

This publication is a guide, not a complete statement, of Oregon Revised Statutes (ORS) and Oregon Administrative Rules (OAR). For possible updates and more information, refer to the laws and rules on our website, www.oregon.gov/dor.

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Purpose of Form OR-706

The executor of a decedent's estate will use Form OR-706 to figure the estate tax imposed by ORS Chapter 118. This transfer tax is levied on the entire taxable estate and is paid by the estate. This tax isn't imposed on the heirs or beneficiaries of the estate. If the estate has assets outside of Oregon, you'll apportion the tax on part 2, lines 6–8.

What's new

Natural resource property exemption

Senate Bill 498 (2023) creates an Oregon estate transfer tax exemption from the taxable estate that applies to estates of decedents who pass away on or after July 1, 2023. An estate can't claim the natural resource property exemption (line 3) and the natural resource credit (line 9) on the same return. See instructions for line 3 below for more details.

Forest Conservation Tax Credit

Senate Bill 1502 (2022) allows a tax credit to a small forestland owner who chooses to follow timber harvest restrictions applicable to a large forestland owner.

Additionally, House Bill 2161 (2023) amends the tax credit to increase the credit amount under certain conditions. This credit is certified by the Oregon Department of Forestry (ODF). Visit www.oregon.gov/odf for details.

This tax credit can be claimed on the small forestland owner's Estate Transfer Tax Return if the small forestland owner dies on or after January 1, 2023. See the instructions for line 10 below.

Important

Request for Discharge from Personal Liability

Don't include Form OR-706-DISC, *Request for Discharge from Personal Liability*, with your Form OR-706. Send the OR-706-DISC form separately. We'll respond with a Certificate of Discharge letter.

Federal schedules

Oregon doesn't have our own schedules for the OR-706. We ask that you attach the federal schedules. They can be found at www.irs.gov/forms-instructions or by calling 800-829-3676.

Estimated values

Did you use estimated values per Treas. Reg. 20.2010-2(a)(7)(ii) when filing your federal Form 706? If so, attach a separate schedule for Oregon listing the schedule, item number, and estimated value of the asset that's deductible under IRC section 2056 or 2056A, *Marital deduction property*, or under IRC section 2055(a), *Charitable deduction property*.

When completing the Oregon recapitulation schedule in part 5 of the return, add the estimated values for each schedule and add to the total value of the corresponding schedule as reported on the federal Form 706 recapitulation schedule.

Example: Federal schedule B reports total assets of \$600,000 but also includes an asset that's deductible under IRC section 2056 or 2056A, *Marital deduction property*, or under IRC section 2055(a), *Charitable deduction property*, which is reported on line 10 of the federal Form 706 recapitulation. The estimated value of the asset is \$250,000. For Oregon purposes, the estate would provide the federal schedule B with the Oregon OR-706, and provide a separate schedule listing the estimated value of the asset listed on schedule B. The estate would then add the estimated value of \$250,000 to the amount listed on the federal Form 706 recapitulation, line 2 (\$600,000), and report the total on the Oregon OR-706 recapitulation, line 502 (\$850,000).

Overview

Filing requirements

A return must be filed if the value of the gross estate at the date of death is \$1,000,000 or more. Form OR-706 must be filed for dates of death on or after January 1, 2012; Oregon Form IT-1, Oregon Inheritance Tax Return, must be filed for dates of death before January 1, 2012.

Gross estate is defined below in Part 2, line 1.

All schedules referenced in these instructions are referring to schedules included with federal Form 706, unless otherwise noted. Report the estate assets and deductions on the federal schedules and include the schedules with your Form OR-706.

Oregon filing requirements are different from the federal filing requirements. Oregon requires the same forms, schedules, and supporting information (such as photocopy of death certificate, Form 712, life insurance statement, will, trust documents, appraisals, etc.) that would have been required if the estate had filed a federal return.

To help us to process your return more efficiently, **assemble your return** in the order as outlined on page 9 in these instructions. This will assist us in processing the return in the most efficient and effective manner.

Who must file the return

Executor(s) of the decedent's estate must file Form OR-706. The definition of "executor" is the executor, administrator, personal representative (PR), fiduciary, or custodian of property of the decedent (ORS 118.005). For probate estates, the personal representative appointed or approved by the court has the duty to file the return. For non-probate estates, any person having actual or constructive possession of the property of the decedent must file the return.

If two or more people must file a return, they should file one return together.

Due date—When to file

You must file Form OR-706 within twelve months of the date of the decedent's death.

Example: If the date of death is February 16, the due date to file Form OR-706 is February 16. See also "Extensions" below.

Payment

Your tax payment is due within twelve months of the date of the decedent's death, unless you requested an extension of time to pay and we approved your extension of time to pay. Your request for extension of time to pay must be received by the department by the due date of the return. If the extension isn't received by the due date of the return the request will be denied.

