

EXHIBIT F

IRS Tax Credits and Accessibility

Aging, Children and Youth, Legislative & Military Affairs -
House

Friday July 12, 2024



Disabled Access Tax Credit

Title 26, Internal Revenue Code, Section 44

- Available to eligible small businesses in the amount of 50 percent of eligible access expenditures that exceed \$250 but do not exceed \$10,250 for a taxable year.
- A business may take the credit each year that it makes an eligible access expenditure.
- May be combined with the Architectural Barrier Removal Credit.

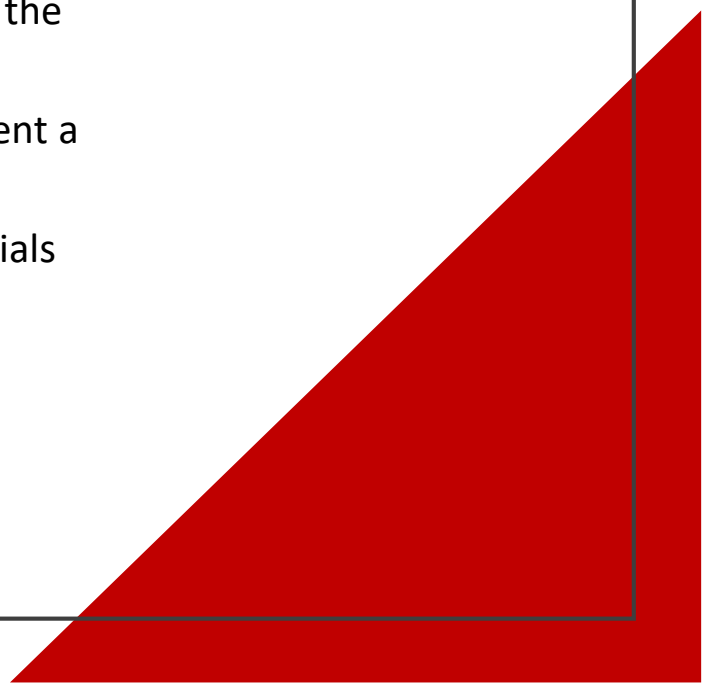
Eligible Small Business

- \$1 million or less in gross receipts for the preceding tax year; or
- 30 or fewer full-time employees during the preceding tax year.
- Filed with IRS Form 8826

Form 8826 (Rev. September 2017) Department of the Treasury Internal Revenue Service		Disabled Access Credit ▶ Attach to your tax return. ▶ Go to www.irs.gov/Form8826 for the latest information.		OMB No. 1545-1205 Attachment Sequence No. 86
Name(s) shown on return		Identifying number		
1	Total eligible access expenditures (see instructions)	1		
2	Minimum amount	2	\$ 250	00
3	Subtract line 2 from line 1. If zero or less, enter -0-	3		
4	Maximum amount	4	\$ 10,000	00
5	Enter the smaller of line 3 or line 4	5		
6	Multiply line 5 by 50% (0.50)	6		
7	Disabled access credit from partnerships and S corporations	7		
8	Add lines 6 and 7, but do not enter more than \$5,000. Partnerships and S corporations, report this amount on Schedule K. All others, report this amount on Form 3800, Part III, line 1e	8		

For Paperwork Reduction Act Notice, see instructions. Cat. No. 12774N Form **8826** (Rev. 9-2017)

Eligible Access Expenditures

- Eligible access expenditures are amounts paid or incurred by an eligible small business for the purpose of enabling the business to comply with the applicable requirements of the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA). These include amounts paid or incurred to:
 - Remove architectural, communication, physical, or transportation barriers that prevent a business from being accessible to, or usable by, individuals with disabilities.
 - Provide qualified readers, taped texts, and other effective methods of making materials accessible to people with visual impairments.
 - Provide qualified interpreters or other effective methods of making orally delivered materials available to individuals with hearing impairments.
 - Acquire or modify equipment or devices for individuals with disabilities
 - Provide other similar services, modifications, materials or equipment.
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Architectural Barrier Removal Tax Deduction

