEs will file their own composite return for their owners, who can elect to join in a composite filing.

Payment voucher instructions

Use Form OR-OC-V for all composite return estimated tax payments. You don't need to use a separate voucher for each type of tax payment. If submitting a payment with Form OR-OC, **don't** include the voucher with the form.

Instructions for Schedule OR-OC-1— Individual owners

Use Schedule OR-OC-1 for individuals, estates, and trusts only. Combine all individuals, estates, and trusts on one Schedule OR-OC-1. Don't submit a separate Schedule OR-OC-1 for each owner type.

Lines 1 through 4. Complete **one line** for each electing individual, estate, or trust owner. Even if two owners file jointly, list them separately on the composite return. If more than four lines are needed, use additional copies of Schedule OR-OC-1. If you use more than one Schedule OR-OC-1, total all pages on the last page (line 5) and carry that amount to Form OR-OC. See the next column for instructions to include the owner of a grantor trust with other individuals.

Owner information. For each owner, enter the owner type (individual, estate, or trust), the individual owner's or fiduciary's name, Social Security number (SSN) or FEIN, filing status (if applicable), ownership percentage, share of federal income, and share of Oregon-source distributive income. The filing status must match their federal return. Use "J" for married filing jointly or qualifying widow(er); "S" for single filers; "H" for head of household; or "M" for married filing separately.

Column (a). Oregon income tax. Use the 2019 tax rate charts on page 3 to calculate Oregon income tax based on filing status.

Column (b). Oregon surplus credit (kicker). For 2019, a PTE can claim the Oregon surplus credit on behalf of owners that are individuals, trusts, or estates. The credit is calculated using the 2018 tax liability of those owners multiplied by the kicker percentage (17.171 percent). Use the following

worksheet to calculate the credit for each owner included on the 2018 Form OR-OC.

1. Tax liability reported in column (a) of the 2018 Schedule OR-OC-1.....1. _____
2. Oregon surplus credit percentage (decimal value).....2. 0.17171
3. Multiply line 1 by line 23. _____

Enter the amount on line 3 for each owner in column (b) of the 2019 Schedule OR-OC-1.

Example 3: A partnership filed a 2018 Form OR-OC on behalf of three individual owners and two estates. The partnership will file a 2019 Form OR-OC on behalf of the same owners. The partnership will multiply the Oregon surplus credit percentage by the tax liability reported in column (a) of the 2018 Schedules OR-OC-1 for each of the owners and report the credit amounts in column (b) of the 2019 Schedule OR-OC-1.

If an individual, trust, or estate was included in the Form OR-OC filing for 2018 but is no longer an owner in the PTE for tax year 2019, the credit can still be claimed on their behalf. On Schedule OR-OC-1, provide the owner's name, Social Security number or FEIN, and the Oregon surplus credit amount. Leave all other fields blank. The total for column (b) of the 2019 Schedule OR-OC-1, line 5(b), should equal the total tax liability reported on line 1a of the 2018 Form OR-OC multiplied by the surplus credit percentage.

Example 4: A partnership filed a 2018 Form OR-OC on behalf of six individual owners and reported a total tax of \$2,500 on line 1a. For 2019, the total surplus credit reported on Schedule OR-OC-1, line 5(b) should equal \$429 ($\$2,500 \times 0.17171$).

Oregon allows the surplus credit to be donated to the Oregon State School Fund. If you would like to donate to the fund, mail your donation to:

Oregon Department of Education
Attn: OFA Cashier
255 Capitol St NE
Salem OR 97310

Estates or trusts

Refer to the basic instructions for Schedule OR-OC-1. In column (a), use the single or married filing separately tax rate from the 2019 tax rate charts. Don't complete column (d), interest on underpayment of estimated tax—this doesn't apply to estates or trusts.

Grantor trusts may join in a composite filing. Use the grantor's name and SSN on the Schedule OR-OC-1 as long as the grantor is still living. Once the grantor trust becomes an irrevocable trust, use the trust's name and federal tax identification number.

Simple or complex trusts may join in the composite filing using the appropriate federal tax identification number on the Schedule OR-OC-1.

Instructions for Schedule OR-OC-2— C corporation owners

Use Schedule OR-OC-2 for C corporation owners only.