If the tax paid with the return is less than the balance due shown on part 2, line 13, explain why you didn't pay the full amount of tax in a statement included with the return. If we approved your request for an extension of time to pay, include a copy of the approval with Form OR-706 and check the extension of time to pay box.

To assist us in posting your payment to your account if mailed separate from your return, use Form OR-706-V, *Oregon Estate Transfer Tax Payment Voucher*, 150-104-172. Send the voucher with your payment; don't send the voucher without a payment.

You may send payment prior to filing the return, with the return, or after filing the return. Always include Form OR-706-V with your payment if mailed separate from your return. **Don't** include Form OR-706-V with your return.

Payments received after the original due date will be applied first to penalty, then to interest, and then to tax.

Important: Submit only one copy of your return. If you are sending in a payment prior to or after filing your return, only include Form OR-706-V.

Mailing addresses and payment instructions

Returns:

If you're including a payment with your return, mail your return without a payment voucher, to:

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

If you're not including a payment with your return, mail your return to:

Oregon Department of Revenue
PO Box 14110
Salem OR 97309-0910.

Payment only:

If you're paying by mail, separate from your return, include a payment voucher, and mail it to:

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

Include on your check:

- FEIN or Decedent's SSN.
- Tax year.
- Daytime phone.
- Form OR-706.

We're unable to acknowledge the receipt of tax returns or payments. Don't send an addressed envelope for acknowledgements. If you want verification we received your envelope, you may send it by certified mail with a return receipt requested. If you want to know if we cashed your payment check, contact your bank.

Private delivery services require a physical address.

Use this address:

Oregon Department of Revenue
955 Center Street NE
Salem OR 97301-2555

Your private delivery service will tell you how to get written proof of mailing and delivery dates.

Amended returns

Do you need to amend your return? If yes, it's the duty of the executor or other responsible person to file an amended return with us. Use Form OR-706 to prepare the amended return using the amended figures and include a statement describing the reason for the amendment. Include any schedules that have changed since your prior tax return was filed and check the amended return box in the upper left corner on page 1. If an asset value has changed, provide substantiation, such as an appraisal, to establish the new value.

Did the IRS audit or another taxing authority make a change or correction to the estate tax resulting in a change to the Oregon estate tax? If yes, the executor or other responsible party must report the change or correction to us by amending the estate return showing all the changes and how the changes affect the Oregon estate tax.

If you owe more tax with your amended tax return or because of a change or audit to your estate tax return, include Form OR-706-V with your payment. You will be assessed interest on the additional tax owing calculated from the original due date of the return to the payment date.

Note: Also see instructions for part 2, line 12.

Forms and schedules

You may access our forms and instructions anytime on our website at www.oregon.gov/dor.

On our website you may:

- Download current forms, instructions, and publications.
- Download prior year forms and instructions.

To request help for estate transfer tax via email, write to: estate.help.dor@dor.oregon.gov.

Federal schedules are found at www.irs.gov/forms-instructions or by calling 800-829-3676.

Professional tax preparers must research questions before contacting us for assistance.

Part 1: Decedent and executor information

Decedent

Decedent's name and Decedent's Social Security number (DSSN). Enter the decedent's name and SSN assigned to the decedent. If the decedent didn't have a SSN, the executor should obtain one for the decedent by filing federal Form SS-5, Application for Social Security Card, with the Social Security Administration. Don't use the SSN assigned to the decedent's spouse.

Decedent's domicile. Domicile is the place where the decedent had their fixed, permanent, principal home. The decedent is allowed only one domicile, though they may have had multiple residences.

Social Security numbers

ORS 305.100 and Section 405, Title 42, of the United States Code, authorizes requests for SSNs. You must provide this information. The SSN will be used to establish both the decedent's and executors' identities.

Extensions

Important: Visit www.oregon.gov/dor for potential updates including extension requirements for estate returns where a decedent's date of death is late in 2023.

To request an extension of time to file or an extension of time to pay, complete and submit federal Form 4768 to us by or before the original due date of Form OR-706. Oregon doesn't have its own extension form. Mail your completed form to the correspondence address at the end of these instructions. Mail payment separately to: Oregon Department of Revenue, PO Box 14950, Salem OR 97309-0950. Don't fax your extension.

Two different types of extensions are available for an estate transfer tax return using:

1) Extension of time to file. We must receive your request for extension of time to file by the original due date of the tax return. Once we receive your timely filed extension request, you'll have an automatic six-month extension of time to file. Include a copy of this extension with your Form OR-706. An extension of time to file doesn't extend the time to pay the tax. **If your request isn't received by the original due date of the return, your request will be denied.**

2) Extension of time to pay tax. We must receive your request for extension of time to pay by the original due date of the tax return. You must include a written statement detailing why the estate can't pay the tax by the original due date. If the estate doesn't provide a written statement explaining why they can't pay the tax, the request for extension of time to pay will be denied. We'll evaluate your request and send you written approval or denial. Once your tax return is filed and an extension to pay is approved, if the request is for more than 12 months after the original due date of the return, the estate must provide collateral in an amount equal to twice

the amount of unpaid tax to secure the debt (ORS 118.225). We will contact you to work through the process of securing acceptable collateral. An extension of time to pay the tax doesn't extend the time to file the tax return.

