

## **TY2022 OREGON NONRESIDENT INSTRUCTIONS (DRAFT)**

### **INCOME**

#### **OREGON INCOME TAX REFUND**

Oregon does tax federally taxable refunds of other states' income taxes. Oregon does not tax federally taxable refunds of its own state income tax. The federally taxable amount of all state tax refunds flows automatically to form 40N, line 10F. Oregon statute requires that if a taxable amount of OR tax refund is included on the 40N on line 10F, the same amount must also be included on line 10S, so enter the taxable OR income tax refund as follows:

- *OR return > Income Subject to Tax > OR portion of State & Local Income Tax Refund.*

The Oregon income tax refund should be subtracted from both the Oregon and the federal column. See **SUBTRACTIONS** [Code 325]

#### **OREGON W-2**

Oregon wages automatically flow from W-2 state entries to the OR40N.

If wages are inaccurately reported on W2:

- a) Taxpayer receives a corrected W-2 from the employer that is used to prepare or amend the return.

- b) Taxpayer can't get a corrected W-2:

1. Employer provides other written documentation of corrected wages. Enter the corrected information and e-file the return. Taxpayer keeps a copy of the documentation.
2. Employer refuses, company out of business, etc. Figure correct amount of OR wages. Use OR Publication 17 for info or the OR40N instructions, if necessary. Enter the correct OR income on the return. Ensure that the taxpayer understands & agrees with the calculations. Give the taxpayer the calculation paperwork for his records.

- c) Non-resident telecommuters who work for an Oregon employer are taxed only on income earned from work performed in Oregon plus income paid sick days, vacation days and holidays. Taxpayer is required to request a signed statement from their employer verifying the number of days worked in Oregon and the total number of days worked elsewhere. Documentation along with a statement explaining the calculation must be kept with their records. Do not file with the tax return.

Because the amount of income flows automatically to the Oregon column on the OR-40N, for telecommuters, this figure won't reflect the actual amount of income attributable to Oregon. The wages actually taxable to Oregon must therefore be calculated. Oregon guidance tells us to count the total number of days for which the taxpayer was paid during the tax year, including paid sick days, paid vacation days and paid holidays. We also must count the number of days the taxpayer actually worked both everywhere AND specifically in Oregon. For this, we do not count sick days, vacation

days, or holidays, as those are days the taxpayer did not actually work. Follow the steps below to calculate the adjustment required to be made in TaxSlayer so that the Oregon return will correctly reflect the amount of wages taxable to Oregon.

Total days paid in taxable year

Less: Vacation Days

Less: Sick Days

Less: Holidays

Total Days Worked (A):

Total Days Worked in Oregon (B)

Oregon percentage (B divided by A = C)

Oregon taxable wages: W2 Box 16 wages x OR percentage (C) = Total Oregon Wages (D)

Oregon taxable wage adjustment required in TaxSlayer (E)

Calculate the wages taxable to Oregon as follows. NOTE: You may need to use 2022 calendar.

Step 1) Count the days for which the taxpayer was paid during the tax year

Step 2): From the total found in Step 1), subtract the paid sick days, paid vacations days and paid holidays. The result is the total number of days the taxpayer worked everywhere. (A)

Step 3): Revisit the number of days worked everywhere (A) and determine how many of them were worked in Oregon (B).

Step 4): Find the ratio (C) of Oregon days worked to total days worked: (B) divided by (A) = (C) (Oregon days/Total days = % of days attributable to Oregon).

Step 5): Calculate the wages actually taxable to Oregon: W2 Box 16 wages dx Oregon percent (C) = Wages taxable to Oregon (D).

Step 6): TaxSlayer - Enter the amount to adjust the state wages that automatically flowed from the W-2 to the Oregon column in order to make that column correctly show the wages actually taxable to Oregon.

