

## Calendar No. 502

112TH CONGRESS  
2D SESSION**H. R. 8**

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IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

SEPTEMBER 10, 2012

Received; read the first time

SEPTEMBER 11, 2012

Read the second time and placed on the calendar

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**AN ACT**

To extend certain tax relief provisions enacted in 2001 and 2003, and to provide for expedited consideration of a bill providing for comprehensive tax reform, 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 **TITLE I—JOB PROTECTION AND**  
4 **RECESSION PREVENTION ACT**

5 **SEC. 101. SHORT TITLE.**

6 This title may be cited as the “Job Protection and  
7 Recession Prevention Act of 2012”.

1 **SEC. 102. EXTENSION OF 2001 AND 2003 TAX RELIEF.**

2 (a) **EXTENSION OF 2001 TAX RELIEF.**—

3 (1) **IN GENERAL.**—Section 901 of the Economic  
4 Growth and Tax Relief Reconciliation Act of 2001 is  
5 amended by striking “December 31, 2012” both  
6 places it appears and inserting “December 31,  
7 2013”.

8 (2) **EFFECTIVE DATE.**—The amendments made  
9 by this section shall take effect as if included in the  
10 enactment of the Economic Growth and Tax Relief  
11 Reconciliation Act of 2001.

12 (b) **EXTENSION OF 2003 TAX RELIEF.**—

13 (1) **IN GENERAL.**—Section 303 of the Jobs and  
14 Growth Tax Relief Reconciliation Act of 2003 is  
15 amended by striking “December 31, 2012” and in-  
16 serting “December 31, 2013”.

17 (2) **EFFECTIVE DATE.**—The amendment made  
18 by this section shall take effect as if included in the  
19 enactment of the Jobs and Growth Tax Relief Rec-  
20 onciliation Act of 2003.

21 **SEC. 103. EXTENSION OF INCREASED SMALL BUSINESS EX-**  
22 **PENSING.**

23 (a) **DOLLAR LIMITATION.**—Section 179(b)(1) of the  
24 Internal Revenue Code of 1986 is amended—

25 (1) by striking “and” at the end of subpara-  
26 graph (C), by redesignating subparagraph (D) as

1       subparagraph (E), and by inserting after subpara-  
2       graph (C) the following new subparagraph:

3               “(D) \$100,000 in the case of taxable years  
4               beginning in 2013, and”, and

5               (2) by striking “2012” in subparagraph (E) (as  
6       redesignated by paragraph (1)) and inserting  
7       “2013”.

8       (b) REDUCTION IN LIMITATION.—Section 179(b)(2)  
9 of such Code is amended—

10           (1) by striking “and” at the end of subpara-  
11       graph (C), by redesignating subparagraph (D) as  
12       subparagraph (E), and by inserting after subpara-  
13       graph (C) the following new subparagraph:

14               “(D) \$400,000 in the case of taxable years  
15               beginning in 2013, and”, and

16               (2) by striking “2012” in subparagraph (E) (as  
17       redesignated by paragraph (1)) and inserting  
18       “2013”.

19       (c) APPLICATION OF INFLATION ADJUSTMENT.—  
20 Section 179(b)(6)(A) of such Code is amended—

21           (1) by striking “calendar year 2012, the  
22       \$125,000 and \$500,000 amounts in paragraphs  
23       (1)(C) and (2)(C)” in the matter preceding clause  
24       (i) and inserting “calendar year 2013, the \$100,000

1 and \$400,000 amounts in paragraphs (1)(D) and  
2 (2)(D)”, and

3 (2) by striking “calendar year 2006” in clause  
4 (ii) and inserting “calendar year 2002”.

5 (d) COMPUTER SOFTWARE.—Section  
6 179(d)(1)(A)(ii) of such Code is amended by striking  
7 “2013” and inserting “2014”.

8 (e) SPECIAL RULE FOR REVOCATION OF ELEC-  
9 TIONS.—Section 179(e)(2) of such Code is amended by  
10 striking “2013” and inserting “2014”.

11 (f) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by  
12 this section shall apply to taxable years beginning after  
13 December 31, 2012.

