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Oregon
Employer's
Guide

Dear Oregon Entrepreneur,

Welcome to *The Oregon Employer's Guide*.

The Secretary of State, Corporation Division publishes this guide, but many state agencies worked to provide this information on government registration and licensing requirements for businesses. This guide provides basic information and a general checklist to guide you through the process of hiring employees.

Whether you are a current Oregon employer, are hiring your first employee, or plan to hire Oregon workers for a business located in another state or foreign country, this guide will aid in keeping your business in compliance with Oregon laws and regulations if you plan to:

- Employ workers at a physical location in Oregon.
- Hire employees who work from their homes in Oregon.
- Issue payroll to yourself or others in Oregon.

The Corporation Division also publishes a separate guide to help when starting a business. [The Oregon Start a Business Guide](#) provides a general checklist for the process of starting your business, along with information on key contacts and business assistance programs to help you start and operate your business.

Use the guides independently or together, depending on the specific needs of your business.

This guide works best when viewed online, as it contains clickable links for easy navigation. If possible, use a computer. Go to sos.oregon.gov/business and search on Employer Guide to view and use these pages online.

For further information, contact:

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PUBLICATION LIMITATIONS

The participating government agencies share all information allowed by law and help each other enforce compliance with the individual programs. If you have any questions about the material covered in this booklet, please contact the appropriate agency. Phone numbers are listed in each section along with material provided by the agency. The information in this publication is not a complete statement of laws and administrative rules. No information in this guide should be construed as legal advice.

The State of Oregon has made every effort to ensure accuracy of the information at publication, but it is impossible to guarantee that the information remains continuously valid.

This publication is updated periodically; assistance with corrections and additions is welcome. Please email suggestions to CorporationDivision.SOS@sos.oregon.gov.

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EMPLOYER'S CHECKLIST

Hiring employees requires a great deal of preparation. The following is a basic checklist of recommendations to help you when hiring the first employee for your business.

NOTE: This guide works best when viewed online, as it contains clickable links for easy navigation. If possible, use a computer. Go to sos.oregon.gov/business and search on **Employer Guide** to view and use these pages online.

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- Independent Contractor

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WHO IS AN EMPLOYER?

Oregon law differs from federal law. Some state agencies have different requirements of employers than other state agencies. For more information, contact the Department of Revenue at 503-945-8100, the Employment Department at 503-947-1488, or the Department of Consumer and Business Services at 503-947-7815.

Oregon Withholding Tax Definition:

If you pay someone to work for you, are in charge of the way the job is done, or have the right to direct and control the worker, the worker is probably your employee (ORS 316.162(1), OAR 150-316-0255, ORS 670.600).

According to Oregon law for withholding tax purposes, **an employer is:**

- A person or an organization for whom a worker performs a service as an employee;
- A person who has the right to hire and fire an employee;
- A person who provides the tools and a place to work;
- A person who directs and controls the work of another person;
- An officer or employee of a corporation or a member, partner, or other employee of a partnership, who is responsible for complying with withholding tax provisions of the income tax law.

An employer may be an individual, corporation, partnership, estate, trust, association, joint venture, or other unincorporated organization. Religious, educational, charitable, and social organizations can also be employers, even though such organizations may be exempt from paying income tax.

Oregon Unemployment Tax Definition:

Any individual or organization with employees working for pay is an employing unit. Employing units that meet any of the following criteria, are employers for purposes of Employment Department law:

1. Employers, other than agricultural or domestic employers, who:
 - Pay \$1000 or more to employees in a calendar quarter, or
 - Have one or more employees in each of 18 separate weeks during any calendar year.
2. Employers who employ agricultural workers, and:
 - Pay \$20,000 or more in cash wages in a calendar quarter, or
 - Have 10 or more employees in each of 20 weeks during a calendar year.
3. Employers who employ domestic (in home) workers in a personal residence and pay \$1,000 or more in cash wages in a calendar quarter.

Paid Leave Oregon Contribution Definition:

Employers and employees share the cost of Paid Leave Oregon. The 2024 contribution rate is 1%. The total contribution rate is the amount the employer and employee combined pay into the program. Employees pay 60% of the total contribution rate.

Workers' Benefit Fund (WBF) Assessment Definition:

You are required to report and pay the WBF assessment if 1) you have workers for whom you are required by Oregon law to provide workers' compensation insurance coverage; 2) you choose to provide workers' compensation insurance coverage for yourself or any others that receive remuneration, even though Oregon law

does not require the coverage; or 3) you have any paid individuals performing personal support work who are eligible for workers' compensation insurance coverage under House Bill 3618 (2010).

WHO IS AN EMPLOYEE?

An employee is anyone who performs services for pay for another person or organization under the direction and control of the person or organization. Even when the employer gives the employee freedom of action, the person performing the service may still be considered an employee.

What really matters is that the employer has the legal right to control the method and the result of the services, even though the employer may not always exercise that right.

Corporate officers--whether a C corporation or an S corporation--who are paid for working for the corporation are considered employees of the corporation and are subject to withholding tax requirements (ORS 316.162, OAR 150-316-0235).

WHO IS AN INDEPENDENT CONTRACTOR?

In Oregon, workers may only be classified as independent contractors if they meet the provisions of laws and court decisions that define independent contractor and employer-employee relationships.

The provisions vary for some agencies; you should read this entire section and check with agency representatives if you need more information.

Independent Contractor Standard for Oregon Department of Revenue; Employment Department; Architect Examiners; Landscape Architects; Construction Contractors Board and Landscape Contractors Board; Workers' Compensation Division

For these agencies, independent contractors are defined in ORS 670.600. This law considers service providers to be independent contractors if they:

- Are free from direction and control, subject to the right of the service recipient to specify the desired result.
- Are licensed under ORS 671 or 701 (Construction Contractors Board, Landscape Contractors Board, State Landscape Architect Board, or State Board of Architect Examiners) if required for the service.
- Are customarily engaged in an independently established business (if they meet three out of five requirements listed below):
 1. **Maintain a business location that is:**
 - a. Separate from the business or work location of the service recipient; or
 - b. In a portion of their own residence that is used primarily for business.
 2. **Bear the risk of loss**, shown by factors such as:
 - a. Entering into fixed price contracts;
 - b. Being required to correct defective work;
 - c. Warranting the services provided; or
 - d. Negotiating indemnification agreements or purchasing liability insurance, performance bonds, or errors and omissions insurance.
 3. **Provide contracted services for two or more different persons within a 12-month period;** or routinely engage in business advertising, solicitation, or other marketing efforts reasonably calculated to obtain new contracts to provide similar services.
 4. **Make a significant investment in the business** through means such as:
 - a. Purchasing tools or equipment necessary to provide services;
 - b. Paying for the premises or facilities where the services are provided; or

c. Paying for licenses, certificates or specialized training required to provide the services.

5. Have the authority to hire and fire other persons to provide assistance in performing the services.

A person who files tax returns with a Schedule F and performs agricultural services reportable on a Schedule C is not required to meet the independently established business requirements (1 through 5).

Forming a business entity, such as a corporation or limited liability company, does not by itself establish that the individual providing services will be considered an independent contractor. For more information, contact:

Employment Department	503-947-1488
Oregon Department of Revenue	503-945-8091
Workers' Compensation Division (DCBS)	503-947-7815

Independent Contractor Standard for BOLI and US Department of Labor

The Bureau of Labor and Industries (BOLI) and the US Department of Labor use criteria established through court cases, known as the “economic realities” test, to determine whether a worker is an employee or an independent contractor in wage and hour matters, including minimum wage and/or overtime claims.

The Economic Realities Test:

No single factor is determinative; however, the following factors are used to gauge the degree of the worker’s economic dependency on the employer:

- The degree of control exercised by the alleged employer
- The extent of the relative investments of the worker and the alleged employer
- The degree to which the worker’s opportunity for profit and loss is determined by the employer
- The skill and initiative required in performing the job
- The permanency of the relationship; and
- The extent to which the work performed by the worker is an integral part of the alleged employer’s business

If under these criteria a worker is deemed dependent upon the alleged employer to be able to provide services, the worker most likely would be classified as an employee.

NOTE: BOLI’s Civil Rights Division applies a different test, the “right to control” test, to determine whether a worker is an employee or an independent contractor in discrimination cases.

The Right to Control Test:

Under the “right-to-control test”, four factors are weighed to determine whether an employer has the “right to control” the work of an individual. Where an employer clearly has the “right to control” the work of an individual under this test, that individual is deemed an employee rather than an independent contractor for purposes of civil rights law.

The factors of the “right-to-control” test are:

- Direct evidence of the right to, or the exercise of, control;
- The method of payment;
- The furnishing of equipment; and
- The right to fire.

It is not necessary that all factors coincide to determine whether a given worker is an employee. In such cases, the weight or strength of the factors which are in evidence will be considered.

Additional information and guidance relating to making independent contractor classification determinations is available online at [oregon.gov/boli/employers/Pages/employee-or-independent-contractor.aspx](https://www.oregon.gov/boli/employers/Pages/employee-or-independent-contractor.aspx) or contact BOLI at 971-361-8400

Independent Contractor Standard for the Internal Revenue Service (IRS)

The Internal Revenue Service (IRS) looks to common law rules to determine whether an individual is an employee or an independent contractor. IRS Publication 15-A outlines the process for making the proper determination. Please visit <https://www.irs.gov/businesses/small-businesses-self-employed/independent-contractor-self-employed-or-employee> for more information, or call 800-829-4933.

Note: There is no single factor that controls who is an independent contractor. Before deciding that you or someone else is an independent contractor, it is important to consider all the facts and the consequences. Failure to do so could lead to fines, penalties, and considerable legal expense. Anyone considering hiring an independent contractor or becoming one, should consult their legal advisor and the appropriate government agencies.

Who to Contact for Help?

Bureau of Labor and Industries (BOLI)	971-361-8400 or oregon.gov/BOLI (employers)
Employment Department (OED)	503-947-1488 or employment.oregon.gov
Department of Revenue (DOR)	503-945-8091 or oregon.gov/DOR
Internal Revenue Service (IRS)	800-829-4933 or www.irs.gov
Workers' Compensation Division (DCBS)	503-947-7815 or wcd.oregon.gov

Independent Contractor Website Information

Oregon has an independent contractor informational page at [oregon.gov/IC](https://www.oregon.gov/IC) . You will find information to help you understand more about this issue, including:

- Answers to questions that a business owner or a worker might ask;
- Links to individual agencies, contact information, laws, and rules;
- Things to consider for specific types of business.

FEDERAL AND STATE EMPLOYER IDENTIFICATION NUMBERS (EIN AND BIN)

General Information

All businesses, except certain sole proprietors, are required to obtain a federal employer identification number (EIN).

- [Application for EIN](#) requires identification of responsible party
- [Change in Application](#) for Employer Identification Number
- [Use of Nominees](#) in the EIN Application Process

How to update Incorrect Information

- [Updating Incorrect Business Entity Information](#)

If you have any questions regarding the federal employer identification number, contact your local IRS office or:

Internal Revenue Service
1220 SW 3rd Avenue

Portland, OR 97204
800-829-4933
www.irs.gov

Apply for Employer Identification Number (SS-4)

To obtain a Federal Employer Identification Number (sometimes called an EIN or FEIN), you can file online or complete an SS-4 form. SS-4 forms are available at all IRS offices, or the IRS will send you a form if you call 800-829-3676.

Be sure you include a daytime phone number on the application, in case additional information is required. Filing is free.

Online: A provisional number will be assigned immediately when the form is [submitted online](#). A letter confirming your EIN number will be mailed two to three weeks after the form is processed.

Phone: 800-829-4933

You will need a completed SS-4 in hand.

Fax: You can fax the completed Form SS-4 (PDF) application to your state fax number (see Where to File – Business forms and Filing Addresses), after ensuring Form SS-4 contains all the required information. If it is determined the entity needs a new EIN, one will be assigned using the appropriate procedures for the entity type. If the taxpayer's fax number is provided, a fax will be sent back with the EIN within four (4) business days.

Mail: **Internal Revenue Service**

Attn: EIN Operation
Cincinnati, OH 45999
Fax: 855-641-6935

You will receive your EIN number by mail in four to five weeks.

Apply for Oregon Business Identification Number (BIN)

Before issuing any Oregon paychecks, an employer is required to register for [payroll withholding](#) with the Oregon Department of Revenue to receive a Business Identification Number (BIN).

- To obtain a BIN, apply through [Revenue Online](#). Under Quick Links, click “Register and Apply”, then find the BIN under “Registrations.”
- The paper form alternative, the Combined Employer's Registration Form (Form 150-211-055) is available in [PDF format](#).

An EIN is required to get a BIN. **Incomplete registrations will not be processed.**

Note: You do not need a BIN unless you are an employer, have imminent plans to hire employees, or have active workers' compensation insurance in Oregon.

The BIN is used when reporting, paying, or making inquiries about your withholding, unemployment insurance, transit taxes, Workers' Benefit Fund assessment, and the statewide transit taxes.

It is important that you include your BIN on all correspondence, returns, and payments that you file with the Department of Revenue, Employment Department, and the Department of Consumer and Business Services.

Note: Your Oregon Business Identification Number (BIN) is different than your registry number issued by the Oregon Secretary of State's Corporation Division. The Corporation Division does not record your BIN.

Industry Codes

Some government agencies require information about what a business does. There are several systems for obtaining such information, usually in the form of a specific number or code to classify an industry.

- The North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) is nationally used and is administered by the US Census Bureau. Search for NAICS codes at <https://www.census.gov/naics/>.
- National Institute of Government Purchasing (NIGP) codes are used by several Oregon agencies who post bidding information on the OregonBuys platform. Once logged in to OregonBuys, users can select the best NIGP code for their business. The Government Contract Assistance Program (www.gcap.org) may help businesses identify the most precise codes for a business.
- The National Council on Compensation Insurance (NCCI) is a rating and statistical organization that is responsible for creating a classification system that categorizes occupations to use in pricing of workers compensation insurance. There are over 600 classifications, each with a unique 4-digit code and rate, covering occupations from clerical to roofing. Light hazard occupations typically have a lower rate than high hazard occupations. To learn more, contact the Small Business Ombudsman for Workers' Compensation at <https://www.oregon.gov/DCBS/SBO/Pages/index.aspx>.

OBTAIN WORKERS' COMPENSATION INSURANCE

Who Needs Coverage?

All employers doing business in Oregon, with very few exceptions, are subject to the Oregon Workers' Compensation Law. Employers must obtain workers' compensation insurance before they hire employees. Failing to provide workers' compensation coverage will subject employers to penalties and liability for all claims costs if an employee is injured on the job.

This section provides you with basic information on who must have workers' compensation insurance, how to obtain it, and how the workers' compensation programs are financed.

For general questions regarding workers' compensation insurance, or if you know of a potential non-complying employer, contact:

Department of Consumer and Business Services
Workers' Compensation Division, Employer Compliance Unit
PO Box 14480
Salem, OR 97309-0405
503-947-7815

Email: workcomp.questions@dcbs.oregon.gov

Internet site: wcd.oregon.gov

Who is an Employer?

If you pay someone to work for you and that person is not an independent contractor, you are probably an employer. You don't have to provide workers' compensation coverage to independent contractors, though you may choose to do so.

If you are trying to determine whether you need workers' compensation insurance for a specific work situation, contact the Employer Compliance Unit at 503-947-7815.

Exempt Employees

Some workers do not have to be covered by workers' compensation. These workers are usually called "exempt" or "nonsubject" workers. Here are some of the most common exemptions:

- **Sole proprietors.** If you are a sole proprietor, you don't need workers' compensation coverage for yourself, although you may elect to do so.
- **Partners.** Partners don't need to be covered by workers' compensation insurance unless the partnership is in the construction industry. However, the partners must have the right to make business decisions to be exempt.

In the construction industry, exemptions are only allowed if the partnership is registered with the Construction Contractors Board or Landscape Contractors Board. If the partnership is registered, and all partners are part of the same family, then all partners may elect to be exempt. Otherwise, the number of exempt partners is limited to:

1. Two partners, or
2. One partner for each 10 employees, whichever is more.

- **Private residence workers.** Private residence workers are people working for you in or around your home. This includes workers doing cleaning, home health care, gardening, maintenance, and remodeling. It does not include laborers constructing a new home. **NOTE:** This exemption might not apply if you run a business out of your home.
- **Casual labor.** Casual labor is labor that costs less than a certain amount in any 30-day period. As of Jan. 1, 2022, the amount is \$1,000. The amount changes every July 1 based on Oregon's average weekly wage. **NOTE:** This is *total payroll*, not the payroll for each individual worker.

If an employer's total payroll is always below this amount within any 30-day period, its workers are "casual" and do not have to be covered by workers' compensation. However, if its total payroll is equal to or greater than the total amount within any 30-day period, the employer must provide workers' compensation coverage.

Employers in the construction industry should be aware that Construction Contractors Board (CCB) and Landscape Contractors Board (LCB) rules don't allow a licensee to hire even casual labor while it is registered as not having workers.

- **Some corporate officers.** Corporate officers don't need to be covered by workers' compensation if they are:
 - 1) on the board of directors, and
 - 2) own at least 10 percent of the stock or an amount equal to the average held by all stockholders. The ownership requirement does not apply to most family-run farms.

In the construction and timber industries, this same rule applies if all corporate officers are family members. Otherwise, the number of exempt officers is limited to:

- 1) two corporate officers, or
- 2) one corporate officer for each 10 employees, whichever is more.

- **Most limited liability company members.** Members of an LLC don't need to be covered by workers' compensation unless they are in the construction industry. Most members are exempt, except in the construction industry. Note: to be exempt, one must be a bona fide LLC member, having all member rights prescribed by law.

In the construction industry, exemptions are only allowed if the company is registered with the CCB or LCB, and the member must have a substantial ownership interest in the company. If an LLC is registered, and all members are part of the same family, then all members are exempt. Otherwise, the number of exempt members is limited to:

1. two members, or
2. one member per 10 employees, whichever is more.

- **Workers from out-of-state.** Employers from other states who temporarily bring their out-of-state employees into Oregon don't always need Oregon coverage. However, coverage is required if you hire any Oregon workers or if you come from a state that does not recognize Oregon's coverage in that state.

If sole proprietors, partners, corporations, or limited liability companies are working under a contract, they must also qualify as independent contractors to be exempt. For more information, contact the Workers' Compensation Division, Employer Compliance Unit at 503-947-7815.

What Workers' Compensation Coverage Provides

Costs of injured workers' claims are paid by the insurer or directly by employers who are certified as self-insured. Claims costs include all medical expenses related to accepted claims for injury, as well as payments to workers while they are temporarily or permanently disabled. It also provides payments to dependents if the worker dies because of occupational injury or disease.

How do I get Workers' Compensation Insurance Coverage?

In Oregon there are three methods to get workers' compensation insurance coverage: 1) through an insurance company, 2) by self-insurance, or 3) through a worker leasing company (also known as a professional employer organization, or PEO).

Insurance Companies: You can obtain insurance from any insurer authorized to provide workers' compensation in Oregon, of which there are over 300. Many of these insurers sell policies through agents. Often the agency that handles your other business insurance will also write your workers' compensation insurance. Some insurers will deal directly with you, and a few have made special arrangements to provide workers' compensation through business organizations or associations. The Department of Consumer and Business Services has a Small Business Ombudsman who will be glad to discuss different options with you. Call 971-673-2895 for assistance.

