

WEST VIRGINIA LEGISLATURE

2022 REGULAR SESSION

Introduced

House Bill 4557

FISCAL
NOTE

BY DELEGATE CRISS

[Introduced February 07, 2022; Referred to the
Committee on Energy and Manufacturing then
Finance]

1 A BILL to amend the Code of West Virginia, 1931, as amended, by adding thereto a new article,
 2 designated §11-13MM-1, §11-13MM-2, §11-13MM-3, §11-13MM-4, §11-13MM-5, §11-
 3 13MM-6, §11-13MM-7, §11-13MM-8, §11-13MM-9, §11-13MM-10, and §11-13MM-11, all
 4 relating to establishing a road or highway infrastructure improvement projects or coal
 5 production and processing facilities tax credit for taxpayers subject to the tax imposed by
 6 West Virginia code §11-13a-3; specifying a short title; specifying legislative findings and
 7 purpose for new credit; defining terms; specifying the amount of the credit, application of
 8 credit, and carry forward of unused credit; requiring filing of application for road or highway
 9 infrastructure improvement project credit as condition precedent to claiming credit,
 10 specifying procedure for application for certification, contents of application and limitation on
 11 maximum amount of credits which can be approved; specifying computation of qualified
 12 investment in coal production and processing facilities; allowing transfer of credits to
 13 successors; providing for forfeiture of unused tax credits and redetermination of credit
 14 allowed; providing penalties for failure to maintain records of qualified property; and
 15 establishing an effective date.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of West Virginia:

**ARTICLE 13MM. TAX CREDIT FOR ROAD AND HIGHWAY INFRASTRUCTURE
 IMPROVEMENTS AND COAL PRODUCTION AND PROCESSING FACILITIES.**

§11-13MM-1. Short title.

1 This article may be cited as the “West Virginia Road and Highways Infrastructure
 2 Improvements and Coal Production and Processing Facilities Tax Credit Act”.

§11-13MM-2. Legislative finding and purpose.

1 The Legislature finds that the establishment and maintenance of infrastructure projects,
 2 including a system of good roads and highways in this state, and making of capital investments
 3 by taxpayers subject to the tax imposed by §3-13A-1 et seq. of the code, is in the public interest.

4 encourages greater capital investment by other businesses in the coal producing areas of this
5 state, increases economic opportunity in this state and thereby promotes the general welfare of
6 the people of this state. In order to promote the private investment in infrastructure improvements
7 to roads and highways in this state, and capital investment by coal severance tax taxpayers there
8 is hereby enacted a road and highways infrastructure improvements and coal production and
9 processing facilities tax credit.

§11-13MM-3. Definitions.

1 (a) General. — When used in this article, or in the administration of this article, terms
2 defined in subsection (b) shall have the meanings ascribed to them by this section, unless a
3 different meaning is clearly required by either the context in which the term is used, or by specific
4 definition, in this article.

5 (b) Terms defined. --

6 (1) Corporation. -- The term “corporation” means any corporation, joint-stock company or
7 association, and any business conducted by a trustee or trustees wherein interest or ownership
8 is evidenced by a certificate of interest or ownership or similar written instrument.

9 (2) Designee. -- The term “designee” in the phrase “or his or her designee,” when used in
10 reference to the Transportation Secretary, means any officer or employee of the Department of
11 Transportation duly authorized by the Transportation Secretary directly, or indirectly by one or
12 more delegations of authority, to perform the functions mentioned or described in this article.

13 (3) Eligible taxpayer. -- The term “eligible taxpayer” means any person who makes a
14 qualified expenditure in a certified road or highway infrastructure improvement project or coal
15 production and processing facility and who is subject to the tax imposed by chapter three, article
16 thirteen-a of this chapter. “Eligible taxpayer” shall also include an affiliated group of taxpayers if
17 the group elects to file a consolidated severance tax return under article thirteen-a of this chapter.

