



COMPENDIUM ON ECONOMIC INCLUSION PROPOSALS FOR ECONOMIC REVITALIZATION SUMMIT

A COLLECTION OF MATERIALS
RELATED TO EFFORTS TO
RELIEVE THE FINANCIAL
PRESSURES FACING
AMERICANS IN TODAY'S
MODERN ECONOMY

PREPARED BY :



FSIC
Financial Services
Innovation Coalition

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JUNE 2025

In association with:



FSIC CDFI
AMERICAN INNOVATION
AND OPPORTUNITY FUND



FINANCIAL SERVICES INNOVATION COALITION



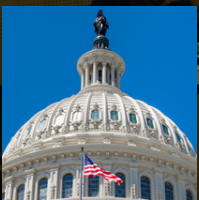
***FSIC believes a thriving
U.S. economy starts with
empowering marginalized
communities***

FSIC CONDUCTS THE FOLLOWING ACTIVITIES:

- Researches issues related to economic empowerment in underserved communities
- Develops policy solutions based on this research
- Implements programs at the community level to ensure unique policy solutions actually help stakeholders in underserved communities
- Forms coalitions to advocate at the federal, state, and local level to promote legislation to reduce barriers and improve access

Primary Activities

- In-person program events
- Webinars
- Traditional Grassroots and Grasstops advocacy
- Research and white paper writing
- Op-Ed writing
- Targeted text and email campaigns
- Video Podcasting
- Social media amplification and ads



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Washington, DC

ABOUT FSIC

Founded to Improve income and access to Financial Services in excluded communities

The Financial Services Innovation Coalition (FSIC) is a network of Economic Innovators, Legislators, Community Groups, Innovative Companies and Academics who share a passion for applying emerging technology and market modernization to create a more inclusive economy and advocate for public policies promoting economic empowerment.

**FSIC WAS FOUNDED IN 2012 TO STUDY
ISSUES RELATED TO INCOME AND LENDING
AND HAS BECOME AN IMPORTANT ECONOMIC
EMPOWERMENT PLATFORM USED BY
STAKEHOLDERS ALL OVER THE U.S.**

**Inclusive Economies
for All Americans**

FSIC INITIATIVES AND TASK FORCES (areas of policy advocacy)

- Economic Empowerment Initiative
 - Antitrust Task Force
 - Cannabis Inclusion Initiative
 - Cannabis Equity Task Force
 - Consumer Debt and Financial Wellness Task Force
 - Hip Hop, Sports, and Entertainment Task Force
 - Housing Task Force
 - Infrastructure Task Force
 - Minority Policy Priorities Task Force
- Education Equity and Inclusion Initiative
 - Early Childhood Education and Daycare Task Force
- Gov't Tax and Budget Reform Initiative
 - All American Tax Reform Task Force
 - Opportunity Fund AND NMTC Policy Initiative
- Healthcare Inclusion Initiative
 - Healthcare Inclusion Task Force
- Technology Inclusion Initiative
 - AI and Tech Inclusion Task Force
 - AI Workforce Displacement and Opportunity Task Force
 - Broadband Inclusion Initiative
 - AgTech Task Force

**Brady J. Buckner
President**



**Kevin B. Kimble, Esq.
Founder and CEO**



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TAB 1

Position Paper on Qualified Merit-Based Councils (QMCs)

By DeMark Liggins, President & CEO of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC)

In light of recent discussions surrounding the future of Diversity, Equity, and Inclusion (DEI) initiatives, the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC) seeks to clarify our position. Our commitment has always been to advocate for fair opportunities and merit-based recognition for all individuals, particularly within the Black community.

While the term DEI has served its purpose, we believe it is time to move towards a framework that resonates more deeply with our values and the contemporary climate. We propose the establishment of Qualified Merit-Based Councils (QMCs) within corporations, universities, and other institutions.

Purpose of QMCs:

1. **Merit-Based Focus:** QMCs will emphasize the importance of qualifications and merits, ensuring that individuals are evaluated based on their skills, experience, and potential to make meaningful contributions.
2. **Clear Communication:** QMCs will serve as a bridge between institutions and communities, clearly communicating the qualifications sought and providing transparent pathways for applications.
3. **Empowerment Through Clarity:** By providing clear and consistent information, QMCs empower individuals to engage effectively with potential employers or educational institutions.

Our Belief:

The Black community has consistently sought fair consideration based on merit, not quotas. Our push for QMCs aligns with our long-standing call for opportunities where individuals can work and earn their way up. We believe that this approach not only supports our community but also mirrors the values of fairness and excellence that we have championed for decades.

By advocating for QMCs, we aim to foster an environment where every qualified individual has a fair chance to succeed and contribute to the greater good.

DeMark Liggins, Sr.

National SCLC, President/CEO



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TAB 2



February 29, 2024

The Honorable Joseph R. Biden, Jr.
President of the United States
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue NW
Washington, DC 20500

Subject: Strategic Implementation of the Disadvantaged Business Enterprise (DBE) Owner Controlled Insurance Program (DBEOCIP) within the Inflation Reduction Act, Bipartisan Infrastructure Investment Law, and American Rescue Plan Projects (Infrastructure Investments).

Dear President Biden,

With profound respect and commitment to national progress, we present a comprehensive proposal advocating the integration of the Disadvantaged Business Enterprise (DBE) **Owner Controlled Insurance Program** (DBEOCIP) into the Infrastructure Investments implementation agenda. This initiative is predicated on the insightful analyses of reports and guidelines from the U.S. Government Accountability Office, National Cooperative Highway Research Program, and Federal Highway Administration. It is further inspired by the leadership of key members of the Congressional Black Caucus, who are champions of economic inclusion, social justice, and criminal justice reform (see attached letters from members of the Congressional Black Caucus).

Our Proposal: Building a Sustainable and Inclusive Future

Under the visionary guidance of the late Congressman John Lewis, a team of experts created an economic justice program which is now called the DBEOCIP a program conceptualized as a transformative approach for the U.S. Department of Transportation (USDOT). This initiative is tailored to significantly alleviate the cost burden of insurance in major Infrastructure Investments, thereby unlocking substantial financial resources. These redirected funds are envisioned to support the On-the-Job Training Supportive Services Programs (OJT/SS) initiative, profoundly impacting disenfranchised contractors and communities through comprehensive workforce development, training, educational programs, and bolstering of the OJT/SS.

The DBEOCIP is not merely an insurance program but a paradigm shift in risk management for construction projects. By centralizing insurance coverages, it dramatically diminishes the insurance costs for DBE contractors, fostering an equitable and competitive environment, particularly benefiting small, disadvantaged, minority-owned, and women-owned enterprises. The potential reallocation of \$10 to \$20 million from a billion-dollar



construction budget into crucial initiatives like OJT/SS, workforce development, and educational programs can markedly enhance the socio-economic landscape of our communities.

In this light, we advocate for an Executive Order establishing the integration of the DBEOCIP into the Infrastructure Investments to implement the DBEOCIP, realizing the objectives of the Justice40 Initiative and Congressman Lewis's foresight and capitalizing on redirected funding to reinforce OJT/SS.

OCIP Background: A Legacy of Efficiency and Equity

FHWA defines an OCIP as an asset protection option designed for major construction projects that allows coverages for multiple insured entities to be "wrapped up" into a single consolidated insurance program. OCIPs have been used for more than 30 years on private and public projects that include every type of construction - rail systems, airports, highways, stadiums, convention centers, prisons, bridges, schools, and hospitals.

