

**Fifty-seventh Legislative Assembly of North Dakota
In Regular Session Commencing Tuesday, January 9, 2001**

SENATE BILL NO. 2205
(Senators Wardner, Krauter, Lyson)
(Representatives Haas, Rennerfeldt, Warner)

AN ACT to amend and reenact sections 57-51.1-01, 57-51.1-02, and 57-51.1-03 of the North Dakota Century Code, relating to determination of the trigger price that determines application of oil extraction tax rates and exemptions; and to provide an effective date.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF NORTH DAKOTA:

SECTION 1. AMENDMENT. Section 57-51.1-01 of the North Dakota Century Code is amended and reenacted as follows:

57-51.1-01. Definitions for oil extraction tax. For the purposes of the oil extraction tax law, the following words and terms shall have the meaning ascribed to them in this section:

1. "Average daily production" of a well means the qualified maximum total production of oil from the well during a calendar month period divided by the number of calendar days in that period; and "qualified maximum total production" of a well means that the well must have been maintained at the maximum efficient rate of production as defined and determined by rule adopted by the industrial commission in furtherance of its authority under chapter 38-08.
2. "Average price" of a barrel of crude oil means the monthly average of the daily closing price for a barrel of west Texas intermediate cushioning crude oil, as those prices appear in the Wall Street Journal, midwest edition, minus two dollars and fifty cents. When computing the monthly average price, the most recent previous daily closing price must be considered the daily closing price for the days on which the market is closed.
3. "Horizontal reentry well" means a well that was not initially drilled and completed as a horizontal well, including any well initially plugged and abandoned as a dry hole, which is reentered and recompleted as a horizontal well after March 31, 1995.
4. "Horizontal well" means a well with a horizontal displacement of the wellbore drilled at an angle of at least eighty degrees within the productive formation of at least three hundred feet [91.44 meters].
5. "Oil" means petroleum, crude oil, mineral oil, casinghead gasoline, and all liquid hydrocarbons that are recovered from gas on the lease incidental to the production of the gas.
6. "Property" means the right which arises from a lease or fee interest, as a whole or any designated portion thereof, to produce oil. A producer shall treat as a separate property each separate and distinct producing reservoir subject to the same right to produce crude oil; provided, that such reservoir is recognized by the industrial commission as a producing formation that is separate and distinct from, and not in communication with, any other producing formation.
7. "Qualifying secondary recovery project" means a project employing water flooding. To be eligible for the tax reduction provided under section 57-51.1-02, a secondary recovery project must be certified as qualifying by the industrial commission and the project operator must have achieved for six consecutive months an average production level of at least twenty-five percent above the level that would have been recovered under normal recovery operations. To be eligible for the tax exemption provided under section 57-51.1-03 and subsequent thereto the rate reduction provided under section 57-51.1-02, a secondary

recovery project must be certified as qualifying by the industrial commission and the project operator must have obtained incremental production as defined in subsection 5 of section 57-51.1-03.

8. "Qualifying tertiary recovery project" means a project for enhancing recovery of oil which meets the requirements of section 4993(c), Internal Revenue Code of 1954, as amended through December 31, 1986, and includes the following methods for recovery:
- a. Miscible fluid displacement.
 - b. Steam drive injection.
 - c. Microemulsion.
 - d. In situ combustion.
 - e. Polymer augmented water flooding.
 - f. Cyclic steam injection.
 - g. Alkaline flooding.
 - h. Carbonated water flooding.
 - i. Immiscible carbon dioxide displacement.
 - j. New tertiary recovery methods certified by the industrial commission.

It does not include water flooding, unless the water flooding is used as an element of one of the qualifying tertiary recovery techniques described in this subsection, or immiscible natural gas injection. To be eligible for the tax reduction provided under section 57-51.1-02, a tertiary recovery project must be certified as qualifying by the industrial commission, the project operator must continue to operate the unit as a qualifying tertiary recovery project, and the project operator must have achieved for at least one month a production level of at least fifteen percent above the level that would have been recovered under normal recovery operations. To be eligible for the tax exemption provided under section 57-51.1-03 and subsequent thereto the rate reduction provided under section 57-51.1-02, a tertiary recovery project must be certified as qualifying by the industrial commission, the project operator must continue to operate the unit as a qualifying tertiary recovery project, and the project operator must have obtained incremental production as defined in subsection 5 of section 57-51.1-03.

