

2018 Schedule OR-PTE-FY

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(Rev. 12-18, ver. 02)

Oregon Department of Revenue



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Qualified Business Income Reduced Tax Rate Schedule for Oregon Full-year Residents

Submit original form—do not submit photocopy

First name and initial	Last name	Social Security number (SSN)
Spouse's first name and initial if joint return	Spouse's last name if joint return	Spouse's SSN if joint return

To qualify for the reduced tax rate, you must complete both sections and submit this form with your Oregon Form OR-40.
New for tax year 2018. Sole proprietorships may now claim the reduced rate for tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2018.
See instructions for more information.

Section A—Qualifying business information

List each qualifying sole proprietorship (SP), S corporation (SC), or partnership (P) along with the business code number (or NAICS code), number of qualifying employees, entity type, nonpassive income (or loss), and Section 179 expense attributable to each qualifying business. **Only** list businesses that qualify. See instructions for more information.

1.	Qualifying business name	FEIN	Business code no.	No. of qualifying employees
		-		
	Entity type:	a. Nonpassive loss	b. Section 179 expense	c. Nonpassive income
	<input type="checkbox"/> (SP, SC, or P only)	.00	.00	.00
	2. Qualifying business name	FEIN	Business code no.	No. of qualifying employees
		-		
	Entity type:	a. Nonpassive loss	b. Section 179 expense	c. Nonpassive income
	<input type="checkbox"/> (SP, SC, or P only)	.00	.00	.00
	3. Qualifying business name	FEIN	Business code no.	No. of qualifying employees
		-		
	Entity type:	a. Nonpassive loss	b. Section 179 expense	c. Nonpassive income
	<input type="checkbox"/> (SP, SC, or P only)	.00	.00	.00
	4. Qualifying business name	FEIN	Business code no.	No. of qualifying employees
		-		
	Entity type:	a. Nonpassive loss	b. Section 179 expense	c. Nonpassive income
	<input type="checkbox"/> (SP, SC, or P only)	.00	.00	.00
	5. Qualifying business name	FEIN	Business code no.	No. of qualifying employees
		-		
	Entity type:	a. Nonpassive loss	b. Section 179 expense	c. Nonpassive income
	<input type="checkbox"/> (SP, SC, or P only)	.00	.00	.00
	6. Total for each column (a), (b), and (c):	a. Nonpassive loss total	b. Section 179 expense total	c. Nonpassive income total
		.00	.00	.00
	7. Enter the amount from line 6c.....		.00	7.
	8. Add lines 6a and 6b.....		.00	8.
	9. Line 7 minus line 8.....		.00	9.

If line 9 is -0- or less, you can't use the reduced tax rate. Return to the Form OR-40, line 20, and complete the rest of the form. If line 9 is more than -0-, enter this amount on line 2b of the Tax worksheet in Section B on page 2.

2018 Schedule OR-PTE-FY



Use the following worksheet to calculate your tax. See the instructions for information on completing the worksheet. The tax rate charts are in the instructions on page 4.

Section B—Tax worksheet

Complete each applicable line to determine your tax.

- 1. Enter Oregon taxable income from Form OR-40, line 191a. [.00]
2. Enter the total qualifying income from line 9 of Section A..... 2b. [.00]
3. Line 1a minus line 2b. Don't enter less than -0-.....3a. [.00]
4. Enter the amount of the depreciation addition from Form OR-40, line 8, that is attributable to qualifying businesses on lines 4a and 4b.....4a. [.00] 4b. [.00]
5. Line 3a minus line 4a. Don't enter less than -0-5a. [.00]
6. Line 2b plus line 4b..... 6b. [.00]
7. Enter the amount of the depreciation subtraction from Form OR-40, line 13, that is attributable to qualifying businesses on lines 7a and 7b7a. [.00] 7b. [.00]
8. Line 5a plus line 7a.....8a. [.00]
9. Line 6b minus line 7b. Don't enter less than -0-..... 9b. [.00]
10. Tax for income on line 8a using tax rate chart A in the instructions. This is your tax on nonqualifying income.10a. [.00]
11. Tax for income on line 9b using tax rate chart B in the instructions. This is your tax on qualifying income 11b. [.00]
12. Line 10a plus line 11b. This is your total tax with the reduced rate for qualifying income12a. [.00]
13. Tax for income on line 1a using tax rate chart A in the instructions13a. [.00]
14. Enter the lesser of line 12a or line 13a.....14a. [.00]