Step 7): Calculate the adjustment:

Subtract the amount in Step 5 (D) (wages taxable to Oregon) from the amount on the W-2 Box 16 (total wages) = wages no taxable to Oregon (E). Enter (E) as the adjustment as follows:

- ***OR Return > Income Subject to Tax > Amount to adjust state wages pulled from the federal return.*** Oregon taxable wages (D) should appear on line 1 of the Oregon column. Check to OR-40N to confirm.

#### **EXCLUSION OF WAGES FROM OREGON INCOME FOR INTERSTATE AIR CARRIER WORKERS**

Oregon wages automatically flow from W-2 state entries to the OR40N. For eligible nonresidents, wages from interstate commercial air carrier jobs aren't considered OR source income. To exclude wages from OR income:

Step 1)-First, ensure taxpayer meets the criteria to claim the exclusion as required in OR-Pub 17.

Step 2)-OR Return > Basic Information > Special Processing> Drop-down list > AIR CARRIER WORKER.

Step 3) *OR Return > Income Subject to Tax > Amount to adjust state wages pulled from the federal return.* Enter the amount from the W-2, Box 16 (State wages).

#### **EXCLUSION OF WAGES FROM OREGON INCOME FOR DAM WORKERS**

(Bonneville, McNary, John Day, & The Dalles dams only).

Oregon wages automatically flow from W-2 state entries to the OR40N. For eligible nonresidents, wages from interstate dam worker jobs aren't considered Oregon source income. To exclude wages from OR income:

Step 1) First, ensure taxpayer meets the criteria to claim the exclusion as required in OR-Pub 17.

Step 2) *OR Return > Basic Information > Special Processing> Drop-down list > DAM WORKER.*

Step 3) *OR Return > Income Subject to Tax > Amount to adjust state wages pulled from the federal return.* Enter the amount from the W-2, Box 16 (State wages).

#### **EXCLUSION OF WAGES FROM OREGON INCOME FOR CERTAIN AMTRAK ACT WORKERS**

Oregon wages automatically flow from W-2 state entries to the OR40N. For eligible nonresidents, wages from interstate AMTRAK Act jobs aren't considered Oregon source income. The AMTRAK also covers certain Interstate trucking. See the Oregon Publication 17 for details. Driving a truck into Oregon does not automatically provide an exclusion. To exclude wages from OR income:

Step 1) First, ensure TP meets the criteria to claim the exclusion as required in OR-Pub 17.

Step 2) *OR Return > Basic Information > Special Processing > Drop-down list > AMTRAK*

Step 3) *OR Return > Income Subject to Tax > Amount to adjust state wages pulled from the federal return.* Enter the amount from the W-2, Box 16 (State wages).

#### **EXCLUSION OF WAGES FROM OREGON INCOME FOR WATERWAY WORKERS**

Oregon wages automatically flow from W-2 state entries to the OR40N. For eligible nonresidents, wages from interstate waterway jobs aren't considered Oregon source income (only Columbia and Snake Rivers qualify). To exclude wages from Oregon income:

Step 1) First, ensure TP meets the criteria to claim the exclusion as required in OR-Pub 17.

Step 2) *OR Return > Basic Information > Special Processing > Drop-down list > WATERWAY.*

Step 3) *OR Return > Income Subject to Tax > Amount to adjust state wages pulled from the federal return.* Enter the amount from the W-2, Box 16 (State wages).

#### **SELF-EMPLOYMENT/BUSINESS INCOME**

Net self-employment/business income is taxable to Oregon to the extent that it is Oregon source.

1. Taxpayer will determine the amount of gross business income and business expenses from federal Schedule C are Oregon source business.
2. The net Oregon business income is entered as follows:

➤ *OR Return > Income Subject to Tax > Oregon portion of Business Income or Loss*

If the taxpayer cannot determine the business expense attributable to OR business activity, the taxpayer can calculate the ratio of OR source gross business income to total gross business income

and apply the percentage to the total business expense claimed on federal Schedule C for an approximation of the OR portion of total business expense.

