

Hamilton, Cassandra (TAX)

From: Peterson, Kristen (TAX)
Sent: Tuesday, October 19, 2010 11:50 AM
To: Hamilton, Cassandra (TAX)
Subject: FW: Arlington Treasurer's Response to proposed Report
Attachments: image001.gif; OTC Study Draft 092010 - Revision.doc

From: Frank OLeary [mailto:Foleary@arlingtonva.us]

Sent: Friday, October 01, 2010 5:04 PM

To: Peterson, Kristen (TAX)

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Subject: Arlington Treasurer's Response to proposed Report

Dear Ms. Peterson:

Attached is your proposed Study on the Feasibility of Implementing Senate Bill 452. My comments and questions and those of my staff have been inserted and are shaded in red to address the study point shaded in yellow. We are quite perplexed by the study's emphasis on "nexus." The nexus argument raised repeatedly in your report was dismissed in the Georgia case (see the opinion of Justice Benham, S09A0567. *Expedia v. City of Columbus*, point 6). The lead attorney, who won the \$21,000,000 suit for San Diego also agrees, as does attorney Jeffrey Scharf, one of Virginia's leading tax authorities. There also exists considerable confusion regarding the "OTC merchant model." For example, the statement, "hotels set aside a block of their rooms for OTC's," is completely erroneous. Similarly, the section entitled, "**SECTION III, POSSIBLE ISSUES WITH TAXING ONLINE RESERVATION FEES,**" makes no sense as no one is considering taxing reservation fees. Our intent is simply to compel the OTCs to render to local and state government the taxes which they collected from the occupant of an hotel room. In any event, please review the attached for a complete set of our comments.

Let me now turn to another issue. Your report concludes that the total loss of revenue to the State and local governments is less than \$5,000,000, annually. I believe that this is clearly only a fraction of the true figure. Let me give you several examples.

Example 1: Using Your Parameters – You state, without attribution, that "OTC's make up approximately 10.3% of all hotel transactions in Virginia." You further assume a "retail mark-up of 32.5%." Without showing the math, you then state your conclusion of less than \$5,000,000,

annually. You have in your possession the June 2008 report of the American Hotel & Lodging Educational Foundation (AHLEF). On page 14 of that report Virginia's estimated hotel revenues for 2008 are reported as \$1,939,000,000. Applying the rate of 10.3%, \$199,717,000 would be associated with OTCs. To this amount, we apply your estimated mark-up of 32.5%, which results in \$96,160,037. It is this amount upon which the OTCs claim no taxes are due. As we all know, the sales tax is 5%. When that rate is multiplied by \$96,160,037, the loss in sales tax revenue, alone, is \$4,808,002. The loss to localities varies between 5% and 6% or between \$4,808,002 and \$5,769,602. **Total losses, using your parameters, are thus estimated as between \$9,616,004 and \$10,577,604 for the year 2008.**


My sources in the hotel industry, however, dispute your contention that OTCs account for only 10.3% of current bookings. They state, that about seven years ago the OTCs peaked at between 45% and 50%. They further state that due to the rise of their own booking services (e.g., Marriott.com) that the current level of OTC bookings range between 25% and 28%. This has a common sense ring to it and is a far cry from your unattributed estimate of 10.3%. **Assuming this level of activity, the estimate of losses in 2008 rises to between \$23,339,815 and \$28,754,465.**

Example 2: Using AHLEF Data Only – Take the 2008, AHLEF estimate of \$1,939,000,000 and multiply it by 11% (5% plus 6%). That means tax revenues of \$213,290,000 should have resulted. AHLEF, on page 19, states that total tax revenue in Virginia in 2008 is estimated at \$178,517,400. **That represents a shortfall in tax revenue of \$34,726,000 (surprisingly close to my estimate six months ago of \$33,000,000). If we are to argue that 6% is on the high side for localities and use 5%, the total loss is \$31,611,455.**

I would appreciate if you would share the methodology you employed in obtaining your estimate of annual losses of less than \$5,000,000.

In closing, I wish to thank you for allowing us to participate in this process. I hope that you and the other authors of the report will carefully consider the points that we raise.

Sincerely,
Frank O'Leary
Arlington Treasurer

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Want a signature like this?

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

The taxability of mark-up fees imposed by online travel companies continues to be a controversial issue. The numerous lawsuits and legislation throughout the country testifies to this point. We believe that any consideration to move forward with any meaningful legislation must be concerned with a variety of factors discussed in this study, including constitutional nexus, consistent application with the Commonwealth's tax policies, whether the bill would bring in additional revenue to states and localities, and how the bill would impact businesses and citizens of the Commonwealth. We must also look to the intent of the statutory language as it applies to the taxation of the total room revenue paid for by a customer, not only the discounted rate that was unforeseen at the time the statutory language was adopted.

One of our goals must be to achieve equity among consumers renting accommodations, whether booked through an accommodation provider's reservation site, travel agent, OTC or some other source. **(WHY IS THIS A GOAL?, HOW COULD WE POSSIBLY ACHIEVE IT?)** We must also strive for predictability and stability of state and local tax local revenues.

This study presents many arguments for and against the proposal to require online travel companies to compute the retail sales and use taxes and local transient occupancy taxes on charges for accommodations. The fact that the Commonwealth has historically authorized the taxation of additional charges that are bundled transaction (i.e. the bundling of rental accommodations with service charges that are not directly related to the provision of accommodations) draws a direct comparison to the OTC's practice of bundling rental accommodations with a "mark-up" in what the OTC's contends is a charge for services rendered and presents a logical argument for pursuing this issue.

Although there are no definitive answers in this study to all of the issues discussed, the working group recommends that the legislation proceed requiring online travel companies to compute the retail sales and use taxes and local transient occupancy taxes on charges for accommodations.

Authority

During the 2010 Virginia legislative session, Senate Bill 452, and House Bills 791 and 893 were introduced to require online travel companies to compute the Retail Sales and Use Taxes and local transient occupancy taxes on charges for accommodations, such as hotel and motel rooms, based upon the total price paid for the use or possession of the accommodation, including any mark-up fees, tax recovery charges, or other named fees imposed by the online travel companies. These companies contract with hotels and other accommodations providers to allow guests to reserve accommodations online through the online travel companies' websites. While both House Bills were laid on the table in subcommittee, Senate Bill 452 passed the Senate unanimously, before being carried over by the House Finance Committee until next year's legislative session. The Chairman of the House Finance Committee directed the Department of Taxation to form a working group to study the implications of enacting the legislation.

Staff Assigned to Report

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STUDY ON THE FEASIBILITY OF IMPLEMENTING SENATE BILL 452

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

During the 2010 Virginia General Assembly session, several bills were introduced that sought to clarify the taxability of certain fees imposed by online travel companies (“OTC’s”). Generally, OTC’s contract with hotels and other accommodation providers to allow guests to reserve accommodations online through the OTC’s websites. Hotels and other accommodations providers set aside a block of rooms at a discounted rate, which the OTC can make available to its customers for reservation online. While the OTC collects sales or occupancy taxes on the room rate that the accommodations provider charges the OTC, as well as any charges associated with the rental of the room and any taxes associated with those charges, the OTC does not charge or collect tax on the separate charge for providing the online reservation, despite that this charge is embedded in the total amount the guest is charged for the room. Because most state sales tax statutes and local occupancy tax ordinances were drafted prior to the advent of the Internet, they do not address the taxability of these online reservation fees (mark-up fees).

In 2006, the Tax Commissioner issued Public Document (“PD”) 06-139, which concluded that mark-up fees are not subject to the Retail Sales and Use Tax, based upon the definition of “retail sale,” in *Va. Code* § 58.1-602 and the language in the Retail Sales and Use Tax imposition statute. Because the statute defines retail sale as “the sale or charges for any room or rooms...**by** any hotel, motel...or any other place in which rooms, lodging, space or accommodations are regularly furnished to transients for a consideration,” the Tax Commissioner concluded that accommodations charges

must be imposed by the entity providing the accommodations in order to be subject to the tax. As OTC's do not own or operate the place in which the accommodations are being provided, the Tax Commissioner found that OTC's are not required to collect and remit the applicable sales taxes.

In 2010, Senate Bill 452 and House Bills 791 and 893 were introduced in the Virginia General Assembly to change the policy established in PD 06-139. The bills would have mandated that OTC's separately state and collect the Retail Sales and Use Tax and the applicable transient occupancy taxes on the mark-up fees imposed by OTC's. Senate Bill 452 passed the Senate unanimously before the full Finance Committee of the House voted to hold the bill over until the next year's legislative session and directed the Virginia Department of Taxation to study the implications of enacting the legislation.

States and localities have differed in their approaches to determining whether mark-up fees are subject to sales and occupancy taxes. Many localities have sought clarification through litigation, and the decisions in the court cases have turned on a host of factors, including the language of the statute or ordinance, whether the locality complied with mandatory administrative tax assessment procedures prior to bringing suit against the taxpayers, and the degree of control the OTC exercises with respect to the room rentals. Generally, where the statute or ordinance's language requires that the charge be imposed by the operators or owners of the accommodations, the courts have often dismissed the local government's suit seeking to impose the local sales or occupancy tax on the mark-up fee, concluding that OTC's are not operators or owners of the accommodations.

Some states and localities have made determinations as to the taxability of these charges administratively. As with the courts, states and localities generally look to the language in the statute or ordinance or the structure of the transactions to determine the taxability of the fees.

Several states and localities have recently sought to enact legislation imposing the tax on these mark-up fees. To date, New York and North Carolina are the only states that have enacted legislation taxing the OTC's mark-up fees, and **neither of these bills has taken effect.** **NY TOOK EFFECT 9/1/10.** Bills introduced in 2010 in the state of Florida and Minnesota ultimately failed. A bill introduced and passed during Missouri's 2010 legislative session is one of the few bills that declares that these fees are not subject to state sales or local transient occupancy taxes.

With only two states having enacted laws imposing the tax on the mark-up, there is little guidance as to how to structure such provisions, so as to properly address the possible issues that have been identified as potential impediments to the enactment of legislation, or that may decrease the potential revenue of imposing the Retail Sales and Use Tax and local transient occupancy taxes on the mark-up fees charged by OTC's.

Virginia stands to gain an additional \$4.61 million in Fiscal Year 2012, \$4.76 million in Fiscal Year 2013, and \$4.91 million in Fiscal Year 2014 in Retail Sales and Use Tax and local transient occupancy tax revenues from the passage of this bill. **HOW WERE THESE ESTIMATES CALCULATED?** However, other factors could potentially decrease or diminish this additional revenue. For example, out-of-state OTC's that do not have nexus with Virginia could be exempted from the requirement to charge or

collect the tax, which would eliminate any possibility of additional revenue in Virginia.

THE NEXUS OF THE OTC IS IRRELEVANT, THE ROOM OCCUPANT IS THE

TAXPAYER Thus far, none of the court cases addressing the taxability of these fees has raised the issue of nexus. **NOT TRUE, SEE OPINION OF JUSTICE BENHAM,**

S09A0567. EXPEDIA, INC. V. CITY OF COLUMBUS, POINT 5 Without guidance from the courts, it is difficult to determine scenarios in which the nexus hurdle could be overcome. Further, OTC's are currently seeking federal legislation that would prevent states and localities from imposing their sales, use, or occupancy taxes on the OTCs' reservation fees. Any such legislation, if enacted, would preempt a Virginia statute authorizing the imposition of these taxes.

States and localities must give additional consideration to the impact legislation will have on their current taxing structures. Some OTC's contend that they are providing services; thus, they argue that taxing the fees for these services as a component part of the accommodations is a departure from Retail Sales and Use Tax conventions. This report addresses Virginia's current treatment of unrelated services bundled with the provision of accommodations. As these transactions are included in the taxable base, and thus, subject to tax in Virginia, imposing the tax on the mark-up fee would not significantly depart from Virginia's Retail Sales and Use Tax conventions in this regard.

State and local governments must also give consideration to the impact such legislation would have on the taxing jurisdiction, travel intermediaries, and accommodations providers. The online travel industry will be most heavily impacted by a bill of this nature, as it would be subject to additional administrative burdens in filing

taxes for each local jurisdiction. In addition, if the bill is drafted to require the OTC to separately state the tax for each individual charge, OTC's may be forced to reveal their confidential negotiated discount rates at which the accommodations providers make their rooms available. This could discourage travelers from using OTC's and could prove detrimental to the business model.

These considerations must be balanced against the local objectives for future legislation. Transparency in Virginia's taxing systems, equity among consumers renting accommodations, and predictability and stability of local revenues are among the chief goals localities have expressed for future legislation. Not surprisingly, some of these goals are in direct conflict with the concerns that have been expressed by OTC's.

STUDY ON THE FEASIBILITY OF IMPLEMENTING SENATE BILL 452

SECTION I OVERVIEW OF THE ISSUE

Introduction

In the past two decades, the United States has experienced an overwhelming increase in electronic commerce. When the Internet was first opened to commercial use twenty years ago, few households were familiar with it. By 1999, e-commerce sales had grown to \$995.0 billion, and by 2006, that number had increased to 2,385 billion.¹

Like many other areas of commerce, travel purchases have migrated to the Internet. This has prompted the emergence of “online travel companies” (“OTC’s”). OTC’s are companies that contract with hotels and other accommodation providers to allow guests to reserve accommodations online through the OTC’s company websites. The accommodations providers generally set aside a block of rooms at a discounted rate, which the OTC can make available to its customers for reservation online. When an OTC collects payment from its customers, the payment generally includes the total charge for the room, which consists of the room rate, a separate charge for the service of providing the reservation online, and any taxes associated with the room charge. The OTC collects the required state and local taxes on the room rate and associated room charges, but does not charge or collect tax on the separate charge for providing the online reservation. Instead, the OTC’s contend that this “mark-up” constitutes a charge for services rendered and is not subject to the Retail Sales and Use Tax or any local taxes collected on accommodations transactions.

¹ Bruce, Donald *et.al.* “State and Local Government Sales Tax Revenue Losses from Electronic Commerce,” University of Tennessee (2009).

According to a report by the Center on Budget and Policy Priorities, issued in September, 2009, states' and localities' entire revenue stream from hotel taxes equals some \$8.5 billion per year.² Some state and local governments contend that the OTC mark-up should be subject to state sales and local occupancy taxes. As the provision of accommodations is a multibillion dollar industry, states and localities maintain that they are losing millions in revenue. State and local governments have therefore initiated administrative proceedings or filed suit against the OTC's, contending that their sales and hotel occupancy tax laws require the companies to charge their customers the applicable hotel taxes on the service fees that the OTC's impose. Others have sought to introduce legislation that would explicitly impose sales or local occupancy taxes upon these fees and mandate that the OTC's be responsible for collecting and remitting the applicable taxes. Courts have differed in their opinions as to whether these fees should be subject to state and local sales and occupancy taxes.

OTC's

Historically, the travel intermediary industry has employed three business models to facilitate the reservation of accommodations: the traditional commission model, the tour operator model, and the merchant model.

Prior to September 11, 2001, the commission model was the traditional means employed by travel agents to facilitate accommodations reservations. Travel agencies would arrange reservations for accommodations providers, who would set the retail pricing and serve as the merchant of record for these transactions. Upon the guest's departure, the accommodations provider would charge the customer's credit card for

² Mazerov, Michael: "Banning Taxation of Online Hotel Reservations is Unwarranted and Could Cost States and Localities Billions of Dollars." Center on Budget and Policy Priorities. September 18, 2009.

the room charge and subsequently pay the travel agency a previously negotiated commission on the revenue received from the customer. Under this business model, the agent's commission is paid by the accommodations provider, not the customer, and the accommodations provider bears the entire risk of loss.

Under the tour operator model, the travel intermediary contracts with the accommodations provider to purchase the room or rooms, then subsequently resells them to tourists. The customer pays the intermediary directly, both for his administrative services and for a hotel room, which the tour operator has previously rented from the hotel for a lower rate. The tour operator bears the entire loss for any rooms that go unsold.