9. "Royalty owner" means an owner of what is commonly known as the royalty interest and shall not include the owner of any overriding royalty or other payment carved out of the working interest.
10. "Stripper well property" means a "property" whose average daily production of oil, excluding condensate recovered in nonassociated production, per well did not exceed ten barrels per day for wells of a depth of six thousand feet [1828.80 meters] or less, fifteen barrels per day for wells of a depth of more than six thousand feet [1828.80 meters] but not more than ten thousand feet [3048 meters], and thirty barrels per day for wells of a depth of more than ten thousand feet [3048 meters] during any preceding consecutive twelve-month period beginning after December 31, 1972. Wells which did not actually yield or produce oil during the qualifying twelve-month period, including disposal wells, dry wells, spent wells, and shut-in wells, are not production wells for the purpose of determining whether the stripper well property exemption applies.
11. "Trigger price" means thirty-five dollars and fifty cents, as indexed for inflation. By December thirty-first of each year, the tax commissioner shall compute an indexed trigger price by applying to the current trigger price the rate of change of the producer price index for industrial commodities as calculated and published by the United States department of

labor, bureau of labor statistics, for the twelve months ending June thirtieth of that year and the indexed trigger price so determined is the trigger price for the following calendar year.

12. "Two-year inactive well" means any well that has not produced oil in more than one month in the two years before the date of application to the industrial commission for certification as a two-year inactive well.

SECTION 2. AMENDMENT. Section 57-51.1-02 of the North Dakota Century Code is amended and reenacted as follows:

57-51.1-02. Imposition of oil extraction tax. There is hereby imposed an excise tax, to be known as the "oil extraction tax", upon the activity in this state of extracting oil from the earth, and every owner, including any royalty owner, of any part of the oil extracted is deemed for the purposes of this chapter to be engaged in the activity of extracting that oil.

The rate of tax is six and one-half percent of the gross value at the well of the oil extracted, except that the rate of tax is four percent of the gross value at the well of the oil extracted in the following situations:

1. For oil produced from wells drilled and completed after April 27, 1987, commonly referred to as new wells, and not otherwise exempt under section 57-51.1-03;
2. For oil produced from a secondary or tertiary recovery project that was certified as qualifying by the industrial commission before July 1, 1991;
3. For oil that does not qualify as incremental oil but is produced from a secondary or tertiary recovery project that is certified as qualifying by the industrial commission after June 30, 1991;
4. For incremental oil produced from a secondary or tertiary recovery project that is certified as qualifying by the industrial commission after June 30, 1991, and which production is not otherwise exempt under section 57-51.1-03; or
5. For oil produced from a well that receives an exemption pursuant to subsection 4 of section 57-51.1-03 after June 30, 1993, and which production is not otherwise exempt under section 57-51.1-03.

However, if the average price of a barrel of crude oil exceeds the trigger price for each month in any consecutive five-month period in any year is thirty-three dollars or more, then the rate of tax for the following months on oil extracted from all taxable wells is six and one-half percent of the gross value at the well of the oil extracted-

~~However, if after the aforementioned trigger provision becomes effective, until the average price of a barrel of crude oil is less than thirty-three dollars the trigger price for each month in any consecutive five-month period in any year, in which case the rate of tax reverts to four percent of the gross value at the well of the oil extracted for any wells drilled and completed after April 27, 1987, and not otherwise exempt under section 57-51.1-03, and for a qualifying secondary recovery project or for a qualifying tertiary recovery project subject to a reduced rate under subsections 1 through 5.~~

SECTION 3. AMENDMENT. Section 57-51.1-03 of the North Dakota Century Code is amended and reenacted as follows:

57-51.1-03. Exemptions from oil extraction tax. The following activities are specifically exempted from the oil extraction tax:

1. The activity of extracting from the earth any oil that is exempt from the gross production tax imposed by chapter 57-51.
2. The activity of extracting from the earth any oil from a stripper well property.

