Tax Credits for Review in 2021

This is the primary section of the report, containing detailed information on each tax credit scheduled to be reviewed in 2021. In total, there are eleven such tax credits. To provide some context, the table below shows the cost to extend the tax credits for the current and following two biennia. These estimates are for current law, meaning the cost to extend reflects the estimated cost of extending the credit sunset date without otherwise modifying the credit. The cost to extend amount in 2021-23 is roughly half the cost in 2023-25. This is due to the credits sunsetting midway through the 2021-23 biennium.

Estimated Cost of Extending Tax Credits

$ Millions

Tax Expenditure Report Number and Credit name	ORS	Sunset Date	--------Biennium-------- 2021-23	2023-25	2025-27
Scheduled for Review by the 2021 Legislature					
1.404 Employee Training in Eligible Counties	**315.523**	2023	< 50K	< 50K	< 50K
1.407 Child with a Disability	**316.099**	2022	$4.9	$10.2	$10.6
1.408 Rural Medical Providers	**315.613-619**	2022	$1.2	$4.4	$6.1
1.410 Severe Disability	**316.752-771**	2022	$4.8	$9.7	$9.7
1.422 Public University Venture Development Fund	**315.640**	2022	$0.3	$0.5	$0.4
1.425 Working Family Household and Dependent Care	**315.264**	2022	$31.9	$63.8	$63.8
1.426 Contributions to the Office of Child Care	**315.213 (318.031)**	2022	< 50K	< 50K	< 50K
1.427 Individual Development Account Contributions	**315.271**	2022	$6.6	$13.6	$13.9
1.430 Bovine Manure for Biofuel	**315.176**	2022	$3.3	$5.5	$5.8
1.445 Oregon Life and Health IGA Assessments	**734.835**	2022	$0.7	$0.9	$0.5
1.449 Oregon Veterans' Home Physician	**315.624**	2022	< 50K	< 50K	< 50K
SUBTOTAL			**$53.6**	**$108.6**	**$110.8**

The remainder of the report consists of separate reviews for each tax credit. Each review consists of subsections related to the credit's policy purpose, description, policy analysis, similar incentives available in Oregon, and discussion of related credits available in other states. The policy purpose of a credit is generally not stated in statute. The purpose identified in this report is based on documentation from implementing or modifying legislation and related committee discussions. Generally, the purposes are inferred from historical records. When Oregon statute provides a clear statement of the policy intent, such policy purpose is cited in this report. The description provides detail on how the tax credit works under current law. The policy analysis describes academic research on relevant incentives if available, provides some discussion of the credit' history, and an analysis of available data. Often the primary sources of data are certifications and tax returns. The review also includes a summary of similar incentives in Oregon (direct spending program information is generally provided by the Legislative Fiscal Office).

Statute requires this report to provide information on the public policy purpose or goal of each tax credit. The most basic of this information is simply the stated public policy purpose. Also required is information on the expected timeline for achieving that purpose, the best means of measuring its achievement, and whether or not the use of a tax credit is an effective and efficient way to achieve that goal. However, Oregon statute does not generally contain policy purposes or goals for tax credits. Consequently, statute does not generally identify timelines or metrics related to such goals. In the few cases where statute does provide a purpose or a goal, it is included in this report. The more common approach has been to rely on bill documentation and written testimony for the implementing legislation. This information is the basis for the purpose statements included in this report.

Individual Development Account Contributions

ORS 315.271	Year Enacted:	1999	Transferable:	No
	Length:	1	Means Tested:	No
	Refundable:	No	Carryfoward:	3-years
TER 1.427	Kind of cap:	Program	Inflation Adjusted:	No

Policy Purpose

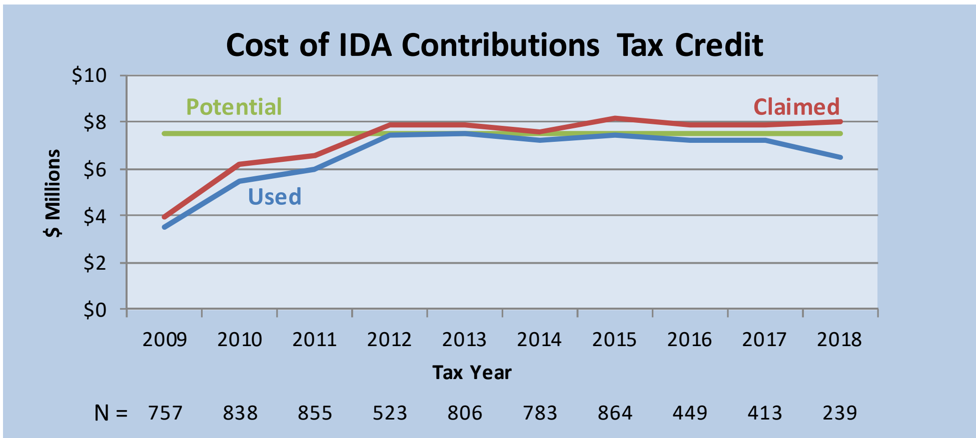
Statute provides the policy purpose for the Individual Development Account (IDA) program in ORS 458.675 (full citation is included below). Statute does not specifically state the purpose of the IDA contribution credit though a general reading of the statute and review of related legislative testimony suggests that the ***policy purpose of the credit is to fund an asset-based antipoverty strategy that promotes personal financial management, investment, and savings for key assets.*** Statute also suggests a periodic review of the program but identifies neither a timeline nor specific metrics for such an evaluation.