One of the first types of wrap-up programs was the Defense Rating Plan (DRP). The DRP was developed for use in Department of Defense DOD projects (and later adopted by the Department of Energy DOE), representing hazards that contractors' insurance companies were unable to respond to. The DRP used insurance carriers to issue workers' compensation and general liability policies with one significant difference - no insurance (or risk transfer was provided). The "project" concept was adopted by the private sector in the 1970s in an effort to control the insurance costs associated with major projects, which ranged from 5 percent to 10 percent of the total project cost.

Under an OCIP or "wrap-up" program, a single insurance program provides insurance for the owner and all eligible (on-site) project contractors and subcontractors. Wrap-ups can be owner-sponsored (OCIP) or sponsored by the prime or general contractor (Contractor Controlled Insurance Program - CCIP). The total premium to cover the owner and contractors under a wrap-up tends to be significantly less than the total premium charged if each contractor buys its own insurance and includes that cost - plus any markup — in its bid to the owner. The program facilitates the inclusion of small and minority businesses by eliminating insurance barriers. The wrap-up provides a single point of focus for safety and claims management, offering a coordinated approach specifically tailored to the project. This eliminates disputes among contractors and their insurers, reduces the disruption at the work site, and can minimize potential delays attributed to accident investigation.

Our conviction in the OCIP's potential is fortified by affirmative Congressional responses (see letters attached) and the comprehensive Guide to FHWA Funded Wrap-Up Projects from USDOT, attesting to the feasibility, effectiveness, and federal-aid compatibility of OCIPs. These endorsements highlight the transformative capability of DBEOCIPs in reshaping the economic dynamics of substantial Infrastructure Investments. The



collective advantages of DBEOCIPs, encompassing cost reduction, workplace safety enhancement, and the creation of a level playing field for small and disadvantaged enterprises, illustrate a future where federal Infrastructure Investments are not only economically efficient but also bastions of community development and social equity.

Embracing the robust coalition framework set forth by experts and the explicit endorsements from USDOT, we are convinced of the DBEOCIP's potential to serve as a beacon of innovation, justice, and sustainability in infrastructure development. This initiative pays homage to the legacy of Congressman John Lewis and paves the path for a future where economic growth and social equity are intrinsically linked.

Call to Action: Realizing a Vision of Progressive Infrastructure

In anticipation of your supportive stance, we stand ready to engage in meticulous discussions and collaborative endeavors to bring this initiative to fruition. We firmly believe that the DBEOCIP transcends the conventional scope of a program; it embodies a transformative force poised to redefine our nation's infrastructure landscape and the lives of countless Americans.

Enclosed is a detailed dossier comprising supporting documents that further elucidate the foundational principles, anticipated benefits, and strategic implications of the DBEOCIP.

We sincerely thank you for considering this matter of paramount national importance. We are enthusiastic about collaborating closely to realize an economically prudent, socially responsible, and fundamentally just vision of infrastructural development.

Yours faithfully,

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Martin Mason
Director of Bus. Development
Rapid Runs Transportation

Tomiko Stanley
Chief DEI Officer
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TAB 3

RECONSIDERATION OF VALUE

UNDERSTANDING THE BASICS OF PROPERTY VALUATION FACT SHEET



What is ROV?

A Reconsideration of Value (ROV) is a formal request to review a completed appraisal when the original value seems inaccurate or incomplete. Typically initiated by borrowers, lenders, or real estate agents, ROV seeks to correct potential errors or omissions that could affect property valuation.

Why Does ROV Matter? An inaccurate appraisal can impact:

- Loan approvals
- Sales price negotiations
- Refinancing opportunities

Nearly 30% of home buyers encounter appraisal issues affecting their financing. ROV helps correct discrepancies and ensures the property is valued fairly and accurately.

Who Can Request an ROV?

Homeowners &
Buyers

Lenders & Financial
Institutions

Real Estate Investors &
Developers

Real Estate Agents &
Brokers

When is ROV Appropriate?

- Relevant comparable sales were missed or outdated comps were used
- Key property features not reflected.
- Factual inaccuracies (e.g., zoning details).
- The appraiser did not account for current local market conditions or trends

What a Reconsideration of Value is NOT:

- A method to pressure the appraiser to raise the value
- An opportunity for negotiation
- A guarantee that the value will change
- A platform for opinions without supporting evidence

Using the ROV process appropriately and respectfully can lead to a fairer outcome—but only when backed by solid, relevant evidence.

A strong ROV request should include:

- A clear explanation of concerns
- Supporting data or comparable sales
- Corrected factual information
- Professional tone and formatting

Why Work With a Certified Appraiser?

- Licensed, trained, and ethical professionals (USPAP compliant).
- Objective and defensible valuations.
- Adds credibility to ROV requests.
- Market insight to identify overlooked factors.

Call to Action: Before you choose a lender, make sure they have a reconsideration of value (ROV) policy that protects your equity

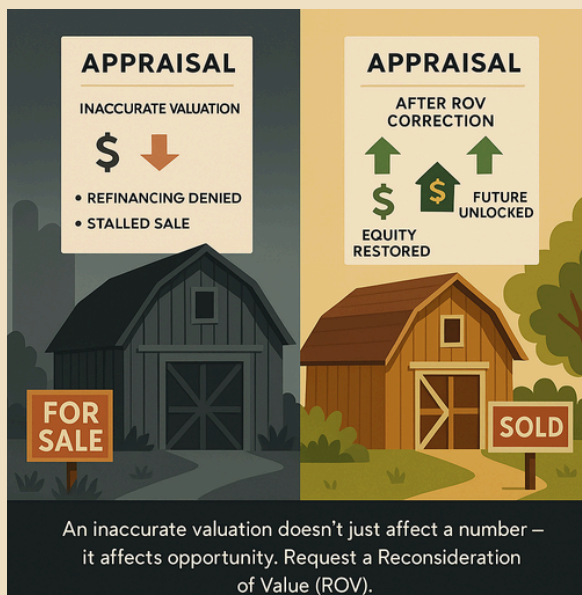
If you need appraisal services, market analysis, reconsideration of value, please reach out to the 10K Black Appraisers: info@10kblackappraisers.com

Reconsideration of Value Explained: Protecting Property Values Through Accurate Appraisals



What is ROV

A Reconsideration of Value (ROV) is a formal request to review a completed appraisal, typically initiated when someone believes the original appraised value is too low or contains inaccuracies. This request is most often submitted by a borrower, lender, or real estate agent who identifies potential errors or omissions that may have impacted the valuation.



Why Appraisal Accuracy Matters

"Nearly 30% of home buyers face appraisal issues that impact financing!"

Appraisals are key to determining fair market value for buying, refinancing, or investing. But when errors or discrepancies arise, it can cost you. That's where Reconsideration of Value (ROV) comes in—formally requesting a review to ensure accuracy and protect your investment."

Why Does ROV Matter?

An inaccurate appraisal can significantly impact loan approvals, sales price negotiations, and refinancing opportunities. A Reconsideration of Value (ROV) provides an opportunity to correct possible errors or omissions without accusing the appraiser of wrongdoing, the appraiser gets the opportunity to explain his findings while allowing the stakeholders valuation concerns to be addressed.

An inaccurate appraisal can affect:

- Loan approvals
- Sales price negotiations
- Refinancing
- ROV gives a chance to correct possible errors or omissions.

Who Can Request a ROV?

Homeowners & Buyers	Looking to secure financing terms and avoid undervaluation.
Lenders & Financial Institutions	Interested in risk assessment and compliance.
Real Estate Investors & Developers	Seeking reliable valuations for strategic decision-making.
Real Estate Agents & Brokers	Advocating for accurate valuations on behalf of clients.

When is ROV Appropriate?

There is a legitimate concern that the original appraisal does not reflect the property's true market value.

- It is not used just because the appraised value is lower than expected.
- There is substantive evidence of overlooked or misrepresented factors.