14 **SEC. 104. EXTENSION OF ALTERNATIVE MINIMUM TAX RE-**  
15 **LIEF FOR INDIVIDUALS.**

16 (a) EXTENSION OF INCREASED ALTERNATIVE MIN-  
17 IMUM TAX EXEMPTION AMOUNT.—Section 55(d)(1) of  
18 the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 is amended—

19 (1) by striking “\$72,450” and all that follows  
20 through “2011” in subparagraph (A) and inserting  
21 “\$78,750 in the case of taxable years beginning in  
22 2012 and \$79,850 in the case of taxable years be-  
23 ginning in 2013”, and

24 (2) by striking “\$47,450” and all that follows  
25 through “2011” in subparagraph (B) and inserting

1 “\$50,600 in the case of taxable years beginning in  
2 2012 and \$51,150 in the case of taxable years be-  
3 ginning in 2013”.

4 (b) EXTENSION OF ALTERNATIVE MINIMUM TAX RE-  
5 LIEF FOR NONREFUNDABLE PERSONAL CREDITS.—Sec-  
6 tion 26(a)(2) of such Code is amended—

7 (1) by striking “during 2000, 2001, 2002,  
8 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010,  
9 or 2011” and inserting “after 1999 and before  
10 2014”, and

11 (2) by striking “2011” in the heading thereof  
12 and inserting “2013”.

13 (c) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by  
14 this section shall apply to taxable years beginning after  
15 December 31, 2011.

16 **SEC. 105. TREATMENT FOR PAYGO PURPOSES.**

17 The budgetary effects of this Act shall not be entered  
18 on either PAYGO scorecard maintained pursuant to sec-  
19 tion 4(d) of the Statutory Pay-As-You-Go Act of 2010.

20 **TITLE II—PATHWAY TO JOB CRE-**  
21 **ATION THROUGH A SIMPLER,**  
22 **FAIRER TAX CODE ACT**

23 **SEC. 201. SHORT TITLE.**

24 This title may be cited as the “Pathway to Job Cre-  
25 ation through a Simpler, Fairer Tax Code Act of 2012”.

1 **SEC. 202. FINDINGS AND PURPOSES.**

2 (a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds that the following  
3 problems exist with the Internal Revenue Code of 1986  
4 (in this section referred to as the “tax code”):

5 (1) The tax code is unfair, containing hundreds  
6 of provisions that only benefit certain special inter-  
7 ests, resulting in a system of winners and losers.

8 (2) The tax code violates the fundamental prin-  
9 ciple of equal justice by subjecting families in similar  
10 circumstances to significantly different tax bills.

11 (3)(A) Many tax preferences, sometimes re-  
12 ferred to as “tax expenditures,” are similar to gov-  
13 ernment spending—instead of markets directing eco-  
14 nomic resources to their most efficient uses, the  
15 Government directs resources to other uses, creating  
16 a drag on economic growth and job creation.

17 (B) The exclusions, deductions, credits, and  
18 special rules that make up such tax expenditures  
19 amount to over \$1 trillion per year, nearly matching  
20 the total amount of annual revenue that is generated  
21 from the income tax itself.

22 (C) In some cases, tax subsidies can literally  
23 take the form of spending through the tax code, re-  
24 distributing taxes paid by some Americans to indi-  
25 viduals and businesses who do not pay any income  
26 taxes at all.

1           (4) The failure to adopt a permanent tax code  
2 with stable statutory tax policy has created greater  
3 economic uncertainty. Tax rates have been scheduled  
4 to increase sharply in 3 of the last 5 years, requiring  
5 the enactment of repeated temporary extensions. Ad-  
6 ditionally, approximately 70 other, more targeted tax  
7 provisions expired in 2011 or are currently sched-  
8 uled to expire by the end of 2012.

9           (5) Since 2001, there have been nearly 4,500  
10 changes made to the tax code, averaging more than  
11 one each day over the past decade.

12           (6) The tax code's complexity leads nearly nine  
13 out of ten families either to hire tax preparers (60  
14 percent) or purchase software (29 percent) to file  
15 their taxes, while 71 percent of unincorporated busi-  
16 nesses are forced to pay someone else to prepare  
17 their taxes.

18           (7) The cost of complying with the tax code is  
19 too burdensome, forcing individuals, families, and  
20 employers to spend over six billion hours and over  
21 \$160 billion per year trying to comply with the law  
22 and pay the actual tax owed.

