



PRESS RELEASE

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Bipartisan House Vote Better Aligns Tax Code with Oregonians' Priorities

House Bill 2171 extends supports for working families, improves efficiency of tax credits

The Oregon House of Representatives voted today to extend a series of expiring tax credits that focus on helping tens of thousands of low-income working families.

The hallmark of the package—[House Bill 2171](#)—is the Working Family Child and Dependent Care credit, which helps low-income working families offset costs of caring for young children and disabled dependents while they are working or attending school full-time. It passed the House in a wide bipartisan vote of 45-13.

“This package sends a clear message to Oregonians: the legislature is working to help women and working families succeed,” said Rep. Alissa Keny-Guyer (D-Portland). As Chair of the Housing and Human Services Committee, Rep. Keny-Guyer worked to streamline and enhance existing credits into the comprehensive Working Family Child and Dependent Care Credit, which is extended through 2022.

In 2009, the Oregon Legislature voted to sunset nearly all of the state’s tax credits on a rolling basis every six years, giving lawmakers a chance to decide whether they are meeting intended goals for the state and should be continued, modified or discontinued. House Bill 2171 extends 10 credits.

"This bill is the result of months of process to ensure that our tax code better matches Oregonians' priorities," says Rep. Phil Barnhart (D-Eugene), the chair of the House Revenue Committee. "It is designed to support working families and members of the military, while making sure that the largest corporations are paying their share."

The package also continues credits that will assist low-income workers who make contributions to savings plans known as Individual Development Accounts, provide relief for Oregonians who are taking care of a child or a spouse with a disability, and improve access to health care providers in rural areas.

Additionally, HB 2171 makes certain active duty military service income exempt from personal income taxes, in order to provide tax relief to service members with an out of state address in consideration of their work and sacrifices for their state and country.

The bill also closes a loophole in the corporate tax code that allows large corporations to pay less than the Corporate Minimum Tax. Hundreds of large corporations have been able to take

advantage of this loophole to pay less than the minimum tax—and in many cases, to pay no corporate tax at all.

The bill now moves to the Senate for consideration.

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