If line 12a is less than 13a, enter the amount from line 14a on line 20 of Form OR-40 and check box 20c. If line 13a is less than 12a, it isn't more beneficial for you to use the reduced tax rate. Enter the amount from line 13a on line 20 of Form OR-40 and complete the rest of the return. Note: You can't amend to revoke or make the election after your original return is filed unless you file an amended return on or before the original due date of April 15, 2019, or if filing on extension, before the extension due date of October 15, 2019. If you amend after the due date for the return of April 15, 2019 (or October 15, 2019, if filing on extension), you must use the tax on line 12a of the Tax worksheet even if line 13a is less.

Instructions for Schedule OR-PTE-FY

Qualifying business income reduced tax rate for Oregon full-year residents

General information

New for tax year 2018. Sole proprietorships may now claim the reduced rate for tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2018.

If you have qualifying income from a sole proprietorship, partnership, or an S corporation, you may elect to use a reduced tax rate for that income. The reduced tax rate can be claimed for qualifying income up to \$5 million.

Important: The qualified business income reduced tax rate is an irrevocable election that must be made each year on an original return. You can't amend to revoke or make the election after your original return is filed **unless** you file an amended return on or before the original due date of **April 15, 2019**, or if filing on extension, before the extension due date of **October 15, 2019**. See the "Amending" section for more information. The annual election is made by completing Schedule OR-PTE-FY and checking box 20c on the Oregon Form OR-40.

Qualifying income may only be modified for depreciation before applying the reduced tax rate. No other additions, subtractions, or deductions are allowed in the calculation of the tax on qualifying income.

Schedule OR-PTE-FY is for Oregon full-year residents only. If you are an Oregon part-year resident, use Schedule OR-PTE-PY. If you are an Oregon nonresident, use Schedule OR-PTE-NR.

Qualifications

To be eligible for the reduced tax rate:

- You or your spouse must have qualifying income from a sole proprietorship, partnership, or S corporation;
- You or your spouse must have materially participated in the business; and
- The business must have employed at least one qualifying employee in Oregon.

Qualifying income. For your income to qualify for the reduced tax rate, it must be nonpassive income from a sole proprietorship, partnership, or S corporation. Income from trusts or estates doesn't qualify for the reduced tax rate.

"Nonpassive income" is income other than that from passive activities as defined in Section 469 of the Internal Revenue Code (IRC). This includes, but isn't limited to, nonpassive income reported on federal Schedules C (line 31), E [line 28, column (k)], and F (line 34); IRC Section 1231 gains treated as ordinary income; guaranteed payments; and royalties. Nonpassive income **doesn't** include wages, interest, dividends, or capital gains for the purpose of the reduced tax rate.

Tiered entities. If you received nonpassive income that passed-through an upper-tier entity to you from a qualifying lower-tier entity, that income qualifies for the reduced tax rate if the lower-tier entity also meets the employee requirement.

Example 1—Bryant and Marcus are each the sole shareholders of an S corporation. The S corporations are each 50 percent owners in a partnership. Bryant and Marcus both materially participate in the partnership and the partnership employs ten full-time employees in Oregon. Bryant and Marcus receive a distributive share of nonpassive income from the partnership that passes through their respective S corporations and also receive a salary for the work performed through the S corporations. The distributive share of nonpassive income they receive from the partnership qualifies for the reduced tax rate since the partnership also meets the employee requirement. However, the salary received from the partnership doesn't qualify for the reduced tax rate.

Material participation. Material participation has the same meaning as defined for federal purposes under IRC Section 469. A taxpayer materially participates in an activity if he or she works on a regular, continuous, and substantial basis in operations, and must meet any one of the seven material participation tests in Treasury Regulation Section 1.469-5T(a).

Grouping related entities. Under Treasury Regulation Section 1.469-5T(a)(1), you may group related business entities into a single activity in order to meet the 500 hour test for material participation for federal purposes. For the qualified business income reduced tax rate, nonpassive income from entities that are grouped for the purpose of meeting the material participation test would qualify.

Employee requirement. The sole proprietorship, partnership, or S corporation must have employed at least one employee who wasn't an owner, member, or limited partner for an aggregate of at least 1,200 hours during the tax year **in Oregon**. Only the hours worked in a week in which an employee worked at least 30 hours in Oregon can be counted. Hours worked by an employee that is a spouse or other family member that isn't an owner, member, or limited partner can be used to meet the hour requirements. Independent contractors can't be used to meet the employee requirement.