1. OR source gross business income

Total gross business income = OR percentage (%) of gross business income

2. Total business expenses from Schedule C X OR % of gross business income = OR business expense.

3. OR gross business income – OR business expense = OR net business income. Enter it as follows:

➤ *OR Return > Income Subject to Tax > Oregon portion of Business Income or Loss*

**See SELF-EMPLOYMENT TAX ADJUSTMENT**

**INTEREST FROM US SAVINGS BONDS/TREASURY OBLIGATIONS**

Federally taxable interest from US Savings Bonds and T-Bills is not OR source income. However, there is a subtraction for the federal column. **See SUBTRACTIONS [Code 315]**

**OTHER INTEREST AND DIVIDENDS**

No other federally taxable interest or dividend income is taxable to OR *unless* sourced from an OR business owned by the TP, or passed through from an S-corp. or partnership doing business in OR. In the case of the latter, include this income as follows:

➤ *OR Return > Income Subject to Tax > Oregon portion of Taxable Interest/Dividend Income*

**PENSION INCOME**

1) **REGULAR COMPANY PENSIONS:** Pension distributions are not Oregon source income.

2) **SOCIAL SECURITY INCOME:** Social Security is not Oregon source income. There is a subtraction for the federal column that is automatic.

3) **RAILROAD RETIREMENT INCOME:** Railroad retirement income is not Oregon source income. There is a subtraction for both tier 1 and tier 2 for the federal column.

a) TIER 1 (RRB-1099: Social Security equivalent): Subtraction is automatic.

b) TIER 2 (RRB-1099R: regular pension): Manual subtraction entry needed for the federal column.

**See SUBTRACTIONS [Code 330].**

4) **IRA DISTRIBUTIONS:** IRA distributions are not Oregon source income.

5) **FEDERAL PENSION INCOME:** Federal pension income is not Oregon source income. However, depending on dates of service, there could be a subtraction for the federal column.

**See FEDERAL PENSION SUBTRACTION [Code 307].**

**CAPITAL GAINS & THE SALE OF OREGON PROPERTY**

Oregon conforms to the federal exclusion from the gain on the sale of taxpayer's home. (Loss on the sale of primary residence is not allowed on the federal or the OR return).

Net gain/loss on the sale of other OR property and assets (net loss limited to \$3,000) is taxable to OR.

➤ *OR return > Income Subject to Tax > Enter the OR portion of Capital Gain or Loss.*

Oregon income tax withheld from proceeds of the sale of TP's home is considered estimated tax paid.

- *Federal Return > Payments & Estimates > State Estimated Payments > Choose State > Oregon.* Enter the amount of state withholding in the date field when the payment was withheld

### **UNEMPLOYMENT INCOME**

Oregon unemployment income included in the federal AGI is Oregon sourced income.

Unemployment does not automatically carry to the Oregon return even if you select "Oregon" as the applicable state from the drop down on the W2-G entered in the federal section. To input Oregon unemployment on the Oregon return:

- *OR Return > Income Subject to Tax > Unemployment and Other Income.*  
Enter Oregon unemployment income received.

### **GAMBLING WINNINGS INCLUDING OREGON LOTTERY**

Oregon only taxes nonresidents on gambling winnings from OR Lottery winnings of >\$600 on a single ticket or play. Gambling winnings from Tribal Casinos, OR lottery winnings of less than or equal to \$600 on an individual lottery ticket or play or gambling winnings from any other sources are non-taxable to NRs. However, you must include all Oregon Lottery winnings in the Oregon column. To input correctly on the OR return:

- *OR Return > Income Subject to Tax > Oregon Unemployment and Other Income*

Enter the total of all Oregon lottery winnings (including even those of \$600 or less).

Enter a subtraction for the total of the OR lottery winnings of \$600 or less on a single ticket or play.

