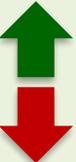


2017 Tax Reform Conference Committee Dashboard

Issue	State of Play	Impact on Charities	
Johnson Amendment			Threatens the charitable deduction, donor privacy, and the public's trust in the sector
Charitable giving			Reduces number of itemizers able to claim the charitable deduction to only 9% of taxpayers, resulting in over a \$12-\$20 billion decline in charitable giving each year.
Limit on executive compensation			Imposes a 20 percent excise tax for compensation (cash and benefits, except retirement and health) of nonprofit employees in excess of \$1 million, including parachute payments.
Unrelated Business Income Tax (UBIT)			Increases taxes on charities through UBIT, although it is unclear which provisions, if any, will be included in a final bill.
Volunteer mileage rate			Adjusts volunteer mileage deductions to inflation rather than the current fixed rate.
Private activity bonds			Eliminates 501(c)(3) private activity bonds used to finance nonprofit capital projects, such as the creation of an affordable housing development, health clinic, etc.
Private foundation excise tax			Streamlines the private foundation excise tax to a fixed rate of 1.4% rather than a variable rate.

Private college/university endowments			Requires private colleges and universities meeting certain criteria to pay 1.4% excise tax on net investment income.
Excess business holdings			Allows for-profit businesses or subsidiaries that distribute all profits to charity to be owned by a foundation that meets certain criteria.
Healthcare			Repeals the individual mandate to purchase health insurance, resulting in 13 million people losing their healthcare coverage, and either increases or eliminates the medical expense deduction that supports vulnerable populations.
Low-income housing			Modifies low-income housing credit resulting in increased support for low-income housing to veterans programs and certain rural areas, while high-cost areas will see a decline in resources for low-income housing.
Student Loans			Reduces opportunities for students to deduct student debt and/or eliminates higher education tax credits, which negatively impacts charities ability to recruit and retain talent.
Overall impact on individual taxpayers			Both the Joint Committee on Taxation and the Congressional Budget Office determined that the Senate bill will increase taxes on households earning below \$30,000 within five years and households earning below \$75,000 within 10 years.

Summary will be revised as additional information becomes available.