Common scenarios include:

- Omission of relevant comparable sales.
- Misrepresentation of key property features (e.g., upgrades or additions).
- Factual errors in the report (e.g., incorrect square footage or classification).

ROV is NOT:

- **A way to pressure the appraiser into increasing the valuation.**
Appraisers must adhere to strict ethical and professional standards, maintaining independence.
 - **A second appraisal.**
An ROV is a review of the existing appraisal based on verifiable information, not a new valuation.
 - **A guarantee that the value will change.**
Appraisers consider relevant data, but they are not obligated to revise their opinion without solid evidence.
 - **Based on personal opinions or emotional appeals.**
ROV requests must be supported by objective, factual data.
- Using the ROV process appropriately and respectfully can lead to a fairer outcome—but only when backed by solid, relevant evidence.

A strong ROV request should include:

A clear explanation of concerns: Briefly describe what you believe may have been overlooked or misrepresented.

Supporting data or comparable sales: Include sales that are more recent, more similar, or more relevant to the subject property.

Corrected factual information: Provide documentation if there are errors in square footage, amenities, location, or other property details.

Professional tone and formatting: Maintain a courteous and neutral tone, and organize the content logically and clearly for review.

Why It's Important To Work With A Certified Appraiser?

Working with a certified appraiser ensures credibility and accuracy during the ROV process. Certified appraisers follow industry standards (like USPAP), using objective analysis and verified data. Their expertise adds legitimacy to ROV requests and helps identify overlooked factors, making your case stronger with lenders and underwriters.

Contact Information

If you need appraisal services, market analysis, reconsideration of value, please reach out to the **10K Black Appraisers:** info@10kblackappraisers.com or at 470-725-4245.

Bring our **"Outside The Barn Series"** to your community! We cover topics like Heirs Property, ROV, Land Valuation, and more. Contact 10K MA Appraisers (our nonprofit educational arm) to learn how at support@10kappraisers.org.

TAB 4

Heirs Property Fact Sheet



WHAT IT IS

- Real estate passed down without a clear will or estate plan
- Multiple heirs share ownership without defined boundaries

COMMON PITFALLS

- Disagreements and legal confusion
- Delinquent taxes can trigger foreclosure
- Easy prey for investors seeking undervalued property

PROTECTING YOUR PROPERTY

- ✓ Draft a will to specify ownership
- ✓ Gather deeds, tax receipts, and any past probate records
- ✓ Consider a family trust or LLC for streamlined decision-making
- ✓ Seek legal counsel to clarify title

WHY IT MATTERS

- Harder to obtain loans or grants
- Risk of forced sales and loss of family land
- Threatens generational wealth and stability

COMMUNITY IMPACT

- Unclear titles hinder neighborhood improvements
- Missed opportunities for development and economic growth
- Reduced access to federal or state aid programs

**To bring our Outside the Barn series on Heirs Property to your community
call (470) 725-4245**

TAB 5



June 7, 2024

Katrina Rouse
Director
Healthcare Monopolies and Collusion Task Force
U.S. Department of Justice

Dear Ms. Rouse,

We are writing to congratulate you on the creation of the Healthcare Antitrust Task Force. There is much conversation around healthcare equity and disparity as it relates to patients, but the equity challenges facing minority-owned and/or minority-serving healthcare institutions are most often unknown and overlooked.

As minorities in the healthcare industries who own and operate facilities in various cities across the country, many of us have faced very aggressive anticompetitive actions from the larger Private Equity and Venture Capital backed healthcare facilities in our communities. We have been attacked by the large university hospital systems as well as the large for-profit systems that have worked tirelessly to destroy our businesses. Tactics include false accusations from dark money-funded publications and intra-industry propaganda, as well as unfair treatment and neglect within the healthcare industry, aggressive regulatory enforcement that often results in threats against our medical licenses, facility and equipment credentialing, frivolous lawsuits, higher malpractice insurance rates and even physical threats.

In other cases, collaborations between larger hospital systems, insurance companies, and private equity firms have forced our patients to receive services from their systems by denying us referrals and reimbursements, aggressively recruiting our key personnel, ghosting patients, spying, and even slandering our facilities and service providers.

These attacks weaken our businesses leaving them vulnerable and the community fodder for monopoly and manipulation. Not only that, but we then are also left with patients who have been untreated, misdiagnosed, and neglected because they are in the advanced stages of their disease process and are not ideal "customers" for these profit-centered institutions. Our elected officials and administrative agencies have worked to help close down our facilities with bogus and aggressive reviews and investigations.

Health inequity will not be overcome without adequate minority healthcare ownership. Our rural and urban communities cannot access any of the benefits of improved health innovation if they cannot access health facilities at all. As healthcare facility owners, we know that ownership diversity is critical to any attempt to address the large number of healthcare deserts. According to the GoodRx Research Team, in their 2021 report entitled, "Mapping Healthcare Deserts," More than 80% of counties across the U.S. lack adequate healthcare infrastructure in some shape or form. That means that over a third of the U.S. population lives in a county where there is less than adequate access to pharmacies, primary care providers, hospitals, trauma centers, and/or low-cost health centers. Healthcare deserts are more likely to affect those who face additional barriers to access, such as lower income, limited internet access, and lack of insurance. Together, these barriers can further widen disparities in health outcomes."



We request the opportunity to be included in this task force and wish to express some concern that we were not included in its creation nor asked to participate in any of its meetings. Our unique experiences will offer additional valuable data as you seek to address this corrosive denigration of our healthcare infrastructure and work to stop the healthcare devastation that is rampant in our country. Should you wish to discuss these issues, please contact us at 202-696-0138.

Sincerely,

Kevin B. Kimble, Esq.
CEO
Financial Services Innovation Coalition

Dr. Charles Steele, Jr.
President
Southern Christian Leadership Conference

Brady J. Buckner
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Tuskegee-Macon County Community
Foundation, Inc.

Dr. Doriann Thomas, MD
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Laurel Radiology

Dr. Innocent Ubunama, DO
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Dr. James McGucken
Interventional Radiologist
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Dr. Ayana Seibles, DO
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Board Certified Vascular
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Founder, Minimally Invasive Vascular
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Dr. Meigan Fields, Ph.D.
Advisor
FSIC Minority Policy Priorities Task Force

cc: Jonathan Kanter, Assistant Attorney, U.S. Department of Justice

TAB 6



April 23, 2024

The Honorable Joseph R. Biden, Jr.
President of the United States
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue NW
Washington, DC 20500

Subject: Intentional preservation of racial equity policies that deliberately impact minority groups and ensures equitable opportunities in the pursuit of intergenerational wealth and avoidance of poverty that supports the Justice40 Initiative

Dear President Biden,

We are a group of minority owned businesses and community organization in the State of Minnesota and across the United States, concerned about the recent removal of race consideration that is severely impacting underserved communities of color. We call on your unwavering commitment to Executive Order 13985, which focuses on Enhancing Racial Equity and Supporting Underserved Communities through federal government initiatives. Under your leadership, agencies have made significant strides in ensuring that federal programs serve the American population equitably and justly, in its support for historically marginalized communities. These efforts include rural areas, communities of color, Tribal communities, LGBTQI+ individuals, people with disabilities, women and girls, and communities affected by ongoing poverty. *Unfortunately, underserved communities, some of which have faced generations of prejudice and neglect, still encounter unjust obstacles to achieving equal opportunities and the American Dream.* Despite recent court rulings that limit the consideration of race in decision-making, it remains crucial to acknowledge the influence of racism on policies, its lasting effects, and the challenges faced by communities of color in their pursuit of progress and intergenerational wealth accumulation.

While you have promoted several economic inclusion initiatives from Justice40 to the the Reconnecting Communities Program, *we know that unless you make some specific technical changes, minority contractors will be left out and unable to participate.* Your administration will not be able to get credit for providing opportunities that are inaccessible to those it purports to help.