The September 11 terrorists' attacks caused a dramatic decline in the number of people traveling and staying in hotels. In an effort to curb this decline, accommodations providers began negotiating the distribution of rooms through the Internet intermediaries' newly developed merchant model distribution format,³ named so because the intermediary is the merchant of record, and under its contract with the accommodations provider, is required to collect the proceeds from the consumers at the time the rooms are booked. Under the merchant model, accommodations providers contractually agree to set aside a portion of their rooms, which they make available to third party intermediaries at a discounted rate, so as to allow them to market to consumers the accommodation providers, would normally be unable to reach. The intermediaries then compile a list of rooms on a central website that travelers can visit to search for available rooms at multiple hotels, compare rates and amenities, and

³ Stanford, Beth Anne: "State and Local Efforts to Collect Additional Tax on Hotel Rooms Booked Online." STATE TAX NOTES, 319, (2005).

ultimately book a reservation. The intermediary collects the sales and transient occupancy taxes on the discounted room charge from the customer, and remits the tax to the accommodations provider. The amount of tax is generally bundled with other fees and charges. Under this model, if the ultimate consumer's payment does not clear, the intermediary bears the loss of the commission (A commission is not part of the OTC merchant model. Commissions are part of the travel agent model. The travel agent is paid a commission from a room rate that is fully taxed.) and the hotel bears the loss of the room rental. The travel intermediary does not disclose the amount of the discounted rate to the ultimate consumer. The final price imposed upon the ultimate consumer is left to the discretion of the intermediary, which generally marks up the price to compensate itself for the online reservation service provided. The merchant model is the most widely used model among intermediaries today.

Historical Tax Treatment of Online Reservation Fees in Virginia

The Retail Sales and Use taxation of accommodations in Virginia is governed by *Va. Code* § 58.1-603, which imposes the Retail Sales and Use Tax on the "gross proceeds derived from the sale or charges for rooms, lodgings, or accommodations furnished to transients as set out in the Code's definition of "retail sale.'" *Va. Code* § 58.1-602 defines "retail sale" to specifically include

[T]he sale or charges for any room or rooms, lodgings, or accommodations furnished to transients for less than 90 continuous days by any hotel, motel, inn, tourist camp, tourist cabin, camping grounds, club, or any other place in which rooms, lodging, space, or accommodations are regularly furnished to transients for a consideration.

In October, 2003, an out-of-state online travel company requested guidance from the Virginia Department of Taxation as to whether the Virginia Retail Sales and Use Tax applies to the marked-up amount the OTC charges its customers for the services rendered in facilitating the reservation process.

In October 2006, the Tax Commissioner issued Public Document (“PD”) 06-139⁴, in which she concluded that, based on the language in the imposition statute; charges must be imposed by the entity providing the accommodations in order to be subject to the tax. Because the OTC did not own or operate the place in which the accommodations were provided, the Tax Commissioner found that the OTC was not required to collect and remit the applicable sales taxes.

Thereafter, TAX confirmed that this same treatment would apply to the rental of private facilities when it issued PD 07-8, in which the Tax Commissioner ruled that a broker who facilitates rentals of private residences is not required to collect the tax on the rentals because the broker does not own or operate the private residences where the accommodations are being furnished.⁵

2010 Virginia Legislation

During the 2010 Virginia legislative session, several bills were introduced to change the policy established in PD 06-139. (THE STUDY IS NOT THE ISSUE, THE INTENT IS TO ENACT A LAW TO COMPEL OTCs TO TURN OVER TO STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT ALL THE TAXES THEY HAVE COLLECTED ON OUR BEHALF FROM THEIR CUSTOMERS) Senate Bill 452 (introduced by Senator Mary

⁴ Public Document 06-139 (October 24, 2006).

⁵ Public Document 07-8 (March 9, 2007).

Margaret Whipple)⁶, and House Bills 791 and 893 (introduced by Delegates Robert H. Brink and William H. Barlow, respectively) were drafted identically to require online travel companies to compute the Retail Sales and Use Tax and local transient occupancy taxes on charges for accommodations based upon the total price paid for the use or possession of the accommodation, including the mark-up fees, tax recovery charges, or other named fees imposed by OTC's. Had they been enacted, these bills would have required accommodations providers to separately state the amount of the tax on the patron's bill, invoice, or similar documentation, and to collect and remit the tax to the Virginia Department of Taxation and/or the locality. The bills separately addressed the Retail Sales and Use Tax and the local transient occupancy taxes. While both House bills were laid on the table in subcommittee, Senate Bill 452 passed the Senate unanimously.⁷ A House Finance subcommittee thereafter recommended it by a 10-0 vote, but the full Finance Committee voted 13 to 9 to hold the bill over until the next year's legislative session and directed the Tax Department to form a working group to study the implications of enacting the legislation.⁸

Retail Sales and Use Tax Provisions

Each bill proposed to remove the statutory language that currently limits the application of the Retail Sales and Use Tax to charges for accommodations made by accommodation providers and explicitly authorized the imposition of the tax on accommodations charges imposed by OTC's. In addition, the bills outlined the

⁶ See Appendix I

⁷ See Appendix II

⁸ See Appendices III and IV.

procedures OTC's would need to follow in collecting and remitting taxes and fees on accommodations charges and mark-up fees.

The bills would not have changed the types of rentals that were subject to the Retail Sales and Use Tax, as the bills defined "accommodations," to include, "any room or rooms, lodgings, or accommodations in any hotel, motel, inn, tourist camp, tourist cabin, camping grounds, club, or any other place in which rooms, lodging, space, or accommodations are regularly furnished to transients for a consideration." This is the same language that is used in the current statute.

Under the terms of each bill, depending on how the transaction is structured, either accommodations providers and/or accommodations intermediaries could be required to collect the tax on the charges and fees for these accommodations. The bills defined "accommodations provider" as any person that furnishes accommodations to the general public for compensation." An "accommodations intermediary" was defined as "any person, other than an accommodations provider, that facilitated the sale of an accommodation and charged a room charge to the customer." The bills' intent was to classify OTC's as accommodations intermediaries.

The bills also identified several charges an accommodations provider or accommodations intermediary may impose upon its customers. The bills defined a "room charge" as the full retail price charged to the customer by the accommodations intermediary for the use of the accommodations, including any accommodations fee before taxes." Thus, the "room charge" was intended to represent the total amount on the customer's invoice, excluding taxes. The "discount room charge" was defined as the "full amount charged by the accommodations provider to the accommodations

intermediary for furnishing the accommodation.” This amount represented the discounted prices at which hotels and other accommodations providers make rooms available to OTC’s to market their rooms. The “accommodations fee” was defined as the room charge less the discount room charge, if any, provided that the accommodations fee shall not be less than \$0.” This amount was intended to represent the online reservation fee, or mark-up, imposed by the OTC’s.

The bills provided that, where an intermediary was not involved in the rental of the accommodations, the accommodations provider was required to collect and remit the Retail Sales and Use Taxes, and was held liable for these taxes. Alternatively, where an intermediary facilitated the sale, the bills required that the intermediary collect the room charge and the tax computed on the room charge from the guest. The intermediary was required to remit the discount room charge and the tax collected on the discount room charge to the accommodations provider, which, in turn, would remit such tax to the Tax Department. The intermediary was also required to remit the portion of the taxes relating to the accommodations fee and the difference between the room charge and the discount room charge directly to the Tax Department. For all retail sales of accommodations, the bills also required that both the accommodations provider and the intermediary separately state the amount of the tax on the bill, invoice, or similar documentation and add the tax to whichever charge it was required to collect.

Transient Occupancy Tax Provisions

Virginia law authorizes counties to levy occupancy taxes on hotels, motels, boarding houses, travel campgrounds, and other guest room facilities rented out for

continuous occupancy of less than 30 days.⁹ Under current law, with some exceptions, counties are authorized to levy the transient occupancy tax at a maximum rate of two percent “of the amount of charge for the occupancy of any room or space occupied.”¹⁰ This language limits the application of the local transient occupancy tax in counties to charges for the **occupancy** of a room. Each bill would have changed the wording of the current county transient occupancy statutes¹¹ to impose the tax on the total price paid by the ultimate consumer for the use or possession of the room or space occupied in a retail sale, rather than imposing the tax solely on charge for the occupancy of the room.

Similarly, cities and towns are granted the authority to impose tax on the charges for transient accommodations. As with counties, the law limits the application of the tax to the “**occupancy** of any room or space...”¹² Thus, each bill would have changed the wording of the current city and town transient occupancy tax statutes to impose the tax on the total price paid by the ultimate consumer for the use or possession of the room or space.

Finally, each bill would have set forth the same requirements for collecting and remitting local transient occupancy taxes as the provisions for collecting the state sales taxes, except that the parties would be required to remit such taxes to the local taxing authority, rather than to the Virginia Department of Taxation.

⁹ Va. Code § 58.1-3819.

¹⁰ *Id.*

¹¹ The county transient occupancy tax statutes specifically enumerate the counties that are authorized to impose the transient occupancy tax at a rate that exceeds 2%, and in each case, impose the tax on occupancy charges. In order to ensure that the mark-up charges would be subject to the tax in each of these counties, the language had to be changed for every county transient occupancy tax provision. See e.g., Va. Code § 58.1-3820 *et. seq.*

¹² Va. Code § 58.1-3843.

SECTION II OTHER STATES

State and Local Attempts to Determine the Taxability of Online Reservation Fees

Given that most local ordinances and state statutes were drafted long before the inception of the Internet, there is little clear guidance as to the taxability of mark-up fees imposed by OTC's. States, localities, and taxpayers have thus sought to address the taxability of these fees judicially, administratively, and by legislative enactments.

Litigation

Litigation has thus far been the most common method by which localities and taxpayers have sought to determine the taxability of fees imposed by online travel companies. In cities in 22 states, local officials have filed suit against OTC's, contending that the mark-up fees are subject to tax. Currently, more than forty court cases are pending across the country. Thus far, Florida is the only state that has filed a similar suit. The cases vary in result, with the determination ultimately turning on the specific language of the taxing statute or ordinance.

Much like Virginia's Retail Sales and Use Tax and local occupancy tax statutes, many local ordinances in other states require that the local sales or occupancy tax be charged by the operators or owners of the accommodations. Thus, courts have had to address the issue of whether online travel companies constitute operators for purposes of these ordinances. Often, when an ordinance contains this language, the courts have dismissed the local government's suit seeking to impose the local sales or occupancy tax on the mark-up fee, concluding that OTC's are not operators or owners of the accommodations. For example, in *Louisville/Jefferson County v. Hotels.com*, the Sixth

Circuit United States Court of Appeals granted Hotels.com's motion to dismiss on the basis that OTC's do not physically control or furnish the rooms they advertise, as required by the county ordinance.¹³ Similarly, in *City of Gallup v. Hotels.com*, the United States District Court determined that OTC's are not hotel operators under the city's Lodger's Tax Ordinance, and therefore, the tax is only imposed on the amount paid to the hotel operators, and not the full amount charged to the customer.¹⁴ In *City of Orange v. Hotels.com*, the U.S. District Court granted the OTC's motion to dismiss the case because the ordinance imposed the occupancy tax on the consideration paid to the hotel or motel, and OTC's were not included in this class.¹⁵

In some cases, however, courts have denied motions to dismiss filed by OTC's that have raised the argument that they do not own or operate the applicable accommodation. For example, in *Leon County v. Hotels.com*, the county's ordinance placed the duties of charging, collecting and remitting the tax on "the person receiving the consideration for the lease or rental." Despite the OTC's contention that the hotels were the only entities subject to the foregoing duties, the United States District Court ruled that the OTC's qualified as entities that "received the consideration for the lease or rental" because they purchased rooms at a discounted rate and subsequently rented, leased or let the rooms to their customers.¹⁶ Similarly, in *City of Antonio v. Hotels.com*, the United States District Court denied the OTC's motion to dismiss, despite language in the ordinance levying the tax on any person or entity owning, operating, managing, or controlling any hotel. Based on San Antonio's allegation that the OTC's had a right to

¹³ *Louisville/Jefferson County Metro Gov't v. Hotels.com*, 590 F.3d (381) (2009).

¹⁴ *City of Gallup v. Hotels.com*, (2:07-cv-00644-JEC-RLP) District of New Mexico (2007).

¹⁵ *City of Orange v. Hotels.com*, 2007 WL 2787985 (E.D. Tex.) (2007).

¹⁶ *Leon County v. Hotels.com, L.P.*, 2006 WL 3519102, (2006).

control occupancy as a result of their contracts with the hotels, the Court concluded that San Antonio could recover given the right facts.¹⁷ In *City of Charleston v. Hotels.com*, in which Charleston's ordinance imposed the tax on entities engaged in furnishing accommodations to transients, the United States District Court denied Hotels.com's motion to dismiss because the court concluded they had received money in exchange for "supplying" hotel rooms.¹⁸

Some ordinances that require owners or operators to charge the tax extend the same authority to "similar type businesses." Based on this language, localities have contended that online travel companies are required to charge the tax because they are businesses that are of a similar type to hotels, motels, or other accommodation providers. Thus far, the courts have not been persuaded by this argument.¹⁹

Alternatively, some court decisions have turned on whether the locality complied with mandatory administrative tax assessment procedures prior to bringing suit against the taxpayers. While courts have sometimes remanded or dismissed cases based on a city's failure to comply with these procedures, others have ruled that this does not bar a locality's ability to bring suit. In *City of Rome, Georgia v. Hotels.com*, Georgia law mandated that the city first estimate, assess, and attempt to collect the excise taxes at issue from the defendants before pursuing litigation against the defendants for violating Georgia's Excise Tax Act. The United States District Court stayed the case pending the

¹⁷ *City of San Antonio v. Hotels.com* 2007 WL 1541184 (2007)

¹⁸ *City of Charleston v. Hotels.com*, 586 F.Supp.2d 538 (2008).

¹⁹ See *Pitt County v. Hotels.com, L.P.*, 553 F.3d 308 (2009), in which the U.S. Court of Appeals, 4th Circuit, ruled that hotels, motels, tourist homes, and tourist camps all provide lodging to patrons on site and are all physical establishments with rooms where guests can stay. Because OTC's do not physically provide the rooms, the court ruled that they are not a business that is of a similar type to a hotel, motel, or tourist home or camp.

city's exhaustion of administrative remedies.²⁰ In *City of Atlanta v. Hotels.com*, a Fulton County judge granted the OTC's motion to dismiss, declaring that the city must first exhaust its administrative remedies before pursuing litigation, and the Georgia Court of Appeals affirmed the lower court's decision. The Georgia Supreme Court overturned this decision, holding that the city's failure to exhaust administrative remedies did not preclude adjudication of the claim for declaratory judgment as to threshold legal issues regarding the applicability of hotel tax ordinances. The Supreme Court vacated the lower court's judgment and directed the trial court to adjudicate the city's claim for declaratory judgment as to the applicability of the hotel tax ordinance.²¹

Administrative Responses

Some states have chosen to address the taxability of mark-up fees by issuing regulations, private letter rulings, tax bulletins, or similar guidance. As with the courts, states and localities generally look to the language in the statute or ordinance when providing administrative guidance as to the taxability of the fees.

In a January 1, 2009 Letter of Finding, the Indiana Department of State Revenue determined that the total charges imposed by the third party intermediary were subject to Indiana's sales tax.²² Further, because these charges were paid to the third party intermediary, the intermediary was responsible for the collection and remittance of the sales tax to the Indiana Department of State Revenue. Language in Indiana's sales tax code provided that every rental or furnishing by a retail merchant is a separate unitary

²⁰ *City of Rome, Georgia v. Hotels.com*, 2007 WL 6887932 (N.D.Ga.) (2007).

²¹ See also *Anaheim v. Super. Ct*, 179 Cal. App. 4th 825 (2009), *Affirmed Orange County Super. Ct trial judge's ruling that OTC's were entitled to challenge the tax, despite that they had not paid the totality of the assessment.*

²² *Indiana Letter of Finding No. 08-0434* (February 1, 2009).

transaction, regardless of whether consideration is paid to an independent contractor or directly to the retail merchant. The statute defined unitary transaction to include all items of property and/or services for which a total combined charge or selling price is computed for payment, irrespective of the fact that services which would not otherwise be taxable are included in the charge or selling price.