> *The Legislative Assembly finds that:*
>
> *(1) The problem of poverty will not be solved solely by government programs and income subsidies.*
>
> *(2) Family economic well-being does not come solely from income, spending or consumption, but instead requires savings, investment, and the accumulation of assets.*
>
> *(3) It is appropriate for the state to institute an asset-based antipoverty strategy.*
>
> *(4) The state has an opportunity to take advantage of private and federal resources by making the transition to an asset-based antipoverty strategy. Those resources include, but are not limited to, the Assets for Independence Act (42 U.S.C. 604) and the Workforce Investment Act (P.L. 105-220).*
>
> *(5) Investment through an individual development account system will help lower income households obtain the assets they need to succeed. Communities and this state will experience resultant economic and social benefits accruing from the promotion of job training and higher education, home ownership and small business development.*
>
> *(6) It is desirable for this state to enact legislation that enables an authorized fiduciary organization sufficient flexibility to receive private, state and federal moneys for individual development accounts. The Legislative Assembly should periodically review the provisions of ORS 458.675 to 458.700 to ensure that this state maximizes the receipt of available federal moneys for individual development accounts.*

Description

Individuals or businesses donating to the state-selected fiduciary agency (currently the Neighborhood Partnership Fund) for individual development accounts (IDAs) are allowed a tax credit equal to a percentage of the amount donated. The credit percentage is determined by the fiduciary agency but may not exceed 90 percent of the amount donated. Tax credit qualifying contributions to the fiduciary organization are for distribution to IDAs. Contribution amounts used to compute the credit must be added to Oregon taxable income if such amounts (or any portion thereof) is claimed as an itemized deduction when computing federal taxable income. The total credits allowed to all taxpayers in any tax year is limited to $7.5 million.

The graph below shows the use of the tax credit on tax returns from 2009 through 2018.[32] The green line shows the annual tax credit limit. Because unused credit amounts from past years can be carried forward, it is possible for total credit use to exceed the $7.5 million annual cap in a given year. As displayed, in tax years 2012 through 2018, full allotment of the credits was claimed. While the data are for both personal and corporate income tax filers, very few corporations have claimed the tax credit in any given year. At time of report publication, tax year 2018 is the most recent published data available. As described in detail in the policy analysis portion of this report, recent IDA donations and associated use of this credit has decreased since 2018.



Initially, use of the IDA credit consistently grew over time before levelling off near its statutory limit beginning in 2012. One key aspect to the program is that, while not originally in statute, the Housing and Community Services Department initially maintained a limit on the amount of annual donations eligible for a tax credit. The limit was $4 million for 2006, $6 million for 2007, and $8 million for 2008. The limit increased to $10 million in 2009. In 2015, total annual credits were limited to $7.5 million (equivalent of donation limit of $10 million with a 75% of donation amount credit maximum) and the credit percentage was set at 70% of amount contributed. In 2019, the maximum credit percentage was increased to 90%.

In the 2020 2nd Special Session, $2.0 million was appropriated from the General Fund to the IDA program.

	2019-21 Legislatively Adopted Budget ($M)
Direct Spending Program	***General Fund***
Individual Development Account Program	$2.0

Policy Analysis

This tax credit program is another example of where there are two distinct groups of beneficiaries – those who benefit directly by using the tax credit to reduce their tax liability and those that benefit from the IDA program which receives funding from tax credit associated contributions. As previously described, the purpose of the credit is predominately to function as a funding source for the IDA program and as such,

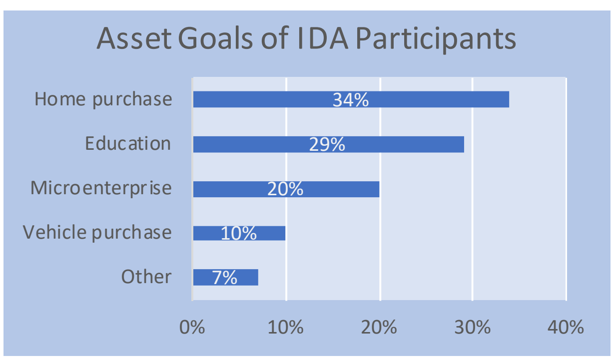
[32] Tax year 2018 is for personal income tax filers only.