The Oregon Assigned Risk Plan: The Oregon Assigned Risk Plan is a mechanism to allow all Oregon employers who have been denied coverage by at least one insurer the ability to obtain workers' compensation insurance. The National Council on Compensation Insurance (NCCI) administers the plan. If you are turned down by at least one insurer and you do not owe another workers' compensation insurer money, you can apply for coverage through NCCI. NCCI will make an assignment of your account to one of the Oregon assigned risk insurers. It is advisable to continue to "shop" for better rates after obtaining an assigned risk policy. You can start the application process through NCCI by calling toll free 1-800-622-4123 and asking for the Oregon desk. You can also visit NCCI's website at www.ncci.com.

Self-insurance: You may be able to qualify as a self-insured employer. This option is usually only available to very large employers, because the employer must have the financial resources to pay for major claims.

You must be certified by the Workers' Compensation Division (WCD) to be self-insured. To find out about the requirements for being certified as a self-insured employer, contact the WCD Self-Insurance Certification Program.

Worker Leasing: Some employers opt to contract with a worker leasing company (also known as a professional employer organization, or PEO) to obtain their workers' compensation coverage. By contract, the worker leasing company will take over your payroll, workers' compensation insurance, and most other paperwork. Worker leasing companies must be licensed with the Workers' Compensation Division of the Department of Consumer and Business Services to do business in Oregon. There are potential liabilities for your business when a worker leasing company is not licensed in Oregon. To ensure you are utilizing the services of a licensed worker leasing company, view the list of actively licensed companies by visiting the Worker Leasing Program web page at wcd.oregon.gov/employer/worker-leasing/ and then selecting the link on the right side of the page under "Resources." If you do not have access to the website, you can call the Workers' Compensation Division's Worker Leasing Program at 971-283-6819 to confirm a license.

Notice of Compliance

Once you purchase workers' compensation insurance, is there anything else you need to do? Yes! Oregon law requires that the employer take a second step after buying the insurance: the employer must be sure the insurance company files proof of coverage with the Workers' Compensation Division.

When proof of coverage has been filed, the Workers' Compensation Division mails the employer a Notice of Compliance certificate. The employer must post this notice where employees will see it. If an employer does not properly post this notice, the employer can be fined.

When you receive your Notice of Compliance, you know you have valid workers' compensation insurance in force. If you pay for your insurance and do not receive a Notice of Compliance within 30 days, check to be sure your insurance company has filed your workers' compensation insurance proof of coverage. If you have questions about your proof-of-coverage filing or the Notice of Compliance, call 503-947-7815.

Penalties for Noncompliance

If the Workers' Compensation Division discovers you do not have the required workers' compensation coverage, you will be subject to a fine. The penalty for a first offense is two times the amount of premium you should have paid for insurance, with a minimum of \$1,000. If you continue to employ without coverage, the penalty could be up to \$250 per day of noncompliance with no limit on the total fine. The Workers' Compensation Division may seek a court injunction to force you to stay in compliance; if you disobey the injunction, you are subject to additional sanctions including possible jail time.

The expenses that result when a worker is injured can be even more costly than the penalties. By law, a noncomplying employer is financially responsible for the same benefits insured workers receive. The law requires that a certified claims agent process the claim and you pay the fee for this processing on top of the claim benefit costs. The total bill can be hundreds of thousands of dollars, depending on claim severity. Bankruptcy may not protect you from certain noncomplying employer obligations. Business owners cannot avoid personal liability by forming a corporation or limited liability company, because corporate officers, directors, limited liability company members, and managers are personally liable for penalties and claim expenses. In addition, lawsuit protection does not apply to a noncomplying employer; an injured worker can also file a civil suit against a noncomplying employer and collect whatever amount the court awards.

Workers' Compensation Assessments

Employers pay an assessment on workers' compensation insurance premiums through their insurer to the Department of Consumer and Business Services. This premium assessment covers certain costs of the department's operations.

Another assessment, the Workers' Benefit Fund (WBF) assessment, is used to fund the Workers' Benefit Fund maintained by the department. The WBF assessment rate is determined annually, and employers are notified by mail during the fall of the rate for the upcoming year. The total WBF assessment is calculated based on the number of hours or part of an hour each employee works. Half is withheld from the employee's wages and half is paid by the employer. The employer reports and pays the total amount with other state payroll taxes through Oregon's Combined Payroll Tax Reporting System.

The WBF assessment is used to fund programs that assist workers and the dependents of those workers. Part of this money is used to increase monthly payments to workers who are permanently and totally disabled and to surviving spouses and children of workers who have died as the result of an occupational injury or illness.

The WBF assessment is also used to encourage the employment or reemployment of previously injured or disabled workers. The Workers' Compensation Division offers two programs through its Employment Services Team to encourage and support the reemployment and early return to work of injured workers. The Employer-at-Injury and Preferred Worker programs offer work site modification, wage subsidy, premium exemption relief, and subsidy of the cost of tools, equipment, and other related items required for employment. Employers interested in hiring employees who qualify for the Preferred Worker Program (PWP) can contact the program directly by phone at 503-947-7588 or 800-445-3948 (toll-free), or email pwf.oregon@dcbs.oregon.gov.

Reports Due Each Quarter

All employers who are required by law or elect to carry workers' compensation insurance are required to report and pay the Workers' Benefit Fund assessment. You report and pay this assessment using Oregon combined payroll tax forms (Form OQ and Form OR-OTC-V), along with other State payroll taxes administered by the Oregon Department of Revenue and Employment Department. You can file these reports using Frances Online at frances.oregon.gov/Employer.

If you must report and pay withholding, unemployment, or transit taxes, as well as Paid Leave Oregon contributions, see the section "File Combined Employer's Registration Form" for information on registering for this combined filing. If you are not subject to these other payroll taxes or contributions, but carry workers' compensation insurance in Oregon, the Workers' Compensation Division will register you for a state business identification number (BIN) and send you Oregon combined payroll tax forms for reporting and paying the Workers' Benefit Fund assessment. Employers generally must file these reporting forms quarterly by the last day of the month following the end of each calendar quarter. Some agricultural and domestic (in-home) employers are eligible to report their payroll taxes, including the WBF assessment, annually. See the "Workers' Benefit Fund (WBF) Assessment" section in this guide for more information.

The total assessment amount is due by the quarterly reporting date. Payments can be made electronically by logging into Revenue Online at www.oregon.gov/dor. Log in, select "Withholding Payroll," and click on "I want to make an OTC payment." To pay by mail, use paper Form OR-OTC-V.

To order OR-OTC-V forms, go to https://www.oregon.gov/dor/forms/FormsPubs/form-or-otc-v_211-053.pdf or call 503-378-4988. Submit Form OR-OTC-V and payment to:

Oregon Department of Revenue
PO Box 14800
Salem, OR 97309

Employers who file reports after the due date or who fail to pay their assessments on time may be subject to penalties, in addition to interest and assessment owed.

For more information on reporting and paying the WBF assessment, write or call:

Department of Consumer and Business Services
CSD Assessments Unit
PO Box 14480
Salem, OR 97309-0405

503-378-2372

Email: wbf.assessments@dcbs.oregon.gov

Website: www.oregon.gov/dcbs/wbf/Pages/index.aspx

Business Assistance

The Small Business Ombudsman for Workers' Compensation serves as an independent advocate for small businesses by providing information and assistance regarding workers' compensation insurance and claims processing matters. Contact the ombudsman in Salem by calling 971-673-2895 or visit oregon.gov/dcbs/SBO.

The Secretary of State's Office of Small Business Assistance assists small businesses and nonprofits with questions, concerns, and complaints about state or local government. Contact an ombudsman through their toll-free number, 844-469-5512, via email at Business.SOS@sos.oregon.gov, or visit sos.oregon.gov/BusinessSOS.

The U.S. Small Business Administration (SBA) National Ombudsman's mission is to assist small businesses when they experience excessive or unfair federal regulatory enforcement actions, such as repetitive audits or investigations, excessive fines, penalties, threats, retaliation, or other unfair enforcement action by a federal agency. Contact the SBA Ombudsman by calling 888-734-3247 (888-REG-FAIR), or on the web page of the SBA Ombudsman: www.sba.gov/about-sba/oversight-advocacy/office-national-ombudsman

REGISTERING FOR PAYROLL TAX REPORTING

Obtain a Business Identification Number (BIN)

Before issuing any Oregon paychecks, an employer is required to register for payroll withholding with the Oregon Department of Revenue by filing a Combined Employer's Registration form to receive a Business Identification Number (BIN).

- To obtain a BIN, apply through [Revenue Online](#). Under Quick Links, click "Register and Apply", then find the BIN under "Registrations."
- The paper form alternative, the Combined Employer's Registration Form (Form 150-211-055) is available in [PDF format](#).

An EIN is required to get a BIN. **Incomplete registrations will not be processed.** If you do not have access to a computer, you can call the Department of Revenue at 503-945-8091 to request a copy of the form. Fax or mail the registration to the address at the bottom of the form (ORS 316.202 or OAR 150-316-0355).

It is important that you include your BIN on all correspondence, returns, and payments that you file with the Department of Revenue, Employment Department, and the Department of Consumer and Business Services. If you have a BIN but do not know the number, contact the Department of Revenue at 503-945-8091 or toll free in Oregon at 800-356-4222. **Note:** Your Oregon Business Identification Number (BIN) is not the same as your registry number issued by the Oregon Secretary of State, Corporation Division.

If you are not an employer and have no imminent plans to hire, you do not need a BIN.

Within a few weeks, the Department of Revenue will assign your business a Business Identification Number (BIN). The BIN is the employer's account number used for all payroll taxes that are a part of Frances Online. The Employment Department will send you information on options to file your quarterly payroll reports. Oregon payroll taxes and contributions include withholding, transit district taxes, the statewide transit tax administered by the Department of Revenue, unemployment insurance taxes and Paid Leave Oregon contributions administered by the

Employment Department, and the Workers' Benefit Fund assessment administered by the Department of Consumer and Business Services.

Note: Employers must complete a new Combined Employer's Registration form (as well as a Business Change in Status Form) if the structure of the business changes from a sole proprietorship to corporation or partnership, if the business ceases to be an employer, or if it closes altogether. You can report these changes using Frances Online at frances.oregon.gov/Employer.

Read the separate sections in this guide on withholding (see [Oregon Withholding Tax](#)), unemployment insurance (see [Oregon Unemployment Insurance Tax](#)), Paid Leave Oregon contributions (see [Paid Leave Oregon Contributions](#)), and transit taxes (see [Transit District Taxes](#)) to determine if wages you are paying are subject to these taxes. There are differences between taxing agencies in who is considered an employer and an employee. Some wages may be subject to one tax, but not to another. A reference chart (see [Tax Liability Reference Chart](#)) compares the liability for withholding, unemployment insurance, and transit taxes for certain types of wages.

In addition, read the sections in this guide on workers' compensation insurance (see [Obtain Workers' Compensation Insurance](#)) and the Workers' Benefit Fund assessment (see [Workers' Benefit Fund \(WBF\) Assessment](#)) to determine whether you need workers' compensation insurance and are subject to the Workers' Benefit Fund assessment. Even though the law may not require you to carry workers' compensation insurance, if you choose to carry coverage or your workers are provided with coverage under [ORS 410.605 \(5\)\(h\) \(2021\)](#), you and your covered workers are subject to the Workers' Benefit Fund assessment.

For State Withholding, TriMet Transit, Lane Transit, or Statewide Transit payroll tax information, contact:

By mail:

Oregon Department of Revenue
PO Box 14800
Salem, OR 97309-0920

In person:

955 Center Street NE
Salem, OR 97301-2555
503-945-8091

On the internet:

oregon.gov/DOR

Email questions answered at:

payroll.help.dor@dor.oregon.gov

The **Payrolltax-News** email list provides employers with complete and up-to-date payroll tax information. Employers can [subscribe to this email list](#). Representatives in the Business Division will send information to employers through this list.

For Unemployment Insurance tax information, contact:

By email:

OED_TAX_STATUS@employ.oregon.gov

By phone:

503-947-1488

By mail:

Oregon Employment Department
875 Union Street NE
Salem, OR 97310

On the internet:

www.oregon.gov/employ/Businesses/Pages/Contributions.aspx

frances.oregon.gov/Employer

For Paid Leave Oregon Contribution information, contact:

By submitting an online request:

paidleavecontact.oregon.gov/hc/en-us/requests/new

By phone:

503-947-1488

By mail:

Oregon Employment Department

875 Union Street NE

Salem, OR 97310

On the internet:

paidleave.oregon.gov/employers-overview/

frances.oregon.gov/Employer

Sign up for updates with the Employment Department for complete and up-to-date information about unemployment insurance taxes and Paid Leave Oregon contributions at <https://public.govdelivery.com/accounts/OREMPDEPT/subscriber/topics>.

For Workers' Benefit Fund assessment information, contact:

By email: wbf.assessments@dcbs.oregon.gov

By phone: 503-378-2378

By mail:

Department of Consumer and Business Services

CSD Assessments Unit

PO Box 14480

Salem, OR 97309-0405

On the internet:

www.oregon.gov/dcbs/wbf/Pages/index.aspx

Note: Most corporations, whether they are C or S corporations, are required to file the Combined Employer's Registration form for purposes of withholding and unemployment insurance taxes. Why? Because corporate officers receiving any remuneration for their services to the corporation are considered employees of the corporation.

REPORTING AND PAYING COMBINED PAYROLL TAXES

Reporting Requirements

You must file Oregon combined payroll taxes by the due date for as long as you maintain an account (have an active BIN) as an employer with the Oregon Department of Revenue, Employment Department, or Department of Consumer and Business Services, even if you had no payroll for the reporting period. Payroll reports must be filed if you had payroll, even though there may not have been any tax withheld (ORS 316.202 or OAR 150-316-0355). For comprehensive instructions updated each year, visit www.oregon.gov/payrolltax.

How to determine which filing requirement applies to your situation:

- **Quarterly reporting due dates.** Due dates are the same for your Oregon report as for the federal quarterly return (federal Form 941). If the due date falls on a weekend or a holiday, you may file by the following day that is not a weekend or holiday:

Quarter	Period Ending	Return Due date
1st Jan-Feb-Mar	March 31	April 30
2nd Apr-May-Jun	June 30	July 31
3rd Jul-Aug-Sep	Sept. 30	Oct. 31
4th Oct-Nov-Dec	Dec. 31	Jan. 31

- **Quarterly filing requirement.** Most Oregon employers are required to file and pay their Oregon payroll taxes quarterly. However, certain smaller agricultural and domestic (in-home) employers are eligible to file annually. (See below.)
- **Filing requirements for agricultural employers.** Agricultural employers who file federal Form 943 (Employer’s Annual Tax Return for Agricultural Employees) may file their Oregon withholding tax reports quarterly. To report withholding taxes annually, an agricultural employer may not have any employees who are not classified as agricultural. State withholding tax deposits are due the same time as federal deposits.

When an agricultural employer reports withholding taxes annually, whether that employer reports other payroll taxes annually or quarterly depends on the following:

- If the employer is subject to transit taxes, unemployment insurance taxes, or Paid Leave Oregon contributions, all state payroll taxes other than state withholding must be reported quarterly.
- If the employer reports withholding taxes annually, and is not subject to transit taxes or unemployment insurance taxes, but is subject to the Workers’ Benefit Fund (WBF) assessment, the WBF assessment may be reported annually.
- **Filing requirements for domestic (in-home) employers.** Many domestic employers are subject only to unemployment insurance taxes and may file quarterly using Form OQ, or annually using Form OA Domestic. If you wish to change your filing method from quarterly to annually (or vice versa), a written request is required. While Oregon income tax withholding is not required for household employees, this tax may be withheld if the household employee requests this of their employer and the employer agrees. In addition to domestic employers (e.g. sororities, fraternities, and in-home care providers) who are required by law or who choose to provide workers’ compensation insurance for their workers, employers of all personal support workers who are eligible for workers’ compensation insurance coverage under House Bill 3618 (2010) must report and pay the WBF assessment on whatever schedule is used for unemployment insurance taxes.
- **Annual reporting due date.** Form WA, Form STT-A, Form OA Domestic, and Form OQ for agricultural annual filers of the WBF assessment are due January 31 after the tax year.
- **Annual reconciliation (Form WR) due date.** Form WR is due January 31st and is required to be filed electronically through Revenue Online.
- **Statewide Transit Tax.** Most employers and payers are required to file the STT-1 and STT-2 quarterly. However, agricultural workers can file this form annually, and if some employers have a total tax for the year of \$50.00 or less, they can request to file annually. For more information, please visit oregon.gov/DOR/programs/businesses/Pages/statewide-transit-tax.aspx.

Reporting Options

- **Telephone (IVR)** - If you have no payroll or subject hours to report for all payroll tax programs, you can file a “no payroll/no hours worked” report by telephone, 24 hours a day, 7-days-a-week. Call 503-378-3981. The system does not issue a confirmation number, and only accepts your report after you complete the entire call.

- **Paper** - Oregon Combined Payroll Tax Reports – If you do not have access to a computer and need to request a paper Oregon Combined Payroll Tax Report packet, call the Oregon Employment Department at 503-947-1488, or go to <http://findit.emp.state.or.us/tax/forms.cfm>.
- **Frances Online** – File your combined payroll taxes using Frances Online with only one account to manage payroll reporting for both unemployment insurance taxes and Paid Leave Oregon contributions. More information is available at frances.oregon.gov.

Forms

The most convenient way to file your payroll taxes and contributions is through Frances Online. The step-by-step process efficiently takes provided payroll information and conveys that information to the Frances reporting system. If you choose to report using paper forms, the forms and filing instructions for filing payroll taxes can be ordered from the [Oregon Employment Department website](#). If you use a payroll service, you may not be familiar with this information. *Lack of familiarity with this information is not a good reason for failure to file a report or failure to pay the tax by the due date.* If you need filing information, call the Oregon Employment Department at 503-947-1488.

Payment Address

Every December, the following year's supply of Form OTC (Oregon Combined Tax Payment Coupon) is mailed to registered employers who are not paying electronically. Send all payments directly to the Oregon Department of Revenue, PO Box 14800, Salem, OR 97309-0920. Send a coupon with every payment, including payments you make with reports. Do not substitute Form OTC for Form OQ. To learn more about paying electronically, see the Electronic Funds Transfer (EFT) section below.

Electronic Funds Transfer (EFT)

If you have an existing account set up with EFT, you can pay through this process. We are not accepting new accounts. You can pay electronically through Revenue Online. You can make EFT payments through Revenue Online, DOR's self-service site, or through your financial institution. To learn more about Revenue Online or to make an EFT payment, visit www.oregon.gov/dor.

You must pay your Oregon combined payroll taxes electronically if you pay your federal tax liability electronically. If you do not meet the federal requirements for mandatory participation in the EFT program, you may participate voluntarily.

Final Payroll

If you have stopped doing business or no longer have employees, you can close your Oregon combined payroll tax account. To close your account for withholding, unemployment insurance, and transit tax, as well as Paid Leave Oregon purposes, the fastest, most efficient way to do so is by accessing the [Business Change in Status form](#) through Frances Online. The electronic submittal form is located on the "Home" tab after you have logged in to your account at frances.oregon.gov/Employer. You may also submit a paper version by filling out the [Business Change in Status form](#) and either fax it to 503-947-1700 or mail it to the Employment Department at 875 Union Street NE Room 107, Salem, OR 97311-0030. The form is available online at oregon.gov/DOR/programs/businesses.

Submitting a Business Change in Status request or form alone will not close your combined payroll tax account for purposes of the WBF assessment. You remain liable for reporting the WBF assessment so long as you have active workers' compensation insurance in Oregon. Not all businesses choose to cancel their workers' compensation insurance when they cease to have payroll (particularly if they anticipate it being temporary). Therefore, the

Department of Consumer and Business Services cannot rely on your submission of a Business Change in Status Form alone to close your WBF assessment account.

