

Oregon Composite Return and Instructions for Pass-through Entities

Introduction

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.

Use Form OR-OC-V for all composite return payments (estimated, extension, and tax due payments). See page 7 for Form OR-OC-V and page 4 for voucher 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, trust established specifically for tax avoidance, or abusive tax shelter trust. **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 are electing 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 page 4 for more tiered entity 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 2017 calendar year filers is **April 17, 2018**.

If Form OR-OC isn't available for the applicable tax year at the time of filing, the PTE may use Form OR-OC from the previous tax year. Cross out the tax year at the top of Form OR-OC and the applicable schedules, then write in the tax year for the year you're filing. Use the tax laws for the correct year.

Example 1: NW LLC has a fiscal year that begins April 1, 2016 and ends March 31, 2017. Most of the electing owners are individuals and file using a calendar year. Following federal reporting rules, the 2016 fiscal year income from NW LLC is reported on the owners' 2017 federal and Oregon tax returns. Therefore, NW LLC will file a 2017 calendar year Form OR-OC for its electing owners to report this income, which is due April 17, 2018.

Example 2: Forest LLC files as a partnership and uses a calendar tax year. The LLC had a technical termination on June 3, 2017. The LLC is required to file two short-year partnership returns, Form OR-65, for their 2017 tax year. The first Form OR-65 is for January 1 to June 3, 2017. The second Form OR-65 is for June 4 to December 31, 2017. Forest LLC

will file one 2017 Form OR-OC for the entire year and it will include all electing owners during 2017 with the income that flowed through to the owners during the tax year. Therefore, it will include the income that flowed through on both of the short-year partnership returns that Forest LLC filed for 2017.

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 2017 Form OR-OC filed on extension is due on October 15, 2018.

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 on page 3.

Penalty and interest

If tax isn't paid by the due date (not including extensions), the PTE will owe penalty and interest. See instructions for Form OR-OC, line 7, on page 5.

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.

Guaranteed payments

Guaranteed payments are treated as a business income component of the PTE's distributive income and 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. The self-employment tax deduction that is attributable to the Oregon-source distributive income is subtracted from the Oregon-source distributive income and the net result is entered 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 fill out a federal business return as if the marijuana business expenses would have been allowed for federal purposes. You won't submit the 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 2017, a PTE can claim the Oregon surplus credit (kicker) on behalf of the individuals, trusts, and estates that were included on the 2016 Form OR-OC. The Oregon surplus credit is a refundable credit calculated using the 2016 tax liability of the individuals, trusts, and estates multiplied by the surplus credit percentage. See the instructions on page 4 for more information.

If the PTE discontinued business in 2016 and has no filing requirement for 2017, the individuals, trusts, and estates included in the 2016 composite filing may file individual or fiduciary returns to claim the surplus credit using their tax liability reported in column (e) of the 2016 Schedule OR-OC-1. If an individual, trust, or estate elected not to be included on Form OC for tax year 2016, but is electing to be included in the Form OC filing for tax year 2017, that owner must file a 2017 individual or fiduciary return to claim the surplus credit.

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 instructions in the next column 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 2018 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. See the corporate estimated tax instructions.

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 2018 estimated tax rate charts in Publication OR-ESTIMATE.

Payment transfers: If the PTE submitted a Form OR-OC payment for an owner who will no longer participate in Form OR-OC, the PTE will need to transfer payments made on behalf of that owner. To transfer payments from the PTE's account to an owner's account, follow the instructions on page 6 and use Form OR-OC-TR on page 11.

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 2018 estimated tax payments are April 16, 2018; June 15, 2018; September 17, 2018; and January 15, 2019 (or December 17, 2018, 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.

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).