3. For a well drilled and completed after April 27, 1987, the initial production of oil from the well is exempt from any taxes imposed under this chapter for a period of fifteen months, except that oil produced from any well drilled and completed as a horizontal well after March 31, 1995, is exempt from any taxes imposed under this chapter for a period of twenty-four months. Oil recovered during testing prior to well completion is exempt from the oil extraction tax. The exemption under this subsection becomes ineffective if the average price of a barrel of crude oil exceeds the trigger price for each month in any consecutive five-month period ~~in any year is thirty-three dollars or more~~. However, the exemption is reinstated if, after the ~~aforementioned~~ trigger provision becomes effective, the average price of a barrel of crude oil is less than ~~thirty-three dollars~~ the trigger price for each month in any consecutive five-month period ~~in any year~~.
4. The production of oil from a qualifying well that was worked over is exempt from any taxes imposed under this chapter for a period of twelve months, beginning with the first day of the third calendar month after the completion of the work-over project. The exemption provided by this subsection is only effective if the well operator files a notice of intention to begin a work-over project with the industrial commission prior to commencement of the project and establishes to the satisfaction of the industrial commission upon completion of the project that the cost of the project exceeded sixty-five thousand dollars or production is increased at least fifty percent during the first two months after completion of the project. A qualifying well under this subsection is a well with an average daily production of no more than fifty barrels of oil during the latest six calendar months of continuous production prior to the filing of the notice required by this subsection. A work-over project under this subsection means the continuous employment of a work-over rig, including recompletions and reentries. The exemption provided by this subsection becomes ineffective if the average price of a barrel of crude oil exceeds the trigger price for each month in any consecutive five-month period ~~in any year is thirty-three dollars or more~~. However, the exemption is reinstated if, after the ~~aforementioned~~ trigger provision becomes effective, the average price of a barrel of crude oil is less than ~~thirty-three dollars~~ the trigger price for each month in any consecutive five-month period ~~in any year~~.
5.
 - a. The incremental production from a secondary recovery project which has been certified as a qualified project by the industrial commission after July 1, 1991, is exempt from any taxes imposed under this chapter for a period of five years from the date the incremental production begins.
 - b. The incremental production from a tertiary recovery project which has been certified as a qualified project by the industrial commission subsequent to June 30, 1991, is exempt from any taxes imposed under this chapter for a period of ten years from the date the incremental production begins.
 - c. For purposes of this subsection, incremental production is defined in the following manner:
 - (1) For purposes of determining the exemption provided for in subdivision a and with respect to a unit where there has not been a secondary recovery project, incremental production means the difference between the total amount of oil produced from the unit during the secondary recovery project and the amount of primary production from the unit. For purposes of this paragraph, primary production means the amount of oil which would have been produced from the unit if the secondary recovery project had not been commenced. The industrial commission shall determine the amount of primary production in a manner which conforms to the practice and procedure used by the commission at the time the project is certified.
 - (2) For purposes of determining the exemption provided for in subdivision a and with respect to a unit where a secondary recovery project was in existence prior to July 1, 1991, and where the industrial commission cannot establish an accurate production decline curve, incremental production means the difference

between the total amount of oil produced from the unit during a new secondary recovery project and the amount of production which would be equivalent to the average monthly production from the unit during the most recent twelve months of normal production reduced by a production decline rate of ten percent for each year. The industrial commission shall determine the average monthly production from the unit during the most recent twelve months of normal production and must upon request or upon its own motion hold a hearing to make this determination. For purposes of this paragraph, when determining the most recent twelve months of normal production the industrial commission is not required to use twelve consecutive months. In addition, the production decline rate of ten percent must be applied from the last month in the twelve-month period of time.