18 (4) Expenditures for road or highway infrastructure improvement projects or coal production
19 and processing facilities. —

20 (A) Included expenditures for road or highway infrastructure improvement projects. — The
21 term “expenditures for road or highway infrastructure improvement projects” includes payments
22 made by an eligible taxpayer for labor done, tangible personal property, materials, services or
23 supplies furnished in furtherance of a road or highway infrastructure improvement project. In
24 addition, the term “expenditures for road or highway infrastructure improvement projects” includes
25 the cost of the real property and improvements thereto, purchased by an eligible taxpayer and
26 donated to the state in furtherance of a road or highway infrastructure improvement project and the
27 fair market value of real property and improvements thereto owned by an eligible taxpayer and
28 donated to the state in furtherance of a road or highway infrastructure improvement project.

29 (B) Included expenditures for coal production and processing facilities. — The term
30 “expenditures for coal production and processing facilities” includes payments made by an eligible
31 taxpayer for labor done, tangible personal property, materials, services or supplies furnished in
32 furtherance of the construction, installation or fabrication of haulroads, ventilation structures, mine
33 shafts, slopes, boreholes, dewatering structures, preparation plants, loadouts, including
34 associated facilities and apparatus, by the producer or others, including contractors and
35 subcontractors at a coal mine or coal production or processing facility. In addition, the term
36 “expenditures for coal production and processing facilities” includes the cost of the real property,
37 improvements thereto, and the cost of machinery and equipment, including the cost of repairs,
38 upgrades, or refurbishments of the machinery and equipment, purchased or leased by an eligible
39 taxpayer and directly used as part of a coal production or processing facility. Examples of
40 machinery and equipment that qualify as “expenditures for coal production” include, but are not
41 limited to the cost to purchase, lease, or repair items such as: continuous miners, longwall miners
42 (including repair, refurbishment, or replacement of associated shears, shields, or hydraulics),
43 highwall miners, augers, roof bolters, drag lines, excavators, dozers, haulage vehicles, roof bolts
44 and plates, explosive agents or equipment used in blasting related to surface mining, box-type
45 magazines used to store explosives, conveyor belts, car-dumps, chain conveyors, cribbings,

46 curtains, drills, ventilation fans, man trips, methane monitors, pond liners, pumps, roof trusses,
47 shuttle cars, and materials used to create stoppings.

48 (C) Excluded expenditures. — The terms “expenditures for road or highway infrastructure
49 improvement projects” and “expenditures for coal production and processing facilities” exclude
50 purchases of property and services acquired:

51 (i) From a person whose relationship to the person making the expenditure would result
52 in the disallowance of deductions under section 267 or 707 (b) of the United States Internal
53 Revenue Code of 1986, as amended, and in effect on the first day of January, 2004.

54 (ii) By one component member of a controlled group from another component member of
55 the same controlled group. The Tax Commissioner can waive this requirement if the expenditure
56 is for property or services acquired from a related person for fair market value.

57 (D) Related person. — The term “related person” means:

58 (i) A corporation, partnership, association or trust controlled by the taxpayer:

59 (ii) An individual, corporation, partnership, association or trust that is in control of the
60 taxpayer;

61 (iii) A corporation, partnership, association or trust controlled by an individual, corporation,
62 partnership, association or trust that is in control of the taxpayer; or

63 (iv) A member of the same controlled group as the taxpayer.

64 For purposes of this subdivision, “control”, with respect to a corporation, means ownership,
65 directly or indirectly, of stock possessing 50 percent or more of the total combined voting power of
66 all classes of the stock of the corporation entitled to vote. “Control”, with respect to a trust, means
67 ownership, directly or indirectly, of 50 percent or more of the beneficial interest in the principal or
68 income of the trust. The ownership of stock in a corporation, of a capital or profits interest in a
69 partnership or association or of a beneficial interest in a trust shall be determined in accordance
70 with the rules for constructive ownership of stock provided in section 267(c) of the United States
71 Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended, other than paragraph (3) of that section.

72 (c) Includes and including. — The terms "includes" and "including", when used in a
73 definition contained in this article, shall not be deemed to exclude other things otherwise within
74 the meaning of the term defined.

75 (d) Partnership and partner. — The term "partnership" includes a syndicate, group, pool,
76 joint venture or other unincorporated organization through or by means of which any business,
77 financial operation or venture is carried on, and which is not a trust or estate, a corporation or a sole
78 proprietorship. The term "partner" includes a member in such a syndicate, group, pool, joint venture
79 or organization.

