

HB 2457 A STAFF MEASURE SUMMARY

Carrier: Rep. Nathanson

House Committee On Revenue**Action Date:** 05/10/21**Action:** Do pass with amendments. (Printed A-Eng.)**Vote:** 7-0-0-0**Yeas:** 7 - Levy, Marsh, Nathanson, Pham, Reschke, Smith G, Valderrama**Fiscal:** No fiscal impact**Revenue:** Revenue impact issued**Prepared By:** Kyle Easton, Economist**Meeting Dates:** 2/11, 5/10**WHAT THE MEASURE DOES:**

Updates connection date to federal Internal Revenue Code and other provisions of federal tax law from December 31, 2018 to April 1, 2021. Increases Oregon statutory age requirements related to the Public Employees Retirement System from 70-1/2 to 72, in alignment with federal law. Modifies definition of qualified higher education expenses to include expenses associated with registered apprenticeship programs and amounts paid as principal or interest on a qualified education loan. Takes effect on 91st day following adjournment sine die.

ISSUES DISCUSSED:

- General background on Oregon's connection to federal tax law
- Difference between a continual "rolling" connection and a point in time "static" connection
- How connection policy responds to federal tax changes
- Oregon's past connection policy
- Connection policies of other states.

EFFECT OF AMENDMENT:

Updates connection date to federal Internal Revenue Code and other provisions of federal tax law from December 31, 2018 to April 1, 2021.

BACKGROUND:

Oregon has had a continuing connection ("rolling reconnect") to the federal definition of taxable income since tax year 2011. Other ties to federal tax law must be updated on a regular basis, with December 31st being the usual connection date. Over the past forty years, the state has rotated between a policy of automatic connection to federal tax base changes and connection to the federal code at a particular point in time.

In December of 2019, the president signed into law H.R. 1865 which included provisions modifying and/or extending numerous tax provisions. Many of the enacted tax provisions automatically became incorporated into Oregon tax law through Oregon's connection to the definition of federal taxable income. Themes of the federal tax law changes include: retirement savings, disaster relief, and the extension of previously expired or expiring provisions. In some instances, for Oregon tax law to incorporate the recent federal tax law changes, specific modification to Oregon statute is required.

In March of 2020, the president signed into law S. 3548, known as the CARES Act. The primary intent of the Act is to inject liquidity into the economy and to provide economic relief during the implementation of public health policies such as the "stay-at-home" orders in effect in many states. In broad terms, the bill provides various funds to states and other local governments, expands unemployment insurance, and appropriates funds to be used for small business loans. The Act contains provisions that will affect Oregon's General Fund revenue through changes to personal and corporate income tax laws. Due to Oregon's "rolling reconnect" to federal tax law, many of these provisions automatically affect Oregon revenue streams.

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In December of 2020, the president signed into law H.R. 133, known as the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2021. The act included provisions modifying and/or extending numerous tax provisions. Many of the enacted tax provisions automatically became incorporated into Oregon tax law through Oregon's connection to the definition of federal taxable income. Themes of the federal tax law changes include: revisions to the Paycheck Protection Program (PPP), temporary changes to earned income tax credit, modification of medical expense deduction, and the extension and/or modification of other tax provisions.