AMENDMENT TO H.R. 273
OFFERED BY MR. VAN HOLLEN OF MARYLAND

Page 2, after line 11, add the following:

SEC. 2. SHORT TITLE; TABLE OF CONTENTS.

(a) Short Title.—This Act (excluding section 1)
may be cited as the “Balanced Approach to Deficit Reduc-

(b) Table of Contents.—

Sec. 2. Short title; table of contents.

TITLE I—BUDGET PROCESS AMENDMENTS TO REPLACE FISCAL
YEAR 2013 SEQUESTRATION

Sec. 101. Repeal and replace the 2013 sequester.
Sec. 102. Protecting veterans programs from sequester.

TITLE II—AGRICULTURAL SAVINGS

Sec. 201. One-year extension of agricultural commodity programs, except direct
payment programs.

TITLE III—OIL AND GAS SUBSIDIES

Sec. 301. Limitation on section 199 deduction attributable to oil, natural gas,
or primary products thereof.
Sec. 302. Prohibition on using last-in, first-out accounting for major integrated
oil companies.
Sec. 303. Modifications of foreign tax credit rules applicable to major inte-
grated oil companies which are dual capacity taxpayers.

TITLE IV—THE BUFFETT RULE

Sec. 401. Fair share tax on high-income taxpayers.

TITLE V—SENSE OF THE HOUSE

Sec. 501. Sense of the House on the need for a fair, balanced and bipartisan
approach to long-term deficit reduction.
TITLE I—BUDGET PROCESS
AMENDMENTS TO REPLACE FISCAL YEAR 2013 SEQUESTRATION

SEC. 101. REPEAL AND REPLACE THE 2013 SEQUESTER.

(a) Elimination of the Fiscal Year 2013 Sequestration for Discretionary Spending.—Section 251A(7)(A) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 is repealed.

(b) Elimination of the Fiscal Year 2013 Sequestration for Direct Spending.—Any sequestration order issued by the President under the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 to carry out reductions to direct spending for fiscal year 2013 pursuant to section 251A of such Act shall have no force or effect.

(c) Savings.—The savings set forth by the enactment of title II shall achieve the savings that would otherwise have occurred as a result of the sequestration under section 251A of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

SEC. 102. PROTECTING VETERANS PROGRAMS FROM SEQUESTER.

Section 256(e)(2)(E) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 is repealed.
TITLE II—AGRICULTURAL SAVINGS

SEC. 201. ONE-YEAR EXTENSION OF AGRICULTURAL COMMODITY PROGRAMS, EXCEPT DIRECT PAYMENT PROGRAMS.

(a) EXTENSION.—Except as provided in subsection (b) and notwithstanding any other provision of law, the authorities provided by each provision of title I of the Food, Conservation, and Energy Act of 2008 (Public Law 110–246; 122 Stat. 1651) and each amendment made by that title (and for mandatory programs at such funding levels), as in effect on September 30, 2013, shall continue, and the Secretary of Agriculture shall carry out the authorities, until September 30, 2014.

(b) TERMINATION OF DIRECT PAYMENT PROGRAMS.—

(1) COVERED COMMODITIES.—The extension provided by subsection (a) shall not apply with respect to the direct payment program under section 1103 of the Food, Conservation, and Energy Act of 2008 (7 U.S.C. 8713).

(2) PEANUTS.—The extension provided by subsection (a) shall not apply with respect to the direct payment program under section 1303 of the Food,

(c) EFFECTIVE DATE.—This section shall take effect on the earlier of—

(1) the date of the enactment of this Act; and

(2) September 30, 2013.

TITLE III—OIL AND GAS SUBSIDIES

SEC. 301. LIMITATION ON SECTION 199 DEDUCTION ATTRIBUTABLE TO OIL, NATURAL GAS, OR PRIMARY PRODUCTS THEREOF.

(a) DENIAL OF DEDUCTION.—Paragraph (4) of section 199(c) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 is amended by adding at the end the following new subparagraph:

“(E) SPECIAL RULE FOR CERTAIN OIL AND GAS INCOME.—In the case of any taxpayer who is a major integrated oil company (as defined in section 167(h)(5)(B)) for the taxable year, the term ‘domestic production gross receipts’ shall not include gross receipts from the production, transportation, or distribution of oil, natural gas, or any primary product (within the meaning of subsection (d)(9)) thereof.”.
(b) **Effective Date.**—The amendment made by this section shall apply to taxable years ending after December 31, 2013.