**See SUBTRACTIONS [Code 322].**

If TP itemizes deductions for Oregon and claims gambling losses as a deduction on OR Sch. A, an addition of claimed gambling losses greater than the gambling winnings taxable to Oregon might be needed. **See MODIFICATIONS [Code 604]**

### **SCHOLARSHIP AWARDS USED FOR HOUSING EXPENSES**

Only included in OR income if OR source and reported on a W-2 as OR wages. **See SUBTRACTIONS [Code 333]**

### **OTHER INCOME**

Enter any "Other Income" items from the federal return that was earned in Oregon.

- *OR Return > Income Subject to Tax > Oregon Unemployment and Other Income*

### **AMERICAN INDIAN**

Not taxable to OR if TP is an enrolled tribal member, lived in Indian country when income earned, and income is sourced in Indian country. **See SUBTRACTIONS [Code 300].**

## **ADJUSTMENTS**

Enter ALL income data first. If you make any changes in the Income section after you have calculated the Oregon portion of Adjustments, you may need to recalculate the allowable deduction.

### **ALIMONY:**

Calculate the OR NR allowable alimony deduction using the formula below. The numerator is the amount from OR 40N, line 20S. The denominator is the amount from OR 40N, line 20F.

$$\frac{\text{OR source income while a NR}}{\text{Total Income while a NR}} \times \text{Alimony paid while an NR} = \text{OR NR deduction}$$

➤ *OR Return > Adjustments to Income Subject to Tax > OR portion of Alimony Paid.*

Enter the OR alimony deduction calculated above.

### **EDUCATION DEDUCTIONS: STUDENT LOAN INTEREST + EDUCATOR EXPENSES**

The OR portion of Education Deductions is the sum of Student Loan Interest + Educator Expenses + claimed on the Federal return.

Enter the sum:

➤ *OR Return > Adjustments to Income Subject to Tax > OR portion of Education Deductions.*

#### **A) STUDENT LOAN INTEREST:**

- a) Calculate the OR allowable NR student loan interest deduction using the formula below. The numerator is the amount on OR 40N, line 20S. The denominator is the amount on OR 40N, line 20F.

$$\frac{\text{OR source income while an NR}}{\text{Total income while an NR}} \times \frac{\text{Student loan interest}}{\text{paid* while an NR}} = \text{OR NR deduction}$$

\*Paid cannot exceed the allowable deduction on the federal return.

B) EDUCATOR EXPENSES: Oregon conforms to the federal tax requirements for eligibility and the maximum qualified expense allowed (\$300 per eligible Taxpayer). Oregon Nonresidents can deduct educator expenses incurred only while working in an eligible Oregon school.

### **HEALTH SAVINGS ACCOUNT**

- a) Calculate the OR allowable NR HSA deduction using the formula below. The numerator is the amount on OR 40N, line 20S. The denominator is amount on OR 40N, line 20F.

$$\frac{\text{OR source income while an NR}}{\text{Total income while an NR}} \times \frac{\text{HSA contributions}}{\text{made while an NR}} = \text{OR NR deduction}$$

- *OR Return > Adjustments to Income Subject to Tax > OR portion of HSA Deduction:*

Enter the OR HSA deduction calculated in a).

### **SELF-EMPLOYMENT HEALTH INSURANCE PREMIUMS**

In order to be eligible for a deduction, the insurance must be paid by an Oregon business. The deduction is limited to OR earned income from the trade or business for which the plan was established. The adjustment equals the total premiums paid by an Oregon business from which OR S/E income was received while a NR.

- *OR Return > Adjustments to Income Subject to Tax > OR portion of S/E Health Insurance Premiums.*

### **IRA CONTRIBUTIONS**

Same contribution limitations and definitions for earned income as federal tax law. The numerator includes **OR source taxable compensation only**. The denominator is **federally taxable compensation**.

