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2019 HVS LODGING TAX REPORT - USA

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Introduction

In this eighth annual Lodging Tax Study, HVS Convention, Sports & Entertainment Consulting surveys lodging tax rates and revenues across the United States. Our study includes a broad range of cities and tracks policy trends in lodging tax impositions. This research identifies the lodging tax rates levied at the state, county, city, and special district levels. We provide data on the collection and distribution of revenue from lodging taxes levied in all 50 States and the 150 largest cities in the United States.

Lodging Tax Imposition

Lodging taxes are typically ad valorem taxes (levied as a percentage of value) on short-term¹ overnight stays at hotels, motels, bed-and-breakfasts and other lodging accommodations. States authorize the imposition of lodging taxes, except in home rule cities.² States may tax lodging as a part of general sales and use tax, a specific lodging tax, or both. For most lodging taxes, state legislation defines the tax base, determines who is exempt from the lodging tax, and establishes collection procedures. States and municipal governments may distribute lodging tax revenues to their general funds, special revenue funds, or to local governments and special districts. Certain state and local governments also impose excise taxes on lodging, at a fixed amount per unit, such as a \$1.00 per night fee for the furnishing of a hotel room.

In certain cities, state and municipal governments have formed special districts to levy additional lodging taxes on hotels located within a defined geographic subset of the city. Different districts within a city may have varying rates of lodging taxes. For example, Sacramento charges a higher special district rate of 3.00% for hotels in Downtown Sacramento and lowers the rate as hotels get further from the downtown area. Revenues from

special district assessments frequently support the development of convention centers that generate room revenue for the hotel properties located in the district.

From a political perspective, lodging taxes may be easier to impose than other taxes because visitors that use lodging accommodations are not constituents of the local municipalities. Typically, hotel operators collect the tax from guests and receive a small administrative fee of one or two percent of collections.

While the legal incidence of the tax may fall on the consumer, the economic burden of the lodging tax is shared by both providers of lodging accommodations and their guests. The lodging market is competitive, and in a competitive market, the tax burden is shared between buyer and seller. A lodging tax raises the price of lodging accommodations. Depending on the elasticity of the supply and demand for lodging, the hotel manager may not be able to increase rates by the full amount of the tax. Since the elasticity of supply and demand changes depending on market conditions, the true incidence of a lodging tax varies as market conditions change. This study makes no attempt to estimate the economic incidence of lodging taxes.

Hotel owners are often willing to cooperate with local governments to impose lodging taxes dedicated to tourism promotion and convention center construction. For hotel owners, tourist-oriented public facilities and advertising serve as drivers of room demand. All of the hotels in a given market can benefit from programs that bring tourists and convention attendees to a city. Sponsoring these types of programs would be prohibitively expensive for any individual hotel. In the case of convention centers funded by a lodging tax, the hotels and individuals who benefit from the center pay for its construction and maintenance. Municipalities seek to benefit from visitor spending and the associated tax revenue that convention centers generate. Through the imposition of lodging taxes, those who benefit pay

¹Typically defined in ordinances as being fewer than thirty days.

² Home rule cities are cities that have their own taxing authority, have adopted home rule charter for their self-

governance, and are not limited to exercising only those powers that the state expressly grants to them.

for advertising, marketing and sales efforts funded by lodging tax revenue.

Some states, particularly those with large tourism industries, prevent municipalities from depositing hotel tax revenue into their general funds. For example, Florida allows only a series of special purpose taxes for tourist development. Texas requires that local transient occupancy taxes fund convention center development or tourism promotion.

Since the 1970's, lodging taxes have become commonplace across the country. Of the 150 largest U.S. cities examined in this study, more than 120 impose a dedicated tax, and all of them collect some form of taxation on hotel room revenue. In small suburban cities and major tourist destinations alike, lodging taxes have become an important source of funding for economic development initiatives. This study attempts to survey hotel tax implementation across the country to provide information for those who wish to compare the structure and revenue capacity of lodging taxes in a diverse set of markets.

Methodology

HVS's nationwide study examined lodging taxes levied at the state and local level for the 150 most populous United States cities. HVS used data sources deemed to be reliable, including the following: comprehensive annual financial reports, annual adopted budgets, municipal codes, revenue reports, media sources, and interviews with government finance officials to determine the rate, collection, and distribution of lodging taxes at the state, county, city, and special district levels. In most cases, annual revenue figures were drawn from consistent sources year over year. All lodging tax rates, revenues, and distributions are reported in nominal dollars unless otherwise noted.

Local Rate Changes

Three states, three counties, and three cities passed into law rate changes that took effect during or immediately following fiscal year 2018. Recent changes in lodging taxes in cities include the following:

CHANGES FOR FISCAL YEAR 2018

| Location | Effective Date | Description of Change |
|----------------------------|----------------|---|
| State Rate Changes | | |
| New Jersey | 1-Jan-18 | Beginning January 1, 2017 the state sales tax rate decreased from 7% to 6.875%. Beginning January 1, 2018 the state sales tax rate decreased to 6.625%. |
| Louisiana | 1-Jul-18 | The state sales tax rate decreased from 5% to 4.45%. |
| Hawaii | 1-Jan-18 | The transient accommodations tax rate increased from 9.25% to 10.25%. Revenue will be allocated to fund Honolulu Rail Transit construction. |
| Utah | 1-Jan-18 | Beginning January 1, 2018, Utah imposed a 0.32% State Transient Room Tax. |
| County Rate Changes | | |
| Broward County, FL | 1-Jan-18 | The local option tourist development tax rate increased from 5% to 6%. |
| Greene County, MO | 1-Apr-18 | The Greene County sales tax increased from 1.25% to 1.75%. |
| Bernalillo County, NM | 1-Jul-17 | The Bernalillo County sales tax increased by 0.1875%. |
| City Rate Changes | | |
| Gilbert, AZ | 1-Jul-17 | The Additional Tax on Hotels for Hotels/Vacation Rentals dropped from 3.00% to 2.8%. |
| District of Columbia | 1-Oct-17 | The Hotel/Transient accommodation tax rate increased from 14.5% to 14.8%. |
| Huntsville, AL | 1-Oct-17 | The City Lodging Tax increased from 7% to 9% and the City Lodging Tax Surcharge Fee increased from \$1 per room/night to \$2 per room/night. |

In addition to the local rate changes that took place during fiscal year 2018, HVS projects the following changes for fiscal year 2019:

PROJECTED CHANGES FOR FISCAL YEAR 2019

| Location | Effective Date | Description of Change |
|----------------------------|----------------|--|
| State Rate Changes | | |
| Louisiana | 1-Jul-18 | The Louisiana Stadium and Exposition District Hotel Occupancy Tax is in lieu of two percent state sales tax levied on hotel/motel room rentals. The 2.45% sales tax still applies to hotel/motel room rentals. |
| Oregon | 1-Jul-16 | The lodging tax rate increased from 1% to 1.8%. The rate will decrease to 1.5% in 2020. |
| County Rate Changes | | |
| Hillsborough County, FL | 1-Jan-19 | Imposes both a School Capital Outlay Surtax of 0.5% and a Charter County and Regional Transportation System Surtax of 1%. |
| Lee County, FL | 1-Jan-19 | Imposes a School Capital Outlay Surtax of 0.5%. |
| St. Lucie County, FL | 1-Jan-19 | Imposes a Local Government Infrastructure Surtax of 0.5%. |
| Broward County, FL | 1-Jan-19 | Imposes a Charter County and Regional Transportation System Surtax of 1%. |
| City Rate Changes | | |
| City of Baton Rouge, LA | 1-Apr-19 | The City Sales Tax rate increased from 5% to 5.5%. |
| Chicago, IL | 1-Dec-18 | Imposes 4.5% tax of the gross rental or leasing charge. For vacation rentals and shared housing units, a 6% surcharge in addition to the 4.5% base rate for a total City rate of 10.5% |
| Mesa, AZ | 1-Mar-19 | The Transaction Privilege Tax increased from 1.75% to 2%. |
| Scottsdale, AZ | 1-Feb-19 | The Transaction Privilege Tax increased from 1.65% to 1.75% and the Use Tax rate increased from 1.45% to 1.55%. |
| District of Columbia | 1-Oct-18 | The Hotel/Transient Accommodations Tax increased from 14.8% to 14.95%. |
| Kansas City, MO | 1-May-18 | In 2017, Kansas City imposed a 0.125% Central City Economic Development Sales Tax. This tax first appears in FY19 documents. |
| Norfolk, VA | 1-Jul-18 | The Norfolk Lodging Excise Tax increased from \$2 to \$3. |
| San Jose, CA | 1-Jul-18 | The San Jose Hotel Business Improvement District was re-established. For lodging businesses with 80 or more rooms an additional \$1 to \$2.50 excise tax will be assessed. |

State Tax Rates

All but two states impose a sales tax, a lodging tax, or both on overnight transient accommodations. Municipal governments impose lodging taxes in two states (Alaska and California) that do not tax hotel lodging. Twenty-five states impose lodging taxes that are not part of a broader sales or use tax. The table provided on the following page lists the sales tax, lodging tax, and total tax rate levied on lodging accommodations. It ranks the 50 states by the total tax rate applied to lodging.

States with high lodging tax rates typically have more restrictions on the imposition of local lodging taxes. To illustrate, Connecticut has the highest statewide lodging tax rate at 15% but forbids all local authorities from

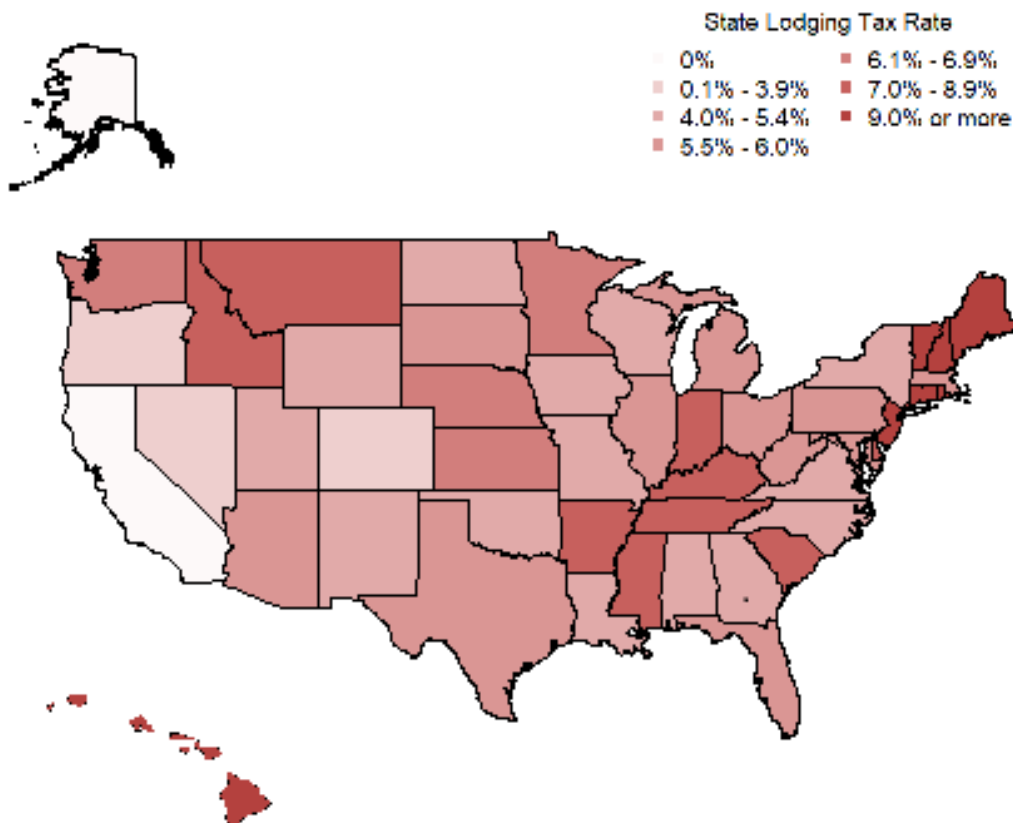
imposing additional lodging taxes. On the other hand, Oregon imposes a low state lodging rate but does not restrict local taxes.

Total Lodging Tax Rates— All 50 States

| | |
|---------|--------|
| Maximum | 15.00% |
| Minimum | 0.00% |
| Median | 6.00% |
| Average | 6.32% |
| Mode | 6.00% |

Appendix A presents a detailed description of each state's lodging taxes and annual revenue collections.

STATE LODGING AND SALES TAXES IMPOSED ON HOTELS



STATES RANKED BY TOTAL AD VALOREM TAX RATES ON LODGING ACCOMMODATIONS 2018

| Rank | State | Sales Tax Rate | Lodging Tax Rate | Total Rate | Rank | State | Sales Tax Rate | Lodging Tax Rate | Total Rate |
|------|-------------------------|----------------|------------------|------------|------|-----------------------|----------------|------------------|------------|
| 1 | Connecticut | | 15.00% | 15.00% | 21 | South Dakota | 4.50% | 1.50% | 6.00% |
| 2 | Maine | 5.50% | 9.00% | 14.50% | 21 | Texas | | 6.00% | 6.00% |
| 3 | ¹ Hawaii | 4.00% | 10.25% | 14.25% | 21 | West Virginia | 6.00% | | 6.00% |
| 4 | Rhode Island | 7.00% | 6.00% | 13.00% | 29 | Ohio | 5.75% | | 5.75% |
| 5 | ² New Jersey | 6.63% | 5.00% | 11.63% | 30 | Massachusetts | | 5.70% | 5.70% |
| 6 | New Hampshire | | 9.00% | 9.00% | 31 | Arizona | | 5.50% | 5.50% |
| 6 | Vermont | | 9.00% | 9.00% | 32 | New Mexico | 5.13% | | 5.13% |
| 8 | Arkansas | 6.50% | 2.00% | 8.50% | 33 | Utah | 4.70% | 0.32% | 5.02% |
| 9 | Delaware | | 8.00% | 8.00% | 34 | Iowa | | 5.00% | 5.00% |
| 9 | Idaho | 6.00% | 2.00% | 8.00% | 34 | Louisiana | 5.00% | | 5.00% |
| 11 | Indiana | 7.00% | | 7.00% | 34 | North Dakota | 5.00% | | 5.00% |
| 11 | Kentucky | 6.00% | 1.00% | 7.00% | 34 | Wisconsin | 5.00% | | 5.00% |
| 11 | Mississippi | 7.00% | | 7.00% | 38 | North Carolina | 4.75% | | 4.75% |
| 11 | Montana | | 7.00% | 7.00% | 39 | Oklahoma | 4.50% | | 4.50% |
| 11 | South Carolina | 5.00% | 2.00% | 7.00% | 40 | ³ Virginia | 4.30% | | 4.30% |
| 16 | Tennessee | 7.00% | | 7.00% | 41 | Missouri | 4.23% | | 4.23% |
| 17 | Minnesota | 6.88% | | 6.88% | 42 | ⁴ Alabama | | 4.00% | 4.00% |
| 18 | Kansas | 6.50% | | 6.50% | 42 | Georgia | 4.00% | | 4.00% |
| 18 | Nebraska | 5.50% | 1.00% | 6.50% | 42 | New York | 4.00% | | 4.00% |
| 18 | Washington | 6.50% | | 6.50% | 42 | Wyoming | 4.00% | | 4.00% |
| 21 | Florida | 6.00% | | 6.00% | 46 | Nevada | | 3.38% | 3.38% |
| 21 | Illinois | | 6.00% | 6.00% | 47 | Colorado | 2.90% | | 2.90% |
| 21 | Maryland | 6.00% | | 6.00% | 48 | Oregon | | 1.80% | 1.80% |
| 21 | Michigan | 6.00% | | 6.00% | 49 | Alaska | | | 0.00% |
| 21 | Pennsylvania | | 6.00% | 6.00% | 49 | California | | | 0.00% |

¹ Additional .5% state sales tax in O’ahu.

² New Jersey State Occupancy Fee is imposed at a rate of 1% in cities that also impose local taxes or fees on hotel/motel occupancies.

³ As of July 1, 2013, the general sales tax rate for Virginia is 5.3% (4.3% state ; 1% local). There is an additional 0.7% state tax imposed in Northern Virginia and Hampton Roads. The 1% local tax is included in the state rate. The .7% is included in the city rate, where applicable.

⁴ Additional 1% tax on counties within the Alabama Mountain Lakes region.

State Lodging Tax Revenue

HVS analyzed annual state lodging tax revenues as stated in comprehensive annual financial reports, the majority of which report revenues on a modified accrual basis. In a few states where the final audited information was not available for fiscal year 2018, HVS recorded government estimates from budget reports. In some cases, government agencies provided annual lodging tax collection data instead of modified accrual data. Accrued revenues are recorded in the period in which the liability for tax payment occurs. Cash collections typically lag the period of liability by at least one month.

Depending on the size of their tax liabilities, taxpayers may remit payments monthly, quarterly, or annually.

Administrative charges, payment of back taxes, and penalties may also affect the level of reported revenues, but the amounts are not substantial. In some states, only sales tax revenues in the accommodations sector were available. Whereas lodging taxes are typically applied only to hotel room charges, sector-wide taxable sales might include other sources of taxable revenue such as food and beverage revenue. We did not attempt to estimate the percentage of taxable sales due solely to overnight stays.