This extension information may change. See www.oregon.gov/dor.

Interest accrues on any unpaid tax during the extension period per ORS 305.220.

Are you making a payment with an Oregon Department of Revenue approved extension to pay? Use Form OR-706-V and check the "Prepayment" checkbox when filing the form with your payment.

Separate election

If the estate makes an election on the Oregon tax return which is different from the election made on the federal tax return, check the box "A separate election is claimed" in the upper right section of the form. Examples of separate elections are qualified terminable interest property (QTIP) and Oregon special marital property (OSMP). See part 5, line 520.

Executor

Executor name and address. If there's more than one executor, enter the name and the address of the executor we should contact. List the other executors' names, addresses, phone numbers, and SSNs on an attached sheet. Notify us in writing of a change of address or phone numbers of any executor(s) or authorized representative(s).

Part 2: Tax computation

Rounding off to whole dollars

On the return and schedules enter whole dollar amounts only, don't include cents, and round to the nearest dollar.

Example: \$5,762.81 becomes \$5,763 and \$1,294.33 becomes \$1,294.

Line 1. Total gross estate

The gross estate of the decedent is the value of all real and personal property, tangible or intangible, valued as of the date of death. Include all assets whether located inside or outside of Oregon.

Enter either:

- Amount from part 5, line 512, column (b) "Value at date of death," or;
- Amount from part 5, line 512, column (a) "Alternate value," if the executor elected alternate valuation on part 3, line 1, elections by the executor.

Line 3. Natural resource property exemption

Important: For estate transfer tax questions, write to: estate.help.dor@dor.oregon.gov.

Senate Bill 498 (2023) provides an exemption for natural resource or commercial fishing business property. It applies

to estates of decedents dying on or after July 1, 2023. Natural resource property is farm use and forestland, as defined in ORS 308A.056, 308A.250, and 321.201. Real property must be in Oregon [ORS 118.140(a)(L)]. The qualifying property also includes property used in commercial fishing business operations defined in ORS Chapter 508 and IRC Section 1301(b)(4).

This exemption is only allowed if you meet the following requirements:

- The natural resource property is located in this state.
- The total value of the exemption may not exceed \$15 million.
- An exemption is allowed for the following real property only if the real property was owned by the decedent during an aggregate period of five years before the decedent's death and used in a business described in ORS 118.140(3)(d):
 - a. Real property used as forestland or as forestland homesites, not to exceed 5,000 acres.
 - b. Real property used in farm use.
- An exemption is allowed for property used in the operation of a fishing business only if the decedent or a family member, during a period of years before the decedent's death:
 - a. Owned a vessel used in taking food fish or shellfish for commercial purposes (ORS 506.006);
 - b. Held a boat license (ORS 508.260);
 - c. Held a commercial fishing license (ORS 508.235); and
 - d. Held one or more restricted fisheries permits (ORS 508) or an equivalent restricted vessel permit system under the laws of another state.

Oregon will allow an exemption for property that meets the above requirements if the decedent or a family member materially participated in the farm, forestry, or fishing business at least 75% of the days in the five years prior to the death of the decedent.

In addition, at least one family member must materially participate in the farm, forestry, or fishing business at least 75% of the days of in the five years after the death of the decedent. "Materially participate" means to engage in active management (IRC 2032A), of the farm business, forestry business, or fishing business.

A "family member" is a person within the third degree of relation, by blood, marriage, adoption, civil union, or domestic partnership, to another person. Examples of persons within the third degree of relation include the following: parents, grandparents, great-grandparents, siblings, first cousins, children, grandchildren, great-grandchildren, aunts, uncles, great-aunts, great-uncles, nieces, nephews, great-nieces, and great nephews.

Exemption computation

The natural resource exemption equals the value of the natural resource property otherwise included in the federal taxable estate. The natural resource property exemption

equals a maximum of \$15 million and is claimed on line 3 of Form OR-706.

Important: An estate cannot claim both the natural resource property exemption on line 3, and the natural resource credit on line 9, on the same Estate Transfer Tax Return.

Disposition of qualifying property and additional tax due

An additional tax may be imposed per ORS 118.005 to 118.540 in two situations. One, if the qualifying property is disposed of or is transferred to a person other than a family member or another eligible entity, before the property is used for five years after the date of death. Two, if the material participation requirements described above are not met.

The additional tax liability is the amount of the additional tax that would have been imposed had the disqualified property not been excluded from the taxable estate. The additional tax will be paid as provided by ORS 118.210.

