

# DEPARTMENT OF TAXATION

## 2014 Fiscal Impact Statement

1. **Patron** Richard H. Stuart

2. **Bill Number** SB 579

**House of Origin:**

           **Introduced**

           **Substitute**

           **Engrossed**

3. **Committee** Passed House and Senate

4. **Title** Retail Sales and Use Tax; Public Facility  
Entitlement for Certain Sports Complexes

**Second House:**

           **In Committee**

           **Substitute**

      X       **Enrolled**

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

This bill would modify the public facility entitlement that allows certain municipalities a portion of sales tax revenues generated in specified public facilities to include sports complexes consisting of a minor league baseball stadium, related tournament training, and parking facilities, provided the municipality owns a component of the sports complex. The bill would require that all sales tax revenues generated in these sports complexes be used solely to repay bonds issued to finance the municipality-owned component. Finally, the bill would repeal the existing entitlement available for publicly-owned sports facilities designed for use primarily as baseball stadiums for a minor league professional baseball affiliated team, and their attached structures.

Under current law, any municipality which has issued bonds during a specified time period to pay the cost of any public facility is entitled to a portion of the sales tax revenues generated by transactions taking place in the public facility. For purposes of this statute, public facilities include sports facilities designed for use primarily as a baseball stadium for a minor league professional baseball affiliated team, provided they are owned by a Virginia county, city, town, authority or other public entity.

The effective date of this bill is not specified.

6. **Budget amendment necessary:** No.

7. **Fiscal Impact Estimates are:** Not available. (See Line 8.)

### 8. **Fiscal implications:**

#### Administrative Costs

The Department of Taxation ("the Department") considers implementation of this bill as "routine," and does not require additional funding.

## Revenue Impact

The General Fund revenue loss associated with this bill is unknown. There are fifteen facilities that meet the current statutory public facilities definition. This bill would modify the definition to include sports complexes for minor league baseball teams, provided a portion of the complex is owned by the qualifying locality, and only to the extent that the sales tax revenues returned to the locality are dedicated to the repayment of bonds issued to finance the municipality-owned component. Although the bill is intended to apply to a facility being planned in a specific locality, the bill's language would allow any of the localities qualifying for public facility designation under current law to complete a similar project and receive a portion of the sales taxes generated from retail operations in the facility. Because the scope of the intended facility is unknown, and it is unknown whether any other qualifying localities will elect to create similar facilities under similar agreements with private entities, the revenue impact of this bill cannot be determined.

This bill would also repeal the existing entitlement for publicly-owned minor league baseball stadiums. None of the fifteen existing facilities that meet the current statutory public facilities definition are publicly-owned facilities used primarily as minor league baseball stadiums. As such, repealing this provision would have no additional impact on state or local revenues.

The public facility sales tax entitlement to a municipality consists of the General Fund portion of the sales tax available for appropriation after accounting for transfers to the Transportation Trust Fund, localities according to school-age population, and the Public Education Standards of Quality/Real Estate Property Tax Relief Fund. The revenue resulting from the sales tax rate increases and other allocation changes provided for in 2013 House Bill 2313 are not included in the entitlement. Because the 1% local option tax is already transferred to localities under current law, transfer of the 1% local option tax does not affect state revenue.

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

Department of Taxation  
Department of Accounts

Cities of: Fredericksburg, Hampton, Lynchburg, Newport News, Norfolk, Portsmouth, Richmond, Roanoke, Salem, Staunton, Suffolk, Virginia Beach, Winchester.

Town of: Wise

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

### **11. Other comments:**

#### Current Law

*Va. Code* § 58.1-608.3 (formerly the Public Facilities Act) allows sales tax revenue attributable to sales in new or substantially and significantly renovated or expanded public facilities to be transferred back to municipalities to pay the costs of the bonds issued to finance such facilities. Among the list of qualifying public facilities are: auditoriums, coliseums, convention centers, sports facilities designed primarily as baseball stadiums

for minor league professional baseball affiliated teams, and conference centers, provided each such facility is owned by a Virginia county, city, town, authority, or other public entity, and provided that exhibits, meetings, conferences, conventions, seminars, or similar public events may be conducted in the facilities. The public facility designation also includes certain hotels intended to benefit state-supported universities, certain hotels attached to designated public facilities, and certain hotels adjacent to convention centers. In addition, any property necessary or desirable in connection with qualifying public facilities, such as facilities for food preparation and serving, parking facilities and administration offices, are considered public facilities.

In order to qualify for the entitlement, public facilities must be located in the Town of Wise or the Cities of Fredericksburg, Hampton, Lynchburg, Newport News, Norfolk, Portsmouth, Richmond, Roanoke, Salem, Staunton, Suffolk, Virginia Beach, and Winchester. Generally, shopping centers and malls do not qualify for the public facility designation.