While the opponents of inclusion (including the Supreme Court) state that these are remedies for past discrimination, we note that this is a remedy for current and ongoing discrimination and inclusion. It cannot be the case that the government does not have a compelling interest in ensuring equal access. And, in the face of clear evidence and even admission of discrimination by agencies and stakeholders, race-based remedies must be allowed. (See AASHO Policy Resolution PR-2-20).

Our proposal provides strategic measures to mitigate obstacles, particularly within the realms of procurement, contracting, healthcare, and agricultural opportunities within federal programs.

- 1) ***Prioritizing Race and Gender Conscious Programs in Procurement & Contracting:*** Agencies can implement race and gender-conscious initiatives to advance equity across different sectors such as procurement, contracting, healthcare, agriculture, finance, and technology. This dedication not only supports equal opportunities, but also plays a crucial role in fostering intergenerational wealth development.

- Advocate for the development of programs that are mindful of race and gender, aligning goals with the demographics outlined in the census: By structuring programs based on census data and establishing corresponding objectives, a more equitable framework can be established for all races and genders within each state.
 - Race and gender-*neutral* programs should be dismantled, as these initiatives have unintentionally fostered preferences for particular races and genders.
 - Devoid of agencies not stating race or gender preferences, its purchase agents, buyers, contract administrators and primes, *will not utilize businesses owned by minorities.*
- 2) ***Anti-trust laws at play:*** Systemic racism and antitrust law both focus on the abuse of power. Market dominance can sustain past racial injustices by placing larger companies in influential positions that removes the competition. As a result, this can lead to major economic impacts on communities of color, promoting competitive exclusion through limited or unequal access and opportunities to products and services even in their markets. Your administration stands on the argument that small businesses matter and serves as the engine in our economy. Removing race based programs will contribute to the monopolization of big businesses in the local market.
- 3) ***Designate Infrastructure Demonstration Projects:*** Declare that Black and Brown communities affected by highway construction be identified as infrastructure demonstration pilot projects: This classification would facilitate the adoption of procurement and contracting procedures based on racial considerations, promoting the economic advancement of a variety of businesses. Moreover, this initiative would recognize and confront the historical injustices and hardships endured by these communities, promoting healing, reconciliation and fairness.
- Federal, state, and municipal governments have recognized the adverse impact on Black and Brown communities destroyed by highway construction. *The harm to Black and Brown communities have been acknowledged at all levels of government.* Your leadership has been instrumental in proposing initiatives to invest in the restoration and reconnection of these communities. An effective strategy to stimulate economic growth in these areas could involve establishing targeted contracting opportunities. This approach aims to promote and engage Black and Brown contractors in these targeted demonstration projects.
 - It should be noted that the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944, better known as the GI Bill of Rights, provided returning servicemen with funds for education, government backing on loans, unemployment allowances, and job-finding assistance. Despite constitutional laws of equality, Black servicemen were not the beneficiaries, though were servicemembers. *The opportunity is to now realize the full and intentional inclusion and participation of unprecedented transportation investments.*
- 4) ***Using Owner Controlled Insurance Programs (OCIP):*** Enable minority contractors, regardless of their scale, to participate in federally funded projects - including those with the Department of Defense, Army Core of Engineers, General Service Administration, etc. -by utilizing OCIP.
- The FHWA defines an OCIP as an asset protection strategy tailored for significant construction projects, enabling the bundling of coverages for various insured entities into a unified insurance program.
 - OCIPs have been utilized for over three decades in both private and public projects encompassing various construction types such as rail systems, airports, highways, stadiums, convention centers, prisons, bridges, schools, and hospitals.
 - The DBEOCIP represents more than a conventional insurance program; it signifies a transformative approach to risk management within construction projects. By



consolidating insurance coverages, it significantly reduces insurance expenses for DBE contractors, thereby promoting fairness and competitiveness, particularly benefiting small, disadvantaged, minority-owned, and women-owned enterprises. The potential redirection of \$10 to \$20 million from a billion-dollar construction budget towards essential initiatives such as On-the-Job Training & Supportive Services (OJT/SS), workforce development, and educational programs can profoundly improve the socio-economic landscape of our marginalized communities.

In this light, we propose an Executive Order that acknowledges racism as a barrier to equitable opportunities for minorities and the underserved communities and the strategic implementation of the proposed programs centered around race and gender conscious programs in infrastructure demonstration projects and the DBE OCIP initiative.

Respectfully,

R. Lynn Piñgol
Chief Executive Officer
MaKee Company

Foster Hackett, III
President
Advanced Design Contracting

Tomme Beevas
Founder/Chief Executive Officer
Pimento Relief Services

Liam Cavin
President
C70 Builders

Yao Yaj
Executive Director
Hmong Chamber of Commerce

Andrea Stephens
President
TsuSource Consulting Services

Philip Gracia
Executive Director
Frogtown Tuned-In

Anika Bowie
Councilwoman & Entrepreneur
City of Saint Paul, MN

Keith Baker
Executive Director
ReConnect Rondo

Kevin Lindsay
Chief Executive Officer
Minnesota Humanities

Carlos Rodrigo
President
Zhingre Engineering

Richelle Taylor
President
Professional Real Estate Consultants

John Pride
President
Pride Clean up , Inc

Sabrina Jones
Founder/CEO
S & J Creations



Kevin B. Kimble, Esq.
Founder and CEO
Financial Services Innovation Coalition (FSIC)

Brady J. Buckner
Co-Founder and President
Partnership for Innovation and Empowerment

Brad Anderson
President
Global Risk Managers, Inc.

Thaddaus Dawson
Founder
10,000 Black Appraisers

Crystal Victoria
Founder and Executive Director
Target Evolution, Inc.

William Baker
President
Smartech Management Solutions

Martin Garcia
President
Four Brothers Construction LLC

Peter Knight
President
Sonshine Service Corp

Deseria Galloway
President
WellSpring Second Chance

Cher Vang
President
Dorwin Hardware Company

Houston Spooner
President
Precision Floors

Eric Drummer
President
Stay Focused Inc

Dr. Charles Steele, Jr.
President and CEO
Southern Christian Leadership Conference

James Mills
President
SCLC Roanoke Valley Chapter

Earl Peek, CPA
Managing Partner
Co-chair, FSIC Minority Policy Diamond
Ventures Priorities Task Force

Josephine Mourning
President
SCLC Prince George's County Chapter, MD

Kia Jackson
Entrepreneur, Cannabis Consultant
Member, FSIC Infrastructure Task Force

Rev. Peter J. Spann , JD, M.Div.
Pastor
Carron Baptist Church

Richard Mongo
President
USAFRIK Inc

Adriene Epps
Owner
Twoie Construction

Tamiko Trott-Binns
President
Trott-Binns Construction

Anton Briggs
Owner
Briggs & Nins Construction

Gwen Sledge
Director
Homeless Coalition of Dallas

TAB 7



All-Americans Tax Relief Act of 2025 - HR 2927

With the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act (TCJA) set to expire at the end of 2025, working- and middle-class families are in desperate need of bold tax relief that improves their quality of life, lowers costs, and boosts economic mobility. The *All-Americans Tax Relief Act of 2025* achieves this by:

- Significantly expanding the Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC)
 - Single taxpayers would see an average \$1,418.75 increase in their maximum EITC benefit
 - Married Couples would see an average \$1,656.25 increase in their maximum EITC benefit
- Increasing the child tax credit and making the tax credit fully refundable
 - Taxpayers would receive \$2,000 each for up to three qualifying children plus an additional \$500 for each additional qualifying child
- Allowing medical expenses to be fully deductible and available to taxpayers claiming the standard deduction
- Allowing daycare expenses to be fully deductible and available to taxpayers claiming the standard deduction
- Allowing commuting expenses to be fully deductible and available to certain taxpayers claiming the standard deduction
 - Single taxpayers earning less than \$125,000 annually and married couples filing jointly earning less than \$250,000 annually would be eligible to claim this deduction
- Closing the achievement gap by creating a \$2,500 deduction for tutoring costs
 - Available to taxpayers with dependents enrolled in a Title I-eligible public school or public charter school
- Establishing a \$2,500 tax deduction for credit card debt interest payments
- Fully excluding forgiven secured and unsecured debts from an individual's taxable income

- Providing relief to renters by making rental payments fully deductible and available to taxpayers claiming the standard deduction
- Making the wealthy pay their fair share by increasing the top capital gains rate from 20% to 25%

For additional information or questions about the *All-Americans Tax Relief Act of 2025* please contact Josh Joffe, Legislative Assistant for Congresswoman Cherfilus-McCormick at josh.joffe@mail.house.gov

TAB 8

(Original Signature of Member)

119TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. II

To amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to increase the earned income tax credit, child tax credit, and for other purposes.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Mrs. CHERFILUS-McCORMICK introduced the following bill; which was referred
to the Committee on ■■■■■■■■■■

A BILL

To amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to increase the earned income tax credit, child tax credit, and for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

3 SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE; REFERENCES; TABLE OF CON-
4 TENTS.

(a) SHORT TITLE.—This Act may be cited as the
“All-Americans Tax Relief Act of 2025”.

(b) REFERENCES.—Except as otherwise expressly provided, whenever in this Act an amendment or repeal

1 is expressed in terms of an amendment to, or repeal of,
2 a section or other provision, the reference shall be consid-
3 ered to be made to a section or other provision of the In-
4 ternal Revenue Code of 1986.

5 (c) TABLE OF CONTENTS.—The table of contents for
6 this Act is as follows:

- Sec. 1. Short title; references; table of contents.
- Sec. 2. Expansion of earned income tax credit.
- Sec. 3. Child tax credit made fully refundable.
- Sec. 4. Medical expenses deduction expanded and allowed to non-itemizers.
- Sec. 5. Deduction for daycare expenses.
- Sec. 6. Commuting expense deduction.
- Sec. 7. Tutoring expenses deduction.
- Sec. 8. Exclusion of interest payments on credit card debt.
- Sec. 9. Rent deduction for primary residence.
- Sec. 10. Exclusion of discharge of indebtedness.
- Sec. 11. Increase in capital gains rate.

7 SEC. 2. EXPANSION OF EARNED INCOME TAX CREDIT.

8 (a) DECREASE IN PHASEOUT PERCENTAGE.—Sec-
9 tion 32(b)(1) is amended to read as follows:

10 “(1) PERCENTAGES.—The credit percentage
11 and phaseout percentage shall be determined as fol-
12 lows:

“In the case of an eligible indi- vidual with:	The Credit percentage is:	The phaseout percentage is:
1 qualifying child	38	20
2 qualifying children	43	25
3 or more qualifying children ...	45	25
No qualifying children	30	15”.

13 (b) INCREASE IN MAXIMUM CREDIT AMOUNT FOR
14 INDIVIDUALS WITHOUT CHILDREN.—Section 32(b)(2) is
15 amended to read as follows:

1 “(A) EARNED INCOME AMOUNT.—The
2 term ‘earned income amount’ means \$40,000.

3 “(B) PHASEOUT AMOUNT.—Subject to
4 subparagraph (B), the phaseout amount shall
5 be—

6 “(i) in the case of an individual with
7 1 qualifying child, \$68,500,

8 “(ii) in the case of an individual with
9 2 qualifying children, \$74,400,

10 “(iii) in the case of an individual with
11 3 or more qualifying children, \$76,000, or

12 “(iv) in the case of an individual with
13 no qualifying children, \$57,000.

14 “(C) JOINT RETURNS.—In the case of a
15 joint return filed by an eligible individual and
16 such individual’s spouse, the phaseout amount
17 described in subparagraph (B) shall be in-
18 creased by \$5,000.”.

19 (c) CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.—

20 (1) Section 32(b)(2)(B) is amended by striking
21 “\$5,000”.

22 (2) Section 32(j)(1) is amended to read as fol-
23 lows:

24 “(1) IN GENERAL.—In the case of any taxable
25 year beginning after 2026 (2021 in the case of the

1 dollar amount in subsection (i)(1)), each of the dol-
2 lar amounts in subsections (b)(2) and (i)(1) shall be
3 increased by an amount equal to—

4 “(A) such dollar amount, multiplied by

5 “(B) The cost-of-living adjustment deter-
6 mined under section 1(f)(3) for the calendar
7 year in which the taxable year begins, deter-
8 mined by substituting in subparagraph (A)(ii)
9 thereof—

10 “(i) in the case of amounts in sub-
11 section (b)(2), ‘calendar year 2025’ for
12 ‘calendar year 2016’, and

13 “(ii) in the case of the \$10,000
14 amount in subsection (i)(1), ‘calendar year
15 2020’ for ‘calendar year 2016’.”.

16 (d) **EFFECTIVE DATE.**—The amendments made by
17 this section shall apply to taxable years beginning after
18 December 31, 2027.

19 **SEC. 3. CHILD TAX CREDIT MADE FULLY REFUNDABLE.**

20 (a) **IN GENERAL.**—Subpart C of part IV of sub-
21 chapter A of chapter 1 of subtitle A is amended by insert-
22 ing after section 36B the following new section:

23 **“SEC. 36D. CHILD TAX CREDIT.**

24 **“(a) ALLOWANCE OF CREDIT.—**

1 “There shall be allowed as a credit against the
2 tax imposed by this chapter for the taxable year an
3 amount equal to the sum of—

4 “(1) \$2,000 for each of up to 3 qualifying chil-
5 dren of the taxpayer for which the taxpayer is al-
6 lowed a deduction under section 151, plus

7 “(2) \$500 for each other such qualifying child
8 of the taxpayer.

9 “(b) LIMITATIONS.—

10 “(1) LIMITATION BASED ON ADJUSTED GROSS
11 INCOME.—

12 “‘The amount of the credit allowable under
13 subsection (a) shall be reduced (but not below
14 zero) by \$50 for each \$1,000 (or fraction there-
15 of) by which the taxpayer’s modified adjusted
16 gross income exceeds the threshold amount. For
17 purposes of the preceding sentence, the term
18 ‘modified adjusted gross income’ means ad-
19 justed gross income increased by any amount
20 excluded from gross income under section 911,
21 931, or 933.

22 “(2) THRESHOLD AMOUNT.—For purposes of
23 paragraph (1), the term ‘threshold amount’ means—

24 “(A) \$110,000 in the case of a joint re-
25 turn,

1 “(B) \$75,000 in the case of an individual
2 who is not married, and

3 “(C) \$55,000 in the case of a married in-
4 dividual filing a separate return.

5 For purposes of this paragraph, marital status shall
6 be determined under section 7703.

7 “(c) QUALIFYING CHILD.—For purposes of this sec-
8 tion—

9 “(1) IN GENERAL.—

10 “The term ‘qualifying child’ means a quali-
11 fying child of the taxpayer (as defined in sec-
12 tion 152(c)) who has not attained age 17.

13 “(2) EXCEPTION FOR CERTAIN NONCITIZENS.—

14 “The term ‘qualifying child’ shall not in-
15 clude any individual who would not be a de-
16 pendent if subparagraph (A) of section
17 152(b)(3) were applied without regard to all
18 that follows ‘resident of the United States’.