80 (e) Person. — The term "person" includes any natural person, corporation or partnership.

81 (f) Road or highway. — The terms "road" and "highway" are used interchangeably herein
82 and for purposes of this article shall have the same meaning as the terms "road", "public road"
83 and "highway", as defined in §17-1-3 of the code.

84 (g) Road or highway infrastructure improvement. — The term "road or highway
85 infrastructure improvement" means the construction, improvement, repair, upgrade and
86 modernization of roads, public roads and highways in this state for the purpose of widening,
87 increasing weight limits, enhancing safety, improving traffic flow or otherwise facilitating the
88 commercial transportation of goods or passengers within this state or the ingress and egress of
89 vehicles to commercial and industrial sites, consistent with the purposes for which this article was
90 enacted.

91 (h) Tax Commissioner. — The term "Tax Commissioner" means the Commissioner of the
92 West Virginia State Tax Department.

93 (i) Taxpayer. --The term "taxpayer" means any person subject to the tax imposed by
94 section three, article thirteen-a of this chapter.

95 (j) Transportation Secretary or Secretary of Transportation. - The terms "Transportation
96 Secretary" and "Secretary of Transportation" are used interchangeably herein and mean the
97 Secretary of the Department of Transportation of the State of West Virginia.

§11-13MM-4. Credit allowed; amount of credit; application of credit; carry forward of unused credit for 10 years.

1 (a) Credit allowed. — An eligible taxpayer shall be allowed a credit against a portion of its
2 annual severance tax liability. The amount of this credit shall be determined and applied as
3 hereinafter provided in this article.

4 (b) Amount of credit. — The amount of credit allowable is determined by multiplying the
5 amount of the taxpayer's expenditures for road or highway infrastructure improvement projects (as
6 determined and certified by the Secretary of Transportation), plus the amount of the taxpayer's
7 qualified investment in coal production and processing facilities, by 50 percent. The product of this
8 calculation establishes the maximum amount of credit allowable under this article.

9 (c) Application of credit. — The amount of credit allowable may be taken against up to 20
10 percent of taxpayer's annual severance tax liability imposed by section three, article thirteen-a
11 of this chapter. Where taxpayer's expenditure involves a road or highway infrastructure
12 improvement the credit may be taken in the year the improvement is completed, as certified by
13 the Transportation Secretary. Where the expenditure involves coal production and processing
14 facilities, the credit may be taken in the year the property is first placed into service or use by the
15 taxpayer. The annual credit allowance shall be taken in the manner prescribed in section six of
16 this article. The aggregate annual credit allowance may be claimed by taxpayer against its
17 severance tax liability shown on its monthly tax returns at the rate of one-twelfth of the annual
18 credit allowance per month.

19 (d) Unused credit. — If any credit remains after application of subsection (c) of this section,
20 the amount thereof may be carried forward to each ensuing tax year until used or until the
21 expiration of the ninth taxable year subsequent to the year in which the credit was first available.
22 If any unused credit remains after the 10th year, the amount thereof is forfeited. No carryback to
23 a prior taxable year is allowed for the amount of any unused portion of any annual credit
24 allowance.

25 (e) Placed in service or use. — For purposes of the credit allowed by this section, property
26 is considered placed in service or use in the earlier of the following taxable years:

27 (1) The taxable year in which, under the taxpayer's depreciation practice, the period for
28 depreciation with respect to the property begins; or

29 (2) The taxable year in which the property is placed in a condition or state of readiness
30 and availability for a specifically assigned function.

§11-13MM-5. Application for road or highway infrastructure improvement project; contents
of application; review of credit application; limitation on total credits authorized;
taking of credit.

1 (a) Application for credit required. — Notwithstanding any provision of this article to the
2 contrary, no credit shall be allowed or applied under this article for any expenditure for road or
3 highway infrastructure improvements until the person asserting a claim for the allowance of credit
4 receives certification of the project from the Transportation Secretary, as provided in this section.
5 Applications for certification of a road or highway infrastructure improvement project shall be filed
6 with the Transportation Secretary and approved prior to the commencement of any project
7 construction.