The payment of federal estate taxes, state inheritance, or estate taxes from cash or other assets for which a natural resource exemption was claimed, shall be a disposition and an additional tax shall be imposed.

Line 5. Oregon estate tax

Oregon estate tax is calculated based on the taxable estate consisting of all of the decedent's property wherever located. This amount is prorated on lines 6–8 if some property is located outside Oregon.

To compute line 5, see part 6 of these instructions for the tax table, computation instructions, and an example.

Line 6. Gross value of property located in Oregon

When the estate has property located outside of Oregon, use lines 6, 7, and 8 to compute the prorated Oregon tax.

On line 6, enter the gross value of estate assets taxable by Oregon. The taxability of the decedent's property for Oregon purposes depends on whether the decedent was a resident or nonresident of Oregon.

Oregon resident decedent. For a resident decedent, property taxable by Oregon includes all real property located in Oregon, tangible personal property located in Oregon, and intangible personal property. Don't include intangible personal property taxed by another state or another country as a result of the decedent's death. **Enter the combined value of these assets on line 6.**

If the decedent was an Oregon resident and all assets were located in Oregon, enter the gross estate amount from line 1 on line 6.

Nonresident decedent. For a nonresident decedent, property taxable by Oregon includes all real property located in Oregon and tangible personal property located in Oregon. **Enter the combined value of these assets on line 6.**

Line 7. Oregon percentage

Divide the amount on line 6 by the amount on line 1; round the decimal to six places. Convert the decimal to a percentage by multiplying the decimal by 100, or move the decimal two places to the right. For example, 0.551724 becomes 55.1724%. Write the percentage on line 7. Don't enter more than 100 percent or less than -0-.

Line 8. Tax payable to Oregon

Multiply Oregon estate tax on line 5 by the Oregon percentage on line 7 and enter the result.

Example:

Line 1, gross estate = \$1,450,000

Line 2, deductions = \$20,000

Line 4, taxable estate = \$1,430,000

Line 5, tax = \$43,000

Line 6, gross value of assets located in Oregon = \$800,000

The prorated estate tax is computed as follows:

$[Line\ 6 \div line\ 1 = line\ 7\ Oregon\ percentage] \times line\ 5 = prorated\ tax\ for\ line\ 8.$

$[\$800,000 \div \$1,450,000 = 0.551724] \times \$43,000 = \$23,724$
prorated tax, enter on line 8.

Line 9. Natural resource and commercial fishing business credit

ORS 118.140 provides a natural resource or commercial fishing business credit. You may elect to take all, part, or none of this credit, for which you qualify. Natural resource property is farm use and forestland, as defined in ORS 308A.056, 308A.250, and 321.201. Real property must be in Oregon [ORS 118.140(a)(L)]. The qualifying property also includes property used in commercial fishing business operations defined in ORS Chapter 508 and IRC Section 1301(b)(4). To calculate the credit, see Schedule OR-NRC and instructions at www.oregon.gov/dor.

Important: An estate can't claim both the natural resource property exemption on line 3, and the natural resource credit on line 9, on the same Estate Transfer Tax Return.

Line 10. Forest Conservation Tax Credit

Important: This credit is certified by the Oregon Department of Forestry (ODF). Visit www.oregon.gov/odf for more detailed information.

Senate Bill 1502 (2022) allows a tax credit to a small forestland owner who chooses to follow timber harvest restrictions applicable to a large forestland owner. Additionally, House Bill 2161 (2023) amends the tax credit to increase the credit amount under certain conditions.

To obtain the credit, a forest conservation area must be created and the standard practice harvest restrictions must be followed for 50 years. The owner must record an irrevocable deed restriction prohibiting a harvest in the forest conservation area during that time.

The tax credit can be used on the small forestland owner's Estate Transfer Tax Return if the small forestland owner dies on or after January 1, 2023.

Certification is required. The owner must have obtained certification from ODF indicating the amount of the tax credit. Don't include the certification with the tax return. The amount used can't be more than the tax liability shown on the return. Any unused credit will carry forward and pass to the owner's heirs.

Repayment. If a timber harvest is conducted in the forest conservation area before the restriction has expired, the credit used must be repaid.

Line 12. Amount paid by the due date of the return

For an original Form OR-706, enter the total of prior timely payments. For an amended return, enter the net payments (total payments made minus any refunds we paid to the estate) to date.

Example: Estate tax payments made with the original return = \$105,000. Tax on the original return: \$88,000. Original refund paid to the estate: \$17,000.

\$88,000 is the amount of your prior payments reduced by prior refunds (\$105,000 - \$17,000 = \$88,000). Enter \$88,000 on your amended return, line 12, as your net prior payments.

Line 15. Penalty due

A penalty of 5 percent of the tax will be imposed if the return isn't filed by the due date or by the extended filing date. A penalty of 5 percent of the tax will be imposed if the tax isn't paid by the due date. If you have an Oregon Department of Revenue approved extension of time to pay, the tax must be paid by the extended payment date to avoid a penalty. Only one 5 percent penalty will be assessed, the 5 percent late filing penalty or the 5 percent late payment penalty.