23           (8) Compliance with the current tax code is a  
24 financial hardship for employers that falls dispropor-  
25 tionately on small businesses, which spend an aver-

1 age of \$74 per hour on tax-related compliance, mak-  
2 ing it the most expensive paperwork burden they en-  
3 counter.

4 (9) Small businesses have been responsible for  
5 two-thirds of the jobs created in the United States  
6 over the past 15 years, and approximately half of  
7 small-business profits are taxed at the current top 2  
8 individual rates.

9 (10) The historic range for tax revenues col-  
10 lected by the Federal government has averaged 18  
11 to 19 percent of Gross Domestic Product (GDP),  
12 but will rise to 21.2 percent of GDP under current  
13 law—a level never reached, let alone sustained, in  
14 the Nation’s history.

15 (11) The current tax code is highly punitive,  
16 with a top Federal individual income tax rate of 35  
17 percent (which is set to climb to over 40 percent in  
18 2013 when taking into account certain hidden  
19 rates), meaning some Americans could face a com-  
20 bined local, State and Federal tax rate of 50 per-  
21 cent.

22 (12) The tax code contains harmful provisions,  
23 such as the Alternative Minimum Tax (AMT), which  
24 was initially designed to affect only the very highest-  
25 income taxpayers but now threatens more than 30



1 million middle-class households because of a flawed  
2 design.

3 (13) As of April 1, 2012, the United States  
4 achieved the dubious distinction of having the high-  
5 est corporate tax rate (39.2 percent for Federal and  
6 State combined) in the developed world.

7 (14) The United States corporate tax rate is  
8 more than 50 percent higher than the average rate  
9 of member states of the Organization for Economic  
10 Cooperation and Development (OECD)—a factor  
11 that discourages employers and investors from locat-  
12 ing jobs and investments in the United States.

13 (15) The United States has become an outlier  
14 in that it still uses a “worldwide” system of tax-  
15 ation—one that has not been substantially reformed  
16 in 50 years, when the United States accounted for  
17 nearly half of global economic output and had no se-  
18 rious competitors around the world.

19 (16) The combination of the highest corporate  
20 tax rate with an antiquated “worldwide” system sub-  
21 jects American companies to double taxation when  
22 they attempt to compete with foreign companies in  
23 overseas markets and then reinvest their earnings in  
24 the United States.

1           (17) The Nation’s outdated tax code has con-  
2 tributed to the fact that the world’s largest compa-  
3 nies are more likely to be headquartered overseas  
4 today than at any point in the last 50 years: In  
5 1960, 17 of the world’s 20 largest companies were  
6 based in the United States; by 2010, that number  
7 sank to a mere six out of 20.

8           (18) The United States has one of the highest  
9 levels of taxation on capital—taxing it once at the  
10 corporate level and then again at the individual  
11 level—with integrated tax rates on certain invest-  
12 ment income already reaching roughly 50 percent  
13 (and scheduled to reach nearly 70 percent in 2013).

14           (19) The United States’ overall taxation of cap-  
15 ital is higher than all but four of the 38 countries  
16 that make up the OECD and the BRIC (Brazil,  
17 Russia, India and China).

18           (b) PURPOSES.—It is the purpose of this Act to pro-  
19 vide for enactment of comprehensive tax reform in 2013  
20 that—

21           (1) protects taxpayers by creating a fairer, sim-  
22 pler, flatter tax code for individuals and families  
23 by—

24           (A) lowering marginal tax rates and broad-  
25 ening the tax base;

1 (B) eliminating special interest loopholes;

2 (C) reducing complexity in the tax code,

3 making tax compliance easier and less costly;

4 (D) repealing the Alternative Minimum  
5 Tax;

6 (E) maintaining modern levels of progres-

7 sivity so as to not overburden any one group or

8 further erode the tax base;

9 (F) making it easier for Americans to save;

10 and

11 (G) reducing the tax burdens imposed on

12 married couples and families;

13 (2) is comprehensive (addressing both indi-

14 vidual and corporate rates), so as to have the max-

15 imum economic impact by benefitting employers and

16 their employees regardless of how a business is

17 structured;

18 (3) results in tax revenue consistent with his-

19 torical norms;

20 (4) spurs greater investment, innovation and

21 job creation, and therefore increases economic activ-

22 ity and the size of the economy on a dynamic basis

23 as compared to the current tax code; and

24 (5) makes American workers and businesses

25 more competitive by—

1 (A) creating a stable, predictable tax code  
2 under which families and employers are best  
3 able to plan for the future;