If you have closed your business, or no longer have employees and wish to cancel your workers' compensation insurance policy, you must contact your workers' compensation insurance company. Your WBF assessment account will remain open for as long as your workers' compensation insurance coverage is active and on file with the state of Oregon. If you have canceled your coverage or maintain coverage with no covered individuals, you can expedite termination of your WBF assessment reporting liability while you have no coverage or no covered workers by completing the "Corrections and Changes Notification for WBF Assessment" form. This form is available from DCBS by calling 503-378-2372 or by going to wcd.oregon.gov/WCDForms/211_158.pdf.

Keep Your Records

Workers' Benefit Fund assessment-related payroll records must be kept for the current and three previous years. All other payroll records (including withholding tax information) must be kept for at least six years after you file the reports.

OREGON WITHHOLDING TAX

The Oregon Department of Revenue is responsible for administering the state's withholding tax program. The department understands that the many withholding laws, regulations, and requirements can be confusing for employers. The following information is intended to answer employers' questions and concerns about withholding taxes. The department encourages you to call 503-945-8091 if you need additional information, or you may email questions to payroll.help.dor@dor.oregon.gov.

Employers with employees who live or work in Oregon must:

- Withhold tax from employee wages at the time the wages are paid.
- Make payments using the same due dates for federal withholding tax and FICA tax deposits.
- File combined tax returns in addition to making the required payments.

If You Are an Employer

If you pay someone to work for you, you are in charge of the way the job is done, and you have the right to direct and control the worker, the worker is probably your employee.

According to Oregon law for withholding tax purposes, an employer is defined as:

- A person or an organization for whom a worker performs a service as an employee, or
- A person who has the right to hire and fire an employee, or
- A person who provides the tools and a place to work, or
- A person who directs and controls the work of another person, or
- An officer or employee of a corporation who is responsible to comply with withholding tax provisions of the income tax law, or
- A member or employee of a partnership who is responsible for complying with withholding tax provisions of the income tax law.

An employer may be an individual, corporation, partnership, estate, trust, association, joint venture, or other unincorporated organization. Religious, educational, charitable, and social organizations can also be employers, even though such organizations may be exempt from paying tax. Government agencies—federal, state, or local—are required to withhold tax, file reports, and make payments the same as any other employer.

Oregon withholding tax law does not specifically exempt any type of employer, but it does exempt certain types of wage payments, (see Oregon Withholding Tax/Exempt Wages in this guide).

Oregon requires some employers to withhold state tax even though they do not have to withhold federal tax. For example, a worker may be recognized by the federal government as an independent contractor. However, that same individual may be regarded by the state as an employee, and the worker's employer is required to withhold state income tax.

To determine payment dates for Oregon withholding tax, these employers need to figure their federal withholding tax as if they were required to withhold it. To avoid calculating federal tax, employers may elect to pay Oregon withholding tax after each payroll.

Oregon-Based Employers

You must withhold tax from all wages paid to Oregon resident employees, including wages earned outside of Oregon.

You must also withhold tax from all wages paid to non-resident employees for work performed in Oregon. No Oregon withholding is required when a non-resident employee performs work outside of Oregon.

Employers who pay wages to Oregon residents may be relieved of the duty to withhold where it can be shown to the satisfaction of the department that each employee will receive \$300.00 or less from that employer in a calendar year (ORS 316.167, OAR 150-316-0255).

Out-of-State Employers

You must withhold tax from all wages paid to Oregon residents earned in the state of Oregon.

Employers must also withhold tax from all wages earned by non-resident employees for services performed in Oregon, unless the earnings for the year will be less than the standard deduction for their filing status. (Non-resident employees earning over their standard deduction are required to file an Oregon Tax return).

Non-resident employees may earn less than the standard deduction in wages but still request withholding because they have additional Oregon income from other sources.

The Oregon Department of Revenue cannot require withholding when the services are performed for an out-of-state employer who does not have employees working in Oregon. However, we ask employers to register and withhold tax from wages paid to Oregon residents as a courtesy (ORS 316.167, OAR 150-316-0255).

Taxable Wages

Employers must report all taxable wages on Oregon combined payroll tax reports. Wages subject to Oregon withholding tax include salaries, commissions, bonuses, wages, tips, fees, or any other item of value paid to an individual for services as an employee. Property or services you give to an employee may also be taxable. Taxable items include merchandise, stocks, bonds, room, board, or other considerations given in payment for the employee's services.

The value of meals or lodging furnished for the convenience of the employer is not taxable. In addition, a dwelling furnished to a minister or a rental allowance, if the allowance is used to rent or to provide a home for the minister, is exempt from withholding tax.

Also, an employer must withhold tax:

- On wages paid when an employer-employee relationship exists between a married couple.
- On wages paid to minors for bona fide personal services rendered to their parents.
- On payments by a corporation, including S corporations and professional corporations, to a corporate officer for services, including guaranteed wage payments for services.

Reimbursable Expenses

Reimbursable expenses paid to an employee are not subject to withholding tax, but you must specifically identify such payments when wages and reimbursement of expenses are in a single payment. If an employee received a definite hourly, weekly, or monthly salary, you must withhold tax on the entire amount, even though the amount includes an estimate of expenses. Only reimbursement based on actual expenses is exempt from withholding tax.

Withholding on Distributions from IRAs, Annuities, and Compensation Plans

The withholding of taxes from commercial annuities, employers, deferred compensation plans, and individual retirement plans is mandatory. However, an individual may elect to have no withholding, unless the payments are wages (ORS 316.189).

The payee must provide a completed Form OR-W-4 showing Oregon withholding exemptions to the payer. The payer treats the payments as wages and figures Oregon withholding using the tax tables furnished by the Oregon Department of Revenue. The amount of withholding per payee must be \$10 or more. The withholding rate for lump sum distributions (this is a one-time only distribution) is eight percent. The payer will issue 1099-Rs to payees at the end of the year.

Payers of a plan must register to withhold by completing the “Registration Report, Withholding on IRAs, Annuities, and Compensation Plans” form (150-211-054). If you have a business identification number for employee payroll, you will need a separate BIN to report and pay withholding on your distributions. You can download the Registration Report from www.oregon.gov/DOR.

What about Farm Workers?

Employees who plant, cultivate, or harvest seasonal agricultural crops, are subject to withholding once they earn \$300 in a calendar year from a single employer. When the amount is \$300 or more, the entire amount, including the first \$300, is subject to withholding tax. A seasonal agricultural crop requires an annual, or less-than-annual, season to mature. The crop is harvested at the end of its season.

Seasonal agricultural crops include:

- a. Field and forage crops
- b. Seed of grasses, cereal grains, vegetable crops, and flowers
- c. Bulbs and tubers of vegetable crops
- d. Any vegetable or fruit used for food or feed; and
- e. Holly cuttings harvested annually for Christmas sale. NOTE: Christmas trees are not considered seasonal agricultural crops.

Employers must withhold tax on all wages of regular farm employees, even though part of their work may involve planting, cultivating, or harvesting. Employers must withhold tax on all wages paid for such seasonal activities as canning or other food processing, logging, and sheep shearing. Those activities are not connected with planting, cultivation, or harvesting seasonal agricultural crops.

Labor connected with the following is not considered seasonal agricultural crops:

- a. Forest products
- b. Landscaping
- c. Nursery stock as defined in ORS 571.005 unless planted, cultivated, and harvested within an annual period
- d. Raising, shearing, feeding, caring for, training, or management of livestock, bees, poultry, fur bearing animals, or wildlife.

Exempt Wages

The withholding law exempts wages paid for certain kinds of services and labor. **However, the wages may be subject to Oregon income tax.** If you are not sure whether the wages you pay are exempt from withholding, call the Oregon Department of Revenue, 503-945-8100, option 2, option 1. The following is a list of the kinds of services and labor specifically exempted:

- a. Domestic services in a private home, local college club, or local chapter of a college sorority or fraternity. Write “domestic” clearly on the wage statement (Form W-2, copy 1). This exemption does not apply to wages paid to an employee who performs both domestic and business services for the same employer.
- b. Casual labor that is not in the regular course of the employer’s business. You are required to withhold tax for substantial labor that is not related to your business, such as the construction of a private home.
- c. Persons temporarily employed as emergency forest firefighters.
- d. Employee trusts that are exempt from tax under provisions of the federal Internal Revenue Code.
- e. Seamen who are exempt from garnishment and attachment under Title 46 of the United States Code.
- f. Active service in the armed forces.
- g. Employees of air carriers who earn less than 50 percent of their compensation in Oregon, unless they are Oregon residents.
- h. Nonresident employees engaged in interstate commerce (e.g. railroad, trucking, or bus employees) having regularly assigned duties in more than one state.
- i. Services real estate salespeople provide to real estate brokers. Oregon follows federal law in permitting real estate brokers to treat salespeople as self-employed individuals. However, the broker and salesperson must have a contract that provides that the individual is not an employee for Oregon tax purposes. A real estate salesperson’s income from commissions on sales is not subject to withholding by the broker.
- j. Services provided by direct sellers of consumer products. See ORS 316.209.
- k. A seasonal farm laborer whose total annual income from a single employer is less than \$300. When the amount is \$300 or more, the entire amount, including the first \$300, is subject to withholding tax. The employer may elect to withhold 2 percent of the total wages without considering any withholding exemptions.
- l. Duly ordained, commissioned, or licensed ministers of a church, when performing the duties of the ministry, and members of a religious order when performing religious duties required by the order.
- m. To or on behalf of an employee, a beneficiary of an employee or an alternate payee under or to an eligible deferred compensation plan that, at the time of the payment, is a plan described in section 457(b) of the Internal Revenue Code and that is maintained by an eligible employer described in section 457(e)(1)(A) of the Internal Revenue Code.
- n. Nonresident individual working on one of the following hydroelectric dams: The Dalles, McNary, John Day, or Bonneville.
- o. Nonresident individual working on a vessel operating on the navigable waters of more than one state.
- p. Independent contractors as defined in ORS 670.600. See the section “Who Is an Independent Contractor?” for independent contractor standards. For additional information go to oregon.gov/IC/.

How to Compute Withholding Tax

The Oregon Department of Revenue reviews withholding tables annually. To figure the amount of tax to withhold from an employee’s wages:

- Use the Oregon Withholding Tax Tables. This information is available online at oregon.gov/DOR/forms/. If you do not have internet access, you may call 503-945-8091 or 503-378-4988.

- For computer payroll systems, use the percentage formula in the Oregon Withholding Tax Tables, available on the internet at oregon.gov/DOR/forms/.

Allowances

When figuring withholding tax, use the number of allowances claimed by an employee on Form OR-W-4 or IRS Form W-4 or W-4P. If an employee did not file a Form W-4 or W-4P, use single -0- allowances.

Do not use the allowances on Form OR-W-4 or W-4 if the Oregon Department of Revenue or the IRS tells you not to use the allowances.

The law requires employers to send a copy of Form OR-W-4 to the Oregon Department of Revenue, PO Box 14560, Salem, OR 97309, within 20 days after receiving it if the employee claims:

- More than 10 allowances for federal or state purposes, or
- Exemption from withholding, and the employee's income is expected to exceed \$200 per week for both federal and state purposes, or
- Exemption from withholding for state purposes but not federal purposes.

Note: You must honor the Form OR-W-4 or W-4 filed by the employee until you receive a determination letter from the Department of Revenue or the IRS.

Voluntary Withholding for Civil Service Annuitants

Civil Service annuitants who prefer voluntary withholding of state income tax from their retirement pay may make the request in writing to: Office of Personnel Management, PO Box 961, Washington, DC 20044-0001.

Alternatively, civil service annuitants may call 800-409-6528 and use the Interactive Voice Response unit to execute the request. The amount of withholding per annuitant must be \$10 or more, per payment period.

Voluntary Withholding for Retired Members of the Armed Forces

Members of the armed services may elect to have state income taxes withheld from their retirement pay. State taxes will be withheld upon request to the appropriate retirement pay office of a service branch. The amount of withholding per retiree must be \$10 or more per payment period. For more information, call 503-945-8091. Refer to OAR 150-316-0320.

Common Pay Agent

Oregon law does not allow combined payroll taxes to be reported by a Common Pay Agent as defined in IRC Section 3504.

Payment Due Dates

The due dates for paying Oregon withholding tax are the same as due dates for depositing your federal tax liability. New employers must deposit monthly until they have a lookback period.*

GUIDELINES FOR OREGON WITHHOLDING PAYMENT DUE DATES

If your total federal tax liability is:

Oregon withholding tax payments due:

- | | | |
|-------------------------------------|---|---|
| • Less than \$2,500 for the quarter | ➔ | within 30 days after the end of the quarter |
|-------------------------------------|---|---|

- \$50,000 or less in the lookback period* → by the 15th of the month following payroll

- More than \$50,000 in the lookback period* → **Semiweekly Deposit Schedule**

If the day falls on a:.....Then pay taxes by:

Wednesday, Thursday,
and/or Fridaythe following Wednesday

Saturday, Sunday,
Monday, and/or Tuesdaythe following Friday

- \$100,000 in a single pay period* → within one banking day

*The lookback period is the 12-month period that ended the preceding June 30. The lookback period for agricultural employers is the calendar year prior to the year just ended.

Alternate Payment Method

Multi-state employers who find federal withholding methods create a burden for them that other similar employers do not share, may request a different method of withholding tax payments in writing to Withholding Manager, Department of Revenue, 955 Center Street NE, Salem, OR 97301-2555. Include the following information: business name of employer, Oregon business identification number, nature of burden, remedy requested, and proposed effective date of modified withholding method. You cannot use the proposed alternative withholding method until the Department of Revenue approves the request in writing and designates a date of a change. Refer to ORS 316.191.

Annual Withholding Reconciliation Report

All Oregon employers must electronically file an Oregon Annual Withholding Reconciliation Report (Form OR-WR). This report is due by the last day of January after the tax year. If you stop doing business during the year, this report is due within 30 days of your final payroll. ORS 316.202(3) and OAR 150-316-0359(3)

W-2 Forms

Employers must prepare the annual wage and tax statement (Form W-2) on the combined six-part federal-state form or an approved substitute form. Employers must give each employee three copies of the W-2 Form no later than January 31 of the next year.

If an employee leaves the service of an employer before the close of the calendar year and the employee requests a copy of the wage statement, the employer must provide that wage statement to the employee within 30 days from the last payment of wages.

If you need to correct a W-2 Form after it has been distributed, you must distribute the corrected statement, and all copies the same way you distributed the original. If a W-2 Form is destroyed or lost, give the employee a substitute copy and write **“Reissued by employer”** clearly on the form.

Reporting W-2 information

All business and payroll service providers are required to report W-2 information electronically. Refer to OAR 150-316-0359.

The Oregon Department of Revenue will follow the same file specification for the W-2 information as the Social Security Administration. You can prepare and file W-2 forms or check names and social security numbers online with the [Social Security Administration](#).

The transmittal due date is January 31 of the current year. Form W-2 must be filed electronically only; paper W-2s or other forms of media are not accepted. The Oregon Department of Revenue will assess penalties against an employer if W-2 information isn't received in a timely fashion by the department or if the Form W-2 is submitted with incorrect or incomplete information.

The department may grant an exception to the filing requirement if the payer can prove undue hardship. Undue hardship is based on the facts and circumstances specific to each payer and determined on a case-by-case basis.

You can [view more information online](#).

Reporting 1099 Information

Businesses with one or more of any one type of information return (1099-MISC, 1099-K, 1099-NEC, 1099-G, 1099-R, and W-2G) are required to file electronically (OAR 150-314-0140).

The Oregon Department of Revenue will follow the same file specification for the 1099 information as the Internal Revenue Service. View information on [Filing Information Returns Electronically](#).

The transmittal due date is January 31 of the current year for W-2s and 1099s with information in Box 7; all other 1099s are due by March 31. The forms are filed electronically only; paper returns or other media are not accepted. The Oregon Department of Revenue will assess penalties against an employer if an information return isn't received in a timely fashion by the department or if an information return is submitted with incorrect or incomplete information.

You can [view more information online](#).

Penalty and Interest

Employers act as trustees for their employees' withheld taxes. As a trustee, you are subject to the same penalty and interest for late payments or for failure to file personal income tax that applies to individuals. To avoid penalty and interest, make your withholding payments when they are due and file your Oregon combined tax reports by the due date.

Interest:

- You will be charged interest on any remaining tax not paid by the due date. Interest rates are subject to change annually.

Penalties:

- You will be charged a 5 percent late-payment penalty on any unpaid tax after the payments due date.
- You will be charged an additional 20 percent penalty on any unpaid tax as of the due date and if FORM OQ is filed more than one month late.
- You will be charged an additional 25 percent penalty if DOR determines and assesses the tax that should have been reported by the due date.
- You will be charged a 100 percent penalty on unpaid tax due if Forms OQ are not filed for three consecutive years, or 12 consecutive quarters depending on how you file.

Failure to File

Only numerical information entered in the state withholding tax column on the Oregon combined payroll tax report will be considered a filed return for that tax by the Oregon Department of Revenue. If you enter something other than a number in a state withholding tax column or leave that column blank, we will conclude you are not filing a return for purposes of state withholding tax.

If an employer is subject to, but does not file a return for, state withholding, the Oregon Department of Revenue will assess tax based on the best information available for the period. Penalties and interest will be charged on the amount assessed. The department may issue a warrant and garnishment to enforce collection. The amount may become a lien against any property you own or purchase.

Dishonored Checks or Electronic Payments

The Oregon Department of Revenue may assess a penalty of \$25 up to \$500 on dishonored checks or electronic payments. This is in addition to all other penalties. This penalty shall be imposed only if the employer has submitted a prior dishonored check or electronic payment. Refer to ORS 305.228.

Bonding Requirements

An employer whose withholding tax payment is delinquent may be required for one year to post a bond in an amount equal to the amount of tax due. The Department of Revenue may file a motion with the Oregon Tax Court to revoke the business licenses of companies or individuals who refuse to comply with filing and payment requirements. For more information on bonding requirements, refer to OAR 150-316-0250.

The Director of the Department of Revenue may ask other state agencies to suspend licenses per ORS 305.385.

Liability

Employers are liable for the tax required to be withheld from wages. Corporate officers, partners, or responsible employees may be personally liable for any withholding tax a corporation or partnership fails to pay. Closing a business does not end an individual's liability; individuals may remain liable for the periods during which the business paid wages even after the business has closed.

A lender, surety, or other person supplying funds to an employer to pay employee wages also may be liable for the withholding tax under certain conditions.

Need More Information

If you have questions about Oregon withholding tax payments or returns, contact:

Oregon Department of Revenue
Business Division
PO Box 14800
Salem, OR 97309-0920

Internet: oregon.gov/DOR/programs/businesses/

Email: payroll.help.dor@dor.oregon.gov

Phone: 503-945-8091

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE OFFICES

<u>Office</u>	<u>Office Address</u>
Bend	951 SW Simpson Ste. 100
Eugene	1600 Valley River Dr. Ste. 310
Gresham	1550 NW Eastman Pkwy. Ste. 220
Medford	3613 Aviation Way Ste. 102
Portland	800 NE Oregon St. Ste. 505
Salem Field	955 Center Street NE

OREGON UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE CONTRIBUTIONS

Employers Who Must Pay Unemployment Insurance (UI) Tax

The entire cost of unemployment insurance is supported by employers. It is based on the contributions levied on their subject payrolls. Certain nonprofit organizations and governmental units may reimburse instead of paying the contributions. Funds collected by the Employment Department to finance unemployment insurance are designated by law as “taxes” or “contributions.” All contributions collected from Oregon employers are deposited in a trust fund exclusively to pay for benefits to unemployed workers. Special Payroll Tax Offsets may be authorized by the Oregon Legislature. These are not deposited as contributions in the Unemployment Insurance (UI) Trust Fund, but rather are collected as part of the UI Tax rate.