19 “(d) SOCIAL SECURITY NUMBER REQUIRED.—No
20 credit shall be allowed under this section to a taxpayer
21 with respect to any qualifying child unless the taxpayer
22 includes the social security number of the taxpayer (and
23 the taxpayer’s spouse, in the case of a joint return) and
24 of such child on the return of tax for the taxable year.
25 For purposes of the preceding sentence, the term ‘social

1 security number’ means a social security number issued
2 to an individual by the Social Security Administration, but
3 only if the social security number is issued—

4 “(1) to a citizen of the United States or pursu-
5 ant to subclause (I) (or that portion of subclause
6 (III) that relates to subclause (I)) of section
7 205(c)(2)(B)(i) of the Social Security Act, and

8 “(2) before the due date for such return.

9 “(e) TAXABLE YEAR MUST BE FULL TAXABLE
10 YEAR.—

11 “Except in the case of a taxable year closed by
12 reason of the death of the taxpayer, no credit shall
13 be allowable under this section in the case of a tax-
14 able year covering a period of less than 12 months.

15 “(f) RESTRICTIONS ON TAXPAYERS WHO IMPROP-
16 ERLY CLAIMED CREDIT IN PRIOR YEAR.—

17 “(1) TAXPAYERS MAKING PRIOR FRAUDULENT
18 OR RECKLESS CLAIMS.—

19 “(A) IN GENERAL.—

20 “No credit shall be allowed under this
21 section for any taxable year in the dis-
22 allowance period.

23 “(B) DISALLOWANCE PERIOD.—For pur-
24 poses of subparagraph (A), the disallowance pe-
25 riod is—

1 “(i) the period of 10 taxable years
2 after the most recent taxable year for
3 which there was a final determination that
4 the taxpayer’s claim of credit under this
5 section was due to fraud, and

6 “(ii) the period of 2 taxable years
7 after the most recent taxable year for
8 which there was a final determination that
9 the taxpayer’s claim of credit under this
10 section was due to reckless or intentional
11 disregard of rules and regulations (but not
12 due to fraud).

13 “(2) TAXPAYERS MAKING IMPROPER PRIOR
14 CLAIMS.—

15 “In the case of a taxpayer who is denied
16 credit under this section for any taxable year as
17 a result of the deficiency procedures under sub-
18 chapter B of chapter 63, no credit shall be al-
19 lowed under this section for any subsequent
20 taxable year unless the taxpayer provides such
21 information as the Secretary may require to
22 demonstrate eligibility for such credit.

23 “(g) APPLICATION OF CREDIT IN POSSESSIONS.—

24 “(1) MIRROR CODE POSSESSIONS.—

25 “(A) IN GENERAL.—

1 “The Secretary shall pay to each pos-
2 session of the United States with a mirror
3 code tax system amounts equal to the loss
4 (if any) to that possession by reason of the
5 application of this section (determined
6 without regard to this subsection) with re-
7 spect to taxable years beginning after
8 2020. Such amounts shall be determined
9 by the Secretary based on information pro-
10 vided by the government of the respective
11 possession.

12 “(B) COORDINATION WITH CREDIT AL-
13 LOWED AGAINST UNITED STATES INCOME
14 TAXES.—

15 “No credit shall be allowed under this
16 section for any taxable year to any indi-
17 vidual to whom a credit is allowable
18 against taxes imposed by a possession of
19 the United States with a mirror code tax
20 system by reason of the application of this
21 section in such possession for such taxable
22 year.

23 “(C) MIRROR CODE TAX SYSTEM.—

24 “For purposes of this paragraph, the
25 term ‘mirror code tax system’ means, with

1 respect to any possession of the United
2 States, the income tax system of such pos-
3 session if the income tax liability of the
4 residents of such possession under such
5 system is determined by reference to the
6 income tax laws of the United States as if
7 such possession were the United States.

8 “(2) PUERTO RICO.—The credit determined
9 under this section shall be allowable to any bona fide
10 resident of Puerto Rico (within the meaning of sec-
11 tion 937(a)).

12 “(3) AMERICAN SAMOA.—

13 “(A) IN GENERAL.—

14 “The Secretary shall pay to American
15 Samoa amounts estimated by the Secretary
16 as being equal to the aggregate benefits
17 that would have been provided to residents
18 of American Samoa by reason of the appli-
19 cation of this section for taxable years be-
20 ginning after 2020 if the provisions of this
21 section had been in effect in American
22 Samoa (applied as if American Samoa
23 were the United States and without regard
24 to the application of this section to bona

1 fide residents of Puerto Rico under sub-
2 section (i)(1)).

3 “(B) DISTRIBUTION REQUIREMENT.—

4 “Subparagraph (A) shall not apply
5 unless American Samoa has a plan, which
6 has been approved by the Secretary, under
7 which American Samoa will promptly dis-
8 tribute such payments to its residents.

9 “(C) COORDINATION WITH CREDIT AL-
10 LOWED AGAINST UNITED STATES INCOME
11 TAXES.—

12 “(i) IN GENERAL.—

13 “In the case of a taxable year
14 with respect to which a plan is ap-
15 proved under subparagraph (B), this
16 section (other than this subsection)
17 shall not apply to any individual eligi-
18 ble for a distribution under such plan.

19 “(ii) APPLICATION OF SECTION IN
20 EVENT OF ABSENCE OF APPROVED
21 PLAN.—In the case of a taxable year with
22 respect to which a plan is not approved
23 under subparagraph (B) rules similar to
24 the rules of paragraph (2)(B) shall apply
25 with respect to bona fide residents of

1 American Samoa (within the meaning of
2 section 937(a)).

3 “(4) TREATMENT OF PAYMENTS.—

4 “For purposes of section 1324 of title 31,
5 United States Code, the payments under this
6 subsection shall be treated in the same manner
7 as a refund due from a credit provision referred
8 to in subsection (b)(2) of such section.

9 “(h) INFLATION ADJUSTMENT.—

10 “(1) IN GENERAL.—In the case of any taxable
11 year beginning after 2025, the dollar amounts in
12 subsections (a) and (b) shall be increased by an
13 amount equal to—

14 “(A) such dollar amount, multiplied by

15 “(B) the cost-of-living adjustment deter-
16 mined under section 1(f)(3) for the calendar
17 year in which the taxable year begins, deter-
18 mined by substituting ‘calendar year 2024’ for
19 ‘calendar year 2016’ in subparagraph (A)(ii)
20 thereof.

21 “(2) ROUNDING.—If any increase under para-
22 graph (1) is not a multiple of \$50, such increase
23 shall be rounded to the nearest multiple of \$50.”.

24 (b) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of sections
25 for subpart C of part IV of subchapter A of chapter 1

1 of subtitle A is amended by inserting after the item relat-
2 ing to section 36B the following new section:

“Sec. 36D. Child tax credit.”.

3 (c) CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.—

4 (1) The table of sections for subpart A of part
5 IV of subchapter A of chapter 1 of subtitle A is
6 amended by striking the item relating to section 24.

7 (2) Section 26(b)(2) is amended by inserting
8 “and” after the comma in subparagraph (X), by
9 striking “, and” at the end of subparagraph (Y),
10 and by striking subparagraph (Z).

11 (3) Section 45R(f)(3)(B) is amended by insert-
12 ing “(as in effect on the day before the date of the
13 enactment of the øAll-Americans Tax Relief Act of
14 2025¿)” after “section 24(d)(2)(C)”.

15 (4) Section 48D(d)(4) is amended by striking
16 “section 24(k)” and inserting “section 36D(j)”.

17 (5) Section 152(f)(6)(B)(ii) is amended by
18 striking “section 24” and inserting “section 36D”.

