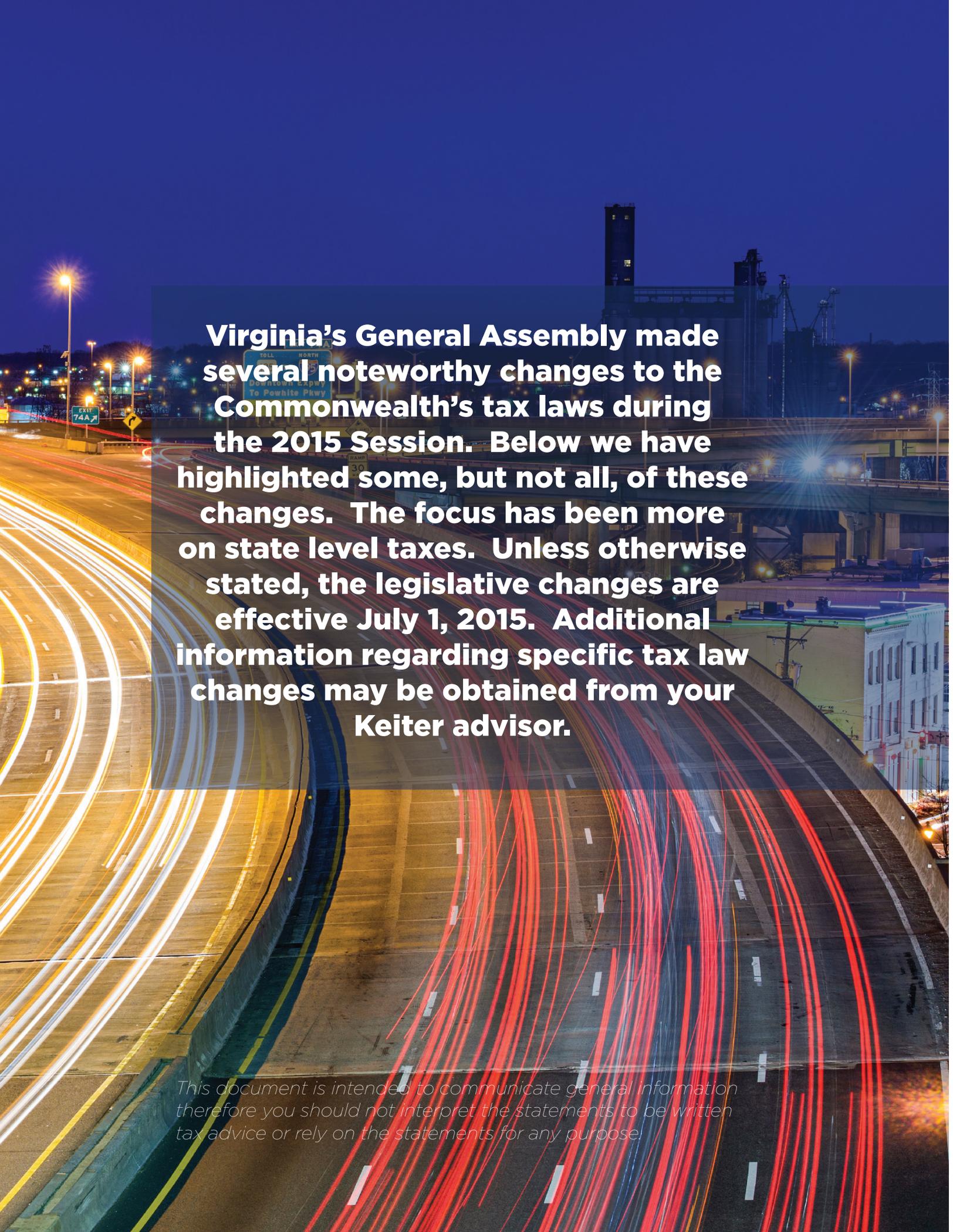


2015 VIRGINIA LEGISLATIVE TAX UPDATE

 **Keiter**
Your Opportunity Advisors



Virginia's General Assembly made several noteworthy changes to the Commonwealth's tax laws during the 2015 Session. Below we have highlighted some, but not all, of these changes. The focus has been more on state level taxes. Unless otherwise stated, the legislative changes are effective July 1, 2015. Additional information regarding specific tax law changes may be obtained from your Keiter advisor.

This document is intended to communicate general information therefore you should not interpret the statements to be written tax advice or rely on the statements for any purpose.

THE HIGH LEVEL HIGHLIGHTS

Refund Checks are Back!!

For individual income tax returns for 2015, taxpayers will be able to receive their refunds by check again!

Conformity to IRC - Tax Compliance Simplified

Virginia advanced its fixed-date conformity to the Internal Revenue Code to December 31, 2014. This means that, with limited exceptions, Virginia follows the federal rules, which makes tax compliance a little easier.