2017 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 \$3,400	5% of taxable income
Over \$3,400 but	\$170 plus 7% of the
not over \$8,500	excess over \$3,400
Over \$8,500 but	\$527 plus 9% of the
not over \$125,000	excess over \$8,500
Over \$125,000	\$11,012 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 \$6,800	5% of taxable income
Over \$6,800 but	\$340 plus 7% of the
not over \$17,000	excess over \$6,800
Over \$17,000 but	\$1,054 plus 9% of the
not over \$250,000	excess over \$17,000
Over \$250,000	\$22,024 plus 9.9% of the
	excess over \$250,000

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 3: The owners of Partnership A are: Partnership B, 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 (Partnership B, 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 payments. Add all amounts for the total and submit the total payment with the completed voucher. You don't need to use a separate voucher for each type of tax payment. If submitting a payment with Form OR-OC, include the payment and 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 individuals 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 4 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 owner'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 2017 tax rate charts on page 3 to calculate Oregon income tax based on filing status.

Column (b). Oregon surplus credit (kicker). For 2017, a PTE can claim the Oregon surplus credit on behalf of owners that are individuals, trusts, or estates. The credit is calculated using the 2016 tax liability of those owners multiplied by the kicker percentage (5.6 percent). The credit isn't available for

corporate owners. Use the following worksheet to calculate the credit for each owner included on the 2016 Form OR-OC.

1. Tax liability reported in column (e) of the 2016 Schedule OR-OC-1	1. _____
2. Oregon surplus credit percentage (decimal value)	2. 0.056
3. Multiply line 1 by line 2	3. _____

Enter the amount on line 3 for each owner in column (b) of the 2017 Schedule OR-OC-1.

Example 4: A partnership filed a 2016 Form OR-OC on behalf of three individual owners and two estates. The partnership will file a 2017 Form OR-OC on behalf of the same owners. The partnership will multiply the Oregon surplus credit percentage of 5.6 percent by the tax liability reported in column (e) of the 2016 Schedules OR-OC-1 for each of the owners and report the credit amounts in column (b) of the 2017 Schedule OR-OC-1.

If an individual, trust, or estate was included in the Form OR-OC filing for 2016 but is no longer an owner in the PTE for tax year 2017, the credit can still be claimed on their behalf. On Schedule OR-OC-1, provide the owner's name, SSN or FEIN, and the Oregon surplus credit amount. Leave all other fields blank. The total for column (b) of the 2017 Schedule OR-OC-1, line 5(b), must equal the total tax liability reported on line 1a of the 2016 Form OR-OC multiplied by the surplus credit percentage.

Example 5: A partnership filed a 2016 Form OR-OC on behalf of six individual owners and reported a total tax of \$3,000 on line 1a. For 2017, the total surplus credit reported on Schedule OR-OC-1, line 5(b) should equal \$168 ($\$3,000 \times 0.056$).

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

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

Column (d). Calculate interest on underpayment of estimated taxes. Interest on the underpayment of estimated tax is due when an individual electing owner has a net tax liability in excess of \$1,000 after estimated tax payments and the Oregon surplus credit. Calculate the interest for each owner separately using Form OR-10.

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. See the 2017 tax rate charts on page 3. 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.

Fill in the fiscal year end box only if the majority of the owners (not the PTE) have the same fiscal tax year. Otherwise, Form OR-OC should be filed using a calendar tax year. See page 1.

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

Additional line instructions:

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 5 percent per year. Interest is figured daily (0.0137 percent per day) for periods of less than a year. Here's how to figure daily interest:

$$\text{Tax} \times 0.000137 \times \text{Number of days past the due date of the return}$$

If the tax isn't paid within 60 days of the original billing notice, the interest rate increases to 9 percent per year.

14. Amount you owe. Payment of the amount due must accompany the Oregon composite 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.

Form OR-OC-TR. If you are submitting Form OR-OC-TR after the original composite return was filed, you **must** submit an amended return removing the revoking owner(s).

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. **Note:** For corporate excise and

income tax purposes, net operating losses may only be carried forward.