Other states have sought to establish policies based upon the structure of the transactions between the OTC and the accommodations provider. The state of Texas, for example, has opined that a travel company is subject to tax if it contracts with hotels for a block of hotel rooms; is guaranteed access to the rooms; bears an inventory risk for the rooms; or is required to pay for every room in a block, even if some go unoccupied or are canceled.²³ In Texas, the key factor in determining the tax responsibility of a hotel reservation service company is whether the company is acting as an agent for guests in obtaining hotel accommodations or is acting as a hotel that rents rooms to guests.²⁴

State and Local Government Legislative Enactments

As the number of online accommodation reservations continues to increase, many states and localities have sought to enact legislation that would impose the tax on the OTC's mark-ups. Currently, only two states have been successful in this endeavor. In 2010, the state of North Carolina incorporated language into its budget indicating that facilitation fees and similar fees are considered charges necessary to complete the

²³ *Texas Policy Letter Ruling 200308379L*, August 22, 2002.

²⁴ *Texas Policy Letter Ruling 200310132L*

rental of the accommodation, and are included in the sales price.²⁵ The budget bill further provides that persons authorized to facilitate the rental of an accommodation are included under the definition of a retailer. The budget further requires the third party intermediary to report the sales price to the accommodations provider, who is liable for the tax. If the third party intermediary fails to report the sales price to the provider or understates the sales price reported to the accommodations provider, the intermediary becomes liable for tax due on the unreported or underreported sales price. The provisions of the budget bill require OTCs to comply beginning January 1, 2011. North Carolina anticipates that this change will increase revenues by \$1.7 million.²⁶

On August 11, 2010, the state of New York's 2010-2011 revenue budget was approved. The budget contains provisions requiring that room remarketers charge and collect sales tax on the mark-up fees. "Room remarketer" is defined as a person who reserves, arranges for, conveys, or furnishes occupancy, whether directly or indirectly, to an occupant for rent in an amount determined by the room remarketer, directly or indirectly, whether pursuant to a written or other agreement." The legislation also amends New York City's locally-administered hotel room occupancy tax to conform it to the methodology of the state tax in regard to room remarketers. The legislation will take effect on September 1, 2010.²⁷

Several other states introduced bills in their legislative bodies in 2010 that ultimately failed. In Florida, House Bill 335 would have required online travel companies to collect tax on the full amount paid by customers. The bill died in the House Finance

²⁵ Current Operations and Capital Improvements Appropriations Act of 2010, SB 897, S.L. 2010-31

²⁶ The Joint Conference Committee Report on the Continuation, Expansion and Capital Budgets, Senate Bill 897, North Carolina General Assembly, June 28, 2010, p 5, Line 25.

²⁷ New York Budget Bill, A09710D (2010).

& Tax Council Committee.²⁸ An opposing bill, which would have clarified that sales tax is due only on the wholesale accommodations price, passed the Florida House, but died in the Senate Messages Committee.²⁹ In Minnesota, H.F. 3687 would have clarified that the Minnesota sales tax applies to the full price that an online or similar travel service charges for Minnesota hotel rooms. The bill failed to make it out of the House policy committees.³⁰

Missouri is one of the few states that has enacted legislation declaring that the fees imposed by travel agents or intermediaries are not subject to state or local transient occupancy taxes. House Bill 1442, enacted during the 2010 legislative session, specifies that any state or local tax imposed on transient accommodations would only apply to amounts actually received by the operator of an accommodation, and precludes travel agents and intermediaries from being deemed operators of a hotel, motel, inn, tourist camp, or similar business, unless the travel agent or intermediary actually operates the facility.³¹

As with states, some local governments have enacted ordinances to clarify the local sales and transient occupancy tax treatment of these facilitation fees. For example, on November 3, 2009, voters in the city of South San Francisco approved a measure that expressly made hotels responsible for payment of the transient occupancy tax applicable to the entire amount that a guest ultimately pays for the use of a room. In a subsequently issued Administrative Interpretation of this measure, the City Finance Director clarified that the City would apply the tax only to the net room rate, after some

²⁸ H.B. 335, 2010 Leg. (FL. 2010) .

²⁹ H.B. 1241, 2010 Leg. (FL. 2010).

³⁰ H.F. 3687, 2010 Leg., 86th Sess. (Mn. 2010).

³¹ H.B. 1442, 95th Gen. Assem. Sess. (Mo, 2010).

online entities removed South San Francisco hotels from their websites in response to the measure.

New York and North Carolina's budget provisions have yet to take effect. As these are the only states that have enacted laws imposing the tax on the mark-up, this leaves other states hoping to enact similar provisions with little guidance as to how to structure such provisions to ensure significant revenue gain for the state and its localities and to avoid litigation.

Multistate Tax Commission Efforts

In 2004, the Uniformity Committee of the Multistate Tax Commission ("MTC") commenced efforts to develop a Model Statute for collecting and remitting tax on the mark-up fee.³² Under the terms of the Model Statute, the intermediary would collect tax on the full retail price charged to its customers, remit the tax on the discounted rate to the accommodations provider, and remit the tax on the mark-up fee to the appropriate taxing agency. The provisions of the Model statute differ from Senate Bill 452 in that the Model Statute contains additional safe harbor provisions as well as provisions addressing bundling.

Multistate Tax Commission proposals must undergo an extensive review process before being recommended to the states. The uniformity committee reviews the proposal and subsequently solicits public comments from the general public. Later, a public participation working group is created and a formal public hearing is conducted. Based on information presented at the public hearing, the hearing officer or hearing

³² Hearing Officer's Report, Proposed Model Statute on the tax Collection Responsibilities of Accommodations Intermediaries. Multistate Tax Commission

panel makes a recommendation on the draft, which the Executive Committee reviews and uses to determine whether it will pass the proposal on to the Commission. Before passing the proposal on to the Commission, the Executive Committee must authorize a polling of the affected Commission Member States to ensure that a majority of the affected States would consider adoption of the draft proposal. Currently, the OTC model statute is in this step of the review process.³³

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³³ Uniformity Recommendation Development Process, available at www.mtc.gov/Uniformity.aspx?id=448

SECTION III
POSSIBLE ISSUES WITH TAXING ONLINE RESERVATION FEES
“RESERVATION FEES” ARE NOT BEING TAXED

Constitutional Nexus

Most OTC’s do not have physical places of business in Virginia. This raises the issue as to whether it is constitutionally permissible for Virginia to require these nonresident entities to collect Virginia’s Retail Sales and Use Tax on the mark-ups they impose.

The Commerce Clause of the United States Constitution reserves to Congress the power to regulate commerce among the states and with foreign nations. The U.S. Supreme Court has established a four-prong test to be used in determining whether a state tax on an out-of-state corporation’s activities in interstate commerce violates the Commerce Clause. A state may require an entity engaged in interstate commerce to collect taxes on its behalf provided the tax is 1) applied to an activity with a substantial nexus with the taxing State; 2) is fairly apportioned; 3) does not discriminate against interstate commerce; and 4) is fairly related to the services provided by the state.

Complete Auto Transit, Inc. v. Brady, 430 U.S. 274, 279 (1977). The U.S. Supreme Court has also determined, in *Quill Corp. v. North Dakota*, 504 U.S. 298 (1992) that the Commerce Clause barred a state from requiring an out-of-state mail-order company to collect use tax on goods sold to customers located within the state when the company had no outlets, sales representatives, or significant property in the state **(UNLIKE A HOTEL ROOM-NIGHT THE GOODS IN QUESTION WERE NOT PRODUCED, NOR WAREHOUSED, WITHIN NORTH DAKOTA)**. In this case, the Court determined that

only Congress has the authority to require out-of-state vendors, without a physical presence in a state, to register and collect that state's tax.

Virginia law specifically sets out the standards for requiring out-of-state dealers to collect the Virginia Retail Sales and Use Tax on sales into the Commonwealth. The law provides that a dealer is deemed to have sufficient activity within the Commonwealth to require that dealer to register to collect the Virginia Retail Sales and Use Tax if the dealer:

- Maintains an office, warehouse, or place of business in the Commonwealth;
- Solicits business in the Commonwealth, by employees, independent contractors, agents, or other representatives;
- Advertises in Commonwealth publications, on billboards or posters located in the Commonwealth, or through materials distributed in the Commonwealth;
- Regularly makes deliveries into the Commonwealth by means other than common carrier;
- Continuously, regularly, seasonally, or systematically solicits business in the Commonwealth through broadcast advertising;
- Solicits business in the Commonwealth by mail, provided the solicitations are continuous, regular, seasonal, or systematic and the dealer benefits from any banking, financing, debt collection, or marketing activities occurring in the Commonwealth;
- Is owned or controlled by the same interests which own or control a business located within this Commonwealth;
- Has a franchisee or licensee operating under the same trade name in the Commonwealth, if the franchisee or licensee is required to obtain a certificate of registration; or

- Owns tangible personal property that is rented or leased to a consumer in the Commonwealth, or offers tangible personal property, on approval, to consumers in the Commonwealth.³⁴

Because OTC's rarely maintain physical places of business in the states in which the sales and occupancy taxes are collected, some OTC's may contend that they are not required to collect the state's or localities' taxes because they have no nexus in the given state **(IRRELEVANT, SEE ABOVE)**. With respect to the ongoing national litigation, OTC's have rarely cited this argument in their motions to dismiss. Similarly, courts have tended not to address the nexus issue, opting instead to determine whether the state statute or local ordinance requires the OTC to collect the sales or occupancy taxes.

While the nexus argument has yet to reach the courts **(SEE COLUMBUS, ABOVE)**, the issue has surfaced as part of the debate as to the taxability of online intermediary fees. Because some OTC's hire independent inspectors or other representatives to visit hotels in their databases and verify the amenities and quality of the applicable properties,³⁵ some localities contend that this is sufficient to give the OTC's nexus in the states where the hotel inspections take place.

Virginia's nexus statute provides that if an independent contractor, employee, or other representative of an OTC travels to Virginia to solicit sales or business in the Commonwealth, this would provide sufficient nexus to require the out-of-state OTC to collect Virginia's sales and use taxes. However, it is not likely that an OTC inspector's activities would rise to the level of soliciting business, as contemplated by the statute.

³⁴ Va. Code § 58.1-612.

³⁵ Stanford, *supra* note 3, at 322.

In an administrative ruling issued by TAX in 1998,³⁶ an interior decorator located outside of Virginia periodically visited Virginia customers as a part of its consulting service. The Tax Commissioner determined that “the fact that the taxpayer makes periodic visits to its customers as a part of its consulting services does not, by itself, create nexus with Virginia. However, if the taxpayer’s employees, agents or other representatives solicit sales while in Virginia, nexus is created.” Thus, the statute requires that the Virginia visits have a solicitation component involving more than simply meeting and consulting with clients.

Some commentators have also argued that when hotels set aside a block of their rooms for OTC’s **(HOTELS DO NOT SET ASIDE BLOCKS OF ROOMS FOR OTCs.)** the OTC’s are essentially granted property rights in these rooms, located in Virginia, which, they argue, gives the OTC physical presence in the taxing state. If OTC’s are granted a property right in the rooms that are set aside, this satisfies Virginia’s nexus statute. Of course, this argument would only be valid for those OTC’s that are determined to be engaged as “resellers” of rooms.

As more states enact legislation imposing the tax on OTC’s mark-up fees, the courts will likely resolve the question of nexus.

Inclusion of Separate Services in the Accommodations Tax Base

In Virginia, charges for services are generally exempted from the Retail Sales and Use Tax. Services provided in connection with sales of tangible personal property, however, are taxable. **The determination as to whether the fee imposed by OTC’s**

³⁶ Public Document 98-147 (October 10, 1998)

constitutes a charge for a service is thus relevant to the discussion as to the sales tax implications of these fees. **(NOT TRUE, THE FEES CHARGED BY OTCs ARE IRRELEVANT AND IN NO WAY PERTINENT TO THIS MATTER, THE ISSUE IS THEIR FAILURE TO RENDER 100 PERCENT OF THE APPLICABLE TAX)**

OTC's provide their customers a means of reserving hotel rooms in remote locations without having to use the long process that was often undertaken prior to the advent of OTC's, of researching and determining which hotels are located in an area, individually contacting hotels in the area to determine the availability and room rates, analyzing the information to judge which facility is most appropriate, and then calling the selected hotel and making a room reservation.³⁷ Using an OTC, a customer can locate available hotel accommodations based on specified search criteria, use web-based tools to review, sort, and compare offerings from the identified travel accommodations providers, and have access to the lowest available prices that accommodations providers are willing to accept for the sale of their accommodations. The OTC's also process and transmit payments to hotels on behalf of the customers. OTC's thus argue that they are providing a service to their customers, in that the customers can now obtain this information and make a reservation via the OTC's website. They argue that because these fees are services, taxing them as a component part of the accommodations constitutes a departure from Retail Sales and Use Tax conventions.

While services in Virginia are generally not taxable, there are certain exceptions, particularly the provision of accommodations to transients for less than 90 days.

Virginia also authorizes the taxation of additional charges that are bundled together with

³⁷ Memorandum from Jonathan E. Perkel, Senior Vice President of Travelocity, to Roxanne Bland, Multistate Tax Commission (August 20, 2009).

the rental of accommodations,³⁸ and sometimes, the charges are for services that are not directly related to the provision of accommodations and are imposed by unrelated third-parties. For example, in PD 06-1 (January 4, 2006), a rental car that was bundled into the price of a hotel room was subject to Virginia's Retail Sales and Use Tax, despite that the rental car charge was imposed by a separate third party entity.³⁹ Thus, even if these fees are imposed on services that are not directly related to the provision of accommodations, including these services in the tax base would not be a departure from the current policy in Virginia.

Resellers or Intermediaries

There is also little authority in Virginia as to whether OTC's are serving in the capacity of resellers or intermediaries. OTC's assert that they are not resellers, but rather independent service providers acting for their own accounts, selling services to customers in connection with the customers' purchase of accommodations. For example, Travelocity uses a global distribution system, through which it transmits a customer's information to the hotel in which the customer makes the reservation. The hotel does not give Travelocity the authority to assign customers to particular rooms, nor can Travelocity perform any other activities that would indicate ownership or control of the rooms at issue.⁴⁰

Virginia provides neither a statutory nor regulatory definition of "resale." The law defines a "retail sale" or "sale at retail" as "any transfer of title or possession, or both,

³⁸ 23 VAC § 10-210-730(C).

³⁹ Also see *e.g.*, Public Document 95-17 (February 2, 1995), *entire charge for hotel room, breakfast, a round of golf and a complimentary tee gift was subject to the tax.*

⁴⁰ Perkel, *supra* note 33 at 1.

exchange, barter, lease or rental, conditional or otherwise, in any manner or by any means, whatsoever, of tangible personal property, and any rendition of a taxable service for a consideration.”⁴¹ The definition further provides that “all sales for resale must be made in strict compliance with regulations applicable to this chapter.”⁴²

Nor has the Virginia Supreme Court had occasion to address the issue of whether a third party intermediary marketing rooms online for travelers is a reseller of rooms. The Court has laid out some facts that may indicate that a company should be characterized as a reseller. For example, in *Commonwealth of Virginia v. United Airlines*,⁴³ the Virginia Supreme Court held that an airline’s purchase of food for service to its passengers on airline flights constitutes a “sale at retail” to the airline for its use and consumption, rather than a sale for resale. The Court determined that this was not a sale for resale based on the fact that: 1) the airlines did not separately consider and charge for the meals, but rather, treated the meals as a commercial amenity and operating expense, necessary in the field of air transportation; 2) there was no fixed agreement as to the meal the airline would serve the passenger and the charge he would pay; 3) the airline did not acquire the food from the vendor for resale to its passengers for a valuable consideration, which is required to meet the definition of retail; and 4) the airline was selling transportation by air, not meals.

Similarly, in transactions between OTC’s and travelers, the OTC’s do not separately consider and charge for the facilitation services. Rather, they lump these fees in with the other accommodations charges. The Court also pointed out that the

⁴¹ Va. Code § 58.1-602.

⁴² *Id.*

⁴³ *Commonwealth of Virginia v. United Airlines, Inc.*, 219 Va. 374, 248 S.E.2d 124 (1978).

airline was selling transportation by air, not meals; much like the OTC is selling the service of facilitation reservations for hotel accommodations, rather than the actual accommodations.

Because Virginia's law is silent as to the definition of resale, absent some interpretation by the Virginia courts, it will be left to the legislature to clarify whether OTC's are acting in the capacity of resellers.

