

Occupancy Taxes on STRs: Law & Practice

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When poll is active, respond at PollEv.com/sogchris

Does your county/town/city levy occupancy taxes?

Yes

No

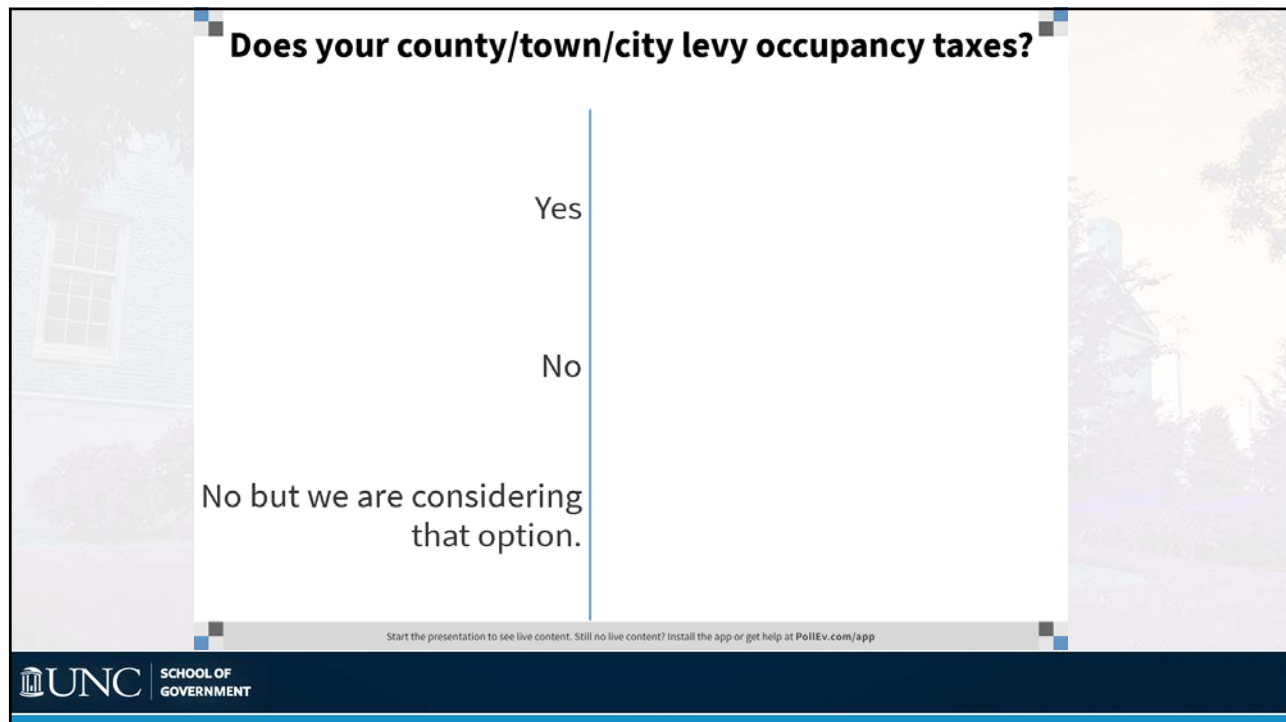
No but we are considering that option.