19 (6) Section 501(c)(26) is amended by striking
20 “section 24(c)” in the matter following subpara-
21 graph (D) and inserting “section 36D(c)”.

22 (7) Section 3402(f)(1)(C) is amended by strik-
23 ing “section 24 (determined after application of sub-
24 section (j) thereof)” and inserting “section 36D”.

1 (8) Section 6103(l)(13)(A)(v) is amended by
2 striking “section 24” and inserting “section 36D”.

3 (9) Section 6213(g)(2) is amended—

4 (A) in subparagraph (I), by striking “sec-
5 tion 24(e)” and inserting “section 36D(d)”,

6 (B) in subparagraph (L), by striking “24,
7 32” and inserting “32, 36D”, and

8 (C) in subparagraph (P), by striking “sec-
9 tion 24(g)(2) or an entry on the return claim-
10 ing the credit under section 24” and inserting
11 “section 36D(f)(2) or an entry on the return
12 claiming the credit under section 36D”.

13 (10) Section 6402(m) is amended by striking
14 “section 24 (by reason of subsection (d) thereof)”
15 and inserting “section 36D”.

16 (11) Section 6417(f) is amended by striking
17 “section 24(k)” and inserting “section 36D(h)”.

18 (12) Subchapter B of chapter 65 of subtitle F
19 is amended by repealing sections 6428, 6428A,
20 6428B, and 6429 and the table of sections for such
21 subchapter is amended by striking the items relating
22 to such sections.

23 (13) Section 6695(g)(2) is amended by striking
24 “section 24, 25A(a)(1), or 32” and inserting “sec-
25 tion 25A(a)(1), 32, or 36D”.

1 (14) Chapter 77 of subtitle F is amended by re-
2 pealing section 7527A and the table of sections for
3 such chapter is amended by striking the item relat-
4 ing to such section.

5 (d) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by
6 this section shall apply to taxable years beginning after
7 December 31, 2026.

8 **SEC. 4. MEDICAL EXPENSES DEDUCTION EXPANDED AND**
9 **ALLOWED TO NON-ITEMIZERS.**

10 (a) THRESHOLD REMOVED.—Section 213(a) is
11 amended by striking “, to the extent” and all that follows
12 through “gross income”.

13 (b) DEDUCTION ALLOWED TO NON-ITEMIZERS.—
14 Section 63(b) is amended by striking “and” at the end
15 of paragraph (3), by striking the period at the end of para-
16 graph (4) and inserting “, and”, and by adding at the
17 end the following new paragraph:

18 “(5) the deduction provided in section 213.”.

19 (c) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by
20 this section shall apply to taxable years beginning after
21 December 31, 2026.

22 **SEC. 5. DEDUCTION FOR DAYCARE EXPENSES.**

23 (a) IN GENERAL.—Part VI of subchapter B of chap-
24 ter 1 of subtitle A is amended by redesignating section

1 224 as section 225 and inserting after section 223 the fol-
2 lowing new section:

3 “SEC. 224. DAYCARE EXPENSES.

4 “(a) IN GENERAL.—In the case of an individual,
5 there shall be allowed as a deduction for the taxable year
6 an amount equal to the qualified daycare expenses of the
7 individual for such taxable year.

8 “(b) QUALIFIED DAYCARE EXPENSES.—For pur-
9 poses of this section, the term ‘qualified daycare expenses’
10 means the amounts paid or incurred by the individual as
11 tuition for a dependent of the taxpayer who has not at-
12 tained the age of 7 to attend a childcare institution (as
13 defined in section 1355.20 of title 45, Code of Federal
14 Regulations).”.

15 (b) DEDUCTION ALLOWED TO NON-ITEMIZERS.—
16 Section 63(b) (as amended by section 4) is further amend-
17 ed by striking “and” at the end of paragraph (4), by strik-
18 ing the period at the end of paragraph (5) and inserting
19 “, and”, and by adding at the end the following new para-
20 graph:

21 “(6) the deduction provided in section 224.”.

22 (c) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of sections
23 for part VI of subchapter B of chapter 1 of subtitle A
24 is amended by striking the item relating to section 224
25 and inserting the following new items:

“Sec. 224. Daycare expenses.

“Sec. 225. Cross reference.”.

1 (d) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by
2 this section shall apply to taxable years beginning after
3 December 31, 2026.

4 SEC. 6. COMMUTING EXPENSE DEDUCTION.

5 (a) IN GENERAL.—Part VI of subchapter B of chap-
6 ter 1 of subtitle A is further amended by redesignating
7 section 225 as section 226 and inserting after section 224
8 the following new section:

9 “SEC. 225. COMMUTING EXPENSES.

10 “(a) IN GENERAL.—In the case of an eligible indi-
11 vidual, there shall be allowed as a deduction for the tax-
12 able year an amount equal to the qualified commuting ex-
13 penses of the individual for such taxable year.

14 “(b) QUALIFIED COMMUTING EXPENSES.—For pur-
15 poses of this section, the term ‘qualified commuting ex-
16 penses’ means the amounts paid or incurred by the indi-
17 vidual to use public transit to travel between such individ-
18 ual’s principal residence (as such term is used in section
19 121) and such individual’s place of work at which such
20 individual works not less than 20 hours per week (deter-
21 mined by averaging the number of hours worked at such
22 location during the taxable year over the number of weeks
23 such individual is employed by the same employer at the
24 same location during such taxable year).

1 “(c) ELIGIBLE INDIVIDUAL.—

2 “(1) IN GENERAL.—For purposes of this sec-
3 tion, the term ‘eligible individual’ means an indi-
4 vidual whose modified adjusted gross income does
5 not exceed—

6 “(A) \$250,000 in the case of a joint re-
7 turn, and

8 “(B) \$125,000 in the case of any other in-
9 dividual.

10 “(2) MODIFIED ADJUSTED GROSS INCOME.—

11 For purposes of this section, the term ‘modified ad-
12 justed gross income’ means adjusted gross income
13 increased by an amount excluded from gross income
14 under sections 911, 931, and 933.

15 “(d) REGULATIONS.—Not later than January 1,
16 2027, the Secretary shall issue such regulations or other
17 guidance as may be necessary or appropriate to carry out
18 the purposes of this section, including—

19 “(1) identifying qualified commuting expenses,
20 and

21 “(2) establishing a process to verify such ex-
22 penses incurred by individuals.”.

23 (b) DEDUCTION ALLOWED TO NON-ITEMIZERS.—

24 Section 63(b) is further amended by striking “and” at the
25 end of paragraph (5), by striking the period at the end

1 of paragraph (6) and inserting “, and”, and by adding
2 at the end the following new paragraph:

3 “(7) the deduction provided in section 225.”.

4 (c) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of sections
5 for part VI of subchapter B of chapter 1 of subtitle A
6 is further amended by striking the item relating to section
7 225 (as amended by section 5) and inserting the following
8 new items:

“Sec. 225. Commuting expenses.

“Sec. 226. Cross reference.”.

9 (d) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by
10 this section shall apply to taxable years beginning after
11 December 31, 2026.

12 **SEC. 7. TUTORING EXPENSES DEDUCTION.**

13 (a) IN GENERAL.—Part VI of subchapter B of chap-
14 ter 1 of subtitle A is further amended by redesignating
15 section 226 as section 227 and inserting after section 225
16 the following new section:

17 **“SEC. 226. TUTORING EXPENSES.**

18 “(a) IN GENERAL.—In the case of an eligible indi-
19 vidual, there shall be allowed as a deduction for the tax-
20 able year an amount equal to so much of the qualified
21 tutoring expenses of the individual for such taxable year
22 as does not exceed \$2,500.

