

Section 8

Merchants' Capital Tax, 2002

The *Code of Virginia*, §§58.1-3509 and 58.1-3510, provides that localities may impose a local tax on merchants' capital. Localities also have the option to exempt specific merchants from part or all of the tax. Merchants' capital is defined as the inventory of stock on hand, daily rental passenger cars as defined in §58.1-2401, daily rental property, and all other personal property (exempting tangible personal property not for sale as merchandise, which is taxed as tangible personal property), excluding money on hand and on deposit.

According to §58.1-3704 of the *Code*, no locality may impose a merchants' capital tax if it also imposes a business, professional, and occupational license (BPOL) tax. A number of localities impose both of these taxes; but these localities do not use the BPOL tax for retail sales.

Furthermore, §58.1-3510.1 authorizes localities to levy a tax which cannot exceed 1 percent on the gross proceeds of a person engaged in the short-term rental business as defined in §58.1-3510. In 1978, the General Assembly enacted legislation (§58.1-3509 of the *Code*) that froze the merchants' capital tax at the January 1, 1978 level. Localities that had raised their rates and/or assessment ratios after February 1, 1977 were required to roll back their rates on July 1, 1978 to the February 1, 1977 rate and refund any amount in excess. (See *Virginia, Acts of Assembly, 1978, c. 817, cl. 2, p. 1407.*) While the enabling legislation prohibits localities from raising the merchants' capital tax rates, it does not prohibit localities from lowering the rates if they choose to do so. Thus, a locality may still lower the tax liability of a merchant by changing the nominal rate, the assessment ratio, or both.

The merchants' capital tax is used by 47 Virginia counties. The other 48 counties and all of the cities use the BPOL

tax in lieu of the merchants' capital tax. Those counties employing the merchants' capital tax generally have one or more towns that are business centers and that impose the BPOL tax. This precludes the counties from using the BPOL tax within the town boundaries. In contrast counties can impose the merchants' capital tax within town boundaries even if a town has a BPOL tax.

Most of the towns that tax business use the BPOL tax. Only 7 of the responding towns authorize the use the merchants' capital tax.

Table 8.1 gives the nominal tax rates per \$100 for the counties and towns, the value used for assessment, and the percentage of value.

The unweighted mean of the nominal tax rate for counties is \$2.26 per \$100 of assessed value. The median is \$1.23 and the first and third quartiles are \$0.72 and \$3.50, respectively. The unweighted mean of the nominal tax rate for towns is \$0.62 per \$100 of assessed value. The median is \$0.50, and the first and third quartiles are \$0.25 and \$1.00, respectively.

A majority of the localities that impose the merchants' capital tax base the assessment of capital on a percentage of the original cost. Of the 54 localities listed in Table 8.1, 43 report using the original cost as a basis for assessment, while the numbers of localities utilizing fair market value and depreciated cost are 9 and 1, respectively. One locality uses merchant's inventory as its basis.

Information on nominal tax rates of towns that did not respond to the survey can be found in the Virginia Department of Taxation's publication, *Local Tax Rates: Tax Year 2001*. Please note that the rates in the Virginia Department of Taxation's publication are for the 2001 tax year; it is the most recent information available for towns that did not respond to the survey.



Table 8.1
Merchants' Capital Tax, 2002

Locality	Tax Assessment: In-House (In) Contract (C)	Nominal Tax Rate (per \$100)	Assessment Method	Assessment Percentage
Cities (Note: No cities imposed this tax.)				
Counties (Note: All counties responded to the survey. Those that answered "not applicable" for all items in this table are excluded.)				
Amherst	In	3.95	Original Cost	20
Appomattox	In	1.00	Original Cost	85
Bedford	In	1.10	Original Cost	20
Bland	In	0.73	Original Cost	100
Brunswick	In	1.20	Original Cost	100
Buchanan	In	2.00	Original Cost	10
Buckingham	In	1.00	Depreciated Cost	100
Carroll	In	2.30	Original Cost	30
Charles City	In	2.80	Original Cost	100
Charlotte	In	3.20	Original Cost	10
Craig	In	3.50	Original Cost	25
Dickenson	In	10.50	Original Cost	10
Essex	In	3.75	Original Cost	5
Floyd	In	3.50	Original Cost	15
Franklin	In	1.08	Original Cost	100
Giles	In	4.80	Original Cost	25
Grayson	In	6.70	Original Cost	10
Hanover	In	1.90	Original Cost	10
Highland	In	1.00	Merchant's Inventory	20
King & Queen	In	0.65	Original Cost	100
Lancaster	In	1.00	Original Cost	50
Lee	In	1.41	Fair Market Value	30
Louisa	In	0.65	Original Cost	100
Lunenburg	In	1.20	Original Cost	40
Madison	In	4.30	Original Cost	20
Mecklenburg	In	0.72	Original Cost	100
Middlesex	In	1.25	Fair Market Value	35
Montgomery	In	6.05	Original Cost	20
Northampton	In	6.25	Original Cost	10
Northumberland	In	2.00	Original Cost	50
Orange	In	0.40	Original Cost	100
Pittsylvania	In	2.75	Original Cost	30
Prince Edward	In	0.70	Original Cost	100
Pulaski	In	4.80	Original Cost	100
				\$1-300,000=22%
				\$300,001-\$20,000,000=5%
				>\$20,000,000=1%
Richmond	In	3.50	Original Cost	50
Rockingham	In	0.87	Original Cost	67
Russell	In	0.65	Original Cost	20
Scott	In ^a	0.72	Original Cost	100
Shenandoah	In	0.60	Original Cost	100
Smyth	In	0.40	Original Cost	100
Southampton	In	0.50	Fair Market Value	100
Stafford	C	0.50	Original Cost	100
Sussex	In	1.00	Original Cost	100
Tazewell	In	4.30	Original Cost	20
Westmoreland	In	0.50	Original Cost	100
Wise	In	2.85	Fair Market Value	45
Wythe	In	0.56	Original Cost	100

^a Scott County allows the business to estimate its inventory and compares the estimate with the Schedule C.

Table 8.1 Merchants' Capital Tax, 2002 (continued)

Locality	Tax		Assessment Method	Assessment Percentage
	Assessment: In-House (In) Contract (C)	Nominal Tax Rate (per \$100)		
Towns (Note: Towns that answered "not applicable" for all items in this table excluded. For a listing of town respondents and non-respondents, see Appendix B.)				
Charlotte Court House	In	1.00	Fair Market Value	0
Drakes Branch	C	1.10	Original Cost	10
Eastville	C	0.25	Fair Market Value	100
Iron Gate	In	1.00	Fair Market Value	35
Jonesville	C	0.25	Fair Market Value	100
New Castle	In	0.50	Fair Market Value	100