- (3) For purposes of determining the exemption provided for in subdivision a and with respect to a unit where a secondary recovery project was in existence before July 1, 1991, and where the industrial commission can establish an accurate production decline curve, incremental production means the difference between the total amount of oil produced from the unit during the new secondary recovery project and the total amount of oil that would have been produced from the unit if the new secondary recovery project had not been commenced. For purposes of this paragraph, the total amount of oil that would have been produced from the unit if the new secondary recovery project had not been commenced includes both primary production and production that occurred as a result of the secondary recovery project that was in existence before July 1, 1991. The industrial commission shall determine the amount of oil that would have been produced from the unit if the new secondary recovery project had not been commenced in a manner that conforms to the practice and procedure used by the commission at the time the new secondary recovery project is certified.
- (4) For purposes of determining the exemption provided for in subdivision b and with respect to a unit where there has not been a secondary recovery project, incremental production means the difference between the total amount of oil produced from the unit during the tertiary recovery project and the amount of primary production from the unit. For purposes of this paragraph, primary production means the amount of oil which would have been produced from the unit if the tertiary recovery project had not been commenced. The industrial commission shall determine the amount of primary production in a manner which conforms to the practice and procedure used by the commission at the time the project is certified.
- (5) For purposes of determining the exemption provided for in subdivision b and with respect to a unit where there is or has been a secondary recovery project, incremental production means the difference between the total amount of oil produced during the tertiary recovery project and the amount of production which would be equivalent to the average monthly production from the unit during the most recent twelve months of normal production reduced by a production decline rate of ten percent for each year. The industrial commission shall determine the average monthly production from the unit during the most recent twelve months of normal production and must upon request or upon its own motion hold a hearing to make this determination. For purposes of this paragraph, when determining the most recent twelve months of normal production the industrial commission is not required to use twelve consecutive months. In addition, the production decline rate of ten percent must be applied from the last month in the twelve-month period of time.
- (6) For purposes of determining the exemption provided for in subdivision b and with respect to a unit where there is or has been a secondary recovery project and where the industrial commission can establish an accurate production

decline curve, incremental production means the difference between the total amount of oil produced from the unit during the tertiary recovery project and the total amount of oil that would have been produced from the unit if the tertiary recovery project had not been commenced. For purposes of this paragraph, the total amount of oil that would have been produced from the unit if the tertiary recovery project had not been commenced includes both primary production and production that occurred as a result of any secondary recovery project. The industrial commission shall determine the amount of oil that would have been produced from the unit if the tertiary recovery project had not been commenced in a manner that conforms to the practice and procedure used by the commission at the time the tertiary recovery project is certified.

- d. The industrial commission shall adopt rules relating to this exemption that must include procedures for determining incremental production as defined in subdivision c.
6. The production of oil from a two-year inactive well, as determined by the industrial commission and certified to the state tax commissioner, for a period of ten years after the date of receipt of the certification. The exemption under this subsection becomes ineffective if the average price of a barrel of crude oil exceeds the trigger price for each month in any consecutive five-month period ~~in any year is thirty-three dollars or more.~~ However, the exemption is reinstated if, after the ~~aforementioned~~ trigger provision becomes effective, the average price of a barrel of crude oil is less than ~~thirty-three dollars~~ the trigger price for each month in any consecutive five-month period ~~in any year.~~
7. The production of oil from a horizontal reentry well, as determined by the industrial commission and certified to the state tax commissioner, for a period of nine months after the date the well is completed as a horizontal well. The exemption under this subsection becomes ineffective if the average price of a barrel of crude oil exceeds the trigger price for each month in any consecutive five-month period ~~in any year is thirty-three dollars or more.~~ However, the exemption is reinstated if, after the ~~aforementioned~~ trigger provision becomes effective, the average price of a barrel of crude oil is less than ~~thirty-three dollars~~ the trigger price for each month in any consecutive five-month period ~~in any year.~~
8. The initial production of oil from a well is exempt from any taxes imposed under this chapter for a period of sixty months if:
 - a. The well is located within the boundaries of an Indian reservation;
 - b. The well is drilled and completed on lands held in trust by the United States for an Indian tribe or individual Indian; or
 - c. The well is drilled and completed on lands held by an Indian tribe if the interest is in existence on August 1, 1997.

SECTION 4. EFFECTIVE DATE. This Act is effective for oil production occurring after June 30, 2001.

President of the Senate

Speaker of the House

Secretary of the Senate

Chief Clerk of the House

This certifies that the within bill originated in the Senate of the Fifty-seventh Legislative Assembly of North Dakota and is known on the records of that body as Senate Bill No. 2205.

Senate Vote: Yeas 48 Nays 0 Absent 1

House Vote: Yeas 93 Nays 0 Absent 5

Secretary of the Senate

Received by the Governor at _____ M. on _____, 2001.

Approved at _____ M. on _____, 2001.

Governor

Filed in this office this _____ day of _____, 2001,
at _____ o'clock _____ M.

Secretary of State