States with Highest Lodging Tax Revenue Growth Year-over-year

| | | |
|---|----------|--------|
| 1 | Oregon | 16.36% |
| 2 | Texas | 11.23% |
| 3 | Colorado | 9.98% |
| 4 | Utah | 9.08% |

States with Lowest Lodging Tax Revenue Growth Year-over-year

| | | |
|---|-----------|--------|
| 1 | New York | -5.41% |
| 2 | Minnesota | -1.89% |
| 3 | Delaware | -1.76% |
| 4 | Nevada | -1.69% |


























Among the states that collect a lodging tax, revenue grew at an average rate of 2.92% from 2017 to 2018.

This growth is lower than the average change from 2017 of 4.6% (and from 2016 of 5.22%) after adjusting for changes in inflation.

Oregon reported the largest change in revenue from fiscal year 2017 to 2018. Texas experienced a significant growth in its lodging tax revenue due to the stabilization of the lodging market following the effects of Hurricane Harvey in 2017. Beginning in 2018, Utah charges a statewide tax on transient lodging, which may account for its growth.

The following table presents a six-year history of lodging tax revenue for each of the twenty-five states that have imposed a dedicated lodging tax. Revenue reported from past years has been adjusted for inflation. Data is presented in millions of dollars, and the states are ranked by 2018 revenues.

RANK OF STATES BY 2018 LODGING TAX REVENUES (MILLIONS)

| 2018 Rank | State | FY 2013 | FY 2014 | FY 2015 | FY 2016 | FY 2017 | FY 2018 | Trend |
|-----------|------------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---|
| 1 | ¹ Hawaii | \$548.6 | \$600.8 | \$629.4 | \$653.3 | \$721.5 | \$776.0 |  |
| 2 | Texas | \$485.2 | \$519.9 | \$561.6 | \$550.4 | \$541.8 | \$610.4 |  |
| 3 | ² Illinois | \$240.2 | \$246.5 | \$272.0 | \$275.7 | \$420.4 | \$421.3 |  |
| 4 | Massachusetts | \$209.7 | \$222.5 | \$243.9 | \$258.5 | \$261.9 | \$263.4 |  |
| 5 | Pennsylvania | \$202.6 | \$208.0 | \$203.2 | \$207.9 | \$213.0 | \$212.6 |  |
| 6 | Nevada | \$157.8 | \$170.1 | \$181.8 | \$198.2 | \$208.0 | \$204.6 |  |
| 7 | ³ Arizona | \$131.7 | \$136.2 | \$155.9 | \$162.2 | \$172.3 | \$183.9 |  |
| 8 | ⁴ Connecticut | \$112.2 | \$112.1 | \$123.2 | \$125.3 | \$125.8 | \$129.7 |  |
| 9 | New Jersey | \$99.4 | \$92.3 | \$101.1 | \$103.0 | \$103.7 | \$105.5 |  |
| 10 | ⁵ Utah | \$67.0 | \$70.1 | \$76.2 | \$85.2 | \$93.0 | \$102.3 |  |
| 11 | ⁶ Maine | \$58.5 | \$68.9 | \$72.8 | \$83.1 | \$88.1 | \$94.0 |  |
| 12 | ⁷ Alabama | \$57.9 | \$60.3 | \$64.5 | \$67.9 | \$70.7 | \$74.2 |  |
| 13 | New Hampshire | \$48.3 | \$50.5 | \$54.3 | \$55.9 | \$58.2 | \$62.1 |  |
| 14 | Montana | \$43.2 | \$44.8 | \$49.6 | \$51.7 | \$52.6 | \$56.9 |  |
| 15 | ⁸ Vermont | \$40.7 | \$42.8 | \$42.1 | \$43.4 | \$48.8 | \$50.9 |  |
| 16 | Iowa | \$48.3 | \$45.8 | \$49.9 | \$49.9 | \$49.6 | \$50.4 |  |
| 17 | Oregon | \$14.6 | \$16.5 | \$18.9 | \$19.5 | \$32.1 | \$38.4 |  |
| 18 | Rhode Island | \$16.0 | \$16.6 | \$18.2 | \$20.3 | \$20.1 | \$21.5 |  |
| 19 | ⁹ Arkansas | \$13.7 | \$14.5 | \$15.7 | \$16.2 | \$16.3 | \$16.4 |  |
| 20 | Delaware | \$12.8 | \$13.0 | \$13.9 | \$14.3 | \$15.2 | \$14.9 |  |
| 21 | Kentucky | \$10.6 | \$11.0 | \$13.1 | \$13.1 | \$13.0 | \$13.5 |  |
| 22 | Idaho | \$8.1 | \$8.6 | \$9.4 | \$10.5 | \$11.5 | \$12.6 |  |
| 23 | ¹⁰ South Dakota | \$7.8 | \$8.1 | \$8.8 | \$9.4 | \$9.1 | \$9.1 |  |
| 24 | Nebraska | \$4.9 | \$5.2 | \$5.6 | \$5.7 | \$5.6 | \$5.8 |  |
| 25 | ¹¹ South Carolina | \$54.9 | \$59.5 | \$63.1 | \$65.8 | \$71.3 | NA |  |

¹ Calendar year revenue from combined lodging and sales tax. Combined rate 14.25% after January 1, 2018.

² Beginning 2017, Illinois only reports collections remitted to the State Comptroller.

³ Estimated using taxable receipts.

⁴ Only 2014 estimated from taxable receipts.

⁵ Estimated using taxable receipts.

⁶ Estimated using taxable receipts.

⁷ Revenue for fiscal year ended September 30. Includes addt'l 1% on lodging in Alabama Mountain Lakes counties.

⁸ Estimated using taxable receipts.

⁹ Calendar year.

¹⁰ Estimated using taxable receipts.

¹¹ 2017 Department of Revenue Annual Report not released

Total Lodging Tax Rates

HVS researched the total tax rate applied to lodging accommodations in the 150 most populous United States cities as projected from the 2010 census. The total tax rate is comprised of all state, county, city, and

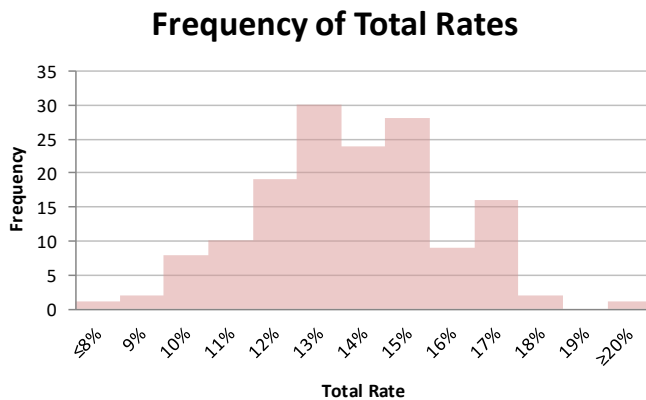
special district taxes levied on lodging facilities within the urban center of the city where the highest special district taxes may be applied. The following tables list the tax rate applied to overnight stays at lodging facilities at the state, county, city, and special district levels, as well as the total rate imposed on an overnight

stay at a lodging facility in the urban center of each of the 150 largest cities in the United States.

| Total Lodging Tax Rates— 150 Largest US Cities | |
|---|--------|
| Maximum | 20.50% |
| Minimum | 8.00% |
| Median | 14.00% |
| Average | 14.00% |
| Mode | 13.00% |

To calculate the special district rate, HVS calculated the tax rate an overnight visitor would pay to stay at the hotel with the highest tax rate within a special taxing district. Due to special taxing districts, the tax rate at a particular hotel can be influenced by its location, size, or other factors that determine tax rates.

The figure below shows a distribution of combined lodging tax rates in the 150 largest U.S. cities.

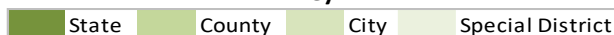


The table on the following page ranks 150 cities by total lodging tax rate. This enables a comparison of the cities and provides a breakdown of tax rates by unit of government.

TOP 150 URBAN CENTERS TOTAL LODGING TAX RATE RANKING 2018

| City | Total | City | Total | City | Total |
|-----------------------|--------|----------------------|--------|--------------------------|--------|
| 1 Omaha, NE | 20.50% | 46 Fort Worth, TX | 15.00% | 95 Henderson, NV | 13.00% |
| 2 St. Louis, MO | 18.93% | 46 Irving, TX | 15.00% | 95 Huntington Beach, CA | 13.00% |
| 3 Overland Park, KS | 18.10% | 46 Long Beach, CA | 15.00% | 95 Jacksonville, FL | 13.00% |
| 4 New Orleans, LA | 17.75% | 46 Sacramento, CA | 15.00% | 95 Lubbock, TX | 13.00% |
| 4 Memphis, TN | 17.75% | 46 Montgomery, AL | 15.00% | 95 Plano, TX | 13.00% |
| 6 San Antonio, TX | 17.50% | 46 Little Rock, AR | 15.00% | 95 Providence, RI | 13.00% |
| 6 Cincinnati, OH | 17.50% | 57 Washington, DC | 14.80% | 95 Riverside, CA | 13.00% |
| 6 Birmingham, AL | 17.50% | 58 New York, NY | 14.75% | 95 Moreno Valley, CA | 13.00% |
| 6 Columbus, OH | 17.50% | 58 Honolulu, HI | 14.75% | 95 North Las Vegas, NV | 13.00% |
| 6 El Paso, TX | 17.50% | 60 Madison, WI | 14.50% | 95 St. Petersburg, FL | 13.00% |
| 11 Chicago, IL | 17.39% | 61 Boston, MA | 14.45% | 111 Salt Lake City, UT | 12.92% |
| 12 Knoxville, TN | 17.25% | 61 Worcester, MA | 14.45% | 112 Greensboro, NC | 12.75% |
| 12 Toledo, OH | 17.25% | 63 Laredo, TX | 14.25% | 112 Winston-Salem, NC | 12.75% |
| 12 Chattanooga, TN | 17.25% | 64 Oklahoma City, OK | 14.13% | 114 Phoenix, AZ | 12.57% |
| 15 Houston, TX | 17.00% | 64 Saint Paul, MN | 14.13% | 115 Orlando, FL | 12.50% |
| 15 Indianapolis, IN | 17.00% | 66 Tempe, AZ | 14.07% | 115 San Diego, CA | 12.50% |
| 15 Anaheim, CA | 17.00% | 67 Mesa, AZ | 14.02% | 115 Tallahassee, FL | 12.50% |
| 15 Garden Grove, CA | 17.00% | 68 Mobile, AL | 14.00% | 118 Spokane, WA | 12.10% |
| 15 Arlington, TX | 17.00% | 68 Augusta, GA | 14.00% | 119 Tucson, AZ | 12.05% |
| 20 Kansas City, MO | 16.98% | 68 Fort Wayne, IN | 14.00% | 120 Des Moines, IA | 12.00% |
| 21 Atlanta, GA | 16.90% | 68 Jersey City, NJ | 14.00% | 120 Santa Clarita, CA | 12.00% |
| 22 San Francisco, CA | 16.75% | 68 Newark, NJ | 14.00% | 120 Anchorage, AK | 12.00% |
| 23 Cleveland, OH | 16.50% | 68 Newport News, VA | 14.00% | 120 Bakersfield, CA | 12.00% |
| 24 Wichita, KS | 16.25% | 68 Norfolk, VA | 14.00% | 120 Glendale, CA | 12.00% |
| 25 Louisville, KY | 16.07% | 68 Oakland, CA | 14.00% | 120 Stockton, CA | 12.00% |
| 26 Baton Rouge, LA | 16.00% | 68 Pittsburgh, PA | 14.00% | 120 Tampa, FL | 12.00% |
| 26 Columbus, GA | 16.00% | 68 Rochester, NY | 14.00% | 120 Fort Lauderdale, FL | 12.00% |
| 26 Lincoln, NE | 16.00% | 68 San Jose, CA | 14.00% | 120 Pembroke Pines, FL | 12.00% |
| 29 Denver, CO | 15.75% | 68 Chesapeake, VA | 14.00% | 120 Oxnard, CA | 12.00% |
| 29 Charlotte, NC | 15.75% | 68 Detroit, MI | 14.00% | 130 Yonkers, NY | 11.88% |
| 31 Shreveport, LA | 15.60% | 68 Hialeah, FL | 14.00% | 131 Gilbert, AZ | 11.77% |
| 31 Springfield, MO | 15.60% | 68 Miami, FL | 14.00% | 132 Chandler, AZ | 11.67% |
| 33 Seattle, WA | 15.50% | 83 Scottsdale, AZ | 13.92% | 133 Oceanside, CA | 11.50% |
| 33 Los Angeles, CA | 15.50% | 84 Buffalo, NY | 13.75% | 133 Port St. Lucie, FL | 11.50% |
| 33 Virginia Beach, VA | 15.50% | 84 Ontario, CA | 13.75% | 135 Cape Coral, FL | 11.00% |
| 33 Baltimore, MD | 15.50% | 86 Tulsa, OK | 13.52% | 135 Grand Rapids, MI | 11.00% |
| 33 Philadelphia, PA | 15.50% | 87 Durham, NC | 13.50% | 135 Santa Ana, CA | 11.00% |
| 33 Huntsville, AL | 15.50% | 87 Reno, NV | 13.50% | 135 Santa Rosa, CA | 11.00% |
| 33 Lexington, KY | 15.50% | 87 Albuquerque, NM | 13.50% | 135 Jackson, MS | 11.00% |
| 40 Portland, OR | 15.30% | 87 Fresno, CA | 13.50% | 140 Vancouver, WA | 10.40% |
| 41 Nashville, TN | 15.25% | 91 Minneapolis, MN | 13.40% | 141 Colorado Springs, CO | 10.25% |
| 41 Akron, OH | 15.25% | 92 Las Vegas, NV | 13.38% | 142 Chula Vista, CA | 10.00% |
| 43 Glendale, AZ | 15.17% | 93 Richmond, VA | 13.30% | 142 Fremont, CA | 10.00% |
| 44 Tacoma, WA | 15.13% | 94 Raleigh, NC | 13.25% | 142 Irvine, CA | 10.00% |
| 45 Milwaukee, WI | 15.10% | 95 Aurora, CO | 13.00% | 142 Rancho Cucamonga, CA | 10.00% |
| 46 Peoria, IL | 15.00% | 95 Boise, ID | 13.00% | 142 San Bernardino, CA | 10.00% |
| 46 Austin, TX | 15.00% | 95 Brownsville, TX | 13.00% | 142 Sioux Falls, SD | 10.00% |
| 46 Amarillo, TX | 15.00% | 95 Fayetteville, NC | 13.00% | 148 Aurora, IL | 9.00% |
| 46 Corpus Christi, TX | 15.00% | 95 Garland, TX | 13.00% | 148 Modesto, CA | 9.00% |
| 46 Dallas, TX | 15.00% | 95 Grand Prairie, TX | 13.00% | 150 Fontana, CA | 8.00% |

Key



TAX RATES IN TOP 150 URBAN CENTERS 2018

| City | State | County | City | Special Districts | Total | Notes |
|----------------------|-------|--------|--------|-------------------|--------|---|
| Akron, OH | 5.75% | 6.50% | 3.00% | | 15.25% | |
| Albuquerque, NM | 5.13% | 1.31% | 6.06% | 1.00% | 13.50% | Albuquerque Hospitality Fee Assessment |
| Amarillo, TX | 6.00% | | 7.00% | 2.00% | 15.00% | Amarillo-Potter Texas Events Venue Assessment |
| Anaheim, CA | | | 15.00% | 2.00% | 17.00% | Resort District Tax Assessment |
| Anchorage, AK | | | 12.00% | | 12.00% | |
| Arlington, TX | 6.00% | | 9.00% | 2.00% | 17.00% | Arlington TPID Assessment |
| Atlanta, GA | 4.00% | 3.00% | 9.90% | | 16.90% | \$5 per night excise tax |
| Augusta, GA | 4.00% | | 10.00% | | 14.00% | \$5 per night excise tax |
| Aurora, CO | 2.90% | 1.00% | 8.00% | 1.10% | 13.00% | Colorado CD and RTD; Maximum rate amongst 3 counties. |
| Aurora, IL | 6.00% | | 3.00% | | 9.00% | |
| Austin, TX | 6.00% | | 9.00% | | 15.00% | |
| Bakersfield, CA | | | 12.00% | | 12.00% | |
| Baltimore, MD | 6.00% | | 9.50% | | 15.50% | |
| Baton Rouge, LA | 5.00% | | 9.00% | 2.00% | 16.00% | Baton Rouge North EDD Assessment |
| Birmingham, AL | 4.00% | 7.00% | 6.50% | | 17.50% | |
| Boise, ID | 8.00% | | 5.00% | | 13.00% | |
| Boston, MA | 5.70% | | 8.75% | | 14.45% | |
| Brownsville, TX | 6.00% | | 7.00% | | 13.00% | |
| Buffalo, NY | 4.00% | 9.75% | | | 13.75% | |
| Cape Coral, FL | 6.00% | 5.00% | | | 11.00% | |
| Chandler, AZ | 5.50% | 1.77% | 4.40% | | 11.67% | |
| Charlotte, NC | 4.75% | 10.50% | | 0.50% | 15.75% | Transit County Sales and Use Tax |
| Chattanooga, TN | 7.00% | 6.25% | 4.00% | | 17.25% | |
| Chesapeake, VA | 4.30% | | 9.70% | | 14.00% | \$1 per night excise tax |
| Chicago, IL | 6.00% | 1.00% | 4.50% | 5.89% | 17.39% | ISFA, MPEA Assessment |
| Chula Vista, CA | | | 10.00% | | 10.00% | |
| Cincinnati, OH | 5.75% | 7.75% | 4.00% | | 17.50% | |
| Cleveland, OH | 5.75% | 7.75% | 3.00% | | 16.50% | |
| Colorado Springs, CO | 2.90% | 1.23% | 5.12% | 1.00% | 10.25% | PPRTA Assessment |
| Columbus, GA | 4.00% | | 12.00% | | 16.00% | \$5 per night excise tax |
| Columbus, OH | 5.75% | 6.65% | 5.10% | | 17.50% | |
| Corpus Christi, TX | 6.00% | | 9.00% | | 15.00% | |
| Dallas, TX | 6.00% | | 7.00% | 2.00% | 15.00% | TPID Dallas Assessment |
| Denver, CO | 2.90% | | 10.75% | 2.10% | 15.75% | Denver CD and RTD Assessment, TPID Tax |
| Des Moines, IA | 5.00% | | 7.00% | | 12.00% | |
| Detroit, MI | 6.00% | | 6.00% | 2.00% | 14.00% | 6.0% City Rate (160+ Room Hotels Only), CTM Fee |
| Durham, NC | 4.75% | 8.75% | | | 13.50% | |
| El Paso, TX | 6.00% | 2.50% | 9.00% | | 17.50% | |
| Fayetteville, NC | 4.75% | 8.25% | | | 13.00% | |
| Fontana, CA | | | 8.00% | | 8.00% | |
| Fort Lauderdale, FL | 6.00% | 6.00% | | | 12.00% | |
| Fort Wayne, IN | 7.00% | 7.00% | | | 14.00% | |
| Fort Worth, TX | 6.00% | | 9.00% | | 15.00% | |
| Fremont, CA | | | 10.00% | | 10.00% | |
| Fresno, CA | | | 12.00% | 1.50% | 13.50% | TBID Assessment |
| Garden Grove, CA | | | 14.50% | 2.50% | 17.00% | |
| Garland, TX | 6.00% | | 7.00% | | 13.00% | |
| Gilbert, AZ | 5.50% | 1.77% | 4.50% | | 11.77% | |
| Glendale, AZ | 5.50% | 1.77% | 7.90% | | 15.17% | |
| Glendale, CA | | | 12.00% | | 12.00% | |

