



AN ACT EXEMPTING CERTAIN AIR AND WATER POLLUTION CONTROL AND CARBON CAPTURE EQUIPMENT FROM PROPERTY TAXATION AND REDUCING PROPERTY TAXES FOR CARBON TRANSPORTATION AND SEQUESTRATION EQUIPMENT; PROVIDING FOR THE CERTIFICATION OF CARBON SEQUESTRATION EQUIPMENT; ALLOWING A CARRYFORWARD OF AN EXEMPTION OR RATE REDUCTION AFTER TAX YEAR 2025 FOR CERTAIN QUALIFYING PROPERTY; PROVIDING RULEMAKING AUTHORITY; AMENDING SECTIONS 15-6-135, 15-6-158, AND 15-6-219, MCA; AND PROVIDING AN IMMEDIATE EFFECTIVE DATE, A RETROACTIVE APPLICABILITY DATE, AND A TERMINATION DATE.

WHEREAS, Montana industries are required to install certain air and water pollution control and carbon capture equipment to comply with state and federal standards as a result of recent and anticipated regulatory action, including but not limited to:

- (1) the Utility Mercury and Air Toxics Rule;
- (2) the Regional Haze Rule;
- (3) the Clean Power Plan Rule;
- (4) the Nitrogen Oxide Primary National Ambient Air Quality Standards;
- (5) the Sulfur Dioxide Primary National Ambient Air Quality Standards;
- (6) the Cooling Water Intakes 316(b) Rule;
- (7) the Particulate Matter 2.5 National Ambient Air Quality Standards;
- (8) the Effluent Guidelines for Coal-Fired Electrical Generating Units;
- (9) the Maximum Achievable Control Technology Standards for industrial boilers;
- (10) the Numeric Nutrient Criteria;
- (11) the Portland Cement Maximum Achievable Control Technology Standards;
- (12) Total Maximum Daily Loads;
- (13) National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System, including stormwater discharge; and
- (14) Additional new or future regulatory actions requiring the control of air or water pollution.

WHEREAS, compliance with these regulations requires investments of hundreds of millions of dollars

and ultimately impacts consumers; and

WHEREAS, technologies to comply with these regulations are often unproven or not commercially or economically available; and

WHEREAS, these regulations address important protections for public health; and

WHEREAS, many of these regulations require installation of pollution control technologies that decrease the efficiency of existing equipment at industrial facilities; and

WHEREAS, reduced tax rates for pollution control equipment will improve public health by providing an incentive for early compliance when possible and ultimately making regulatory compliance more affordable; and

WHEREAS, incentivizing advancements and investments in carbon sequestration is important to the future of Montana's economy and consistent with the goals in Montana's state energy policy, including expanded technological innovation through enhanced oil recovery; and

WHEREAS, the Legislature of the State of Montana finds that it is appropriate to exempt certain air and water pollution control and carbon capture equipment from property taxation and reduce property taxes for carbon transportation and sequestration equipment.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF MONTANA:

Section 1. Section 15-6-135, MCA, is amended to read:

"15-6-135. Class five property -- description -- taxable percentage. (1) Class five property includes:

(a) all property used and owned by cooperative rural electrical and cooperative rural telephone associations organized under the laws of Montana, except property owned by cooperative organizations described in 15-6-137(1)(a);

(b) air and water pollution control and carbon capture equipment as defined in this section;

(c) new industrial property as defined in this section;

(d) any personal or real property used primarily in the production of ethanol-blended gasoline during construction and for the first 3 years of its operation;

(e) all land and improvements and all personal property owned by a research and development firm, provided that the property is actively devoted to research and development;

(f) machinery and equipment used in electrolytic reduction facilities;

(g) all property used and owned by persons, firms, corporations, or other organizations that are engaged in the business of furnishing telecommunications services exclusively to rural areas or to rural areas and cities and towns of 1,200 permanent residents or less.

(2) (a) "Air and water pollution control and carbon capture equipment" means that portion of identifiable property, facilities, machinery, devices, or equipment certified as provided in subsections (2)(b) and (2)(c) and designed, constructed, under construction, or operated for removing, disposing, abating, treating, eliminating, destroying, neutralizing, stabilizing, rendering inert, storing, or preventing the creation of air or water pollutants that, except for the use of the item, would be released to the environment. This includes machinery, devices, or equipment used to capture carbon dioxide or other greenhouse gases. Reduction in pollutants obtained through operational techniques without specific facilities, machinery, devices, or equipment is not eligible for certification under this section.

(b) Requests for certification must be made on forms available from the department of revenue. Certification may not be granted unless the applicant is in substantial compliance with all applicable rules, laws, orders, or permit conditions. Certification remains in effect only as long as substantial compliance continues.

(c) The department of environmental quality shall promulgate rules specifying procedures, including timeframes for certification application, and definitions necessary to identify air and water pollution control and carbon capture equipment for certification and compliance. The department of revenue shall promulgate rules pertaining to the valuation of qualifying air and water pollution control and carbon capture equipment. The department of environmental quality shall identify and track compliance in the use of certified air and water pollution control and carbon capture equipment and report continuous acts or patterns of noncompliance at a facility to the department of revenue. Casual or isolated incidents of noncompliance at a facility do not affect certification.