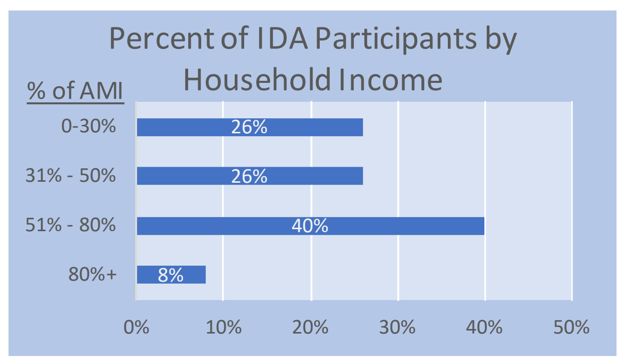
much of the following analysis is focused on how the credit has performed.[33] Also included in this policy analysis is descriptive analysis of the IDA program and a brief literature review of such programs.

IDA Program Background

The Oregon IDA program was created in 1999 and is overseen by the Oregon Housing and Community Services Department (OHCS). While OHCS oversees the program, Neighborhood Partnerships is the fiduciary organization that manages the program and further partners with other nonprofit organizations to execute the IDA program. The IDA program is in essence a matched savings program available to lower income households of modest wealth. Participants establish IDA accounts and contribute savings of their own to be used for allowed specified purposes. Program participants receive financial education, financial counseling, and training crafted to their specific goals. Once their specific goals for the program have been met, they are considered 'graduates'. Upon completion of their savings goals and other requirements, the participant's savings are matched according to a formula established by the fiduciary organization. Tax credit associated contributions to Neighborhood Partnerships provide the primary funding source for matching participant savings.

Since 2015, on average about 1,450 participants have enrolled in the IDA program each year with the number of program completers averaging about 1,060 over the same time period (Neighborhood Partnerships, 2020). Individual participants must be an Oregon resident who is at least 12 years old. Participants may establish an IDA only for a purpose approved by a fiduciary organization. ORS 458.685 specifies purposes that the fiduciary organization may approve. Statutory income limits are based on a household having an income equal to or less than the greater of 80% of the median household income for the area or 200% of the poverty guidelines. On average, participants completing the program saved nearly $2,400 and received an average match of about $5,650 (Neighborhood Partnerships, 2020). The following two charts display proportion of IDA participants by asset goal and household income as a percent of area median income (AMI).[34]





(Neighborhood Partnerships, 2020)

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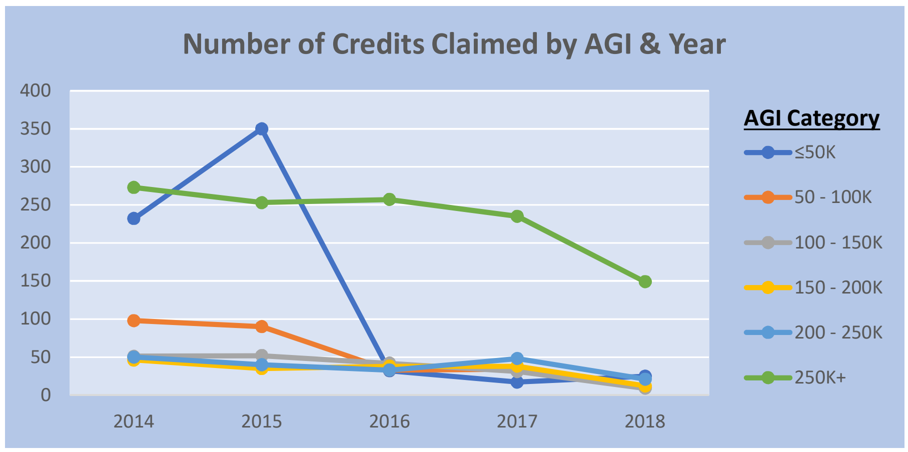
[33] This is underscored by SB 5723 of the second special session of 2020 in which $2.0 million was appropriated from the General Fund to the IDA program. The measure's accompanying budget note specified the funds were "to augment proceeds from tax credit sales that are used for administration and matching funds for IDA program participants" (LFO, 2020).

[34] Both charts reflect percentages for accounts established in 2018 and 2019.