TAX RATES IN TOP 150 URBAN CENTERS 2018 - CONTINUED

| City | State | County | City | Special Districts | Total | Notes |
|----------------------|--------|--------|--------|-------------------|--------|---|
| Grand Prairie, TX | 6.00% | | 7.00% | | 13.00% | |
| Grand Rapids, MI | 6.00% | 5.00% | | | 11.00% | |
| Greensboro, NC | 4.75% | 5.00% | 3.00% | | 12.75% | |
| Henderson, NV | 3.38% | | 9.63% | | 13.00% | |
| Hialeah, FL | 6.00% | 8.00% | | | 14.00% | |
| Honolulu, HI | 14.25% | | 0.50% | | 14.75% | |
| Houston, TX | 6.00% | 2.00% | 7.00% | 2.00% | 17.00% | |
| Huntington Beach, CA | | | 10.00% | 3.00% | 13.00% | |
| Huntsville, AL | 4.00% | 2.50% | 9.00% | | 15.50% | \$2 per night city excise tax, Alabama Mountain Lakes |
| Indianapolis, IN | 7.00% | | 10.00% | | 17.00% | |
| Irvine, CA | | | 8.00% | 2.00% | 10.00% | Irvine Hotel Improvement District Assessment |
| Irving, TX | 6.00% | | 9.00% | | 15.00% | |
| Jackson, MS | 7.00% | | 4.00% | | 11.00% | \$0.75 per night Jackson Occupancy Tax |
| Jacksonville, FL | 6.00% | 7.00% | | | 13.00% | |
| Jersey City, NJ | 7.63% | | 6.00% | | 13.63% | |
| Kansas City, MO | 4.23% | 1.38% | 10.38% | 1.00% | 16.98% | KC Downtown CC HQ Hotel CID, KC Downtown Arena Fee |
| Knoxville, TN | 7.00% | 7.25% | 3.00% | | 17.25% | |
| Laredo, TX | 6.00% | 1.00% | 7.00% | 0.25% | 14.25% | Laredo CTD Assessment |
| Las Vegas, NV | 3.38% | | 10.01% | | 13.38% | |
| Lexington, KY | 7.00% | | 8.50% | | 15.50% | |
| Lincoln, NE | 6.50% | 4.00% | 5.50% | | 16.00% | |
| Little Rock, AR | 8.50% | 1.00% | 5.50% | | 15.00% | |
| Long Beach, CA | | | 12.00% | 3.00% | 15.00% | Long Beach TBIA Assessment |
| Los Angeles, CA | | | 14.00% | 1.50% | 15.50% | LA TMD Assessment |
| Louisville, KY | 7.00% | | 9.07% | | 16.07% | |
| Lubbock, TX | 6.00% | | 7.00% | | 13.00% | |
| Madison, WI | 5.00% | 0.50% | 9.00% | | 14.50% | |
| Memphis, TN | 7.00% | 7.25% | 3.50% | | 17.75% | |
| Mesa, AZ | 5.50% | 1.77% | 6.75% | | 14.02% | |
| Miami, FL | 6.00% | 8.00% | | | 14.00% | |
| Milwaukee, WI | 5.00% | 3.10% | 7.00% | | 15.10% | |
| Minneapolis, MN | 6.88% | 0.65% | 5.63% | 0.25% | 13.40% | Transit Improvement Area (Ended 9/30/2017) |
| Mobile, AL | 4.00% | 2.00% | 8.00% | | 14.00% | |
| Modesto, CA | | | 9.00% | | 9.00% | |
| Montgomery, AL | 4.00% | | 11.00% | | 15.00% | \$2.25 Montgomery County Room Fee |
| Moreno Valley, CA | | | 13.00% | | 13.00% | |
| Nashville, TN | 7.00% | | 8.25% | | 15.25% | Additional \$2.50 per night city hotel excise tax |
| New Orleans, LA | 5.00% | 7.00% | 4.00% | 1.75% | 17.75% | TSA, \$1.50-\$3 Excise Tax (dependent on hotel size) |
| New York, NY | 4.00% | | 10.38% | 0.38% | 14.75% | MCTD, \$1.50 state excise; \$0.50-\$2.00 city excise tax. |
| Newark, NJ | 7.63% | | 6.00% | | 13.63% | |
| Newport News, VA | 4.30% | | 9.70% | | 14.00% | Additional \$1.00 per night excise tax |
| Norfolk, VA | 4.30% | | 9.70% | | 14.00% | Additional \$2.00 per night excise tax |
| North Las Vegas, NV | 3.38% | | 9.63% | | 13.00% | |
| Oakland, CA | | | 14.00% | | 14.00% | |
| Oceanside, CA | | | 10.00% | 1.50% | 11.50% | OTMD Assessment |
| Oklahoma City, OK | 4.50% | | 9.63% | | 14.13% | |
| Omaha, NE | 6.50% | 4.00% | 7.00% | 3.00% | 20.50% | Enhanced Employment Area Assessment |
| Ontario, CA | | | 11.75% | 2.00% | 13.75% | Greater Ontario TMD Assessment |
| Orlando, FL | 6.00% | 6.50% | | | 12.50% | |
| Overland Park, KS | 6.50% | 1.48% | 10.13% | | 18.10% | |

TAX RATES IN TOP 150 URBAN CENTERS 2018 - CONTINUED

| City | State | County | City | Special Districts | Total | Notes |
|----------------------|--------|--------|--------|-------------------|--------|--|
| Oxnard, CA | | | 10.00% | 2.00% | 12.00% | Ventura-Oxnard-Camarillo TBID Assessment |
| Pembroke Pines, FL | 6.00% | 6.00% | | | 12.00% | |
| Peoria, IL | 6.00% | | 8.00% | 1.00% | 15.00% | Business Development District Tax |
| Philadelphia, PA | 6.00% | | 9.50% | | 15.50% | |
| Phoenix, AZ | 5.50% | 1.77% | 5.30% | | 12.57% | |
| Pittsburgh, PA | 6.00% | 8.00% | | | 14.00% | |
| Plano, TX | 6.00% | | 7.00% | | 13.00% | |
| Port St. Lucie, FL | 6.00% | 5.50% | | | 11.50% | |
| Portland, OR | 1.80% | 5.50% | 6.00% | 2.00% | 15.30% | Portland Tourism Improvement District Assessment |
| Providence, RI | 13.00% | | | | 13.00% | |
| Raleigh, NC | 4.75% | 8.50% | | | 13.25% | |
| Rancho Cucamonga, CA | | | 10.00% | | 10.00% | |
| Reno, NV | 3.38% | 9.63% | 0.50% | | 13.50% | \$3 per night excise on downtown hotels with gaming |
| Richmond, VA | 4.30% | | 9.00% | | 13.30% | |
| Riverside, CA | | | 13.00% | | 13.00% | |
| Rochester, NY | 4.00% | 10.00% | | | 14.00% | |
| Sacramento, CA | | | 12.00% | 3.00% | 15.00% | STMD Downtown Sacramento Assessment |
| Saint Paul, MN | 6.88% | 0.50% | 6.50% | 0.25% | 14.13% | Transit Improvement Area (Ended 9/30/2017) |
| Salt Lake City, UT | 5.02% | 6.90% | 1.00% | | 12.92% | |
| San Antonio, TX | 6.00% | 1.75% | 9.00% | 0.75% | 17.50% | San Antonio ATD and MTA Assessment |
| San Bernardino, CA | | | 10.00% | | 10.00% | |
| San Diego, CA | | | 10.50% | 2.00% | 12.50% | TMD Assessment |
| San Francisco, CA | | | 14.00% | 2.75% | 16.75% | TID, Moscone Expansion District Assessment |
| San Jose, CA | | | 10.00% | 4.00% | 14.00% | CCFD Assessment |
| Santa Ana, CA | | | 11.00% | | 11.00% | |
| Santa Clarita, CA | | | 10.00% | 2.00% | 12.00% | Santa Clarita TMD Assessment |
| Santa Rosa, CA | | | 9.00% | 2.00% | 11.00% | Sonoma BIA Assessment |
| Scottsdale, AZ | 5.50% | 1.77% | 6.65% | | 13.92% | |
| Seattle, WA | 6.50% | 2.00% | 7.00% | | 15.50% | \$2 per night excise tax on hotels with more than 60 rooms |
| Shreveport, LA | 5.00% | 6.00% | 4.60% | | 15.60% | |
| Sioux Falls, SD | 6.00% | | 4.00% | | 10.00% | |
| Spokane, WA | 6.50% | 2.30% | 3.30% | | 12.10% | Up to \$2 per night excise tax |
| Springfield, MO | 4.23% | 1.75% | 7.13% | 2.50% | 15.60% | College Station, Downtown Springfield Taxing District |
| St. Louis, MO | 4.23% | | 12.70% | 2.00% | 18.93% | St. Louis CC Hotel CID and TDD Assessment |
| St. Petersburg, FL | 6.00% | 7.00% | | | 13.00% | |
| Stockton, CA | | | 8.00% | 4.00% | 12.00% | TBID Assessment |
| Tacoma, WA | 6.50% | | 8.60% | 0.03% | 15.13% | \$1.50 per night excise tax, GTRCCPF Assessment |
| Tallahassee, FL | 6.00% | 6.50% | | | 12.50% | |
| Tampa, FL | 6.00% | 6.00% | | | 12.00% | |
| Tempe, AZ | 5.50% | 1.77% | 6.80% | | 14.07% | |
| Toledo, OH | 5.75% | 11.50% | | | 17.25% | |
| Tucson, AZ | 5.50% | 0.55% | 6.00% | | 12.05% | Additional \$4 per night excise tax. |
| Tulsa, OK | 4.50% | 0.37% | 8.65% | | 13.52% | |
| Vancouver, WA | 6.50% | 2.00% | 1.90% | | 10.40% | Additional \$2 per night excise tax |
| Virginia Beach, VA | 4.30% | | 9.70% | 1.50% | 15.50% | Sanbridge Special Service District Assessment |
| Washington, DC | | | 14.80% | | 14.80% | |
| Wichita, KS | 6.50% | 1.00% | 6.00% | 2.75% | 16.25% | TBID Tourism Fee |
| Winston-Salem, NC | 4.75% | 8.00% | | | 12.75% | |
| Worcester, MA | 5.70% | | 8.75% | | 14.45% | |
| Yonkers, NY | 4.00% | 4.50% | 3.00% | 0.38% | 11.88% | Yonkers MTA Assessment |

City Lodging Tax Revenue

The following tables describe the lodging tax revenue that the 150 most populous cities collected from lodging taxes. Unless otherwise noted, the tax rate and revenue listed only pertains to the citywide lodging tax and does not include special district taxes or city sales taxes. Consequently, the revenue figures presented for comparable cities can diverge greatly. For example, a city in California with an average lodging tax rate will show greater revenue year over year than a similar city in Nevada, where taxes are levied primarily at the state and special district level. For individual cities, revenues are reported from consistent sources each year.

| Highest Lodging Tax Revenue Growth | | |
|------------------------------------|----------------------|--------|
| 1 | Fort Lauderdale, FL* | 27.99% |
| 2 | Pembroke Pines, FL* | 27.99% |
| 3 | Moreno Valley, CA | 23.52% |
| 4 | Los Angeles, CA | 18.12% |
| 5 | Jersey City, NJ | 17.97% |
| 6 | Miami, FL** | 17.35% |
| 7 | Hialeah, FL** | 17.35% |
| 8 | Birmingham, AL | 17.10% |
| 9 | Shreveport, LA*** | 16.95% |
| 10 | Irvine, CA | 15.77% |

* Reflects 1% increase in TDT

** Reflects 1% increase in sales surtax

*** Reflects Parish Revenue

| Lowest Lodging Tax Revenue Growth | | |
|-----------------------------------|---------------------|---------|
| 1 | North Las Vegas, NV | -19.26% |
| 2 | Sioux Falls, SD | -9.28% |
| 3 | Peoria, IL | -8.88% |
| 4 | Minneapolis, MN | -7.60% |
| 5 | Santa Ana, CA | -7.60% |
| 6 | Santa Clarita, CA | -6.41% |
| 7 | Overland Park, KS | -4.26% |
| 8 | Fayetteville, NC | -4.08% |
| 9 | Baltimore, MD | -3.64% |
| 10 | New Orleans, LA | -3.60% |

In some states and cities, lodging taxes are imposed by the county rather than city level. For example, cities in Florida, Indiana, and parts of New York do not levy municipal lodging taxes. In such cases, we list county lodging tax revenues. Year-over-year revenue changes may reflect tax rate changes and underlying changes in taxable receipts for lodging.

Fort Lauderdale, FL and Pembroke Pines, FL reported equal increases in lodging tax revenue from 2017 to 2018 because reporting is performed at the county level for Broward County, Florida. Additionally, Hialeah and Miami, Florida experienced the same increase in their tax revenue due to both municipalities reporting revenue for Miami-Dade County, Florida. The tax rate in Miami-Dade and Broward Counties increased by 1.0%. Additional tax rate increases are projected for fiscal year 2019 for Florida counties. Irvine, California reported that the opening new hotels and remodeling of existing properties contributed to the increase in lodging tax revenue.

When compared to the cities experiencing the highest lodging tax revenue growth, those cities experiencing the lowest growth are largely located away from traditional tourist destinations in both California and Florida. The Las Vegas Convention and Visitors Authority reported a slight decline in citywide occupancy for 2018, which may account for the impact on revenue for North Las Vegas. According to news sources, Santa Ana, CA (and, more broadly, Orange County) is experiencing continued decline in lodging business due to the rise in Airbnb and other comparable services. Additional factors such as weather events, seasonality, or budgeted declines in revenue can cause lodging tax revenue to decline from year to year.