Subject employers must:

- Get a Business Identification Number (BIN):
- Register your business by either submitting a request online at secure.sos.state.or.us/cbrmanager/index#stay or submitting a completed [Combined Employer’s Registration Form](#) to the Employment Department by fax at 503-947-1700 or by mail at 875 Union Street NE, Room 107, Salem, OR 97311-0030.
- File quarterly reports. Employers who employ domestic (in-home) workers may file annual reports.
- Pay contributions when due.
- Maintain adequate payroll records.
- Inform the Employment Department of any change in status.
- Inform the Employment Department of any change in address using the Business Contact Change Form.

Who is an Employee?

An employee is any person including aliens and minors employed for remuneration or under any contract of hire unless the services are specifically excluded from coverage under the law. The definition of “employee” for this tax comes from Oregon Revised Statute 657, which differs from common law and federal law.

Individuals who meet the statutory definition of an independent contractor are not employees and their compensation for services is not taxable wages. The definition of an independent contractor recognized by the Employment Department, Department of Revenue, Construction Contractors Board, Workers’ Compensation Division (DCBS), and Landscape Contractors Board is in Oregon Revised Statute 670.600, which lists standards that must be met to be considered an independent contractor. Individuals who do not meet the standards are employees, and their compensation for services is taxable wages. See the section “Who is an Independent Contractor?” in this guide for more information or visit www.oregon.gov/IC.

If you are uncertain whether to report a worker, call the Employment Department at 503-947-1488.

Taxable Payroll

For current information, contact the Employment Department at 503-947-1488, or visit the website at www.oregon.gov/employ/Businesses/Pages/Contributions.aspx. Taxable payroll is determined by law and may change from year to year.

Tax Rates

Unemployment Tax Rates are assigned in accordance with Oregon Law. New employers are assigned a “base rate” until they have had sufficient “experience” to qualify for an “experience rate”-based tax rate. This usually takes about three years. The 2021 Oregon Legislature passed House Bill 3389, which holds experience ratings for employers to their established 2020 experience rate for years 2022, 2023, and 2024. If an employer was at the base rate in 2020, they will retain that rate through the 2024 cycle.

Taxable payroll includes payroll for a maximum of 12 calendar quarters proceeding July 1 of each year. The first two quarters for which the employer is subject are not included in this computation.

Taxable payroll and the amount of unemployment benefits paid directly affect the tax rate. Each time a former employee collects unemployment insurance benefits, the employer account is charged, unless charges are “relieved.” Lower tax rates are assigned to employers whose unemployment charges are low in comparison to taxable payroll. Request a quarterly statement of charges from the Employment Department by calling 503-947-1488.

An employer’s experience rate may include the charges and payroll of all or part of any business or trade that has been transferred, sold, or acquired. Tax rates are transferred from a former business if the new owner obtains all or part of a trade or business including employees; such transactions must be reported to the Employment Department, Contributions Section within 60 days of the date that the transaction became final.

Nonprofit Organizations

Nonprofit organizations are subject to Employment Department law. Each account is established as taxpaying. If the organization qualifies under Section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code (IRC), it may choose to reimburse the trust fund for benefits paid instead of paying tax on its payroll.

A nonprofit organization that qualifies and elects to reimburse must post a bond or deposit with the Employment Department in an amount determined by statute (ORS 657.505). Once a nonprofit employer has exercised either option, it must remain in effect for two full calendar years. After that time period, a nonprofit employer may change options by filing a written request by January 31 of the year in which they wish to change their option.

If you would like more information about differences between the two programs, you should contact the Employment Department at 503-947-1488.

Religious Organizations

Religious organizations including schools, churches, and religious orders that qualify as subject employers under Employment Department law must pay state unemployment contributions on compensation paid to lay employees and clergy. As nonprofit organizations, religious organizations may elect to reimburse the fund instead of paying contributions if they qualify under section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code.

Corporations

Corporations must pay unemployment insurance contributions on all compensation for services, including compensation received by corporate officers and shareholders. S corporations and professional corporations (PCs) are like all other corporations for unemployment insurance purposes.

Corporations may elect not to pay unemployment insurance contributions on corporate officers who are directors, have a substantial ownership interest, and are members of the same family. A single member corporate officer/director may be eligible for the exclusion. This exclusion request can be submitted through Frances Online at frances.oregon.gov/Employer or by providing a paper Corporate Officer Exclusion (Form 2578) to the Employment Department by fax at 503-947-1700 or by mail at 875 Union St. NE, Salem, OR 97310. If approved, the exclusion will be effective on the first day of the calendar quarter in which the request is submitted.

Limited Liability Companies and Limited Liability Partnerships

Employment Department law excludes limited liability companies (LLCs) and limited liability partnerships (LLPs) from paying unemployment insurance contributions on compensation paid to their members and partners, regardless of their filing status with the IRS as a disregarded entity. LLC members may elect for UI coverage by reporting and paying contributions on their wages on their quarterly payroll report or by submitting a written [Election to Cover](#) form or reporting their wages on their quarterly payroll report. A written Election to Cover form can be submitted through [Frances Online](#) at frances.oregon.gov/Employer or by providing a paper [Election to Cover form](#) to the Employment Department by fax at 503-947-1700 or by mail at 875 Union Street NE Room 107, Salem, OR 97311-0030

Government Units and Political Subdivisions

Governmental entities and political subdivisions generally reimburse the Employment Department for any benefits paid that are based on wages paid. There are other options they may choose. For additional information regarding these options, please call the Employment Department at 503-947-1488.

Reports Due Each Quarter

In addition to the Oregon Quarterly Combined Payroll Tax report, employers subject to the Unemployment Insurance contributions must report employee wage detail information on the Oregon Form 132. Required payroll reports, including the Oregon Form 132, can be filed through Frances Online. Reports are due by the last day of the month following the end of each calendar quarter.

Domestic (In-Home) Employer Reports

Employers of domestic (in-home) employees may file either annually or quarterly. Instructions on how to file payroll reports are provided in the Oregon Combined Payroll Tax Report Instructions for Oregon Employers available at www.oregon.gov/employ/businesses/tax/pages/tax-forms-and-filers.aspx

Delinquent Contributions and Late Reports

Employers who file reports after the due date, who file incorrectly formatted reports, or who fail to pay contributions in a timely manner may be subject to various penalties. These penalties are in addition to interest and contributions owed.

The reimbursement payments are due by the last day of the month following the month in which the statement is mailed. Those employers on the reimbursing basis are subject to the same penalties and interest as taxpaying employers.

Change in Organization or Sale

Employers must notify the Employment Department of any change in the ownership of a business. Changes included in this requirement are sale of a business, dissolution of a partnership, formation of a new partnership, discontinuance of a corporation, dissolving of a corporation, death of an owner or partner, closing of a business, or any other type of change. The most efficient way to submit a Business Change of Status Form is through Frances Online. The electronic submittal form is located on the “home” tab after you have logged into your account at frances.oregon.gov/Employer. You may also submit a paper version by filling out the Business Change in Status form and faxing it to 503-947-1700 or by mailing it to the Employment Department at 875 Union Street NE, Salem, Or, 97311-0030.

Employer Ceases to be Subject to UI Contributions

An employer who is subject to Unemployment Insurance (UI) contributions and ceases to have sufficient employment or payroll to meet the requirements of ORS Chapter 657, may file a Business Change of Status through Frances Online to update the account liability for reporting and paying UI contributions. The exemption will continue until the employer again qualifies as an employer as defined in ORS 657.

Outreach and Education

Outreach and Education programs can be scheduled for groups of employers or tax preparers. These seminars are designed to increase knowledge of the tax and contribution programs administered by the Employment Department (Unemployment Insurance and Paid Leave Oregon), the Department of Revenue, and the Department of Consumer and Businesses Services. For more information on scheduling a seminar, call 503-947-1544.

Need More Information?

Visit the website at <https://www.oregon.gov/employ/Businesses/Pages/Contributions.aspx>, [Frances Online](#), call us at 503-947-1488, TTY: 771, or fax 503-947-1487.

PAID LEAVE OREGON CONTRIBUTIONS

Paid Leave Oregon is a new program that makes sure individuals, employers, and families of every kind have the time and support they need to care for themselves and their loved ones when they need it most.

How is Paid Leave funded?

Both employers and employees pay for Paid Leave. The Oregon Employment Department decides the contribution rate before the beginning of each year, and it won't be more than 1% of an employee's gross wages. The contribution rate for 2024 is 1%.

Here's how it works for employers:

- Employers with 25 or more employees on average pay 40% of the 1% contribution rate. For example, if a business has more than 25 employees and pays \$1 million in payroll, it would pay a total of \$10,000 in Paid Leave contributions each year. The employer will pay 40% (\$4,000) of this amount and is responsible for collecting and submitting the other 60% (\$6,000), which their employees pay through payroll withholding.

- Employers can also choose to pay the employee portion, in full or in part, as a benefit for their employees,
- Small employers, those with fewer than 25 employees on average, don't have to contribute the employer contributions. However, they still need to collect and submit employee contributions.

Here's how it works for employees:

- Employees pay 60% of the contribution rate. For example, if an employee's paycheck totals \$1,000, they would pay \$6 as their portion of contributions for that paycheck.

Which employers must participate in Paid Leave?

- All employers with Oregon employees must withhold contributions from employees' wages and submit them on their behalf. This includes but is not limited to:
 - Religious and nonprofit organizations
 - Agricultural employers
- Large employers with 25 or more employees on average must pay the employer portion of Paid Leave contributions.
- Small employers with less than 25 employees on average do not pay the employer portion unless receive an assistance grant. They must still collect and submit employee contributions. [Learn more about what small employers need to know about Paid Leave.](#)

Employers with employees who work in more than one state

Generally, if an employee physically works in Oregon, then employers send contributions to Paid Leave. Employer and employee contributions are generally required for employees that primarily work in Oregon, even if the employee lives in another state or occasionally works in another state. Our [Place of Performance Fact Sheet](#) provides more information.

Equivalent plans

Employers can choose to offer their employees an equivalent plan, which is a paid leave plan the Oregon Employment Department approves. The equivalent plan must provide benefits that are equal to or greater than the benefits Paid Leave Oregon provides. If an employer already offers paid leave to their employees or is thinking about doing so, they must apply for an equivalent plan with the Oregon Employment Department and receive approval. More information, including an equivalent plan checklist, is on the Paid Leave [website](#).

Please keep in mind that an equivalent plan means:

- Employers must offer the same or more benefits than Paid Leave Oregon offers
- Employers can't deduct more from the employee's paycheck for contributions than the employee would contribute to Paid Leave Oregon
- The Oregon Employment Department must approve the equivalent plan

How do employers get started?

Employers must create an account in [Frances Online](#). Frances Online is Oregon's payroll reporting system. Frances Online is where employers file their payroll report and report Paid Leave contributions as well as see Paid Leave Oregon benefit information. Use these links to learn more about creating a Frances Online account:

- [Employers](#)
- [Third party administrators](#)

Employers will need to have a few things ready when they create an account:

- Business Identification Number (BIN)
- Federal Employer Identification Number (FEIN)
- Nonprofit Employer Identification Number (EIN)
- Payroll information from reports the employer filed within the last two years ([find a list of these under Frances Online frequently asked questions](#))
- Employers that don't have payroll report data can request a verification letter from the Oregon Employment Department

Employer responsibilities

All employers with employees working in Oregon need to:

- Post the Paid Leave model notice poster in a visible place. Employers must post the model notice poster at each work site and provide a copy to any remote employees. [Download a printable poster](#)
- Report and submit the employer contribution if they have 25 or more employees on average
- Withhold their employees' portion of contributions (or cover some or all those contributions for their employees as an employer-offered benefit)
- Submit their employees' contributions on their Oregon Combined Payroll Tax Report. If employers use a third-party payroll administrator, or payroll company, they can take care of withholding the employees' contributions. Make sure the third-party payroll administrator or payroll company knows how to file a report
- File their payroll reports in Frances Online each quarter. Payroll reports are due on or before the last day of the month following the close of the quarter. For more information, employers can review the [Oregon Combined Payroll Tax Report – Instructions for Oregon Employers](#).
 - Agricultural employers must report quarterly for Paid Leave purposes
 - Domestic employers may file an Oregon Annual Report for Paid Leave purposes if they have, on average, less than 25 employees as calculated under [OAR 471-070-3160](#). Annual filers must pay their contributions on or before Jan. 31 of the following calendar year
- Pay the total contribution payment (both the employer portion (if required) and employee portion) each quarter by making a payment through Frances Online to the Oregon Department of Revenue. Review [video instructions](#) on how to file in Frances Online
- Give eligible employees time off if the Oregon Employment Department approves them for Paid Leave benefits
- Hold the employee's job and role if the employee has worked 90 consecutive days or more for the employer before taking Paid Leave. Employees have the right to the same job they had when they left if they worked for their employer for more than 90 consecutive days. If their job no longer exists when they return from paid leave, and their employer has more than 25 employees, their employer must give them a similar position when they return from leave. If their employer has less than 25 employees, they can give the employee a different position with similar job duties and the same benefits and pay when they return
- Continue health care costs while the employee is out on Paid Leave if they worked for their employer for more than 90 consecutive days before taking Paid Leave

If employers still have questions about employer responsibilities, they can read the Employer Guidebook, which employers can find at paidleave.oregon.gov/resources/resources.html.

Penalties

If an employer fails to file or complete all required reports or pay all required contributions before Sept. 1 of each year, the Oregon Employment Department will assess a penalty equal to 1% of the employee wages from the previous calendar year. The department will notify the employer either by mail or using their preferred method,

mail or electronically as indicated in the department's records, on or before Oct. 20 of the year. The penalty will become final on Nov. 10 immediately following the assessment.

Appeals

Employers can file an appeal for the following decisions:

- Contribution amount
- Denial of an assistance grant
- Denial of an equivalent plan
- Penalties from Paid Leave

Employers have 20 calendar days to file an appeal. They can file an appeal through Frances Online or mail the Oregon Employment Department a hearing request.

Learn more about appeals at paidleave.oregon.gov/resources/appeals.html.

Assistance grants

- Small employers with fewer than 25 employees on average can get financial help to hire a temporary replacement employee or to help with significant wage-related costs — like overtime or training — while their permanent employee is on paid leave. They may qualify for a grant up to ten times per year (once per employee)
- If Paid Leave approves a grant, the employer will need to pay the employer portion of Paid Leave contribution for two years after Paid Leave awards a grant

Apply for assistance grants on [Frances Online](#). Employers will need to provide documentation that shows they hired a temporary replacement employee or proof of wage-related costs.

Learn more about assistance grants at paidleave.oregon.gov/employers/assistance-grants.html.

Who is eligible for benefits?

Eligible means someone can apply for benefits. This includes most employees in Oregon. Employees are people who perform services for Oregon for an employer for pay or any contract, written or verbal, express or implied. In addition, ORS 410.600 defines home care workers as employees.

- If your employee works in Oregon and made at least \$1,000 in the base year before they apply for Paid Leave, they may be eligible for benefits
- An employee's job can be full-time, part time, or they can work for more than one employer
- Self-employed people, independent contractors, and Tribal governments aren't automatically covered, but can choose coverage

Who isn't eligible for benefits?

- Participants in a work training program administered under a state or federal assistance program
- Participants in a work-study program that provides students in secondary or postsecondary educational instructions with employment opportunities for financial assistance or vocational training
- Railroad workers exempt under the federal Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act
- Federal government employees
- Judges (as defined in ORS 260.005)
- Members of the Legislative Assembly
- Public office holders (as defined in ORS 260.005); and
- Volunteers

Paid Leave benefits

- Employees can take up to 12 weeks of paid leave in a 52-week period (starting from the day leave begins) for family, medical, or safe leave. If pregnant, in some situations, an employee may be able to take up to two more weeks for a total of 14 weeks.
- Employees can choose when and how to take the time off.
- Paid Leave pays employees a percentage of their wages while they're on leave.
- Paid leave law protects an employee's job and role if they've worked for the same employer for at least 90 consecutive days before taking leave.

Paid Leave covers the following types of leave

- Family leave – to care for a family member with a [serious health condition](#), or to care for or bond with a new child after birth, adoption, or foster care placement within the first year.
- Medical leave – to care for yourself when you have a serious health condition.
- Safe leave – to care for yourself or your child if you or your child are survivors of sexual assault, domestic violence, harassment, bias crimes, or stalking.

Paid Leave, the Oregon Family Leave Act (OFLA) and paid time off

If employees take Paid Leave for a qualifying event covered under both OFLA and Paid

Leave, they must take leave under OFLA and Paid Leave at the same time. However, OFLA and Paid Leave statutes and administrative rules are different regarding the use of an employee's earned paid time off in addition to leave benefits provided under each program. Employers must apply the parts of statute and administrative rules that are the most generous to the employee who is eligible to take leave for the same qualifying event under OFLA and Paid Leave ([OAR 839-009-0220](#)).

For more information, employers can review Paid Leave and OFLA fact sheets on the Paid Leave website [resources page](#), or visit The Bureau of Labor and Industries (BOLI) [OFLA website](#).

Outreach and education

The Paid Leave Oregon team is available to present at an event, to an employer's team, or over a Zoom call to answer questions. To request an informational presentation or have us attend an event, submit a request through our [contact form](#).

Contact information

Employers can find more information about Paid Leave on our website at paidleave.oregon.gov.

If employers have questions, they can contact us by online request, phone, or email.

Online request form: paidleavecontact.oregon.gov/hc/en-us/requests/new

Call: 833-854-0166 (toll-free)

Email: paidleave@oregon.gov

TRANSIT DISTRICT TAXES

General Information

Transit district tax programs are administered by the Oregon Department of Revenue for the Tri-County Metropolitan Transportation District (TriMet) and the Lane County Mass Transit District (LTD). They provide revenue for mass transit (ORS Chapter 267). Transit payroll (excise) tax is imposed on nearly every employer who pays wages for services performed in the TriMet or LTD districts. A self-employment tax is imposed on self-employment earnings within the TriMet and LTD districts. If you are an employer and self-employed you might be subject to both the transit tax on payroll and the transit self-employment tax on your self-employment earnings.

Service Areas

The TriMet district includes parts of three counties in the Portland area: Multnomah, Washington, and Clackamas. LTD serves the Eugene-Springfield metro area.

TriMet Transit District ZIP Code List

To help you determine if you have employees or business activity in the TriMet Transit District, use this ZIP code list. Some ZIP codes may not coincide with the district boundaries. For TriMet boundary questions, call TriMet at 503-962-6466 or visit www.trimet.org/taxinfo.

ZIP Codes Completely in TriMet Transit District

97003 97005 97006 97008 97024 97027 97030 97034 97035 97036 97068 97077
97201 97202 97203 97204 97205 97206 97209 97210 97211 97212 97213
97214 97215 97216 97217 97218 97219 97220 97221 97222 97223 97225
97227 97229 97230 97232 97233 97236 97239 97256 97258 97266 97267

ZIP Codes Partially in TriMet Transit District

97007 97009 97015 97019 97022 97023 97045 97060 97062 97070
97078 97080 97086 97089 97113 97116 97123 97124 97140 97224 97231

Lane Transit District ZIP Code List

This list is a guide to help determine if you have employees in the Lane Transit District. Some ZIP codes may not coincide with the district boundaries. For Lane Transit boundary questions call 541-682-6100 or visit www.ltd.org.