4 (B) keeping taxes on small businesses low;

5 (C) reducing America’s corporate tax rate,  
6 which is currently the highest in the industri-  
7 alized world;

8 (D) maintaining a level of parity between  
9 individual and corporate rates to reduce eco-  
10 nomic distortions;

11 (E) promoting innovation in the United  
12 States;

13 (F) transitioning to a globally competitive  
14 territorial tax system;

15 (G) minimizing the double taxation of in-  
16 vestment and capital; and

17 (H) reducing the impact of taxes on busi-  
18 ness decision-making to allow such decisions to  
19 be driven by their economic potential.

20 **SEC. 203. EXPEDITED CONSIDERATION OF A MEASURE PRO-**  
21 **VIDING FOR COMPREHENSIVE TAX REFORM.**

22 (a) DEFINITION.—For purposes of this section, the  
23 term “tax reform bill” means a bill of the 113th Con-  
24 gress—

1           (1) introduced in the House of Representatives  
2           by the chair of the Committee on Ways and Means  
3           not later than April 30, 2013, or the first legislative  
4           day thereafter if the House is not in session on that  
5           day, the title of which is as follows: “A bill to pro-  
6           vide for comprehensive tax reform.”; and

7           (2) which is the subject of a certification under  
8           subsection (b).

9           (b) CERTIFICATION.—The chair of the Joint Com-  
10          mittee on Taxation shall notify the House and Senate in  
11          writing whenever the chair of the Joint Committee deter-  
12          mines that an introduced bill described in subsection  
13          (a)(1) contains at least each of the following proposals:

14                 (1) a consolidation of the current 6 individual  
15                 income tax brackets into not more than two brackets  
16                 of 10 and not more than 25 percent;

17                 (2) a reduction in the corporate tax rate to not  
18                 greater than 25 percent;

19                 (3) a repeal of the Alternative Minimum Tax;

20                 (4) a broadening of the tax base to maintain  
21                 revenue between 18 and 19 percent of the economy;  
22                 and

23                 (5) a change from a “worldwide” to a “terri-  
24                 torial” system of taxation.

1 (c) EXPEDITED CONSIDERATION IN THE HOUSE OF  
2 REPRESENTATIVES.—

3 (1) Any committee of the House of Representa-  
4 tives to which the tax reform bill is referred shall re-  
5 port it to the House not later than 20 calendar days  
6 after the date of its introduction. If a committee  
7 fails to report the tax reform bill within that period,  
8 such committee shall be automatically discharged  
9 from further consideration of the bill.

10 (2) If the House has not otherwise proceeded to  
11 the consideration of the tax reform bill upon the ex-  
12 piration of 15 legislative days after the bill has been  
13 placed on the Union Calendar, it shall be in order  
14 for the Majority Leader or a designee (or, after the  
15 expiration of an additional 2 legislative days, any  
16 Member), to offer one motion that the House resolve  
17 into the Committee of the Whole House on the state  
18 of the Union for the consideration of the tax reform  
19 bill. The previous question shall be considered as or-  
20 dered on the motion to its adoption without inter-  
21 vening motion except 20 minutes of debate equally  
22 divided and controlled by the proponent and an op-  
23 ponent. If such a motion is adopted, consideration  
24 shall proceed in accordance with paragraph (3). A

1 motion to reconsider the vote by which the motion  
2 is disposed of shall not be in order.

3 (3) The first reading of the bill shall be dis-  
4 pensed with. General debate shall be confined to the  
5 bill and shall not exceed 4 hours, equally divided and  
6 controlled by the chair and ranking minority mem-  
7 ber of the Committee on Ways and Means. At the  
8 conclusion of general debate, the bill shall be read  
9 for amendment under the five-minute rule. Any com-  
10 mittee amendment shall be considered as read. At  
11 the conclusion of consideration of the bill for amend-  
12 ment the Committee shall rise and report the bill to  
13 the House with such amendments as may have been  
14 adopted. The previous question shall be considered  
15 as ordered on the bill and amendments thereto to  
16 final passage without intervening motion except one  
17 motion to recommit with or without instructions. A  
18 motion to reconsider the vote on passage of the bill  
19 shall not be in order.