REPORTED LODGING TAX REVENUES IN TOP 150 URBAN CENTERS (\$ MILLIONS)

| City | FY 2013 | FY 2014 | FY 2015 | FY 2016 | FY 2017 | FY 2018 | Notes |
|-----------------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|-------------------------------|
| ⁴ Akron, OH | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | |
| Albuquerque, NM | \$11.2 | \$11.4 | \$12.1 | \$12.4 | \$12.5 | \$13.1 | |
| Amarillo, TX | \$6.1 | \$6.3 | \$6.7 | \$7.1 | \$6.8 | \$6.9 | |
| Anaheim, CA | \$111.0 | \$116.8 | \$126.9 | \$143.9 | \$153.2 | \$154.9 | |
| ¹ Anchorage, AK | \$24.8 | \$26.5 | \$26.5 | \$26.1 | \$26.6 | \$27.8 | |
| ² Arlington, TX | \$9.2 | \$10.0 | \$10.7 | \$11.3 | \$11.8 | \$11.9 | |
| Atlanta, GA | \$58.7 | \$61.5 | \$68.2 | \$76.2 | \$74.4 | \$78.4 | |
| ¹ Augusta, GA | \$5.2 | \$5.9 | \$5.9 | \$6.1 | \$6.2 | \$7.0 | |
| ¹ Aurora, CO | \$6.0 | \$7.0 | \$8.1 | \$8.8 | \$8.9 | \$9.0 | |
| ^{1,5} Aurora, IL | \$0.5 | \$0.5 | \$0.6 | \$0.5 | \$0.6 | NA | |
| ² Austin, TX | \$65.1 | \$75.0 | \$87.3 | \$92.8 | \$94.8 | \$99.2 | |
| Bakersfield, CA | \$8.9 | \$9.4 | \$10.1 | \$9.9 | \$9.8 | \$9.6 | |
| Baltimore, MD | \$28.6 | \$30.2 | \$33.9 | \$35.7 | \$35.0 | \$33.7 | |
| ¹ Baton Rouge, LA | \$2.4 | \$2.3 | \$2.6 | \$2.5 | \$2.3 | \$2.3 | Combined City-Parish revenue |
| Birmingham, AL | \$3.4 | \$3.9 | \$6.7 | \$7.3 | \$6.7 | \$7.8 | Reporting changed in 2015 |
| ² Boise, ID | \$4.8 | \$5.1 | \$5.9 | \$6.6 | \$7.2 | \$7.7 | Auditorium District tax only |
| Boston, MA | \$71.2 | \$75.4 | \$88.4 | \$93.2 | \$93.5 | \$94.0 | |
| ² Brownsville, TX | \$1.4 | \$1.6 | \$1.7 | \$1.6 | \$1.4 | \$1.5 | |
| ⁴ Buffalo, NY | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | Erie County |
| Cape Coral, FL | \$28.7 | \$30.4 | \$39.2 | \$41.2 | \$40.4 | \$42.4 | Lee County |
| Chandler, AZ | \$2.5 | \$2.6 | \$3.1 | \$3.1 | \$3.5 | \$3.7 | |
| Charlotte, NC | \$40.9 | \$42.5 | \$47.8 | \$51.3 | \$53.2 | \$56.4 | |
| Chattanooga, TN | \$5.4 | \$5.7 | \$6.4 | \$6.9 | \$7.2 | \$7.2 | |
| Chesapeake, VA | \$5.4 | \$5.5 | \$5.9 | \$6.1 | \$6.2 | \$6.5 | |
| ¹ Chicago, IL | \$96.9 | \$106.5 | \$113.8 | \$114.6 | \$134.8 | \$130.4 | |
| Chula Vista, CA | \$2.7 | \$2.8 | \$3.3 | \$4.0 | \$3.7 | \$4.1 | |
| Cincinnati, OH | \$2.1 | \$4.6 | \$4.8 | \$3.5 | \$3.7 | \$3.7 | Changed from CY to FY in 2013 |
| ¹ Cleveland, OH | \$5.1 | \$5.5 | \$6.4 | \$6.9 | \$6.4 | \$7.0 | |
| ¹ Colorado Springs, CO | \$3.9 | \$4.3 | \$5.4 | \$6.1 | \$6.8 | \$6.6 | |
| Columbus, GA | \$5.4 | \$6.3 | \$5.2 | \$5.1 | \$5.1 | \$4.9 | |
| Columbus, OH | \$17.7 | \$19.6 | \$21.7 | \$22.3 | \$22.9 | \$22.8 | |
| ² Corpus Christi, TX | \$14.2 | \$18.1 | \$16.0 | \$18.5 | \$19.0 | \$19.2 | |
| ² Dallas, TX | \$48.7 | \$53.4 | \$57.1 | \$62.0 | \$61.2 | \$65.3 | |
| ¹ Denver, CO | \$68.4 | \$80.2 | \$87.3 | \$93.0 | \$115.7 | \$120.1 | |
| Des Moines, IA | \$5.1 | \$5.4 | \$6.1 | \$6.3 | \$6.1 | \$6.3 | |
| ^{2,5} Detroit, MI | \$21.5 | \$23.1 | \$25.0 | \$26.0 | \$27.0 | NA | Multi-county convention tax |
| Durham, NC | \$2.6 | \$2.8 | \$3.2 | \$3.7 | \$4.1 | \$4.0 | Durham County |
| ³ El Paso, TX | \$9.3 | \$9.6 | \$10.9 | \$12.4 | \$13.7 | \$15.3 | |
| Fayetteville, NC | \$1.4 | \$1.3 | \$1.5 | \$1.4 | \$1.6 | \$1.5 | Cumberland County |
| Fontana, CA | \$0.6 | \$0.7 | \$0.8 | \$1.0 | \$1.0 | \$1.0 | |
| Fort Lauderdale, FL | \$51.1 | \$50.1 | \$60.0 | \$63.2 | \$62.2 | \$79.6 | Broward County |
| ² Fort Wayne, IN | \$3.2 | \$3.4 | \$3.7 | \$3.9 | \$4.1 | \$4.4 | |
| Fort Worth, TX | \$21.5 | \$25.2 | \$26.2 | \$27.6 | \$27.7 | \$29.5 | |
| ² Fremont, CA | \$5.3 | \$6.5 | \$7.6 | \$8.5 | \$8.6 | \$8.6 | |
| Fresno, CA | \$9.9 | \$10.6 | \$11.7 | \$12.6 | \$13.4 | \$13.9 | |
| Garden Grove, CA | \$15.6 | \$17.4 | \$18.2 | \$21.9 | \$25.7 | \$26.0 | |
| Garland, TX | \$0.9 | \$1.0 | \$1.1 | \$1.4 | \$1.4 | \$1.4 | |
| ² Gilbert, AZ | \$0.4 | \$0.5 | \$0.6 | \$0.6 | \$0.6 | \$0.6 | |
| ⁴ Glendale, AZ | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | |
| Glendale, CA | \$3.8 | \$4.2 | \$4.7 | \$6.7 | \$6.8 | \$7.0 | |

¹ Calendar Year

² Fiscal Year ended September 30

³ Fiscal Year ended August 31

⁴ Data not reported at City Level

⁵ FY2018 data yet to be released

⁶ Reporting Difference from 2017 to 2018

REPORTED LODGING TAX REVENUES IN TOP 150 URBAN CENTERS (\$ MILLIONS) - CONTINUED

| City | FY 2013 | FY 2014 | FY 2015 | FY 2016 | FY 2017 | FY 2018 | Notes |
|-------------------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|-----------------------------------|
| ² Grand Prairie, TX | \$1.6 | \$1.6 | \$1.8 | \$1.9 | \$2.1 | \$2.2 | |
| ¹ Grand Rapids, MI | \$7.1 | \$8.1 | \$9.3 | \$9.9 | \$10.5 | \$10.8 | Kent County |
| Greensboro, NC | \$3.6 | \$3.7 | \$4.1 | \$4.1 | \$4.2 | \$4.2 | |
| Henderson, NV | \$2.7 | \$2.9 | \$3.2 | \$3.5 | \$3.6 | \$3.6 | |
| ² Hialeah, FL | \$103.4 | \$109.9 | \$40.3 | \$41.0 | \$39.4 | \$46.2 | Miami-Dade County |
| ⁴ Honolulu, HI | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | State collects and reports tax |
| Houston, TX | \$82.3 | \$95.6 | \$96.1 | \$92.7 | \$85.0 | \$89.4 | |
| ^{2,6} Huntington Beach, CA | \$8.2 | \$9.0 | \$9.8 | \$10.5 | \$11.6 | \$8.8 | |
| ^{2,5} Huntsville, AL | \$6.6 | \$7.7 | \$8.0 | \$8.2 | \$8.7 | NA | |
| Indianapolis, IN | \$46.6 | \$48.1 | \$56.8 | \$55.1 | \$54.3 | \$56.0 | Marion County |
| Irvine, CA | \$12.1 | \$12.4 | \$14.3 | \$16.1 | \$16.1 | \$18.6 | |
| ² Irving, TX | \$22.5 | \$24.4 | \$26.1 | \$27.0 | \$26.9 | \$26.2 | |
| Jackson, MS | \$4.6 | \$5.1 | \$4.6 | \$4.8 | \$4.6 | \$4.5 | |
| ³ Jacksonville, FL | \$16.8 | \$17.1 | \$13.8 | \$15.0 | \$16.0 | \$17.1 | Duval County |
| ¹ Jersey City, NJ | \$7.6 | \$7.4 | \$7.4 | \$8.0 | \$8.6 | \$10.1 | |
| Kansas City, MO | \$20.4 | \$21.5 | \$22.8 | \$23.0 | \$24.1 | \$23.3 | |
| Knoxville, TN | \$3.5 | \$3.5 | \$4.0 | \$4.8 | \$4.7 | \$4.8 | |
| Laredo, TX | \$4.5 | \$4.6 | \$4.5 | \$4.0 | \$4.0 | \$4.2 | |
| ² Las Vegas, NV | \$554.0 | \$598.2 | \$641.9 | \$688.7 | \$755.8 | \$802.9 | State and all collecting entities |
| ⁴ Lexington, KY | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | |
| Lincoln, NE | \$2.8 | \$3.1 | \$3.4 | \$3.6 | \$3.5 | \$3.4 | |
| ⁴ Little Rock, AR | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | |
| Long Beach, CA | \$21.0 | \$22.6 | \$25.4 | \$27.6 | \$26.6 | \$30.6 | |
| ² Los Angeles, CA | \$197.2 | \$198.9 | \$235.8 | \$260.8 | \$304.6 | \$359.7 | |
| ⁵ Louisville, KY | \$23.5 | \$25.2 | \$29.8 | \$35.3 | NA | NA | Jefferson County |
| Lubbock, TX | \$6.6 | \$6.6 | \$7.2 | \$7.2 | \$7.2 | \$7.4 | |
| ² Madison, WI | \$11.7 | \$13.0 | \$14.6 | \$15.3 | \$15.9 | \$16.3 | |
| ¹ Memphis, TN | \$4.5 | \$4.5 | \$4.9 | \$11.2 | \$15.9 | \$17.2 | |
| Mesa, AZ | \$2.1 | \$2.0 | \$2.2 | \$2.4 | \$2.6 | \$2.6 | |
| Miami, FL | \$103.4 | \$109.9 | \$40.3 | \$41.0 | \$39.4 | \$46.2 | Miami-Dade County |
| ⁵ Milwaukee, WI | \$12.3 | \$13.1 | \$14.0 | \$14.4 | \$14.7 | NA | |
| ¹ Minneapolis, MN | \$7.3 | \$7.7 | \$8.5 | \$8.4 | \$8.4 | \$7.8 | |
| ¹ Mobile, AL | \$5.6 | \$5.7 | \$6.0 | \$6.2 | \$6.5 | \$7.0 | |
| ² Modesto, CA | \$2.0 | \$2.0 | \$2.2 | \$2.6 | \$2.7 | \$2.8 | |
| Montgomery, AL | \$6.7 | \$8.6 | \$9.5 | \$9.8 | \$9.8 | \$11.2 | |
| ² Moreno Valley, CA | \$0.9 | \$1.1 | \$1.3 | \$1.5 | \$1.9 | \$2.3 | |
| Nashville, TN | \$54.4 | \$63.3 | \$73.1 | \$80.6 | \$88.0 | \$95.1 | |
| New Orleans, LA | \$14.9 | \$14.2 | \$17.7 | \$18.0 | \$19.6 | \$18.8 | From city-retained 1.5% |
| New York, NY | \$552.3 | \$574.2 | \$593.1 | \$594.3 | \$596.7 | \$606.7 | |
| ⁵ Newark, NJ | \$6.6 | \$6.6 | \$6.8 | \$7.2 | \$7.4 | NA | |
| ⁵ Newport News, VA | \$3.2 | \$3.4 | \$4.3 | \$4.5 | \$4.4 | NA | |
| Norfolk, VA | \$8.7 | \$8.3 | \$8.9 | \$9.2 | \$9.7 | \$10.8 | |
| North Las Vegas, NV | \$0.4 | \$0.4 | \$0.5 | \$0.6 | \$0.6 | \$0.5 | |
| Oakland, CA | \$17.1 | \$19.6 | \$22.9 | \$26.9 | \$29.8 | \$30.0 | |
| Oceanside, CA | \$4.6 | \$5.0 | \$6.3 | \$6.9 | \$7.2 | \$7.3 | |
| Oklahoma City, OK | \$14.4 | \$14.7 | \$15.6 | \$15.3 | \$14.6 | \$15.3 | |
| ⁵ Omaha, NE | \$8.6 | \$8.9 | \$8.7 | \$9.5 | \$9.3 | NA | |
| ¹ Ontario, CA | \$10.5 | \$11.3 | \$12.8 | \$13.7 | \$14.2 | \$14.6 | |
| Orlando, FL | \$201.6 | \$200.9 | \$231.6 | \$246.3 | \$256.3 | \$272.3 | Orange County |
| ² Overland Park, KS | \$9.1 | \$10.0 | \$10.7 | \$11.1 | \$10.5 | \$10.1 | |

¹ Calendar Year

² Fiscal Year ended September 30

³ Fiscal Year ended August 31

⁴ Data not reported at City Level

⁵ FY2018 data yet to be released

⁶ Reporting Difference from 2017 to 2018

REPORTED LODGING TAX REVENUES IN TOP 150 URBAN CENTERS (\$ MILLIONS) - CONTINUED

| City | FY 2013 | FY 2014 | FY 2015 | FY 2016 | FY 2017 | FY 2018 | Notes |
|---------------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|------------------------------|
| Oxnard, CA | \$4.1 | \$4.5 | \$4.9 | \$5.3 | \$5.3 | \$5.7 | |
| Pembroke Pines, FL | \$51.1 | \$50.1 | \$60.0 | \$63.2 | \$62.2 | \$79.6 | Broward County |
| Peoria, IL | \$9.7 | \$9.7 | \$9.3 | \$10.1 | \$10.2 | \$9.3 | |
| ² Philadelphia, PA | \$53.9 | \$56.0 | \$60.8 | \$61.2 | \$68.8 | \$69.5 | |
| Phoenix, AZ | \$34.1 | \$36.5 | \$41.8 | \$44.6 | \$44.3 | \$47.1 | |
| ^{1,5} Pittsburgh, PA | \$32.5 | \$33.6 | \$36.3 | \$36.1 | \$34.8 | NA | Allegheny County |
| ² Plano, TX | \$5.5 | \$6.3 | \$7.8 | \$8.6 | \$8.9 | \$9.2 | |
| ² Port St. Lucie, FL | NA | NA | \$3.5 | \$3.5 | \$3.9 | \$4.2 | St. Lucie County |
| Portland, OR | \$31.0 | \$37.2 | \$44.3 | \$52.9 | \$52.0 | \$53.2 | |
| Providence, RI | \$1.6 | \$1.7 | \$1.9 | \$2.0 | \$2.1 | \$2.2 | |
| Raleigh, NC | \$18.4 | \$20.4 | \$22.6 | \$24.4 | \$25.2 | \$26.0 | Wake County |
| Rancho Cucamonga, CA | \$2.2 | \$2.7 | \$2.9 | \$3.2 | \$3.4 | \$3.6 | |
| Reno, NV | \$23.5 | \$23.5 | \$25.1 | \$33.5 | \$36.5 | \$39.8 | |
| Richmond, VA | \$6.5 | \$6.3 | \$5.8 | \$7.8 | \$8.2 | \$8.9 | |
| Riverside, CA | \$3.8 | \$4.4 | \$5.6 | \$6.4 | \$6.8 | \$6.8 | |
| ¹ Rochester, NY | \$6.8 | \$6.8 | \$7.5 | \$8.0 | \$8.4 | \$8.8 | Monroe County |
| Sacramento, CA | \$17.8 | \$19.0 | \$21.3 | \$22.8 | \$24.4 | \$26.8 | |
| ^{4,5} Saint Paul, MN | \$3.5 | \$3.5 | \$3.7 | \$4.2 | \$4.3 | NA | |
| Salt Lake City, UT | \$2.6 | \$2.7 | \$2.9 | \$3.2 | \$3.4 | \$3.6 | |
| San Antonio, TX | \$78.4 | \$81.7 | \$83.9 | \$85.0 | \$87.9 | \$91.6 | |
| ⁴ San Bernardino, CA | \$3.1 | \$3.1 | \$3.3 | \$4.5 | \$4.6 | \$5.0 | |
| San Diego, CA | \$171.9 | \$180.8 | \$193.3 | \$214.0 | \$227.7 | \$231.9 | |
| San Francisco, CA | \$257.4 | \$328.9 | \$417.7 | \$405.6 | \$379.4 | \$382.2 | |
| San Jose, CA | \$27.2 | \$31.5 | \$39.2 | \$43.0 | \$46.6 | \$48.9 | |
| Santa Ana, CA | \$8.1 | \$9.0 | \$9.5 | \$9.3 | \$10.0 | \$9.2 | |
| Santa Clarita, CA | \$2.8 | \$3.0 | \$3.3 | \$4.0 | \$3.7 | \$3.5 | |
| Santa Rosa, CA | \$4.2 | \$5.2 | \$5.5 | \$5.8 | \$6.2 | \$6.5 | |
| Scottsdale, AZ | \$14.9 | \$16.2 | \$18.1 | \$18.2 | \$19.4 | \$19.8 | |
| Seattle, WA | \$61.4 | \$69.5 | \$77.5 | \$80.7 | \$85.7 | \$89.8 | |
| ^{1,4} Shreveport, LA | \$4.3 | \$4.7 | \$4.8 | \$4.6 | \$4.3 | \$5.0 | Caddo-Bossier Parish |
| ¹ Sioux Falls, SD | \$2.6 | \$2.9 | \$3.1 | \$3.2 | \$3.1 | \$2.8 | |
| ^{1,5} Spokane, WA | \$2.6 | \$3.3 | \$3.5 | \$4.0 | \$4.1 | NA | 2% state-shared only |
| ⁵ Springfield, MO | \$4.2 | \$4.4 | \$4.7 | \$5.1 | \$5.2 | NA | |
| St. Louis, MO | \$8.1 | \$8.8 | \$9.2 | \$9.5 | \$9.6 | \$10.0 | 3.5% convention & sports tax |
| ² St. Petersburg, FL | NA | NA | \$40.5 | \$48.6 | \$54.7 | \$58.5 | Pinellas County |
| Stockton, CA | \$2.2 | \$2.2 | \$2.5 | \$2.8 | \$3.1 | \$3.2 | |
| ^{1,6} Tacoma, WA | \$3.4 | \$3.7 | \$4.3 | \$4.5 | \$4.7 | \$3.6 | State-shared and local |
| Tallahassee, FL | \$4.5 | \$4.5 | \$5.3 | \$5.5 | \$5.8 | \$5.9 | Leon County |
| ² Tampa, FL | \$23.2 | \$23.9 | \$28.3 | \$30.2 | \$31.1 | \$33.5 | Hillsborough County |
| Tempe, AZ | \$5.1 | \$5.2 | \$6.6 | \$6.7 | \$7.3 | \$8.0 | |
| ^{1,5} Toledo, OH | \$5.4 | \$5.7 | \$6.1 | \$6.7 | \$6.8 | NA | Lucas County |
| Tucson, AZ | \$13.2 | \$13.0 | \$14.2 | \$14.7 | \$19.1 | \$20.0 | |
| Tulsa, OK | \$7.2 | \$7.5 | \$8.0 | \$7.8 | \$7.6 | \$7.4 | |
| ^{1,6} Vancouver, WA | NA | \$1.8 | \$2.2 | \$2.4 | \$2.5 | \$1.5 | 2% state-shared and 2% local |
| Virginia Beach, VA | \$29.3 | \$29.1 | \$30.4 | \$32.0 | \$33.6 | \$35.5 | |
| ⁴ Washington, DC | \$242.3 | \$239.7 | NA | NA | NA | NA | Reporting changed in FY2014 |
| ^{1,5} Wichita, KS | \$6.9 | \$7.2 | \$7.7 | \$7.5 | \$7.2 | NA | |
| ¹ Winston-Salem, NC | \$0.6 | \$0.6 | \$0.7 | \$0.8 | \$0.8 | \$0.8 | |
| Worcester, MA | \$2.1 | \$2.1 | \$2.3 | \$2.4 | \$2.7 | \$2.8 | |
| ⁵ Yonkers, NY | \$5.7 | \$5.9 | \$6.5 | \$6.6 | \$6.6 | NA | Westchester County |