City	Zip Code	City	Zip Code
Blue River	97413	Junction City	97448
Coburg	97408	Lancaster	97448
Cottage Grove	97424	Leaburg	97489
Creswell	97426	Lowell	97452
Dexter	97431	Maywood	97413
Elmira	97437	McKenzie Bridge	97413
Eugene	97401-97405	Pleasant Hill	97455
Eugene	97408	Springfield	97475, 97477-97478
Eugene	97440	Thurston	97482
Fall Creek	97438	Trent	97431
Finn Rock	97438	Veneta	97487

Goshen	97405	Vida	97488
Jasper	97438	Walterville	97488

Who Must File and Pay a Transit Tax on Payroll?

All employers who are paying wages in the TriMet or LTD districts and who are not exempt (see “Exempt Payroll” below) must register and file with the Oregon Department of Revenue. City, county, and local government units are subject to TriMet payroll taxes, if located or performing services within the TriMet boundaries.

Payments to deferred compensation plans are subject to TriMet and Lane Transit District Taxes, ORS 267.380(4)(a). The specific types of payments that are subject include:

- Contributions to a Simplified Employee Pension (SEP) made at the election of the employee.
- Payments for the purchase of IRC section 403(b) annuities under salary reduction agreements.
- Contributions to 401(k) retirement plans made at the election of the employee, including employer-matched contributions.
- Pick-up payments to governmental retirement plans under salary reduction agreements.
- Amounts deferred under governmental deferred compensation plans.
- Any amount deferred under a nonqualified deferred compensation plan.
- Payments to an IRC 408 Individual Retirement Account under salary reduction agreements.

Exempt Payroll

The following are exempt from TriMet and LTD payroll excise taxes:

- Federal credit unions.
- Public school districts or Public Education districts (i.e. – Charter schools).
- Internal Revenue Code Section 501(c)(3) - nonprofit and tax-exempt institutions, except hospitals.
- All foreign insurers are exempt, including all insurance adjusters, agents, and agencies, as well as their office support staff.
- Domestic service in a private home.
- Casual labor.
- Services performed outside the transit district.
- Seamen who are exempt from garnishment.
- Employee trusts that are exempt from taxation.
- Federal government units.
- Religious organizations, including churches.
- Wages paid to employees whose labor is solely connected to the planting, cultivating, or harvesting of seasonal agricultural crops.
- Wages paid to persons temporarily employed as emergency fire fighters.

The following are exempt from LTD, but are subject to TriMet payroll excise taxes:

- Public education districts.
- Public special service and utility districts.
- Port authorities.
- Fire districts.
- City, county and other local government units.

NOTE: For definitions of employer and wages, see “[Oregon Withholding Tax](#)” in this guide.

How to Register

If you are subject to transit payroll taxes, obtain a BIN online or complete the transit payroll tax section of the Combined Employer's Registration Report. This is the same form used to register as an employer for withholding and unemployment insurance tax purposes.

- Use [Revenue Online](#). Under Quick Links, "Register and Apply", then find BIN under Registrations, or
- Complete the [Combined Employer's Registration](#) form.

You may register online or complete the paper form and mail it to **Oregon Department of Revenue, PO Box 14800, Salem, OR 97309-0920**. The Department of Revenue will assign you a TriMet or LTD account number. Your transit payroll tax account number will be the same business identification number you use for your Oregon Quarterly Tax Reports.

How to Figure the Transit Payroll Excise Tax

The transit payroll tax is employer-paid and based on the gross amount of payroll paid for services performed within the TriMet or Lane Transit districts. This includes traveling sales representatives and employees working from home. Transit payroll tax is not deducted from employee wages. Multiply the gross taxable payroll by the current tax rate. Current tax rates are shown on the TriMet/LTD portion of the Oregon Quarterly Tax Report.

When and How to File

Report and pay transit payroll taxes quarterly on the Oregon Quarterly Tax Report (Form OQ), in the identified area(s). Notify the Department of Revenue immediately of any change of address.

Penalty and Interest

Penalty and interest for delinquent transit tax are the same as the penalty and interest for delinquent withholding tax.

How to Close Your Transit Payroll Tax Account

If you have stopped doing business or no longer have employees working within the TriMet or Lane Transit districts, you can close your Oregon TriMet or LTD payroll tax account. Fill out the [Business Change in Status Form](#) included in your quarterly reporting booklet and mail it to **Oregon Department of Revenue, P.O. Box 14800, Salem OR 97309-0920**.

For More Transit Payroll Tax Information

Visit our websites about the [TriMet](#) or [LTD](#) payroll tax, or review our [Transit Tax Guide](#). You may also contact the Department of Revenue in Salem at 503-945-8091, by email at payroll.help.dor@dor.oregon.gov, or visit [our website](#).

Who Must File and Pay a Transit Self-Employment Tax?

Anyone who has self-employment earnings from business or service activities conducted in the TriMet or Lane transit district must pay this tax.

People who must pay the transit self-employment tax include:

- Anyone who does business or provides services in the district, regardless of where they live, and whose earnings are not subject to Oregon withholding.

- Compensation received for performing religious services independently.
- Real estate salespeople. Federal laws generally treat real estate salespeople as self-employed, including those who provide services to real estate brokers under contract. This means that commissions on sales are subject to the transit tax.

A partnership as an entity is not subject to transit district self-employment tax. However, each partner is subject to the transit district self-employment tax, and the partnership may file and pay for all the individual partners.

For More Transit Self Employment Tax Information

For more information on Tri Met or LTD self-employment tax, call Tax Help at the Oregon Department of Revenue at 503-378-4988, 800-356-4222, or visit our [website](#). To order forms, write to:

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

STATEWIDE TRANSIT TAXES

General Information

The 2017 Oregon Legislature passed House Bill (HB) 2017, which included the new statewide transit tax. Parts of HB 2017 related to the statewide transit tax were amended in the 2018 session.

On July 1, 2018, employers began withholding the tax (one-tenth of 1 percent or .001) from:

- Wages of Oregon residents (regardless of where the work is performed).
- Wages of nonresidents who perform services in Oregon.

The statewide transit tax is calculated based on the employee's wages as defined in ORS 316.162. Employees who aren't subject to regular income tax withholding due to high exemptions, wages below the threshold for income tax withholding, or other factors **are subject to statewide transit tax withholding**.

Who Must File and Pay Statewide Transit Tax?

Oregon employers are responsible for:

- **Withholding** the tax from employees' wages.
- **Reporting** taxes withheld on a quarterly or annual return.
- **Remitting** taxes withheld quarterly or annually.
- **Reconciling** quarterly or annual reports on the annual reconciliation return (Form OR-WR).

If you don't withhold this tax appropriately or file and pay on time, you may be subject to penalties and interest. We can assess penalties for knowingly failing to deduct and withhold the tax of \$250 per employee, up to \$25,000 for each tax period, in addition to other penalties and interest authorized by state law.

Oregon residents who perform services outside of Oregon can ask their out-of-state employer to withhold the tax from their wages as a courtesy—similar to income tax withholding. However, we can't require out-of-state employers to do so, as they're outside Oregon's taxing jurisdiction.

Agricultural employers may file returns and make payments for this tax annually, as they do with their income tax withholding.

Oregon employers must report withheld amounts of statewide transit tax in Box 14 of the employee's W-2.

Exempt Payroll

The following are exempt from statewide transit tax:

- a. Domestic services in a private home, local college club, or local chapter of a college sorority or fraternity. Write clearly "domestic" on the wage statement (Form W-2, copy 1). This exemption does not apply to wages paid to an employee who performs both domestic and business services for the same employer.
- b. Casual labor that is not in the regular course of the employer's business. You are required to withhold tax for substantial labor that is not related to your business, such as the construction of a private home.
- c. Persons temporarily employed as emergency forest firefighters.
- d. Employee trusts that are exempt from tax under the provisions of the federal Internal Revenue Code.
- e. Seamen who are exempt from garnishment and attachment under Title 46 of the United States Code.
- f. Active service in the armed forces.
- g. Employees of air carriers who earn less than 50 percent of their compensation in Oregon, unless they are Oregon residents.
- h. Nonresident employees engaged in interstate commerce (e.g. railroad, trucking, or bus employees) having regularly assigned duties in more than one state.
- i. Services real estate salespeople provide to real estate brokers. Oregon follows federal law in permitting real estate brokers to treat salespeople as self-employed individuals. However, the broker and salesperson must have a contract that provides that the individual is not an employee for Oregon tax purposes. A real estate salesperson's income from commissions on sales is not subject to withholding by the broker.
- j. Services provided by direct sellers of consumer products. See ORS 316.209.
- k. A seasonal farm laborer whose total annual income from a single employer is less than \$300. When the amount is \$300 or more, the entire amount, including the first \$300, is subject to withholding tax. The employer may elect to withhold 2 percent of the total wages without considering any withholding exemptions.
- l. Duly ordained, commissioned, or licensed ministers of a church, when performing the duties of the ministry, and members of a religious order when performing religious duties required by the order.
- m. To or on behalf of an employee, a beneficiary of an employee or an alternate payee under or to an eligible deferred compensation plan that, at the time of the payment, is a plan described in section 457(b) of the Internal Revenue Code and that is maintained by an eligible employer described in section 457(e)(1)(A) of the Internal Revenue Code.
- n. Nonresident individual working on one of the following hydroelectric dams: The Dalles, McNary, John Day, or Bonneville.
- o. Nonresident individual working on a vessel operating on the navigable waters of more than one state.
- p. Independent contractors as defined in ORS 670.600. See the section "Who Is An Independent Contractor?" for independent contractor standards. For additional information go to www.OregonIndependentContractors.com.

When and How to File

Report and pay statewide transit payroll taxes quarterly on the Oregon Quarterly Statewide Transit Tax Withholding Return (STT-1) and the Statewide Transit Tax Employee Detail Report. The quarterly due dates are the same as the Withholding and Transit taxes. Notify the Department of Revenue immediately of any change of address.

Note: State transit taxes will be filed on the updated Oregon Quarterly Statewide Transit Tax Withholding Return beginning in the first quarter of 2023.

Penalty and Interest

Penalty and interest for delinquent statewide transit tax are the same as the penalty and interest for delinquent withholding tax. For more information about penalties and interest rates, see page 20 in this guide.

How to Close Your Payroll Tax Account

If you have stopped doing business or no longer have employees fill out the [Business Change in Status Form](#) found at www.oregon.gov/dor and mail it to **Oregon Department of Revenue, P.O. Box 14800, Salem OR 97309-0920.**

TAX LIABILITY REFERENCE CHART

These tax liability tables are provided as a quick reference for determining the tax liability for state unemployment tax, state withholding tax, and transit district tax for certain types of wages. This chart is not all-inclusive and should be used as a reference only. **Note:** Because it is based on hours worked, not wages, this table does not address liability for the Workers' Benefit Fund assessment. See the section on [Workers Benefit Fund \(WBF\) Assessments](#) for more information.

WAGES PAID FOR	STATE UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE TAX	STATE WITHHOLDING TAX	TRANSIT TAX FOR WAGES PAID IN DISTRICT
Agricultural Labor	<p>Subject if the employer paid cash wages of \$20,000 or more in any calendar quarter to workers doing agricultural labor, or</p> <p>Subject if the employer has 10 or more workers doing agricultural labor on 20 days during a calendar year, each day being a different week.</p> <p>See ORS 657.045 for the definition of agricultural labor.</p>	<p>A farm laborer whose total annual income from a single employer is less than \$300 is not subject. When the amount exceeds \$300, the entire amount, including the first \$300, is subject to withholding.</p> <p>ORS 316.162 OAR 150-316-0237</p> <p>The employer may elect to withhold 2 percent of the total wages without considering any withholding exemptions.</p> <p>ORS 316.167</p>	<p>Wages paid for such seasonal activities as canning or other food processing, logging, and sheep shearing which are performed within the transit districts are subject.</p> <p>Wages paid to employees, whose labor is solely connected to the planting, cultivating or harvesting of seasonal agricultural crops are exempt.</p> <p>ORS 267.380</p>
Cafeteria Plans	<p>Reported quarterly. Payment made through cafeteria plans are considered wages, unless specifically excluded under Oregon law. See other specific payment references made in this table.</p>	<p>Not subject</p> <p>ORS 316.162(2) (L)</p>	<p>Not subject</p> <p>ORS 267.380</p>
Corporation (compensation)	<p>Corporations must report and pay taxes on compensation for services including services performed by corporate officers and shareholders (see pages 18-19 for exceptions)</p> <p>S corporations and professional corporations are treated the same as other corporations.</p> <p>Dividends are reportable to the extent they are reasonable compensation for services.</p>	<p>Compensation for services is subject to withholding, including services performed by corporate officers and shareholders.</p> <p>ORS 316.162</p> <p>S corporations and professional corporations are treated the same as other corporations.</p> <p>Dividends are not subject to withholding.</p>	<p>Compensation for services is subject to transit taxes, including services performed by corporate officers and shareholders.</p> <p>ORS 267.380</p> <p>S corporations and professional corporations are treated the same as other corporations.</p> <p>Dividends are not subject to withholding.</p>
Dismissal/Severance Pay	<p>Subject</p>	<p>Subject ORS 316.162</p>	<p>Subject ORS 267.380</p>
Domestic Service in a Private Home, Fraternity or Sorority	<p>Subject if employer paid cash wages of \$1,000 or more in any calendar quarter to workers doing domestic service. Reported quarterly or annually. See ORS 657.050 for the domestic service definition.</p>	<p>Not subject. However, Oregon income tax can be withheld if the household employee asks you to withhold and you agree.</p> <p>ORS 316.162(2) (c) OAR 150-316-0237(3)</p>	<p>Not subject</p> <p>ORS 267.380</p>
Family Employee: son or daughter under 18 employed by parent; spouse employed by	<p>Not subject. ORS 657.060</p>	<p>Subject. ORS 316.162 OAR 150-316-0237</p>	<p>Subject</p> <p>ORS 267.380</p>

spouse; parent employed by son or daughter			
WAGES PAID FOR	STATE UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE TAX	STATE WITHHOLDING TAX	TRANSIT TAX FOR WAGES PAID IN DISTRICT
Fishing (Commercial)	Exempt if crew is normally fewer than 10 <u>and</u> paid a share of the catch or share of the proceeds from the sale of the catch. ORS 657.053	Employees engaged in fishing as defined by Title 46 of the United States code, are exempt. ORS 316.162(2)	Employees engaged in fishing as defined by Title 46 of the United States code, are exempt. ORS 316.162(2)
Insurance Agents or Solicitors	Not subject to the extent that the person is compensated by commissions. ORS 657.085	Not subject if self-employed and paid solely by commissions. OAR 150-316-0237	Only domestic insurance companies (insurers actually underwriting policies), health care service clubs are subject. All foreign insurers are exempt, including all insurance adjusters, agents and agencies, as well as their office support staff.
Interstate Common Carriers (for hire)	Transportation performed by motor vehicle for a for-hire carrier and who personally operates, furnishes, and maintains the equipment and provides the services, is exempt. In addition, the person who furnishes, and maintains the vehicle is deemed the employer of others who operate it. ORS 657.047	Nonresident employees engaged in interstate commerce, (e.g., railroad, trucking, or bus employees) having regularly assigned duties in more than one state are not subject to Oregon tax. ORS 316.162 OAR 150-316-0237 Nonresident employees of interstate common air carriers having regularly assigned duties on aircraft are not subject to Oregon tax if scheduled flight time in Oregon is less than 50% of the total scheduled flight time.	Nonresident employees engaged in interstate commerce, (e.g., railroad, trucking, or bus employees) having regularly assigned duties in more than one state are not subject to Oregon tax. Nonresident employees of interstate common air carriers having regularly assigned duties on aircraft are not subject to Oregon tax if scheduled flight time in Oregon is less than 50% of the total scheduled flight time
Meals and Lodging	Subject except when paid for agricultural labor or domestic service, or for employee travel expenses excluded under OAR 471-31-0020	Meals – subject unless furnished for employer’s convenience and on the employer’s premises OAR 150-316-0237 Lodging – subject unless furnished on employer’s premises, for the employer’s convenience and as condition of employment	Meals – subject unless furnished for employer’s convenience and on the employer’s premises Lodging – subject unless furnished on employer’s premises, for the employer’s convenience and as condition of employment
Newspaper Carrier Delivering to Customers	Not subject. ORS 657.080	Not subject. ORS 657.080	Not subject. ORS 657.080
Real Estate Broker, or Principal Real Estate Brokers	Not subject if paid solely by commissions. ORS 657.085	Oregon follows federal law in permitting real estate salespeople to be treated as self-employed individuals if they have a contract with a broker that provides that the individual will not be treated as an employee with respect to the services for Oregon tax purposes. Income	If not subject to state withholding, not subject to transit taxes.

		from commissions on sales is not subject to withholding by the broker. OAR 150-316-0237	
WAGES PAID FOR	STATE UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE TAX	STATE WITHHOLDING TAX	TRANSIT TAX FOR WAGES PAID IN DISTRICT
Religious Organizations Including Churches	Pay for services (including fair market value of housing) to lay employee or clergy by a religious organization including a church or religious order is subject. OAR 471-31-090	Duly ordained, commissioned or licensed ministers of a church, when performing the duties of the ministry, and members of a religious order, when performing religious duties required by the order are exempt. OAR 150-316-0237	Not subject
Retirement and Pension Plans:			
Employer contributions to individual retirement account	Not subject	Not subject ORS 316.162	Not subject
Employer contributions to qualified cash or deferred compensation plan	Employer-paid contributions to 401(k) plans are excluded	Not subject ORS 316.162	Not subject unless employer is making a matching 401(k) contribution (see page 28)
Retirement and pension payments	Not subject if from qualified plan. ORS 657.115	Not subject if qualified plan ORS 316.189	Not subject
Contributions to deferred compensation plans at election of employee	Employee-paid contributions to 401(k) plans are subject	Not subject ORS 316.162	Subject ORS 267.3840(4)(a)
Securities Salesperson	Not subject if paid solely by commissions. ORS 657.085	Subject ORS 316.162	Subject
Sickness or injury payments:			
Worker's compensation	Not subject	Not subject ORS 316.162	Not subject
Employer payment of sick pay (voluntary or mandatory)	Subject	Subject OAR 150-316-0239	Subject
Third-party payment of sick pay	Subject	Not subject	Not subject
Tips	Subject, for all tips reported in writing to employer. ORS 657.117	Tips reported to the employer whether cash or credit card are subject to withholding. All tips are subject to income tax.	Subject
Wages	Wages are subject when paid and include all cash and non-cash remuneration for employment. Agricultural and domestic wages include only cash	Employers must withhold tax from employees' wages at the same time employees are paid. ORS 316.162	Subject ORS 267.380

		Draws/Advances on salary or employee wages are subject at the time they are paid.	
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WORKERS' BENEFIT FUND (WBF) ASSESSMENT

One of the responsibilities of the Department of Consumer and Business Services (DCBS) is to administer Oregon's workers' compensation laws and system. As part of this role, DCBS is responsible for administering the Workers' Benefit Fund. This fund pays for programs that encourage the employment and re-employment of previously injured or handicapped workers, offers Oregon employers monetary incentives to hire or rehire Oregon injured workers, and pays monthly cost-of-living increases to permanently and totally disabled workers and to the spouses and children of workers who have died as the result of an occupational injury or disease. The WBF assessment, paid jointly by workers and employers, funds the Workers' Benefit Fund. Employers contribute half of the WBF assessment and deduct half from their workers' wages.