Lines 1 through 5. Complete **one line** for each electing corporate owner. If more than five lines are needed, use additional copies of Schedule OR-OC-2. If you use more than one Schedule OR-OC-2, total all pages on the last page (line 6) and carry that amount to Form OR-OC.

Owner information. For each corporate owner, enter the corporation name, FEIN, tax type, ownership percentage, share of federal income, and share of Oregon-source distributive income. For tax type, enter the tax which the corporate owner is subject to: “E” for corporate excise tax or “I” for corporate income tax.

Column (a). Multiply the first \$1 million of Oregon-source distributive income for each corporate owner by 6.6 percent and multiply the amount over \$1 million by 7.6 percent. If you entered an “E” as the tax type, compare the result with the corporation’s minimum tax from the chart below. Enter the larger of those two amounts as the tax for that owner.

Corporate minimum tax chart		
If the owner’s share of Oregon sales are . . .		
at least:	but less than:	the minimum tax is:
-----	\$500,000	\$150
\$500,000	\$1 million	\$500
\$1 million	\$2 million	\$1,000
\$2 million	\$3 million	\$1,500
\$3 million	\$5 million	\$2,000
\$5 million	\$7 million	\$4,000
\$7 million	\$10 million	\$7,500
\$10 million	\$25 million	\$15,000
\$25 million	\$50 million	\$30,000
\$50 million	\$75 million	\$50,000
\$75 million	\$100 million	\$75,000
\$100 million	-----	\$100,000

Column (b). Enter the estimated payments submitted on behalf of each corporate owner.

Column (c). Calculate interest on underpayment of estimated taxes. Interest on underpayment of estimated tax is due when a corporate electing owner has a tax liability of more than \$500 after estimated tax payments. Calculate the interest for each owner separately using Form OR-37.

Instructions for Form OR-OC

PTEs must file Form OR-OC on behalf of electing nonresident owners. As the designated agent, the PTE is liable for any tax, penalty, and interest due, including interest on underpayment of estimated tax.

Important: Schedules OR-OC-1 and OR-OC-2 must be filed with the composite return.

Complete all applicable fields in the header.

Tax year end date for the majority of owners on composite return. The tax year end date for the composite return is the same as the tax year end date for the **majority** of owner’s federal and Oregon tax returns. If the majority of owners file using a calendar tax year, then the tax year end date is December 31, 2019. **Don’t use the end date for the PTE.**

Preparer information. If the form was completed by a paid preparer, provide all paid preparer information in the signature block, including the paid preparer address, phone number, and license number. If the form was completed by someone other than a paid preparer, provide the name and phone number of the preparer in the header and leave the paid preparer fields in the signature block blank.

Lines 1 through 3. Enter the tax, Oregon surplus credit (line 2a only), and estimated tax paid from Schedules OR-OC-1 and OR-OC-2. Do not enter any amount on line 2b. The Oregon surplus credit isn’t available for corporate owners.

Line 7—penalty and interest. Include a penalty payment if you:

- Pay your tax due after the original due date (even if you filed an extension); or
- File the composite return showing tax due after the due date, including any extension.

Penalty is 5 percent of the unpaid balance of your tax as of the due date, not including extensions. If you file more than three months after the due date or extension due date, add an additional 20 percent penalty, for a total of 25 percent of the unpaid tax.

If you don’t pay the tax due by the due date, interest is due on the unpaid tax. The current interest rate is 6 percent per year. Interest is figured daily (0.0164 percent per day) for periods of less than a year. Here’s how to figure daily interest:

$$\text{Tax} \times 0.000164 \times \text{Number of days past the due date of the return}$$

If the tax isn’t paid within 60 days of the original billing notice, the interest rate increases to 10 percent per year.

Line 8—Interest on underpayment of estimated tax. Enter the amounts from Schedule OR-OC-1, line 5(d), and Schedule OR-OC-2, line 6(c). For more information on calculating the interest, see the Schedule OR-OC-1 and OR-OC-2 instructions.

Line 14—amount you owe. Payment of the amount due must accompany the Oregon composite return. **Don’t** use the voucher, Form OR-OC-V, if submitting payment with the return. The PTE must pay the total amount due on behalf of the nonresident owners.