20 (d) EXPEDITED CONSIDERATION IN THE SENATE.—

21 (1) COMMITTEE CONSIDERATION.—A tax re-  
22 form bill, as defined in subsection (a), received in  
23 the Senate shall be referred to the Committee on Fi-  
24 nance. The Committee shall report the bill not later  
25 than 15 calendar days after receipt of the bill in the

1 Senate. If the Committee fails to report the bill  
2 within that period, that committee shall be dis-  
3 charged from consideration of the bill, and the bill  
4 shall be placed on the calendar.

5 (2) MOTION TO PROCEED.—Notwithstanding  
6 rule XXII of the Standing Rules of the Senate, it is  
7 in order, not later than 2 days of session after the  
8 date on which the tax reform bill is reported or dis-  
9 charged from committee, for the majority leader of  
10 the Senate or the majority leader’s designee to move  
11 to proceed to the consideration of the tax reform  
12 bill. It shall also be in order for any Member of the  
13 Senate to move to proceed to the consideration of  
14 the tax reform bill at any time after the conclusion  
15 of such 2-day period. A motion to proceed is in order  
16 even though a previous motion to the same effect  
17 has been disagreed to. All points of order against  
18 the motion to proceed to the tax reform bill are  
19 waived. The motion to proceed is not debatable. The  
20 motion is not subject to a motion to postpone.

21 (3) CONSIDERATION.—No motion to recommit  
22 shall be in order and debate on any motion or appeal  
23 shall be limited to one hour, to be divided in the  
24 usual form.



1           (4) AMENDMENTS.—All amendments must be  
2 relevant to the bill and debate on any amendment  
3 shall be limited to 2 hours to be equally divided in  
4 the usual form between the opponents and pro-  
5 ponents of the amendment. Debate on any amend-  
6 ment to an amendment, debatable motion, or appeal  
7 shall be limited to 1 hour to be equally divided in  
8 the usual form between the opponents and pro-  
9 ponents of the amendment.

10           (5) VOTE ON PASSAGE.—If the Senate has pro-  
11 ceeded to the bill, and following the conclusion of all  
12 debate, the Senate shall proceed to a vote on pas-  
13 sage of the bill as amended, if amended.

14           (e) CONFERENCE IN THE HOUSE.—If the House re-  
15 ceives a message that the Senate has passed the tax re-  
16 form bill with an amendment or amendments, it shall be  
17 in order for the chair of the Committee on Ways and  
18 Means or a designee, without intervention of any point of  
19 order, to offer any motion specified in clause 1 of rule  
20 XXII.

21           (f) CONFERENCE IN THE SENATE.—If the Senate re-  
22 ceives from the House a message to accompany the tax  
23 reform bill, as defined in subsection (a), then no later than  
24 two session days after its receipt—

1           (1) the Chair shall lay the message before the  
2     Senate;

3           (2) the motion to insist on the Senate amend-  
4     ment or disagree to the House amendment or  
5     amendments to the Senate amendment, the request  
6     for a conference with the House or the motion to  
7     agree to the request of the House for a conference,  
8     and the motion to authorize the Chair to appoint  
9     conferees on the part of the Senate shall be agreed  
10    to; and

11          (3) the Chair shall then be authorized to ap-  
12     point conferees on the part of the Senate without in-  
13     tervening motion, with a ratio agreed to with the  
14     concurrence of both leaders.

15          (g) RULEMAKING.—This section is enacted by the  
16     Congress as an exercise of the rulemaking power of the  
17     House of Representatives and Senate, respectively, and as  
18     such is deemed a part of the rules of each House, respec-  
19     tively, or of that House to which they specifically apply,  
20     and such procedures supersede other rules only to the ex-  
21     tent that they are inconsistent with such rules; and with  
22     full recognition of the constitutional right of either House  
23     to change the rules (so far as relating to the procedures

1 of that House) at any time, in the same manner, and to  
2 the same extent as any other rule of that House.

Passed the House of Representatives August 1,  
2012.

Attest:

KAREN L. HAAS,

*Clerk.*

**Calendar No. 502**

112<sup>TH</sup> CONGRESS  
2<sup>D</sup> SESSION

**H. R. 8**

**AN ACT**

To extend certain tax relief provisions enacted in 2001 and 2003, and to provide for expedited consideration of a bill providing for comprehensive tax reform, and for other purposes.

SEPTEMBER 11, 2012

Read the second time and placed on the calendar