Keeping VA Green

The sunset date for the green job creation tax credit was extended from January 1, 2015 to January 1, 2018. This credit is for \$500 for each new "green job" created in the state with a salary of \$50,000.

Recycling Credits

The income tax credit for recyclable materials processing machinery and equipment was extended another 5 years and the amount of the credit was increased from 10 to 20 percent of the purchase price of qualifying equipment. Other changes were made to make it easier to qualify for the credit. But, the total credits available each year is limited to \$2 million beginning with tax credits in taxable year 2015.

Withholding Tax Filing Relief for Small Employers

Small employers with no more than five employees may request a waiver from the Tax Commissioner to report their withholding on a less frequent basis, from semi-weekly filing to monthly.

Disaster Relief Assistance

Out-of-state concerns assisting with certain disaster relief efforts in the state will be exempt from tax reporting/remittance requirements.

Help for Dealers Selling to Others for Resale

The Department of Taxation may disclose whether a person is registered to collect the retail sales and use

tax. This will help dealers who are selling to others for resale verify the purchaser's eligibility for the resale exemption and ease compliance burdens.

Accelerated Payments of Sales Tax

Dealers or permit holders with taxable sales and purchases of \$2.5 million or greater for the twelve month filing period ending June 30, 2014 will be subject to the accelerated payment requirements for sales tax in June 2015. The requirement had been applicable to dealers with \$26 million or more in sales/purchases. Thus, more taxpayers will be subject to the accelerated payment provisions.

For Lessors of Tangible Personal Property -- Clarification that Finance Charges not Taxable

While not new, clarity is always good. Finance charges, carrying charges, service charges, or interest charges from credit extended on the lease or rental under conditional lease, conditional rental, or other conditional contracts providing for the deferred payments of the lease or rental of tangible personal property are not included in the gross proceeds subject to the sales tax.

Motor Vehicle Transfers from Kids to Parents

Under current law transfers to a spouse or child are not subject to the motor vehicle sales and use tax. Effective 7/1/15, kids can transfer a motor vehicle to a parent without incurring the tax.

Local Tax Filings Made Easier

Localities will be allowed to create separate classes of property for local tax purposes which may help ease filing requirements and provide tax breaks to others.

➤ A separate class is now available for miscellaneous and incidental property used in a trade or business with an original cost of less than \$250. Localities may allow a taxpayer to report qualifying tangible personal property as an aggregate estimate of the total cost of all such property rather than provide an itemized list.

➤ A separate class is now available for machinery and tools used directly in producing or generating renewable energy. Localities may tax this separate class of property at different rates from the normal machinery and tools but not in excess of that rate.

GENERAL

Tax Exemptions for Disaster Relief Assistance

HB 1386 (Ch. 595, 2015 Acts of Assembly) provides that out-of-state businesses and their employees who come to Virginia solely for the purposes of assisting with disaster related or emergency related work are not subject to state or local taxes or registration requirements. No Virginia income tax withholding is required for employees due to their presence in the state. However, the businesses and employees would not be exempt from any transaction taxes and fees, such as motor fuels taxes, sales and use taxes, transient occupancy taxes, and vehicle rentals taxes based upon their purchases, leases or consumption in Virginia. Several states have passed or are considering similar legislation. report their withholding on a less frequent basis, from semi-weekly filing to monthly.

INCOME TAX

Conformity to Internal Revenue Code

HB 1727 (Ch. 61, 2015 Acts) and SB 1044 (Ch. 1, 2015 Acts) advanced Virginia's fixed-date of conformity to the terms of the Internal Revenue Code from January 2, 2013, to December 31, 2014. It is noteworthy that Virginia continues to de-conform with the following federal provisions:

1. Bonus depreciation allowed for certain assets under IRC §§ 168(k), 168(l), 168(m), 1400L and 1400N;
2. The five-year carryback of federal net operating loss deductions generated in Taxable Year 2008 or 2009;
3. Federal income tax deductions for applicable high yield discount obligations under IRC § 163(e)(5)(F); and
4. Federal income tax exclusions related to the cancellation of debt income realized in connection with a reacquisition of business debt at a discount after December 31, 2008, and before January 1, 2011.

This legislation was effective immediately upon signature by the Governor.