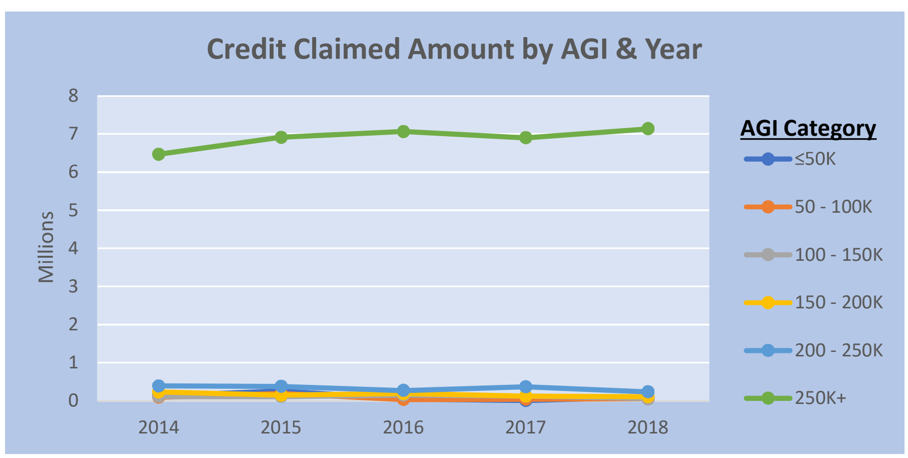
IDA Contribution Tax Credit

Oregon's IDA contribution tax credit is equal to a percentage of the taxpayer's donation amount. The donation percentage is determined by the fiduciary organization[35] but statute currently limits the credit percentage to no more than 90 percent of the donation amount. Generally, the statutory percentage limit is the percentage offered by the fiduciary organization. The credit percentage has varied in the past, with the originally enacted 1999 percentage equaling 25%. From 2001 to 2015 the percentage equaled 75% before being lowered to 70% until 2019 when the percentage was increased to 90%. The credit percentage can directly affect the overall amount of donations in that annual tax credits are limited to $7.5 million. A credit percentage of 90% means annual donations qualifying for the credit are limited to about $8.3 million whereas a credit percentage equal to 70% limits donations to about $10.7 million. However, a low credit percentage may not as effectively encourage donations to be made.

As displayed in the following series of charts, donations to the IDA program and associated credits largely originate from high-income taxpayers. The chart to the right displays the number of credits claimed in the previous five years categorized by adjusted gross income (AGI) of the taxpayer claiming the credit. As displayed, in recent years the number of taxpayers claiming the credit has reduced, with much of the reduction stemming from taxpayers with AGI less than $50,000 or taxpayers with AGI greater than $250,000.

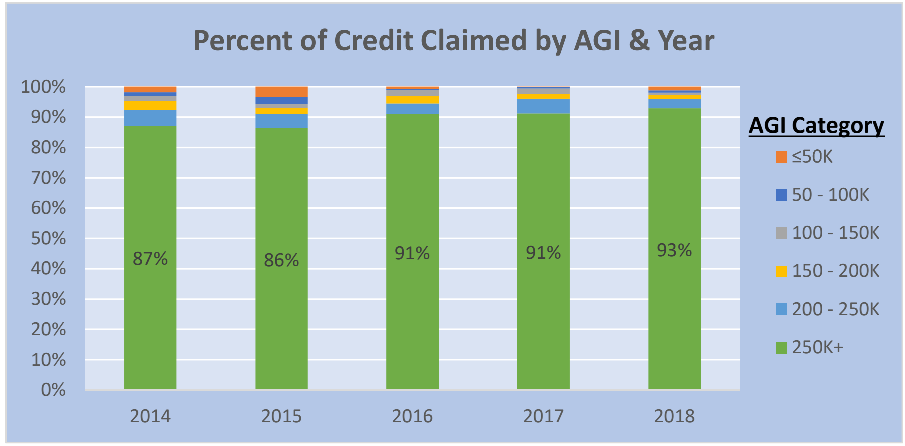


When examining the total amount of credit claimed by AGI category the share of the credit attributable to higher income taxpayers becomes even more clear. As displayed in the chart to the right, the vast majority of the credit has consistently been claimed by taxpayers with AGI greater than 250,000.

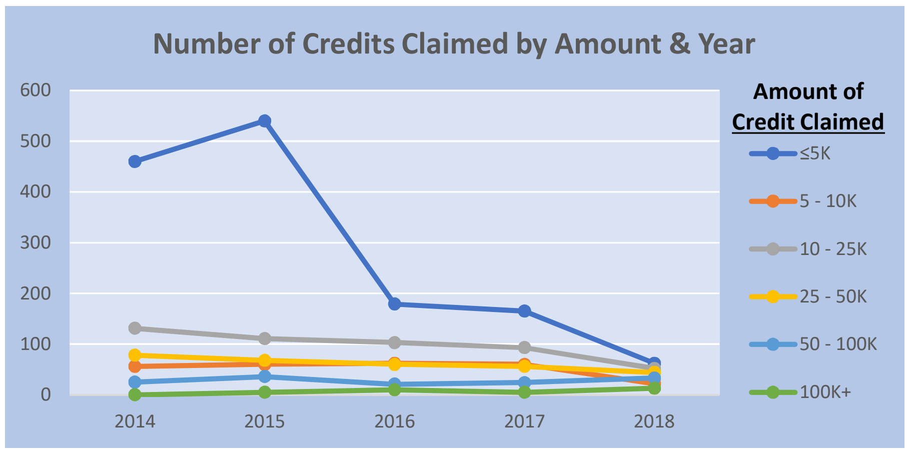


[35] Neighborhood Partnerships is past and current fiduciary organization.