Amending the composite return

The PTE may file an amended return to adjust any item reported on the original composite filing or to carry back Oregon net operating losses. File Form OR-OC for the year

that is being adjusted or the year to which the loss is being carried and check the “Amended return” box in the header. File a schedule with the amended return that reconciles prior payments and refunds to the corrected tax.

Net operating loss carryback for individual income tax purposes only. Include a schedule to the amended return naming the owners and showing the year and calculation of the net operating loss. You are allowed the same net operating loss carryback period that is allowed for federal purposes. **Note:** For corporate excise and income tax purposes, net operating losses may only be carried forward.

When you file the amended return, you must submit the payment along with the return. **Don’t** submit the voucher, Form OR-OC-V, if sending the payment with the return. Pay the total amount due for all owner types.

Any refund will be paid to the PTE regardless of any ownership changes or changes in the identity of the owners participating in the composite filing.

Instructions for electing owners who have other Oregon-source income

Electing owners who have additional income from Oregon sources or who are doing business in Oregon may be required to file their own tax return in addition to participating in the composite return.

Personal income taxpayers may join multiple composite returns if they qualify. If you have other Oregon income that hasn’t been reported on Form OR-OC, you’re required to file your own return. Nonresidents use Form OR-40-N and Schedule OR-ASC-NP. Enter all income (including income reported on Form OR-OC) in the federal column, line 17F, of Form OR-40-N. You will also report all Oregon-source income (including Oregon-source income reported on Form OR-OC) in the Oregon column, line 17S, of Form OR-40-N. Because the income reported on Form OR-OC has already been taxed, you will subtract those amounts on Schedule OR-ASC-NP, Section 3. Identify the subtraction using code 341.

Note: Don’t claim the tax paid on your behalf on Form OR-OC as a payment on your Form OR-40-N. That payment was already used to pay the tax on the income reported on Form OR-OC.

Corporate taxpayers must also file a corporate tax return if you have other income to report. You may join multiple composite returns. If the corporation has other Oregon income to report that hasn’t been reported on Form OR-OC, you’re also required to file your own corporate tax return.

You will subtract the “Share of Oregon-source distributive income” reported on the Form OR-OC-2 on Schedule OR-ASC-CORP, Section B, using subtraction code 341.

Requesting transfer of payment

For tax years 2019 and forward, an owner can’t revoke the election to join a composite filing after the due date of the composite return, including extensions. If an owner chooses to not be included in the composite filing, and payments were submitted by the PTE on behalf of the owner, the PTE may only submit a request for transfer of payment to the owner’s account using Form OR-OC-TR on or before the due date of the composite return, including extensions.

PTE instructions

The PTE must file a transfer request, Form OR-OC-TR, so that payments made on behalf of an owner can be transferred from the PTE’s account to the owner’s account. **The request must be submitted on or before the due date of the composite return, including extensions.** Use Form OR-OC-TR to show the portion of each payment that is transferred to the owner and the portion that stays on the PTE account. Enter the date and amount of each payment made during the tax year. Up to four payments can be reported on Form OR-OC-TR. Each line is for one taxpayer; enter spouses separately. Use whole dollars. **Note:** Once the payments have been transferred to the owner, the payments can’t be transferred back to the PTE.

Preparer information. If Form OR-OC-TR was completed by a paid preparer, provide all paid preparer information in the signature block, including the paid preparer address, phone number, and license number. If the form was completed by someone other than a paid preparer, provide the name and phone number of the preparer in the header and leave the paid preparer fields in the signature block blank.

Use additional forms as needed to divide a payment among owners and the PTE. Enter the total for each column on the last form. The totals in columns (a), (b), (c), and (d) must match the payments as listed in the heading. If the amounts don’t match the corresponding payments, the form won’t be processed. The owners won’t receive credit for payments made until the PTE has submitted a correct Form OR-OC-TR.

If you submitted a Form OR-OC-TR, check the “Form OR-OC-TR” box in the header of the Form OR-OC. This will make sure the transfer request is processed prior to the composite return.

Owner instructions

A separate return filed by an owner is treated as an original return. The tax liability shown on the return, if any, may be subject to penalty and interest, including interest on underpayment of estimated tax.