Possibility of Federal Legislation

While states and localities have sought to address this issue through statutes, ordinances, and litigation, OTC's are seeking a federal legislative solution. Language for a federal bill, referred to as the "Internet Travel Tax Fairness Act, that would prevent states and localities from imposing their sales, use, or occupancy taxes on the online travel companies' reservation fees has been circulating on Capitol Hill. Under the proposal, taxes on hotel accommodations would be computed based on the amount that the hotel receives in payment from the hotel occupant, rather than the total amount that the online travel company receives. The proposal is drafted to preclude hotels and other accommodation providers from creating a joint venture or affiliate to shelter amounts paid by consumers from occupancy tax. The proposal also gives states discretion to tax online travel booking services, provided the state generally taxes services.

OTC's have made several similar attempts to shield their reservation fees from state and local taxes through federal legislation. During Senate Finance Committee proceedings, several OTC's proposed an amendment to the American Recovery and

Reinvestment Act of 2009, to eliminate hotel room rental taxes and sales taxes associated with room rentals, whenever the rentals were facilitated through a travel agent or OTC, but the amendment was ultimately not offered. Prior to that, during the 2007 and 2008 sessions of Congress, similar amendments were withdrawn from consideration. The Internet Travel Tax Fairness Act is still being drafted, and has yet to be introduced in Congress this year.

Clearly, if federal legislation prohibits states from imposing the tax on these fees, a Virginia statute authorizing the imposition of these taxes would be pre-empted.

Right of Localities to Impose the Transient Occupancy Tax Directly on Consumers

Virginia law authorizes counties, cities, and towns to impose transient occupancy taxes through their local ordinances. The language used in the enabling statutes to grant counties the authority to impose these taxes differs from the language of the enabling statutes granting cities these powers. *Va. Code* § 58.1-3819, subsection (A) provides that any county, by duly adopted ordinance, may levy a transient occupancy tax on hotels, motels. . .and other facilities offering guest rooms.” (*Emphasis added*).

Subsection (D) of the statute provides:

[A]ny county, city or town which requires local hotel and motel businesses, or any class thereof, to collect, account for and remit to such locality a local tax imposed on the **consumer**, may allow such businesses a commission for such service in the form of a deduction from the tax remitted.” (*Emphasis added*)

Because there are specific references to hotels and consumers in subsections A and D respectively, the Virginia Supreme Court has interpreted these provisions to

authorize counties to enact transient occupancy tax ordinances holding either the consumer, the hotel, or both liable for the payment of the taxes.⁴⁴ Thus, an Arlington County ordinance that allowed a hotel to collect the tax from the consumer, but required the tax to be accounted for and paid by the hotel, regardless of whether the hotel collected the tax from the consumer of the services was deemed permissible by the Court.⁴⁵

By contrast, *Va. Code*, § 58.1-3840 provides in part: “[A]ny city or town having general taxing powers...may impose excise taxes on ...**transient room rentals**.” (*Emphasis added*). Because the language imposes the tax on transient room rentals, it is unclear whether this gives cities the authority to impose the tax on hotels only, on the consumer only, or, as with counties, on both entities. The language does not specifically preclude any of these scenarios.

Thus the enabling statutes for counties, cities, and towns could potentially result in courts rendering different decisions as to which entity is required to pay the local occupancy tax. The Virginia Supreme Court has not ruled on the issue of whether excise taxes imposed on transient room rentals gives a city or town the authority to impose the tax on hotels or on the consumer. If the Virginia Supreme Court were to interpret *Va. Code* § 58.1-3840’s reference to “transient room rentals” to allow a direct tax only on hotels, then city and town ordinances authorizing the tax directly on consumers could be declared invalid. Because there is little guidance as to how “transient room rentals” should be interpreted, the Virginia General Assembly should

⁴⁴ *Delta Air Lines, Inc. v. County Board of Arlington County*, 242 Va. 209, 409 S.E. 2d 130 (1991).

⁴⁵ *Id.*

exercise caution in conforming the language in the county enabling statute to mirror the language of the enabling statute for cities and towns.

Several local ordinances impose the tax directly on the transient and mandate that the accommodation provider collect the tax. In most of these ordinances, the tax is deemed “held in trust” until the accommodations provider remits the tax to the local taxing jurisdiction.⁴⁶ Because the vast majority of ordinances tend to address whether these taxes are to be held in trust, this does not need to be clarified in the enabling statutes.

⁴⁶ See e.g., ALEXANDRIA, VA., CODE §§ 3-2-142 and 3-2-144; ALTA VISTA, VA., CODE §§ 70-82 and 70-85; CHARLOTTESVILLE, VA., CODE §§ 30-253 and 30-255; NORFOLK, VA., CODE §§ 24-234 and 24-235; VIRGINIA BEACH, VA., CODE §§ 35-159 and 35-161; *But see* ARLINGTON, VA., CODE § 40-2; FAIRFAX, VA., CODE § 4-13-2 (*imposing the tax on ‘every transient,’ but not specifying that the tax is to be collected by the accommodation provider and held in trust*).

SECTION IV IMPACT OF TAXING ONLINE RESERVATION FEES

Fiscal Impact on States and Localities

Breakdown of State and Local Impact

	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014
Sales and Use Tax Breakdown			
<i>General Fund-Unrestricted</i>	\$1.08	\$1.12	\$1.15
<i>General Fund-Restricted</i>	\$0.43	\$0.44	\$0.46
<i>Transportation Trust Fund</i>	\$0.22	\$0.23	\$0.24
<i>Local Option</i>	\$0.44	\$0.46	\$0.47
Total Sales and Use Tax	\$2.17	\$2.24	\$2.31
Local Transient Occupancy Tax	\$2.43	\$2.51	\$2.59
Total Sales and Transient Occupancy Taxes	\$4.61	\$4.76	\$4.91

Total State and Local Impact of Sales and Transient Occupancy Taxes

	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014
State Impact	\$1.73	\$1.79	\$1.84
Local Impact (Transient Occupancy and Local Option)	\$2.88	\$2.97	\$3.06
Total Sales and Transient Occupancy Taxes	\$4.61	\$4.76	\$4.91

*Estimates were rounded to the nearest \$10,000.

Total State and Local Impact

There are approximately 233 online travel agencies doing business in the United States. Sales transacted through OTC's make up approximately 10.3% of all hotel transactions in Virginia. (SOURCE?) The difference between the prices the accommodations providers charge the OTC's and the final price the OTC's charge consumers has been estimated to fall between 25 and 40%.⁴⁷ As shown in the table above, assuming a retail mark-up of 32.5 %, if the fees imposed by OTC's were subject to tax effective July 1, 2011, Virginia's state and local governments would experience an

⁴⁷ Stanford, *supra* note 3 at 320.

increase in revenue totaling \$4.61 million in Fiscal Year 2012, \$4.76 million in Fiscal Year 2013, and \$4.91 million in Fiscal Year 2014. This total estimate includes revenue from the state and local Retail Sales and Use Tax and the local transient occupancy taxes. The Virginia Department of Taxation has not factored in any potential revenue loss resulting from OTC's that are not subject to the tax because they lack nexus or OTC's that boycott a state or locality as a result of legislation imposing the tax on the mark-up fees.

Total Retail Sales and Use Tax Impact

Using the same assumptions as set forth above, if the fees imposed by OTC's were subject to tax in Virginia, there would be an increase in Retail Sales and Use Tax revenue of \$2.17 million in Fiscal Year 2012, \$2.24 million in Fiscal Year 2013, and \$2.31 million in Fiscal Year 2014. This estimate includes revenue from the 1% local Retail Sales and Use Tax.

Local Tax Revenues

Using the same assumptions as set forth above, if the fees imposed by OTC's were subject to tax in Virginia's localities, there would be an increase in 1% local sales taxes and occupancy taxes totaling \$2.88 million in Fiscal Year 2012, \$2.97 million in Fiscal Year 2013, and \$3.06 million in 2014. This total includes an increase in transient occupancy tax revenues of \$2.43 million in Fiscal Year 2012, \$2.51 million in Fiscal Year 2013, and \$2.59 million in Fiscal Year 2014.

Impact on OTC's

Not surprisingly, online travel companies oppose the imposition of state and local taxes on their mark-ups, primarily because they believe that filing local tax returns in 7,000 local jurisdictions across the country, each with varying tax rates and compliance requirements, would create an unmanageable and costly administrative burden.⁴⁸

OTC's would need to change their software in order for the tax to be properly calculated, collected, reported, and remitted on the fees for booking services.⁴⁹ For example, while fees for hotel rooms are generally refunded if the booking for the accommodation is canceled prior to the provision of accommodations, generally, the fees OTC's impose for booking services are non-refundable.⁵⁰ **(How do OTCs currently obtain the tax rates for the 7,000 jurisdictions in which they now do business and how do they currently calculate the tax? Obviously, the hotels provide the OTCs with the rate and these would be the same rates they would use for applying tax to their mark-up. Were this truly an issue, the natural question is, "How then do the OTCs calculate the taxes that they are currently rendering?" Further, with modern technology, there are a plethora of software companies and solutions to solve this issue. As an example, local treasurer's offices work with "tax services" which routinely keep track of property values and tax rates, globally.)**

Some OTC's suggest that the difficulty in tracking the various rules and rates for the collection of taxes across cities, counties, and states may inadvertently lead to

⁴⁸ See Perkel, *supra*, note 33 at 2.

⁴⁹ Leavy, *supra* note 37 at 7.

⁵⁰ *Id.*

double taxation. (There is no double taxation and this argument should be eliminated because it is baseless. Under the current scenario, whether rooms are sold directly by the hotel or via an OTC, the customer is charged the sales and occupancy tax and the hotel remits the tax to the correct jurisdiction. The legal entity recording the revenue for this hotel then calculates federal and state income tax on the net income earned, like every other corporation in America. Under the proposal to tax the OTCs, it is the same scenario. The sales and occupancy tax would be collected from the guest. The OTC would hold this tax in trust and remit the tax to the correct jurisdiction. The legal entity recording the revenue for this OTC then calculates federal and state income tax on the net income earned, just like the hotels do. The OTCs argue that they pay income tax – but so does every other corporation. There is no double taxation here.) They argue that local occupancy tax ordinances are designed to apply to hotel owners and operators that have physical premises in the various taxing jurisdictions, and therefore may reasonably be expected to know the tax rates and requirements for the jurisdiction, and are better equipped to comply with the tax collection and filing requirements in each jurisdiction.

In Virginia, the local sales and use tax rates are uniform across the state. Local transient occupancy tax rates, however, vary across the state. If Senate Bill 452 were enacted, uniform local sales tax rates would likely ease the difficulty in tracing and complying with the tax filing and collection requirements in Virginia localities, but due to the varying transient occupancy tax rates, some difficulty would remain.

OTC's are also concerned that this type of legislation may force them to reveal the negotiated discount rate at which the accommodation providers make their rooms available. OTC's argue that if this information is disclosed to their customers, it may discourage the use of OTC's and could be detrimental to their business model. This is not an issue under Senate Bill 452, as drafted, because the bill only requires that the accommodations intermediary separately state the amount of the tax on the bill and add the tax to the room charge. There is no requirement that the tax be separately itemized for each individual charge.

Potential to Reach Traditional Travel Agents

Senate Bill 452 defines "accommodations intermediary" as any person, other than an accommodations provider, that facilitates the sale of an accommodation and charges a room charge to the customer." "Facilitating the sale" is intended to include brokering, coordinating, or in any other way arranging for the purchase of, or the right to use accommodations by a customer. The Virginia Department of Taxation understands that the intent of Senate Bill 452 was to reach intermediaries that use the merchant model; nevertheless, the bill's language arguably encompasses traditional travel agents, consolidators, and other brokers, and would exceed the intended scope of the bill. If the legislature does not intend to reach traditional travel agents, consolidators, and other brokers, the term "accommodations intermediary" and the definition for such term should be stricken from the Retail Sales and Use Tax and local transient occupancy tax provisions.

In addition, each reference to “accommodations intermediaries” currently contained in the bill should be replaced with the term, “online travel intermediary.”

Impact on Time Shares and other Vacation Rentals

Generally, Virginia law treats the rental of vacation homes the same as the rental of hotel rooms and other accommodations for state sales tax purposes. Under *Va. Code* § 58.1-602, the Retail Sales and Use Tax is imposed on the rental of any room or rooms, lodgings, or accommodations furnished to transients for less than 90 continuous days, which includes charges imposed by any “hotel, motel, inn, tourist camp, tourist cabin, camping grounds, club, **or any other place in which rooms, lodging, space or accommodations are regularly furnished to transients for a consideration.**” (*Emphasis added*). Provided the rental accommodations are furnished to the transient for less than 90 continuous days, and the transient has not obtained an interest in the property,⁵¹ the rental of vacation properties will generally be subject to the Retail Sales and Use Tax in Virginia.

County transient occupancy taxes apply to a more limited category of accommodations. *Va. Code* § 58.1-3819 authorizes localities to impose a transient occupancy tax on hotels, motels, boarding houses, travel campgrounds, and other facilities offering guest rooms rented out for continuous occupancy. Vacation rentals are not included in the list, and are not subject to county occupancy taxes. This conclusion is supported by the fact that a bill was introduced during the 2010 General

⁵¹ *Va. Code* § 58.1-602 excludes from the definition of “transient” “a purchaser of camping memberships, time-shares, condominiums, or other similar contracts or interests that permit the use of, or constitute an interest in, real estate. See also PD 06-145 (December 8, 2006).

Assembly Session that would have added single-family residences to the list of accommodations rentals that are subject to the county occupancy tax.⁵² The bill was defeated in the House.

The enabling statute authorizing the imposition of transient occupancy taxes in cities and counties does not provide an enumerated list of accommodations that are subject to transient occupancy tax. *Va. Code* § 58.1-3840 authorizes the imposition of transient occupancy taxes on “transient room rentals,” but the statute does not provide a definition for this term. Thus, there is no statutory provision prohibiting localities from imposing the tax on the rental of vacation homes.

If Virginia’s legislature changed the law to render mark-up fees imposed by OTC’s subject to the transient occupancy tax, the rental of vacation homes would not be impacted. As counties are not currently authorized to impose the transient occupancy tax on vacation rentals, rental properties located in counties would not be subject to the tax. Nor would vacation rental properties located in cities and towns be impacted by this legislation. Transactions for the rental of vacation properties are generally structured so that the brokerage fee is built into the total cost of the rental. For example, in Virginia Beach, if an owner of a vacation rental hopes to net \$1,000 and the broker hopes to net \$100 for the rental, the broker will set the rental price at \$1,100, and the family renting will be subject to Virginia Beach’s transient occupancy tax on the full \$1,100 price. Because the mark-up fee is already included in the taxable base, legislation taxing the mark-up fee would have no visible impact in these cities.

⁵² See S.B. 342, 2010 Gen. Assem. Reg. Sess. (Va. 2010).

Further, under their current business models, OTC's do not market vacation rental homes. Unless OTC's changed their business models to advertise for the rental of vacation homes, these properties would not be impacted by legislation imposing sales and occupancy taxes on mark-up fees.

Impact on the Hotel Industry

Senate Bill 452 outlined the process by which accommodation providers and intermediaries would be required to collect and remit the sales and occupancy taxes, as well as the liability imposed upon each party. The bill required the accommodation provider to collect from the intermediary the discount room charge, any additional charges imposed for use of the room, and any taxes associated with these charges, and to remit those taxes to the Department of Taxation or the local taxing authority. The bill specified that the accommodations provider would not be relieved of liability for additional charges imposed in connection with the use of the room. The bill also required that the accommodations provider separately state the amount of the tax on the bill or invoice and add the tax to the discount room charge, if applicable. The bill imposed the same requirements on the OTC with respect to the marked-up charge and the applicable taxes. Because the statute made each party independently liable for the charges they imposed and the taxes associated with those charges, the bill should not place any additional administrative burdens or liability on hotels.

Potential Unintended Consequences

OTC Boycott

The enactment of a bill that imposes the Retail Sales and Use Tax or local occupancy taxes on the OTC's mark-up rate may have unintended consequences that impact states, localities, and individual consumers. Opponents of the various proposals that have been introduced and the litigation alleging that taxes are due on these amounts have contended that subjecting these fees to taxation could cause OTCs to decide to stop doing business in low volume cities where the fees are subject to tax. Though there have been few documented instances of OTC's "delisting" jurisdictions in which the mark-up fees are subject to tax, there have been at least two instances in which OTC's have pulled out of localities in the midst of litigation, or as a result of rulings that are favorable to the localities. For example, in response to the Georgia Supreme Court holding that the OTC's facilitation fees were subject to Columbus' occupancy tax, several leading intermediaries removed Columbus from their websites, prompting the city to file a court motion seeking damages for lost tax revenue from the delisting.⁵³ Similarly, following South San Francisco's enactment of an ordinance taxing these fees, several OTC's removed hotels in the city from their websites.