¹ Calendar Year

² Fiscal Year ended September 30

³ Fiscal Year ended August 31

⁴ Data not reported at City Level

⁵ FY2018 data yet to be released

⁶ Reporting Difference from 2017 to 2018

Excise Taxes

In addition to percentage taxes on gross room revenues, some hotels are also subject to excise taxes on lodging transactions. States, cities, or special districts may charge a flat fee per room night on all hotel rooms within their boundaries. Excise taxes tend to be less volatile because their amount only depends on the occupancy and is not subject to room price variations. However, excise taxes do not grow with inflation or room rate increases.

Hotels in 22 cities are subject to a state, city-wide or special district excise tax. Excise taxes range from \$0.75 to \$5.00 per room night, with an average of \$2.50. HVS calculated each city's excise tax as a percent of its per

diem rate (in fiscal year 2018 dollars) to provide an example of effective rates. A city's "effective rate" indicates the average rate a person pays if the excise tax were included as a percent of total sale price. For this example, HVS used the per diem rates set by the U.S. General Services Administration (GSA). The per diem rates set by the GSA are usually lower than the average daily rates at hotels in the specified areas. The chart below is for illustrative purposes only.

On average, every dollar charged in excise tax is roughly equivalent to an ad valorem tax increase of 0.88% for 2018.

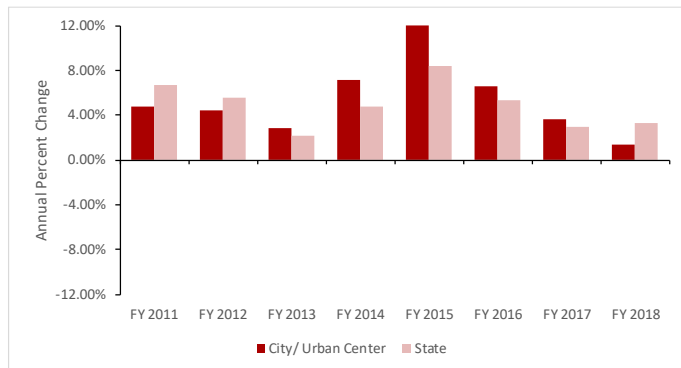
SELECTED EFFECTIVE RATES OF EXCISE TAXES

| City | Excise Tax Amount | 2017 Per Diem | Estimated % | Rate without Excise Tax | Effective Rate with Excise Tax |
|--------------------|-------------------|---------------|-------------|-------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Columbus, GA | \$5.00 | \$93 | 5.38% | 16.00% | 21.38% |
| Atlanta, GA | \$5.00 | \$148 | 3.38% | 16.90% | 20.28% |
| Augusta, GA | \$5.00 | \$101 | 4.95% | 14.00% | 18.95% |
| Tucson, AZ | \$4.00 | \$93 | 4.30% | 12.05% | 16.35% |
| New York, NY | \$3.50 | \$291 | 1.20% | 14.75% | 15.95% |
| Reno, NV | \$3.00 | \$105 | 2.86% | 13.50% | 16.36% |
| Nashville, TN | \$2.50 | \$170 | 1.47% | 15.25% | 16.72% |
| Montgomery, AL | \$2.25 | \$93 | 2.42% | 15.00% | 17.42% |
| Seattle, WA | \$2.00 | \$179 | 1.12% | 15.50% | 16.62% |
| Virginia Beach, VA | \$2.00 | \$99 | 2.02% | 15.50% | 17.52% |
| Norfolk, VA | \$2.00 | \$93 | 2.15% | 14.00% | 16.15% |
| San Jose, CA | \$2.00 | \$93 | 2.15% | 14.00% | 16.15% |
| Huntsville, AL | \$2.00 | \$93 | 2.15% | 15.50% | 17.65% |
| Spokane, WA | \$2.00 | \$102 | 1.96% | 12.10% | 14.06% |
| Sioux Falls, SD | \$2.00 | \$93 | 2.15% | 9.00% | 11.15% |
| Vancouver, WA | \$2.00 | \$149 | 1.34% | 10.40% | 11.74% |
| New Orleans, LA | \$1.63 | \$148 | 2.03% | 22.75% | 24.78% |
| Kansas City, MO | \$1.50 | \$121 | 1.24% | 16.98% | 18.21% |
| Tacoma, WA | \$1.50 | \$117 | 1.28% | 15.13% | 16.42% |
| Newport News, VA | \$1.00 | \$93 | 1.08% | 14.00% | 15.08% |
| Chesapeake, VA | \$1.00 | \$93 | 1.08% | 14.00% | 15.08% |
| Jackson, MS | \$0.75 | \$93 | 0.81% | 11.00% | 11.81% |

Room Revenue Trends

Since reporting and payment of lodging taxes are mandatory, data on tax revenue provides a useful way to assess the performance of the lodging industry. HVS estimated the amounts of taxable room revenue in each state and city by dividing the tax revenues by the tax rate. Taxable room revenues are typically less than gross room revenues because most lodging tax laws provide some exemptions such as room rental paid by military personnel or government employees. The figure below shows estimated taxable room revenues for the states and cities for which data is available.

ESTIMATED AVERAGE ANNUAL CHANGE IN TAXABLE ROOM REVENUE IN STATES AND CITIES (2018 \$MILLIONS)³



³ HVS estimated revenues for each year by computing the revenue change in each city or state for which data was

available, then averaging the revenue changes of all cities or states.

Airbnb Lodging Tax Collections

Short-term home rental services such as Airbnb, HomeAway, and VRBO have grown popular among travelers, with Airbnb being the dominant player in the market. Often called parts of a sharing economy, these peer-to-peer platforms allow homeowners to rent out a spare room or an entire house or apartment to travelers seeking “unique travel experiences” and accommodations. Airbnb has exponentially grown since its founding. In September of 2019, Airbnb reported over six million listings across 100,000 cities on its website.

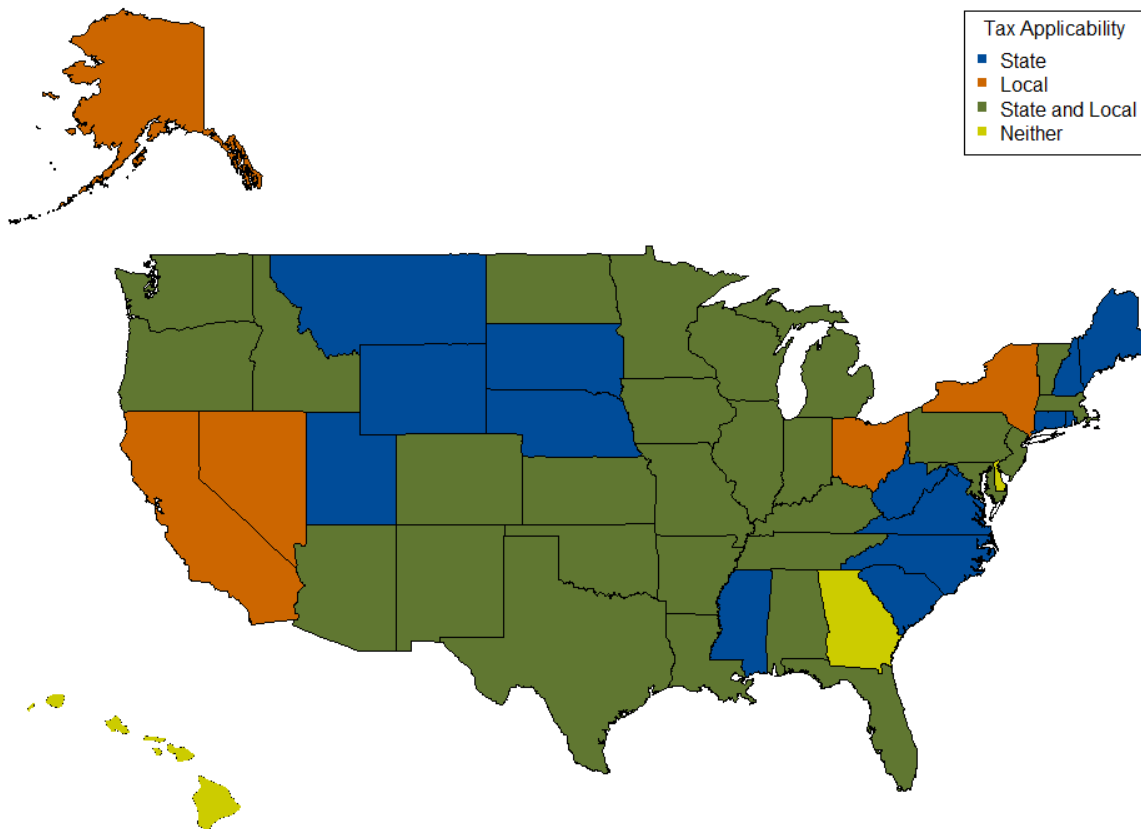
Airbnb does not make rental data publicly available. However, they provided Smith Travel Research (“STR”) with their data for analysis. STR published their “Airbnb & Hotel Performance” analysis to compare room rates, occupancy levels, room demand, and Airbnb’s impact on hotel compression nights by year.

In reaction to Airbnb’s growth, cities have been forced to confront challenges related to the impact of rapid growth in short-term rentals. Hoteliers have raised issues of fairness since short-term rentals are typically subject to a comparable level of regulation, permitting, and taxation. Residents have raised concerns over the neighborhood impacts of transient visitation. In response, many cities and states have imposed new taxes and regulations on short-term rentals.

To gain legitimacy and permanence within the United States, Airbnb has been urging local governments to allow it to collect and remit lodging taxes on the hosts’ behalf. In the past two years, states and cities have made considerable efforts to collect taxes from Airbnb.

The map below shows the states in which Airbnb applies only local lodging taxes or a combination of state and local lodging taxes.

AIRBNB LODGING TAX COLLECTION BY STATE



Sources: Airbnb and Institute on Taxation and Economic Policy

Disclaimer

HVS's lodging tax study recognizes that lodging tax rates, collections, and distributions are in constant flux. The data presented herein is HVS's best attempt to gather the most recently available information. HVS used sources deemed to be reliable and assumes that this information is accurate. All questions, comments, or concerns are welcome in the continuing process to accurately present the current and historical trends of lodging taxes in the United States

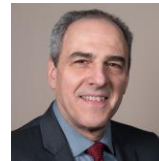


About HVS

Hotel owners, developers, investors, lenders, management companies, and public agencies around the globe rely on HVS's life-cycle consulting expertise to make informed business decisions. Our commitment to excellence and unrivaled hospitality intelligence is delivered by more than 300 people in over 50 offices throughout the world who specialize in a wide range of hospitality assets including hotels, restaurants, casinos, shared ownership lodging, mixed-use developments, spas, and golf courses, as well as conventions, sports, and entertainment facilities.

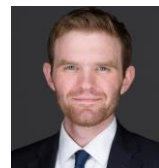
HVS CONVENTION, SPORTS, & ENTERTAINMENT FACILITIES CONSULTING has performed hundreds of assignments around the world analyzing the feasibility of convention and conference centers, headquarters hotels, arenas, stadiums, event and civic centers, performing arts facilities, hospitality developments, tourism attractions, water parks, entertainment/urban development districts and museums. Our service delivery methods set the industry standard with techniques based on sound economics and rigorous analytical methods.

About the Authors



Thomas Hazinski, MPP is the Managing Director of HVS Convention, Sports, & Entertainment Facilities Consulting in Chicago, Illinois. His consulting practice is

dedicated to the market and financial analysis of public assembly facilities. Mr. Hazinski has over 30 years of experience as both a public official and a consultant. He specializes in providing economic and financial research to public agencies and private developers involved in economic development initiatives. Mr. Hazinski holds a master's degree in public policy from the University of Chicago's Harris School of Public Policy. He is currently serving as an adjunct professor at the Harris School and teaching a graduate degree course in State and Local Government Finance. Email: thazinski@hvs.com



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Convention, Sports, & Entertainment Facilities Consulting and is in his first year serving as project manager for the Lodging Tax study. Email: jhansel@hvs.com

APPENDIX A – STATE LODGING TAXES

Alabama

The State of Alabama levies a transient lodging tax on renting or furnishing any room or rooms, lodging, or accommodations to transients. The statewide transient lodging tax is 4% in all counties except the Alabama Mountain Lakes counties of Blount, Cherokee, Colbert, Cullman, DeKalb, Etowah, Franklin, Jackson, Lauderdale, Lawrence, Limestone, Madison, Marion, Marshall, Morgan, and Winston, where an additional 1% lodging tax is imposed. 50% of the 1% additional lodging tax is distributed to the Alabama Mountain Lakes Association, while the other 50% is distributed to the counties in which the tax was collected. 180 or more continuous days of occupancy and non-profit or privately operated lodging facilities for the recreation/education of students, children, or nonprofit members are exempt from the tax.

| Alabama | | |
|---------|-------|--------------|
| Year | Rate | Collections |
| 2018 | 4.00% | \$74,212,467 |
| 2017 | 4.00% | 68,995,437 |
| 2016 | 4.00% | 64,885,867 |
| 2015 | 4.00% | 60,894,942 |
| 2014 | 4.00% | 56,824,348 |
| 2013 | 4.00% | 53,703,169 |
| 2012 | 4.00% | 51,777,820 |
| 2011 | 4.00% | 49,704,019 |
| 2010 | 4.00% | 43,340,743 |
| 2009 | 4.00% | 43,754,584 |
| 2008 | 4.00% | 47,185,948 |
| 2007 | 4.00% | 44,683,652 |
| 2006 | 4.00% | 41,274,184 |
| 2005 | 4.00% | 35,634,232 |
| 2004 | 4.00% | 34,073,086 |
| 2003 | 4.00% | 31,510,872 |
| 2002 | 4.00% | 30,733,336 |
| 2001 | 4.00% | 29,158,729 |

Alaska

The State of Alaska does not impose a statewide lodging tax or sales tax.

