# GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF NORTH CAROLINA SESSION 2023

H DISE BILL 213

# HOUSE BILL 213 PROPOSED COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE H213-PCS10182-SVxf-4

Short Title: Indian Trail/Stallings Occupancy Tax Auth. (Local)

Sponsors:

Referred to:

## March 1, 2023

A BILL TO BE ENTITLED
AN ACT TO AUTHORIZE THE TOWN OF INDIAN TRAIL AND A PORTION OF THE TOWN OF STALLINGS TO EACH LEVY AN OCCUPANCY TAX, IF APPROVED IN A REFERENDUM.

The General Assembly of North Carolina enacts:

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#### PART I. INDIAN TRAIL OCCUPANCY TAX

**SECTION 1.1.** Occupancy tax. – (a) Authorization and Scope. – If the majority of those voting in a referendum held pursuant to subsection (b) of this section vote for the levy of the tax, the Town Council of the Town of Indian Trail may levy a room occupancy tax of up to five percent (5%) of the gross receipts derived from the rental of an accommodation within the town that is subject to sales tax imposed by the State under G.S. 105-164.4(a)(3). This tax is in addition to any State or local sales tax.

**SECTION 1.1.(b)** Referendum. – Notwithstanding G.S. 160A-215(b), a room occupancy tax authorized under subsection (a) of this section may be levied only if all of the following conditions are met:

- (1) The Town Council of the Town of Indian Trail directs the county board of elections to conduct an advisory referendum on the question of whether to levy the room occupancy tax.
- (2) The election is held in accordance with the procedures of G.S. 163-287, and the form of the question to be presented on the ballot concerning the room occupancy tax is as follows:

"[]FOR []AGAINST

The levy of a room occupancy tax in the amount of up to five percent (5%) of the gross receipts derived from the rental of an accommodation located within the town."

- (3) A majority of those voting in the referendum vote for the levy of the room occupancy tax.
- (4) The Town Council of the Town of Indian Trail adopts a resolution levying the room occupancy tax after providing not less than 10 days' public notice of the levy. A room occupancy tax shall become effective on the date specified in the resolution levying the tax, which must be the first day of a calendar month and may not be earlier than the first day of the second month after the date the resolution is adopted.

**SECTION 1.1.(c)** Rate Increase. – The Town Council of the Town of Indian Trail may, by resolution and after not less than 10 days' public notice and a public hearing, increase



the rate of the tax to a rate not in excess of that approved in an election held pursuant to subsection (b) of this section. A rate increase shall become effective on the date specified in the resolution levying the increase, which must be the first day of a calendar month and may not be earlier than the first day of the second month after the date the resolution is adopted.

 **SECTION 1.1.(d)** Administration. – A tax levied under this section shall be administered, collected, and repealed as provided in G.S. 160A-215. The penalties provided in G.S. 160A-215 apply to a tax levied under this section.

**SECTION 1.1.(e)** Distribution and Use of Tax Revenue. – The Town of Indian Trail shall, on a quarterly basis, remit the net proceeds of the occupancy tax to the Indian Trail Tourism Development Authority. The Authority shall use at least two-thirds of the funds remitted to it under this subsection to promote travel and tourism and shall use the remainder for tourism-related expenditures in the Town of Indian Trail.

The following definitions apply in this section:

(1) Net proceeds. – Gross proceeds less the cost to the town of administering and collecting the tax, as determined by the finance officer, not to exceed three percent (3%) of the first five hundred thousand dollars (\$500,000) of gross proceeds collected each year and one percent (1%) of the remaining gross proceeds collected each year.

(2) Promote travel and tourism. – To advertise or market an area or activity, publish and distribute pamphlets and other materials, conduct market research, or engage in similar promotional activities that attract tourists or business travelers to the area. The term includes administrative expenses incurred in engaging in the listed activities.

(3) Tourism-related expenditures. – Expenditures that, in the judgment of the Indian Trail Tourism Development Authority, are designed to increase the use of lodging facilities, meeting facilities, or convention facilities in the town or to attract tourists or business travelers to the town. The term includes tourism-related capital expenditures.