If you file the tax return more than three months after the due date (including extension), add an additional 20 percent penalty, for a total of 25 percent penalty.

Line 16. Interest due

Interest is charged on tax not paid by the due date of the return, excluding extensions. Interest will accrue during the extension period. The interest rate may change once a calendar year. See ORS 305.222 for more information.

If you file or pay after the due date, calculate and pay interest on any unpaid tax or on tax paid after the original due date. Interest is calculated daily. Here's how to calculate the interest due:

Tax x Daily interest rate x Number of days.

For periods beginning	Annual	Daily
January 1, 2024	8%	0.0219%
January 1, 2023	6%	0.0164%
January 1, 2022	4%	0.0110%

Additional interest on deficiencies and delinquencies. Interest will increase by one-third of 1 percent per month (4 percent yearly) on deficiencies or delinquencies if the following occurs:

- You file a return showing tax due, or we assess an existing deficiency; and
- The assessment isn't paid within 60 days after we issue the notice of assessment; and
- You haven't filed a timely appeal with us.

Exception to additional interest: If we approved your request for extension of time to pay and you're in compliance with the extension terms, the interest rate won't increase by 4 percent per year.

Special instructions. Do you owe a penalty on part 2, line 15 or interest on line 16 and have an overpayment on line 14? If your overpayment is less than the total penalty and interest, you have an amount due. To calculate the amount due, on line 17 fill in the result of line 15 plus line 16 minus line 14. If your overpayment is more than the total penalty and interest, you have a refund. To calculate your refund, enter on line 18 the result of line 14 minus the sum of lines 15 and 16.

Line 17. Total due

Enclose a check or money order for the total amount due (tax plus any applicable penalty and interest) with your return or pay using Revenue Online. An online payment can only be made if a filer has previously received correspondence and established an account number with us. If paying by mail, see Mailing addresses and payment instructions above.

Don't send cash or postdated checks.

Executor signature

The executor who files the return must sign the return under penalties of false swearing, per ORS 118.990. If there's more than one executor, all executors must provide their full name, title (such as personal representative, trustee, etc.), address, phone number, and SSN on an attached page. It's sufficient for only one executor to sign the return when there's more than one executor. All executors are responsible for the return as filed and are liable for penalties provided for willfully filing erroneous or false returns, per ORS 118.990. This also applies to amended returns.

All executors or authorized representatives must notify us in writing of any change of address or phone number.

If you paid a tax preparer to complete this tax return, the preparer must sign and date the return, and provide their identifying information.

Authorization

If you want the tax return preparer to discuss this tax return with us, check the box located between the signature line for the executor and the preparer. This is a limited authorization. If you want to authorize a person other than the preparer, include a signed *Oregon Tax Information Authorization and Power of Attorney for Representation* (POA) form,

150-800-005, with the tax return, or submit the POA form to us separately. The POA form is available on our website at www.oregon.gov/dor/forms.

Part 3: Elections by the executor

Line 1. Alternate valuation

Refer to the federal Form 706 instructions for the alternate valuation election. In the federal instructions, replace "IRS" with "Oregon Department of Revenue" and replace Form 706 with Oregon Form OR-706. Search for the current year federal Form 706 and instructions at www.irs.gov/forms-pubs (if the current year isn't available, use the prior year's form).

Don't complete the "Alternate valuation date" or "Alternate value" columns of any schedule unless the executor elected alternate valuation under elections.

Line 2. Special use valuation of Section 2032A

Refer to the federal Form 706 instructions for special use valuation of the Section 2032A election. In the federal instructions, replace "IRS" with "Oregon Department of Revenue" and replace Form 706 with Oregon Form OR-706. Search for the current year Form 706 and instructions at www.irs.gov/forms-pubs (if the current year isn't available, use the prior year's form).

Line 3. Reversionary or remainder interests

For details of this election, see IRC Section 6163 and the related regulations.

Part 4: General information

Line 2. Surviving spouse

Complete line 2 whether or not there is a surviving spouse and whether or not the surviving spouse received any benefits from the estate. If there was no surviving spouse on the date of the decedent's death, enter "None" on line 2a and leave lines 2b and 2c blank. The value entered on line 2c doesn't need to be exact. See the instructions for "Amount" under line 3.

Line 3. Beneficiary information

Name

On line 3a, enter the name of each individual, trust, or estate who received or will receive benefits of \$5,000 or more from the estate directly as an heir, next-of-kin, devisee, or legatee; or indirectly (for example, as beneficiary of an annuity or insurance policy, shareholder of a corporation, or an heir that is a partner in a partnership, etc.).

Note: If the estate has more than 7 beneficiaries, include a free form continuation page and complete only those fields relating to the beneficiaries.