Example 2—A sole proprietorship had one employee that worked a total of 1,440 hours during the year in Oregon. The employee worked 32 hours per week for 30 weeks and worked 24 hours per week for 20 weeks. The total qualifying hours is 960 (32 hours x 30 weeks) since you can't count hours worked less than 30 hours in a week. Because the total qualifying hours worked in Oregon is less than 1,200, the nonpassive income from the sole proprietorship doesn't qualify for the reduced tax rate.

Example 3—A partnership employed six employees during the year in Oregon. One employee worked 32 hours a week for 30 weeks and the other five employees each worked 20 hours per week for 40 weeks in a job share position. Only the hours worked by the employee that worked 32 hours per week can be used toward the 1,200 hour requirement. Since the total hours (30 weeks x 32 hours per week = 960 total hours) worked by that employee don't exceed the 1,200 hour requirement, the nonpassive income from the partnership doesn't qualify for the reduced tax rate.

Example 4—An S corporation employed three employees during the year in Oregon. One employee worked 32 hours a week for 20 weeks and the other two employees each worked 40 hours per week during the same 20 weeks. The hours for each employee qualify since each employee worked at least 30 hours a week. Therefore, the total qualifying hours in this example is 2,240 hours.

Temporary or "leased" employees. If a qualifying business contracts with a professional employer organization to employ temporary or "leased" employees, those employees can be used to qualify a business for the reduced tax rate if the employees meet the hour requirements.

Amending

You can't amend to revoke or make the election after your original return is filed **unless** you file an amended return on or before the original due date of **April 15, 2019**, or if filing on extension, before the extension due date of **October 15, 2019**.

Example 5—Liam filed his original return on March 1, 2019, and didn't elect the reduced tax rate or file an extension. He files an amended return on April 12, 2019, and makes the election. His amended return will be accepted allowing the reduced tax rate and his amended return will be treated as the original return.

Example 6—Maggie filed her original return on March 12, 2019, and didn't elect the reduced tax rate or file an extension. She files an amended return on May 2, 2019, and elects the reduced tax rate. The reduced tax rate will be denied since the amended return was filed after the original due date of April 15, 2019, and she did not file an extension.

Example 7—Sam filed his original return on a timely filed extension on May 3, 2019, and elects the reduced tax rate. The reduced tax rate election will be allowed because it was made on his original return.

Example 8—Allen filed his original return on a timely filed extension on May 1, 2019, and didn't elect the reduced tax rate. He files an amended return on July 1, 2019 and makes the election. His amended return will be accepted allowing the reduced tax rate and his amended return will be treated as the original return for the reduced tax rate election.

If you claimed the reduced tax rate on your original return, you must amend Schedule OR-PTE-FY if:

- An IRS audit (or other state audit) resulted in a change that affects your Oregon return;
- You amended your federal (or other state) return and the changes you made affect your Oregon return;
- You have a net operating loss (NOL); or
- You need to correct income or deductions you originally reported.

Note: If you amend after the due date for the return of April 15, 2019 (or October 15, 2019, if filing on extension), you must use the tax on line 12a of the Tax worksheet even if line 13a is less.

Schedule instructions

Use the following instructions to complete Schedule OR-PTE-FY. Complete the entire schedule and include it with your Oregon Form OR-40.

Section A instructions

Complete a line for each qualifying sole proprietorship, partnership, or S corporation. Only list businesses that qualify. Use additional schedules if necessary and put the total from all schedules on line 6 of the first page.

Note: You must list **all** nonpassive income (or loss) from qualifying sole proprietorships, partnerships, and S corporations for each individual making the election. **You can't selectively choose which qualifying income (or losses) to include in Section A.**

For each qualifying business, enter the business name, federal employer identification number (FEIN), number of qualifying employees, business code number, and entity type.

Business code number. Enter the business code number (or North American Industry Classification System code) as reported on line c of the federal Form 1065, line b of the federal Form 1120S, line b of the federal Schedule C, or line b of the federal Schedule F.

Entity type. Enter the appropriate code for how the business files for tax purposes: **SP** for a sole proprietorship, **SC** for an S corporation, or **P** for a partnership. **Don't** enter LLC or anything other than the codes listed.

