House Bill 2879

Sponsored by Representative RESCHKE; Representatives LEIF, NEARMAN, NOBLE, ZIKA

SUMMARY

The following summary is not prepared by the sponsors of the measure and is not a part of the body thereof subject to consideration by the Legislative Assembly. It is an editor's brief statement of the essential features of the measure **as introduced.**

Creates income tax credit for attendance by taxpayer dependent of private school, home school or virtual public charter school.

Applies to tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2020.

Takes effect on 91st day following adjournment sine die.

BILL	FOR	$\mathbf{A}\mathbf{N}$	ACT
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- Relating to tax credits for pupils in alternative educational settings; and prescribing an effective date.
- 4 Be It Enacted by the People of the State of Oregon:
- 5 SECTION 1. Section 2 of this 2019 Act is added to and made a part of ORS chapter 315.
- 6 SECTION 2. (1) As used in this section:
 - (a) "Eligible child" means a child who is less than 18 years of age during any part of the tax year for which a credit is claimed under this section and who attends a private elementary or secondary school, a home school or a virtual public charter school.
 - (b) "Home school" means a course of education that is provided by a parent, legal guardian or private teacher pursuant to ORS 339.030 and 339.035.
 - (c) "Qualified taxpayer" means a parent or legal guardian of an eligible child.
 - (d) "Virtual public charter school" has the meaning given that term in ORS 338.005.
 - (2) A credit of \$1,500 against the taxes otherwise due under ORS chapter 316 shall be allowed for each dependent of a qualified taxpayer who during the tax year is an eligible child and who, for days equaling at least 50 percent of the school days in which public schools are in session in the district in which the eligible child resides, is:
 - (a) Attending a private elementary or secondary school;
 - (b) Enrolled in home school; or
 - (c) Enrolled in a virtual public charter school.
 - (3) If an eligible child also attends a conventional public school for any portion of the tax year, the credit under this section shall be prorated based on the number of months during the school year that the dependent is an eligible child.
 - (4) The credit allowed under this section in one tax year may not exceed the tax liability of the taxpayer.
 - (5)(a) A nonresident shall be allowed the credit under this section in the proportion provided in ORS 316.117.
 - (b) If a change in the status of a taxpayer from resident to nonresident or from nonresident to resident occurs, the credit allowed by this section shall be determined in a manner consistent with ORS 316.117.

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(c) If a change in the taxable year of a taxpayer occurs as described in ORS 314.085, or
if the Department of Revenue terminates the taxpayer's taxable year under ORS 314.440, the
credit allowed under this section shall be prorated or computed in a manner consistent with
ORS 314 085

- (6) Spouses in a marriage who file separate returns for a taxable year may each claim a share of the tax credit that would have been allowed on a joint return in proportion to the contribution of each.
- (7) The Department of Education shall establish by rule policies and procedures for certifying taxpayers as eligible for the credit allowed under this section, including procedures for prorating the credit under subsection (3) of this section.
- SECTION 3. Section 2 of this 2019 Act applies to tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2020.
 - <u>SECTION 4.</u> This 2019 Act takes effect on the 91st day after the date on which the 2019 regular session of the Eightieth Legislative Assembly adjourns sine die.