Although OTC's are less likely to boycott counties and cities with high volumes of hotel traffic, smaller localities may be susceptible to removal from the OTC's websites, which could result in a decrease in local occupancy tax revenues in those localities.

Nexus

⁵³ Henchman, Joseph. "Cities Pursue Discriminatory Taxation of Online Travel Services. STATE TAX NOTES, 632 (2010).

The courts have yet to address whether activities such as an out-of-state OTC contracting with in-state hotels to market blocks of rooms on their websites satisfy the constitutional requirements for nexus, such that any given state may require the OTC to collect that state's sales tax. The presence of OTC inspectors and the fact that OTC's already collect taxes on behalf of the accommodations provider have been cited by localities as indicators that OTC's satisfy the constitutional requirements for nexus. Regardless of a court's ultimate ruling as to these issues, **nexus will limit the application of any law change in Virginia to only those OTC's that satisfy the nexus requirements set forth in Virginia's nexus statute (NOT TRUE, SEE ABOVE)**. If these factors are not sufficient to convey nexus, only OTCs with more contacts in Virginia, such as offices and employees, would be affected.

Ameliorating any Negative Results

Ideally, any proposals that are introduced in the future would seek to ameliorate the concerns that have been raised by OTC's and other opponents of the legislation, as well as to further the goals that have been identified by local governments and other advocates of legislation imposing the tax on the mark-up fee. Many of the opponents' concerns are in direct conflict with the proponents' goals for future legislation.

Transparency

Advocates of the proposals introduced in the 2010 session of the General Assembly reportedly desire transparency in Virginia's taxing system, and believe that in order for this to be accomplished, the actual charge for the room and the amount

collected for taxes from the consumer must be clearly stated on bills and statements issued to consumers. Advocates contend that the exact amount collected from the consumer and remitted for sales and local transient occupancy taxes should be stated separately, not included as a catchall charge.

By contrast, OTC's have an interest in ensuring that the amount of the mark-up fee is not disclosed to protect the confidentiality of their price structure.⁵⁴

Senate Bill 452 required that for the retail sale of any accommodations, the accommodations provider and accommodations intermediary were both required to separately state the amount of the tax on the bill, invoice, or similar documentation. The bill did not mandate that every individual charge be separately itemized.

If the legislature wants to ensure that the exact amount collected from the consumer is stated separately, Senate Bill 452 should be revised to require that the accommodations intermediary separately itemize the discount room charge, any additional charges, and the accommodations fee, and separately itemize the tax for each individual charge.

Equity

Advocates of the 2010 proposal are equally concerned with ensuring that consumers paying the same price for rooms in any given jurisdiction are charged the same transient occupancy and sales taxes. Further, equity dictates that resident accommodations providers not be placed at a competitive disadvantage from online travel companies.

⁵⁴ See e.g., www.travelocity.com. *Information about Taxes, Governmental Fees, Tax Recovery Charges and Service Fees* ("Combining the Tax Recovery Charge with our Processing Service Fee enables us to maintain the opaque nature of the 'prepaid' rate").

Opponents of this bill would contend that, rather than accomplishing the goals of equity, Senate Bill 452 would upset what is currently a level playing field. They would argue that OTC's are engaged in the provision of the service of facilitating room reservations, which is separate from the services associated with the room rental. Further, under the merchant model, OTC customers are charged a reduced rate for the occupancy of a room (the discounted room rate). Opponents would argue that legislation taxing an OTC customer on the full amount charged on the invoice, including the separate facilitation fee would effectively impose a tax on a separate service that would not otherwise be taxable, and thus, produce inequitable results for the OTC customer.

Predictability and Stability of Local Revenues:

States and localities are also concerned with the need to predict the revenue stream arising from room sales, as these predictions are necessary in determining how much local tax revenue to invest in local and regional tourism initiatives and preparing a balanced budget. Localities believe that published room rates are almost meaningless when taxes are computed on wholesale rates that are not disclosed to the consumer and that bear no relation to the room rate quoted to the ultimate consumer. Further, governments are concerned with a perceived erosion of state and local revenues.

As drafted, Senate Bill 452 lacks provisions requiring the separate itemization of every charge and every tax imposed upon the hotel patron. Nevertheless, because the statute, as drafted, would require the accommodations intermediary to remit tax on the

entire wholesale amount, published hotel rates would provide a more reliable indicator of local and state taxes arising from the sale of accommodations.

Although the imposition of the tax on mark-up fees imposed by OTC's would place localities in a better position to predict the revenue streams from hotel accommodations, the legislature should balance this potential benefit with the OTC's concerns of keeping confidential their room discount amounts and protecting their business models. The legislature should also balance the increased revenue that would result from this bill with the potential for a decrease in state and local revenues in those states or localities where mark-up fees are subject to tax.

SECTION V CONCLUSION

The taxability of mark-up fees imposed by online travel companies continues to be a controversial issue. Any consideration as to this proposal must be concerned with how the constitutional nexus requirements would impact the potential revenue for the state and localities, whether the tax is consistent with Virginia's tax policies, whether the bill would bring in additional revenue to states and localities, and how the bill would impact businesses and citizens of the Commonwealth. As indicated in this study, there are no definitive answers to these issues. (See page 1.)

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2010 SESSION

SENATE SUBSTITUTE

10104559D

SENATE BILL NO. 452
AMENDMENT IN THE NATURE OF A SUBSTITUTE

(Proposed by the Senate Committee on Finance
on January 27, 2010)

(Patron Prior to Substitute—Senator Whipple)

A BILL to amend and reenact §§ 58.1-602, 58.1-3819, 58.1-3822, 58.1-3823, 58.1-3824, 58.1-3825, 58.1-3825.2, 58.1-3826, 58.1-3842, and 58.1-3843 of the Code of Virginia, Chapter 265 of the Acts of Assembly of 1977, as amended, carried by reference in the Code of Virginia as § 58.1-3820, and Chapter 436 of the Acts of Assembly of 1990, as amended, carried by reference in the Code of Virginia as § 58.1-3821, and to amend the Code of Virginia by adding in Article 6 of Chapter 38 of Title 58.1 a section numbered 58.1-3818.8, relating to taxes on the rental of rooms, lodgings, accommodations, or similar spaces.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Virginia:

1. That §§ 58.1-602, 58.1-3819, 58.1-3822, 58.1-3823, 58.1-3824, 58.1-3825, 58.1-3825.2, 58.1-3826, 58.1-3842, and 58.1-3843 of the Code of Virginia, Chapter 265 of the Acts of Assembly of 1977, as amended, carried by reference in the Code of Virginia as § 58.1-3820, and Chapter 436 of the Acts of Assembly of 1990, as amended, carried by reference in the Code of Virginia as § 58.1-3821, are amended and reenacted, and that the Code of Virginia is amended by adding in Article 6 of Chapter 38 of Title 58.1 a section numbered 58.1-3818.8 as follows:

§ 58.1-602. Definitions.

As used in this chapter, unless the context clearly shows otherwise, the term or phrase:

"Accommodations" means any room or rooms, lodgings, or accommodations in any hotel, motel, inn, tourist camp, tourist cabin, camping grounds, club, or any other place in which rooms, lodging, space, or accommodations are regularly furnished to transients for a consideration.

"Accommodations fee" means the room charge less the discount room charge, if any, provided that the accommodations fee shall not be less than \$0.

"Accommodations intermediary" means any person, other than an accommodations provider, that facilitates the sale of an accommodation and charges a room charge to the customer. For purposes of this definition, "facilitates the sale" includes brokering, coordinating, or in any other way arranging for the purchase of, or the right to use accommodations by a customer.

"Accommodations provider" means any person that furnishes accommodations to the general public for compensation. The term "furnishes" includes the sale of use or possession, or the sale of the right to use or possess.

"Advertising" means the planning, creating, or placing of advertising in newspapers, magazines, billboards, broadcasting and other media, including, without limitation, the providing of concept, writing, graphic design, mechanical art, photography and production supervision. Any person providing advertising as defined herein shall be deemed to be the user or consumer of all tangible personal property purchased for use in such advertising.

"Amplification, transmission and distribution equipment" means, but is not limited to, production, distribution, and other equipment used to provide Internet-access services, such as computer and communications equipment and software used for storing, processing and retrieving end-user subscribers' requests.

"Business" includes any activity engaged in by any person, or caused to be engaged in by him, with the object of gain, benefit or advantage, either directly or indirectly.

"Cost price" means the actual cost of an item or article of tangible personal property computed in the same manner as the sales price as defined in this section without any deductions therefrom on account of the cost of materials used, labor, or service costs, transportation charges, or any expenses whatsoever.

"Custom program" means a computer program which is specifically designed and developed only for one customer. The combining of two or more prewritten programs does not constitute a custom computer program. A prewritten program that is modified to any degree remains a prewritten program and does not become custom.

"Discount room charge" means the full amount charged by the accommodations provider to the accommodations intermediary for furnishing the accommodation.

"Distribution" means the transfer or delivery of tangible personal property for use, consumption, or storage by the distributee, and the use, consumption, or storage of tangible personal property by a person who has processed, manufactured, refined, or converted such property, but does not include the transfer or delivery of tangible personal property for resale or any use, consumption, or storage otherwise exempt under this chapter.

"Gross proceeds" means the charges made or voluntary contributions received for the lease or rental

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60 of tangible personal property or for furnishing services, computed with the same deductions, where
61 applicable, as for sales price as defined in this section over the term of the lease, rental, service, or use,
62 but not less frequently than monthly.

63 "Gross sales" means the sum total of all retail sales of tangible personal property or services as
64 defined in this chapter, without any deduction, except as provided in this chapter. "Gross sales" shall not
65 include the federal retailers' excise tax or the federal diesel fuel excise tax imposed in § 4091 of the
66 Internal Revenue Code if the excise tax is billed to the purchaser separately from the selling price of the
67 article, or the Virginia retail sales or use tax, or any sales or use tax imposed by any county or city
68 under § 58.1-605 or 58.1-606.

69 "Import" and "imported" are words applicable to tangible personal property imported into the
70 Commonwealth from other states as well as from foreign countries, and "export" and "exported" are
71 words applicable to tangible personal property exported from the Commonwealth to other states as well
72 as to foreign countries.

73 "In this Commonwealth" or "in the Commonwealth" means within the limits of the Commonwealth
74 of Virginia and includes all territory within these limits owned by or ceded to the United States of
75 America.

76 "Integrated process," when used in relation to semiconductor manufacturing, means a process that
77 begins with the research or development of semiconductor products, equipment, or processes, includes
78 the handling and storage of raw materials at a plant site, and continues to the point that the product is
79 packaged for final sale and either shipped or conveyed to a warehouse. Without limiting the foregoing,
80 any semiconductor equipment, fuel, power, energy, supplies, or other tangible personal property shall be
81 deemed used as part of the integrated process if its use contributes, before, during, or after production,
82 to higher product quality, production yields, or process efficiencies. Except as otherwise provided by
83 law, such term shall not mean general maintenance or administration.

84 "Internet" means collectively, the myriad of computer and telecommunications facilities, which
85 comprise the interconnected world-wide network of computer networks.

86 "Internet service" means a service that enables users to access proprietary and other content,
87 information electronic mail, and the Internet as part of a package of services sold to end-user
88 subscribers.

89 "Lease or rental" means the leasing or renting of tangible personal property and the possession or use
90 thereof by the lessee or renter for a consideration, without transfer of the title to such property.

91 "Manufacturing, processing, refining, or conversion" includes the production line of the plant starting
92 with the handling and storage of raw materials at the plant site and continuing through the last step of
93 production where the product is finished or completed for sale and conveyed to a warehouse at the
94 production site, and also includes equipment and supplies used for production line testing and quality
95 control. The term "manufacturing" shall also include the necessary ancillary activities of newspaper and
96 magazine printing when such activities are performed by the publisher of any newspaper or magazine
97 for sale daily or regularly at average intervals not exceeding three months.

98 The determination whether any manufacturing, mining, processing, refining or conversion activity is
99 industrial in nature shall be made without regard to plant size, existence or size of finished product
100 inventory, degree of mechanization, amount of capital investment, number of employees or other factors
101 relating principally to the size of the business. Further, "industrial in nature" shall include, but not be
102 limited to, those businesses classified in codes 10 through 14 and 20 through 39 published in the
103 Standard Industrial Classification Manual for 1972 and any supplements issued thereafter.

104 "Modular building" means, but shall not be limited to, single and multifamily houses, apartment
105 units, commercial buildings, and permanent additions thereof, comprised of one or more sections that are
106 intended to become real property, primarily constructed at a location other than the permanent site, built
107 to comply with the Virginia Industrialized Building Safety Law (§ 36-70 et seq.) as regulated by the
108 Virginia Department of Housing and Community Development, and shipped with most permanent
109 components in place to the site of final assembly. For purposes of this chapter, a modular building shall
110 not include a mobile office as defined in § 58.1-2401 or any manufactured building subject to and
111 certified under the provisions of the National Manufactured Housing Construction and Safety Standards
112 Act of 1974 (42 U.S.C. § 5401 et seq.).

113 "Modular building manufacturer" means a person or corporation who owns or operates a
114 manufacturing facility and is engaged in the fabrication, construction and assembling of building
115 supplies and materials into modular buildings, as defined in this section, at a location other than at the
116 site where the modular building will be assembled on the permanent foundation and may or may not be
117 engaged in the process of affixing the modules to the foundation at the permanent site.

118 "Modular building retailer" means any person who purchases or acquires a modular building from a
119 modular building manufacturer, or from another person, for subsequent sale to a customer residing
120 within or outside of the Commonwealth, with or without installation of the modular building to the
121 foundation at the permanent site.

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122 "Motor vehicle" means a "motor vehicle" as defined in § 58.1-2401, taxable under the provisions of
123 the Virginia Motor Vehicles Sales and Use Tax Act (§ 58.1-2400 et seq.) and upon the sale of which all
124 applicable motor vehicle sales and use taxes have been paid.

125 "Occasional sale" means a sale of tangible personal property not held or used by a seller in the
126 course of an activity for which he is required to hold a certificate of registration, including the sale or
127 exchange of all or substantially all the assets of any business and the reorganization or liquidation of
128 any business, provided such sale or exchange is not one of a series of sales and exchanges sufficient in
129 number, scope and character to constitute an activity requiring the holding of a certificate of registration.

130 "Open video system" means an open video system authorized pursuant to 47 U.S.C. § 573 and, for
131 purposes of this chapter only, shall also include Internet service regardless of whether the provider of
132 such service is also a telephone common carrier.

133 "Person" includes any individual, firm, copartnership, cooperative, nonprofit membership corporation,
134 joint venture, association, corporation, estate, trust, business trust, trustee in bankruptcy, receiver,
135 auctioneer, syndicate, assignee, club, society, or other group or combination acting as a unit, body
136 politic or political subdivision, whether public or private, or quasi-public, and the plural of such term
137 shall mean the same as the singular.

138 "Prewritten program" means a computer program that is prepared, held or existing for general or
139 repeated sale or lease, including a computer program developed for in-house use and subsequently sold
140 or leased to unrelated third parties.

141 "Railroad rolling stock" means locomotives, of whatever motive power, autocars, railroad cars of
142 every kind and description, and all other equipment determined by the Tax Commissioner to constitute
143 railroad rolling stock.

144 "Retail sale" or a "sale at retail" means a sale to any person for any purpose other than for resale in
145 the form of tangible personal property or services taxable under this chapter, and shall include any such
146 transaction as the Tax Commissioner upon investigation finds to be in lieu of a sale. All sales for resale
147 must be made in strict compliance with regulations applicable to this chapter. Any dealer making a sale
148 for resale which is not in strict compliance with such regulations shall be personally liable for payment
149 of the tax.