Example 5: In August 2019, Karen notifies her S corporation that she doesn’t want to join the composite return for tax year 2019. Because she was part of the 2018 Form OR-OC, the S corporation has already sent in payments for her share of the estimated tax based on the prior year’s tax. They submitted two payments of \$1,500 each; Karen’s estimated tax was \$250 from each payment. The S corporation won’t

include Karen's share in future estimated payments for the composite return. They will immediately submit Form OR-OC-TR. The two \$1,500 estimated payments will be in payment 1 and payment 2 of the payment section on page 1 of the Form OR-OC-TR. The first line on page 2 will have \$1,250 for both payment 1 and payment 2, which will remain on the PTE account. On line 1, the S corporation will provide Karen's information and report \$250 in both columns (a) and (b) with a total for owner of \$500. Once the composite return is submitted, the S corporation will check the "Form OR-OC-TR submitted" box in the header.

Note: The S corporation will have to start making payments on Karen's behalf as PTE owner payments unless she submitted an affidavit, Form OR-19-AF. For more information about PTE owner payments and filing an affidavit, see Publication OR-19.

Example 6: On September 15, 2020, a partnership filed a composite return on extension on behalf of six individual nonresident owners electing to participate in a 2019 composite filing. In November 2020, one of the nonresident owners requests to revoke the election for tax year 2019. Since the due date for the 2019 composite return has already passed, the owner can't revoke the election and any payment transfer request will not be processed.

Important addresses

Mail Form OR-OC-V with payment by payment due date:

Oregon Department of Revenue
PO Box 14950
Salem OR 97309-0950

Mail returns with payment, (don't include Form OR-OC-V):

Oregon Department of Revenue
PO Box 14555
Salem OR 97309-0940

Mail returns without payment (refund or no tax due for all owners):

Oregon Department of Revenue
PO Box 14700
Salem OR 97309-0930

Mail payment transfer request, Form OR-OC-TR:

Oregon Department of Revenue
PO Box 14999
Salem OR 97309-0990

Do you have questions or need help?

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

Contact us for ADA accommodations or assistance in other languages.

2019 Schedule OR-OC-1

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Oregon Department of Revenue



Office use only

Composite Return Tax Calculation for Individual and Fiduciary Owners

Submit original form—do not submit photocopy.

Pass-through entity name	Federal employer identification number (FEIN)
	-

Electing nonresident owner information (see instructions)

1. Owner type	Nonresident first name	Initial	Last name	Social Security number (SSN)
				- -

Filing status	Fiduciary name	FEIN
		-

Ownership percentage	Share of federal income	Share of Oregon-source distributive income
. %	.00	.00

(a) Oregon income tax	(b) Oregon surplus credit	(c) Share of estimated tax paid	(d) Interest on underpayment of tax
.00	.00	.00	.00

2. Owner type	Nonresident first name	Initial	Last name	SSN
				- -

Filing status	Fiduciary name	FEIN
		-

Ownership percentage	Share of federal income	Share of Oregon-source distributive income
. %	.00	.00

(a) Oregon income tax	(b) Oregon surplus credit	(c) Share of estimated tax paid	(d) Interest on underpayment of tax
.00	.00	.00	.00

3. Owner type	Nonresident first name	Initial	Last name	SSN
				- -

Filing status	Fiduciary name	FEIN
		-

Ownership percentage	Share of federal income	Share of Oregon-source distributive income
. %	.00	.00

(a) Oregon income tax	(b) Oregon surplus credit	(c) Share of estimated tax paid	(d) Interest on underpayment of tax
.00	.00	.00	.00

4. Owner type	Nonresident first name	Initial	Last name	SSN
				- -

Filing status	Fiduciary name	FEIN
		-

Ownership percentage	Share of federal income	Share of Oregon-source distributive income
. %	.00	.00

(a) Oregon income tax	(b) Oregon surplus credit	(c) Share of estimated tax paid	(d) Interest on underpayment of tax
.00	.00	.00	.00

5. Total for each column: (a), (b), (c), & (d)

Total column (a)	Total column (b)	Total column (c)	Total column (d)
.00	.00	.00	.00

Include this schedule with your Form OR-OC.

Use additional copies of this page for additional nonresident owners electing to join the composite filing.
If using more than one page, total all pages for that owner type on line 5 of the last page.

2019 Schedule OR-OC-2

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Oregon Department of Revenue



Office use only

Composite Return Tax Calculation for C Corporation Owners

Submit original form—do not submit photocopy.

