

Congress of the United States

Washington, DC 20515

November 10, 2022

Dear Speaker Pelosi and Majority Leader Schumer:

At a time when the price of essential goods and services like food, child care, and housing are near record highs and many Americans are struggling to make ends meet, we write to urge you to oppose the inclusion of corporate tax breaks in any must-pass or tax extenders bill that is brought to the floor for a vote unless workers and families are provided with commensurate support and relief. These include extending the expanded monthly refundable Child Tax Credit (CTC) and expanded Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC) as soon as possible, and no later than the end of the year.

We should not extend corporate tax breaks unless and until we deliver additional relief for families. The 2017 Tax Cuts and Jobs Act (TCJA) mandated that starting in 2022, businesses could no longer amortize domestic R&D expenses each year, instead requiring that they amortize expenses over five years. While TCJA was a Republican giveaway to corporations, preventing corporations from amortizing R&D expenses annually was one of the few provisions that helped level the playing field by increasing corporate taxes. Current proposals to reverse this provision would result in another massive tax break for corporations, and a \$120 billion loss in revenue over 10 years for the U.S. government.ⁱ This tax break would come at a time when corporate profits are at record highsⁱⁱ, corporate profits have contributed disproportionately to rising inflationⁱⁱⁱ, and companies like Ford^{iv}, Amazon^v and Boeing^{vi} are paying federal tax rates below 6 percent.

Further, before their expiration, the expanded credits made monumental improvements for working-class families throughout America. The monthly expanded CTC payments kept 3.7 million children from poverty and reduced child poverty by 30 percent.^{vii} The expanded EITC helped an estimated 17 million workers, who received \$700 more on average than under the previous credit.^{viii} In addition, these credits:

- **Helped families afford food**, almost immediately reducing food insufficiency by 24 percent after the first monthly CTC payment was sent in July;^{ix}
- **Helped families cut their reliance on risky financial products** like credit cards, payday loans, pawn shops – and even selling blood plasma;^x and
- **Helped families keep up with regular expenses**, with households with children experiencing an 8 percent drop in financial insecurity after the first checks went out, compared to a 5 percent *increase* for families without kids.^{xi}

While this Congress has delivered on many priorities, we have unfortunately been unable to continue some of the essential programs like the CTC that families still desperately need. As the

Fed continues to raise interest rates, it is also pinching many families on housing costs including rising rental rates. That means we must be laser focused on ensuring we continue our work to show that Democrats can deliver for children and families before the end of the year by extending two of the Biden era's most effective programs for reducing poverty and helping families meet their basic needs.

A proposed delay to the amortization of R&D expenses for four years until 2026 was in the House-passed Build Back Better Act, and it was included as part of a comprehensive framework that provided major economic and tax-related support for working families while pursuing historic advances in the longstanding Democratic priority to make the wealthy and large corporations finally pay their fair share in taxes. We urge you to continue that balanced approach. Should a particular provision to delay or terminate the R&D amortization requirement be included in any must-pass or tax extender bill, it must be paired with provisions that will provide crucial support to families, specifically an extension of the expanded CTC and an expansion of the EITC. These provisions would reduce rates of childhood poverty and benefit families struggling financially. Expanding the fully refundable CTC would make these historic childhood poverty reductions permanent. Increasing EITC benefits by 40 percent and extending eligibility to families without Social Security numbers would lift 2 million children out of poverty.^{xiii}

Thank you for your attention to this issue. We look forward to working with you to ensure that workers and families are provided with much needed relief and are prioritized in our legislative process.

Sincerely,



Pramila Jayapal
Member of Congress



Jimmy Gomez
Member of Congress



Chellie Pingree
Member of Congress



Mark Pocan
Member of Congress



Eleanor Holmes Norton
Member of Congress



Mark Takano
Member of Congress



Katie Porter
Member of Congress



Sheila Jackson Lee
Member of Congress



Jesús G. "Chuy" García
Member of Congress



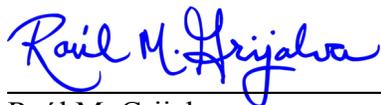
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Member of Congress



Ilhan Omar
Member of Congress



Carolyn B. Maloney
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Raúl M. Grijalva
Member of Congress



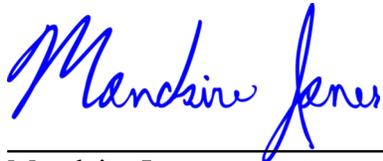
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Jamie Raskin
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Mondaire Jones
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Sara Jacobs
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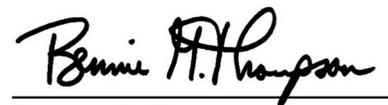
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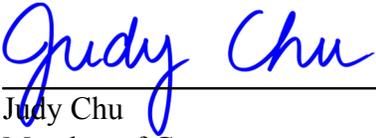
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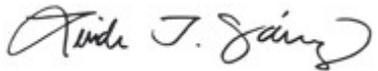
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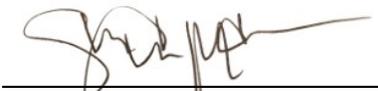
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Karen Bass
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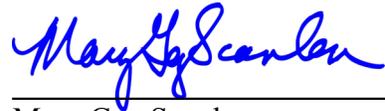
Sheila Cherfilus-McCormick
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Cori Bush
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Lucille Roybal-Allard
Member of Congress



Mary Gay Scanlon
Member of Congress



Zoe Lofgren
Member of Congress



Teresa Leger Fernández
Member of Congress

CC: Chair Richard E. Neal, House Committee on Ways and Means

- ⁱ Joint Committee on Taxation “Estimated Budget Effects of the Conference Agreement for H.R. 1, The ‘Tax Cuts and Jobs Act’”, December 18, 2017. <chrome-extension://efaidnbmnnnibpcajpcglclefindmkaj/https://www.jct.gov/CMSPages/GetFile.aspx?guid=2f1d880c-ca26-429d-9044-63ac084d07cd>
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- ^v Matthew Gardner, “Amazon Avoids More Than \$5 Billion in Corporate Income Taxes, Reports 6 Percent Tax Rate on \$35 Billion of US Income” February 7, 2022. <https://itep.org/amazon-avoids-more-than-5-billion-in-corporate-income-taxes-reports-6-percent-tax-rate-on-35-billion-of-us-income/>
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- ^{vii} Center on Poverty & Social Policy at Columbia University “December Child Tax Credit kept 3.7 million children from poverty” Jan 20, 2022. <https://www.povertycenter.columbia.edu/news-internal/monthly-poverty-december-2021>
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- ^{xi} Perez-Lopez “Household Pulse Survey Collected Responses Just Before and Just After the Arrival of the First CTC Checks”
- ^{xii} Dolores Acevedo-Garcia, et.al, “A Policy Equity Analysis of The Earned Income Tax Credit”, April 20, 2022. chrome-extension://efaidnbmnnnibpcajpcglclefindmkaj/https://www.diversitydatakids.org/sites/default/files/file/ddk_a_policy_equity_analysis_of_the_earned_income_tax_credit_2.pdf