150 The terms "retail sale" and a "sale at retail" shall specifically include the following: (i) the sale or
151 charges for any ~~room or rooms, lodgings, or accommodations~~ furnished to transients for less than 90
152 continuous days ~~by any hotel, motel, inn, tourist camp, tourist cabin, camping grounds, club, or any~~
153 ~~other place in which rooms, lodging, space, or accommodations are regularly furnished to transients for~~
154 ~~a consideration;~~ (ii) sales of tangible personal property to persons for resale when because of the
155 operation of the business, or its very nature, or the lack of a place of business in which to display a
156 certificate of registration, or the lack of a place of business in which to keep records, or the lack of
157 adequate records, or because such persons are minors or transients, or because such persons are engaged
158 in essentially service businesses, or for any other reason there is likelihood that the Commonwealth will
159 lose tax funds due to the difficulty of policing such business operations; and (iii) the separately stated
160 charge made for automotive refinish repair materials that are permanently applied to or affixed to a
161 motor vehicle during its repair. The Tax Commissioner is authorized to promulgate regulations requiring
162 vendors of or sellers to such persons to collect the tax imposed by this chapter on the cost price of such
163 tangible personal property to such persons and may refuse to issue certificates of registration to such
164 persons.

165 *In the case of the "retail sale" of any accommodations made by an accommodations provider in*
166 *which an accommodations intermediary does not facilitate the sale of the accommodations, the*
167 *accommodations provider shall collect the retail sales and use taxes imposed in accordance with this*
168 *chapter, computed on the total charges for the accommodations, and shall remit the same to the*
169 *Department and shall be liable for the same.*

170 *In the case of the "retail sale" of any accommodations in which an accommodations intermediary*
171 *facilitates the sale, (i) the accommodations provider shall collect from the accommodations intermediary*
172 *the retail sales and use taxes imposed in accordance with this chapter, computed on the discount room*
173 *charge, and shall remit the same to the Department and shall be liable for the same, and (ii) the*
174 *accommodations intermediary shall collect the retail sales and use taxes imposed in accordance with*
175 *this chapter, computed on the room charge, and shall (a) remit the portion of such taxes that relate to*
176 *the accommodations fee to the Department and shall be liable for the same, and (b) remit the portion of*
177 *such taxes that relate to the discount room charge to the accommodations provider for purposes of*
178 *payment of the tax under clause (i) and shall be liable for the same.*

179 *In the case of the "retail sale" of any accommodations in which an accommodations intermediary*
180 *facilitates the sale, nothing herein shall relieve the accommodations provider from liability for retail*
181 *sales and use taxes on any charges made by the accommodations provider for the accommodations,*
182 *which charges are in addition to the discount room charge.*

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183 *In any "retail sale" of any accommodations, the accommodations provider shall separately state the*
184 *amount of the tax on the bill, invoice, or similar documentation and shall add the tax to (i) the total*
185 *charges charged to the transient by the accommodations provider, or (ii) the discount room charge*
186 *billed to the accommodations intermediary, as applicable. In any "retail sale" of any accommodations,*
187 *the accommodations intermediary shall separately state the amount of the tax on the bill, invoice, or*
188 *similar documentation and shall add the tax to the room charge; thereafter such tax shall be a debt*
189 *from the person renting the accommodations to the accommodations intermediary, recoverable at law in*
190 *the same manner as other debts.*

191 The term "transient" shall not include a purchaser of camping memberships, time-shares,
192 condominiums, or other similar contracts or interests that permit the use of, or constitute an interest in,
193 real estate, however created or sold and whether registered with the Commonwealth or not. Further, a
194 purchaser of a right or license which entitles the purchaser to use the amenities and facilities of a
195 specific real estate project on an ongoing basis throughout its term shall not be deemed a transient;
196 provided, however, that the term or time period involved is for seven years or more.

197 The terms "retail sale" and "sale at retail" shall not include a transfer of title to tangible personal
198 property after its use as tools, tooling, machinery or equipment, including dies, molds, and patterns, if (i)
199 at the time of purchase, the purchaser is obligated, under the terms of a written contract, to make the
200 transfer and (ii) the transfer is made for the same or a greater consideration to the person for whom the
201 purchaser manufactures goods.

202 "Retailer" means every person engaged in the business of making sales at retail, or for distribution,
203 use, consumption, or storage to be used or consumed in the Commonwealth.

204 "Room charge" means the full retail price charged to the customer by the accommodations
205 intermediary for the use of the accommodations, including any accommodations fee before taxes.

206 "Sale" means any transfer of title or possession, or both, exchange, barter, lease or rental, conditional
207 or otherwise, in any manner or by any means whatsoever, of tangible personal property and any
208 rendition of a taxable service for a consideration, and includes the fabrication of tangible personal
209 property for consumers who furnish, either directly or indirectly, the materials used in fabrication, and
210 the furnishing, preparing, or serving for a consideration of any tangible personal property consumed on
211 the premises of the person furnishing, preparing, or serving such tangible personal property. A
212 transaction whereby the possession of property is transferred but the seller retains title as security for the
213 payment of the price shall be deemed a sale.

214 "Sales price" means the total amount for which tangible personal property or services are sold,
215 including any services that are a part of the sale, valued in money, whether paid in money or otherwise,
216 and includes any amount for which credit is given to the purchaser, consumer, or lessee by the dealer,
217 without any deduction therefrom on account of the cost of the property sold, the cost of materials used,
218 labor or service costs, losses or any other expenses whatsoever. "Sales price" shall not include (i) any
219 cash discount allowed and taken; (ii) finance charges, carrying charges, service charges or interest from
220 credit extended on sales of tangible personal property under conditional sale contracts or other
221 conditional contracts providing for deferred payments of the purchase price; (iii) separately stated local
222 property taxes collected; (iv) that portion of the amount paid by the purchaser as a discretionary gratuity
223 added to the price of a meal; or (v) that portion of the amount paid by the purchaser as a mandatory
224 gratuity or service charge added by a restaurant to the price of a meal, but only to the extent that such
225 mandatory gratuity or service charge does not exceed 20% of the price of the meal. Where used articles
226 are taken in trade, or in a series of trades as a credit or part payment on the sale of new or used
227 articles, the tax levied by this chapter shall be paid on the net difference between the sales price of the
228 new or used articles and the credit for the used articles.

229 "Semiconductor cleanrooms" means the integrated systems, fixtures, piping, partitions, flooring,
230 lighting, equipment, and all other property used to reduce contamination or to control airflow,
231 temperature, humidity, vibration, or other environmental conditions required for the integrated process of
232 semiconductor manufacturing.

233 "Semiconductor equipment" means (i) machinery or tools or repair parts or replacements thereof; (ii)
234 the related accessories, components, pedestals, bases, or foundations used in connection with the
235 operation of the equipment, without regard to the proximity to the equipment, the method of attachment,
236 or whether the equipment or accessories are affixed to the realty; (iii) semiconductor wafers and other
237 property or supplies used to install, test, calibrate or recalibrate, characterize, condition, measure, or
238 maintain the equipment and settings thereof; and (iv) equipment and supplies used for quality control
239 testing of product, materials, equipment, or processes; or the measurement of equipment performance or
240 production parameters regardless of where or when the quality control, testing, or measuring activity
241 takes place, how the activity affects the operation of equipment, or whether the equipment and supplies
242 come into contact with the product.

243 "Storage" means any keeping or retention of tangible personal property for use, consumption or
244 distribution in the Commonwealth, or for any purpose other than sale at retail in the regular course of

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245 business.

246 "Tangible personal property" means personal property which may be seen, weighed, measured, felt,
247 or touched, or is in any other manner perceptible to the senses. The term "tangible personal property"
248 shall not include stocks, bonds, notes, insurance or other obligations or securities. The term "tangible
249 personal property" shall include (i) telephone calling cards upon their initial sale, which shall be exempt
250 from all other state and local utility taxes, and (ii) manufactured signs.

251 "Use" means the exercise of any right or power over tangible personal property incident to the
252 ownership thereof, except that it does not include the sale at retail of that property in the regular course
253 of business. The term does not include the exercise of any right or power, including use, distribution, or
254 storage, over any tangible personal property sold to a nonresident donor for delivery outside of the
255 Commonwealth to a nonresident recipient pursuant to an order placed by the donor from outside the
256 Commonwealth via mail or telephone. The term does not include any sale determined to be a gift
257 transaction, subject to tax under § 58.1-604.6.

258 "Use tax" refers to the tax imposed upon the use, consumption, distribution, and storage as herein
259 defined.

260 "Used directly," when used in relation to manufacturing, processing, refining, or conversion, refers to
261 those activities which are an integral part of the production of a product, including all steps of an
262 integrated manufacturing or mining process, but not including ancillary activities such as general
263 maintenance or administration. When used in relation to mining, it shall refer to the activities specified
264 above, and in addition, any reclamation activity of the land previously mined by the mining company
265 required by state or federal law.

266 "Video programmer" means a person or entity that provides video programming to end-user
267 subscribers.

268 "Video programming" means video and/or information programming provided by or generally
269 considered comparable to programming provided by a cable operator including, but not limited to,
270 Internet service.

271 § 58.1-3818.8. Definitions.

272 *As used in this article, unless the context requires a different meaning:*

273 "Accommodations" means any room, space, or unit for which tax is imposed on the retail sale of the
274 same pursuant to this article.

275 "Accommodations fee" means the accommodations intermediary room or space charge less the
276 discount charge, if any, provided that the accommodations fee shall not be less than \$0.

277 "Accommodations intermediary" means any person, other than an accommodations provider, that
278 facilitates the sale of an accommodation and charges an accommodations intermediary room or space
279 charge to the customer. For purposes of this definition, "facilitates the sale" includes brokering,
280 coordinating, or in any other way arranging for the purchase of, or the right to use accommodations by
281 a customer.

282 "Accommodations intermediary room or space charge" means the full retail price charged to the
283 customer by the accommodations intermediary for the use of the accommodations, including any
284 accommodations fee before taxes.

285 "Accommodations provider" means any person that furnishes accommodations to the general public
286 for compensation. The term "furnishes" includes the sale of use or possession, or the sale of the right to
287 use or possess.

288 "Discount charge" means the full amount charged by the accommodations provider to the
289 accommodations intermediary for furnishing the accommodation.

290 "Retail sale" means a sale to any person for any purpose other than for resale.

291 § 58.1-3819. Transient occupancy tax.

292 A. Any county, by duly adopted ordinance, may levy a transient occupancy tax on hotels, motels,
293 boarding houses, travel campgrounds, and other facilities offering guest rooms rented out for continuous
294 occupancy for fewer than 30 consecutive days. The tax shall be imposed on the total price paid by the
295 ultimate consumer for the use or possession of the room or space occupied in a retail sale. Such tax
296 shall be in such amount and on such terms as the governing body may, by ordinance, prescribe. Such
297 tax shall not exceed two percent of the amount of charge for the occupancy of any room or space
298 occupied total price paid by the ultimate consumer for the use or possession of the room or space
299 occupied in a retail sale; however, York County, Albemarle County, Nelson County, Mecklenburg
300 County, Gloucester County, Spotsylvania County, Stafford County, Loudoun County, Bedford County,
301 Cumberland County, Floyd County, King George County, Wise County, Botetourt County, Prince
302 Edward County, Rockbridge County, Caroline County, Dinwiddie County, Page County, Wythe County,
303 James City County, Franklin County, Tazewell County, Augusta County, Prince William County, Craig
304 County, Prince George County, Patrick County, Pulaski County, Halifax County, Montgomery County,
305 Carroll County, Northampton County, Amherst County, Giles County, Smyth County, and Greene

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306 County may levy a transient occupancy tax not to exceed five percent, and any excess over two percent
307 shall be designated and spent solely for tourism and travel, marketing of tourism or initiatives that, as
308 determined after consultation with the local tourism industry organizations, including representatives of
309 lodging properties located in the county, attract travelers to the locality, increase occupancy at lodging
310 properties, and generate tourism revenues in the locality. If any locality has enacted an additional
311 transient occupancy tax pursuant to subsection C of § 58.1-3823, then the governing body of the locality
312 shall be deemed to have complied with the requirement that it consult with local tourism industry
313 organizations, including lodging properties. If there are no local tourism industry organizations in the
314 locality, the governing body shall hold a public hearing prior to making any determination relating to
315 how to attract travelers to the locality and generate tourism revenues in the locality.

316 B. The tax imposed hereunder shall not apply to rooms or spaces rented and continuously occupied
317 by the same individual or same group of individuals for 30 or more days in hotels, motels, boarding
318 houses, travel campgrounds, and other facilities offering guest rooms. In addition, that portion of any tax
319 imposed hereunder in excess of two percent shall not apply to travel campgrounds in Stafford County.

320 C. Nothing herein contained shall affect any authority heretofore granted to any county, city or town
321 to levy such a transient occupancy tax. The county tax limitations imposed pursuant to § 58.1-3711 shall
322 apply to any tax levied under this section, *mutatis mutandis*.

323 D. Any county, city or town which requires local hotel and motel businesses, or any class thereof, to
324 collect, account for and remit to such locality a ~~local tax imposed on the consumer~~ *the transient*
325 *occupancy tax*, may allow such businesses a commission for such service in the form of a deduction
326 from the tax remitted. Such commission shall be provided for by ordinance, which shall set the rate
327 thereof, no less than three percent, not to exceed five percent of the amount of tax due and accounted
328 for. No commission shall be allowed if the amount due was delinquent.

329 E. All transient occupancy tax collections shall be deemed to be held in trust for the county, city or
330 town imposing the tax.

331 § 58.1-3820. Arlington County transient occupancy tax.

332 Notwithstanding the provisions of Chapter 443, as amended, of the Acts of Assembly of 1970 carried
333 by reference in the Code of Virginia as § 58.1-3819, beginning on and after July 1, 1977, Arlington
334 County is authorized to levy the transient occupancy tax permitted in § 58.1-3819 in an amount not to
335 exceed five percent of the ~~amount of the charge for the occupancy of any room or space occupied total~~
336 *price paid by the ultimate consumer for the use or possession of any room or space occupied in a retail*
337 *sale*, provided that the county's local license tax as permitted in § 58.1-3703, as amended, on hotels,
338 motels, boarding houses, travel campgrounds, and other facilities offering guest rooms rented out for
339 continuous occupancy for fewer than thirty consecutive days, on and after January 1, 1978, shall not
340 exceed one percent of the gross receipts of such hotels, motels, boarding houses, travel campgrounds,
341 and other facilities offering guest rooms rented out for continuous occupancy for fewer than thirty
342 consecutive days. For purposes of this section, a corporation or partnership shall be deemed an
343 individual or group unless provided otherwise by local ordinance. For purposes of exercising the
344 authority granted by this section, those ordinances enacted by Arlington County on October 26, 1991,
345 and December 7, 1991, are validated as to their application, prospectively only, from the date of their
346 enactment. The remaining provisions of § 58.1-3819 shall apply *mutatis mutandis* to the provisions of
347 this section.

348 § 58.1-3821. Transient occupancy tax on certain rentals.

349 The County of Franklin and the County of Nelson may, by ordinance, levy a transient occupancy tax
350 on condominiums, apartments, townhouses, or like buildings when rooms or units in such buildings are
351 rented for occupancy for fewer than thirty days at a time. The tax imposed hereunder shall not apply to
352 rooms or units rented for continuous occupancy by the same individual or group for thirty or more days
353 in condominiums, apartments, townhouses, or like buildings.

354 Such tax shall be in an amount and on such terms as the governing body, by ordinance, may
355 prescribe; however, in the County of Franklin such tax shall not exceed two percent of the ~~amount of~~
356 *charge for the occupancy of any room or space occupied total price paid by the ultimate consumer for*
357 *the use or possession of the room or unit occupied in a retail sale* and in the County of Nelson such tax
358 shall not exceed ~~5%~~ *percent* of the ~~amount of charge for the occupancy of any room or space occupied~~
359 *total price paid by the ultimate consumer for the use or possession of the room or unit occupied in a*
360 *retail sale*. Any revenue collected in Nelson County from that portion of the tax which exceeds ~~2%~~
361 *percent*, shall be designated and spent for promoting tourism, travel, or business that generates tourism
362 or travel in the county. Any county which imposes the tax authorized in this section may allow the
363 businesses collecting, accounting for, and remitting such ~~consumer~~ *transient occupancy* tax a
364 commission for such service in the form of a deduction from the tax remitted. The commission amount
365 shall be established by ordinance; however, the maximum commission payable shall not exceed five
366 percent of the amount of tax due and accounted for nor be less than a minimum of three percent of the
367 amount of tax due. No commission shall be allowed if the amount due was delinquent.