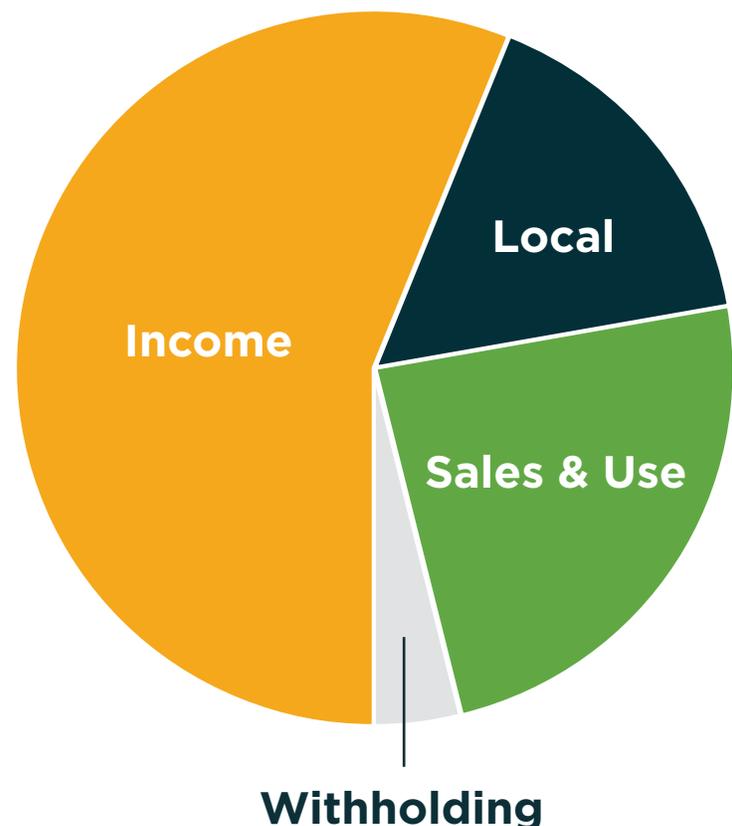
Intangible Holding Company Addback

Section 3-5.10 of the 2015 Appropriation Act (Budget Bill, HB 1400, Ch. 665, 2015 Acts) clarifies existing law that beginning on or after January 1, 2004, with regard to intangible holding company addback:

1. The exception for income that is subject to a tax based on or measured by net income or capital imposed by Virginia, another state, or a foreign government is limited and applies only to the portion of income received by the related member that is attributed to a state or foreign government where the related member has sufficient nexus; and
2. The exception for a related member deriving at least one-third of its gross revenues from licensing to unrelated parties is limited and applies only to the portion of income derived from licensing agreements which the rates and terms are comparable to the rates and terms of agreements that the related member has actually entered into with unrelated entities.

SUBJECT TO LIMITED EXCEPTIONS, corporations are generally required to add back certain deductions taken for payments made to related members. The above are two of the exceptions to this addback requirement.

Overview of Virginia Tax Changes In This Summary



Neighborhood Assistance Tax Credit - Several Changes

The Neighborhood Assistance Act provides an income tax credit to businesses and individuals that donate money, marketable securities, property, professional services and contracting services directly to neighborhood organizations with approved programs that benefit low-income people. Under the Act, a neighborhood organization is allocated funding through the Neighborhood Assistance Act Program. The neighborhood organizations propose programs to the Department of Social Services and Department of Education and receive an allocation of tax credits for approved programs. A business or individual that makes donations to a neighborhood organization for an approved program is then eligible to receive an income tax credit from that neighborhood organization. Several bills were passed by the General Assembly making changes to the Tax Credit.

1. Allocation of Credits and Caps. *Sec. 3-5.04 of the 2015 Appropriations Act, HB 1400, (Ch. 665, 2015 Acts) made changes to the neighborhood assistance act tax credit by providing that the \$125,000 limit on donations which tax credits can be issued for the 2014 taxable year will not apply if, after an equitable allocation of tax credits for fiscal year 2015 under the program the total amount of tax credits allocated for all programs was less than \$16 million. In addition, the \$125,000 limit on donations which tax credits may be issued for the 2015 taxable year will not apply if, after an equitable allocation of tax credits for fiscal year 2016 under the program the total amount of tax credits allocated for all programs was less than \$17 million. The tax credits are capped at \$16 million for fiscal year 2015 and \$17 million for fiscal year 2016.*

2. Credits for Medical Specialists. *HB 1459 (Ch. 153, 2015 Acts). Effective for fiscal years beginning on or after July 1, 2015, the legislation allows physician specialists who donate specialty medical services and are referred from a nonprofit organization whose sole purpose is to provide specialty medical referrals to patients to be eligible for neighborhood assistance tax credits regardless of where the physician specialist performs the specialty medical services. Physician specialists and other health care professional specialists may receive Neighborhood Assistance Act Tax Credits under current law but they are required to work directly for clinics operated by neighborhood organizations. This legislation allows the individuals to receive the credits without working directly for a neighborhood organization. For purposes of determining the amount of the credits allowed, the value of the specialty medical services rendered is limited to the lesser of the reasonable cost*

from other providers or \$125/hour.

