



**Resolution Adopting Model Statutes For
The Collection And Remittance Of Lodging Taxes By Accommodations Intermediaries**

Whereas, in 2004 the Uniformity Committee began a project to address the then-emerging issue of the lodging tax collection responsibilities of Internet accommodations intermediaries; and

Whereas, some states and localities take the position that their tax is due on the entire retail price charged by the accommodations intermediary to its customer; including the margin, which is the difference between the discount price charged by the hotel to the accommodations intermediary and the retail price charged by the accommodations intermediary to its customer; and

Whereas, uniformity in tax administration of collection responsibilities is beneficial because it facilitates taxpayer convenience and compliance in the filing of lodging tax returns and the proper determination of state and local lodging tax liability for accommodations intermediaries; and

Whereas, significant research, study, drafting, and deliberation was conducted by the Uniformity Committee and the Sales & Use Tax Uniformity Subcommittee, including a working group formed by the Subcommittee; and

Whereas, public hearings were held on July 21, 2009 and April 10, 2012; and hearing officer's reports were provided to the Executive Committee on December 3, 2009 and May 2, 2012; and

Whereas, on May 10, 2012 the Executive Committee voted to recommend the Commission consider approving the proposed model statutes for the collection and remittance of lodging taxes by accommodations intermediaries; and

Whereas, a bylaw 7 survey was sent to the affected compact members on June 8, 2012, whereupon a majority indicated they would consider adoption of the proposed model statutes for the collection and remittance of lodging taxes by accommodations intermediaries; and

Now, therefore, be it

RESOLVED, that the compact member states adopt the attached model statutes for the collection and remittance of lodging taxes by accommodations intermediaries.

Cory Fong, Chair

Joe Huddleston, Executive Director

Dated: August 1, 2012



Model Statutes for the Collection and Remittance of Lodging Taxes by Accommodations Intermediaries

as adopted by the Commission on August 1, 2012

Statute Option 1: Remittance to the State or Local Tax Agency by the Accommodations Provider

1. Definitions.—

(a) “Accommodation” means a hotel room, a motel room, a residence, a cottage or similar transient lodging facility for occupancy [insert appropriate time period].

(b) “Accommodations fee” means any fee, by whatever name called, charged by an accommodations intermediary to the purchaser of the accommodation for facilitating the sale, use or possession of an accommodation and is a portion of the room charge. It does not include any commission paid by an accommodations

provider to a person or entity for facilitating the sale, use or possession of an accommodation.

(c) “Accommodations intermediary” means any person or entity, other than an accommodations provider, that facilitates the sale, use or possession of an accommodation, and charges a room charge to the general public. For purposes of this definition, the term “facilitates the sale, use or possession” means brokering, coordinating or in any other way arranging for the purchase, sale, use or possession of accommodations by the general public.

(d) “Accommodations provider” means any person or entity that owns, operates or manages accommodations, and makes them available for sale, use or possession to the general public for compensation.

(e) “Discount room charge” means the amount charged by the accommodations provider to the accommodations intermediary for an accommodation excluding any applicable tax.

(f) “Room charge” means the full retail price charged for the sale, use or possession of an accommodation, including any accommodation fee, before taxes.

(g) A “travel package” means an accommodation bundled with one or more separate components such as air transportation, car rental or similar items and charged for a single retail price.

2. Collection and Remittance.—

(a) An accommodations intermediary shall be responsible for the collection of tax imposed by [cite to applicable code section(s)] on the room charge and shall be required to separately state to the purchaser of the accommodation the specific amount of tax charged or collected on a sales slip, invoice, receipt or other statement of the room charge given to the purchaser prior to the purchaser’s completion of his or her occupancy.

(b) An accommodations intermediary shall report to the accommodations provider the room charge and remit to the accommodations provider the tax due and collected on the room charge.

(c) An accommodations provider shall collect and remit to the [state or local tax agency] the tax due on the room charge.

(d) The room charge that is part of a travel package may be determined by the accommodation intermediary by reasonable and verifiable standards from the accommodation intermediary's books and records that are kept in the regular course of business including, but not limited to, non-tax purposes.

3. Safe Harbor.—

(a) The [state or local tax agency] may waive otherwise applicable penalty [and interest] if an [accommodations intermediary or accommodations provider] applies an incorrect tax rate to the room charge. This waiver only applies for [insert appropriate time period] after any tax rate change.

(b) No assessment shall be made against an accommodations provider for any tax due on an accommodations fee that was not remitted to the accommodations provider by the accommodations intermediary. An assessment for unpaid tax associated with the intermediary's accommodations fee may only be pursued against an accommodations intermediary. If the accommodations intermediary provides sufficient evidence that tax due was properly remitted to the accommodations provider, the accommodations provider shall be held liable for the tax due but not remitted.

4. No Inference.—

This [model statute] imposes no tax liability and is only intended to provide guidance relating to the proper tax collection and remittance responsibilities of accommodations intermediaries. As such, no inference shall be drawn relating to the tax liability of any purchaser of accommodations under applicable law.

Optional example:

Accommodations Provider (Provider) furnishes a one-night accommodation to a purchaser who booked the accommodations through Accommodations Intermediary (Intermediary). The Provider bills the Intermediary for a discount room charge of \$80.00. The room charge is \$100.00, which includes a \$20.00 accommodations fee. A 5% tax applied to the discount room charge is \$4.00 and applied to the accommodations fee is \$1.00. The total price charged to the purchaser, including tax, is \$105.00, which is the sum of the discount room charge, the accommodations fee and the \$5.00 tax ($\$100 \text{ room charge} + [5\% \text{ tax rate} \times \$100.00 \text{ room charge}] = \$105.00 \text{ price to purchaser.}$)

Intermediary remits \$5.00 tax [$(5\% \text{ tax rate} \times \$80.00 \text{ discount room charge} = \$4.00 \text{ tax}) + (5\% \text{ tax rate} \times \$20.00 \text{ accommodations fee} = \$1.00)$] to the Provider. Provider remits the \$5.00 tax to the [state or local tax agency].