Arizona

Transient lodging in Arizona is subject to Arizona's statewide transaction privilege tax, which is similar to a general sales tax. The tax base is the gross proceeds of sales or gross income derived from the business. Exemptions are granted for non-lodging business activity or the renting of lodging to a motion picture production company. The state deducts a .065% administrative fee for the administration of the tax. The tax rate increased to 6.5% in fiscal year 2011, but has returned to 5.5% as of June 1, 2013.

| Arizona | | |
|---------|-------|---------------|
| Year | Rate | Collections |
| 2018 | 5.50% | \$183,863,915 |
| 2017 | 5.50% | 168,226,449 |
| 2016 | 5.50% | 155,052,891 |
| 2015 | 5.50% | 147,153,473 |
| 2014 | 5.50% | 128,390,496 |
| 2013 | 6.50% | 122,158,268 |
| 2012 | 6.50% | 118,627,527 |
| 2011 | 6.50% | 112,160,756 |
| 2010 | 5.50% | 107,221,518 |
| 2009 | 5.50% | 116,403,922 |
| 2008 | 5.50% | 132,163,437 |
| 2007 | 5.50% | 132,475,665 |
| 2006 | 5.50% | 124,483,456 |
| 2005 | 5.50% | 113,372,263 |
| 2004 | 5.50% | 100,713,460 |
| 2003 | 5.50% | 93,417,455 |
| 2002 | 5.50% | 91,286,854 |
| 2001 | 5.50% | 102,905,472 |

Arkansas

Arkansas' statewide sales tax applies to the furnishing of rooms to transient guests. The State also imposes a 2% tourism tax on lodging services. These taxes are in addition to local county and municipal sales taxes and transient lodging taxes. The below data pertains to collections of the 2% statewide tourism tax in calendar years. On July 1, 2013, the state sales tax increased from 6% to 6.5%.

| Arkansas | | |
|----------|-------|--------------|
| Year | Rate | Collections |
| 2018 | 2.00% | \$16,428,648 |
| 2017 | 2.00% | 15,897,536 |
| 2016 | 2.00% | 15,461,541 |
| 2015 | 2.00% | 14,815,702 |
| 2014 | 2.00% | 13,677,981 |
| 2013 | 2.00% | 12,716,494 |
| 2012 | 2.00% | 12,405,781 |
| 2011 | 2.00% | 12,025,504 |
| 2010 | 2.00% | 11,492,218 |
| 2009 | 2.00% | 11,378,831 |
| 2008 | 2.00% | 12,005,267 |
| 2007 | 2.00% | 11,571,123 |
| 2006 | 2.00% | 11,089,224 |
| 2005 | 2.00% | 10,177,191 |

California

Local transient occupancy taxes can be imposed on hotels, motels, and other forms of transient lodging. Either a city or county (or both) may levy a tax on lodging for a period of fewer than 30 days, but the State of California does not. Incorporated cities are not subject to county lodging taxes. Special local taxing districts are permitted. Transient occupancy taxes are not levied on campgrounds and owners of time-shares. Other exceptions may be determined by local legislative bodies.

Colorado

Units rented for less than 30 consecutive days are subject to the state sales tax. Hotels are also subject to local sales taxes and local hotel taxes.

The state sales tax is collected by the Colorado Department of Revenue, except for home-rule cities and counties. The state retains 2.22% of collections as a Service Fee. The below data pertains to the state sales tax rate and sales tax collections that came from lodging transactions.

| Colorado | | |
|----------|-------|---------------|
| Year | Rate | Collections |
| 2018 | 2.90% | \$150,955,788 |
| 2017 | 2.90% | 132,643,506 |
| 2016 | 2.90% | 120,529,916 |
| 2015 | 2.90% | 92,553,094 |
| 2014 | 2.90% | 88,258,000 |
| 2013 | 2.90% | 81,039,000 |
| 2012 | 2.90% | 77,409,000 |
| 2011 | 2.90% | 71,189,000 |
| 2010 | 2.90% | 63,346,000 |
| 2009 | 2.90% | 66,536,000 |
| 2008 | 2.90% | 72,530,000 |
| 2007 | 2.90% | 67,693,000 |
| 2006 | 2.90% | 59,660,000 |
| 2005 | 2.90% | 54,307,000 |
| 2004 | 2.90% | 50,991,000 |
| 2003 | 2.90% | 50,514,000 |

Connecticut

Connecticut applies a room occupancy tax on hotel and lodging stays of 30 days or less. The Connecticut room occupancy tax was raised from 12% to 15% on July 1, 2011. The room occupancy tax is collected by the Connecticut Department of Revenue Services.

| Connecticut | | |
|-------------|--------|---------------|
| Year | Rate | Collections |
| 2018 | 15.00% | \$129,701,359 |
| 2017 | 15.00% | 122,789,852 |
| 2016 | 15.00% | 119,741,832 |
| 2015 | 15.00% | 116,281,201 |
| 2014 | 15.00% | 105,663,996 |
| 2013 | 15.00% | 104,088,401 |
| 2012 | 15.00% | 103,965,000 |
| 2011 | 12.00% | 102,109,413 |

Delaware

Delaware imposes an 8% accommodation tax upon every occupancy of a room or rooms in a hotel, motel or tourist home within the State. The accommodation tax is remitted to the Department of Finance. Exemptions are available for charitable, educational, or religious institutions, summer camps for children, nursing homes and hospitals, permanent residents, and employees of the U.S. government on official business. Municipalities and counties may not impose an additional accommodation tax.

| Year | Delaware | |
|------|----------|--------------|
| | Rate | Collections |
| 2018 | 8.00% | \$14,900,000 |
| 2017 | 8.00% | 14,800,000 |
| 2016 | 8.00% | 13,700,000 |
| 2015 | 8.00% | 13,100,000 |
| 2014 | 8.00% | 12,300,000 |
| 2013 | 8.00% | 11,900,000 |
| 2012 | 8.00% | 11,000,000 |
| 2011 | 8.00% | 10,300,000 |
| 2010 | 8.00% | 10,000,000 |
| 2009 | 8.00% | 9,800,000 |
| 2008 | 8.00% | 11,300,000 |
| 2007 | 8.00% | 11,400,000 |
| 2006 | 8.00% | 10,800,000 |
| 2005 | 8.00% | 9,900,000 |
| 2004 | 8.00% | 10,200,000 |
| 2003 | 8.00% | 9,100,000 |
| 2002 | 8.00% | 8,500,000 |
| 2001 | 8.00% | 8,700,000 |

Florida

Sales tax is due on rental charges or room rates paid for the right to use or occupy living or sleeping accommodations. Exemptions are granted for 6 or more months of continuous residence, full-time students enrolled in postsecondary education, and active duty military personnel in the community under official orders. A 2.5% collection allowance is granted for the remittance of the statewide sales tax. However, the State of Florida does not provide a breakdown of sales tax revenues derived from accommodation sales.

Georgia

Georgia's statewide 4% sales tax applies to hotels. Although there is no statewide hotel tax, local municipal or county authorities can apply an excise tax to all accommodations that are regularly furnished for value for the first 10 days of occupancy. Local authorities can choose the rate of their transient hotel tax, between 3% and 8%. Exemptions to the hotel tax are granted for those staying in a room as a result of destruction to their home or those on official government business.

| Year | Georgia | |
|------|---------|---------------|
| | Rate | Collections |
| 2018 | 4.00% | \$330,594,000 |
| 2017 | 4.00% | 307,790,000 |
| 2016 | 4.00% | 295,999,000 |
| 2015 | 4.00% | 269,134,000 |
| 2014 | 4.00% | 239,002,000 |
| 2013 | 4.00% | 221,699,000 |
| 2012 | 4.00% | 208,044,000 |
| 2011 | 4.00% | 201,754,000 |
| 2010 | 4.00% | 181,437,000 |

Hawaii

In addition to the statewide 4% general excise tax, the Transient Accommodations Tax is also levied upon the gross rental proceeds derived from the furnishing of transient accommodations for fewer than 180 days. The Transient Accommodations

Tax was raised to 8.25% for FY 2010, 9.25% for FY 2011, and 10.25% in FY 2018. Hawaii's general excise tax is 4%, the rate is 4.5% in Oahu.

Exemptions to the Transient Accommodations Tax are offered for health care facilities, school dormitories, nonprofit lodging, living accommodations for military personnel, renters receiving rental subsistence, renters to full-time postsecondary students, and accommodations for foreign diplomats. The data below pertains to the Transient Accommodations Tax rates and collections per calendar year.

| Hawaii | | |
|--------|--------|---------------|
| Year | Rate | Collections |
| 2018 | 10.25% | \$554,912,000 |
| 2017 | 9.25% | 508,357,000 |
| 2016 | 9.25% | 446,781,000 |
| 2015 | 9.25% | 420,981,000 |
| 2014 | 9.25% | 395,242,000 |
| 2013 | 9.25% | 354,082,000 |
| 2012 | 9.25% | 308,974,000 |
| 2011 | 9.25% | 271,755,000 |
| 2010 | 8.25% | 214,219,000 |
| 2009 | 7.25% | 199,594,000 |
| 2008 | 7.25% | 222,685,000 |
| 2007 | 7.25% | 219,831,000 |
| 2006 | 7.25% | 213,226,000 |
| 2005 | 7.25% | 198,774,000 |
| 2004 | 7.25% | 181,848,000 |
| 2003 | 7.25% | 170,865,000 |

Idaho

Idaho levies a 6% statewide sales tax applied on hotels, plus an additional 2% Travel & Convention Hotel/Motel Tax on hotel or motel occupants and campground users for fewer than 30 continuous days. Local governments can also impose their own hotel taxes. Both the sales tax and the Travel and Convention Hotel/Motel Tax are remitted to the Idaho Tax Commission. The data below describes the rate and collections of the Travel

and Convention Hotel/Motel Tax.

| Idaho | | |
|-------|-------|--------------|
| Year | Rate | Collections |
| 2018 | 2.00% | \$12,576,999 |
| 2017 | 2.00% | 11,254,262 |
| 2016 | 2.00% | 10,052,629 |
| 2015 | 2.00% | 8,830,333 |
| 2014 | 2.00% | 8,112,343 |
| 2013 | 2.00% | 7,501,871 |
| 2012 | 2.00% | 7,084,790 |
| 2011 | 2.00% | 6,665,722 |
| 2010 | 2.00% | 6,276,456 |
| 2009 | 2.00% | 6,862,000 |
| 2008 | 2.00% | 7,378,675 |
| 2007 | 2.00% | 6,908,518 |
| 2006 | 2.00% | 6,290,575 |
| 2005 | 2.00% | 5,704,999 |
| 2004 | 2.00% | 5,315,084 |
| 2003 | 2.00% | 5,044,435 |
| 2002 | 2.00% | 4,912,981 |

Illinois

The Hotel Operators Occupation Tax is imposed on the occupation of renting, leasing, or letting rooms to persons for living quarters for periods of fewer than 30 days consecutive days. Illinois statewide sales tax is not imposed on hotels, but various county, municipal, and authority taxes are imposed on hotels. Exemptions to the Hotel Operators Occupation Tax are granted to foreign diplomats and permanent residents. Due to special district taxing, an effective rate of 6.17% is levied in the city of Chicago. Revenue reporting techniques were adjusted by the State of Illinois beginning in 2017, which accounts for the increase in lodging tax revenue.

| Illinois | | |
|----------|-------|---------------|
| Year | Rate | Collections |
| 2018 | 6.00% | \$421,310,900 |
| 2017 | 6.00% | 410,380,287 |
| 2016 | 6.00% | 263,538,007 |
| 2015 | 6.00% | 256,701,628 |
| 2014 | 6.00% | 232,368,229 |
| 2013 | 6.00% | 222,824,550 |
| 2012 | 6.00% | 209,286,338 |
| 2011 | 6.00% | 193,391,253 |
| 2010 | 6.00% | 171,019,922 |
| 2009 | 6.00% | 194,700,000 |
| 2008 | 6.00% | 219,700,000 |
| 2007 | 6.00% | 206,800,000 |
| 2006 | 6.00% | 185,000,000 |
| 2005 | 6.00% | 160,700,000 |
| 2004 | 6.00% | 156,100,000 |
| 2003 | 6.00% | 150,700,000 |

Indiana

In addition to the 7% statewide sales tax, counties may impose a County Innkeeper Tax on the rental of rooms and accommodations for fewer than 30 days. The Indiana Department of Revenue only collects County Innkeeper Taxes for certain counties. Although the Department of Revenue reports County Innkeeper Tax revenue, it does not provide a breakdown of sales tax revenue derived from lodging sales.

| Indiana | | |
|---------|-------|--------------|
| Year | Rate | Collections |
| 2018 | 7.00% | \$64,738,100 |
| 2017 | 7.00% | 60,915,800 |
| 2016 | 7.00% | 60,545,200 |
| 2015 | 7.00% | 61,088,700 |
| 2014 | 7.00% | 51,566,000 |
| 2013 | 7.00% | 49,585,700 |
| 2012 | 7.00% | 49,261,000 |
| 2011 | 7.00% | 42,443,900 |

Iowa

The statewide sales tax levied on hotels and motels is 5%. Additional local hotel/motel taxes at the city and county level may be imposed on the gross receipts from the renting of sleeping rooms for 31 consecutive days or less, but hotels are not

subject to local option sales taxes. Local hotel/motel taxes may not exceed 7%. Collection figures indicate sales and use tax paid by hotels and other lodging establishments.

| Iowa | | |
|------|-------|--------------|
| Year | Rate | Collections |
| 2018 | 5.00% | \$50,364,958 |
| 2017 | 5.00% | 48,450,514 |
| 2016 | 5.00% | 47,667,623 |
| 2015 | 5.00% | 47,099,623 |
| 2014 | 5.00% | 43,146,372 |
| 2013 | 5.00% | 44,827,957 |
| 2012 | 5.00% | 42,902,702 |
| 2011 | 5.00% | 38,521,298 |
| 2010 | 5.00% | 40,025,778 |
| 2009 | 5.00% | 34,588,556 |
| 2008 | 5.00% | 32,271,965 |
| 2007 | 5.00% | 30,174,031 |
| 2006 | 5.00% | 28,197,397 |
| 2005 | 5.00% | 26,312,120 |
| 2004 | 5.00% | 25,165,959 |
| 2003 | 5.00% | 24,537,149 |
| 2002 | 5.00% | 27,128,614 |
| 2001 | 5.00% | 24,912,799 |

Kansas

The rental of sleeping rooms by a hotel is subject to the 6.50% state sales tax on the total gross receipts. Exemptions from this sales tax are granted to the federal and state government, nonprofit organizations, and volunteer fire departments. Local taxing jurisdictions can also impose an additional Transient Guest Tax. Businesses remitting the state sales tax on hotel gross receipts may keep an administrative fee of 2% Transient Guest Tax revenue. Beginning FY 2016, the state sales tax increased from 6.15% to 6.5%.

| Kansas | | |
|--------|-------|--------------|
| Year | Rate | Collections |
| 2018 | 6.50% | \$46,665,637 |
| 2017 | 6.50% | 45,370,808 |
| 2016 | 6.50% | 45,631,776 |
| 2015 | 6.15% | 40,924,227 |
| 2014 | 6.15% | 39,185,828 |
| 2013 | 6.30% | 37,493,386 |
| 2012 | 6.30% | 36,454,102 |
| 2011 | 6.30% | 32,825,094 |
| 2010 | 6.30% | 24,876,582 |
| 2009 | 6.30% | 26,976,527 |
| 2008 | 6.30% | 28,562,931 |
| 2007 | 6.30% | 26,592,032 |
| 2006 | 6.30% | 24,306,886 |
| 2005 | 6.30% | 22,199,803 |
| 2004 | 6.30% | 21,814,115 |
| 2003 | 6.30% | 19,269,441 |

Kentucky

All hotel rentals are subject to the statewide 6% sales tax and a 1% transient room tax. Local governing bodies may establish an additional transient room tax for rentals of 30 days or less. The data below pertains only to the 1% transient room tax.

| Kentucky | | |
|----------|-------|--------------|
| Year | Rate | Collections |
| 2018 | 1.00% | \$13,491,000 |
| 2017 | 1.00% | 12,686,000 |
| 2016 | 1.00% | 12,528,000 |
| 2015 | 1.00% | 12,393,000 |
| 2014 | 1.00% | 10,373,498 |
| 2013 | 1.00% | 9,800,144 |
| 2012 | 1.00% | 9,270,886 |
| 2011 | 1.00% | 8,949,223 |
| 2010 | 1.00% | 8,187,581 |
| 2009 | 1.00% | 8,638,454 |
| 2008 | 1.00% | 8,786,179 |
| 2007 | 1.00% | 8,271,470 |
| 2006 | 1.00% | 7,526,491 |

Louisiana

The furnishing of rooms by hotels is subject to the 4.45% statewide sales tax. Localities can also impose hotel occupancy taxes at the county, city,

and authority level. The State also imposes a 4% hotel occupancy tax in the Louisiana Stadium District (Orleans and Jefferson Parish), and a 3% New Orleans Morial Exhibition Hall Authority hotel occupancy tax (Orleans Parish), which includes a \$.50 excise on hotels with 10-299 rooms, \$1 excise on hotels with 300-999 rooms, and \$2 excise on hotels with 1000 rooms or more. The below data pertains to the combined Louisiana Stadium District and New Orleans Morial Exhibition Hall Authority tax rates and collection.

| Louisiana | | |
|-----------|-------|--------------|
| Year | Rate | Collections |
| 2018 | 7.00% | \$87,661,877 |
| 2017 | 7.00% | 84,330,000 |
| 2016 | 7.00% | 82,590,000 |
| 2015 | 7.00% | 80,020,000 |
| 2014 | 7.00% | 77,690,000 |
| 2013 | 7.00% | 68,610,000 |
| 2012 | 7.00% | 61,070,000 |
| 2011 | 7.00% | 55,730,000 |
| 2010 | 7.00% | 47,500,000 |
| 2009 | 7.00% | 44,650,000 |
| 2008 | 7.00% | 48,260,000 |
| 2007 | 7.00% | 39,710,000 |
| 2006 | 7.00% | 36,140,000 |
| 2005 | 7.00% | 59,750,000 |
| 2004 | 7.00% | 50,970,000 |
| 2003 | 7.00% | 49,920,000 |
| 2002 | 7.00% | 47,240,000 |