8 (b) Contents of application for certification. -- Applications for certification of a road or
9 highway infrastructure improvement project shall contain a detailed description of the project, all
10 engineering drawings required to construct the infrastructure improvements contemplated by the
11 project application, a list of contractors who will work on the project, a description of the work each
12 contractor will perform, the project timetable, a detailed breakdown of the cost of the project, the
13 amount of credit requested and any other information which the Transportation Secretary or his or
14 her designee require.

15 (c) Review of application. -- Once a project application is filed, the Transportation
16 Secretary shall work with taxpayer to ensure that the application contains all of the information
17 required by this section. Applications for credit may be supplemented or amended at any time

18 after filing until all of the information required by subsection (b) has been provided. Once a
 19 complete application has been filed, the Transportation Secretary shall review it to determine
 20 whether the project should be certified as eligible for credit under this article.

21 (d) Limitation on total credits authorized. — The Secretary is authorized to certify no more
 22 than \$100,000 of expenditures for road or highway infrastructure improvements as eligible for the
 23 credit provided in this article. The Secretary shall keep track of the total expenditures approved
 24 and will cease accepting applications once the expenditure limit has been reached.

25 (e) Taking of credit. -- The eligible taxpayer claiming the credit for certified expenditures
 26 for road or highway infrastructure improvements shall include information supporting the
 27 computation of the credit and any other information the Transportation Secretary requires with its
 28 severance tax returns filed under this chapter.

§11-13MM-6. Qualified investment in coal production and processing facilities.

1 (a) General. — The qualified investment in coal production and processing facilities is the
 2 applicable percentage of the cost of each expenditure for coal production and processing facilities
 3 which is placed in service or use in this state by the taxpayer during the taxable year.

4 (b) Applicable percentage. -- For the purpose of subsection (a), the applicable percentage
 5 of any property is determined under the following table:

<u>If useful life is:</u>	<u>The applicable percentage is:</u>
<u>Less than 4 years.</u>	<u>0%</u>
<u>4 years or more but less</u>	<u>than 6 years. 33 1/3%</u>
<u>6 years or more but less than 8 years.</u>	<u>66 2/3%</u>
<u>8 years or more</u>	<u>100%</u>

11 The useful life of any property, for purposes of this section, is determined as of the date the
 12 property is first placed in service or use in this state by the taxpayer, determined in accordance
 13 with such rules and requirements the Tax Commissioner may prescribe.

14 (c) Cost. -- For purposes of subsection (a), the cost of each property purchased for

15 business expansion is determined under the following rules:

16 (1) Trade-ins. — Cost does not include the value of property given in trade or exchange
17 for the property purchased for business expansion.

18 (2) Damaged, destroyed or stolen property. -- If property is damaged or destroyed by fire,
19 flood, storm or other casualty, or is stolen, then the cost of replacement property does not include
20 any insurance proceeds received in compensation for the loss.

21 (3) Rental property. -

22 (A) The cost of real property acquired by written lease for a primary term of 10 years or
23 longer is 100 percent of the rent reserved for the primary term of the lease, not to exceed 20 years.

24 (B) The cost of tangible personal property acquired by written lease for a primary term of:

25 (i) Four years, or longer, is one third of the rent reserved for the primary term of the lease;

26 (ii) Six years, or longer, is two thirds of the rent reserved for the primary term of the lease;

27 or

28 (iii) Eight years, or longer, is 100 percent of the rent reserved for the primary term of the
29 lease, not to exceed 20 years: *Provided*, That in no event may rent reserved include rent for any
30 year subsequent to expiration of the book life of the equipment, determined using the straight-line
31 method of depreciation.

32 (4) Self-constructed property. — In the case of self-constructed property, the cost thereof
33 is the amount properly charged to the capital account for depreciation in accordance with federal
34 income tax law.

§11-13MM-7. Transfer of tax credit to successors.

1 (a) Mere change in form of business. -- The tax credit allowed in this article shall not be
2 lost by reason of a mere change in the form of conducting the business in this state, if the
3 transferor business retains a controlling interest in the successor business. In this event, the
4 successor business shall be allowed to claim the amount of credit still available with respect to
5 the project.

