

# DEPARTMENT OF TAXATION

## 2009 Fiscal Impact Statement

1. **Patron** Mary Margaret Whipple

2. **Bill Number** SB 1147

3. **Committee** Passed House and Senate

**House of Origin:**

       Introduced

       Substitute

       Engrossed

4. **Title** Corporate Income Tax: Captive Real Estate  
Investment Trusts

**Second House:**

       In Committee

       Substitute

  X   Enrolled

### 5. **Summary/Purpose:**

This bill would require a Real Estate Investment Trust ("REIT") that is more than 50% owned by a corporation (a "captive REIT") to add back any federal deduction for dividends paid by the REIT to its shareholders. Currently, the income of a captive REIT avoids all Virginia tax because a corporate shareholder can exclude REIT dividends from its Virginia taxable income, although the REIT income is included in federal taxable income.

The addition created by this bill would be reduced by one-half for Taxable Years 2009 and 2010.

This bill would be effective for taxable years beginning on and after January 1, 2009.

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

#### 6b. **Revenue Impact:**

<i><b>Fiscal Year</b></i>	<i><b>Dollars</b></i>	<i><b>Fund</b></i>
2008-09	\$0	GF
2009-10	(\$5 million)	GF
2010-11	(\$5 million)	GF
2011-12	Unknown	GF
2012-13	Unknown	GF
2013-14	Unknown	GF
2014-15	Unknown	GF

### 7. **Budget amendment necessary:** Yes.

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## **8. Fiscal implications:**

### Administrative Cost

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

### Revenue Impact

The addition created by this bill would have a positive revenue impact of \$10 million for Fiscal Years 2010 and 2011 and an unknown amount in subsequent years. The introduced Executive Budget for this biennium incorporated the fiscal impact of the addition without the one-half reduction for Taxable Years 2009 and 2010. Therefore, this bill would decrease General Fund revenue from the amount in the introduced Executive Budget for the current biennium by \$5 million in Fiscal Year 2010. In addition, this bill would reduce the revenue estimate of \$10 million by one-half, or \$5 million, for a total revenue gain of \$5 million, in Fiscal Year 2011. General Fund revenue would then increase by unknown amount in subsequent fiscal years.

## **9. Specific agency or political subdivisions affected:**

Department of Taxation

## **10. Technical amendment necessary: No.**

## **11. Other comments:**

### Background

Congress authorized the use of REITs in 1960 to allow citizens from all walks of life to participate in businesses that own and operate commercial real estate. Patterned after mutual funds, REITs must distribute substantially all of their income, and can deduct dividends paid to their shareholders. As with mutual funds, the dividends paid deduction ("DPD") and the distribution requirement places the tax burden from a REIT's real estate business onto the REIT's shareholders.

Congress recognized that REIT income might escape any taxation when shareholders are corporations. Therefore Congress created a REIT exception to a dividend deduction intended to prevent multiple taxation of dividends within affiliated groups of corporations. Virginia and many other states, however, do not conform to the various federal exceptions to deductible dividends. Therefore, many corporate shareholders of REITs are deducting REIT dividends on their Virginia returns. Corporations that are not deducting REIT dividends are allocating dividend income to the state of their commercial domicile.

As states moved to prevent tax avoidance by corporations using intangible holding companies (Virginia enacted such a provision in 2004), many corporations have implemented the captive REIT strategy. A number of states have challenged the captive REIT strategy in administrative or judicial actions. Legislation similar to this bill has been enacted in Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, Maryland, New York, North Carolina, Oklahoma,

Rhode Island, and Utah. As a result of its legislation, Maryland has already been able to require taxpayers to stop avoiding taxation. For example, the State Comptroller of Maryland recently reported that the state reached an agreement with a retail company to pay \$10.8 million to cover three years' worth of taxes it had avoided under a captive REIT structure.

The Multistate Tax Commission has a draft proposal for a uniform Captive REIT statute. This proposal incorporates virtually all of the provisions of the Multistate Tax Commission proposal and also incorporates provisions suggested by the National Association of Real Estate Investment Trusts.

### REIT Tax Avoidance Strategy

The "captive REIT" strategy can be used to reduce tax liability in certain states, such as Virginia, that allow corporations to file separate returns when the taxpayer owns certain types of assets, specifically, commercial real estate or mortgages. When those assets are placed in a REIT, the REIT itself pays no federal or state income tax on its real estate rental or mortgage interest income.

Although the shareholder must pay federal income tax on its REIT dividends, the strategy typically employs an intangible holding company as the shareholder, which is located in a state other than Virginia. Therefore, no Virginia income tax will be paid with respect to commercial Virginia real estate or mortgage assets owned by a captive REIT.

During the spring of 2007, this strategy gained a great deal of attention in the media, particularly in the Wall Street Journal. Many of these reports used Wal-Mart's captive REIT as an example.

### Proposal

This bill would require a captive REIT to pay income tax on the business it does in Virginia. It would not affect publicly traded REITs, or other widely held REITs in which a single corporate entity does not own 50% or more of the REIT's shares. Captive REITs would be required to add back any federal deduction for dividends paid to its shareholders. It would then allocate and apportion income, and pay Virginia income tax, in the same manner as other corporations.

A Captive REIT would be defined as a REIT whose shares are not publicly traded and 50% or more of the shares are owned by a corporate entity. In addition, more than 25% of the income of the REIT would be required to consist of rents from real property in order for it to be considered a Captive REIT, thus excluding mortgage REITs.

Exceptions are provided to ensure that an affiliated group of REITs would not be considered captive REITs unless the ultimate ownership of the group is by a single corporate entity. Entities organized under the laws of Australia and other foreign countries that are similar to REITs will also not be considered a captive REIT, if they are widely held.

This bill would phase in the addition over three years. The addition created by this bill would be reduced by one-half for Taxable Years 2009 and 2010.

This bill would be effective for taxable years beginning on and after January 1, 2009.

Similar Bills

**House Bill 2504** is identical to this bill.

cc : Secretary of Finance

Date: 2/24/2009 JKL  
HB2504FER161