

Communications Tax Reform: State Experiences



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Overview



- **Key issues driving state reforms**
- **Reform considerations**
- **Comparison of reforms enacted in Virginia, Florida, North Carolina, and Delaware**

Key Issues Driving Reforms



- **Convergence of technologies**
 - ◆ Telecom & video
 - ◆ “Over the top” providers /applications
- **Economic development**
 - ◆ Role of communications infrastructure in job growth
 - ◆ Competition for investment
- **Excessive rates on certain providers**
 - ◆ Legacy rates from monopoly phone company era are difficult to sustain given convergence

Reform Considerations



- **States starting at different places due to history, politics**
- **No single “formula” or “model” for states**

Reform Considerations



- **State revenues**
 - ◆ Short and long term impact
 - ◆ General fund vs. earmarked programs

- **Local revenues**
 - ◆ High local reliance on communications taxes
 - ◆ Right-of-way fee / tax debate
 - ◆ Distrust of state collection on local behalf
 - ◆ Locals not getting revenues on newer services

Reform Key Questions



- **State-only tax or state and local components?**
- **How to address the federal law prohibition on local taxes on DBS?**
- **Should there be a cost based right-of-way fee for providers using public property?**
- **Can states assert nexus for “over-the-top” providers?**

State Reforms: Virginia



■ Process

- ◆ Multi-year negotiation process (2003 to 2006)
- ◆ Reform bill passed in 2006
- ◆ All stakeholders involved
- ◆ Data gathered by state auditor

Virginia



- **Pre-reform structure**
 - ◆ **Local utility taxes on local landline and wireless, interstate telecom not taxable**
 - ◆ **Local franchise fee on local landline**
 - ◆ **No state taxes on telecommunications**
 - ◆ **Cable TV subject to local franchise fees**
 - ◆ **No state taxes on cable TV**
 - ◆ **No state or local taxes on DBS**

Virginia



- **Reformed tax structure**
 - ◆ **Single statewide tax at same rate as state/local sales tax**
 - ◆ **Separate, uniform statewide 911 fee**
 - ◆ **Separate, uniform statewide cost-based “right of way” component for providers using public ROW – assessed per line instead of as % of revenues**

Virginia



■ Tax rates

- ◆ 5% rate imposed on all communications services
- ◆ 75-cent 911 fee on telecommunications customers
- ◆ Additional “rights-of-way use” fee adjusted annually (currently at \$.76; applies to cable and wireline telecom)

■ Administration

- ◆ State collected, funds distributed to locals by formula
- ◆ “Hold harmless” revenue guarantee for locals

Virginia



■ Politics

- ◆ Reform hailed as national model
- ◆ State did not raid local funds even during huge state shortfalls
- ◆ Lack of state sales tax on communications services under prior law made revenue replacement easier

■ Economics

- ◆ Study showed local revenues under reform exceeded what they would have received under status quo

Florida



- **2000 reform rolled seven state and local taxes into one “Communications Services Tax”**
 - ◆ **State sales tax and gross receipts tax**
 - ◆ **Local sales tax, ROW fees, permit fees, franchise fees, local utility tax**
- **New tax structure included a state and local tax component with central remittance to state**

Florida



Pros:

- ◆ **Administrative simplification**
- ◆ **Customer transparency**
- ◆ **Revenue growth in early years**

Cons:

- ◆ **Rates are very high**
- ◆ **Revenues now declining due to technology and market changes**

Florida – 2012 Working Group



- **Revenue sufficiency issues prompted legislature to appoint new working group**
 - ◆ **Growth of prepaid wireless**
 - ◆ **Emergence of “over the top” providers**
- **Working group to report to legislature in February 2013.**

North Carolina



- **Pre-reform structure**
 - ◆ **3% sales tax on local service**
 - ◆ **3.22% gross receipts tax on local service**
 - ◆ **6.5% sales tax on interstate/intrastate toll**
 - ◆ **Local telecom franchise fees**
 - ◆ **Local cable franchise fees (up to 5%)**
 - ◆ **No state tax on cable or DBS**

State Reforms: North Carolina



■ Process

- ◆ Separate reform bills enacted over time 2001 - 2006
- ◆ Video and telecommunications taxes evolved into uniform rate
- ◆ Bills brought NC into conformity with SSTP

■ Enacted Tax Structure

- ◆ Franchise and local utility taxes eliminated
- ◆ Statewide tax at average combined state-local sales tax rate
- ◆ Uniform statewide 911 fee
- ◆ No additional tax/fee for providers using public right of way
- ◆ No tax imposed on communications providers' network equipment

North Carolina



■ Tax rates

- ◆ All communications services taxed at statewide rate that approximates state-local sales tax average (currently 7%)
- ◆ Separate uniform statewide 911 fee (currently at \$.60)

■ Administration

- ◆ State allocates revenues from sales tax to locals by formula to replace repealed local taxes – locals held harmless
- ◆ No sales tax imposed on communications network investments

Delaware



■ Process

- ◆ Tax reform commission established in 2011
- ◆ Interim recommendations issued in 2012
- ◆ Final recommendations due in 2013

■ Stakeholders

- ◆ Legislators & executive branch
- ◆ Local elected officials (municipal, school, county)
- ◆ Cable, DBS, wireless, wireline

Delaware



■ **Current Structure**

- ◆ **No sales tax**
- ◆ **Special property tax on landline telecoms**
- ◆ **Excise tax: DBS and cable 2.125%, telecom 5%**
- ◆ **Local cable franchise fees (up to 5%)**

Delaware



■ **Goals**

- ◆ **Modernized to reflect technology changes**
- ◆ **Competitively neutral for providers**
- ◆ **Encourages network investment**

■ **Interim report / data**

- ◆ **Department of Finance is modeling different single statewide gross receipts tax scenarios**

Conclusion



- **Successful models exist, but no two states are alike**
- **Process is very important**
- **Reform is necessary due to changes in technology and the marketplace – revenue losses (especially local) will occur under status quo**

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