As displayed in the following charts, in recent years over 90% of the credit claimed amount has been claimed by taxpayers with an AGI greater than $250,000. This also suggests that donations to the IDA program are highly dependent on a relatively small number of taxpayers making substantial donations. In tax year 2018, the overall average credit amount claimed per taxpayer was $34,000 with thirteen taxpayers claiming a credit in excess of $100,000.[36]



Corresponding with the reduction in credit claimants from taxpayers with AGI less than $50,000 is the reduction in the number of taxpayers claiming a credit amount less than $5,000. As displayed in the chart to the right, the overall number of credits claimed has reduced in recent years with the largest reduction occurring related to credit claimed amounts less than $5,000. This chart underscores a further shift in reliance on higher income taxpayers making large IDA donations.



The previous group of charts displayed taxpayer use of the credit through the 2018 tax year which is the most recently available information at time of report publication regarding tax return sourced information. By contrast, recent IDA donation data received from Neighborhood Partnerships provides donation amounts received through 2020. It is important to keep in mind that donation and credit amount are linked but credit amount depends on the credit percentage. For example, a $100 donation made with a 70% credit percentage will yield a credit equal to $70 whereas that same $100 donation will yield a $90 credit when the credit percentage is equal to 90%.

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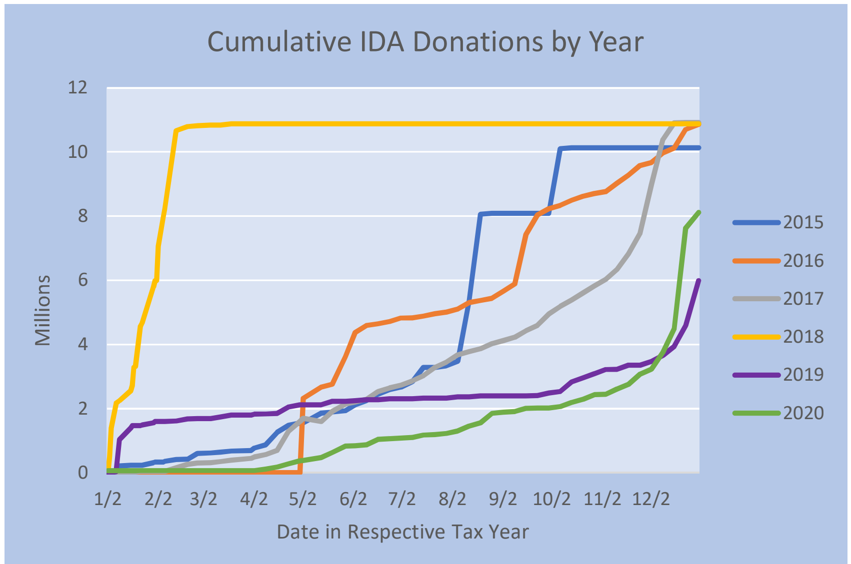
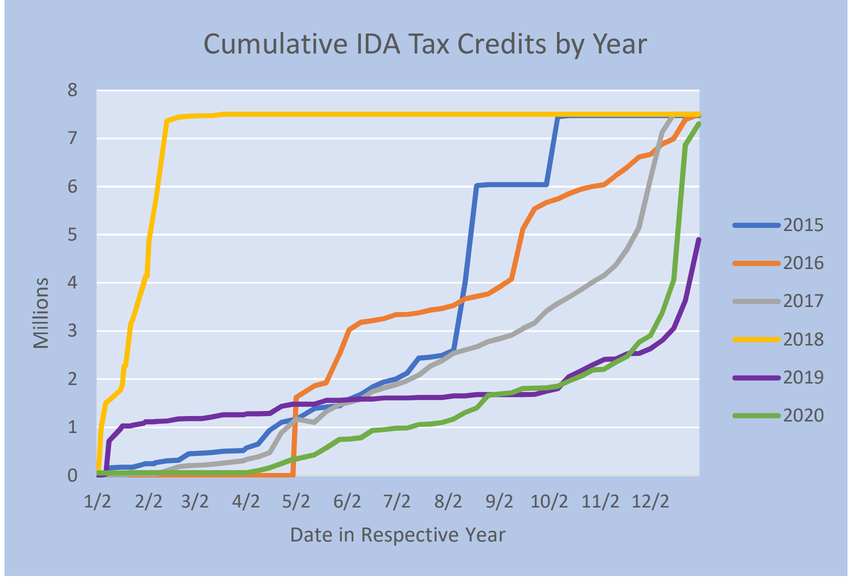
[36] ORS 315.271(5) limits the total credit allowed to a taxpayer in any tax year to a maximum of $500,000.