23 “(b) QUALIFIED TUTORING EXPENSES.—For pur-
24 poses of this section—

1 “(1) IN GENERAL.—The term ‘qualified tutor-
2 ing expenses’ means the amounts paid or incurred
3 by the individual for tutoring services for a depend-
4 ent of the taxpayer who attends a public elementary
5 school or public secondary school (as defined in sec-
6 tion 8101 of the Elementary and Secondary Edu-
7 cation Act of 1965) eligible for funds under part A
8 of title I of the Elementary or Secondary Education
9 Act of 1965 or any charter school (as defined in sec-
10 tion 4310 of such Act).

11 “(2) TUTORING SERVICES.—The term ‘tutoring
12 services’ means direct tutoring of a student—

13 “(A) in a group of not more than 4 stu-
14 dents per instructor,

15 “(B) for the purpose of increasing aca-
16 demic achievement in reading, math, science,
17 writing and language arts, social studies, his-
18 tory, civics, or a foreign language,

19 “(C) through planned sessions of not less
20 than 1 hour and not more than 3 hours which
21 occur—

22 “(i) not less frequently than once per
23 week for 6 consecutive weeks, or

24 “(ii) not less frequently than once per
25 week for 9 weeks during a 1-year period,

1 consistent, one-on-one or small-group ses-
2 sions.

3 “(c) REGULATIONS.—The Secretary shall issue such
4 regulations or other guidance as may be necessary or ap-
5 propriate to carry out the purposes of this section.”.

6 (b) DEDUCTION ALLOWED TO NON-ITEMIZERS.—
7 Section 63(b) is further amended by striking “and” at the
8 end of paragraph (5), by striking the period at the end
9 of paragraph (6) and inserting “, and”, and by adding
10 at the end the following new paragraph:

11 “(7) the deduction provided in section 226.”.

12 (c) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of sections
13 for part VI of subchapter B of chapter 1 of subtitle A
14 is further amended by striking the item relating to section
15 226 (as added by section 6) and inserting the following
16 new items:

“Sec. 226. Tutoring expenses.
“Sec. 227. Cross reference.”.

17 (d) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by
18 this section shall apply to taxable years beginning after
19 December 31, 2026.

20 SEC. 8. EXCLUSION OF INTEREST PAYMENTS ON CREDIT
21 CARD DEBT.

22 (a) IN GENERAL.—Part VI of subchapter B of chap-
23 ter 1 of subtitle A is further amended by redesignating

1 section 227 as section 228 and inserting after section 226
2 the following new section:

3 “SEC. 227. CREDIT CARD INTEREST PAYMENTS.

4 “(a) IN GENERAL.—In the case of an individual,
5 there shall be allowed as a deduction for the taxable year
6 an amount equal to so much of the interest paid by the
7 individual during the taxable year on an open-end credit
8 plan involving a credit card as does not exceed \$2,500.

9 “(b) DEFINITIONS.—The terms ‘open end consumer
10 credit plan’ and ‘credit card’ have the meaning given such
11 terms in section 103 of the Truth in Lending Act.”.

12 (b) DEDUCTION ALLOWED TO NON-ITEMIZERS.—
13 Section 63(b) is further amended by striking “and” at the
14 end of paragraph (6), by striking the period at the end
15 of paragraph (7) and inserting “, and”, and by adding
16 at the end the following new paragraph:

17 “(8) the deduction provided in section 227.”.

18 (c) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of sections
19 for part VI of subchapter B of chapter 1 of subtitle A
20 is further amended by striking the item relating to section
21 226 (as added by section 6) and inserting the following
22 new items:

“Sec. 227.Credit card interest payments.

“Sec. 228. Cross reference.”.

1 (d) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendment made by
2 this section shall apply to taxable years beginning after
3 December 31, 2026.

4 **SEC. 9. RENT DEDUCTION FOR PRIMARY RESIDENCE.**

5 (a) IN GENERAL.—Part VI of subchapter B of chap-
6 ter 1 of subtitle A is further amended by redesignating
7 section 228 as section 229 and inserting after section 227
8 the following new section:

9 **“SEC. 228. RENT.**

10 **“(a) IN GENERAL.—**In the case of an individual,
11 there shall be allowed as a deduction for the taxable year
12 an amount equal to the qualifying rent payments of such
13 individual for the taxable year.

14 **“(b) QUALIFYING RENT PAYMENTS.—**For purposes
15 of this section, the term ‘qualifying rent payments’ means
16 amounts paid by the individual in rent for such individ-
17 ual’s principal residence (as such term is used in section
18 121).

19 **“(c) INCOME PHASEOUT.—**

20 **“(1) IN GENERAL.—**The amount of the deduc-
21 tion determined under subsection (a) shall be re-
22 duced (but not below zero) by an amount equal to
23 1 percent for every \$500 (\$1,000 in the case of a
24 joint return) or fraction thereof by which such indi-

1 vidual's modified adjusted gross income exceeds the
2 applicable threshold.

3 “(2) APPLICABLE THRESHOLD.—For purposes
4 of this subsection, the term ‘applicable threshold’
5 means—

6 “(A) \$150,000 in the case of a joint re-
7 turn, or

8 “(B) \$75,000 in the case of any other indi-
9 vidual.

10 “(3) MODIFIED ADJUSTED GROSS INCOME.—
11 For purposes of this section, the term ‘modified ad-
12 justed gross income’ means adjusted gross income
13 increased by an amount excluded from gross income
14 under sections 911, 931, and 933.”.

15 (b) DEDUCTION ALLOWED TO NON-ITEMIZERS.—
16 Section 63(b) is further amended by striking “and” at the
17 end of paragraph (8), by striking the period at the end
18 of paragraph (9) and inserting “, and”, and by adding
19 at the end the following new paragraph:

20 “(10) the deduction provided in section 228.”.

21 (c) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of sections
22 for part VI of subchapter B of chapter 1 of subtitle A
23 is further amended by striking the item relating to section
24 228 (as added by section 8) and inserting the following
25 new items:

“Sec. 228.Rent.

“Sec. 229. Cross reference.”.

1 (d) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendment made by
2 this section shall apply to taxable years beginning after
3 December 31, 2026.

4 **SEC. 10. EXCLUSION OF DISCHARGE OF INDEBTEDNESS.**

5 (a) IN GENERAL.—Section 108(a)(1)(E) is amended
6 to read as follows:

7 “(E) the taxpayer is an individual.”.

8 (b) COORDINATION OF EXCLUSIONS.—Section
9 108(a)(2) is amended—

10 (1) by striking subparagraph (C),

11 (2) by redesignating subparagraphs (A) and
12 (B) as subparagraphs (B) and (C), respectively,

13 (3) by inserting before subparagraph (B) (as so
14 redesignated) the following new subparagraph:

15 “(A) INDIVIDUAL EXCLUSION TAKES PREC-
16 EDENCE.—Subparagraphs (A), (B), (C), and
17 (D) of paragraph (1) shall not apply to a dis-
18 charge to which subparagraph (E) of such
19 paragraph applies.”, and

20 (4) in subparagraph (A) (as so redesignated),
21 by inserting “over insolvency exclusion, qualified
22 farm exclusion, and qualified real property business
23 exclusion” after “precedence” in the heading.

24 (c) CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.—

1 (1) Section 108 is amended by striking sub-
2 sections (f) and (h).

3 (2) Section 163(h)(3)(F) is amended by strik-
4 ing clause (iv).

5 (d) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by
6 this section shall apply to debt incurred after December
7 31, 2026.

8 SEC. 11. INCREASE IN CAPITAL GAINS RATE.

9 (a) IN GENERAL.—Section 1(h)(1)(D) is amended by
10 striking “20 percent” and inserting “25 percent”.

11 (b) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendment made by
12 this section shall apply to taxable years beginning Decem-
13 ber 31, 2026.