Identifying number

Enter the SSN of each individual beneficiary listed. If the number is unknown, or the individual has no number, indicate “unknown” or “none.” For trusts and other estates, enter the federal employer identification number (FEIN).

Relationship

For each individual beneficiary, enter the relationship (if known) to the decedent by reason of blood, marriage, or adoption. For trust or estate beneficiaries, indicate TRUST or ESTATE.

Amount

Enter the value actually distributed (or to be distributed) to each beneficiary, including transfers during the decedent’s life, from Schedule G. This value is required to be included in the gross estate. The value entered doesn’t need to be exact; a reasonable estimate is sufficient. For example, where precise values can’t readily be determined, as with certain future interests, a reasonable approximation should be entered. The total of these distributions should approximate the value of the gross estate reduced by funeral and administrative expenses, debts and mortgages, bequests to surviving spouse, charitable bequests, and any federal estate and state inheritance taxes paid (or payable) relating to the benefits received by the beneficiaries listed on lines 2 and 3. All distributions of less than \$5,000 to specific beneficiaries may be included with distributions to unascertainable beneficiaries on line 3b.

Line 4. Section 2044 property

If you answered “Yes,” these assets must be shown on Schedule F.

Section 2044 property is property for which a previous Section 2056(b)(7) election (qualified terminable interest property, or QTIP election) has been made, or for which a similar gift tax election (Section 2523) has been made. For more information, see the federal Form 706 instructions for Schedule F.

Line 5. Insurance not included in the gross estate

If you checked “Yes” for either 5a or 5b, you must complete and include both **Schedule D** and **Form 712, Life Insurance Statement**, for each policy with an explanation of why the policy or its proceeds are not includible in the gross estate.

Line 7. Partnership interests and stock in closely held corporations

If you answered “Yes” to line 7, you must include full details for partnerships and unincorporated businesses on Schedule F (Schedule E if the partnership interest is jointly owned). You must include full details for the stock of inactive or closely held corporations on Schedule B.

Value these interests using the federal Regulations Section 20.2031-2 (stocks) or 20.2031-3 (other business interests).

A “closely held corporation” is a corporation whose shares are owned by a limited number of shareholders. Often, one

family holds the entire stock issued. As a result, little, if any, trading of the stock takes place. There is, therefore, no established market for the stock, and those sales that do occur are at irregular intervals and seldom reflect all the elements of a representative transaction as defined by the term “fair market value” (FMV).

Line 9. Trusts

If you answered “Yes” to either 9a or 9b, you must include a copy of the trust instrument for each trust. You must complete Schedule G if you answered “Yes” to 9a and Schedule F if you answered “Yes” to 9b.

Part 5: Recapitulation

Lines 501 through 510—gross estate: You must make an entry on each line 501 through 509. If the gross estate doesn’t contain any assets of the type specified by the separate schedules, enter zero on that line. Entering zero on any lines 501 through 509 is a statement by the executor, made under penalties of false swearing, that the gross estate doesn’t contain any includible assets covered by that line.

Don’t enter any amounts in the “Alternate value” column unless you elected alternate valuation on elections by the executor—part 3, line 1.

If you elect alternate value, list amounts in both the alternate value column and value at date of death column. Per IRC 2032(c), the election must decrease the value of the gross estate and estate tax.

Schedules to include for lines 501 through 509. You must include:

- Schedules A, B, and C if the gross estate includes any real estate; stocks and bonds; or mortgages, notes, and cash, respectively.
- Schedule D if the gross estate includes any life insurance or if you answered “Yes” to general information—part 4, question 5.
- Schedule E if the gross estate contains any jointly owned property or if you answered “Yes” to general information—part 4, question 6.
- Schedule F must be filed with every tax return. Answer its questions, even if you report no assets on this schedule.
- Schedule G if the decedent made any of the lifetime transfers to be listed on that schedule or if you answered “Yes” to general information—part 4, question 8 or 9a.
- Schedule H if you answered “Yes” to part 4, question 10.
- Schedule I if you answered “Yes” to part 4, question 11.

Line 511. Conservation easement exclusion

You must complete and include Schedule U (along with any required attachments) to claim the exclusion on this line.

Lines 513 through 521. Deductions

You must include schedules J, K, L, M, and O as applicable, for the deductions you claim.

Line 517

If line 516 is less than or equal to the value (at the time of the decedent's death) of the property subject to claims, enter the amount from line 516 on line 517.

If the amount on line 516 is more than the value of the property subject to claims, enter the greater of (a) the value of the property subject to claims, or (b) the amount actually paid at the time the return is filed.

Don't enter more on line 517 than the amount on line 516. See IRC Section 2053 and the related regulations for more information.

Line 520. Marital deduction—Schedule M

Oregon allows elections, including but not limited to Section 2056—Bequests to surviving spouse. See ORS 118.010 and relevant rules for details and examples.