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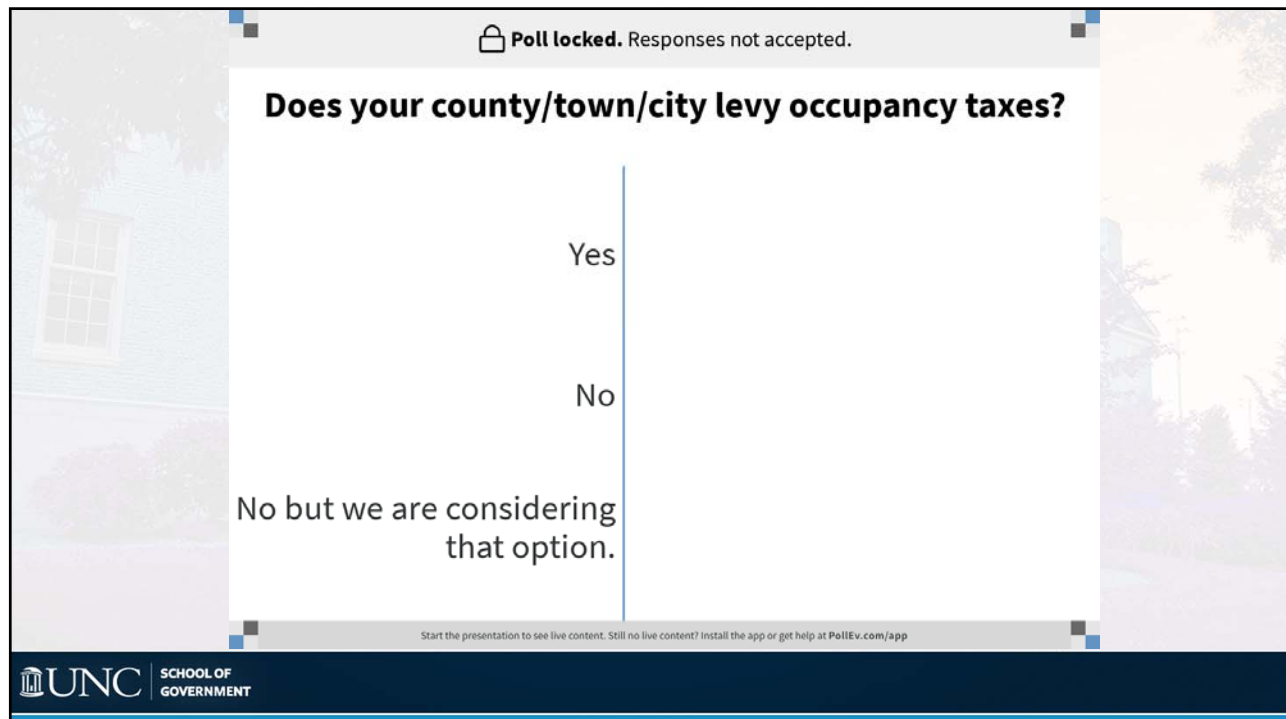
Total Results

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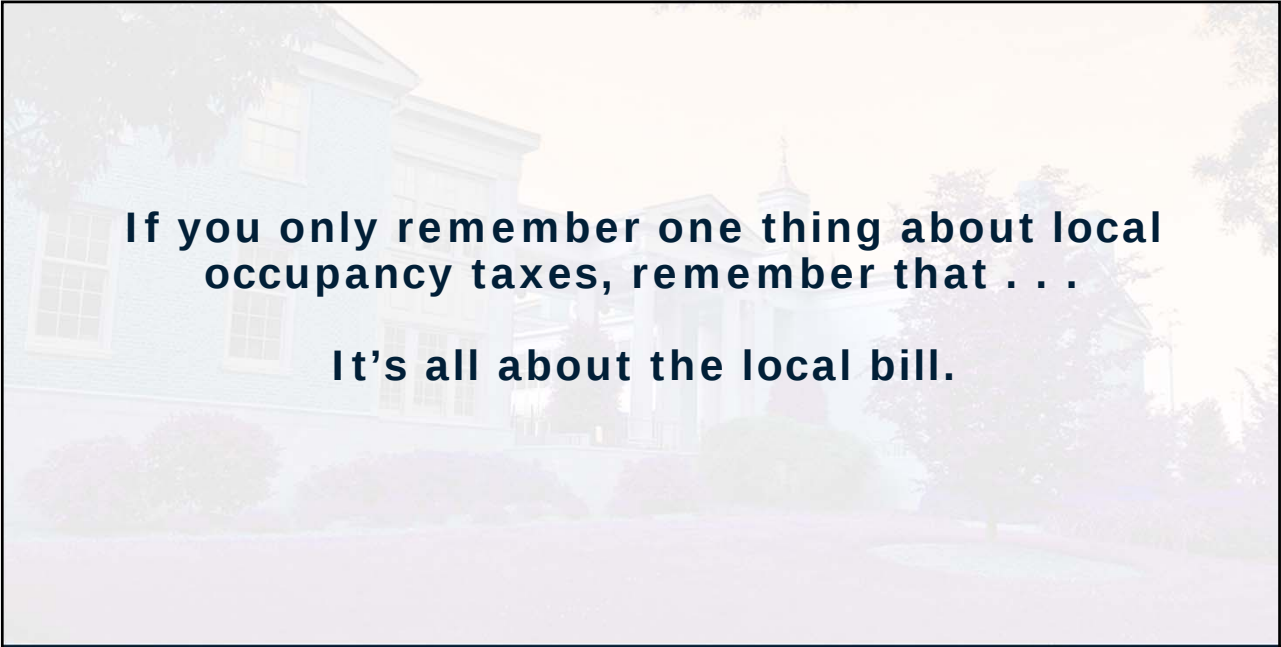
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If you only remember one thing about local occupancy taxes, remember that . . .