\$80.00		Discount room charge
\$20.00		Accommodations Fee
	\$100.00	Room Charge
\$4.00		Tax on Discount Room Charge remitted by Intermediary to Provider = (5% x \$80.00)
\$1.00		Tax on accommodations fee remitted by Intermediary to Provider = (5% x \$20.00)
	\$5.00	Total tax on room charge remitted by Provider to [state or local tax agency]
\$105.00		Price of accommodations to purchaser including tax charged by Provider and Intermediary

Statute Option 2: Remittance to the State or Local Tax Agency by the Accommodations Provider and the Intermediary

1. Definitions.—

(a) “Accommodation” means a hotel room, a motel room, a residence, a cottage or similar transient lodging facility for occupancy [insert appropriate time period].

(b) “Accommodations fee” means any fee, by whatever name called, charged by an accommodations intermediary to the purchaser of the accommodation for facilitating the sale, use or possession of an accommodation and is a portion of the room charge. It does not include any commission paid by an accommodations provider to a person or entity for facilitating the sale, use or possession of an accommodation.

(c) “Accommodations intermediary” means any person or entity, other than an accommodations provider, that facilitates the sale, use or possession of an accommodation, and charges a room charge to the general public. For purposes of this definition, the term “facilitates the sale, use or possession” means brokering, coordinating or in any other way arranging for the purchase, sale, use or possession of accommodations by the general public.

(d) “Accommodations provider” means any person or entity that owns, operates or manages accommodations, and makes them available for sale, use or possession to the general public for compensation.

(e) “Discount room charge” means the amount charged by the accommodations provider to the accommodations intermediary for an accommodation excluding any applicable tax.

(f) “Room charge” means the full retail price charged for the sale, use or possession of an accommodation, including any accommodation fee, before taxes.

(g) A “travel package” means an accommodation bundled with one or more separate components such as air transportation, car rental or similar items and charged for a single retail price.

2. Collection and Remittance.—

(a) An accommodations intermediary shall be responsible for the collection of tax imposed by [cite to applicable code section(s)] on the room charge and shall be required to separately state to the purchaser of the accommodation the specific amount of tax charged or collected on a sales slip, invoice, receipt or other statement of the room charge given to the purchaser prior to the purchaser’s completion of his or her occupancy.

(b) An accommodations intermediary shall remit to the [state or local tax agency] the tax due and collected on the accommodations fee.

(c) An accommodations intermediary shall remit to the accommodations provider the tax due and collected on the discount room charge.

(d) An accommodations provider shall collect and remit to the [state or local tax agency] the tax due on the discount room charge.

(e) The room charge that is part of a travel package may be determined by the accommodations intermediary by reasonable and verifiable standards from the accommodations intermediary's books and records that are kept in the regular course of business including, but not limited to, non-tax purposes.

3. Safe Harbor.—

(a) The [state or local tax agency] may waive otherwise applicable penalty [and interest] if an [accommodations intermediary or accommodations provider] applies an incorrect tax rate to the room charge. This waiver only applies for [insert appropriate time period] after any tax rate change.

(b) No assessment shall be made against an accommodations provider for any tax due on an accommodations fee that was not remitted to the accommodations

provider by the accommodations intermediary. An assessment for unpaid tax associated with the intermediary's accommodations fee may only be pursued against an accommodations intermediary.

(c) No assessment shall be made against an accommodations intermediary for tax due on the discount room charge if the intermediary collected the tax and remitted it to the accommodations provider. An assessment for unpaid tax associated with the discount room charge paid to an accommodations provider may only be pursued against the accommodations provider.

4. No Inference.—

This [model statute] imposes no tax liability and is only intended to provide guidance relating to the proper tax collection and remittance responsibilities of accommodations intermediaries. As such, no inference shall be drawn relating to the tax liability of any purchaser of accommodations under applicable law.

Optional Example:

Accommodations Provider (Provider) furnishes a one night accommodation to purchaser, who booked the accommodations through an Accommodations Intermediary (Intermediary). The room charge is \$100.00, which includes a \$20.00 accommodations fee. The Provider bills the Intermediary a discount room charge of \$80.00. A 5% tax applied to the discount room charge is \$4.00 and applied to the accommodations fee is \$1.00. The total price charged to the purchaser, including tax, is \$105.00, which is the sum of the discount room charge, the accommodations fee and the \$5.00 tax ($\$100.00 \text{ room charge} + [5\% \text{ tax rate} \times \$100.00 \text{ room charge}] = \$105.00 \text{ price to purchaser}$).

Intermediary remits \$4.00 tax ($5\% \text{ tax rate} \times \$80.00 \text{ discount room charge}$) to the Provider and a \$1.00 tax ($5\% \text{ tax rate} \times \$20.00 \text{ accommodations fee}$) to the [state or local tax agency]. Provider remits the \$4.00 tax to the [state or local tax agency].

\$80.00		Discount room charge
\$20.00		Accommodations fee
	\$100.00	Room charge
\$4.00		Tax on discount room charge remitted by Intermediary to Provider, and by Provider to [state or local tax agency] = $(5\% \times \$80.00)$
\$1.00		Tax on accommodations fee remitted by intermediary to [state or local tax agency] = $(5\% \times \$20.00)$
	\$5.00	Total tax on room charge

\$105.00		Price to purchaser including tax charged by Provider and intermediary
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