**SECTION 1.2.** Tourism Development Authority. — (a) Appointment and Membership. — When the Town Council adopts a resolution levying a room occupancy tax under this Part, it shall also adopt a resolution creating the Indian Trail Tourism Development Authority, which shall be a public authority under the Local Government Budget and Fiscal Control Act. The resolution shall provide for the membership of the Authority, including the members' terms of office, and for the filling of vacancies on the Authority. At least one-third of the members shall be individuals who are affiliated with businesses that collect the tax in the town, and at least one-half of the members shall be individuals who are currently active in the promotion of travel and tourism in the town. The Town Council shall designate one member of the Authority as chair and shall determine the compensation, if any, to be paid to members of the Authority.

The Authority shall meet at the call of the chair and shall adopt rules of procedure to govern its meetings. The finance officer for the Town of Indian Trail shall be the ex officio finance officer of the Authority.

 **SECTION 1.2.(b)** Duties. – The Authority shall expend the net proceeds of the tax levied under this Part for the purposes provided in Section 1.1(e) of this Part. The Authority shall promote travel, tourism, and conventions in the town; sponsor tourist-related events and activities in the town; and finance tourist-related capital projects in the town.

**SECTION 1.2.(c)** Reports. – The Authority shall report quarterly and at the close of the fiscal year to the Indian Trail Town Council on its receipts and expenditures for the preceding quarter and for the year in such detail as the Town Council may require.

#### PART II. STALLINGS OCCUPANCY TAX

**SECTION 2.1.** Stallings District S Created. – Stallings District S is created as a taxing district. Its jurisdiction consists of only that part of the Town of Stallings that is located within Union County. Stallings District S is a body politic and corporate and has the power to carry out the provisions of this Part. The Stallings Town Council shall serve ex officio as the governing body of the district, and the officers of the town shall serve as the officers of the governing body of the district. A simple majority of the governing body constitutes a quorum, and approval by a majority of those present is sufficient to determine any matter before the governing body, if a quorum is present.

**SECTION 2.2.** Occupancy tax. – (a) Authorization and Scope. – If the majority of those voting in a referendum held pursuant to subsection (b) of this section vote for the levy of the tax, the governing body of Stallings District S may levy a room occupancy tax of up to five percent (5%) of the gross receipts derived from the rental of an accommodation within the district that is subject to sales tax imposed by the State under G.S. 105-164.4(a)(3). This tax is in addition to any State or local sales tax.

**SECTION 2.2.(b)** Referendum. – Notwithstanding G.S. 160A-215(b), a room occupancy tax authorized under subsection (a) of this section may be levied only if all of the following conditions are met:

- (1) The governing body of Stallings District S directs the county board of elections to conduct an advisory referendum on the question of whether to levy the room occupancy tax.
- (2) The election is held in accordance with the procedures of G.S. 163-287, and the form of the question to be presented on the ballot concerning the room occupancy tax is as follows:

## "[] FOR [] AGAINST

The levy of a room occupancy tax in the amount of up to five percent (5%) of the gross receipts derived from the rental of an accommodation located within the part of the Town of Stallings that is in Union County."

- (3) A majority of those voting in the referendum vote for the levy of the room occupancy tax.
- (4) The governing body of Stallings District S adopts a resolution levying the room occupancy tax after providing not less than 10 days' public notice of the levy. A room occupancy tax shall become effective on the date specified in the resolution levying the tax, which must be the first day of a calendar month and may not be earlier than the first day of the second month after the date the resolution is adopted.

**SECTION 2.2.(c)** Rate Increase. – The governing body of Stallings District S may, by resolution and after not less than 10 days' public notice and a public hearing, increase the rate of the tax to a rate not in excess of that approved in an election held pursuant to subsection (b) of this section. A rate increase shall become effective on the date specified in the resolution levying the increase, which must be the first day of a calendar month and may not be earlier than the first day of the second month after the date the resolution is adopted.

**SECTION 2.2.(d)** Administration. – A tax levied under this section shall be administered, collected, and repealed as provided in G.S. 160A-215 as if Stallings District S were a city. The penalties provided in G.S. 160A-215 apply to a tax levied under this section.

**SECTION 2.2.(e)** Distribution and Use of Tax Revenue. – Stallings District S shall, on a quarterly basis, remit the net proceeds of the occupancy tax to the Stallings District S Tourism Development Authority. The Authority shall use at least two-thirds of the proceeds remitted to it to promote travel and tourism and shall use the remainder for tourism-related expenditures. In accordance with the North Carolina Constitution and the United States Constitution, the tax proceeds may be used only for the direct benefit of the jurisdiction of

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Stallings District S. None of the proceeds may be used to promote travel or tourism or for tourism-related expenditures in areas within the Town of Stallings that are outside of the district.