**\*\*Taxable alimony received is considered compensation**

a) Calculate the OR allowable NR IRA contributions deduction using the formula below:

$$\frac{\text{OR source compensation while a NR}}{\text{Total compensation while a NR}} \times \text{IRA contributions made while a NR} = \text{OR NR deduction}$$

- *OR Return > Adjustments to Income Subject to Tax > OR portion of IRA Deduction:*

Enter the amount calculated above

### **PENALTY FOR EARLY WITHDRAWAL OF SAVINGS**

Deductible for accounts taxable to Oregon. (Very rare)

### **SELF-EMPLOYMENT TAX:**

Calculate the allowable OR NR self-employment tax deduction using the formula below:

$$\frac{\text{S/E earnings taxed by OR}}{\text{Total taxable SE earnings}} \times \text{Federal S/E tax deduction} = \text{Oregon S/E tax deduction}$$

- *OR Return > Adjustments to Income Subject to Tax > OR portion of S/E tax deduction.*

Enter the amount calculated above.

## **SUBTRACTIONS**

If not listed separately on the 40N, subtractions flow to Sch. OR-ASC-NP, section C, and to the OR-40, line 33F and 33S, "Total Subtractions from Sch. OR-ASC-NP, Section C".

### **OREGON INCOME TAX REFUND**

[Code 325]: Oregon doesn't tax its own state income tax refunds. A subtraction of the OR income tax refund included in income is needed.

- *OR Return > Subtractions from Income > Other Subtractions > Oregon Income Tax Refund.*

Enter the federally taxable OR refund **in both the Oregon and Federal boxes.**

### **FEDERAL PENSION INCOME SUBTRACTION**

[Code 307]: Subtraction allowed ONLY if some or all federal service was before 10/1/1991 **AND** is not a **disability** pension (F. 1099-R, Box 7, **Code 3**).

Step 1: Use the Oregon Federal Pension Subtraction Calculator to calculate the amount of the pension subtraction. The calculator is available at <https://ortaxaide.org>. A password is required. See your training coordinator or LC for the password. Do not use the calculator built into TaxSlayer. In the Oregon Calculator, enter the federal employment start and end dates and the federally taxable pension amount. Click "calculate" and note the result. The calculator generates (1) the percentage of federal pension income to exclude based on the ratio of months of federal service before 10/1/1991 to the total months of federal service and (2) the amount of the federally taxable pension subtraction. The percentage excludable stays the same for as long as distributions continue, including subsequent distributions to beneficiaries.

Since none of the federal pension is taxable to a nonresident, there is no federal pension included in the OR column of the OR40N. Therefore, no subtraction is needed from OR income. However, since at least some of the pension is federally taxable, the amount calculated by the Oregon calculator will be a subtraction in the **federal column.**

Step 2: Enter amount calculated in Step 1 in the **Federal Box only**

- *OR Return > Subtractions from Income Subject to Tax > Federal Pension Subtraction*

### **FEDERAL INCOME TAX LIABILITY**

Automatically handled by TaxSlayer. For TY2022, federal tax liability subtraction is adjusted for certain credits. In addition, for TY2021 (and TY2020), the federal tax liability subtraction is reduced by round 3 of the economic impact payments applicable to the taxpayer(s) and dependent reflected on the 1040. See worksheet in OR Pub 17 for more information.

### **RR RETIREMENT BOARD BENEFITS TIER 2**

[Code 330] Not OR source income. To create the federal subtraction:

- *OR Return > Subtractions from Income > Other Subtractions > RR Retirement Board Benefits.*



**In the Federal box only**, enter the federally taxable amount of Tier 2 benefits.

### **SCHOLARSHIP AWARDS USED FOR HOUSING EXPENSES**

[Code 333] Oregon allows a subtraction for scholarships used for housing expenses included as wages on line 7 of the federal return.

- *OR Return > Subtractions from Income > Other Subtractions > Scholarship awards used for housing expenses.*

Enter the federally taxable amount of these awards in the **Federal box only; however, if also included in OR income, enter the amount taxable to OR in the Oregon box.**

### **SPECIAL OREGON MEDICAL SUBTRACTION**

(SOMS) [Code 351]: Oregon allows a subtraction of all or some of an eligible (age 66 or older on 12/31/22) TP's unreimbursed medical expenses for which no tax benefit was taken.