It's all about the local bill.

Why?

- No general authority for local OT
- No local bill = no local OT
- Local bill will control:
 - Rate
 - Use of proceeds
 - Other unique provisions (maybe)
- GA Guidelines for Local OT Bills
 - Appendix B, page 95

How Do I Find My Local OT Bill?

- List maintained by the General Assembly staff thru 2018:
 - <https://canons.sog.unc.edu/wp-content/uploads/2013/11/OCCUPANCY-TAX-OVERVIEW-TABLE-2018.pdf>
- Search Session Laws on General Assembly's website
 - <https://www.ncleg.net/>

General Admin Provisions

- GS 153A-155 (counties)
- GS 160A-215 (cities)
- Appendix C, page 99

S.L. 2013-414

- Amended 15+ local bills to make those local OT conform to general provisions

Basic Steps for Local OT

- Obtain local authorization
- Adopt resolution (public hearing)
- Create Tourism Development Authority
- Collect taxes & distribute to TDA
- TDA decides how to spend OT revenue

OT Rates

- Check your local bill
- Most capped at 3% or 6%
 - Lowest: 1% (Brunswick County)
 - Highest: 8% (Mecklenburg County)
- Table of OT Rates
 - Appendix D, page 105

What rentals are taxable?

- A retailer who is required to remit to the Department of Revenue the State sales tax imposed by G.S. 105-164.4(a)(3) on accommodations is required to remit a room occupancy tax to the taxing city/county
 - GS 153A-155(c); GS 160A-215(c)
- G.S. 105164.4(a)(3) points us to G.S. 105-164.4F

What rentals are taxable?

- GS 105-164.4F (Appendix C, page 99):
 - Accommodation = “A hotel room, a motel room, a residence, a cottage, or a similar lodging facility for occupancy by an individual.”
 - Bedroom in a private house?
 - Houseboat?
 - Camp site?

What rentals are taxable?

- Only 3 exceptions:
 - Private residence < 15 days per year and NOT listed with an agent
 - Accommodation rented to same person for ≥ 90 days
 - Accommodation included in tuition/fee for school or camp

No Unique Local OT Exemptions

- Must honor the sales tax provisions in GS 105-164.4F
- No other exemptions unless your local bill says something different (but very few do)
- Except FEDERAL law trumps STATE law
 - Federal employees exempt if pay using federal credit card
 - Table 5, page 56

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Which of the following STRs should be subject to occupancy taxes?

- A. Lakeside cabins owned by church and rented to public on weekly basis
- B. Private cottage rented for 4 weekends per year via Airbnb
- C. Beach house rented to the same family for all of June, July, and August

Both A and B

All of the above

None of the above

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Taxable Rental Charges



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Beach house has weekly rental price of \$3,000. Tenant also pays \$200 Airbnb service fees, \$250 cleaning fees, \$50 damage waiver, plus \$300 optional beach club membership. What is the taxable rental price?