(d) To qualify for the exemption under subsection (5)(b), the air and water pollution control and carbon capture equipment must be placed into service after January 1, 2014, for the purposes of environmental benefit or to comply with state or federal pollution control regulations. If the air or water pollution control and carbon capture equipment enhances the performance of existing air and water pollution control and carbon capture equipment, only the market value of the enhancement is subject to the exemption under subsection (5)(b).

(e) Except as provided in subsection (2)(d), equipment that does not qualify for the exemption under subsection (5)(b) includes but is not limited to equipment placed into service to maintain, replace, or repair

equipment installed on or before January 1, 2014.

~~(d)~~(f) A person may appeal the certification, classification, and valuation of the property to the state tax appeal board. Appeals on the property certification must name the department of environmental quality as the respondent, and appeals on the classification or valuation of the equipment must name the department of revenue as the respondent.

(3) (a) "New industrial property" means any new industrial plant, including land, buildings, machinery, and fixtures, used by new industries during the first 3 years of their operation. The property may not have been assessed within the state of Montana prior to July 1, 1961.

(b) New industrial property does not include:

(i) property used by retail or wholesale merchants, commercial services of any type, agriculture, trades, or professions unless the business or profession meets the requirements of subsection (4)(b)(v);

(ii) a plant that will create adverse impact on existing state, county, or municipal services; or

(iii) property used or employed in an industrial plant that has been in operation in this state for 3 years or longer.

(4) (a) "New industry" means any person, corporation, firm, partnership, association, or other group that establishes a new plant in Montana for the operation of a new industrial endeavor, as distinguished from a mere expansion, reorganization, or merger of an existing industry.

(b) New industry includes only those industries that:

(i) manufacture, mill, mine, produce, process, or fabricate materials;

(ii) do similar work, employing capital and labor, in which materials unserviceable in their natural state are extracted, processed, or made fit for use or are substantially altered or treated so as to create commercial products or materials;

(iii) engage in the mechanical or chemical transformation of materials or substances into new products in the manner defined as manufacturing in the North American Industry Classification System Manual prepared by the United States office of management and budget;

(iv) engage in the transportation, warehousing, or distribution of commercial products or materials if 50% or more of an industry's gross sales or receipts are earned from outside the state; or

(v) earn 50% or more of their annual gross income from out-of-state sales.

(5) ~~Class~~ (a) Except as provided in subsection (5)(b), class five property is taxed at 3% of its market

value.

(b) Air and water pollution control and carbon capture equipment placed in service after January 1, 2014, and that satisfies the criteria in subsection (2)(d) is exempt from taxation for a period of 10 years from the date of certification, after which the property is assessed at 100% of its taxable value."

Section 2. Section 15-6-158, MCA, is amended to read:

"15-6-158. Class fifteen property -- description -- taxable percentage. (1) Class fifteen property includes:

(a) carbon dioxide pipelines certified by the department of environmental quality under 15-24-3112 for the transportation of carbon dioxide for the purposes of sequestration or for use in closed-loop enhanced oil recovery operations;

(b) qualified liquid pipelines certified by the department of environmental quality under 15-24-3112;

(c) carbon sequestration equipment;

(d) equipment used in closed-loop enhanced oil recovery operations; and

(e) all property of pipelines, including pumping and compression equipment, carrying products other than carbon dioxide, that originate at facilities specified in 15-6-157(1), with at least 90% of the product carried by the pipeline originating at facilities specified in 15-6-157(1) and terminating at an existing pipeline or facility.

(2) For the purposes of this section, the following definitions apply:

(a) "Carbon dioxide pipeline" means a pipeline that transports carbon dioxide from a plant or facility that produces or captures carbon dioxide to a carbon sequestration point, including a closed-loop enhanced oil recovery operation.

(b) "Carbon sequestration" means the long-term storage of carbon dioxide from a carbon dioxide pipeline in geologic formations, including but not limited to deep saline formations, basalt or oil shale formations, depleted oil and gas reservoirs, unminable coal beds, and closed-loop enhanced oil recovery operations.

(c) "Carbon sequestration equipment" means the equipment used for carbon sequestration, including equipment used to inject carbon dioxide at the carbon sequestration point and equipment used to retain carbon dioxide in the sequestration location.

(d) "Carbon sequestration point" means the location where the carbon dioxide is to be confined for sequestration.

(e) "Closed-loop enhanced oil recovery operation" means all oil production equipment, as described in 15-6-138(1)(c), owned by an entity that owns or operates an operation that, after construction, installation, and testing has been completed and the full enhanced oil recovery process has been commenced, injects carbon dioxide to increase the amount of crude oil that can be recovered from a well and retains as much of the injected carbon dioxide as practicable, but not less than 85% of the carbon dioxide injected each year absent catastrophic or unforeseen occurrences.