3. Lower Credit by Agreement. *HB 1701 (Ch. 56, 2015 Acts), effective for taxable years beginning on or after 1/1/2015, allows a business or individual who is eligible for the Neighborhood Assistance Act Tax Credit to agree in writing to a credit amount equal to or less than 65 percent of the qualified donation. Under current law no credit less than \$400 may be granted to a business or individual that donates professional services. Since that credit is equal to 65 percent of a donation, a donor must make a donation of at least \$616 to earn a credit equal to \$400 and meet the minimum credit threshold. A business firm is eligible for a credit only to the extent that sufficient tax credits allocated to the neighborhood organization for an approved project are available. The amount of a credit for an individual who donates money or marketable securities for an approved program is also equal to 65 percent of the value of the donation. However, to receive an allocation of credits, an individual is required to make a donation of at least \$500 and is limited to the first \$125,000 in value of donations made by the individual during the taxable year, however, given the 65 percent limitation on the donation, the credit is capped at \$81,250 per taxpayer.*

The legislation requires that certifications made by the neighborhood organization must identify the credit percentage to be used in determining the amount of the tax credit and the certification must also include any written agreement under which a business firm accepts a tax credit of less than 65% for a donation.



Major Business Facility Job Tax Credit – two-year period v. three

HB 1844 (Ch. 451, 2015 Acts). Applicable to tax years beginning January 1, 2015, the legislation makes permanent the requirement that a qualified business facility claim the tax credit allowed per qualified full-time employee over two taxable years instead of over three taxable years. This had been a temporary provision for taxable years 2009 through 2014.

The Major Business Facility Job Tax Credit is available to taxpayers engaged in a qualifying industry that create at least 50 new full-time jobs in connection with the establishment or expansion of a major business facility. Taxpayers located in an enterprise zone or economically distressed area are required to create only 25 jobs to qualify. The income tax credit is equal to \$1,000 for each qualifying new job in excess of 50 (or 25, as the case may be) and now must be claimed ratably over a two taxable year period. The amount of the credit claimed cannot exceed the tax due and any unused credit may be carried forward over the next 10 years.

Green Job Creation Tax Credit - Extended

HB 1843 (Ch. 486, 2015 Acts) and SB 1037 (Ch. 249, 2015 Acts). The legislation extends the sunset date for the Green Job Creation Tax Credit from January 1, 2015 to January 1, 2018. The Green Job Creation Tax Credit is an income tax credit of \$500 for each new green job created in Virginia with a salary of \$50,000 or more. Green jobs include employment in industries related to renewable, alternative energy. Each taxpayer is allowed a credit for up to 350 jobs. A credit is allowed for up to five years – first in the taxable year in which the job has been filled for at least one full year and then for each of the four succeeding taxable years provided the job is continuously filled. Virginia does not allow two different tax credits for the same job. The credit is not allowed for a position for which a taxpayer receives a major business facility job credit or a federal tax credit for investments in manufacturing facilities for clean energy technologies.

Land Preservation Tax Credit - Revised

HB 1828 (Ch. 235, 2015 Acts) and SB 1019 (Ch. 680, 2015 Acts) makes several changes to the land preservation tax credit, including:

› Reducing the maximum amount of tax credits that may be issued in each calendar year from \$100 million to \$75 million beginning in 2015;

› Reducing the maximum amount of the land preservation tax credit that may be claimed in a taxable year from \$100,000 in 2014 to \$20,000 in 2015 and 2016, and \$50,000 for each taxable year thereafter, with the exception of credits issued for fee simple interest donations the credits for which would continue to be limited to \$100,000;

› Requiring that a complete application for the tax credit with regard to a conveyance be filed with the Department of Taxation by December 31 of the year following the calendar year of the conveyance; and

› Prohibiting the Department from issuing any tax credit for a donation from any allocation or pool of tax credits attributable to a calendar year prior to the year in which the complete tax credit application for the donation was filed.

The Land Preservation Tax Credit is equal to 40 percent of the fair market value of land or an interest in land located in Virginia which is conveyed (in perpetuity) to a public or private agency eligible to hold such land or interests therein for conservation or preservation purposes.

Recyclable Machinery and Equipment Credit – Various Changes

HB 1554 (Ch. 49, 2015 Acts); SB 1205 (Ch. 94, 2015 Acts) provide that effective for taxable years beginning on or after 1/1/2015, the credit for recyclable materials processing machinery and equipment is extended another five years to taxable years beginning before January 1, 2020 (had been January 1, 2015). The legislation also:

› Increases the credit amount from 10% to 20% of the purchase price for qualifying equipment purchased during the taxable year;

› Allows taxpayers to claim a credit for machinery and equipment used predominantly for qualified purposes, rather than exclusively for such purposes;

› Provides that a taxpayer cannot be denied the credit based solely on another person's use of the tangible personal property produced by the taxpayer, provided the tangible personal property was sold by the taxpayer to an unaffiliated person in an arm's-length sale; and

› Clarifies that to qualify for the credit the machinery and equipment must be used to manufacture, process, compound, or produce items of tangible personal property from recyclable materials.

The total tax credits allowed in any fiscal year are limited to \$2 million, beginning with credits allowable for taxable year 2015.