Maine

Maine's sales tax applies to transient lodging rentals at the rate of 9%. In FY 2014, the rate increased to 8%, and in FY 2016, the rate increased to 9%. The tax is remitted to the Maine Department of Administrative and Financial Services. Sales tax revenue from lodging rentals is

estimated using taxable receipts data.

| Maine | | |
|-------|-------|--------------|
| Year | Rate | Collections |
| 2018 | 9.00% | \$94,043,538 |
| 2017 | 9.00% | 86,030,946 |
| 2016 | 9.00% | 79,398,954 |
| 2015 | 8.00% | 68,738,720 |
| 2014 | 8.00% | 64,974,160 |
| 2013 | 7.00% | 54,243,980 |
| 2012 | 7.00% | 51,228,450 |
| 2011 | 7.00% | 47,908,371 |
| 2010 | 7.00% | 46,058,656 |
| 2009 | 7.00% | 42,520,513 |
| 2008 | 7.00% | 45,592,183 |
| 2007 | 7.00% | 45,505,922 |
| 2006 | 7.00% | 41,654,046 |
| 2005 | 7.00% | 39,325,762 |
| 2004 | 7.00% | 36,643,761 |
| 2003 | 7.00% | 36,208,291 |
| 2002 | 7.00% | 35,862,799 |

Maryland

The statewide 6% sales tax is applied to hotel room sales. Local jurisdictions may impose a hotel occupancy tax in addition to the state sales tax.

| Maryland | | |
|----------|-------|---------------|
| Year | Rate | Collections |
| 2018 | 6.00% | \$125,021,184 |
| 2017 | 6.00% | 121,100,000 |
| 2016 | 6.00% | 110,400,000 |
| 2015 | 6.00% | 106,369,718 |
| 2014 | 6.00% | 91,752,680 |
| 2013 | 6.00% | 91,752,680 |
| 2012 | 6.00% | 89,834,791 |
| 2011 | 6.00% | 84,087,091 |
| 2010 | 6.00% | 79,940,519 |
| 2009 | 6.00% | 87,629,108 |
| 2008 | 6.00% | 76,854,795 |
| 2007 | 5.00% | 65,378,429 |
| 2006 | 5.00% | 60,902,495 |
| 2005 | 5.00% | 57,759,143 |
| 2004 | 5.00% | 55,186,802 |
| 2003 | 5.00% | 50,843,977 |
| 2002 | 5.00% | 50,353,311 |

Massachusetts

The 5.7% room occupancy excise tax is imposed on the transfer of occupancy, for \$15 or more, of

any room in a bed and breakfast establishment, hotel, lodging house, or motel for a period of ninety days or less. The room occupancy excise tax is imposed on transient lodging instead of the statewide sales tax. Cities or towns may also impose a local room occupancy excise tax. The maximum local room occupancy excise tax is 6% (6.5% in Boston). An additional 2.75% tax is levied in Boston, Worcester, Cambridge, Springfield, West Springfield, and Chicopee for convention center funding. Exemptions from the room occupancy excise tax are granted for nonprofit or government institutions, official duties of U.S. military personnel, private convalescent homes, summer camps, and bed and breakfast homes.

| Massachusetts | | |
|---------------|-------|---------------|
| Year | Rate | Collections |
| 2018 | 5.70% | \$263,448,681 |
| 2017 | 5.70% | 255,644,040 |
| 2016 | 5.70% | 247,026,426 |
| 2015 | 5.70% | 230,198,100 |
| 2014 | 5.70% | 209,749,000 |
| 2013 | 5.70% | 194,577,000 |
| 2012 | 5.70% | 183,707,000 |
| 2011 | 5.70% | 167,300,000 |
| 2010 | 5.70% | 152,233,000 |
| 2009 | 5.70% | 160,933,000 |
| 2008 | 5.70% | 174,157,000 |
| 2007 | 5.70% | 157,515,000 |
| 2006 | 5.70% | 144,808,000 |
| 2005 | 5.70% | 133,487,000 |
| 2004 | 5.70% | 120,178,000 |
| 2003 | 5.70% | 119,991,000 |
| 2002 | 5.70% | 123,306,000 |

Michigan

Hotel room rentals are subject to the Michigan statewide 6% use tax. Local governments may impose their own hotel occupancy taxes. Lodging tax collections were included under a general use

tax listing in financial reports beginning in 2015.

| Michigan | | |
|----------|-------|--------------|
| Year | Rate | Collections |
| 2018 | 6.00% | NA |
| 2017 | 6.00% | NA |
| 2016 | 6.00% | NA |
| 2015 | 6.00% | NA |
| 2014 | 6.00% | \$81,400,000 |
| 2013 | 6.00% | 76,700,000 |
| 2012 | 6.00% | 74,500,000 |
| 2011 | 6.00% | 68,000,000 |
| 2010 | 6.00% | 64,700,000 |
| 2009 | 6.00% | 62,400,000 |
| 2008 | 6.00% | 69,200,000 |
| 2007 | 6.00% | 67,100,000 |
| 2006 | 6.00% | 66,800,000 |
| 2005 | 6.00% | 61,900,000 |
| 2004 | 6.00% | 61,000,000 |
| 2003 | 6.00% | 58,400,000 |
| 2002 | 6.00% | 59,300,000 |
| 2001 | 6.00% | 64,000,000 |

Minnesota

The rental of a room or rooms for a temporary place to stay is subject to the state sales tax. Sales and use tax must be charged on lodging and related services furnished for a period of fewer than 30 days. Local governments may institute their own lodging taxes, but the total tax amount when added to the state sales tax may not exceed 13%. Only the Federal government and foreign diplomats are exempt.

| Minnesota | | |
|-----------|-------|---------------|
| Year | Rate | Collections |
| 2018 | 6.88% | \$155,136,847 |
| 2017 | 6.88% | 154,306,155 |
| 2016 | 6.88% | 145,645,178 |
| 2015 | 6.88% | 139,402,523 |
| 2014 | 6.88% | 131,199,165 |
| 2013 | 6.88% | 134,815,694 |
| 2012 | 6.88% | 123,817,353 |
| 2011 | 6.88% | 121,569,413 |
| 2010 | 6.88% | 113,635,639 |
| 2009 | 6.50% | 104,217,067 |
| 2008 | 6.50% | 115,655,852 |
| 2007 | 6.50% | 116,180,529 |
| 2006 | 6.50% | 105,724,392 |
| 2005 | 6.50% | 95,909,029 |
| 2004 | 6.50% | 89,346,174 |
| 2003 | 6.50% | 85,177,750 |

Mississippi

Hotels, motels, tourist courts or camps, and trailer parks are subject to the 7% statewide sales tax of their gross income. Local governments may impose their own local sales taxes on tourism-related business and services.

| Mississippi | | |
|-------------|-------|--------------|
| Year | Rate | Collections |
| 2018 | 7.00% | \$73,973,913 |
| 2017 | 7.00% | 72,220,395 |
| 2016 | 7.00% | 66,118,261 |
| 2015 | 7.00% | 61,021,620 |
| 2014 | 7.00% | 60,075,821 |
| 2013 | 7.00% | 48,399,322 |
| 2012 | 7.00% | 45,949,960 |
| 2011 | 7.00% | 45,598,504 |
| 2010 | 7.00% | 41,660,429 |
| 2009 | 7.00% | 43,959,595 |
| 2008 | 7.00% | 44,258,713 |
| 2007 | 7.00% | 39,306,553 |
| 2006 | 7.00% | 41,464,807 |
| 2005 | 7.00% | 36,266,914 |
| 2004 | 7.00% | 35,037,328 |
| 2003 | 7.00% | 30,946,466 |
| 2002 | 7.00% | 31,568,545 |
| 2001 | 7.00% | 30,579,624 |

Missouri

Missouri charges a 4.225% sales tax on the amount of charges for all rooms furnished for the public. Local governments may impose their own hotel taxes. The Missouri Department of Revenue collects both state and local taxes. Revenue data estimated from reported taxable receipts of hotels, motels, and boarding courts.

| Missouri | | |
|----------|-------|--------------|
| Year | Rate | Collections |
| 2018 | 4.23% | \$85,782,711 |
| 2017 | 4.23% | 82,253,340 |
| 2016 | 4.23% | 73,384,352 |
| 2015 | 4.23% | 70,379,376 |
| 2014 | 4.23% | 65,204,093 |
| 2013 | 4.23% | 60,049,607 |
| 2012 | 4.23% | 58,199,584 |
| 2011 | 4.23% | 56,338,736 |
| 2010 | 4.23% | 53,456,321 |
| 2009 | 4.23% | 50,349,261 |
| 2008 | 4.23% | 55,395,130 |
| 2007 | 4.23% | 54,117,842 |
| 2006 | 4.23% | 51,370,135 |
| 2005 | 4.23% | 48,318,063 |
| 2004 | 4.23% | 45,858,844 |
| 2003 | 4.23% | 46,624,160 |
| 2002 | 4.23% | 44,277,883 |
| 2001 | 4.23% | 44,960,897 |

Montana

The Lodging Facility Use Tax (LFUT) and the Lodging Facility Sales Tax (LFST) are imposed on users of overnight lodging facilities. The LFUT rate is 4%, and the LFST (first imposed in 2003) rate is 3%, creating a total lodging tax rate of 7%. Exemptions from the lodging taxes are granted for units for rented 30+ continuous days, units located on an Indian reservation and rented to a member of the same reservation, the federal government, diplomats, youth camps, health care facilities, and facilities charging an average ADAC rate that is 60% or less than the state

reimbursement rate for a single room.

| Montana | | |
|---------|-------|--------------|
| Year | Rate | Collections |
| 2018 | 7.00% | \$56,896,945 |
| 2017 | 7.00% | 51,319,514 |
| 2016 | 7.00% | 49,403,270 |
| 2015 | 7.00% | 46,824,004 |
| 2014 | 7.00% | 42,212,349 |
| 2013 | 7.00% | 40,054,048 |
| 2012 | 7.00% | 37,864,378 |
| 2011 | 7.00% | 34,025,189 |
| 2010 | 7.00% | 29,463,020 |
| 2009 | 7.00% | 29,784,858 |
| 2008 | 7.00% | 31,951,675 |
| 2007 | 7.00% | 30,822,617 |
| 2006 | 7.00% | 25,697,329 |
| 2005 | 7.00% | 24,642,093 |
| 2004 | 7.00% | 22,851,830 |

Nebraska

The state 1% lodging tax is imposed on the total gross receipts charged for sleeping accommodations furnished by a hotel. This is in addition to the 5.5% statewide sales tax. Cities may impose a lodging tax. Counties may also impose a lodging tax of not more than 4%, as well as local sales taxes. Exemptions are granted for any organization that is exempt from sales tax. The state deducts a 3% administrative fee for its collection of sales and lodging tax. The below data pertains to the 1% state lodging tax in calendar years.

| Nebraska | | |
|----------|-------|-------------|
| Year | Rate | Collections |
| 2018 | 1.00% | \$5,762,025 |
| 2017 | 1.00% | 5,491,572 |
| 2016 | 1.00% | 5,442,060 |
| 2015 | 1.00% | 5,244,601 |
| 2014 | 1.00% | 4,895,468 |
| 2013 | 1.00% | 4,524,464 |
| 2012 | 1.00% | 4,312,179 |
| 2011 | 1.00% | 3,976,771 |
| 2010 | 1.00% | 3,834,851 |
| 2009 | 1.00% | 3,532,692 |
| 2008 | 1.00% | 3,725,953 |
| 2007 | 1.00% | 3,558,016 |
| 2006 | 1.00% | 3,219,113 |
| 2005 | 1.00% | 2,908,916 |
| 2004 | 1.00% | 2,791,549 |
| 2003 | 1.00% | 2,619,199 |
| 2002 | 1.00% | 2,640,766 |
| 2001 | 1.00% | 2,598,700 |

Nevada

Nevada applies a tax of at least 3/8 of 1% on the gross receipts from the rental of transient lodging, which is retained by the county remitting in which the tax is remitted for local promotion of tourism. Beginning in fiscal year 2010, the State began charging an additional 3% tax for school support funding.

| Nevada | | |
|--------|-------|---------------|
| Year | Rate | Collections |
| 2018 | 3.38% | \$204,579,868 |
| 2017 | 3.38% | 203,082,002 |
| 2016 | 3.38% | 189,474,099 |
| 2015 | 3.38% | 170,949,256 |
| 2014 | 3.38% | 160,397,406 |
| 2013 | 3.38% | 146,370,186 |
| 2012 | 3.38% | 143,767,397 |
| 2011 | 3.38% | 128,203,856 |
| 2010 | 3.38% | 111,513,747 |
| 2009 | 0.38% | 18,163,309 |
| 2008 | 0.38% | 19,076,477 |
| 2007 | 0.38% | 18,363,565 |
| 2006 | 0.38% | 17,279,556 |

New Hampshire

The statewide Meals and Rentals Tax is assessed upon patrons of any facility with sleeping accommodations for 185 days or less. The rate was raised from 8% to 9% in FY 2009. Exemptions are granted for the state government, federal government, campsites, schools, and medical facilities. Operators are allowed to retain a 3% commission on the Meals and Rentals Tax remitted to the state. The below tax data is in calendar years.

| New Hampshire | | |
|---------------|-------|--------------|
| Year | Rate | Collections |
| 2018 | 9.00% | \$62,089,066 |
| 2017 | 9.00% | 56,790,540 |
| 2016 | 9.00% | 53,434,110 |
| 2015 | 9.00% | 51,293,296 |
| 2014 | 9.00% | 47,577,052 |
| 2013 | 9.00% | 44,815,382 |
| 2012 | 9.00% | 41,864,767 |
| 2011 | 9.00% | 40,799,181 |
| 2010 | 9.00% | 37,375,769 |
| 2009 | 9.00% | 34,092,564 |
| 2008 | 8.00% | 35,895,249 |
| 2007 | 8.00% | 34,930,107 |
| 2006 | 8.00% | 32,181,390 |
| 2005 | 8.00% | 31,219,485 |
| 2004 | 8.00% | 30,836,386 |
| 2003 | 8.00% | 30,599,999 |
| 2002 | 8.00% | 34,806,937 |

New Jersey

The 5% State Occupancy Fee is imposed on the rent for every occupancy in a hotel, motel, or similar facilities. Atlantic City, Elizabeth, Jersey City and Newark hotels are instead charged at 1%, and hotels in The Wildwoods at 3.15%. This is in addition to the state 7% sales tax. Various local Municipal Occupancy Taxes are permitted. Exemptions are granted for state or federal agencies, religious, educational, and charitable organizations, organizations exempt from the sales tax, rooms rented for the purpose of assembly, or residents of 90+ days. The data below pertains to the 5% State Occupancy Fee.

| New Jersey | | |
|------------|-------|---------------|
| Year | Rate | Collections |
| 2018 | 5.00% | \$105,450,123 |
| 2017 | 5.00% | 101,206,200 |
| 2016 | 5.00% | 98,400,760 |
| 2015 | 5.00% | 95,430,338 |
| 2014 | 5.00% | 86,975,867 |
| 2013 | 5.00% | 92,179,102 |
| 2012 | 5.00% | 85,182,162 |
| 2011 | 5.00% | 78,238,345 |
| 2010 | 5.00% | 72,808,464 |
| 2009 | 5.00% | 74,261,839 |
| 2008 | 5.00% | 86,285,708 |
| 2007 | 5.00% | 84,194,930 |
| 2006 | 5.00% | 78,949,297 |
| 2005 | 5.00% | 78,023,679 |
| 2004 | 7.00% | 85,198,185 |

New Mexico

Receipts from the rental of lodging in hotels, motels and facilities of the same nature are considered the sale of a license to use, and are subject to the 5.125% statewide gross receipts tax (a sales tax). Hotels are also subject to local sales and lodging taxes. The state of New Mexico does not provide a breakdown of sales tax revenue derived from lodging sales.