Who Reports and Pays the WBF Assessment

Oregon law links who is subject to the WBF assessment to employers and workers who have (or, by law, *should* have) workers' compensation insurance coverage. Individuals subject to the WBF assessment are 1) all paid workers for whom the employer is required by Oregon law to provide workers' compensation insurance coverage (see section, "[*Obtain Workers' Compensation Insurance*](#)" in this guide); 2) all paid individuals (workers, owners, officers) that may otherwise be non-subject, but whom the employer chooses to cover under workers' compensation insurance; and 3) all paid individuals performing personal support work who are eligible for workers' compensation insurance coverage under House Bill 3618 (2010).

Employers are not required to report the hours worked or pay the WBF assessment for volunteer workers even when they are covered by workers' compensation insurance. Volunteers are workers who receive no money for the work they perform.

IMPORTANT: The WBF assessment is separate from workers' compensation insurance and does not provide coverage to employees. You must obtain a workers' compensation policy to provide coverage for your workers.

How to Calculate the WBF Assessment

The WBF assessment is based on the total number of hours and partial hours worked by all paid workers (whether paid by the hour or on a basis other than by the hour). These hours are multiplied by a "cents per hour" rate that is determined and set annually by the Department of Consumer and Business Services. Employers contribute at least half of the assessment and deduct no more than half from their workers' wages.

Reporting and Paying

Employers report and pay the WBF assessment with Oregon withholding tax, unemployment insurance tax, and applicable transit taxes using the Oregon Combined Payroll Tax report (Form OQ) and payment coupon (Form OTC). If you report and pay quarterly any of the other payroll taxes to which you are subject, you also report and pay the WBF assessment quarterly. If the only other payroll tax to which you are subject is reported and paid annually, you report and pay the WBF assessment annually.

Annual reporting of the WBF assessment generally applies only to agricultural employers who are not subject to unemployment insurance or transit taxes and report withholding taxes annually, and to domestic employers that report all their payroll taxes annually.

Employers with "ghost" or "if any" policies may be exempted from reporting and paying the WBF assessment for as long as they continue to have no covered workers. To obtain a WBF assessment reporting exemption, complete a Corrections and Changes Notification Form. This form is available at www.oregon.gov/dcbs/wbf/ or by calling 503-947-7589.

Late or Incorrect Payments and Reports

Employers may be subject to a late filing penalty and interest on unpaid balances, if the WBF assessment report is filed or payment is received after the due date. In addition, DCBS audits accounts that appear to report incorrectly. DCBS has the authority to assess civil penalties, to estimate WBF assessments owed, and to enforce those estimations by order. If you fail to pay, DCBS will exercise legal rights to collect the delinquent debt. This may result in warrants, garnishments, offsetting your tax refund, or assigning the debt to DOR or a collection agency. If your debt is assigned to collections, you will be charged nine percent interest on overdue balances. You may also be charged a fee totaling 28 percent of your debt (ORS 293.231).

How to Update or Close Your WBF Assessment Account

The process to update or close an employer's WBF Assessment account is different from other payroll tax accounts in the Combined Payroll Tax Reporting System. If you change ownership, discontinue business, or cease to employ workers, contact your workers' compensation insurance company with the corrected information. Filing a Business Change in Status Form will not close the WBF Assessment account. You remain liable for reporting the WBF assessment as long as you have active workers' compensation insurance in Oregon. Not all businesses choose to cancel their workers' compensation insurance when they cease to have payroll, particularly if they envision the situation to be temporary.

If you have cancelled your coverage, you can expedite closure of your WBF Assessment account by completing the "Corrections and Changes Notification for WBF Assessment" form, located online at https://wcd.oregon.gov/WCDForms/211_158.pdf.

Need More Information?

For more information about the WBF assessment, contact the Department of Consumer and Business Services, Central Services Division, Assessments Unit, by email at wbf.assessments@dcbs.oregon.gov, by phone at 503-378-2372, or visit www.oregon.gov/dcbs/wbf/. The website includes information about programs funded by the Workers' Benefit Fund, how to update or close your WBF assessment account, and answers to the most frequently asked questions about how to calculate, report, and pay the WBF assessment.

EMPLOYEE FEDERAL TAX WITHHOLDING (W-4 FORM)

W-4 Form

Employers are required to have each employee complete a W-4 Form. The information on this form is necessary to determine the amount of withholding tax for an employee. For a supply of forms, contact your local Internal Revenue Office or call toll-free 800-829-3676, or [go online](#).

Internal Revenue Service

The federal tax information provided in this publication is by no means all-inclusive. For complete requirements and responsibilities, contact the Internal Revenue Service.

Internal Revenue Service
1220 SW Third Avenue
Portland, OR 97204
www.irs.gov

For tax assistance, call 800-829-1040.

To order forms or publications, call 800-829-3676.

Who Must Withhold Federal Taxes?

The criteria for defining an employer for federal purposes are similar to those used for state withholding tax purposes. For income tax withholding purposes, the term “employer” also applies to organizations that may be exempt from income tax, such as religious, educational, charitable, and government organizations. Certain nonprofit and tax-exempt organizations, previously exempt from Social Security withholding, are now required to withhold Social Security tax from employees for wages earned. Most employers must withhold and pay their share of Social Security tax. For more information, consult [IRS Publication 15 - Employers Tax Guide](#).

Social Security and Medicare Taxes

The computation of Social Security tax is separated into two parts. The old age, survivors, and disability insurance part is referred to as Social Security. The hospital insurance part is referred to as Medicare. You must report each of these items separately on Forms 941 and W-2.

The tax rate for Social Security is 6.2 percent each for employers and employees (12.4 percent total). The tax rate for Medicare is 1.45 percent each for employers and employees (2.9 percent total). All wages will be subject to the 2.9 percent total Medicare tax. Employers must also withhold a 0.9% Additional Medicare tax from wages paid to an employee in excess of \$200,000 in a calendar year. For more information on wages that are subject to Social Security and Medicare taxes, please consult [IRS Publication 15 - Employers Tax Guide](#).

Reporting Requirements

Agricultural employers must now withhold federal income tax on cash wages that are subject to FICA. Employers (other than agricultural and household) are required to report withholding taxes (federal income and Social Security) quarterly, using Form 941. Due dates for the form are April 30, July 31, October 31, and January 31. Payment of withheld taxes is determined by the amount of the tax liability incurred. Liability for payment (and reporting) is incurred on the date wages are paid, regardless of when they were earned.

Tax liability consists of the federal income tax withholding, 12.4 percent of Social Security wages (subject to wage base limitations) and 2.9 percent of Medicare wages for the calendar year.

Deposit Schedules & Electronic Federal Tax Payment System (EFTPS)

The paperless way to make your federal tax deposit is the **Electronic Federal Tax Payment System**.

EFTPS is an electronic service of the U.S. Dept. of the Treasury that allows online or by phone federal tax payments without the hassle and expense of the manual process that use paper coupons. [Visit us online](#).

To enroll online, at least 15 to 20 days prior to your tax payment due date, you will need to go to the EFTPS website and select the enrollment tab. You will need to provide the following information:

- An employer identification number (EIN) for a business, or a Social Security number (SSN) for an individual.
- A check or deposit slip for the account to debit your government tax payment. Use the check or deposit slip to identify the bank’s Routing Transit Number and your account number.

While your account is being set up, a temporary password is sent to you by mail that you will use (together with your EIN or SSN and the personal identification number (PIN) you selected) to login or call to make a payment.

To enroll by paper, at least 23-30 days prior to your tax payment due date, call the IRS Distribution Center at 800-829-3676 to request enrollment forms, and mail the appropriate business or individual enrollment forms to: EFTPS, PO Box 173788, Denver, CO, 80217-3788.

The forms require your employer identification number (EIN) for business or Social Security number (SSN) for individuals. Refer to the check or deposit slip for the account from which you wish to debit your government tax payment. Use the check or deposit slip to identify the bank's Routing Transit Number and your account number.

While your account is being set up, a temporary password is sent to you by mail that you will use together with your EIN or SSN and the personal identification number (PIN) you selected, to login or call to make a payment.

How do I make a payment?

At least one day prior to your tax payment due date (before 8 a.m. Eastern time), visit the EFTPS website and select login or call 800-555-3453 for a business payment or 800-315-4829 for an individual's tax payment. You'll be prompted for your EIN or SSN, your PIN, and your password. You'll then provide the information necessary to complete the transaction.

Where can I get more information online?

The EFTPS website has a FAQ section located in the left-hand menu, which covers a variety of topics. In addition, you can download the EFTPS instruction booklet.

Who can I call for more information?

EFTPS Customer Service by phone for businesses: 800-555-4477

EFTPS Customer Service by phone for individuals: 800-316-6541

Am I protected?

Yes. Visit the EFTPS website and select the Help & Information tab for security and disclosure/privacy statement information.

Payment is required as follows:

There are two deposit schedules—monthly or semiweekly—for determining when you deposit Federal employment and withholding taxes (other than FUTA taxes). The deposit schedule for a calendar year is determined from the total taxes reported on Form 941 in a four-quarter look back period (July 1 of the second preceding calendar year through June 30 of last year).

- If \$50,000 or less of employment taxes has been reported for the look back period, you are a monthly depositor.
- If more than \$50,000 was reported, you are a semiweekly depositor.

There are two exception rules, the \$2,500 rule and the \$100,000 one-day rule (see below):

New employers during the first calendar year of business have a look back period of zero. Therefore, new employers are monthly depositors for the first year of business (however, see the \$100,000 one-day rule exception).

Under the **monthly rule**, employment taxes withheld on payments made during the calendar month must be deposited by the 15th day of the following month. Monthly depositors should not file Form 941 monthly; it remains quarterly.

Under the **semiweekly rule**, employment taxes withheld on payments made on Wednesday, Thursday, and/or Friday must be deposited by the following Wednesday. Amounts accumulated on payments made on Saturday, Sunday, Monday and/or Tuesday must be deposited by the following Friday.

PAYMENT DAYS/DEPOSIT PERIOD	DEPOSIT BY
Wednesday, Thursday and/or Friday	following Wednesday
Saturday, Sunday, Monday and/or Tuesday	following Friday

\$2,500 Rule

If an employer accumulates less than a \$2,500 tax liability during a quarter, no deposits are required, and this liability may be paid with the tax return for the quarter.

\$100,000 One-Day Rule

If the total accumulated tax reaches \$100,000 or more on any day during a deposit period, it must be deposited by the next banking day, whether an employer is a monthly or semiweekly depositor.

If a monthly depositor accumulates a \$100,000 employment tax liability on any day, the employer becomes a semiweekly depositor on the next day and remains so for at least the remainder of that calendar year and for the following calendar year.

Agricultural Employers

Agricultural employers are required to report withholding taxes (federal income, Social Security, and Medicare) annually, using Form 943. For more information on special rules for agricultural employers and for deposit requirements, consult IRS Publication 51.

Non-Payroll Items

Non-payroll items (including withholding for pension, annuities, IRAs, and gambling winnings) will be reported on Form 945, Annual Return of Withheld Federal Income Tax. Form 945 is an annual tax return, and the return is due on or before January 31 of the following year.

Electronic Deposit of Taxes

The IRS has issued regulations that significantly increase the number of electronic transactions between taxpayers and the federal government. The regulations (REG 153340-09) eliminate the rules for making federal tax deposits by paper coupon. The proposed regulations generally maintain existing rules for depositing federal taxes through the Electronic Federal Tax Payment System (EFTPS). Using EFTPS to make federal tax deposits provides substantial benefits to both taxpayers and the government. EFTPS users can make tax payments 24 hours a day, seven days a week, from home or office. Deposits can be made online with a computer or by telephone. EFTPS also significantly reduces payment-related errors that could result in a penalty. The system helps taxpayers schedule dates to make payments even when they are out of town or on vacation when a payment is due. EFTPS business users can schedule payments up to 120 days in advance of the desired payment date. Information on EFTPS, including how to enroll, [is found online](#), or by calling Customer Service at 800-555-4477.

Some businesses paying a minimal amount of tax may make their payments with the related tax return, instead of using EFTPS. More details regarding taxes required to be deposited using EFTPS, dollar thresholds, and other specific requirements are in the proposed regulations.

Additional Information:

- Publication 4132 explains the process of enrolling and paying via the Internet.
- Publication 966, The Secure Way to Pay Your Federal Taxes for Businesses and Individuals.
- Publication 4169, Tax Professional Guide to Electronic Federal Tax Payment System.
- Publication 4320, the EFTPS Toolkit, contains PDF(s) and descriptions of EFTPS educational materials and their intended target audience, and is for use by tax professionals and financial institutions to assist in educating their clients on the benefits of EFTPS.
- Publication 4275, Express Enrollment for New Businesses.
- Electronic Payment Options Home Page.

If you are required to make deposits by electronic funds transfer and fail to do so, you may be subject to a 10% penalty. Use EFTPS to deposit taxes reported on any of the following tax forms: 720, 940 or 940-EZ, 941, 943, 945, 990-C, 990-PF, 990-T, 1041, 1042, 1120 or 1120-A, and CT-1.

Employers who are not required to make electronic deposits may voluntarily participate in EFTPS. For information on EFTPS, call 800-945-8400 or 800-555-4477. These numbers are for EFTPS information only. To enroll and use EFTPS-online, go to www.eftps.gov.

Annual and Final Reporting

File Forms W-2 and W-3, Transmittal of Income and Tax Statements, with the Social Security Administration. The IRS does not require annual reporting. An employer who is terminating business or who will have no employees in the future should check the final return box and enter the date the final wages were paid on Form 941.

Penalties and Interest

Interest is charged on all taxes not paid by the due dates of Form 941. The interest rate varies. Penalties are assessed for failure to report, failure to file, and failure to pay. Employers who incur a liability in excess of \$2,500 per quarter are required to make federal tax deposits. For more information, consult IRS Publication 15.

Who Pays Federal Unemployment Tax?

Generally, any employer who in the current or preceding year paid wages of \$1,500 or more in any calendar quarter, or at any time had one or more employees in any of 20 calendar weeks, must pay federal unemployment tax. The federal unemployment tax rate is 6.2 percent of the first \$7,000 of each employee's wages. The employer is allowed a 5.4 percent tax credit, regardless of the applicable experience rate, for timely payment of state unemployment tax.

Reporting

Federal Unemployment Tax Returns are due on or before January 31st of the following year. Employers whose federal unemployment tax liability equals or exceeds \$100 per quarter must make federal tax deposits. The amount to be deposited is computed by multiplying .008 by the first \$7,000 of each employee's wages paid during the quarter.

How to get Forms

To get forms, publications, or answers to questions, contact your local IRS office. Once an employer begins to file Form 941 and make federal tax payments, the forms will be mailed automatically. Forms can also be obtained by calling 800-829-3676 or going to www.irs.gov.

IMMIGRATION & NATURALIZATION I-9 FORMS

General Information and Resources

Employers are required to have each employee complete an employment eligibility verification form (I-9 Form) supplied by [U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services](#). Unlike tax forms, I-9 forms are not filed with the U.S. government. Employers are required to maintain I-9 records in their own files for 3 years after the date of hire or 1 year after the date of the employee's employment is terminated, whichever is later. This means that Form I-9 needs to be retained for all current employees, as well as terminated employees whose records remain within the retention period. Form I-9 records may be stored at the worksite to which they relate or at a company headquarters (or other) location, but the storage choice must make it possible for the documents to be transmitted to the worksite within 3 days of an official request for production of the documents for inspection.

When filling out an I-9 Form, employees must show their employer proof that they are a United States citizen or that they have permission to work in the United States. *A Handbook for Employers: Instructions for Completing Form I-9* provides complete instructions for the verification process and completing the forms. [The I-9 Resources website](#) includes the form, the Handbook, and other resources.

You may request both the forms and the handbook explaining the rules and regulations regarding I-9 Forms by leaving a request on the forms line listed below. If you have other questions, call the general information number.

US Citizenship & Immigration Services
511 NW Broadway, Room 17
Portland, OR 97209
800-375-5283 (general information)
800-870-3676 (to request blank forms)

OREGON CHILD SUPPORT PROGRAM

New Hire Reporting

The Oregon Department of Justice Division of Child Support administers the Child Support Program. References to the Division of Child Support and the Child Support Program are interchangeable for the purposes of employer responsibilities related to reporting, withholding, and submitting child support payments.

Oregon law (ORS 25.790) requires all Oregon employers to report new and rehired employees and engaged and reengaged independent contractors, to the Oregon Department of Justice, Division of Child Support within:

- 12 to 16 days, if transmitting the data electronically through the Oregon Employer Services Portal accessible from OregonChildSupport.gov/employers.
- 20 days if submitting the new hire form by another method. A fillable New Hire Reporting form is available [here](#).

“Rehire” means to re-employ any individual who was laid off, separated, furloughed, granted leave without pay, or terminated from employment for more than 60 days.

“Reengage” means to engage an independent contractor who previously performed services as an independent contractor for the employer but who has not performed services for the employer within the previous 60 days.

Reporting this information helps in collection of child support by allowing timely issuance of Income Withholdings for Support (IWO) and National Medical Support Notices (NMSN) and can be completed through the secure online Oregon Employer Services Portal. This information is used nationwide to match employment for non-custodial parents with a child support case. It is also used to detect fraud in public assistance cases, workers' compensation cases, unemployment, and Paid Leave Oregon benefits.

For questions about reporting requirements, contact ChildSupportEmployerServices@doj.state.or.us.

Electronic Funds Transfer (EFT)

Employers doing business in Oregon and employers with registered agents in Oregon who have received an Withholding Income for Support notice must send child support payments to the Department of Justice, Division of Child Support by Electric Funds Transfer (EFT) (OAR 137-055-5035).

There are two methods to send payments electronically:

- ACH Credit – The business authorizes a bank-to-bank transaction between themselves and the Oregon Child Support Program. Financial institutions may charge a fee when using the ACH option.
- ACH Debit (Oregon Employer Services Portal) – The business authorizes the Department of Justice Division of Child Support to debit its bank account using a secure web-based debit transaction process.

For questions about electronic funds transfer, contact ACHEmployerQuestions@doj.state.or.us.

For additional information on the laws pertaining to employers and their obligations, contact:

Employer Services
Oregon Child Support Program
PO Box 14680
Salem, OR 97309

Phone: 866-907-2857

Fax: 877-877-7415

Email: ChildSupportEmployerServices@doj.state.or.us

Website: OregonChildSupport.gov/employers

CONTACT BUREAU OF LABOR AND INDUSTRIES (BOLI)

Services Offered

The Bureau of Labor and Industries (BOLI) provides resources to help Oregon employers understand and follow employment and civil rights laws. This includes information on wage and hour laws, the employment of minors, various leave laws, discrimination protections, and disability law.

BOLI's web address is www.oregon.gov/boli. Employers can find answers to their questions and download forms and applications. Click the "For Employers" tab for information about BOLI seminars, publications, laws and regulations, and answers to the most frequently asked questions.

Employer Assistance at BOLI provides support to employers by phone and email: 971-361-8400 or employer.assistance@boli.oregon.gov. Employer Assistance also offers a regular seminar schedule on various employment law topics. Employers can contract with Employer Assistance for customized trainings direct to their organizations. Topics include Effective Supervision; Wage and Hour Laws; Oregon and Federal Leave Laws; Workplace Harassment; Recordkeeping Requirements; Legal Hiring Practices; Policy Writing; Documentation, Discipline and Discharge; and a New Supervisor Training series. **Note:** there are fees for the seminars and direct-to-business training services. View seminar schedules and descriptions, as well as costs and registration information, on BOLI's [Training for Employers](#) page.