Income Tax Subtraction for Certain Long-Term Gains

HB 1741 (Ch. 336, 2015 Acts), SB 904 (Ch. 335, 2015 Acts) extend the sunset date for making investments in certain high technology businesses that qualify for the individual and corporation income tax subtraction for income taxed as long-term capital gain for federal income tax purposes from June 30, 2015 to June 30, 2020.

Virginia allows an individual or corporation income tax subtraction for any income attributable to an investment in certain high technology businesses that is taxed as long-term capital gain or investment services partnership interest income for federal income tax purposes. A "qualified business" is one that:

› Has annual gross revenues of \$ 3 million or less in its most recent fiscal year;

› Has its principal office or facility in Virginia;

› Is engaged in business primarily or does substantially all of its production in Virginia;

› Has obtained during its existence less than \$3million in aggregate gross cash proceeds from the issuance of its equity or debt investments; and

› Is primarily engaged or primarily organized to engage in certain technology related fields



A QUALIFIED BUSINESS

may also include any other technology business approved by the Secretary of Technology if its principal office or facility is in Virginia and it has less than \$3 million in annual revenues in the fiscal year prior to the investment.

Income Tax Subtraction for the Sale or Exchange of Real Property or an Easement for Open-Space Use – Eliminated

The income tax subtraction for the sale or exchange of real property or an easement for open-space use was eliminated for taxable years beginning on or after January 1, 2015. SB 1012 (Ch. 248, 2015 Acts).

New Apportionment Methodology for Enterprise Data Centers

HB 2162 (Ch. 237, 2015 Acts), SB 1142 (Ch. 92, 2015 Acts), applicable to taxable years beginning on or after July 1, 2016, require a different apportionment methodology for a taxpayer that has an enterprise data center operation with a memorandum of understanding with the Virginia Economic Development Partnership (VEDP) to make a new capital investment of at least \$150 million in a data center in Virginia. From July 1, 2016 until July 1, 2017, a quadruple-weighted sales factor is required; from July 1, 2017 and thereafter, a single sales factor is required.

The new apportionment methodology applies beginning with the taxable year for which the VEDP provides a written certification to the taxpayer that the new capital investment has been completed.

Individual Income Taxes - Refund Checks Once Again

HB 1286 (Ch. 229, 2015 Acts), SB 701 (Ch. 76, 2015 Acts), applicable to individual income tax returns for taxpayer year 2015 and after, will allow individual taxpayers to receive their refunds by check again. The legislation gives individuals a choice as to how they receive their refunds – by check mailed to them, direct deposit, or by other electronic means. Currently, taxpayers are limited to two options, debit cards and direct deposit.

Individual Income Tax - College Credit for Seniors

HB 2068 (Ch. 146, 2015 Acts) increases the maximum taxable individual income from \$15,000 to \$23,850 for senior citizens who wish to register for and enroll in college courses for credit, tuition free, at a public institution of learning.

Tax Subtraction for Student Loan Discharge

HB 1716 (Ch. 60, 2015 Acts), SB 933 (Ch. 82, 2015 Acts) applicable to taxable years beginning on or after 1/1/2015, require a Virginia individual income tax subtraction to the extent included in the federal adjusted gross income, for any income for the taxable year attributable to the discharge of a student loan solely by reason of the student's death.

Qualified Equity and Subordinated Debt Investment Tax Credit - Cap at \$5 million

Sec. 3-6.04 of the 2015 Appropriation Act (Budget Bill, HB 1400; Ch. 665, 2015 Acts). The amount of the Qualified Equity and Subordinated Debt Investments Tax Credit available in a calendar year is limited by statute to \$5 million. Beginning 2006, the state's budget bill reduced the annual credit cap to different amounts depending upon the year. The cap was \$4.5 million in 2013 and \$5.0 million in 2014. This year's budget bill had no change in the cap for 2015, restoring it to the original \$5 million.

The credit is for individual and fiduciary income tax equal to 50 percent of a qualified equity and subordinated debt investment made during the taxable year in a qualified business venture.

ABLE Savings Accounts

HB 2306 (Ch. 311, 2015 Acts), SB 1404 (Ch. 227, 2015 Acts), clarify that since earnings on contributions to Achieving a Better Life Experience (ABLE) savings trust accounts are exempt from federal income tax, and Virginia conforms to the federal income tax laws, earnings on contributions to ABLE savings trust accounts are also excluded from Virginia taxable income.