The chart below displays the cumulative IDA donations by date received for the current and previous five years.[37] The second chart reflects the cumulative credit amount that corresponds to the donation and respective credit percentage. The horizontal axis is the date in the respective year and the vertical axis displays the cumulative total of donations/credits received as of the date. For example, the chart displays how by March of 2018, sufficient donations were made to reach the annual $7.5 million credit maximum. This compares to 2019 when just under $6 million in donations were made by the end of the year (corresponding to just under $5 million in credits).

For all years displayed, the total annual credit amount has been limited to $7.5 million. In 2015 the credit percentage was 75% compared to 70% in years 2016-2018 (this caused the donation amount to max out at a lower amount in 2015). In the fall of 2019, the credit percentage was increased to 90% of the donation amount.





As displayed in the charts, for years 2015 through 2018, donations were received in sufficient amounts to fully allocate the $7.5 million in credits available annually.[38] Following Dec. 2017 federal tax law changes, donations in 2018 followed a much different pattern than the other years displayed. In 2019, only about $5 million in credits were allocated even with the credit percentage being increased to 90% in the latter part of the year. Through mid-November, the 2020 donation pattern was shaping up to be similar to 2019. However, the late surge

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[37] Raw donation data provided by Neighborhood Partnerships. Date of donations was modified slightly to align comparisons between years.

[38] In 2016, tax credits became available beginning in May.

of donations received in December of 2020 was significantly greater in 2020 than in 2019. About $5 million in donations were received in December of 2020 as compared to about $2.6 million in 2019.[39]

Implications of Recent Federal Changes

While multiple reasons may have contributed to the surge in early-year contributions received in 2018 and subsequent decreases in years 2019 & 2020, the likely primary factors are relatively recent federal tax law changes & accompanying IRS rules and regulations.

The upshot of the changes in regard to the IDA contributions credit is that federal changes have potentially increased the cost (or decreased the benefit) to some taxpayers making such contributions. The following tables illustrate how cost to some taxpayers making contributions to the IDA program may have increased in recent years.[40] Furthermore, it is possible some taxpayers were filing tax returns in such a way as to receive a net gain from their IDA contribution.

The table to the right depicts potential "cost" to the taxpayer of making an IDA donation under various circumstances.[41] **Column A** displays an IDA credit equal to 70% of donation amount where the taxpayer deducts the full $10,000 donation as an itemized charitable deduction on their federal return. The $7,000 credit combined with the $3,200 deduction yields a "cost" to the taxpayer of -$200 (taxpayer nets $200 from making the donation).[42] The IDA program receives $10,000 whereas the state General Fund revenue is reduced by $7,000. **Column B** displays the same circumstances as column A only in this scenario the taxpayer only federally deducts the increment in line with IRS rules/regulations. In this case the taxpayer's federal deduction is worth $960[43] resulting in a total cost to the taxpayer of $2,040. **Column C** displays a $10,000 donation when the Oregon credit percentage is 90% of donation amount. In this example the value of the credit is $9,000, federal deduction is equal to $320 and the total cost to the taxpayer is $680.

Illustrative Examples of Tax Credit Values for IDA Contributions

	Column A	Column B	Column C
	70% Credit		90% Credit
	Fully Deduct at Federal	**Deduct Increment at Federal**	**Deduct Increment at Federal**
Contribution	$10,000	$10,000	$10,000
Oregon Credit	$7,000	$7,000	$9,000
Oregon Deduction	$0	$0	$0
Federal Deduction	$3,200	$960	$320
Total "cost" to Taxpayer	**-$200**	**$2,040**	**$680**
Net IDA & State GF	**$3,000**	**$3,000**	**$1,000**
IDA Program	$10,000	$10,000	$10,000
State General Fund (GF)	-$7,000	-$7,000	-$9,000

Note: Example is intended for illustrative purposes only. Actual amounts will vary depending on individual circumstances of taxpayer and donation.

39 In December of 2020, three donations of $555,000 (credit of $500,000) were received which is the maximum individual donation amount allowed by statute.

40 It's important to note that that actual differences will depend on the characteristics of individual taxpayer returns. The examples provided here are simplified and intended for contextual understanding.

41 The table is intended to be a simplified illustrative example. Actual amounts will depend on particular taxpayer circumstances. Example assumes a federal marginal tax rate of 32% with the taxpayer being above the 10,000 limit on the federal deduction for state and local taxes (SALT). Example also ignores the time value of money.

42 Calculations: 10,000 * 32% = $3,200 | 10,000 - 7,000 - 3,200 = -$200

43 Calculations: (10,000 - 7,000) * 32% = $960 | 10,000 - 7,000 - 960 = $2,040

As the credit percentage amount is increased from 70% to 90%, the IDA program continues to receive $10,000 in donation but state General Fund revenue is reduced by $9,000.[44]

The table to the lower right depicts the potential net difference to a taxpayer when the taxpayer donates capital gain property (e.g. stock) to the IDA program.[45] The upshot of the table is that the difference between the taxpayer's basis and fair market value (FMV) of the stock will influence the potential benefit to the taxpayer of making such donation (depicted in table as "net difference to taxpayer"). This results from the potential tax consequences of realizing capital gains income.