BOLI also provides assistance to agricultural employers who have questions about wage and hour laws, including overtime for agricultural employees. If you are an agricultural employer and have questions or would like to schedule a training, please contact us at ag.overtime@boli.oregon.gov.

BOLI also provides information on [using or setting up apprenticeship programs](#) for your business through the Apprenticeship and Training Division, or you can call 971-673-0760.

Resource Materials

BOLI publishes several employer handbooks that are excellent resources for Oregon businesses:

<i>Civil Rights Laws</i>	\$45
<i>Documentation, Discipline & Discharge</i>	\$45
<i>Employee Classification and Wage & Hour Exemptions</i>	\$45
<i>Employment Leave Laws</i>	\$45
<i>Legal Hiring Practices</i>	\$45
<i>Policy Writing Guidelines</i>	\$45
<i>Wage and Hour Laws</i>	\$45
<i>Commonly Required Posters in Oregon</i>	\$17
<i>Postings for Agricultural Employers</i>	\$25

The availability and cost of these materials is subject to change. Employers can get information about the latest version, cost, and how to purchase [on the website](#), or by calling 971-361-8400.

OREGON MINIMUM WAGE

In 2016, the Oregon Legislature made significant changes to the state minimum wage law effective July 1, 2016. In addition to a new “standard” state minimum wage rate, the law sets out separate wage rates that apply to employers who employ employees in an urban growth boundary (UGB) of a metropolitan service district in the state (currently, only the Portland metropolitan area has such an urban growth boundary), and employers who employ employees in specific “nonurban” counties identified in the law. Effective July 1, 2023, the state “standard” minimum wage rate will be adjusted annually based on any increase to the U.S. City Average Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers, with the UGB rate set at \$1.25 per hour over the standard minimum wage rate and the “nonurban county” rate at \$1.00 per hour less than the standard minimum wage. For information on the current or scheduled minimum wage rates, contact the Bureau of Labor and Industries (BOLI) at 971-361-8400 or employer.assistance@boli.oregon.gov, or see BOLI’s online [fact sheet](#).

POSTERS REQUIRED FOR EMPLOYERS

Background

Oregon employers are required to display certain informational posters for their employees. **Required employment posters are available for free, if you contact the appropriate agency.** For your convenience, BOLI has combined commonly required state and federal postings into a wall chart which can be [purchased online](#) for \$17. For more information, contact Employer Assistance at 971-361-8400 or employer.assistance@boli.oregon.gov. Please note that certain employers may have additional posting requirements.

Bureau of Labor and Industries Required Posters

Required posters issued by the Bureau of labor and Industries (BOLI) include:

- Oregon Minimum Wage (updated each July)
- Oregon Breaks/Overtime
- Oregon Equal Pay
- Oregon Family Leave Act (employers with 25 or more employees)
- Oregon Protection for Victims of Domestic Violence, Harassment, Sexual Assault and Stalking

Employers may [download and print](#) each of these publications from BOLI's website.

U.S. Department of Labor Posters

The U.S. Department of Labor has produced required posters on the [federal minimum wage](#) and the [Polygraph Protection Act](#). Employers must also notify their employees of rights under the [Uniformed Services Employment and Reemployment Rights Act](#). All public agencies, all public and private elementary and secondary schools, and companies with 50 or more employees, must also display the Family and Medical Leave Act poster. For additional information contact:

U.S. Department of Labor
Wage and Hour Division
620 SW Main St, Room 423
Portland, OR 97205
503-326-3057 or 866-4-USWAGE (866-487-9243)

Equal Employment Opportunity Commission Poster

Employers with 15 or more employees, employment agencies, and labor organizations must display this poster, which is available in English or Spanish. The notice for the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) is included. For information, write or call:

Equal Employment Opportunity Commission (EEOC)
Federal Office Building
909 First Ave Ste 400
Portland, OR 97201
503-326-3057

Safety and Health Poster

All employers with one or more employees must display this poster, which is available at no cost in English and Spanish. For information write, call, or download from the Web:

Department of Consumer & Business Services
Oregon OSHA
350 Winter Street NE
PO Box 14480
Salem, OR 97309-0405
503-378-3272 or 1-800-922-2689
osha.oregon.gov

Workers' Compensation Notice of Compliance

This notice is issued by the Workers' Compensation Division (WCD) upon receipt of a proof of coverage filing from the employer's insurer. Every employer with one or more subject workers must obtain insurance and post the notice in a place where the workers can see the notice. You should automatically receive this notice after purchasing worker's compensation insurance. If you do not receive this notice or need a duplicate, write or call:

Department of Consumer & Business Services
Workers' Compensation Division
PO Box 14480
Salem, OR 97309-0405
503-947-7814
wcd.oregon.gov

Unemployment Insurance Notice (Form 11)

As required by ORS 657.625(3), employers subject to Unemployment Insurance law in Oregon must post this notice. The Employment Department will automatically send you this notice when processing your registration. If needed, you can obtain a duplicate or Spanish version. Have your state business identification number ready when you call to obtain this notice. For information, write or call:

Employment Department
Tax Section Room 107
875 Union Street NE
Salem, OR 97311
503-947-1488
<https://www.oregon.gov/employ/Businesses/Pages/Contributions.aspx>

Paid Leave Oregon Model Notice Poster

As required by ORS 657B.440, employers subject to Paid Leave Oregon law must post this notice in a visible place. Employers must post the model notice poster at each work site and provide a copy to any remote employees. You can download a printable version of the poster here.

For more information, you can:

- Visit our website at paidleave.oregon.gov
- Reach us by email at paidleave@oregon.gov; or
- Contact us by phone at 833-854-0166.

COMPLY WITH AMERICANS WITH DISABILITIES ACT

Background

The American with Disabilities Act (ADA) is a federal law that prohibits discrimination against disabled persons in the areas of employment, public accommodation, and public services.

Title III of the ADA requires that public accommodations make facilities and services accessible to the disabled. Many private businesses are considered public accommodations under this law. The ADA specifies twelve types of entities that, regardless of size, are public accommodations: places of lodging, exhibition or entertainment, public gathering, public display or collection, recreation, and exercise; private educational institutions; establishments

serving food or drink; sales or rental establishments; service establishments; stations used for specific public transportation; and social service center establishments.

Title I of the ADA deals with private employment and prohibits discrimination against “any qualified individual with a disability” in all aspects of employment. Title I applies to employers who have 15 or more employees.

General information on the ADA is available from:

Northwest ADA (serving OR, WA, ID, AK)
Center for Continuing Education in Rehabilitation
6912 220th St. SW, Suite 105
Mountlake Terrace, WA 98043
800-949-4232 (Relay: 71-1-1)

For additional information on Title III of the ADA (public accommodation issues), contact:

Civil Rights Division
U.S. Department of Justice
950 Pennsylvania Ave NW
Disability Rights Section – NYAV
Washington DC 20530
800-514-0301 (Voice) or 833-610-1264 (TTY)
www.ada.gov

For additional information on Title I of the ADA (private employment issues), contact:

Equal Employment Opportunity Commission
909 First Avenue Suite 400
Seattle, WA 98104-1061
800-669-4000 (Voice) or 206-220-6882 (TDD)
<https://www.eeoc.gov/>

Employers with six or more employees are subject to the state disability law and should contact the Bureau of Labor and Industries for information at 971-673-0824 or employer.assistance@boli.oregon.gov .

CONTACT OREGON OSHA

General Information

All Oregon businesses with employees must comply with the state’s occupational safety and health standards set and enforced by Oregon Occupational Safety and Health (OSHA).

Please note that all employers are required to have safety committees or safety meetings. Tools are available from Oregon OSHA for developing your program.

Services Offered

The [Oregon OSHA Resource Center](#) has a lending library offering hundreds of videos and an extensive collection of books and journals covering all aspects of workplace safety and health. The Resource Center, in the Labor and Industries Building in Salem, is available to the public 8 a.m. to 5 p.m. Monday through Friday. Printed publications can be ordered online at any time.

Oregon OSHA offers free online training on a number of safety and health topics, including some in Spanish. General classes cover basic safety and health management, safety committee activities, recordkeeping, and accident investigation. Technical classes include topics such as ergonomics, hazard communication, fall protection, and

lockout/tagout. To take an online course, register for classes, or get training materials, visit our Education and Training website at osha.oregon.gov.

Employers may take advantage of Oregon OSHA’s consultation program to have a free worksite evaluation to help identify hazards and keep employees safe. The assistance is confidential and no cost to employers in Oregon. Call 800-922-2689 (toll-free), call one of our office locations, or email consult.web@dcbs.oregon.gov to make a consultation request. Experienced consultants will offer suggestions and options for eliminating hazards.

To get information on the regulations that apply to your business and to learn more about Oregon OSHA services, contact:

Department of Consumer and Business Services
Oregon OSHA
350 Winter Street NE
PO Box 14480
Salem, OR 97309-0405
503-378-3272 (voice/TTY) or 800-922-2689 (in Oregon)
osha.oregon.gov

Field Office Numbers

Information is also available from the Oregon OSHA field offices in the following locations:

Office	Information	Consultations
Bend	541-388-6066	541-388-6068
Eugene.....	541-686-7562	541-686-7913
Medford.....	541-776-6030	541-776-6016
Pendleton.....	541-276-9175	541-276-2353
Portland	503-229-5910	503-229-6193
Salem.....	503-378-3274	503-373-7819

HEALTH INSURANCE ASSISTANCE

Through special benefits and reforms, the State of Oregon is making health insurance more available and affordable for employers, their employees, and employees’ dependents.

Oregon Health Insurance Marketplace

The first step to considering whether to offer health coverage to your employees is to understand the health coverage options available in Oregon:

- **Employer-sponsored group coverage**
 - Small employers with 50 or fewer employees may be eligible for small group coverage.
 - If you have fewer than 25 FTE (full-time equivalent), you may be eligible for the Small Business Health Care Tax Credit (see below).
 - Large employers with more than 50 FTE must offer employer-sponsored health coverage to their employees that meets the [employer shared responsibility provisions](http://go.usa.gov/xt335) (go.usa.gov/xt335).
- **Individual health coverage**
 - Oregon Health Plan

- Individuals and families who work part time may qualify for Oregon's Medicaid program, also called Oregon Health Plan, which is free coverage for low-income Oregonians.
 - To find out more about the Oregon Health Plan visit OHP.Oregon.gov.
 - Private health insurance
 - People who are not offered employer-sponsored health coverage, Oregon Health Plan, or Medicare can purchase health coverage through a health insurance company or through the Health Insurance Marketplace.
 - Financial help is only available through the Marketplace to reduce the monthly premium and out-of-pocket costs.
 - American Indians and Alaskan Natives may qualify for [additional savings and protections](#) through the Marketplace.
 - Oregonians can preview plans and savings available to them at OregonHealthCare.gov/WindowShop.
 - Medicare
 - Federal health coverage program through Social Security for people who are 65 or older, are on Social Security Disability for 24 months, or have end-stage renal disease (ESRD).
 - For assistance with Medicare, contact the Oregon Senior Health Insurance Benefits Assistance (SHIBA) program at 800-722-4134 (toll-free) or visit SHIBA.Oregon.gov.
- **Association health plans**
 - Allow many small- to medium-sized companies the ability to come together under one health plan, potentially reducing costs and increasing benefit options.
 - There are regulations around these entities and criteria to participate, but coverage is not regulated or guaranteed for essential health benefits or pre-existing conditions.
- **Health reimbursement arrangements**
 - HRAs allow employers to contribute pre-tax funds to help employees pay for medical expenses.

Small-group coverage

Small-group coverage is available year-round, unlike individual health insurance, which has a set enrollment window.

If you have at least one employee who receives a W-2, you can purchase coverage for yourself and your workers at any time. Small businesses with one to 50 employees can purchase a plan from any insurer offering a small-group plan in Oregon.

**Employees and family members who are offered employer-sponsored coverage likely are not eligible for financial assistance through HealthCare.gov.

If you are not currently offering health insurance, but want to get an estimate of what offering coverage through a Marketplace certified plan may cost, use our [premium calculator](http://orhim.info/24SHOPcalc) (orhim.info/24SHOPcalc) You can then use that information to use the [tax credit estimator](http://go.usa.gov/xt33D) (go.usa.gov/xt33D).

If you need help getting more information about these plans or other available options, please contact a licensed agent. You can find a local agent at OregonHealthCare.gov/GetHelp.

Coverage for family members

Can your organization sponsor health coverage for additional family members? If not, the family may get a better deal through HealthCare.gov (possibly getting financial assistance) or the Oregon Health Plan if they are eligible, rather than being offered full-cost coverage through a family member's employer.

Don't have employees?

An individual can apply for financial help and enroll in individual coverage through HealthCare.gov:

- During open enrollment, Nov. 1 to Jan. 15.
- Year-round through the Oregon Health Plan.
- During a special enrollment period. This is a 60-day period that can be triggered by certain life events, such as getting married, having a baby, or losing other health insurance coverage.

Health Care Tax Credit

Small businesses with fewer than 25 full-time employees may be eligible for the Small Business Health Care Tax Credit if they choose one of the small-group plans certified by the Oregon Health Insurance Marketplace. If your business qualifies, the tax credit may cover up to 50 percent of the employer paid premiums.

Tax-exempt nonprofits also qualify for a tax credit up to 35 percent of premiums paid. For nonprofits, the credit is a refund on quarterly payments made to the IRS for income tax withholdings or Medicare withholdings from employee wages.

Get free expert help

Health coverage experts are available to assist individuals and employers evaluate their health coverage options, apply for coverage and financial help, and enroll in health coverage. Find an expert for free help near you at OregonHealthCare.gov/GetHelp or contact the Oregon Health Insurance Marketplace at 855-268-3767 (toll-free).

If employees have questions about Medicare or related insurance

The Senior Health Insurance Benefits Assistance (SHIBA) program is a joint federal and state program that provides free statewide personalized counseling assistance to people with Medicare and their caregivers.

Call toll free 800-722-4134 (toll-free) or visit OregonSHIBA.org

The Division of Financial Regulation's Consumer Advocacy unit has advocates that answer other health insurance questions and complaints such as claim payments. Call 888-877-4894 (toll-free) or visit dfr.oregon.gov.

Small Business Guide to Insurance and Worksite Safety

The Department of Consumer and Business Services regulates areas that are important to small employers, ranging from insurance to worksite safety. As a business owner, understanding the types of insurance that can protect your investment and what you can do to promote worksite safety is key to your success. The [Oregon Small Business Guide to Insurance and Worksite Safety](#) provides an overview of these topics, along with contact information so you can easily obtain more detailed information.

EMPLOYEE RETIREMENT SAVINGS

Oregon Retirement Savings Program

OregonSaves is the state of Oregon's retirement savings program that provides Oregonians with an easy and automatic way to save for the future. Employers that do not offer a workplace retirement plan now have an easy way to help their employees save for retirement, with no employer fees, no fiduciary responsibility, and minimal ongoing responsibilities (just add employees and submit employee payroll contributions). The program can also help level the playing field when you compete to attract and retain employees.

Eligible employers of all sizes can register for OregonSaves at any time. All Oregon employers must either 1) register, if they don't already offer a workplace retirement plan, or 2) certify their exemption, if they already offer a plan or have no W2 employees.

The registration deadline has passed for all Oregon employers. Don't delay—you can still register today! Visit www.oregonsaves.com.

For more information, to register your business, or claim exemption, call 844-661-1256 for our customer service center.

OregonSaves is administered by the Oregon Treasury Savings Network (OTSN), which is a division of the Oregon State Treasury.

WORKSOURCE OREGON

The Employment Department, through its Workforce Operations Division, manages a statewide system of 38 field offices and one-stop partnerships to provide services to employers and job seekers. It serves job seekers by providing them with resources and job referrals that result in employment. Services are delivered in partnership with Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act (WIOA) agencies and other community-based organizations under the WorkSource Oregon Brand. Some partners include regional and local training providers (Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act Title 1B), the Oregon Workforce Investment Board, local Workforce Investment Boards, Higher Education Coordinating Commission (HECC), the Oregon Department of Human Services, local economic development organizations, the seventeen Oregon community colleges, and others. The Employment Department is an active partner in WorkSource Oregon, a network of public and private partners working together for businesses and workers. WorkSource Oregon partners connect businesses with the local resources they need to grow their businesses and train their workforce. Employment's job listings service generates and maintains the largest pool of job openings and job seekers in Oregon.

The department offers Business and Employment Services (B&ES) to connect Oregon Employers with job seekers through [iMatchSkills®](#) (an online job matching tool where employers match job requirements to qualified candidates, and job seekers match their skills and experience to available jobs), and other programs that represent almost one third of all job listings in the state. WorkSource Oregon serves employers by providing qualified applicants for employers and supplying statewide and local labor market information.

These services can reduce recruitment costs, save valuable time and money, stabilize local economies during times of economic slowdown, and provide quality labor market information to inform decisions. The department recognizes and appreciates the contributions employers make to the development of Oregon's workforce. The services outlined in this section are mostly funded and supported by employer payroll taxes.

Recruitment Services at No Additional Charge

Businesses can reduce personnel recruitment costs, gain job listing exposure, and find top quality candidates by using WorkSource Business Services. All services are prepaid through the Federal Unemployment Tax Act (FUTA) and State Unemployment Tax Act (SUTA) taxes paid by employers.

Through local Business Services Teams (BST), your company will gain access to industry experts who are experienced in recruitment, training and development, and labor market conditions, to help inform decision making and craft a recruitment strategy that works for you. Whether you need assistance with a recruitment (i.e., a staff-assisted recruitment) or want to just do it yourself (i.e., a self-assisted recruitment), our dedicated teams are here to help you through the process.

If your business needs assistance with recruitment, a BST representative will partner with you to develop your job description (if needed), listen to have a full understanding of your ideal employee(s), and conduct an onsite visit in person or virtually to understand your company and culture. To support your recruitment, we will:

- Post the position on our online job board called [iMatchSkills®](#) while maintaining employer confidentiality.

- If appropriate, post to our local Facebook page, Twitter and/or LinkedIn accounts with employer permission to recruit potential candidates.
- Run a match to filter through thousands of job seeker profiles registered within [iMatchSkills®](#) that potentially match the job description, experience, education, etc. set by the employer.
- Notify potential candidates of the position while maintaining employer confidentiality.
- Conduct pre-screen and first round interviews either in-person or virtually to validate candidate skills as requested by employer.
- Refer the most qualified candidates to meet the employer's needs for consideration.

If your business would like to develop your own recruitment, you can use [iMatchSkills®](#) independently of our BST. Employers can post a job listing online and choose to have it automatically open so that it is live and ready for applicants to view. Employers can also run matches to find potential candidates. WorkSource staff can assist employers with setting up an [iMatchSkills®](#) account and entering job listings into the system.

WorkSource can also help employers set up and promote job fairs and hiring events. In some cases, local WorkSource Centers can host these events and provide space for interviewing candidates.

Business Services Teams can also assist with other business needs such as resource development, network connections, training dollars, and more. WorkSource Oregon has helped thousands of Oregon businesses reduce their recruitment costs and save time. Give them a call today to see how they can help your business succeed. [Visit them online](#) to find your local WorkSource Center.

Work Opportunity Tax Credit (WOTC)

The [WOTC program](#) provides businesses with a federal tax credit when they hire certain target group members. For most WOTC certified new hires, an employer claims a credit of up to \$2,400; however, this may go up to \$9,600 for some service-connected disabled veterans.