\$3,800

\$3,500

\$3,300

\$3,000

None of the above

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Taxable Charges

- Credit card fees or reservation/service fees
- Damage waiver fees / security deposits (?)
- Maid/cleaning fees
- Resort fees
- Early arrival/late departure fees
- Extra person charges or crib/rollaway bed charges
- Linen fees
- “Peace of mind” fees (similar to insurance but provided by hotel or rental agency rather than third-party carrier)
- Pet fees
- Table 6, page 57

Other Charges

- Not included in Taxable Price for OT:
 - Rental/use of separate personal property such as
 - beach equipment,
 - recreational equipment
 - audio-visual equipment
 - golf cart
 - Trip insurance paid to third-parties
 - Voluntary club memberships/guest privileges

Facilitators and Rental Agents

- Who are they?
 - G.S. 105-164.4F (Appendix C, page 99)
- Facilitator: Airbnb, VRBO, Homeaway, etc.
- Rental Agents: local real estate professionals
- Can be liable for OTs instead of owner

Who is responsible for OTs?

- § 105-164.4F. Accommodation rentals.
 - (c) Facilitator Transactions. . . . A facilitator that does not send the retailer the tax due on the sales price is liable for the amount of tax the facilitator fails to send. . . . A retailer is not liable for tax due but not received from a facilitator.

Who is responsible for OTs?

- § 105-164.4F. Accommodation rentals.
 - (d) Rental Agent. - A person who, by written contract, agrees to be the rental agent for the provider of an accommodation is considered a retailer under this Article and is liable for the tax imposed by this section. The liability of a rental agent for the tax imposed by this section relieves the provider of the accommodation from liability.

Liability for Occupancy Taxes

- Roy rents out his beach house through Tar Heel Beach Vacations, Inc., a local rental agency.
- The agency lists the beach house on VRBO.
- Occupancy taxes have not been paid on any rentals for summer 2019.
- Who is liable for the unpaid occupancy taxes?

Who is liable for the unpaid occupancy taxes on Roy's beach house?

- Roy
- The rental agency
- VRBO
- All of the above.
- Only the rental agency and VRBO

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Who is responsible for OTs?

- The bad news:
 - Owners aren't responsible for homes rented thru Airbnb or rental agents
- The good news:
 - Rental agencies responsible for OTs on homes listed on Airbnb

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OT Collection Remedies

- Property tax remedies of attachment/garnishment and levy/sale available for ANY local tax
 - GS 153A-147 & GS 160A-207
- No foreclosure (unless civil judgment obtained)
- Set-off Debt Collection (GS 105A)
- 10-year statute of limitations

OT Collection Remedies

- No general successor liability
 - Roy owes occupancy taxes on his beach house.
 - Roy sells house to Mike.
 - Mike is not responsible for Roy's unpaid occupancy taxes.
- But check your local bill
 - Wake County incorporates sales tax successor liability (GS 105-164.38(b))

Penalties for Late Payment

- GS 105-236
- Failure to file return:
 - 5% per month up to 25% total
- Failure to pay tax:
 - 10%
- How to calculate penalty if no return?

OT and Public Records Law

- G.S. 153A-155 & G.S. 260A-215:
- “A room occupancy tax return filed with the county/city finance officer is not a public record and may not be disclosed except in accordance with G.S. 153A-148.1 or G.S. 160A-208.1.”
- G.S. 153A-148.1 & G.S. 160A-208.1:
- “local tax records that contain information about a taxpayer's income or receipts are not public records.”

Use of Proceeds: Local Act Controls

- Common Provisions
 - Establish a Tourism Development Authority (TDA)
 - Distribute OT proceeds to the TDA
 - (3% collection fee to city/county)
 - Permitted Uses of OT Revenue:
 - “promote travel and tourism”
 - “tourism-related expenditures”
 - Other unique local uses (e.g., beach nourishment)
- OT returns and payment records NOT public

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Use of Proceeds: Local Act Controls

- What counts as “promotion of tourism” or “tourism-related” expenditures?
 - Advertising
 - Signage
 - Convention center
 - Visitors information office
 - Ocean rescue/beach patrol programs
 - Events in other counties/cities?
 - Road maintenance?
 - Police and fire departments?

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