When you file the amended return, you must mail the payment along with Form OR-OC-V. 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 to report that hasn't been reported on Form OR-OC, you're required to file. Nonresidents use Form OR-40-N. When filing Form OR-40-N, complete the form per the standard instructions. This means you will 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 Form OR-40-N, lines 33F and 33S. 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.

Enter the "Oregon excise or income tax" amount from Schedule OR-OC-2, column (a), of the electing owner's line on Form OR-20, line 21, or Form OR-20-I, line 18, for the adjustment related to the tax paid on the income from the PTE.

Revoking election to join in the filing of a composite return

Electing owners may notify the PTE that they wish to revoke their election to join in the composite return filing. This must be done within three years from the date the composite return was filed.

Requesting transfer of payment

PTE instructions

The PTE is required to file a transfer request, Form OR-OC-TR, so that payments made on behalf of a revoking owner can be transferred from the PTE's name to the revoking owner's name. File this request as soon as the owner revokes the election to join in the composite filing. Use Form OR-OC-TR to show the portion of each payment that is transferred to the revoking 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.

Use additional forms as needed to divide a payment among revoking 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.

Revoking owner instructions

A separate return filed by a revoking 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 payment of estimated tax.

Example 4: In August 2017, Karen notifies her S corporation that she doesn't want to join the composite return for tax year 2017. Because she was part of the 2016 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. For more information about PTE owner payments and filing an affidavit, see Publication OR-19.

2017 Schedule OR-OC-1

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Composite Return Tax Calculation for Individual and Fiduciary Owners

Submit original form—do not submit photocopy.

Pass-through entity (PTE) name		Federal employer identification number (FEIN)	
		-	
Name of contact person	Contact phone () -	Tax year end date for the majority of owners included in the composite return / /	

Electing nonresident owner information (see instructions)

1. Owner type	Nonresident owner name		SSN	FEIN
			- -	-
Filing status	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
		.00	.00	.00
		(d) Interest on underpayment of tax	.00	

2. Owner type	Nonresident owner name		SSN	FEIN
			- -	-
Filing status	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
		.00	.00	.00
		(d) Interest on underpayment of tax	.00	

3. Owner type	Nonresident owner name		SSN	FEIN
			- -	-
Filing status	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
		.00	.00	.00
		(d) Interest on underpayment of tax	.00	

4. Owner type	Nonresident owner name		SSN	FEIN
			- -	-
Filing status	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
		.00	.00	.00
		(d) Interest on underpayment of tax	.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.

2017 Schedule OR-OC-2

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Composite Return Tax Calculation for C Corporation Owners

Submit original form—do not submit photocopy.

Pass-through entity (PTE) name	Federal employer identification number (FEIN)	
Name of contact person	Contact phone () -	Tax year end date for the majority of owners included in the composite return / /

Electing nonresident owner information (see instructions)