**SEC. 302. Prohibition on Using Last-In, First-Out Accounting for Major Integrated Oil Companies.**

(a) **In General.**—Section 472 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 is amended by adding at the end the following new subsection:

“(h) **Major Integrated Oil Companies.**—Notwithstanding any other provision of this section, a major integrated oil company (as defined in section 167(h)(5)(B)) may not use the method provided in subsection (b) in inventorying of any goods.”

(b) **Effective Date and Special Rule.**—

(1) **In General.**—The amendment made by subsection (a) shall apply to taxable years ending after December 31, 2013.

(2) **Change in Method of Accounting.**—In the case of any taxpayer required by the amendment made by this section to change its method of accounting for its first taxable year ending after December 31, 2013—

(A) such change shall be treated as initiated by the taxpayer,
(B) such change shall be treated as made
with the consent of the Secretary of the Treas-
ury, and

(C) the net amount of the adjustments re-
quired to be taken into account by the taxpayer
under section 481 of the Internal Revenue Code
of 1986 shall be taken into account ratably over
a period (not greater than 8 taxable years) be-
inning with such first taxable year.

SEC. 303. MODIFICATIONS OF FOREIGN TAX CREDIT RULES

APPLICABLE TO MAJOR INTEGRATED OIL
COMPANIES WHICH ARE DUAL CAPACITY
TAXPAYERS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 901 of the Internal Rev-
ene Code of 1986 is amended by redesignating subsection
(n) as subsection (o) and by inserting after subsection (m)
the following new subsection:

“(n) SPECIAL RULES RELATING TO MAJOR INTE-
GRATED OIL COMPANIES WHICH ARE DUAL CAPACITY
TAXPAYERS.—

“(1) GENERAL RULE.—Notwithstanding any
other provision of this chapter, any amount paid or
accrued by a dual capacity taxpayer which is a
major integrated oil company (as defined in section
167(h)(5)(B)) to a foreign country or possession of
the United States for any period shall not be consid-
ered a tax—

“(A) if, for such period, the foreign coun-
try or possession does not impose a generally
applicable income tax, or

“(B) to the extent such amount exceeds
the amount (determined in accordance with reg-
ulations) which—

“(i) is paid by such dual capacity tax-
payer pursuant to the generally applicable
income tax imposed by the country or pos-
session, or

“(ii) would be paid if the generally ap-
pllicable income tax imposed by the country
or possession were applicable to such dual
capacity taxpayer.

Nothing in this paragraph shall be construed to
imply the proper treatment of any such amount
not in excess of the amount determined under
 subparagraph (B).

“(2) DUAL CAPACITY TAXPAYER.—For pur-
poses of this subsection, the term ‘dual capacity tax-
payer’ means, with respect to any foreign country or
possession of the United States, a person who—
“(A) is subject to a levy of such country or possession, and

“(B) receives (or will receive) directly or indirectly a specific economic benefit (as determined in accordance with regulations) from such country or possession.

“(3) GENERALLY APPLICABLE INCOME TAX.—

For purposes of this subsection—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—The term ‘generally applicable income tax’ means an income tax (or a series of income taxes) which is generally imposed under the laws of a foreign country or possession on income derived from the conduct of a trade or business within such country or possession.

“(B) EXCEPTIONS.—Such term shall not include a tax unless it has substantial application, by its terms and in practice, to—

“(i) persons who are not dual capacity taxpayers, and

“(ii) persons who are citizens or residents of the foreign country or possession.”.

(b) EFFECTIVE DATE.—
(1) **IN GENERAL.**—The amendments made by this section shall apply to taxes paid or accrued in taxable years beginning after the date of the enactment of this Act.

(2) **CONTRARY TREATY OBLIGATIONS UPHELD.**—The amendments made by this section shall not apply to the extent contrary to any treaty obligation of the United States.

**TITLE IV—THE BUFFETT RULE**

**SEC. 401. FAIR SHARE TAX ON HIGH-INCOME TAXPAYERS.**

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—Subchapter A of chapter 1 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 is amended by adding at the end the following new part:

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“PART VII—FAIR SHARE TAX ON HIGH-INCOME TAXPAYERS

“SEC. 59B. FAIR SHARE TAX.

“(a) **GENERAL RULE.**—

“(1) **PHASE-IN OF TAX.**—In the case of any high-income taxpayer, there is hereby imposed for a taxable year (in addition to any other tax imposed by this subtitle) a tax equal to the product of—

“(A) the amount determined under paragraph (2), and

“(B) a fraction (not to exceed 1)—
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“(i) the numerator of which is the excess of—

“(I) the taxpayer’s adjusted gross income, over

“(II) the dollar amount in effect under subsection (c)(1), and

“(ii) the denominator of which is the dollar amount in effect under subsection (c)(1).