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368 § 58.1-3822. Additional transient occupancy tax.

369 In addition to such transient occupancy taxes as are authorized by §§ 58.1-3819 and 58.1-3820,
370 beginning January 1, 1991, and ending January 1, 2012, Arlington County may impose an additional
371 transient occupancy tax not to exceed one-fourth of one percent of the amount of the charge for the
372 ~~occupancy of any room or space occupied~~ total price paid by the ultimate consumer for the use or
373 possession of any room or space occupied in a retail sale. The revenues collected from the additional
374 tax shall be designated and spent for the purpose of promoting tourism and business travel in the
375 county. Such designated funds shall be in addition to the county's previous budgeted amount for the
376 promotion of tourism and business travel.

377 § 58.1-3823. Additional transient occupancy tax for certain counties.

378 A. In addition to such transient occupancy taxes as are authorized by §§ 58.1-3819 through
379 58.1-3822, Hanover County, Chesterfield County and Henrico County may impose:

380 1. An additional transient occupancy tax not to exceed four percent of the amount of the charge for
381 the occupancy of any room or space occupied total price paid by the ultimate consumer for the use or
382 possession of any room or space occupied in a retail sale. The tax imposed hereunder shall not apply to
383 rooms or spaces rented and continuously occupied by the same individual or same group of individuals
384 for 30 or more days. The revenues collected from the additional tax shall be designated and spent for
385 promoting tourism, travel or business that generates tourism or travel in the Richmond metropolitan
386 area; and

387 2. An additional transient occupancy tax not to exceed two percent of the amount of the charge for
388 the occupancy of any room or space occupied total price paid by the ultimate consumer for the use or
389 possession of any room or space occupied in a retail sale. The tax imposed hereunder shall not apply to
390 rooms or spaces rented and continuously occupied by the same individual or same group of individuals
391 for 30 or more days. The revenues collected from the additional tax shall be designated and spent for
392 expanding the Richmond Centre, a convention and exhibition facility in the City of Richmond.

393 3. An additional transient occupancy tax not to exceed one percent of the amount of the charge for
394 the occupancy of any room or space occupied total price paid by the ultimate consumer for the use or
395 possession of any room or space occupied in a retail sale. The tax imposed hereunder shall not apply to
396 rooms or spaces rented and continuously occupied by the same individual or group of individuals for 30
397 or more days. The revenues collected from the additional tax shall be designated and spent for the
398 development and improvement of the Virginia Performing Arts Foundation's facilities in Richmond, for
399 promoting the use of the Richmond Centre and for promoting tourism, travel or business that generates
400 tourism and travel in the Richmond metropolitan area.

401 B. In addition to such transient occupancy taxes as are authorized by §§ 58.1-3819 through
402 58.1-3822, any county with the county manager plan of government may impose an additional transient
403 occupancy tax not to exceed two percent of the amount of the charge for the occupancy of any room or
404 ~~space occupied~~ total price paid by the ultimate consumer for the use or possession of any room or
405 space occupied in a retail sale, provided the county's governing body approves the construction of a
406 county conference center. The tax imposed hereunder shall not apply to rooms or spaces rented and
407 continuously occupied by the same individual or same group of individuals for 30 or more days. The
408 revenues collected from the additional tax shall be designated and spent for the design, construction,
409 debt payment, and operation of such conference center.

410 C. 1. In addition to such transient occupancy taxes as are authorized by §§ 58.1-3819 through
411 58.1-3822, the Counties of James City and York may impose an additional transient occupancy tax for
412 the use or possession of any overnight guest room in an amount not to exceed \$2 per room per night
413 for the occupancy of any overnight guest room. The revenues collected from the additional tax shall be
414 designated and expended solely for advertising the Historic Triangle area, which includes all of the City
415 of Williamsburg and the Counties of James City and York, as an overnight tourism destination by the
416 members of the Williamsburg Area Destination Marketing Committee of the Greater Williamsburg
417 Chamber and Tourism Alliance. The tax imposed by this subsection shall not apply to travel
418 campground sites or to rooms or spaces rented and continuously occupied by the same individual or
419 same group of individuals for 30 or more days.

420 2. The Williamsburg Area Destination Marketing Committee shall consist of the members as
421 provided in this subdivision. The governing bodies of the City of Williamsburg, the County of James
422 City, and the County of York shall each designate one of their members to serve as members of the
423 Williamsburg Area Destination Marketing Committee. These three members of the Committee shall have
424 two votes apiece.

425 Further, one member of the Committee shall be selected by the Board of Directors of the
426 Williamsburg Hotel and Motel Association; one member of the Committee shall be from The Colonial
427 Williamsburg Foundation and shall be selected by the Foundation; one member of the Committee shall
428 be an employee of Busch Gardens Europe/Water Country USA and shall be selected by Busch Gardens

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429 Europe/Water Country USA; one member of the Committee shall be from the Jamestown-Yorktown
430 Foundation and shall be selected by the Foundation; one member of the Committee shall be selected by
431 the Executive Committee of the Greater Williamsburg Chamber and Tourism Alliance; and one member
432 of the Committee shall be the President and Chief Executive Officer of the Virginia Tourism Authority
433 who shall serve ex officio. Each of these six members of the Committee shall have one vote apiece. The
434 President of the Greater Williamsburg Chamber and Tourism Alliance shall serve ex officio with
435 nonvoting privileges unless chosen by the Executive Committee of the Greater Williamsburg Chamber
436 and Tourism Alliance to serve as its voting representative. The Executive Director of the Williamsburg
437 Hotel and Motel Association shall serve ex officio with nonvoting privileges unless chosen by the Board
438 of Directors of the Williamsburg Hotel and Motel Association to serve as its voting representative.

439 3. The Williamsburg Area Destination Marketing Committee shall maintain all authorities granted by
440 this section. The Greater Williamsburg Chamber and Tourism Alliance shall serve as the fiscal agent for
441 the Williamsburg Area Destination Marketing Committee with specific responsibilities to be defined in a
442 contract between such two entities. The contract shall include provisions to reimburse the Greater
443 Williamsburg Chamber and Tourism Alliance for annual audits and any other agreed-upon expenditures.
444 The Williamsburg Area Destination Marketing Committee shall also contract with the Greater
445 Williamsburg Chamber and Tourism Alliance to provide administrative support services as the entities
446 shall mutually agree.

447 4. The provisions in subdivision 2 relating to the composition and voting powers of the Williamsburg
448 Area Destination Marketing Committee shall be a condition of the authority to impose the tax provided
449 herein.

450 For purposes of this subsection, "advertising the Historic Triangle area" as an overnight tourism
451 destination means advertising that is intended to attract visitors from a sufficient distance so as to
452 require an overnight stay of at least one night.

453 D. The county tax limitations imposed pursuant to § 58.1-3711 shall apply to any tax levied under
454 this section, *mutatis mutandis*.

455 § 58.1-3824. Additional transient occupancy tax in Fairfax County.

456 In addition to such transient occupancy taxes as are authorized by this chapter, beginning July 1,
457 2004, Fairfax County may impose an additional transient occupancy tax not to exceed two percent of
458 the ~~amount of charge for the occupancy of any room or space occupied~~ *total price paid by the ultimate*
459 *consumer for the use or possession of any room or space occupied in a retail sale*; provided that the
460 board of supervisors of the County appropriates the revenues collected from such tax as follows:

461 1. No more than 75 percent of such revenues shall be designated for and appropriated to Fairfax
462 County to be spent for tourism promotion in the County after consultation with local tourism industry
463 organizations and in support of the local tourism industry; and

464 2. The remaining portion of such revenues shall be designated for and appropriated to a nonprofit
465 convention and visitor's bureau located in Fairfax County.

466 The tax imposed hereunder shall not apply to rooms or spaces rented and continuously occupied by
467 the same individual or same group of individuals for 30 or more days.

468 For purposes of this section, "tourism promotion" means direct funding designated and spent solely
469 for tourism, marketing of tourism or initiatives that, as determined in consultation with the local tourism
470 industry organizations, attract travelers to the locality and generate tourism revenues in the locality.

471 § 58.1-3825. Additional transient occupancy tax in Rockbridge County and the Cities of Lexington
472 and Buena Vista.

473 In addition to such transient occupancy taxes as are authorized by this chapter, Rockbridge County
474 and the Cities of Lexington and Buena Vista may impose an additional transient occupancy tax not to
475 exceed two percent of the ~~amount of charge for the occupancy of any room or space occupied~~ *total*
476 *price paid by the ultimate consumer for the use or possession of any room or space occupied in a retail*
477 *sale*. The authority to impose such tax is hereby individually granted to the local governing bodies of
478 such county and cities. However, if such tax is adopted, the local governing body of such county or
479 cities adopting the tax shall appropriate the revenues collected therefrom to the Virginia Horse Center
480 Foundation to be used by the Foundation for the sole purpose of making principal and interest payments
481 on a promissory note or notes signed or executed by the Virginia Horse Center Foundation or the
482 Virginia Equine Center Foundation prior to January 1, 2004, with the Rockbridge Industrial
483 Development Authority as the obligee or payee, as part of an agreement for the Authority to issue bonds
484 on behalf of or for improvements at the Virginia Horse Center Foundation, Virginia Equine Center
485 Foundation, or Virginia Equine Center.

486 For purposes of this section, such note or notes signed or executed prior to January 1, 2004, shall
487 include any notes or other indebtedness incurred to refinance such note or notes, regardless of the date
488 of refinancing, provided that such refinancing shall not include any debt or the payment of any debt for
489 any activity relating to the Virginia Horse Center Foundation, Virginia Equine Center Foundation, or
490 Virginia Equine Center that occurs on or after January 1, 2004.

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491 The tax imposed hereunder shall not apply to rooms or spaces rented and continuously occupied by
492 the same individual or same group of individuals for 30 or more days. Such tax may no longer be
493 imposed in such county or such cities after final payment of the note or notes described herein.

494 § 58.1-3825.2. Additional transient occupancy tax in Bath County.

495 A. In addition to such transient occupancy tax as is authorized by § 58.1-3819, Bath County may
496 impose an additional transient occupancy tax not to exceed two percent of the amount of the charge for
497 ~~the occupancy of any room or space occupied~~ total price paid by the ultimate consumer for the use or
498 possession of any room or space occupied in a retail sale.

499 B. The revenues collected from the additional tax shall be designated and spent as follows:

500 1. One-half of such revenue shall be designated and spent solely for tourism and travel, marketing of
501 tourism, or initiatives that, as determined after consultation with the local tourism industry organizations,
502 attract travelers to the locality and generate tourism revenues in the locality. If there are no local tourism
503 industry organizations in the locality, the governing body shall hold a public hearing prior to making
504 any determination relating to how to attract travelers to the locality and generate tourism revenues in the
505 locality.

506 2. One-half of such revenue shall be designated and spent solely for the design, operation,
507 construction, improvement, acquisition, and debt service for such expenses on debt incurred after June
508 30, 2009, of tourism facilities, historic sites, beautification projects, promotion of the arts, regional
509 tourism marketing efforts, capital costs related to travel and transportation including air service, public
510 parks and recreation, and information centers that attract travelers to the locality and generate tourism
511 revenues in the locality.

512 C. The tax imposed hereunder shall not apply to rooms or spaces rented and continuously occupied
513 by the same individual or same group of individuals for 30 or more days in hotels, motels, boarding
514 houses, travel campgrounds, and other facilities offering guest rooms.

515 D. If Bath County requires local hotel and motel businesses, or any class thereof, to collect, account
516 for, and remit the tax imposed pursuant to this section, the County may allow such businesses a
517 commission for such service in the form of a deduction from the tax remitted. Such commission shall be
518 provided for by ordinance, which shall set the rate thereof, no less than three percent and not to exceed
519 five percent of the amount of tax due and accounted for. No commission shall be allowed if the amount
520 due is delinquent.

521 E. All tax collections pursuant to this section shall be deemed to be held in trust for Bath County.

522 § 58.1-3826. Scope of transient occupancy tax.

523 A. The transient occupancy tax imposed pursuant to the authority of this article shall be imposed
524 only for the ~~occupancy~~ use or possession of any room or space that is suitable or intended for
525 occupancy by transients for dwelling, lodging, or sleeping purposes.

526 B. In the case of the retail sale of any accommodations made by an accommodations provider and in
527 which an accommodations intermediary does not facilitate the sale of the accommodations, the
528 accommodations provider shall collect the tax imposed pursuant to this article, computed on the total
529 price paid for the use or possession of the accommodations, and shall remit the same to the locality and
530 shall be liable for the same.

531 In the case of the retail sale of any accommodations in which an accommodations intermediary
532 facilitates the sale, (i) the accommodations provider shall collect from the accommodations intermediary
533 the tax imposed pursuant to this article, computed on the discount charge, and shall remit the same to
534 the locality and shall be liable for the same, and (ii) the accommodations intermediary shall collect the
535 tax imposed pursuant to this article, computed on the accommodations intermediary room or space
536 charge, and shall (a) remit the portion of such tax that relates to the accommodations fee to the locality
537 and shall be liable for the same, and (b) remit the portion of such tax that relates to the discount
538 charge to the accommodations provider for purposes of payment of the tax under clause (i) and shall be
539 liable for the same.

540 In any retail sale of any accommodations, the accommodations provider shall separately state the
541 amount of the tax on the bill, invoice, or similar documentation and shall add the tax to (i) the total
542 price paid for the use or possession of the accommodations in cases in which an accommodations
543 intermediary does not facilitate the sale of the accommodations, or (ii) the discount charge billed to the
544 accommodations intermediary, as applicable. In any retail sale of any accommodations, the
545 accommodations intermediary shall separately state the amount of the tax on the bill, invoice, or similar
546 documentation and shall add the tax to the accommodations intermediary room or space charge;
547 thereafter such tax shall be a debt from the person renting the accommodations to the accommodations
548 intermediary, recoverable at law in the same manner as other debts.

549 § 58.1-3842. Combined transient occupancy and food and beverage tax.

550 A. Rappahannock County, by duly adopted ordinance, is hereby authorized to levy a tax on
551 ~~occupancy~~ for the use or possession of any room or space occupied in a bed and breakfast establishment

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552 on which the county is authorized to levy a transient occupancy tax under § 58.1-3819 and on food and
553 beverages sold for human consumption within such establishment on which the county is authorized to
554 levy a food and beverage tax under § 58.1-3833, when the charges for the ~~occupancy use or possession~~
555 of the room or space and for the sale of food and beverages are assessed in the aggregate and not
556 separately stated. Such tax shall not exceed four percent of the total ~~amount charged for the occupancy~~
557 ~~of the room or space occupied price paid by the ultimate consumer for the use or possession of the~~
558 ~~room or space occupied~~ and for the food and beverages in a retail sale. Such tax shall be in such
559 amount and on such terms as the governing body may, by ordinance, prescribe. The tax shall be in
560 addition to the sales tax currently imposed by the county pursuant to the authority of Chapter 6
561 (§ 58.1-600 et seq.) of this title. Collection of such tax shall be in a manner prescribed by the governing
562 body. All taxes collected under the authority of this article shall be deemed to be held in trust for the
563 county imposing the tax.

564 B. If a bed and breakfast establishment separately states charges for the ~~occupancy use or possession~~
565 of the room or space and for the sale of food and beverages, a transient occupancy tax levied under
566 § 58.1-3819 and a food and beverage tax levied under § 58.1-3833 shall apply to such separately stated
567 charges, as applicable.

568 C. Any tax imposed pursuant to this article shall not apply within the limits of any town located in
569 such county, where such town now, or hereafter, imposes a town meals tax or a town transient
570 occupancy tax on the same subject. If the governing body of any town within a county, however,
571 provides that a county tax authorized by this article shall apply within the limits of such town, then such
572 tax may be imposed within such towns.

573 D. This tax shall be levied only if a food and beverage tax has been approved in a referendum
574 within the county as provided by the second paragraph of subsection A of § 58.1-3833. No county in
575 which the levy of a food and beverage tax has been approved in a referendum pursuant to subsection A
576 of § 58.1-3833 shall be required to submit an amendment to its meals tax ordinance or a further
577 question to the voters in a referendum prior to adopting an ordinance adopting or amending the tax
578 authorized by this article.