Under the federal Achieving a Better Life Experience

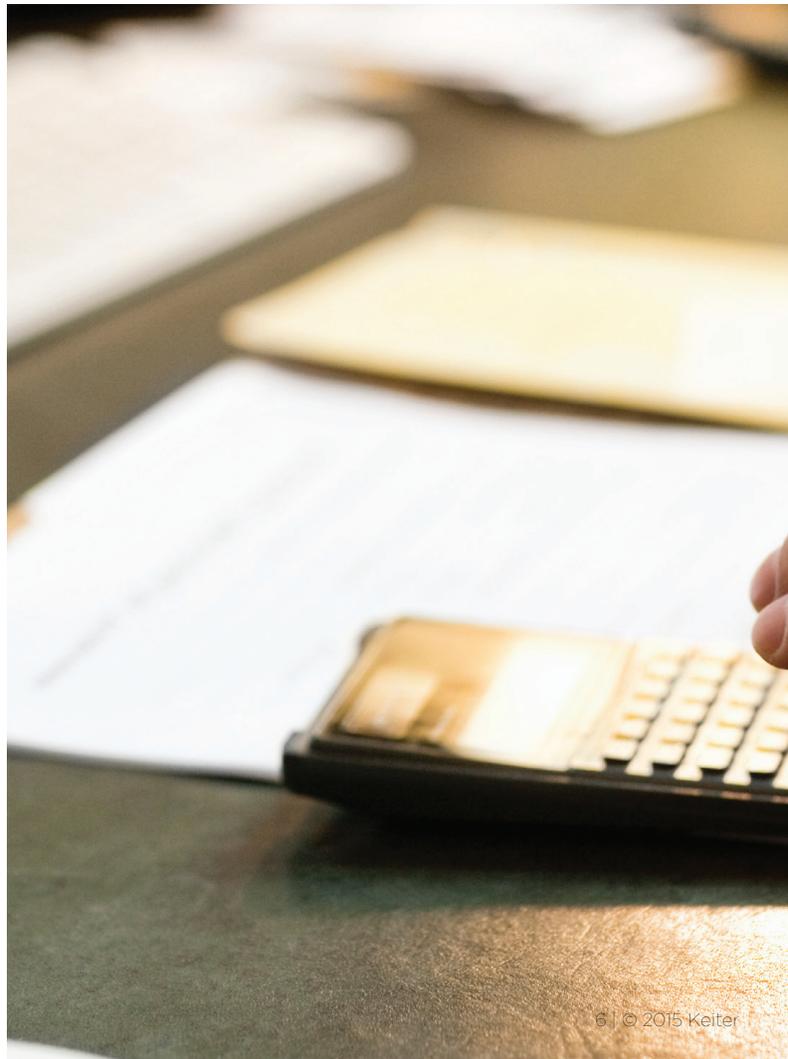
Act of 2014, Congress authorized states to establish ABLE savings accounts to assist individuals and facilities in saving for education, housing, employment training, and other expenses of individuals who were disabled or blind prior to the age of 26. Virginia's College Savings Plan will administer ABLE accounts in Virginia.

It is noteworthy that the existing State income tax deductions for college savings plans apply only to pre-paid tuition contracts or college savings trust accounts, but will not extend to ABLE savings accounts.

WITHHOLDING TAX

Withholding Tax - Less Frequent Filing for Small Employers

HB 2307 (Ch. 156, 2015 Acts) allows an employer subject to the semi-weekly income tax withholding requirements to request a waiver from the Tax Commissioner from that filing requirement if the employer has no more than five employees subject to Virginia income tax withholding. With the waiver, the employer would file the withholding tax returns and pay the tax due on a monthly basis.



SALES & USE TAX

Holiday Combination

SB 1319 (Ch. 382, 2015 Acts) combines the three existing sales tax holidays (Energy State/Water Sense Products, Back to School, and Hurricane Preparedness) into a one three-day holiday beginning the first Friday in August and ending at midnight the following Sunday. Since the legislation is not effective until July 1, the Hurricane-Preparedness holiday currently scheduled for the week of May 25-31 will still be held.

Clarification that Finance Charges not Taxable

SB 1119 (Ch. 252, 2015 Acts) clarifies that finance charges, carrying charges, service charges, or interest charges from credit extended on the lease or rental under conditional lease, conditional rental, or other conditional contracts providing for the deferred payments of the lease or rental of tangible personal property are not included in the gross

proceeds subject to the sales tax. This legislation is clarifying in nature as the rules of taxation with respect to leases follow, for the most part, those with respect to sales.

Disclosure of Information to Assist with Compliance

SB 1010 (Ch. 247, 2015 Acts) makes various changes relating to the sharing of confidential tax information by the Department of Taxation. What appears to be relevant to most taxpayers, though, is the change that will allow the Department of Taxation to disclose whether a person is registered to collect the retail sales and use tax and make available the names and registration numbers of such dealers. This will assist dealers when making sales to other persons who present resale exemption certificate by allowing them to check as to whether the purchaser is in fact registered and entitled to use the exemption certificate.

Purchases of Gold, Silver, or Platinum Bullion

HB 1648 (c. 620, 2015 Acts), SB 1336 (c. 629, 2015 Acts) authorize an exemption from the retail sales and use tax for gold, silver, or platinum bullion when the sales price for the entire transaction exceeds \$1,000. Of Virginia's surrounding states, Maryland is the only one to provide a similar exemption; however, another 25 states provide similar exemptions. This exemption expires January 1, 2019.

