

107TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

H. CON. RES. 303

Expressing the sense of the House of Representatives that the tax relief provided for by the Economic Growth and Tax Relief Reconciliation Act of 2001 passed by a bipartisan majority in Congress should continue as scheduled.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

JANUARY 24, 2002

Mr. BACHUS (for himself, Mr. ARMEY, Mr. DELAY, Mr. WATTS of Oklahoma, Ms. PRYCE of Ohio, Mrs. CUBIN, Mr. COX, Mr. TOM DAVIS of Virginia, Mr. BLUNT, Ms. DUNN of Washington, Mr. GRAHAM, and Mr. WICKER) submitted the following concurrent resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means

CONCURRENT RESOLUTION

Expressing the sense of the House of Representatives that the tax relief provided for by the Economic Growth and Tax Relief Reconciliation Act of 2001 passed by a bipartisan majority in Congress should continue as scheduled.

Whereas on June 7, 2001, President Bush signed into law the Economic Growth and Tax Relief Reconciliation Act of 2001, which provides millions of taxpayers with the first meaningful tax relief since 1981;

Whereas all Americans who pay Federal income taxes will benefit from the Act, which includes across-the-board income tax reductions, reduction of the marriage penalty, elimination of the death tax, tax rebate checks, doubling

of the per-child tax credit, increasing tax-free contributions to Individual Retirement Accounts and a broad range of other beneficial provisions;

Whereas the Act was passed by a bipartisan majority in Congress of 211 House Republicans, 28 House Democrats, 1 House Independent, 46 Senate Republicans and 12 Senate Democrats, making the Act an important bipartisan achievement; and

Whereas several Member of Congress have recently called for repealing or delaying tax relief provisions of the Economic Growth and Tax Relief Reconciliation Act of 2001: Now, therefore, be it

1 *Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate*
 2 *concurring)*, That it is the sense of the House of Rep-
 3 resentatives that—

4 (1) the tax relief provided for by the Economic
 5 Growth and Tax Relief Reconciliation Act of 2001,
 6 passed by a bipartisan majority in Congress, should
 7 continue as scheduled;

8 (2) repealing or delaying provisions of the Eco-
 9 nomic Growth and Tax Relief Reconciliation Act of
 10 2001 is a tax increase;

11 (3) increasing taxes in the midst of a recession
 12 would not be helpful to the Nation's economy or
 13 American workers; and

14 (4) instead of increasing taxes, Congress should
 15 be working with the President to promote long-term

- 1 economic growth through a fair tax code that puts
- 2 the least possible burden on taxpayers.