"No tax benefit" means that either the TP

- a) didn't itemize at all, or
- b) did itemize but didn't use medical expenses as an itemized deduction, or
- c) did itemize, but 7.5% of their federal AGI was not usable as deductible medical expenses on OR Sch. A.

Step 1: Total each eligible TP's out-of-pocket, unreimbursed medical expenses.

Exclude expenses claimed on form 1040 Sch 1 line 16, Self Employed Health Insurance Deduction.

Step 2: Enter the medical expenses from Step 1 into the appropriate box for each TP

- *OR Return > Subtractions from Income > Special Oregon Medical Subtraction > Qualifying Medical Expenses*

Do not limit your entry to expenses that have not been deducted elsewhere on the return (except for the SEHI deduction). TaxSlayer will calculate correctly. Results show in the OR-ASC, Section Code 351 and are included in the line Total Subtractions on OR-40N.

### **INTEREST/ DIVIDENDS FROM US SAVINGS BONDS/TREASURY OBLIGATIONS**

[Code 315]: Not OR source income. However, in order to preserve the OR percentage on line 35, a **subtraction from federal income on the Oregon return** is needed. TaxSlayer will automatically generate the subtraction based on the amount entered in the federal section "Interest on US Savings Bonds and Treasury Obligations (box 3)".

### **AMERICAN INDIAN**

[Code 300]: If TP meets all qualifications,

- *OR Return > Subtractions from Income > Tribal Exempt Income Subtraction Sch. OR-EIS.*

Answer all questions in both the Tribal Information and the Exempt Income sections for each TP claiming OR exemption from income tax for qualified earnings

### **OREGON LOTTERY**

[Code 322]: OR Lottery winnings of \$600 or less on a single ticket or play aren't taxable to OR. To make the subtraction:

- *OR Return > Subtractions from Income > Other Subtractions > Oregon lottery winnings"*

**In both the Federal and Oregon boxes** enter the total of all OR lottery winnings of \$600 or less on a single ticket or play.

### **ADDITIONS**

Additions flow to Sch. OR-ASC-NP, section B, and to the OR-40N, line 30, "Total additions from Sch. OR-ASC-NP"

### **OR 529 SAVINGS PLAN NONQUALIFIED WITHDRAWAL:**

Withdrawals from an Oregon 529 Savings Plan for nonqualified purposes, where the funds were subtracted on a prior year return, must be reported as an addition. Withdrawals for K-12 are considered nonqualified purposes for OR.

- *OR Return > Additions to Income > Other Additions > Oregon College & MFS 529 Savings Plan Nonqualified Withdrawal.*

Enter the amount of the withdrawal used for nonqualified purposes.

### **DEDUCTIONS:**

Oregon itemized deductions flow automatically from the Federal Sch A to Oregon Schedule A.

### **MODIFICATIONS**

Modifications flow to Sch. OR-ASC-40N, section D, and to the OR 40N, line 43, "Total modifications from Sch. OR-ASC – 40NP".

### **GAMBLING LOSSES CLAIMED AS AN ITEMIZED DEDUCTION**

[Code 604]: Gambling losses on the OR return cannot be greater than gambling winnings taxable to OR (same rule as for the federal return). Since gambling losses on federal Sch A flow through to the OR Sch A, a modification (i.e., add back) may be needed to ensure that gambling losses for OR don't exceed taxable OR gambling winnings. You cannot directly adjust the gambling losses on OR Schedule A. See the Gambling Loss Cheat Sheet for an example if needed. Calculate any add back needed to ensure gambling losses are not greater than taxable gambling winnings to OR and enter the add back on the OR 40 as follows:

- *OR return > Other Deductions > Drop Down: Gambling Losses claimed as an itemized deduction*

• Enter the amount as a **positive** number (TaxSlayer will correctly treat it as a negative on the return).