Accelerated Payments of Sales Tax

Sec. 3-5.07 of the 2015 Appropriation Act (Budget Bill, HB 1400; Ch. 665, 2015 Acts) provides that the accelerated sales tax payments provisions for payments that are to be remitted on or before June 25, 2015 (for dealers paying by check) or June 30, 2015 (for dealers making electronic payments), apply to those dealers or permit holders with taxable sales and purchases of \$2.5 million or greater (previously was \$26 million or greater) for the twelve-month period ending June 30, 2014. The bill also eliminates the provisions that: (i) for the accelerated sales and use tax payment that would be remitted in June 2016 the accelerated provisions apply only to those dealers or permit holders with taxable sales and purchases of \$48.5 million or greater for the 12-month period beginning July 1 and ending June 30 of the immediately preceding calendar year; and (ii) dictate the phase out of the accelerated provisions by no later than June 2021. Thus, absent other legislative changes, it appears the accelerated provisions will apply to dealers with taxable sales and purchases of \$2.5 million or greater prospectively.



Motor Vehicle Sales and Use Tax - Gifts from Kids to Parents

HB 1279 (Ch. 159) provides an exemption from the motor vehicle sales and use tax for gifts of motor vehicles to parents from a child. Currently, transfers to a spouse or son/daughter are not subject to the tax.

LOCAL TAXES

Business License Taxes (BPOL) - Help for Closing Businesses

SB 1040 (Ch. 250, 2015 Acts) provides that if a business ceases operations and intends to settle outstanding issues the following year, it may pay its BPOL in that following year based upon an estimate of gross receipts for the year instead of based upon the previous year's gross receipts (as currently required). Once the issues are settled the BPOL paid is subject to adjustment. If the business is found to have continued its operations, it must pay the full BPOL due (based upon prior year's gross receipts) plus a 10 percent penalty. In addition, if it is found that the gross receipts estimates upon which the tax was paid were unreasonable, the business is subject to a 10 percent penalty.

Machinery and Tools Tax

Separate Class of Property for Miscellaneous and Incidental Business Tangible Personal Property. HB 2098 (Ch. 487, 2015 Acts), SB 1127 (Ch. 593, 2015 Acts). A separate classification is created for local taxation of personal property for miscellaneous and incidental tangible personal property used in a business that is not classified as machinery and tools, short-term rental property, or merchants' capital, and that has an original cost of \$250 or less. Localities may elect to create such a separate class for this property at a rate not to exceed the rate for the general class of tangible personal property. In addition, localities may allow taxpayers to report qualifying tangible personal property as an aggregate estimate of the total of such property owned by the taxpayer instead of on an itemized list.

Separate Class of Property for Producing or Generating Renewable Energy. HB 1297 (Ch 230, 2015 Acts) creates a separate class of property for local tax purposes for machinery and tools owned by a business and used directly in producing or generating renewable energy. Renewable energy is defined in the legislation as including energy derived from sunlight, wind, falling water, biomass, sustainable or otherwise, energy from waste, landfill gas, municipal solid water,

wave motion, tides, or geothermal power but does not include energy derived from coal, oil, natural gas, or nuclear power. A locality may levy a tax on this separate class of property at a different rate from that levied on other machinery and tools but not in excess of that rate.

Real Property Tax Exemption

HB 1766 (Ch. 234, 2015 Acts) and SB 1031 (Ch. 87, 2015 Acts) provide a real property tax exemption for a tenant's leasehold interest on tax-exempt property if the tenant is entitled to or has received a federal rehabilitation tax credits related to the property and the property otherwise qualifies for exemption. It also extends the exemption to qualifying tenants who use the property exclusively for cultural purposes.