“(2) AMOUNT OF TAX.—The amount of tax determined under this paragraph is an amount equal to the excess (if any) of—

“(A) the tentative fair share tax for the taxable year, over

“(B) the excess of—

“(i) the sum of—

“(I) the regular tax liability (as defined in section 26(b)) for the taxable year,

“(II) the tax imposed by section 55 for the taxable year, plus

“(III) the payroll tax for the taxable year, over
“(ii) the credits allowable under part IV of subchapter A (other than sections 27(a), 31, and 34).

“(b) Tentative Fair Share Tax.—For purposes of this section—

“(1) In general.—The tentative fair share tax for the taxable year is 30 percent of the excess of—

“(A) the adjusted gross income of the taxpayer, over

“(B) the modified charitable contribution deduction for the taxable year.

“(2) Modified Charitable Contribution Deduction.—For purposes of paragraph (1)—

“(A) In general.—The modified charitable contribution deduction for any taxable year is an amount equal to the amount which bears the same ratio to the deduction allowable under section 170 (section 642(c) in the case of a trust or estate) for such taxable year as—

“(i) the amount of itemized deductions allowable under the regular tax (as defined in section 55) for such taxable year, determined after the application of section 68, bears to
“(ii) such amount, determined before the application of section 68.

“(B) TAXPAYER MUST ITEMIZE.—In the case of any individual who does not elect to itemize deductions for the taxable year, the modified charitable contribution deduction shall be zero.

“(c) HIGH-INCOME TAXPAYER.—For purposes of this section—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—The term ‘high-income taxpayer’ means, with respect to any taxable year, any taxpayer (other than a corporation) with an adjusted gross income for such taxable year in excess of $1,000,000 (50 percent of such amount in the case of a married individual who files a separate return).

“(2) INFLATION ADJUSTMENT.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—In the case of a taxable year beginning after 2014, the $1,000,000 amount under paragraph (1) shall be increased by an amount equal to—

“(i) such dollar amount, multiplied by

“(ii) the cost-of-living adjustment determined under section 1(f)(3) for the calendar year in which the taxable year begins, determined by substituting ‘calendar
year 2013’ for ‘calendar year 1992’ in sub-
paragraph (B) thereof.

“(B) Rounding.—If any amount as ad-
justed under subparagraph (A) is not a multiple
of $10,000, such amount shall be rounded to
the next lowest multiple of $10,000.

“(d) Payroll Tax.—For purposes of this section,
the payroll tax for any taxable year is an amount equal
to the excess of—

“(1) the taxes imposed on the taxpayer under
sections 1401, 1411, 3101, 3201, and 3211(a) (to
the extent such taxes are attributable to the rate of
tax in effect under section 3101) with respect to
such taxable year or wages or compensation received
during the taxable year, over

“(2) the deduction allowable under section
164(f) for such taxable year.

“(e) Special Rule for Estates and Trusts.—
For purposes of this section, in the case of an estate or
trust, adjusted gross income shall be computed in the
manner described in section 67(e).

“(f) Not Treated as Tax Imposed by This Chap-
ter for Certain Purposes.—The tax imposed under
this section shall not be treated as tax imposed by this
chapter for purposes of determining the amount of any
credit under this chapter (other than the credit allowed under section 27(a)) or for purposes of section 55.”.

(b) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—Section 26(b)(2) of such Code is amended by redesignating subparagraphs (C) through (X) as subparagraphs (D) through (Y), respectively, and by inserting after subparagraph (B) the following new subparagraph:

“(C) section 59B (relating to fair share tax),”.

(c) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of parts for subchapter A of chapter 1 of such Code is amended by adding at the end the following new item:

“Part VII—Fair Share Tax on High-Income Taxpayers”.

(d) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by this section shall apply to taxable years beginning after December 31, 2013.

TITLE V—SENSE OF THE HOUSE

SEC. 501. SENSE OF THE HOUSE ON THE NEED FOR A FAIR, BALANCED AND BIPARTISAN APPROACH TO LONG-TERM DEFICIT REDUCTION.

(a) The House finds that—

(1) every bipartisan commission has recom-mended — and the majority of Americans agree — that we should take a balanced, bipartisan approach to reducing the deficit that addresses both revenue and spending; and
(2) sequestration is a meat-ax approach to deficit reduction that imposes deep and mindless cuts, regardless of their impact on vital services and investments.

(b) It is the sense of the House that the Congress should replace the entire 10-year sequester established by the Budget Control Act of 2011 with a balanced approach that would increase revenues without increasing the tax burden on middle-income Americans, and decrease long-term spending while maintaining the Medicare guarantee, protecting Social Security and a strong social safety net, and making strategic investments in education, science, research, and critical infrastructure necessary to compete in the global economy.