In **column A**, the taxpayer's basis and FMV are equal, meaning no capital gain exists. In this example, sale of $10,000 in stock leaves the taxpayer with $10,000 as no income tax is levied. By contrast, donating the stock worth $10,000 yields a net tax benefit to the taxpayer of $9,320 equal to a net difference of -$680 from donation the stock.

Illustrative Example of Capital Gain Property Charitable Donation

		Column A	Column B	Column C
Capital Gain Property (E.G. - stock)				
	Basis	$10,000	$7,270	$5,000
	Fair Market Value	$10,000	$10,000	$10,000
Stock not donated to charity	Cap Gain Income	$0	$2,730	$5,000
	Federal Tax	$0	$410	$750
	Oregon Tax	$0	$270	$495
	Total Tax	$0	$680	$1,245
	Net to taxpayer	**$10,000**	**$9,320**	**$8,755**
Stock donated to charity	Stock Donation	$10,000	$10,000	$10,000
	OR Credit	$9,000	$9,000	$9,000
	Fed. Deduction	$320	$320	$320
	Tax	$0	$0	$0
	Net to taxpayer	**$9,320**	**$9,320**	**$9,320**
Net difference to taxpayer		***-$680***	***$0***	***$565***

Note: Example is intended for illustrative purposes only. Actual amounts will vary depending on individual circumstances of taxpayer and donation.

Column B displays the break-even point for the taxpayer. The taxpayer's basis is equal to $7,270 and FMV is again $10,000 which results in capital gain income of $2,730. Federal and state income tax on the capital gain income totals $680 ($410 and $270 respectively). After tax, the taxpayer has $9,320. Donating the stock yields the same amount for the taxpayer. In response to the taxpayer's 10,000 donation, the taxpayer receives a $9,000 Oregon credit and a federal itemized deduction benefitting the taxpayer equal to $320 for a net of $9,320 to the taxpayer.

Column C provides an example where the taxpayer receives greater benefit by donating the stock rather than selling the stock and realizing the capital gain. In this example, the taxpayer's basis is $5,000 and FMV remains $10,000 which results in capital gain income of $5,000. Federal and state income tax levied on the capital gain totals $1,245 ($750 & $495 respectively), yielding $8,755 to the taxpayer post tax. By contrast, donating the stock yields $9,320 to the taxpayer through the state credit and federal deduction. The donation results in a net difference to the taxpayer of $565.[46]

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[44] Calculations: (10,000 - 9,000) * 32% = $320 | 10,000 - 9,000 - 320 = $680

[45] The Oregon IDA Initiative provides specific instructions and policies relating to stock/mutual fund contributions to the IDA program (Oregon IDA Initiative, 2020). Additionally, investment institutions often advertise the potential benefits of donating stocks to charities and offer advice on how to make such contributions.

[46] Calculations for examples in columns A, B, & C:

Capital gain income = FMV - basis
Federal tax = capital gain inc. × 15% | Federal deduction = stock donation × 32%
Oregon tax = capital gain inc. × 9.9% | OR credit = stock donation × 90%
Net diff. to taxpayer = net to taxpayer (donated to charity) - net to taxpayer (<u>not</u> donated to charity)

In 2019, about 63% of donations received were identified as stock donation whereas in 2020 donations of stock equaled about 56% of all donations received, though the percentage increases to 70% if the three non-stock $555,000 donations made are excluded from the total.[47]

Both tables providing illustrative examples are intended to display how recent US Treasury rules/regulations and subsequent Oregon changes to the IDA credit percentage have potentially affected the incentive for taxpayers to donate to the IDA program. As discussed previously, the IDA credit is generally claimed by higher income taxpayers making relatively large donations. As such, the donation practices of a relatively small number of taxpayers can influence the overall amount of donations received (and credits claimed). In response to decreased donations received in 2019, Neighborhood Partnerships adjusted their marketing and donation solicitation. Estimates of cost to extend the IDA tax credit without modification assume 2020 donations are more reflective of potential future donations than the 2019 experience.

IDA Program Literature Review

IDA programs materialized in the U.S. in the 1990's and programs are available throughout the country. Since introduction in the 1990's a number of studies and articles have been published. A literature review of the IDA topic is available from the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Developments' Office of Policy Development and Research.[48]

Other States

Individual Development Account programs are ubiquitous throughout the United States. A CCH AnswerConnect search identified a few other states that have implemented a tax credit to fund their IDA program including: Indiana, Kansas, and Michigan. A summary of the key characteristics of the respective state's tax credit programs are:

- The credit allowed is a percentage of the contribution or fixed amount
- Stipulates a maximum credit amount (annual or all years)
- A collective annual cap for all tax credit claimants
- Qualifying organization must meet stated criteria.