If the estate claims a marital deduction or a QTIP deduction, complete and include an "Oregon-only" Schedule M. Identify the specific property for the deduction.

An estate may elect to claim an Oregon special marital property (OSMP) deduction. The OSMP deduction is allowed by ORS 118.013 and 118.016. See ORS 118.010 and relevant rules for more detail and examples.

The Oregon estate transfer tax return for the second spouse to die must include any property previously claimed for the QTIP or OSMP deduction claimed on the Oregon estate or inheritance tax return for the first spouse to die. See ORS 118.010 and relevant rules for details.

Part 6: Tax table

Compute your tax for part 2 line 5 by applying the rates in the table below to the amount on part 2, line 4 (taxable estate).

Example:

- The taxable estate, part 2, line 4, is \$1,700,000.
- Column 1, the taxable amount is equal to or more than \$1,500,000.
- Column 2, the taxable amount is less than \$2,500,000.
- Column 3, tax on the amount in column 1 is \$50,000.
- Column 4, tax rate of 10.25 percent; apply to the taxable estate amount which is more than the amount in column 1.
- $\$1,700,000$ less $\$1,500,000 = \$200,000 \times 10.25\% = \$20,500$ plus $\$50,000 = \$70,500$ total tax.
- Enter your Oregon estate transfer tax on part 2, line 5.

Column 1	Column 2	Column 3	Column 4
Taxable estate equal to or more than:	Taxable estate less than:	Tax on amount in column 1:	Tax rate on taxable estate amount more than the amount in column 1 (percent):
\$ 1,000,000	\$ 1,500,000	\$ 0	10.0%
1,500,000	2,500,000	50,000	10.25%
2,500,000	3,500,000	152,500	10.5%
3,500,000	4,500,000	257,500	11.0%

4,500,000	5,500,000	367,500	11.5%
5,500,000	6,500,000	482,500	12.0%
6,500,000	7,500,000	602,500	13.0%
7,500,000	8,500,000	732,500	14.0%
8,500,000	9,500,000	872,500	15.0%
9,500,000		1,022,500	16.0%

Assembly and documentation required

Filing checklist for Form OR-706

When you complete the return, assemble all the required pages together, without staples, in the following order:

- Payment, if including with return. **Don't** include a Form OR-706-V.
- Form OR-706, pages 1, 2, and 3.
- Federal Form 706 (if required to file with IRS).
- Federal schedules in alphabetical order, with Forms 712 or 706-CE, if applicable.
- Oregon Schedule OR-OSMP, if applicable.
- Oregon Schedule OR-NRC, if applicable.
- Copy of extension request, if applicable.
- Death certificate.
- Will.
- Trust documents, if applicable.
- Powers of appointment document.
- A copy of the foreign country's or other state's Estate Tax Return if the estate is subject to estate tax in a foreign country or another state.
- A copy of property inventory, schedule of liabilities, claims against the estate, and expenses of administration filed with a foreign probate court, certified by an official of the court.
- Expert valuations (for example: business value, personal property value, etc.).
- Independent fee appraisals for real property, wherever located, used to support reported value.

If the decedent was a **U.S. citizen but not a resident of the United States**, you must include the following documents with the return:

- A copy of property inventory, schedule of liabilities, claims against the estate, and expenses of administration filed with the foreign court of probate jurisdiction, certified by a proper official of the court;
- A copy of the return filed under the foreign inheritance, estate, legacy, succession tax, or other death tax act, certified by a proper official of the foreign tax department, if the estate is subject to such a foreign tax; and
- A photocopy of the will, if the decedent died testate.
- Copies of final statements from all accounts for checking, saving, retirement, and other related accounts to support the amounts reported on Schedule B, C and G.

Continuation schedules

If there isn't enough space on a schedule to list all the items, include a continuation schedule:

- Number the items you list on each schedule, beginning with the number "1" each time.

- Total the items listed on each schedule and its attachments, and any continuation schedules.
- Enter the total of all schedules and continuation schedules at the bottom of each schedule.
- Don't carry the totals forward from one schedule to the next.
- Enter the total for each schedule on part 5—recapitulation.

Note: Processing delays may occur if you don't provide the required documents with your tax return.

What happens after you file the tax return?

We'll process your tax return in the order the returns are received. We may contact you for additional information or documentation in order to complete the processing of your return.

Once the return is processed and the account is paid in full, we'll issue the Oregon estate tax receipt as required by ORS 118.250. The receipt will identify the estate and show the amount of tax, penalty, and interest paid to us. We'll send a copy of the receipt to the authorized representative, if the authorization box on part 2 of the form is checked, or if we have an Oregon POA form on file for a representative.

The executor may request a discharge from personal liability by completing the Oregon Form OR-706-DISC, *Request for Discharge from Personal Liability*, 150-104-005. **This form must be filed separately from the Form OR-706.**

We have up to 18 months to respond to your request. During our review your return may be selected for an audit. We'll issue the discharge after we have accepted the return and the account is paid in full.