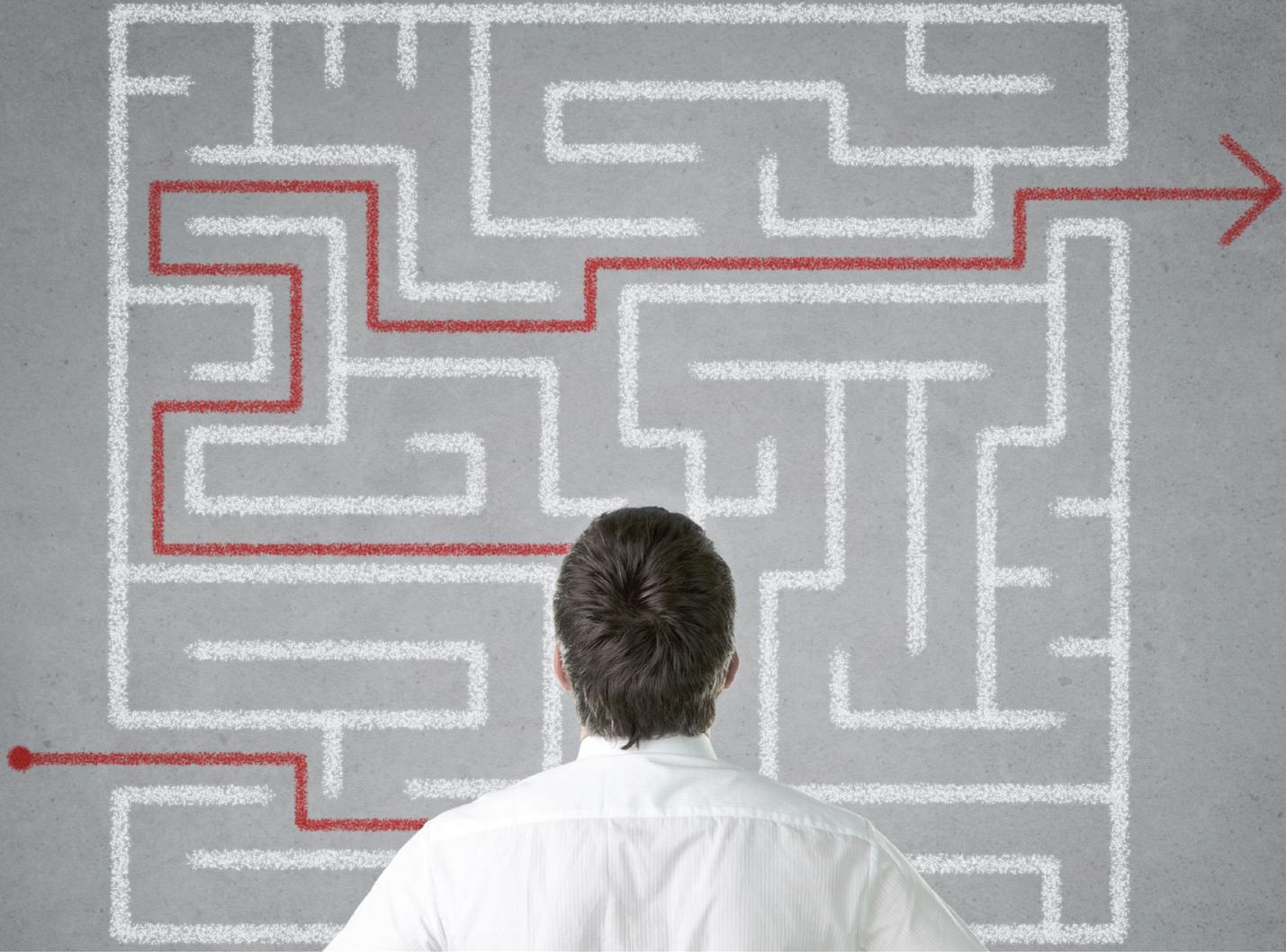
Current law provides that a tenant's leasehold interest on real property for which the owner is exempt is assessable for local real tax purposes to the lessee. However, if the lessee is an IRC §501(c) organization and the property is either (i) owned by Virginia or a political subdivision, (ii) owned and exclusively occupied or used by churches or other religious bodies; or (iii) exempt from taxation by designation, an exemption is available to the lessee.

State Recordation Tax - Substantive Changes

HB 2161 (Ch. 488, 2015 Acts) and SB 999 (Ch. 434, 2015 Acts) make substantive changes to the state recordation tax. The legislation requires that when separate deeds of trust are recorded in Virginia and other states to secure the same obligation, the Virginia recordation tax is limited to the portion of the debt secured by Virginia property. It also changes the requirement that the recordation tax on any deed of trust that is supplemental to an existing deed of trust be calculated only on that portion of the debt that is in addition to the original debt on which the tax has been paid. Current law provides that the calculation of the recordation tax is restricted to supplemental deeds of trust with the same lender. The bills also make various changes to the state recordation tax and fees.

Disclaimer for Tax Credits

Please note that in most cases the tax credits received under one provision of the law may not also be received under another provision of the law. Thus there generally is no double credit available. We advise taxpayers to look into the specific credit requirements or reach out to their Keiter advisor for more details about this.



SUMMARY

This summary of tax law changes as a result of the 2015 Virginia's General Assembly is intended only to provide a brief summary of the legislation. For more specific information and the application of the changes to your specific tax circumstance please consult one of your Keiter advisors.

Keiter is a team of experienced accountants and advisors with the knowledge to identify opportunities and the commitment to see them through. We understand that you depend on us to identify, communicate and help shape the financial decisions that determine the success of your business. Whether performing an audit, preparing a tax return or developing a business plan for a start-up, we are always focused on providing fresh insights and creating new opportunities to help your business grow. Since forming in 1978, we have become one of the largest accounting and consulting firms in Virginia. We see our success as a testament not only to our knowledge and experience, but also to the strong relationships we build with our clients.

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HOW CAN KEITER HELP ?



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