### **FEDERAL INCOME TAX REFUND**

[Code 601]: OR allows a subtraction from income of federal tax

liability (up to limit) multiplied by the OR percentage. A federal tax refund received as a result of an audit or an amended federal return may result in an excess tax benefit having been received in the prior year. If it does, an addition of the amount of the excess tax benefit is needed. Changes in income or adjustments on the federal return may trigger changes in OR income and adjustments, and also change the OR percentage, affecting the amount of the federal tax liability subtraction.

Calculate the corrected OR percentage and then figure the excess tax benefit to be added back:

(Original federal tax liability X original OR percentage) minus (Corrected federal tax liability X revised Oregon percentage) = Excess tax benefit received. Enter as follows:

- *OR Return > Other Deductions > Other deductions/modifications > Federal Income Tax Refunds*

Enter the calculated excess tax benefit received as a **negative number** (-).

### **FOREIGN TAX**

[Code 603]: The credit is usually the same as on the federal return, unless federal

AGI > \$125K **or** the foreign tax credit on the federal return + the federal tax liability shown on the OR return > \$7,050 and foreign tax paid limited to a max of \$3000. (See OR Pub 17).

- *OR Return > Other Deductions > Other Deductions/Modifications > Foreign Tax.*

Enter the allowable amount as a **positive number**.

### **CREDITS**

Credits not listed separately on the 40N flow to Sch. OR-ASC-NP, section 5 (Standard credits) and the 40N, line 53, or section 6 (Carryforward credits) and the 40N, line 55, or to Sch. OR-ASC-NP, section 7 (Refundable credits) and the 40N, line 63, "Total refundable credits from Sch. OR-ASC-NP".

### **EARNED INCOME TAX CREDIT**

Automatically handled

### **EXEMPTION CREDIT**

Automatically handled. \$219 per eligible person listed on the return, modified by the OR percentage. Credit reduced to \$0 if the federal AGI exceeds \$100K/\$200K limits.

### **POLITICAL CONTRIBUTIONS**

[Code 809] Can be to political party, a candidate to be **voted on in OR**, or a **PAC certified in OR** – NOTE: A PAC registered with the Federal Elections Commissions may not be required to register in OR, **Political parties** (can be national). Count only money contributions, and reduce these by any swag received in return. Credit limited to max of \$50 per TP on the return. Phase out at federal AGI > \$150K MFJ, >\$75K other filing statuses.

- *OR Return > Credits > Standard Credits > Other Standard Credits > Political Contributions.*

Enter amount contributed up to limitation.

**RETIREMENT INCOME**

[Code 811] Taxpayer must be 62 or older and receiving retirement income taxable to Oregon. Household income must be < \$22,500 (\$45,000 MFJ), Social Security &/or Tier 1 RR Retirement are less than \$7500 (\$15,000 if MFJ), and household income + Social Security and Tier 1 RR Retirement benefits is less than \$22,500 (\$45,000 if married filing jointly).

➤ *OR Return > Standard Credits > Other Standard Credits > Retirement Income*

Enter amount calculated per the OR Pub 17 instructions.

**WORKING FAMILY HOUSEHOLD & DEPENDENT CARE CREDIT**

[Code 895] TaxSlayer automatically calculates. Taxpayer must have earned income for the year and have paid for dependent care during the year for one or more qualifying individuals, so that taxpayer or spouse could work or look for work. The caregiver can't be taxpayer's spouse or any person taxpayer claims as a dependent. A caregiver who is the taxpayer's child must be 19 or older at the end of the tax year. Taxpayer cannot claim the same medical expenses as an itemized deduction and as the basis for the WFHDC. Taxpayer must have filed federal form 2441 to claim the WFHDC credit on the OR40N. See OR Pub 17 & WFHDC worksheet for additional important details on eligibility.

➤ *OR return > Credits > Refundable Credits > Do you qualify for the OR WFHDC Credit? > Yes/No.*