Under current law, the sales tax revenues can be distributed back to localities and used to pay the following costs for which bonds have been issued: 1) the purchase price of the public facility; 2) expenses incident in determining the feasibility or practicability of the public facility; 3) the costs of plans, specifications, surveys and estimates of costs and revenues; 4) the cost of land, property, rights, easements, and franchises acquired; 5) the costs of improvement, property or equipment; 6) the cost of engineering, legal, and other professional services; 7) the cost of construction or reconstruction; 8) the costs of labor, materials, machinery and equipment; 9) financing charges; 10) interest before and during construction and for up to one year after completion of construction; 11) start-up costs and operating capital; (12) payments by the locality of its share of the cost of any multijurisdictional public facility; 13) administrative expenses; 14) amounts deposited to reserve or replacement funds; and 15) other necessary expenses.

A substantial and significant expansion to a public facility entails an increase in floor space of at least 50 percent over that existing in the preexisting facility or an increase in floor space of at least 10 percent over that existing in a currently qualifying public facility.

Sales tax revenues generated from all transactions taking place in the facility, including, but not limited to, concessionaires sales, vending machine sales, and merchandise sales, are transferred back to the municipality. Sales tax revenues do not include any tax revenues generated from the purchase or use of materials and equipment utilized in the construction, expansion, or renovation of a qualifying public facility.

Entitlement to these sales tax revenues continues for the lifetime of the bonds, but not beyond 35 years, and all such revenues are required to be applied to the repayment of the bonds. Currently, no remittance is made until construction, renovation or expansion of the facility is complete.

### Legislative History

As originally enacted in 1992, this transfer mechanism applied only to one facility in the City of Roanoke. The 1998 General Assembly amended the population requirements to include the City of Portsmouth, and in 1999, the population requirements were again

amended to include the City of Suffolk. The General Assembly in 2000 amended the population requirements to include the City of Hampton, in 2001 to include the City of Staunton, in 2004 to include the Cities of Newport News and Salem, and in 2006 to include the City of Norfolk. Legislation in 2009 added the Cities of Richmond and Virginia Beach, in 2012, the Cities of Lynchburg and Winchester, and in 2013 the City of Fredericksburg and the Town of Wise.

The definition for public facility was expanded in 1998 to include hotels which are attached to and are an integral part of the public facility, in 2006 to exclude residential condominiums, townhomes, or other residential units, in 2009 to include sports facilities designed for use primarily as a baseball stadium for a minor league professional baseball affiliated team, and in 2011 to include hotels that are adjacent to convention centers owned by public entities where the hotel owners enter into a public-private partnership requiring the locality to contribute infrastructure, real property or conference space.

#### City of Bristol, Development of Regional Impact

In 2012, the Virginia General Assembly enacted legislation that expanded the definition of public facilities for purposes of the sales tax entitlement to include development projects that meet the requirements for a development of regional impact and are located in the City of Bristol. The legislation was intended to address a commercial center that would be constructed in the City of Bristol, known as "The Falls." The statute requires that a development of regional impact meet the following criteria: 1) the locality contributes infrastructure or real property towards the project as part of a public-private partnership with the developer that is equal to at least 20 percent of the aggregate cost of development; 2) the facility is reasonably expected to require a capital investment of at least \$50 million; 3) sales within the development are reasonably expected to generate at least \$5 million annually; 4) the facility is reasonably expected to attract at least one million visitors annually; 5) the facility is expected to create at least 2,000 permanent jobs; 6) the facility is in a locality that had a rate of unemployment at least three percentage points higher than the statewide average in November 2011; and 7) the facility is in a locality that is adjacent to a state that has adopted a Border Region Retail Tourism Development District Act. The statute requires the Department to review the locality's findings as to these criteria and to file a written report with the House and Senate Finance and Appropriation Committees. Pursuant to the statute, on February 21, 2013, the Department released its report, indicating that the City of Bristol had complied with the statute's notification requirements.

#### Public Ownership Requirement

Under current law, every qualifying auditorium, coliseum, convention center, and sports facility designed for use primarily as a baseball stadium for minor league professional baseball teams, must be owned by a Virginia county, city, town, authority or other public entity in order to qualify for the public facility entitlement.

#### Proposal

This bill would modify the public facility entitlement to include sports complexes consisting of a minor league baseball stadium and related tournament training and parking facilities,

provided the municipality owns a component of the sports complex. While not specified in the statute, “components of the sports complex” could include parking lots, sidewalks, and similar components.

The bill would require that all sales tax revenues generated in these sports complexes be used solely to repay bonds issued to finance the municipality-owned component, and not any portion owned by other parties.

Finally, the bill would repeal the existing entitlement available for publicly-owned sports facilities designed for use primarily as baseball stadiums for a minor league professional baseball affiliated team, and their attached structures.

The effective date of this bill is not specified.

cc : Secretary of Finance

Date: 3/13/2014 KP  
DLAS File Name: SB579FER161