Pass-through entity name	Federal employer identification number (FEIN)
	-

Electing nonresident owner information (see instructions)

1. Corporation name	FEIN	Tax type (E or I)	Ownership percentage
	-		.00 %

Share of federal income

Share of Oregon-source distributive income	(a) Oregon excise or income tax	(b) Share of estimated tax paid	(c) Interest on underpayment of tax
.00	.00	.00	.00

2. Corporation name	FEIN	Tax type (E or I)	Ownership percentage
	-		.00 %

Share of federal income

Share of Oregon-source distributive income	(a) Oregon excise or income tax	(b) Share of estimated tax paid	(c) Interest on underpayment of tax
.00	.00	.00	.00

3. Corporation name	FEIN	Tax type (E or I)	Ownership percentage
	-		.00 %

Share of federal income

Share of Oregon-source distributive income	(a) Oregon excise or income tax	(b) Share of estimated tax paid	(c) Interest on underpayment of tax
.00	.00	.00	.00

4. Corporation name	FEIN	Tax type (E or I)	Ownership percentage
	-		.00 %

Share of federal income

Share of Oregon-source distributive income	(a) Oregon excise or income tax	(b) Share of estimated tax paid	(c) Interest on underpayment of tax
.00	.00	.00	.00

5. Corporation name	FEIN	Tax type (E or I)	Ownership percentage
	-		.00 %

Share of federal income

Share of Oregon-source distributive income	(a) Oregon excise or income tax	(b) Share of estimated tax paid	(c) Interest on underpayment of tax
.00	.00	.00	.00

	(a) Total	(b) Total	(c) Total
6. Total for each column: (a), (b), and (c)	.00	.00	.00

Include this schedule with your Form OR-OC. Use additional copies of this page for additional nonresident owners electing to join the composite filing. If using more than one page, total all pages on line 6 of the last page.

2019 Form OR-OC

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Oregon Department of Revenue



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Oregon Composite Return

Submit original form—do not submit photocopy.

Pass-through entity (PTE) name			Federal employer identification number (FEIN) -			<input type="checkbox"/> Amended return <input type="checkbox"/> Form OR-OC-TR submitted
PTE address			PO Box			
City	State	ZIP code				
Preparer first name	Initial	Last name	Preparer phone () -			Tax year end date for majority of owners on composite return / /
Type of PTE filing this return (check box):					<input type="checkbox"/> If extension was filed, check here	Extended due date / /
<input type="checkbox"/> S corporation	<input type="checkbox"/> Partnership	<input type="checkbox"/> LLC	<input type="checkbox"/> Trust	<input type="checkbox"/> LLP		

Number of owners included in this composite return that are:	Individuals	C corporations	Estates	Trusts
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	Individuals, trusts, and estates	Corporate income or excise tax
1. Tax [from Sch. OR-OC-1, line 5(a), or Sch. OR-OC-2, line 6(a)]..... 1a.	.00	1b. -0-
2. Oregon surplus credit [from Schedule OR-OC-1, line 5(b)]..... 2a.	.00	2b. -0-
3. Estimated tax paid [from Schedule OR-OC-1, line 5(c) and Schedule OR-OC-2, line 6(b) and the amount paid with extension (if any)] ... 3a.	.00	3b. .00
4. Add lines 2 and 3 4a.	.00	4b. .00
5. Overpayment. Is line 1 less than line 4? If so, line 4 minus line 1.. 5a.	.00	5b. .00
6. Tax to pay. Is line 1 more than line 4? If so, line 1 minus line 4 6a.	.00	6b. .00
7. Penalty and interest (see instructions) 7a.	.00	7b. .00
8. Interest on underpayment of estimated tax [from Sch. OR-OC-1, line 5(d), or Sch. OR-OC-2, line 6(c)] 8a.	.00	8b. .00
9. Add lines 6 through 8..... 9a.	.00	9b. .00
10. Amount you owe. Is line 9 more than line 5? If so, line 9 minus line 5... 10a.	.00	10b. .00
11. Refund. Is line 5 more than line 9? If so, line 5 minus line 9 11a.	.00	11b. .00
Net amount you owe or net refund		
12. Add lines 10a and 10b 12.	.00	.00
13. Add lines 11a and 11b 13.	.00	.00
14. Amount you owe. Is line 12 more than line 13? If so, line 12 minus line 13—stop here Amount you owe 14.	.00	.00
15. Is line 13 more than line 12? If so, line 13 minus line 12 15.	.00	.00
16. Fill in the part of line 15 that you want applied to your open estimated tax account 16.	.00	.00
17. Net refund. Line 15 minus line 16 Net refund 17.	.00	.00

Under penalty of false swearing, I declare that the information in this return and any attachments is true, correct, and complete.