579 E. Nothing herein contained shall affect any authority heretofore granted to any county to levy a
580 food and beverage tax or a transient occupancy tax.

581 § 58.1-3843. Scope of transient occupancy tax.

582 A. As used in this section, unless the context requires a different meaning:

583 "Accommodations" means any room or space for which tax is imposed on the retail sale of the same
584 pursuant to this article.

585 "Accommodations fee" means the same as such term is defined in § 58.1-3818.8.

586 "Accommodations intermediary" means the same as such term is defined in § 58.1-3818.8.

587 "Accommodations intermediary room or space charge" means the same as such term is defined in
588 § 58.1-3818.8.

589 "Accommodations provider" means the same as such term is defined in § 58.1-3818.8.

590 "Discount charge" means the same as such term is defined in § 58.1-3818.8.

591 "Retail sale" means the same as such term is defined in § 58.1-3818.8.

592 B. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, general or special, the tax imposed on transient room
593 rentals pursuant to the authority of this article shall be imposed only for the ~~occupancy use or~~
594 ~~possession~~ of any room or space that is suitable or intended for occupancy by transients for dwelling,
595 lodging, or sleeping purposes.

596 C. In the case of the retail sale of any accommodations made by an accommodations provider and in
597 which an accommodations intermediary does not facilitate the sale of the accommodations, the
598 accommodations provider shall collect the tax imposed pursuant to this article, computed on the total
599 price paid for the use or possession of the accommodations, and shall remit the same to the locality and
600 shall be liable for the same.

601 In the case of the retail sale of any accommodations in which an accommodations intermediary
602 facilitates the sale, (i) the accommodations provider shall collect from the accommodations intermediary
603 the tax imposed pursuant to this article, computed on the discount charge, and shall remit the same to
604 the locality and shall be liable for the same, and (ii) the accommodations intermediary shall collect the
605 tax imposed pursuant to this article, computed on the accommodations intermediary room or space
606 charge, and shall (a) remit the portion of such tax that relates to the accommodations fee to the locality
607 and shall be liable for the same, and (b) remit the portion of such tax that relates to the discount
608 charge to the accommodations provider for purposes of payment of the tax under clause (i) and shall be
609 liable for the same.

610 In any retail sale of any accommodations, the accommodations provider shall separately state the
611 amount of the tax on the bill, invoice, or similar documentation and shall add the tax to (i) the total
612 price paid for the use or possession of the accommodations in cases in which an accommodations
613 intermediary does not facilitate the sale of the accommodations, or (ii) the discount charge billed to the

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614 accommodations intermediary, as applicable. In any retail sale of any accommodations, the
615 accommodations intermediary shall separately state the amount of the tax on the bill, invoice, or similar
616 documentation and shall add the tax to the accommodations intermediary room or space charge;
617 thereafter such tax shall be a debt from the person renting the accommodations to the accommodations
618 intermediary, recoverable at law in the same manner as other debts.

S E N A T E S U B S T I T U T E

SB452S1

Appendix II
Senate Bill 452 Tracking

SB 452 Retail Sales and Use Tax; taxes on room rentals.

another bill?

go

[Mary Margaret Whipple](#) | [all patrons](#) ... [notes](#) | [add to my profiles](#)

Summary as introduced:

Taxes on room rentals. Provides that retail sales and hotel taxes on transient room rentals are computed based upon the total charges or the total price paid for the use or possession of the room. For those cases in which a hotel or similar establishment contracts with an agent or other party to collect the retail sales and hotel taxes, the bill would require the agent or other party to separately state the taxes on the bill or invoice and to collect the taxes based upon the total charges or the total price paid for the use or possession of the room.

Full text:

[01/13/10 Senate: Prefiled and ordered printed; offered 01/13/10 10103839D pdf | impact statement](#)

[01/27/10 Senate: Committee substitute printed 10104559D-S1 pdf | impact statement](#)

Status:

01/13/10 Senate: Prefiled and ordered printed; offered 01/13/10 10103839D

[01/13/10 Senate: Referred to Committee on Finance](#)

[01/27/10 Senate: Reported from Finance with substitute \(15-Y 0-N\)](#)

01/27/10 Senate: Committee substitute printed 10104559D-S1

[01/28/10 Senate: Constitutional reading dispensed \(40-Y 0-N\)](#)

01/29/10 Senate: Read second time

01/29/10 Senate: Reading of substitute waived

01/29/10 Senate: Committee substitute agreed to 10104559D-S1

01/29/10 Senate: Engrossed by Senate - committee substitute SB452S1

[02/01/10 Senate: Read third time and passed Senate \(40-Y 0-N\)](#)

02/08/10 House: Placed on Calendar

02/08/10 House: Read first time

[02/08/10 House: Referred to Committee on Finance](#)

[02/16/10 House: Assigned Finance sub: #1](#)

[02/24/10 House: Subcommittee recommends reporting \(10-Y 0-N\)](#)

[03/02/10 House: Continued to 2011 in Finance \(13-Y 9-N\)](#)



DEPARTMENT OF TAXATION
2010 Fiscal Impact Statement

- | | |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <p>1. Patron Mary Margaret Whipple</p> <p>3. Committee House Finance</p> <p>4. Title Retail Sales and Use Tax; Transient
Occupancy Tax; Room Rentals</p> | <p>2. Bill Number <u>SB 452</u></p> <p>House of Origin:
<input type="checkbox"/> Introduced
<input type="checkbox"/> Substitute
<input type="checkbox"/> Engrossed</p> <p>Second House:
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> In Committee
<input type="checkbox"/> Substitute
<input type="checkbox"/> Enrolled</p> |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|

5. Summary/Purpose:

This bill would expand the application of the Retail Sales and Use Tax regarding hotels, motels, and other accommodations to authorize the imposition of the tax on the price mark-up and other charges and fees imposed by a third party intermediary. The bill would also outline the procedures for payment of the applicable taxes on these charges.

Under current law, the Retail Sales and Use Tax is imposed on the gross proceeds derived from the charge for transient accommodations made by the entity providing the accommodations. Third parties who facilitate these transactions are not liable to collect the tax on any price mark-up and other charges and fees they may charge in connection with the provision of these services.

The effective date of this bill is not specified.

6. **Fiscal Impact Estimates are:** Not available. (See Line 8.)
7. **Budget amendment necessary:** No.
8. **Fiscal implications:**

Administrative Costs

TAX considers implementation of this bill as "routine," and does not require additional funding.

Revenue Impact

This bill would result in a gain in state and local revenues, the amount of which is unknown.

9. Specific agency or political subdivisions affected:

TAX
All localities

10. Technical amendment necessary: No.

11. Other comments:

Retail Sales and Use Tax

Under current law, the Retail Sales and Use Tax applies to the sale or charge for any room or rooms, lodgings, or accommodations furnished to transients by any hotel, motel, inn, tourist cabin, camping grounds, club or other similar place. Any additional charges made in connection with the rental of a room or other lodging or accommodations are deemed to be a part of the charge for the room and are also subject to the tax. This includes additional charges for pay-per view movies, television, and video games, local telephone calls and similar services. Internet Access Services and toll charges for long-distance telephone calls furnished in connection with the accommodation are not subject to the tax; however, any mark-up made by the accommodations provider over the cost of the long-distance phone charge is taxable.

Third party intermediaries often enter into contracts with accommodation providers to allow guests to reserve accommodations online through the intermediary. These intermediaries often have no physical presence in the state of Virginia. Under agreements with the accommodations providers, the third party intermediaries generally collect the total amount that the accommodations provider charges for the use and possession of the room plus any related fees from the customer, as well as a separate service charge for services provided by the intermediary.

In October of 2006, TAX issued a ruling addressing whether the service charges imposed upon the customer by these third party intermediaries, were subject to the Retail Sales and Use Tax. The Tax Commissioner determined that the imposition language in the statute specifically enumerated the entities whose fees and charges would be subject to the Retail Sales and Use Tax. The statute defines "retail sale" to specifically include

[T]he sale or charges for any room or rooms, lodgings, or accommodations furnished to transients for less than 90 continuous days by any hotel, motel, inn, tourist camp, tourist cabin, camping grounds, club, or any other place in which rooms, lodging, space or accommodations are regularly furnished to transients for a consideration (Emphasis added).

Because the third party intermediaries were not among the list of entities specifically enumerated in the statute whose charges were subject to tax, the Tax Commissioner

ruled that the service charges imposed by these intermediaries were exempt of the Retail Sales and Use Tax. Thus, the Retail Sales and Use Tax and the local Transient Occupancy Taxes do not apply to the service charges imposed by third party intermediaries.

Local Transient Occupancy Taxes

Under current law, any county may impose a transient occupancy tax at a maximum rate of two percent, upon the adoption of an ordinance, on hotels, motels, boarding houses, travel campgrounds, and other facilities offering guest rooms. The tax, however, does not apply to rooms rented on a continuous basis by the same individual or group for 30 or more continuous days. The tax applies to rooms intended or suitable for dwelling and sleeping. Therefore, the tax does not apply to such rooms used for alternative purposes, such as banquet rooms and meeting rooms.

Proposal

This bill would remove the statutory language that limits the application of the Retail Sales and Use Tax to charges imposed by hotels, motels, inns, tourist camps, tourist cabins, camping grounds, clubs, and other accommodation providers, thereby authorizing the imposition of the tax on charges and fees related to the provision of accommodations and imposed by a third party intermediary. The bill would also outline the procedures for payment of the applicable taxes on these charges.

Under the terms of this bill, there are two parties that could potentially be required to collect the Retail Sales and Use Tax on the charges associated with the purchase of an accommodation. An “accommodations provider” would be defined as any person that furnishes accommodations to the general public for compensation. An “accommodations intermediary” would be defined as any person, other than an accommodations provider, that facilitates the sale of an accommodation and charges a room charge to the customer.” “Facilitating the sale” would include brokering, coordinating, or in any other way arranging for the purchase of, or the right to use accommodations by a customer.

Under the terms of this bill, “room charge” would be defined as the full retail price charged to the customer by the accommodations intermediary for the use of the accommodations, including any accommodations fee before taxes. A “discount room charge” would be defined as the full amount charged by the accommodations provider to the accommodations intermediary for furnishing the accommodation. The total price paid by the purchaser of accommodations would be broken down into several different fees. An “accommodations fee” would be defined as the room charge less the discount room charge, if any, provided that the accommodations fee is not less than \$0. The accommodations fee would generally constitute a separate fee imposed by the intermediary, as compensation for the services provided in booking the accommodation.

This bill would provide that when a taxable sale of accommodations is made by an accommodations provider to a customer, and no third party intermediary facilitates the transaction, the accommodations provider would be liable for and required to collect the

Retail Sales and Use Tax and remit it to the Department of Taxation ("TAX"). When a third party intermediary facilitates the transaction, the intermediary would be required to collect the room charge, and the Retail Sales and Use Tax computed on the room charge, and remit the portion of the taxes relating to the accommodations fee to TAX and the portion of the taxes relating to the discount room charge directly to the accommodations provider, and would be liable for both amounts. The accommodations provider would, in turn, be required to remit these taxes to TAX. The accommodations provider would only be liable for the tax computed on the discount room charge and any tax computed on additional charges that are imposed by the accommodations provider.

For all retail sales of accommodations, both the accommodations provider and the intermediary would be required to separately state the amount of the tax on the bill, invoice, or similar documentation and to add the tax to whichever charge it is required to collect.

These provisions would also apply to any local transient occupancy taxes imposed, except that the parties would be required to remit such taxes to the local taxing authority, rather than to TAX.

The effective date of this bill is not specified.

Similar Legislation

House Bill 370 would add Allegheny County to the list of localities that are currently authorized to impose a transient occupancy tax at a maximum rate of five percent.

House Bill 972 would provide that any additional transient occupancy tax or any increase in the rate of an existing transient occupancy tax in Fairfax County does not apply within the limits of any town located in Fairfax County, unless the governing body of the town consents.

Senate Bill 218 would provide that any additional transient occupancy tax or any increase in the rate of an existing transient occupancy tax imposed on or after July 1, 2010 in Fairfax County, does not apply within the limits of any town located in Fairfax County, unless the governing body of the town consents.

Senate Bill 342 would authorize any county, by ordinance, to levy a transient occupancy tax on single-family residences, including time shares and other guest rooms rented out for continuous occupancy for fewer than 30 consecutive days.

cc : Secretary of Finance

Date: 10/19/2010 KP
DLAS File Name: SB452FE161.doc

Appendix IV
House Chairman's Request for Study



HARRY R. (BOB) PURKEY
2352 LEEWARD SHORE DRIVE
VIRGINIA BEACH, VIRGINIA 23451
EIGHTY-SECOND DISTRICT

COMMONWEALTH OF VIRGINIA
HOUSE OF DELEGATES
RICHMOND

March 2, 2010

COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS:
FINANCE (CHAIRMAN)
COMMERCE AND LABOR
SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

Mr. Mark Haskins
Department of Taxation
Main Street Center, 23rd Floor
600 E. Main Street
Richmond, VA 23218

Dear Mark:

Please have the Tax Department provide an in-depth analysis of Senator Whipple's bill SB452.

The purpose of your study is to provide complete tax analysis of SB452 ascertaining all tax aspects of this bill. Further, please also ascertain all businesses in Virginia which would be impacted by SB452. Please also provide Senator Whipple and our full Finance Committee your analysis, what needs to be accomplished to assist Senator Whipple in constructing her bill and to be prepared to fully address the multitude of concerns debated in our Finance Committee.

Further, please determine the viability of Senator Whipple's effort on this bill, and the potential new legislation's impact on all potential individuals and businesses.

Thank you for your valuable assistance.

Respectfully,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Bob Purkey".

Harry R. Purkey, Chairman
House Finance Committee

CC: Senator Mary Margaret Whipple
Members, House Finance Committee

DISTRICT: (757) 481-1493 • RICHMOND: (804) 698-1082 • E-MAIL: DELBPURKEY@HOUSE.VIRGINIA.GOV

Appendix V
Senate Follow-up Letter

20100505000000001

SENATE OF VIRGINIA

RECEIVED
MAY 05 2010
POLICY

MARY MARGARET WHIPPLE
31ST SENATORIAL DISTRICT
ALL OF THE CITY OF FALLS CHURCH, AND
PART OF ARLINGTON AND FAIRFAX COUNTIES
3556 NORTH VALLEY STREET
ARLINGTON, VIRGINIA 22207



COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS:
RULES, CHAIR
AGRICULTURE, CONSERVATION AND
NATURAL RESOURCES
EDUCATION AND HEALTH
FINANCE
PRIVILEGES AND ELECTIONS

April 27, 2010

Mr. Mark Haskins
Department of Taxation
P.O. Box 2475
Richmond, Virginia 23218

Dear Mr. Haskins:

This is to follow-up on Delegate Purkey's letter to you asking for an in-depth analysis of Senate Bill No. 452, which I patroned in the recently ended legislative session.

I understand that the Department of Taxation is going to provide a complete tax analysis of the bill, including all businesses in Virginia impacted and what needs to be accomplished in constructing a bill to address all of the concerns and unintended consequences raised by the Department of Taxation and the members of the House Finance Committee at its meeting on March 2, 2010.

It would be helpful at the conclusion of the analysis if the Department prepared a draft bill that can be reviewed and discussed and that can serve as the basis for a bill that I can introduce next session that accomplishes the objective of requiring on-line hotel service providers to remit hotel and sales taxes on the full price charged to the ultimate consumer. Of course, while accomplishing the stated objective, I would envision that any bill would also resolve all concerns and unintended consequences raised at the March 2nd meeting as well as any other issues the Department uncovers in its analysis. May I also suggest that the Department's analysis provide a list of all the legal and constitutional issues involved in Senate Bill No. 452 and how they have been remedied in the Department's draft. This way there should be no stones turned when the bill is debated in 2011.

This issue remains one of my top legislative priorities, so it would be very helpful if you could complete your analysis and provide me with a draft by September 15th. That would allow time for me to consult with the interested parties.

As always, I look forward to working with you and the Department and greatly appreciate all your help in the past.

Yours truly,

Mary Margaret Whipple
Mary Margaret Whipple

cc: The Honorable Janie E. Bowen
 The Honorable Harry R. (Bob) Purkey

DRAFT