

SB 111 B STAFF MEASURE SUMMARY**Carrier:** Rep. Smith G**House Committee On Revenue****Action Date:** 06/20/25**Action:** Do pass with amendments. (Printed B-Eng.)**Vote:** 6-0-1-0**Yeas:** 6 - Hudson, Levy B, Marsh, Nathanson, Smith G, Walters**Exc:** 1 - Reschke**Fiscal:** Has minimal fiscal impact**Revenue:** Revenue impact issued**Prepared By:** Kyle Easton, Senior Economist**Meeting Dates:** 6/20**WHAT THE MEASURE DOES:**

Extends applicability of pass-through business alternative income tax (BAIT) and related personal income tax credit by two years, from tax years beginning before January 1, 2026, to tax years beginning before January 1, 2028. Applicable to overpayments made before January 1, 2027, allows a pass-through entity that has made a BAIT overpayment to have such overpayment credited as an estimated BAIT payment for the subsequent tax year. Takes effect on 91st day following adjournment sine die.

ISSUES DISCUSSED:

- Background on deduction limitation of state and local taxes (SALT)
- Business Alternative Income Tax (BAIT) is Oregon's SALT workaround
- Policy of A-engrossed version compared to -A8 amendment
- Fiscal cost of A-engrossed compared to minimal fiscal of -A8
- Pass through members that are trusts
- Potential federal tax legislation and impacts on BAIT.

EFFECT OF AMENDMENT:

Eliminates A-engrossed proposed expansion of business alternative income tax (BAIT) for pass-through entities whose members include trusts and eliminates proposal to allow individual members to opt-out of BAIT participation.

BACKGROUND:

Prior to tax year 2018, individuals who itemized their deductions on their federal personal income tax returns were allowed to deduct (with some phase-out limitations) their state and local taxes (SALT) - primarily property taxes and either income or sales taxes. In 2017, Congress enacted the Tax Cut and Jobs Act and limited this deduction to \$10,000 for tax years 2018 through 2025. Future applicability of the federal SALT limitation is under discussion at the federal level. Following the federal SALT limitation, a majority of states enacted legislation intending to workaround the federal limitation by imposing a tax on a pass-through entity (where the tax is deductible from federal tax) and providing a related personal income tax credit for the owners of the pass through entity. These state SALT workarounds provide a means to reduce a taxpayer's federal income tax liability while leaving net state revenue unchanged.

Oregon enacted its own SALT workaround in 2021 with the passage of SB 727 which established Oregon's business alternative income tax (BAIT) and related personal income tax credit. Under current law, Oregon's BAIT is applicable to tax years 2022 through 2025 and provides a mechanism to reduce federal income tax liability for taxpayers while leaving net Oregon revenue unchanged. Measure as introduced extends the applicability of Oregon's BAIT and related credit to include tax years 2026 and 2027.