The following definitions apply in this section:

- (1) Net proceeds. Gross proceeds less the cost to the district of administering and collecting the tax, as determined by the finance officer, not to exceed three percent (3%) of the first five hundred thousand dollars (\$500,000) of gross proceeds collected each year and one percent (1%) of the remaining gross receipts collected each year.
- (2) Promote travel and tourism. To advertise or market an area or activity, publish and distribute pamphlets and other materials, conduct market research, or engage in similar promotional activities that attract tourists or business travelers to the area. The term includes administrative expenses incurred in engaging in the listed activities.
- (3) Tourism-related expenditures. Expenditures that, in the judgment of the Tourism Development Authority, are designed to increase the use of lodging facilities, meeting facilities, or convention facilities in the district or to attract tourists or business travelers to the district. The term includes tourism-related capital expenditures.

SECTION 2.3. Stallings District S Tourism Development Authority. — (a) Appointment and Membership. — When the governing body of the district adopts a resolution levying a room occupancy tax under this Part, it shall also adopt a resolution creating the Stallings District S Tourism Development Authority, which shall be a public authority under the Local Government Budget and Fiscal Control Act. The resolution shall provide for the membership of the Authority, including the members' terms of office, and for the filling of vacancies on the Authority. At least one-third of the members must be individuals affiliated with businesses that collect the tax in the district, and at least one-half of the members must be individuals currently active in the promotion of travel and tourism in the district. The governing body of the district shall designate one member of the Authority as chair and shall determine the compensation, if any, to be paid to members of the Authority.

The Authority shall meet at the call of the chair and shall adopt rules of procedure to govern its meetings. The finance officer for the governing body of the district shall be the ex officio finance officer of the Authority.

**SECTION 2.3.(b)** Duties. – The Authority shall expend the net proceeds of the tax levied under this Part for the purposes provided in Section 2.2(e) of this Part. The Authority shall promote travel, tourism, and conventions in the district; sponsor tourist-related events and activities in the district; and finance tourist-related capital projects in the district.

**SECTION 2.3.(c)** Reports. – The Authority shall report quarterly and at the close of the fiscal year to the governing body of the district on its receipts and expenditures for the preceding quarter and for the year in such detail as the governing body of the district may require.

#### PART III. APPLICABILITY AND EFFECTIVE DATE

**SECTION 3.** G.S. 160A-215(g) reads as rewritten:

"(g) Applicability. – Subsection (c) of this section applies to all cities that levy an occupancy tax. To the extent subsection (c) conflicts with any provision of a local act, subsection (c) supersedes that provision. The remainder of this section applies only to Beech Mountain District W, to the Cities of Belmont, Conover, Eden, Elizabeth City, Gastonia, Goldsboro, Greensboro, Hickory, High Point, Indian Trail, Jacksonville, Kings Mountain, Lake Santeetlah, Lenoir, Lexington, Lincolnton, Lowell, Lumberton, Monroe, Mount Airy, Mount Holly, Reidsville, Roanoke Rapids, Salisbury, Sanford, Shelby, Statesville, Washington, and Wilmington, to the Towns of Ahoskie, Beech Mountain, Benson, Bermuda Run, Blowing Rock, Boiling Springs, Boone, Burgaw, Carolina Beach, Carrboro, Cooleemee, Cramerton, Dallas,

- 1 Dobson, Elkin, Fontana Dam, Franklin, Grover, Hillsborough, Jonesville, Kenly, Kure Beach,
- 2 Leland, McAdenville, Mocksville, Mooresville, Murfreesboro, North Topsail Beach, Pembroke,
- 3 Pilot Mountain, Ranlo, Robbinsville, Selma, Smithfield, St. Pauls, Swansboro, Troutman, Tryon,
- 4 West Jefferson, Wilkesboro, Wrightsville Beach, Yadkinville, Yanceyville, to the municipalities
- 5 in Avery and Brunswick Counties, and to Saluda District D.D and Stallings District S."
- 6 **SECTION 4.** This act is effective when it becomes law.