Sign here. Keep a copy of this return for your tax records.

Signature of general partner, LLC member, or officer			Title of general partner, LLC member, or officer		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Print first name of general partner, LLC member, or officer		Initial	Last name	Date / /
Signature of paid preparer			Date / /	Preparer license number	Paid preparer phone () -
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Preparer address			City	State ZIP code

If you're mailing a payment with your return, send your payment in the same envelope as your return. We accept checks, money orders, and cashier's checks. Don't mail cash. Don't use Form OR-OC-V if sending a payment with your return. Make your check or money order payable to Oregon Department of Revenue, and write the PTE's FEIN and "2019 Oregon Form OR-OC" on your payment. **Mail returns with no payment to:** Oregon Department of Revenue, PO Box 14700, Salem OR 97309-0930. **Mail returns with a payment to:** Oregon Department of Revenue, PO Box 14555, Salem OR 97309-0940

Form OR-OC-TR

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Oregon Department of Revenue



Office use only

Oregon Composite Return Payment Transfer Request For Owners Not Joining Form OR-OC

Submit original form—do not submit photocopy.

Tax year

Pass-through entity (PTE) name	Federal employer identification number (FEIN) -	Contact phone () -
PTE address	City	State ZIP code
Preparer name (see instructions)	Preparer phone () -	

Estimated payments	Amount of payment	Check date (MM/DD/YYYY)
Payment 1	<input type="text"/> .00	<input type="text"/>
Payment 2	<input type="text"/> .00	<input type="text"/>
Payment 3	<input type="text"/> .00	<input type="text"/>
Payment 4	<input type="text"/> .00	<input type="text"/>

**Important—Complete page 2 of Form OR-OC-TR before signing and mailing form.
Mail this form prior to filing the Form OR-OC. Don't include this form with Form OR-OC.**

Sign below and keep a copy of this form with your tax records.

Under penalties for false swearing, I certify that I am authorized to request transfer of estimated tax payments from the above-named pass-through entity's tax account to the tax accounts listed on page 2.

Signature of general partner, LLC member, or officer X	Date / /		
Print name of general partner, LLC member, or officer	Title		
Signature of paid preparer X	Date / /		
Mail Form OR-OC-TR to: Oregon Department of Revenue PO Box 14999 Salem OR 97309-0990	Preparer address		
	City	State	ZIP code
	Preparer license number		Paid preparer phone () -

Form OR-OC-TR

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Payment amount to remain on PTE account.

Payment 1	Payment 2	Payment 3	Payment 4
.00	.00	.00	.00
			Total for PTE
			.00

1. Owner's first name	Initial	Last name	SSN	Owner type
Entity name			FEIN	
Address		City	State	ZIP code
(a) Payment 1	(b) Payment 2	(c) Payment 3	(d) Payment 4	
.00	.00	.00	.00	
			Total for owner	
			.00	

2. Owner's first name	Initial	Last name	SSN	Owner type
Entity name			FEIN	
Address		City	State	ZIP code
(a) Payment 1	(b) Payment 2	(c) Payment 3	(d) Payment 4	
.00	.00	.00	.00	
			Total for owner	
			.00	

3. Owner's first name	Initial	Last name	SSN	Owner type
Entity name			FEIN	
Address		City	State	ZIP code
(a) Payment 1	(b) Payment 2	(c) Payment 3	(d) Payment 4	
.00	.00	.00	.00	
			Total for owner	
			.00	

Total payments to remain on account and to transfer to owners (must match estimated payments 1-4 on page 1 of Form OR-OC-TR).

4. (a) Total of payment 1	(b) Total of payment 2	(c) Total of payment 3	(d) Total of payment 4
.00	.00	.00	.00