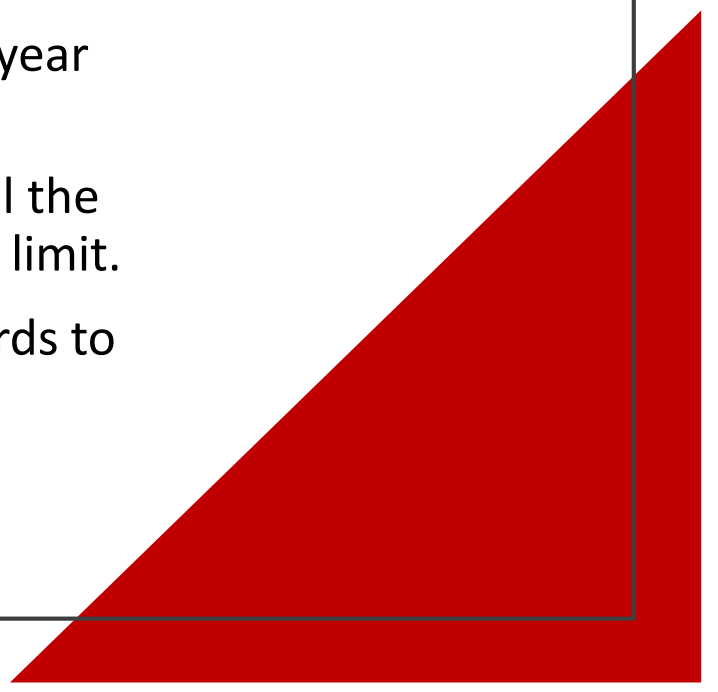
Title 26, Internal Revenue Code, section 190

- The Architectural Barrier Removal Tax Deduction encourages businesses of any size to remove architectural and transportation barriers to the mobility of people with disabilities and the elderly.
- Businesses may claim a deduction of up to **\$15,000** a year for qualified expenses for items that normally must be capitalized.
- Businesses claim the deduction by listing it as a separate expense on their income tax return.
- Businesses may use the Disabled Access Tax Credit and the architectural/transportation tax deduction together in the same tax year, if:
- The expenses meet the requirements of both sections. **To use both, the deduction is equal to the difference between the total expenditures and the amount of the credit claimed.**

Architectural Barrier Removal Tax Deduction

Title 26, Internal Revenue Code, section 190

To receive this deduction:

- It should be claimed on the business' income tax return for the tax year the expenses were paid or incurred.
 - Identify the deduction as a separate item. The election applies to all the qualifying costs the business has during the year, up to the **\$15,000** limit.
 - If the business makes this election, it must maintain adequate records to support the deduction.
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Qualified Expenses

Architectural barrier removal costs that can be deducted include:

- Ground and floor surfaces
 - Parking lots
 - Ramps
 - Entrances,
 - Doors and doorways,
 - Stairs
 - Bathrooms.
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Qualified Expenses

To be deductible, expenses of removing any barrier not covered by the above standards must meet all three of the following tests:

- 1.) The removed barrier must be a substantial barrier to access or use of a facility or public transportation vehicle by persons who have a disability or are elderly.
 - 2.) The removed barrier must have been a barrier for at least one major group of persons who have a disability or are elderly (such as people who are blind, deaf or wheelchair users).
 - 3.) The barrier must be removed without creating any new barrier that significantly impairs access to or use of the facility or vehicle by a major group of persons who have a disability or are elderly.
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Resources and Further Reading



- <https://askearn.org/page/federal-government-employer-tax-incentives>
- <https://www.eeoc.gov/fact-sheet/facts-about-disability-related-tax-provisions>
- <https://www.irs.gov/businesses/small-businesses-self-employed/tax-benefits-for-businesses-who-have-employees-with-disabilities>