1. Corporation name	FEIN	Tax type (E or I)	Ownership percentage	
Share of federal income	-		%	
<input type="text" value=".00"/>				
Share of Oregon-source distributive income	(a) Oregon excise or income tax	(b) Share of estimated tax paid	(c) Interest on underpayment of tax	
<input type="text" value=".00"/>	<input type="text" value=".00"/>	<input type="text" value=".00"/>	<input type="text" value=".00"/>	
2. Corporation name	FEIN	Tax type (E or I)	Ownership percentage	
Share of federal income	-		%	
<input type="text" value=".00"/>				
Share of Oregon-source distributive income	(a) Oregon excise or income tax	(b) Share of estimated tax paid	(c) Interest on underpayment of tax	
<input type="text" value=".00"/>	<input type="text" value=".00"/>	<input type="text" value=".00"/>	<input type="text" value=".00"/>	
3. Corporation name	FEIN	Tax type (E or I)	Ownership percentage	
Share of federal income	-		%	
<input type="text" value=".00"/>				
Share of Oregon-source distributive income	(a) Oregon excise or income tax	(b) Share of estimated tax paid	(c) Interest on underpayment of tax	
<input type="text" value=".00"/>	<input type="text" value=".00"/>	<input type="text" value=".00"/>	<input type="text" value=".00"/>	
4. Corporation name	FEIN	Tax type (E or I)	Ownership percentage	
Share of federal income	-		%	
<input type="text" value=".00"/>				
Share of Oregon-source distributive income	(a) Oregon excise or income tax	(b) Share of estimated tax paid	(c) Interest on underpayment of tax	
<input type="text" value=".00"/>	<input type="text" value=".00"/>	<input type="text" value=".00"/>	<input type="text" value=".00"/>	
5. Corporation name	FEIN	Tax type (E or I)	Ownership percentage	
Share of federal income	-		%	
<input type="text" value=".00"/>				
Share of Oregon-source distributive income	(a) Oregon excise or income tax	(b) Share of estimated tax paid	(c) Interest on underpayment of tax	
<input type="text" value=".00"/>	<input type="text" value=".00"/>	<input type="text" value=".00"/>	<input type="text" value=".00"/>	
6. Total for each column: (a), (b), and (c)		(a) Total	(b) Total	(c) Total
		<input type="text" value=".00"/>	<input type="text" value=".00"/>	<input type="text" value=".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.

2017 Form OR-OC



Office use only

Oregon Composite Return

Submit original form—do not submit photocopy.

Pass-through entity (PTE) name, Federal employer identification number (FEIN), PTE address, PO Box, City, State, ZIP code, Amended return, Form OR-OC-TR submitted

Name of contact person, Contact phone, Contact email

Type of PTE filing this return (check box): S corporation, Partnership, LLC, Trust, LLP, LP, If extension was filed, check here, Extended due date

Number of owners included in this composite return that are: Individuals, C corporations, Estates, Trusts, Fiscal year end of owners, if applicable:

Complete all applicable lines of this form for qualified electing nonresident individuals, estates, trusts, and corporate owners. Blue or black ink only.

Table with 3 columns: Line number, Individuals, trusts, and estates, Corporate income or excise tax. Rows 1a-11b.

Table for Net amount you owe or net refund. Rows 12-17.

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; Signature of paid preparer; License number of preparer; Date; Phone number of preparer; Print name of general partner, LLC member, or officer; Print name of preparer; Title of general partner, LLC member, or officer; Address of preparer

If making a payment, include a voucher, Form OR-OC-V, and make your check or money order payable to Oregon Department of Revenue.

Write the PTE's FEIN and "2017 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

Page 1 of 2, 150-101-158 (Rev. 12-17) 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
Name of contact person	Contact email		

Estimated payments	Amount of payment	Check date (MM/DD/YYYY)
Payment 1	.00	/ /
Payment 2	.00	/ /
Payment 3	.00	/ /
Payment 4	.00	/ /

**Important—Complete page 2 of Form OR-OC-TR before signing and mailing form.
If the Form OR-OC has been filed for this tax year, you must submit an amended Form OR-OC with this form.**

Sign below and keep a copy of this return for 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 / /	Signature of paid preparer X	Date / /
Print name of general partner, LLC member, or officer		Print name of preparer	
Title		Preparer address	
		City	State ZIP code
		License number of preparer	Phone () -

Mail Form OR-OC-TR to: **Oregon Department of Revenue
PO Box 14999
Salem OR 97309-0990**

Form OR-OC-TR



Payment amount to remain on PTE account

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

1. FEIN	SSN	Revoking owner's name	Owner type
-	- -		
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. FEIN	SSN	Revoking owner's name	Owner type
-	- -		
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. FEIN	SSN	Revoking owner's name	Owner type
-	- -		
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

4. FEIN	SSN	Revoking owner's name	Owner type
-	- -		
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 revoking owners (must match estimated payments 1-4 on page 1 of Form OR-OC-TR)

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