How can you participate?

To qualify for the tax credit, an employer must apply for and receive an employer certification.

1. Have the potential new hire complete page one of the Pre-Screening Notice ([IRS Form 8850](#)) during the application process and before a job offer is made.
2. If the new employee indicates potential WOTC eligibility on page one of Form 8850, complete page two of this form.
3. Complete the [ETA-9061](#) form.
4. Submit the forms via the Oregon WOTC online portal, or:
5. Mail the completed forms 8850 and 9061 and any supporting documents to:

Oregon Employment Department
WOTC Unit, Room 201
875 Union Street NE
Salem, OR 97311

Important! These forms **must be submitted online or mailed within 28 calendar days** of the employee's start date.

The timeliness of the request is determined by postmark date if mailed, or submission date if completed online. If the request is timely and the applicant is eligible, an Employer Certification will be returned to the business authorizing the tax credit. At the end of the tax year, claim the credit on your WOTC certified employee(s) by completing IRS Form 5884.

The general information below is broken into two areas, Veterans and Non-Veterans.

New hires from one of these **veteran** groups may qualify you for the WOTC. The maximum tax credit for these target groups ranges from \$2,400 to \$9,600.

- Veterans receiving Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP).
- Veterans unemployed for any 4 weeks in the year prior to hire.
- Veterans with a service-connected disability.

New hires from one of these **non-veteran** groups may qualify you for the WOTC. The maximum tax credit for these target groups ranges from \$1,200 to \$9,000.

- Member of family receiving Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF).
- Member of family receiving Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP).
- Summer Youth from 16 to 17 years old living in an enterprise zone.
- Vocational Rehabilitation referrals.
- Ex-felons recently convicted or released.
- Supplemental Security Income (SSI) recipients.

For more information and required forms, please contact the Oregon Employment Department at 800-237-3710 and ask for the Work Opportunity Tax Credit Coordinator.

You may also [visit us online](#) to access detailed information and required forms.

Foreign Labor Certification Program

Employers who cannot find sufficient able, willing, and qualified U.S. workers to fill their labor needs can contact the Employment Department Labor Certification Unit for assistance. This program is operated in conjunction with the U.S. Department of Labor to certify foreign-national workers for temporary agriculture and non-agriculture labor needs. The process assures that adequate recruitment has been done to find qualified U.S. workers and that the hiring of foreign-national workers will not adversely affect wages and working conditions of U.S. workers. Please visit the [US Department of Labor](#) for program details and forms. For staff assistance, call 800-237-3710 and ask for the Foreign Labor Certification Unit.

Veteran Services for Employers

What does the Veteran's Program offer?

As veterans leave the armed forces, thousands of highly trained and qualified workers are coming back into the civilian labor pool. The WorkSource Oregon Employment Department's Local Veteran's Employment Representatives (LVERs) work with employers who want to hire the best-trained workforce in the country. Additionally, each of the Oregon WorkSource offices has staff who assist employers in recruiting veterans for their positions. Veterans seeking work apply for services with the Employment Department and their information is placed into **iMatchSkills®**. By law, veterans are given priority service. They are the first considered for openings and the best-qualified veteran applicants are referred to employers. Additionally, veteran representatives may also contact employers to talk about veterans gaining skills through an on-the-job training program.

Veterans Administration Vocational Rehabilitation Programs

Your business may be eligible for Veterans Administration Vocational Rehabilitation approved on-the-job training or apprenticeship programs. The on-the-job training program reimburses you for wages paid to qualified veterans who are in training. The Employment Department also offers recruiting assistance to federal contractors to meet veteran-related affirmative action plans. For more information, visit benefits.va.gov/benefits/.

Who can I contact to hire a veteran or list a job opening?

To contact your nearest WorkSource Oregon office, [visit the Employment Department online](#). Check out their [Recruiting Resources](#) for Veteran Employment Services and other Job Accommodation Resources or look in the government section of your phone directory.

Special Requirements for Federal Contractors

Federal contractors (for procurement of personal property or non-personal services including construction) who have a federal contract of at least \$100,000 with the federal government **must take affirmative action to hire and promote qualified special disabled veterans and any other veterans who served on active duty** during a war or in a campaign or expedition for which a campaign badge has been authorized. This requirement is covered under Title 38 chapter 42 of the US Code. It is called the Federal Contractor Job Listing (FCJL) requirement.

Work Share Program

The Work Share program offers **an alternative to laying off employees**. Under the program, instead of being laid off, employees work reduced hours and receive reduced unemployment insurance benefits. You may request to participate if you reduce your employees' workweek between 10 % and 50 %. Work Share can affect your tax rates. For more information, call 800-436-6191; or in Salem, 503-947-1800. For more information, visit www.oregonworkshare.com.

UNDERSTAND UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE BENEFITS

Unemployment Insurance benefits replace part of the income lost when a person becomes unemployed through no fault of their own. This softens the impact job losses have on communities. Workers maintain purchasing power to support businesses in the area where they live.

Qualifying

A claim is based on a one-year period known as the base year. The base year is the first four of the last five calendar quarters completed at the time the initial claim is filed. Claimants who do not qualify using the above base year may use a base year consisting of the last four completed quarters.

There are two ways to qualify:

First: claimants qualify if they have employment and wages of at least \$1,000 in employment subject to unemployment insurance law AND total base year wages equal to at least one and one-half times the wages in the highest quarter of the base year. **OR**

Second: if an individual does not qualify the first way, a person may qualify for benefits if the individual has wages and worked at least 500 hours of employment subject to unemployment insurance law during the base year.

Benefit amounts are set by law as a percentage of the wages received during the base year. The weekly benefit amount is 1.25% of the total base year wages but with a fixed lower limit of 15% and an upper limit of 64% of the state average weekly wage in covered employment.

A claim lasts for 52 weeks that make up the benefit year. This is the 12-month period beginning with the week they first file for benefits to set up a claim.

Claimants may receive up to 26 weeks of benefits within the benefit year as long as they meet all weekly eligibility requirements for each week that they seek benefits. Minimum claims may have fewer than 26 weeks available. Extended benefits may be paid beyond the 26 weeks during periods of high unemployment.

Disqualifications and Penalties

Receipt of unemployment insurance is based on eligibility, not need. A worker who worked enough during the base year may receive benefits if they are out of work through no fault of their own. The person must be able, available, and actively seeking work each week that they seek benefits.

Some reasons for disqualification, denial, or reduction of benefits are:

1. Voluntarily leaving work without good cause, discharge or suspension for misconduct connected with work, or failing to accept a job offer or referral to a job without good cause. If disqualified, claimants must work and earn at least four times their weekly benefit amount before they may receive benefits. In addition, the total benefits a person can receive are reduced. As a rule, the total reduction is eight times the person's weekly benefit amount for each disqualification.
2. Discharged because of a felony or theft connected with work. If disqualified, all benefit rights based on the wages earned before the date of discharge are canceled.
3. Being involved in a labor dispute. The claimant may be disqualified as long as the labor dispute continues.
4. Not being able to work, not being available for work, and/or not actively seeking work. This is a week-to-week denial. The disqualification ends when the claimant is able, available, and actively seeking work.
5. Receipt of retirement pay from a base year employer. Retirement is deducted dollar for dollar from the weekly benefit payment.
6. School employees working in an instructional, research, or principal administration capacity between terms and school years. Generally, school employees working in these types of roles at least 50% of the time do not receive benefits based on school wages if they have reasonable assurance of returning to work when school re-opens.
7. Not having authorization to work in the United States. Benefits will not be paid unless a person has authorization to work in this country.
8. Fraudulently receiving benefits. Misrepresentation to receive benefits may result in a disqualification of up to 26 weeks and criminal prosecution.

Working and Receiving Benefits

Under unemployment insurance law, workers are "unemployed" when working less than full-time and earning less than their weekly benefit amount. A person may earn up to 10 times Oregon's minimum wage or one-third of the weekly benefit amount (whichever is greater) before benefits are deducted dollar for dollar from the weekly benefit amount. When working full time or earning more than the weekly benefit amount, the individual is not "unemployed" and not eligible for benefits.

Notice of Claim Filed (Form 220)

When a person files or restarts a claim, the most recent employer receives a Notice of Claim Filed, Form 220. If a claimant did not work and earns four times the weekly benefit amount from their last employer, the Employment Department will also mail a Form 220 to the next-to-last employer. Mail or fax Form 220 to the Employment Department within ten days after the date the form was mailed to you to protect your appeal right.

Employment Department adjudicators investigate separation and eligibility issues and rely on you, the employer, for much of the information about a claimant's eligibility. Your timely response to the Notice of Claim Filed Form 220 entitles you to a decision you can appeal if an issue exists that may affect the claimant's eligibility for benefits. If a

claimant stopped working for you for any reason other than lack of work, provide details of the separation in the space provided on the form and use the back, if necessary. Please be sure your information is correct and true.

Willful false statements can result in additional charges against your account. It is important that you respond to requests for separation information on former employees. The facts surrounding an employee's separation can directly affect your tax rate because we decide to pay or deny claimants based, in part, on this information. If you do not provide any information, the Employment Department will make a decision based on the available information. Decisions to allow benefits affect all base year employers as their accounts may be subject to charges for benefits paid because of the person's most recent separation.

Inquiries from Other States

All states, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and Canada have unemployment insurance programs. People who work in one state often file for unemployment in another state. If you receive forms from another state or agency about a former employee, it is to your advantage to reply. UI payments can affect charges to your account no matter where the claimant lives or files his or her claim.

Reporting a Job Refusal

A worker who refuses suitable work without good cause will be disqualified. The Employment Department has no way of discovering these issues unless you or the worker tell us. If you offer a job to someone who is claiming benefits, and that person fails to accept the job or behaves in a way that causes you to withhold a job offer, please go to our website to report a job refusal at

<https://app.smartsheetgov.com/b/form/7a927a47c1cf46059ea48cf5155164ca>. If you have questions or need assistance, please contact the department's Benefit Payment Control section at 503-947-1995.

Fraud

The Employment Department compares quarterly wage reports to records of unemployment benefit payments to find those people who work without reporting their earnings on their claims. This is called the quarterly crossmatch process. The Department also investigates issues brought to our attention from any other source. The Department credits the accounts of tax-paying employers for any benefits paid because of fraud and credits reimbursing employers when the Employment Department recovers the benefits paid because of fraud. When claimants are denied for fraud, they may be disqualified for up to 52 weeks (per occurrence) and are required to repay the money as well as a monetary penalty of up to 30% of the overpaid benefits. If prosecuted and found guilty, the individual could be fined, jailed, or both.

HEARINGS

Purpose and Process

Every year the Employment Department issues thousands of administrative decisions. The decisions may concern unemployment taxes or the payment of unemployment insurance benefits to current or former employees. If you receive a decision and you believe it to be contrary to law and rule, you may request a hearing. Hearing requests must be filed with the Employment Department within the 20-day time limit or within ten days if you are appealing a claim determination. Hearing requests can be submitted online through the department's Contact Us form and by selecting *Request a hearing/file an appeal* under "Issue Description".

The Office of Administrative Hearings (OAH) will mail you notice of the date, time, and place of the hearing along with a pamphlet titled "*How to Prepare and Present Your Case.*" Hearings are held by telephone conference call. Administrative law judges with the OAH conduct the hearings.

The hearing process is simple. Individuals can represent themselves. During a hearing, both sides have a chance to present their cases and ask questions of any witnesses that appear. All testimony is taken under oath or affirmation. The decision of the administrative law judge is based solely on the facts presented at the hearing, so it is important you participate in the hearing to make certain your side of the story is told. If you cannot participate in the scheduled hearing to tell your side of the story, contact the OAH immediately. If you ask for a hearing but then fail to participate, your appeal will be dismissed. You will receive the administrative law judge's written decision approximately 14 days after the hearing.

You may also appeal the administrative law judge's decision. Unemployment benefit cases are appealed to the Employment Appeals Board, a three-person panel appointed by the governor. Tax cases are appealed to the Oregon Court of Appeals. These appeals are a review of the administrative law judge's decision based on the evidence presented at the first hearing. This is another reason it is so important to attend a hearing to represent your case. If you have questions regarding a hearing, contact the OAH at 503-947-1515 or 800-311-3394 or 888-577-2422, or email OAH@Oregon.gov.

LABOR MARKET INFORMATION

The Employment Department's [Workforce & Economic Research Division](#) has a team of Workforce Analysts who collect and analyze labor market information for individual businesses, who can then apply that information to their everyday business decisions. The Workforce Analysts are available to provide concise, up-to-date information about the local, state, and national economies; on the population trends for those areas; and their effects on Oregon's workforce. Their focus is to provide information, as requested by Oregon businesses, related to the labor market in general, and they can provide specific occupational supply and demand data, or do an analysis of a business's wage levels relative to the labor market. Workforce Analysts are also available to create customized reports for specific businesses when the data is available. The research division also publishes and distributes information that has been gathered through surveys sent to employers. Businesses can then use this labor market information to identify challenges and opportunities. Economic development planners, educators and training providers, job applicants, legislators, and the news media also regularly rely on this information to learn about workforce issues that affect Oregonians.

Information on the Internet

The Oregon Employment Department maintains a nationally recognized website where employers can find local, regional, and statewide labor market information. This information includes business ownership characteristics, competitive wage rates, inflation indexes, projected future employment for jobs, and how changes in the economy affect them. Research staff are on hand to show businesses how to retrieve such data – and how to apply it directly to their venture. Visit them online at Qualityinfo.org.

Labor Market Information Publications

Oregon Employment Department staff prepare and distribute thousands of publications to schools, businesses, planners, and the public. A complete list of [labor market information publications](#) is available online.

UNCLAIMED PROPERTY

Complying with Oregon's Unclaimed Property Law

For more than 60 years, Oregon's Unclaimed Property program has protected consumer rights in Oregon and reunited people with their forgotten assets. The statewide program, which was transferred to the Oregon State Treasury from the Department of State Lands in 2021, helps safeguard individuals' unclaimed funds until they can be claimed by their rightful owner. Unclaimed property is any amount of money owed by a business, nonprofit, or government agency to someone who cannot be found. Oregon law (ORS 098) requires businesses, public agencies, and other types of organizations to report all unclaimed assets each year to [Oregon State Treasury](#).

Common types of unclaimed property include:

- Uncashed checks, including payroll checks.
- Refunds and other deposits.
- Accounts receivable – credit balances.
- Stocks and securities.

Property becomes unclaimed when organizations that hold funds for someone else lose contact with the owners. Every year Oregon governments, businesses, and nonprofits reach out to owners and make one last attempt to connect them with their property. When these efforts are unsuccessful, these organizations are legally required by ORS 098 to report any unclaimed funds to the state. Oregon's annual unclaimed property reporting window runs from October 1 to November 1. All Oregon businesses—no matter their size—are required by law to report unclaimed funds to the state during this period. The same goes for state agencies, local governments, and nonprofits that hold unclaimed property.

Learning how to report unclaimed property is easy. The Unclaimed Property website has information about reporting requirements, annual summer trainings, holding periods for different types of property, and instructions for requesting a reporting extension. To connect with our program staff, visit unclaimed.oregon.gov/app/contact-us.

OREGON CONSUMER INFORMATION PROTECTION ACT

Oregon law requires individuals, businesses, and organizations that own, license, maintain, store, manage, collect, process, acquire, or possess personal information to follow requirements that help protect consumers from identity theft.

Personal information is a consumer's name combined with one or more of the following data elements, if the data elements are not encrypted, redacted, or rendered unusable; or if the data elements are encrypted and the encryption key has been acquired:

- Social Security number;
- Driver license or state identification card number issued by the Department of Transportation;
- Passport or other identification number issued by the United States;
- Financial account, credit card, or debit card number combined with any security code, access code, or password that would allow access to a consumer's financial account;
- Data from automatic measurements of a consumer's physical characteristics, such as an image of a fingerprint, retina, or iris, that are used to authenticate a consumer's identity;
- Health insurance policy or subscriber identification number along with any other unique identifier that a health insurer uses to identify the consumer; and
- Information about a consumer's medical history or mental or physical condition or about a health care professional's medical diagnosis or treatment of the consumer.

Any data element or combination of data elements is also personal information even without the consumer's name, if the information has not been encrypted, redacted, or rendered unusable and the information would enable a person to commit identity theft against the consumer.

Finally, a username or other identification method together with any authentication method is also personal information.

If you handle personal information in the course of your business, you must protect it by developing, implementing, and maintaining reasonable safeguards, including the proper disposal of personal information. If you are an owner of a small business (100 or fewer employees), you already comply with the reasonable safeguard requirements if your information security and disposal program contains the administrative, technical, and physical safeguards and disposal measures appropriate to the size and complexity of your business, the nature and scope of its activities, and the sensitivity of the personal information it collects.

Oregon law prohibits the printing of Social Security Numbers (SSNs) on any documents mailed to but not requested by the consumer. If the consumer requests mailed documents that contain an SSN, you must redact the number. Further, you cannot print an SSN on a card used by the consumer to access products or services, nor can you publicly display or post (such as on a website) an SSN unless you redact it.

When disposing of, or transferring to another person for disposal, material or media that display a consumer's SSN, you or the person who ultimately disposes of the material or media must make the SSN unreadable or unrecoverable.

If you experience a data security breach, you must notify affected consumers of the breach expeditiously and without unreasonable delay, but no later than 45 days after discovering or receiving notification of the breach. If the breach affects over 250 people, you must also notify the Oregon Attorney General in writing or electronically. These notification requirements, however, do not apply to certain businesses and organizations, including those who are subject to and comply with regulations under the federal Gramm-Leach-Bliley Act or the Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act (HIPAA), though they must still provide the Oregon Attorney General a copy of the notice sent to consumers or other regulators for breaches affecting over 250 people.

Anyone who violates the OCIPA may incur a civil penalty of up to \$1,000 for each violation and up to \$500,000 for a continuing violation.

For further information contact:

Department of Consumer and Business Services
[Division of Financial Regulation](#)
350 Winter St. NE, Room 410
Salem OR 97301-3881
503-378-4140 or 888-877-4894 (toll-free in Oregon)

OFFICE OF SMALL BUSINESS ASSISTANCE

Fostering Collaboration for Better Business

Created by the Oregon Legislature in 2013, the Office of Small Business Assistance is housed in the Secretary of State's Corporation Division. The Small Business Assistance team provides an objective voice for entrepreneurs within the halls of government. When problems arise, the team works collaboratively with small businesses and state agencies to help resolve issues and facilitate communication.

Get Help

The mission of the Office of Small Business Assistance is to assist entrepreneurs who believe they've been subjected to unreasonable or unfair state regulatory actions, such as investigations, excessive fines, penalties, threats, or other enforcement by a state agency. The team investigates complaints and works toward a mutually acceptable resolution.

If you feel your business has been aggrieved by an Oregon agency and you've tried to resolve the issue without success, [request assistance online](#), call the Office of Small Business Assistance toll free at 844-469-5512, or email business.sos@sos.oregon.gov.

OFFICE OF THE TAXPAYER ADVOCATE

The Taxpayer Advocate, whose office was created in 2021 and is housed in the Department of Revenue, is a voice and a resource for taxpayers. The Advocate will serve taxpayers whose problems are not resolved through ordinary channels; receive and evaluate complaints of improper, abusive, or inefficient service by agency employees; promote taxpayer issues and concerns to department policymakers and state legislators; and problem-solve and suggest options to taxpayer dilemmas through normal channels of which the taxpayer may not have been aware. For more information visit the Office website at oregon.gov/dor/Pages/Taxpayer-Advocate.aspx.



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sos.oregon.gov/business

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