

DEPARTMENT OF TAXATION

2008 Fiscal Impact Statement

1. **Patron** Jackson H. Miller

2. **Bill Number** HB 1394

3. **Committee** House Finance

House of Origin:

 X **Introduced**

 Substitute

 Engrossed

4. **Title** Recordation Tax: Based Solely on Stated
Consideration

Second House:

 In Committee

 Substitute

 Enrolled

5. **Summary/Purpose:**

This bill would require the recordation tax on deeds to be based solely upon stated consideration, even when it is less than the actual value of the real estate conveyed by the deed.

This bill would be effective July 1, 2008.

6. **Fiscal Impact Estimates are:** Preliminary. (See Line 8.)

7. **Budget amendment necessary:** Yes.
Page 1, Revenue Estimates

8. **Fiscal implications:**

Administrative Costs

There would be no administrative cost to TAX to implement this bill. Local clerks of the Circuit Court may incur implementation costs.

Revenue Impact

Consideration may differ from fair market value in some situations. Because under current law the Clerk of the Circuit Court is required to base the recordation tax on the greater of the consideration or the actual value, there would be an unknown reduction in General Fund revenue for FY 2009 and thereafter. Moreover, because 3 cents per \$100 of value of recordation tax collected will be deposited into the Transportation Trust Fund beginning in FY 2009, there would be a similar reduction in TTF nongeneral fund revenue. Local recordation taxes are equal to one-third of the state tax. As a result, there would be a decrease in local recordation tax revenue.

The amount of the revenue reduction is unknown, however. The data available does not distinguish the amount of the tax based on consideration from the amount based on

actual value. It is not feasible for most clerks to routinely determine the actual value. As a result, it is likely that relatively few deeds are taxed on actual value.

9. Specific agency or political subdivisions affected:

Department of Taxation
Clerks of the Circuit Courts
All Cities and Counties

10. Technical amendment necessary: Yes.

Many deeds are drafted without stating the full consideration (e.g., “for \$10 and other consideration”). Instead, the person offering the deed for recordation informs the clerk of the true consideration on a cover sheet or by other means. To clarify that the new term “stated consideration” does not refer merely to what is recited in the deed, the following technical amendment is suggested:

Page 2, Line 63, after consideration

Strike: on

Insert: for the property or interest in property conveyed by

11. Other comments:

Background

Under current law, the Clerk of the Circuit Court will base recordation tax on the greater of the consideration or the actual value of the property conveyed by a deed. Because the deed recording system allows purchasers and lenders to identify almost everyone with an interest in real estate, Virginia and other states have historically taxed the value of the property that benefits from recordation of a deed. In most cases the consideration will be the most accurate figure for the value of property conveyed by a deed. There are several situations, however, where the consideration is less than the actual value of the property and clerks will investigate the actual value of the property conveyed. For example:

- In a forced sale, such as a foreclosure sale, the actual value of the property is rarely obtained for a number of reasons. The definition of fair market value (which is synonymous with actual value) assumes that the seller is not under any compulsion to sell.
- In a bulk sale the price may not have been negotiated for each asset and the total purchase price must be allocated among the assets. This situation occurs when the purchase price for a business must be allocated between the real estate and other assets such as inventory, machinery and good will, or when many parcels of real estate (sometimes in several jurisdictions) are purchased with a bulk discount.
- When a sales price is negotiated but the deed delivery and recordation are delayed, there may be substantial appreciation or improvements that occur between the time of sale and recordation. Subdivision developers sometimes allow

builders to begin construction on a lot but delay delivering the deed for recordation until the first construction loan disbursement. See Va. Att'y Gen. Ann. Rep.: 1987-1988 at 572.

- For financing and other reasons, a purchase may be structured as a long-term lease followed by conveyance of the title for \$1 or other nominal consideration. See, for example, See Va. Att'y Gen. Ann. Rep.: 1992 at 185. However, the recordation of the long-term lease would be subject to tax on the lesser of the total lease payments or the actual value of the property.

The determination of actual value is often difficult and sometimes controversial. One such example can be found in Va. Tax Public Document 91-146 (8/2/91). In that case, the clerk based the tax on the assessed value for real estate tax purposes, ignoring an appraisal that reflected a much lower value. The taxpayer protested because, among other reasons, the appraised value was being litigated. The Tax Commissioner's ruling describes several other situations in which the value assessed for real estate tax purposes may not reflect the actual value of property conveyed by a deed.

Proposal

This bill would require the recordation tax on deeds to be based solely upon stated consideration, even when it is less than the actual value of the real estate conveyed by the deed. In addition, this bill would specify that any person who knowingly misrepresented the stated consideration on a deed or other instrument or any of the other information requested by the clerk of court would be guilty of a Class 2 misdemeanor.

This bill would be effective July 1, 2008.

Similar Legislation

House Bill 76 and Senate Bill 551 are identical to this bill.

House Bill 77 would expand the existing recordation tax exemption for conveyances of affordable housing to all localities in the state. Currently the exemption applies only in Amherst County and the City of Lynchburg.

House Bill 197 This bill would expand the current recordation tax exemption for refinancing done with the same lender to include refinancing or modification of an existing debt with a lender different than the original lender of the debt. This bill would also provide that any person who refinanced a debt with a lender different from the lender of the original debt between January 1, 2007, and June 30, 2008, and paid a state recordation tax on the total principal amount of the new debt could apply to the Department of Taxation for a refund on the portion of the recordation tax that relates to the amount of the original debt.

c.: Secretary of Finance

Date: 1/19/2008 TG