Column (a)—Enter nonpassive losses attributable to the qualifying sole proprietorship, partnership, or S corporation. Include qualifying nonpassive losses such as IRC Section 1231 losses treated as ordinary losses.

Column (b)— **For partnerships and S corporations only.** Enter Section 179 expense deduction you reported in Part II, Section 28, column (i) of your federal Schedule E attributable to the qualifying partnership or S corporation. **Don't** complete this column for sole proprietorships.

Column (c)—Enter nonpassive income attributable to the qualifying sole proprietorship, partnership, or S corporation. Also include qualifying nonpassive income such as royalties, guaranteed payments, and IRC Section 1231 gains treated

as ordinary income. **Don't** include passive income, capital gains, interest income, wages, or dividends.

Line 6—Report the totals for columns (a), (b), and (c). If more than one page is used, report the total of all pages.

Line 9—If line 9 is -0- or less, you can't use the reduced tax rate. Return to line 20 and complete the rest of Form OR-40. If line 9 is more than -0-, enter the amount on line 2b of Section B, the Tax worksheet.

Section B instructions

The Tax worksheet in Section B will help you calculate which tax rate is more beneficial to you. Complete each line to determine your tax.

Lines 4 and 7—Report only the depreciation modification attributable to the qualifying sole proprietorships, partnerships, or S corporations listed in Section A.

Example 9—Liam reports an addition for depreciation attributable to a qualifying sole proprietorship he owns on line 8 of his Form OR-40. He also reports a subtraction for depreciation attributable to a qualifying partnership on line 13 of his Form OR-40. Liam will report the addition on line 4 of the Tax worksheet and report the subtraction on line 7 of the Tax worksheet.

Line 10a—Use **Tax rate chart A** below for the taxable income reported on 8a. Report the tax on line 10a.

Line 11b—Use **Tax rate chart B** below for the taxable income reported on line 9b and report the tax on line 11b.

Line 13a—Use **Tax rate chart A** below for the taxable income reported on line 1a. Report the tax on line 13a.

Line 14a—Enter the lesser of line 12a or 13a. If line 12a is less than 13a, enter the amount on line 14a on line 20 of Form OR-40 and check box 20c. If line 13a is less than 12a, it isn't more beneficial for you to use the pass-through entity reduced tax rate. Enter the amount from line 13a on line 20 of Form OR-40 and complete the rest of the return.

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.

2018 Tax rate chart A

2018 tax rate chart—Use this chart only for income reported on lines 1a and 8a of Section B, the Tax worksheet. Report the tax on lines 10a and 13a of the worksheet.

Chart S: For persons filing single or married filing separately:

If your taxable income isn't over \$3,450 your tax is 5% of taxable income
If your taxable income is over \$3,450 but not over \$8,700 your tax is \$173 plus 7% of excess over \$3,450
If your taxable income is over \$8,700 but not over \$125,000 your tax is \$540 plus 9% of excess over \$8,700
If your taxable income is over \$125,000 your tax is \$11,007 plus 9.9% of excess over \$125,000

Chart J: For persons filing jointly, head of household, or qualifying widow(er) with dependent child:

If your taxable income isn't over \$6,900 your tax is 5% of taxable income
If your taxable income is over \$6,900 but not over \$17,400 your tax is \$345 plus 7% of excess over \$6,900
If your taxable income is over \$17,400 but not over \$250,000 your tax is \$1,080 plus 9% of excess over \$17,400
If your taxable income is over \$250,000 your tax is \$22,014 plus 9.9% of excess over \$250,000

2018 Tax rate chart B

2018 reduced tax rate chart—Use this chart only for qualifying income reported on line 9b of Section B, the Tax worksheet. Report the tax on line 11b on the worksheet.

If your taxable income isn't over \$250,000 your tax is 7% of qualifying income
If your taxable income is over \$250,000 but not over \$500,000 your tax is \$17,500 plus 7.2% of excess over \$250,000
If your taxable income is over \$500,000 but not over \$1 million your tax is \$35,500 plus 7.6% of excess over \$500,000
If your taxable income is over \$1 million but not over \$2.5 million your tax is \$73,500 plus 8% of excess over \$1 million
If your taxable income is over \$2.5 million but not over \$5 million your tax is \$193,500 plus 9% of excess over \$2.5 million
If your taxable income is over \$5 million your tax is \$418,500 plus 9.9% of excess over \$5 million