(f) "Liquid pipeline" means a pipeline that is dedicated to using 90% of its pipeline capacity for transporting fuel or methane gas from a coal gasification facility, biodiesel production facility, biogas production facility, or ethanol production facility.

(g) "Plant or facility that produces or captures carbon dioxide" means a facility that produces a flow of carbon dioxide that can be sequestered or used in a closed-loop enhanced oil recovery operation. This does not include wells from which the primary product is carbon dioxide.

(3) Class fifteen property does not include a carbon dioxide pipeline, liquid pipeline, or closed-loop enhanced oil recovery operation for which, during construction, the standard prevailing wages for heavy construction, as provided in 18-2-414, were not paid during the construction phase.

(4) ~~Class (a)~~ Except as provided in subsection (4)(b), class fifteen property is taxed at 3% of its market value.

(b) Carbon sequestration equipment placed in service after January 1, 2014, that is certified as provided in subsection (5) and that has a current granted tax abatement under 15-24-3111 is taxed at 1.5% of its reduced market value during the qualifying period provided for in 15-24-3111(7).

(5) (a) Requests for certification must be made on forms available from the department of revenue. Certification may not be granted unless the applicant is in substantial compliance with all applicable rules, laws, orders, or permit conditions. Certification remains in effect only as long as substantial compliance continues.

(b) The board of oil and gas conservation shall promulgate rules specifying procedures, including timeframes for certification application, and definitions necessary to identify carbon sequestration equipment for certification and compliance. The department of revenue shall promulgate rules pertaining to the valuation of carbon sequestration equipment. The board of oil and gas conservation shall identify and track compliance in the use of carbon sequestration equipment and report continuous acts or patterns of noncompliance at a facility to the department of revenue. Casual or isolated incidents of noncompliance at a facility do not affect certification.

(c) A person may appeal the certification, classification, and valuation of the property to the state tax appeal board. Appeals on the property certification must name the board of oil and gas conservation as the respondent, and appeals on the classification or valuation of the equipment must name the department of revenue as the respondent."

Section 3. Section 15-6-219, MCA, is amended to read:

"15-6-219. Personal and other property exemptions. The following categories of property are exempt from taxation:

- (1) harness, saddlery, and other tack equipment;
- (2) the first \$15,000 or less of market value of tools owned by the taxpayer that are customarily hand-held and that are used to:
 - (a) construct, repair, and maintain improvements to real property; or
 - (b) repair and maintain machinery, equipment, appliances, or other personal property;
- (3) all household goods and furniture, including but not limited to clocks, musical instruments, sewing machines, and wearing apparel of members of the family, used by the owner for personal and domestic purposes or for furnishing or equipping the family residence;
- (4) a bicycle, as defined in 61-8-102, used by the owner for personal transportation purposes;
- (5) items of personal property intended for rent or lease in the ordinary course of business if each item of personal property satisfies all of the following:
 - (a) the acquired cost of the personal property is less than \$15,000;
 - (b) the personal property is owned by a business whose primary business income is from rental or lease of personal property to individuals and no one customer of the business accounts for more than 10% of the total rentals or leases during a calendar year; and
 - (c) the lease of the personal property is generally on an hourly, daily, weekly, semimonthly, or monthly basis;
- (6) space vehicles and all machinery, fixtures, equipment, and tools used in the design, manufacture, launch, repair, and maintenance of space vehicles that are owned by businesses engaged in manufacturing and launching space vehicles in the state or that are owned by a contractor or subcontractor of that business and that are directly used for space vehicle design, manufacture, launch, repair, and maintenance; ~~and~~

(7) a title plant owned by a title insurer or a title insurance producer, as those terms are defined in 33-25-105; and

(8) air and water pollution control and carbon capture equipment, as defined in 15-6-135, placed in service after January 1, 2014."

Section 4. Transition after termination -- carryover of abatement. (1) (a) An exemption or property tax rate reduction that a taxpayer receives under the provisions of law in effect in 15-6-135, 15-6-158, or 15-6-219, prior to the termination date in [section 7]:

- (i) may be carried forward for the remaining number of years left under the certification; and
- (ii) is not impaired by [this act].

(b) A taxpayer is entitled to the exemption or property tax rate reduction for the period of time established in the section at the time the exemption or property tax rate reduction was first allowed.

(2) This section applies to all exemptions and property tax rate reductions that are removed or repealed by [section 7], including 15-6-135 for pollution control equipment and 15-6-158 for carbon sequestration.

Section 5. Effective date. [This act] is effective on passage and approval.

Section 6. Retroactive applicability. [This act] applies retroactively, within the meaning of 1-2-109, to air and water pollution control and carbon capture equipment and carbon sequestration equipment placed in service after January 1, 2014.

Section 7. Termination. [Sections 1 through 3] terminate December 31, 2025.

- END -

I hereby certify that the within bill,
HB 0156, originated in the House.

Chief Clerk of the House

Speaker of the House

Signed this _____ day
of _____, 2015.

President of the Senate

Signed this _____ day
of _____, 2015.

HOUSE BILL NO. 156

INTRODUCED BY M. MILLER

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