Installment payments

Does the estate include an interest in a closely held business? Does the estate need to dispose of property for less than fair market value to pay the estate transfer tax? If you answered yes to either one of these questions and the estate wishes to pay the tax in installments under ORS 118.225, you must submit a request for extension of time to pay. We'll issue a determination letter to inform the estate whether or not they qualified for installment payments under ORS 118.225. The number of payments can be up to 14 equal payments made up of annual interest and principal.

The portion of tax which doesn't qualify for the installment plan must be paid by the original due date of the tax return. The first of 14 installment payments will begin once the extended payment period is approved by us, the total tax is determined, and collateral has been provided by the estate; see collateral required below. Other payment arrangements may be available for your estate under ORS 118.225.

Collateral required

According to ORS 118.225 and corresponding rules, for us to agree to an installment payment of tax, the following must occur:

- Acceptable collateral must be provided. For real property, a first mortgage, having a value of double the extended tax. For personal property, a surety bond in double the amount of the extended tax, executed by a corporation licensed to do business in the State of Oregon. The bond must be renewed every five years.
- Executor is **personally** liable for payment of the tax to the extent of the value of the property.
- Annual statements of account will be sent to the executor.
- If your payment isn't made timely, the installment payment arrangement is cancelled; a 5 percent late payment penalty will be assessed; and the remaining liability of penalty, interest, and tax is due and owing immediately.
- Interest on the Oregon Estate Transfer tax accumulates from the day after the due date of the original return, to the date your payment is received.
- Oregon interest rates are shown in these instructions for part 2, line 16.

You don't need to furnish the required mortgage or bond at the time you file Form OR-706. We will contact you and work through the process of securing acceptable collateral.

Important: *The interest paid on installment payments isn't deductible as an administrative expense of the estate.*

Survivor information

The following information is designed to help if you're settling the finances of a deceased person. It's not a complete statement of laws or rules.

If you have questions after reading these instructions, see your attorney. Some of these matters are complex and you may need legal advice.

Definitions

Beneficiary: One who will receive assets from an estate. The assets of an estate are distributed to beneficiaries after all taxes and expenses are paid. The assets may be distributed under the terms of a will, or if there is no will, under the provisions of state law. (Other terms: heirs at law, devisee, legatee, and claiming successor.)

Decedent: A legal word for a person who has died.

Estate: All the property of the decedent. (See probate and small estate proceeding.) If an estate is probated, the court appoints a personal representative to be responsible for the property and finances of the estate. Any money the estate earns (such as rental income or stock dividends) must be reported on Form OR-41, *Oregon Fiduciary Income Tax Return*, 150-101-041.

Executor: An executor is a personal representative, administrator, trustee, fiduciary, or custodian of the property, or

any person who has actual or constructive possession of the decedent's property.

Fiduciary: An individual or legal group (such as a bank or corporation) that has financial responsibility for an estate or a trust held for the benefit of others.

Personal property: All property that isn't real property, such as money, stocks, bonds, machinery, or equipment. A mobile home owned by the decedent, but located on rented or leased land is also personal property.

Personal representative: The executor, administrator, or anyone in charge of the decedent's property. The surviving spouse may or may not be the personal representative, depending on the will or the court appointment. The personal representative is also the estate's fiduciary.

Probate: A formal court proceeding used when the decedent held property solely in the decedent's name. Probate settles the decedent's finances and distributes the property according to the will or state law. The probate court appoints a personal representative.

Probate court: In Oregon, this is generally the circuit court. In some cases it may be the county district court or the county court.

Real property: Real property is land and stationary buildings. For example, a residence or commercial building is real property.

Small estate proceeding: A court procedure to transfer the title of solely owned property to heirs when the estate consists of:

- (a) The fair market value of the estate is \$275,000 or less;
- (b) No more than \$75,000 of the fair market value of the estate is attributable to personal property; and
- (c) No more than \$200,000 of the fair market value of the estate is attributable to real property.

Do you have questions or need help?

Internet

www.oregon.gov/dor

- Download forms, instructions, and publications.
- Search FAQ.

Email

estate.help.dor@dor.oregon.gov

This email address isn't secure and confidentiality can't be ensured. General tax and policy questions only. We ask that professional tax preparers and attorneys research questions before contacting us.

Correspondence

Estate Tax Unit, Business Division
Oregon Department of Revenue
PO Box 14110
Salem OR 97309-0910
Fax: 503-945-8787, Estate Tax Unit

Phone

503-378-4988 or 800-356-4222

Monday–Friday, 7:30 a.m.–5 p.m.
Closed Thursdays from 9–11 a.m. Closed holidays.
Wait times may vary.

Contact us for ADA accommodations or assistance in other languages.

In person

Find directions and hours on our website.
www.oregon.gov/dor.