## SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION No. 8

## DIGEST OF RESOLUTION

A CONCURRENT RESOLUTION urging the Congress of the United States to permanently extend the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act of 2017.

## Holdman

(HOUSE SPONSOR — LEHMAN)

January 23, 2023, read first time, adopted by voice vote.

 $\frac{\text{HOUSE ACTION}}{\text{February 6, 2023, read first time and referred to Committee on Ways and Means.}}$ 



First Regular Session 123rd General Assembly (2023)

## SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION No. 8

1	A CONCURRENT RESOLUTION urging the Congress of
2	the United States to permanently extend the Tax Cuts and Jobs
3	Act of 2017.
4	Whereas, Prior to government-mandated economic
5	shutdowns during the COVID-19 pandemic, the Tax Cuts and
6	Jobs Act of 2017 spurred steady economic expansion and
7	allowed the spirit of entrepreneurship to flourish, while
8	creating new jobs and opportunities for millions of Americans;
9	Whereas, The tax cuts of 2017 resulted in a \$1.5 trillion net
10	tax cut and were followed by historically low unemployment
l 1	rates, an increase in business investment, and a \$6,000
12	increase in real median household income over two years,
13	which included scores of raises and bonuses for workers
14	immediately after the 2017 tax cuts were adopted;
15	Whereas, More than 100 million American taxpayers from
16	all income groups, but especially middle and working class
17	taxpayers, have enjoyed real tax relief due to the Tax Cuts and
18	Jobs Act;
19	Whereas, The 2017 tax cuts reduced federal tax rates for
20	households across every income level, and this relief resulted
21	in a tax cut of more than \$1,500 for the average middle-income
22	earner;
23	Whereas, Prior to the 2017 tax cuts, the top corporate
24	income tax rate in the United States was 35%, the highest
25	among all nations in the Organization for Economic



1	Co-operation and Development (OECD);
2	Whereas, The 2017 tax cuts reduced the business tax rate
3	from 35% to 21%, bringing the United States back to average
4	among OECD member nations, and dramatically enhancing
5	American competitiveness;
6	Whereas, The 2017 tax cuts set an annual cap of \$10,000
7	on the state and local tax (SALT) deduction, thereby
8	broadening the tax base at the federal level and in many states,
9	which led to state level budget surpluses and resulted in many
10	states offering substantial tax relief;
11	Whereas, Twenty-three provisions of the 2017 tax cuts
12	directly relating to individual income taxes, such as the
13	reductions in personal income tax rates, the near doubling of
14	the standard deduction, and the substantial reduction of the
15	hated Alternative Minimum Tax will expire after December 31,
16	2025;
17	Whereas, If the current \$10,000 cap on the SALT deduction
18	is allowed to expire after December 31, 2025, the federal tax
19	base will be narrowed;
20	Whereas, Returning to an unlimited SALT deduction would
21	be an incentive for many states to once again implement higher
22	taxes and spend at higher levels;
23	Whereas, Allowing the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act of 2017 to
24	expire would result in a massive tax increase on hardworking
25	American taxpayers, a significant decline in American
26	competitiveness, fewer jobs, reduced income for workers, and
27	higher prices; and
28	Whereas, A majority of Americans support making the 2017
29	tax cuts permanent: Therefore,
30	Be it resolved by the Senate of the General Assembly
31	of the State of Indiana, the House of Representatives
32	concurring:



1	SECTION 1. That the Indiana General Assembly urges the
2	Congress of the United States to permanently extend the Tax
3	Cuts and Jobs Act of 2017.
4	SECTION 2. The Secretary of the Senate is hereby directed
5	to transmit copies of this Resolution to each member of the
6	Indiana congressional delegation.