The administrative costs for the tax credit portion of the IDA program are primarily born by Neighborhood Partnerships, with some state agency costs from the state General Fund. On average, Neighborhood Partnerships has spent about $150,000 per year on tax credit marketing and donation solicitation.

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[47] Based on analysis of donation data received from Neighborhood Partnerships (IDA Initiative, 2020).

[48] https://www.huduser.gov/portal/periodicals/em/fall12/highlight2.html#title

Appendix A: Legislative History

This appendix contains the legislative history for each tax credit included in this report. Statutory changes can be technical in nature or policy oriented. Text in bold identifies changes that are more policy oriented.

Statute	Tax Expenditure (TE) Name and TE Number (Number aligns with Governor's Tax Expenditure Report)				
315.613-619	**1.408 Rural Medical Providers**				
	Year	Bill	Chapter	Section(s)	Policy
	1989	**SB 438**	**893**	**2-6a**	**Created: $5,000 for ten years if 60% of practice is rural | Available TYs 1990-93 | For physicians, physician assistants and nurse practitioners**
	1991	**HB 2162**	**877**	**16-18**	**Modify hospital requirements | Extended to 1/1/95 | Clarify time calculation | Add certified registered nurse anesthetists**
	1995	**HB 2255**	**746**	**36-38**	**Establish qualification deadline of 12/31/01 | Add podiatric physicians & surgeons and**
	1997	**HB 3140**	**787**	**3**	**Add optometrist (up to five by 7/1/99)**
	1999	**SB 530**	**459**	**1**	**Remove 10-year limit | Add rural critical access hospitals to qualification**
	1999	HB 2267	582	10	Change registered to licensed
	1999	SB 1093	802	4	Grammar change
	2001	HB2206	509	12	Remove 2001 eligibility deadline | Modify B hospital requirements
	2003	HB 2424	46	39-40	Internal reference changes
	2005				Moved from ORS 316.143/144/146 to 315.613/616/619
	2009	HB 2009	595	205	Reference change
	2009	**HB 2067**	**913**	**25**	**Add sunset of 1/1/2014 and grandfather clause if eligible in 2013**
	2013	**HB 3367**	**750**	**10-12**	**Extend sunset to 1/1/2016 | Change 60% requirement to 20 hrs./wk. | Add certain rural referral centers | Add eligibility requirement pertaining to Medicare and medical assistance patients being served**
	2015	**HB 2171**	**701**	**18-19**	**Extend sunset to 1/1/2018 | Modifies credit to $3,000-$5,000 depending on distance from a population center**
	2015	HB 3396	829	7-7a	Extend sunset to 1/1/2018 | Statutory language and definitional modifications
	2016	SB 1507	29	1	Technical corrections
	2017	**HB 2066**	**610**	**13-14**	**Extend sunset to 1/1/2022 | Create income cap of $300,000 (non-surgeons) | Limit credit to no more than 10 years per taxpayer**
	2019	**HB 2847**	**495**	**1**	**Expands list of hospitals whose medical staff may qualify for credit**
315.624	**1.449 Oregon Veterans' Home Physician**				
	Year	Bill	Chapter	Section(s)	Policy
	2007	**HB 3201**	**843**	**3,9**	**Created with 1/1/12 sunset**
	2009	HB 2067	913	52	Extend sunset to 1/1/2016
	2015	HB 2171	701	12	Extend sunset to 1/1/2022
315.264	**1.425 Working Family Household and Dependent Care**				
	Year	Bill	Chapter	Section(s)	Policy
	2015	**HB 2171**	**701**	**3,5**	**Created credit through combination of policies contained in expiring 'Child and Dependent Care' & 'Working Family Child Care' credits | Established sunset of 1/1/2022**
	2017	**SB 162**	**638**	**2**	**Extends to non-married taxpayers | Limits expenses to income earned in OR | Requires earned income to claim credit**
	2018	**HB 4028**	**111**	**7**	**Limits amount of employment-related expenses to lesser amount attributable to either spouse on a combined return**
315.271	**1.427 Individual Development Account Contributions**				
	Year	Bill	Chapter	Section(s)	Policy
	1999	**HB 3600**	**1000**	**12**	**Enacting legislation | Credit equal to lesser of: 25% of donation, $25,000**
	2001	**HB 3391**	**648**	**1**	**Modified credit equal to lesser of: 75% of donation or $75,000**
	2007	HB 2094	765	1,98	Add sunset of 1/2/2016 | Refined definitions | IRC update
	2009	HB 2067	913	48	Extend donation sunset to 1/1/2016
	2015	**HB 2171**	**701**	**7-8**	**Modified credit equal to percentage of donation as determined by fiduciary organization, not to exceed 70% | Limited total credits per tax year to $7.5 million | Extend sunset to 1/1/2022**
	2016	**SB 1507**	**29**	**2**	**Total credit to a taxpayer per tax year limited to $500,000**
	2019	**HB 2164**	**579**	**49a,49b**	**Credit donation percentage limited to 90%, applicable beginning with TY 2019**