6 (b) Transfer or sale to successor. — The tax credit allowed in this article shall not be lost
7 by reason of any transfer or sale of the stock or assets of the eligible taxpayer to a successor
8 business which continues to operate in this state. Upon transfer or sale, the successor shall
9 acquire the amount of credit that remains available under this article for each subsequent taxable
10 year.

§11-13MM-8. Forfeiture of unused tax credits; redetermination of credit allowed.

1 (a) Disposition of property or cessation of use. — If during any taxable year, property with
2 respect to which a tax credit has been allowed under this article:

3 (1) Is disposed of prior to the end of its useful life, as determined under section eight of
4 this article; or

5 (2) Ceases to be used in an eligible business of the taxpayer in this state prior to the end
6 of its useful life, as determined under section six of this article, then the unused portion of the
7 credit allowed for the property is forfeited for the taxable year and all ensuing years. Additionally,
8 except when the property is damaged or destroyed by fire, flood, storm or other casualty, or is
9 stolen, the taxpayer shall redetermine the amount of credit allowed in all earlier years by reducing
10 the applicable percentage of cost of the property allowed under section six of this article, to
11 correspond with the percentage of cost allowable for the period of time that the property was
12 actually used in this state in the business of the taxpayer. The taxpayer shall then file a
13 reconciliation statement for the year in which the forfeiture occurs and pay any additional taxes
14 owed due to reduction of the amount of credit allowable for the earlier years, plus interest and any
15 applicable penalties. The reconciliation statement shall be filed with taxpayer's annual severance
16 tax return.

17 (b) Cessation of operation of coal production or processing facility. — If during any taxable
18 year the taxpayer ceases operation of a coal production or processing facility in this state for which
19 credit was allowed under this article, before expiration of the useful life of property with respect to
20 which tax credit has been allowed under this article, then the unused portion of the credit is forfeited.

21 Additionally, except when the cessation is due to fire, flood, storm or other casualty, the taxpayer
22 shall redetermine the amount of credit allowed by reducing the applicable percentage of cost of the
23 property allowed under section six of this article, to correspond with the percentage of cost allowable
24 for the period of time that the property was actually used in this state in a business of the taxpayer.
25 The taxpayer shall then file a reconciliation statement with its annual severance tax return, for the
26 year in which the forfeiture occurs, and pay any additional taxes owed due to the reduction of the
27 amount of credit allowable for the earlier years, plus interest and any applicable penalties.

§11-13MM-9. Identification of qualified property.

1 Every taxpayer who claims credit under this article shall maintain sufficient records to
2 establish the following facts for each item of qualified property:

3 Its identity;

4 Its actual or reasonably determined cost;

5 Its straight-line depreciation life;

6 The month and taxable year in which it was placed in service;

7 The amount of credit taken; and

8 The date it was disposed of or otherwise ceased to be qualified property.

§11-13MM-10. Failure to keep records of qualified property.

1 A taxpayer who does not keep the records required for identification of qualified property
2 is subject to the following rules:

3 (a) A taxpayer is treated as having disposed of, during the taxable year, any qualified
4 property which the taxpayer cannot establish was still on hand, in this state, at the end of that
5 year.

6 (b) If a taxpayer cannot establish when qualified property on which the credit was claimed
7 was placed in service, the taxpayer is treated as having placed it in service in the most recent
8 prior year in which similar property was placed in service, unless the taxpayer can establish that
9 the property placed in service in the most recent year is still on hand. In that event, the taxpayer

10 will be treated as having placed the property in service in the next most recent year.

§11-13MM-11. Effective date.

1 The credit allowed by this article shall be allowed for tax years beginning on or after the
2 first day of January 2022.

NOTE: The purpose of this bill is to create a credit against the severance tax to encourage private companies to make infrastructure improvements to highways, roads and bridges in this state. The bill limits the total amount of road and highway infrastructure improvement credits which can be certified by the Secretary of Transportation. The bill seeks to encourage greater capital investment in coal production and processing facilities. The bill will increase economic opportunity in this state. The bill authorizes the claiming of the credits. Finally, the bill provides for an effective date.

Strike-throughs indicate language that would be stricken from a heading or the present law, and underscoring indicates new language that would be added.