New York

The New York State 4% sales tax applies to room rentals in New York. Local sales taxes, MCTD taxes, and hotel room occupancy taxes can also be levied on room rentals. Exemptions are granted for the state and federal government, nonprofits, and permanent (180+ days) residents. Collection data is estimated using reported taxable receipts.

| New York | | |
|----------|-------|---------------|
| Year | Rate | Collections |
| 2018 | 4.00% | \$496,421,014 |
| 2017 | 4.00% | 510,810,237 |
| 2016 | 4.00% | 500,215,557 |
| 2015 | 4.00% | 487,377,020 |
| 2014 | 4.00% | 459,733,782 |
| 2013 | 4.00% | 439,978,360 |
| 2012 | 4.00% | 411,854,760 |
| 2011 | 4.00% | 363,064,040 |
| 2010 | 4.00% | 314,090,880 |
| 2009 | 4.00% | 370,228,080 |
| 2008 | 4.00% | 362,691,200 |
| 2007 | 4.00% | 316,757,120 |
| 2006 | 4.00% | 298,444,600 |
| 2005 | 4.00% | 268,137,640 |
| 2004 | 4.00% | 233,572,840 |
| 2003 | 4.00% | 225,718,000 |

North Carolina

The sales price of the rental of an accommodation is subject to North Carolina's state sales tax, as well as local sales taxes and hotel room occupancy taxes. Note that the sales tax rate was reduced to 4.75% in FY 2012. Exemptions are provided for residents of 90+ days or schools, camps, and similar entities.

| North Carolina | | |
|----------------|-------|---------------|
| Year | Rate | Collections |
| 2018 | 4.75% | \$236,947,601 |
| 2017 | 4.75% | 221,588,093 |
| 2016 | 4.75% | 204,480,071 |
| 2015 | 4.75% | 187,994,716 |
| 2014 | 4.75% | 171,506,857 |
| 2013 | 4.75% | 160,377,382 |
| 2012 | 4.75% | 153,190,916 |
| 2011 | 5.75% | 168,263,826 |
| 2010 | 5.75% | 138,465,460 |
| 2009 | 4.50% | 121,583,836 |
| 2008 | 4.50% | 126,918,846 |
| 2007 | 4.50% | 124,361,295 |
| 2006 | 4.50% | 120,557,672 |
| 2005 | 4.50% | 118,722,758 |
| 2004 | 4.50% | 123,873,426 |
| 2003 | 4.50% | 112,843,854 |
| 2002 | 4.50% | 91,136,250 |
| 2001 | 4.50% | 87,748,141 |

North Dakota

Gross receipts from the rental of hotel, motel, or tourist court accommodations are subject to the North Dakota 5% state sales tax. The governing body of any city may impose an additional maximum 2% tax on hotel/motel accommodations, and a city may impose an additional 1% tax on lodging accommodations. The sales tax on lodging was increased from 5% to 6% from FY 2004 to FY 2007 for the promotion of Lewis and Clark bicentennial events. Exemptions are granted for federal, state, and local government and 30+ days of continuous residency. North Dakota does not provide a breakdown of sales tax revenue received from lodging sales.

Ohio

The Ohio statewide 5.75% sales tax applies to the rental of hotel rooms or similar sleeping accommodations for fewer than 30 days by establishments with five or more sleeping rooms. This state sales tax is in addition to local sales taxes and municipal, county, or authority taxes that can be placed on hotels. Ohio does not provide a breakdown of sales tax revenue received from lodging sales.

Oklahoma

Any form of lodging, excluding rental properties and rooms rented inside a home, is subject to the Oklahoma 4.5% statewide sales tax, as well as local sales taxes and lodging taxes. Oklahoma does not provide a breakdown of sales tax revenue received from lodging sales.

| Oklahoma | | |
|----------|-------|-------------|
| Year | Rate | Collections |
| 2018 | 4.50% | \$2,824,264 |
| 2017 | 4.50% | 2,513,038 |
| 2016 | 4.50% | 2,340,898 |
| 2015 | 4.50% | 2,139,650 |
| 2014 | 4.50% | 1,836,963 |
| 2013 | 4.50% | 1,651,152 |
| 2012 | 4.50% | 1,458,393 |
| 2011 | 4.50% | 1,318,334 |

Oregon

The State 1.80% Lodging Tax is imposed on those who provide temporary overnight lodging. This tax is in addition to local city and county sales taxes or lodging taxes. Exemptions are granted for federal employees, lodgers for 30+ days, health care facilities, mental health facilities, facilities with fewer than 30 rentals/year, emergency temporary shelter, and nonprofits. A 5% administration fee retained from the total tax by providers. The data below pertains to collections in calendar years.

| Oregon | | |
|--------|-------|--------------|
| Year | Rate | Collections |
| 2018 | 1.80% | \$38,404,715 |
| 2017 | 1.80% | 31,355,646 |
| 2016 | 1.00% | 18,661,787 |
| 2015 | 1.00% | 17,797,802 |
| 2014 | 1.00% | 15,508,927 |
| 2013 | 1.00% | 13,527,916 |
| 2012 | 1.00% | 12,377,707 |
| 2011 | 1.00% | 11,505,246 |
| 2010 | 1.00% | 11,085,176 |
| 2009 | 1.00% | 10,492,522 |
| 2008 | 1.00% | 11,718,287 |
| 2007 | 1.00% | 11,690,021 |
| 2006 | 1.00% | 10,720,797 |
| 2005 | 1.00% | 9,087,486 |
| 2004 | 1.00% | 8,361,090 |

Pennsylvania

The Hotel Occupancy Tax applies to room rental charges for periods fewer than 30 days. It is imposed at the same rate as the Pennsylvania sales tax, at 6%, with a 1% local tax added to

purchases made in Allegheny County and in Philadelphia. Local sales taxes and hotel occupancy taxes can also be imposed in addition to the statewide Hotel Occupancy Tax.

| Pennsylvania | | |
|--------------|-------|---------------|
| Year | Rate | Collections |
| 2018 | 6.00% | \$212,604,000 |
| 2017 | 6.00% | 207,906,000 |
| 2016 | 6.00% | 198,754,000 |
| 2015 | 6.00% | 191,773,900 |
| 2014 | 6.00% | 196,087,000 |
| 2013 | 6.00% | 187,933,000 |
| 2012 | 6.00% | 181,200,000 |
| 2011 | 6.00% | 169,980,000 |
| 2010 | 6.00% | 152,082,000 |
| 2009 | 6.00% | 156,370,000 |
| 2008 | 6.00% | 167,591,000 |
| 2007 | 6.00% | 163,280,000 |

Rhode Island

In addition to the 7% state sales tax, Rhode Island also imposes a 6% tax on the rental of rooms in hotels, motels, or lodging houses. The tax rate was raised from 5% to 6% for FY 2005, with the additional 1% allocated to the city or town in which the hotel is located. Hotels with fewer than three rooms are exempt from the tax. The data below pertains to the 6% hotel occupancy tax.

| Rhode Island | | |
|--------------|-------|--------------|
| Year | Rate | Collections |
| 2018 | 6.00% | \$21,532,607 |
| 2017 | 6.00% | 19,599,832 |
| 2016 | 6.00% | 19,369,329 |
| 2015 | 6.00% | 17,219,528 |
| 2014 | 6.00% | 15,690,500 |
| 2013 | 6.00% | 14,809,420 |
| 2012 | 6.00% | 14,057,464 |
| 2011 | 6.00% | 13,012,244 |
| 2010 | 6.00% | 11,919,275 |

South Carolina

The rental of transient accommodations is subject to a statewide accommodations tax of 2% in addition to the statewide 5% sales tax and a potential maximum of 2% local sales tax.

Exemptions: rentals for 90+ days and room rentals in house with fewer than 6 bedrooms. The below data pertains to the state accommodations tax. The Department of Revenue did not release their annual report listing lodging tax revenues in FY2018 by the publication of this report.

| South Carolina | | |
|----------------|-------|--------------|
| Year | Rate | Collections |
| 2018 | 2.00% | NA |
| 2017 | 2.00% | \$69,577,895 |
| 2016 | 2.00% | 62,908,467 |
| 2015 | 2.00% | 59,553,409 |
| 2014 | 2.00% | 56,090,912 |
| 2013 | 2.00% | 50,910,208 |
| 2012 | 2.00% | 50,778,183 |
| 2011 | 2.00% | 44,429,416 |
| 2010 | 2.00% | 39,794,989 |
| 2009 | 2.00% | 41,847,565 |
| 2008 | 2.00% | 45,409,248 |
| 2007 | 2.00% | 42,751,190 |
| 2006 | 2.00% | 40,355,781 |
| 2005 | 2.00% | 36,774,136 |
| 2004 | 2.00% | 34,728,812 |
| 2003 | 2.00% | 33,443,210 |
| 2002 | 2.00% | 32,103,360 |

South Dakota

The rentals of rooms or parking sites by lodging establishments or campgrounds to a transient guest for fewer than 28 days are subject to the state 4% sales tax and its 1.5% tourism tax, as well as municipal sales taxes and lodging taxes. The tourism tax is imposed on lodging, visitor attractions, motor vehicles, recreational vehicles, recreational services, spectator events, and visitor intensive businesses. The rate was changed on July 1, 2009 from 1% to 1.5%. The below data pertains to the statewide tourism tax collections

from lodging sales.

| South Dakota | | |
|--------------|-------|-------------|
| Year | Rate | Collections |
| 2018 | 1.50% | \$9,140,577 |
| 2017 | 1.50% | 8,884,732 |
| 2016 | 1.50% | 8,952,731 |
| 2015 | 1.50% | 8,293,109 |
| 2014 | 1.50% | 7,590,592 |
| 2013 | 1.50% | 7,247,846 |
| 2012 | 1.50% | 9,544,379 |
| 2011 | 1.50% | 9,474,051 |
| 2010 | 1.50% | 8,409,717 |
| 2009 | 1.00% | 5,741,636 |
| 2008 | 1.00% | 5,748,566 |
| 2007 | 1.00% | 5,349,006 |
| 2006 | 1.00% | 4,978,054 |
| 2005 | 1.00% | 4,595,790 |
| 2004 | 1.00% | 4,350,557 |
| 2003 | 1.00% | 4,109,768 |
| 2002 | 1.00% | 3,722,957 |
| 2001 | 1.00% | 3,793,170 |

Tennessee

Charges for the use of rooms or accommodations furnished for fewer than 90 days by hotels, motels, inns, or other tourist lodgings are subject to the state 7% sales tax, as well as local sales taxes and hotel occupancy taxes. Exemptions are granted for the federal government and movie production companies.

| Tennessee | | |
|-----------|-------|---------------|
| Year | Rate | Collections |
| 2018 | 7.00% | \$238,462,115 |
| 2016 | 7.00% | 224,620,980 |
| 2015 | 7.00% | 198,123,000 |
| 2014 | 7.00% | 175,227,255 |
| 2013 | 7.00% | 164,403,527 |
| 2012 | 7.00% | 160,868,386 |
| 2011 | 7.00% | 144,128,615 |
| 2010 | 7.00% | 137,972,562 |
| 2009 | 7.00% | 146,253,396 |
| 2008 | 7.00% | 160,908,556 |
| 2007 | 7.00% | 154,080,942 |
| 2006 | 7.00% | 142,333,331 |
| 2005 | 7.00% | 131,675,053 |
| 2004 | 7.00% | 124,795,032 |

Texas

A 6% statewide Hotel Occupancy Tax is imposed on a person who pays for a room or space in a hotel costing \$15 or more each day, or a sleeping room costing \$2 or more each day. Hotels are also subject to local sales taxes and hotel occupancy taxes.

| Texas | | |
|-------|-------|---------------|
| Year | Rate | Collections |
| 2018 | 6.00% | \$610,389,725 |
| 2017 | 6.00% | 528,923,364 |
| 2016 | 6.00% | 526,107,469 |
| 2015 | 6.00% | 530,086,141 |
| 2014 | 6.00% | 490,111,083 |
| 2013 | 6.00% | 450,129,053 |
| 2012 | 6.00% | 401,411,015 |
| 2011 | 6.00% | 348,796,113 |
| 2010 | 6.00% | 330,809,436 |
| 2009 | 6.00% | 343,544,448 |
| 2008 | 6.00% | 370,979,724 |
| 2007 | 6.00% | 340,634,147 |
| 2006 | 6.00% | 308,018,897 |
| 2005 | 6.00% | 262,092,112 |
| 2004 | 6.00% | 238,861,664 |
| 2003 | 6.00% | 227,899,404 |
| 2002 | 6.00% | 230,909,206 |
| 2001 | 6.00% | 246,813,166 |

Utah

Beginning in FY 2018, Utah imposes a statewide tax on temporary lodging. In addition to the statewide 4.7% sales tax, a Transient Room Tax can be imposed by a county, city or town on the rent for temporary lodging for stays of fewer than 30 consecutive days. Sales tax collection estimated using reported taxable sales and the combined statewide sales and lodging tax.

| Utah | | |
|------|-------|---------------|
| Year | Rate | Collections |
| 2018 | 5.02% | \$102,330,624 |
| 2017 | 4.70% | 90,825,442 |
| 2016 | 4.70% | 81,403,955 |
| 2015 | 4.70% | 71,895,888 |
| 2014 | 4.70% | 66,065,589 |
| 2013 | 4.70% | 62,171,182 |
| 2012 | 4.70% | 58,444,659 |
| 2011 | 4.70% | 54,320,265 |
| 2010 | 4.70% | 47,530,304 |
| 2009 | 4.70% | 42,502,883 |

Vermont

The statewide 9% Meals and Room Tax is imposed on the purchaser of rental accommodations in hotels for 30 days or less, rather than Vermont's usual sales tax. The towns of Brattleboro, Stratton, Stowe, and Williston have a 1% local option on the rooms tax. The cities of Burlington and Rutland may impose their own rooms tax. Exemptions are granted for the state and federal government, diplomats, American Red Cross, and non-profit medical and hospital insurance organizations. Meals and Room Tax revenue estimated from reported taxable sales.

| Vermont | | |
|---------|-------|--------------|
| Year | Rate | Collections |
| 2018 | 9.00% | \$50,885,083 |
| 2017 | 9.00% | 47,669,180 |
| 2016 | 9.00% | 41,441,204 |
| 2015 | 9.00% | 39,754,091 |
| 2014 | 9.00% | 40,365,629 |
| 2013 | 9.00% | 37,736,569 |
| 2012 | 9.00% | 34,613,640 |
| 2011 | 9.00% | 33,444,580 |
| 2010 | 9.00% | 30,723,207 |
| 2009 | 9.00% | 31,031,768 |
| 2008 | 9.00% | 34,041,787 |
| 2007 | 9.00% | 31,007,119 |
| 2006 | 9.00% | 30,570,783 |
| 2005 | 9.00% | 29,761,865 |
| 2004 | 9.00% | 29,027,418 |
| 2003 | 9.00% | 28,758,828 |
| 2002 | 9.00% | 28,233,496 |
| 2001 | 9.00% | 28,724,393 |

Virginia

Any county, city, or town may levy a transient occupancy tax on hotels, motels, boarding houses, travel campgrounds, and other facilities offering guest rooms rented out for continuous occupancy for fewer than 30 consecutive days. These local transient occupancy taxes are in addition to the 5.3% statewide sales tax. Collection data estimated using taxable receipts in calendar years. In CY 2005, Virginia adopted a new accounting system, making sales tax figures for individual business categories unavailable. In addition to the statewide sales tax, Virginia imposes a .7% sales tax in Northern Virginia and Hampton Roads and 1.7% hotel tax in the jurisdiction of the Northern Virginia Transportation Authority.

| Virginia | | |
|----------|-------|---------------|
| Year | Rate | Collections |
| 2018 | 5.30% | \$165,668,788 |
| 2017 | 5.30% | 160,720,378 |
| 2016 | 5.30% | 154,200,014 |
| 2015 | 5.30% | 148,268,247 |
| 2014 | 5.00% | 139,062,077 |
| 2013 | 5.00% | 154,691,854 |
| 2012 | 5.00% | 155,145,856 |
| 2011 | 5.00% | 149,387,770 |
| 2010 | 5.00% | 141,842,166 |
| 2009 | 5.00% | 140,210,350 |
| 2008 | 5.00% | 153,314,795 |
| 2007 | 5.00% | 153,959,963 |
| 2006 | 5.00% | 149,990,419 |

Washington

Transient lodging lasting fewer than 30 days is subject to the Washington State 5% sales tax. Local hotel/motel taxes, tourism promotion charges, and convention/trade center taxes may also be imposed. Exemptions are granted for the federal government and health care facilities.

| Washington | | |
|------------|-------|---------------|
| Year | Rate | Collections |
| 2018 | 5.00% | \$149,005,000 |
| 2017 | 5.00% | 132,423,000 |
| 2016 | 5.00% | 102,605,000 |
| 2015 | 5.00% | 95,829,000 |
| 2014 | 5.00% | 84,362,000 |
| 2013 | 5.00% | 78,564,000 |
| 2012 | 5.00% | 75,201,000 |
| 2011 | 5.00% | 146,449,613 |
| 2010 | 5.00% | 137,444,863 |
| 2009 | 5.00% | 129,322,140 |
| 2008 | 5.00% | 136,756,688 |
| 2007 | 5.00% | 134,894,829 |
| 2006 | 5.00% | 122,473,985 |
| 2005 | 5.00% | 110,746,125 |
| 2004 | 5.00% | 99,255,624 |
| 2003 | 5.00% | 99,380,193 |
| 2002 | 5.00% | 97,711,942 |
| 2001 | 5.00% | 95,047,855 |

West Virginia

Any county or municipality may impose and collect a privilege tax upon the occupancy of hotel rooms within its taxing jurisdiction. Such hotel taxes are in addition to the 6% statewide sales tax. West Virginia does not provide a breakdown of sales tax revenue received from lodging sales.

Wisconsin

Furnishing lodging to the same person or entity at a hotel for a continuous period of fewer than 30

days is subject to the 5% Wisconsin sales tax, as well as county, municipal, and authority sales taxes and hotel taxes. Data on sales tax revenue from lodging sales is not available for FY 2007.

| Wisconsin | | |
|-----------|-------|---------------|
| Year | Rate | Collections |
| 2018 | 5.00% | \$115,507,857 |
| 2017 | 5.00% | 107,047,363 |
| 2016 | 5.00% | 104,459,436 |
| 2015 | 5.00% | 98,492,822 |
| 2014 | 5.00% | 91,958,935 |
| 2013 | 5.00% | 85,999,847 |
| 2012 | 5.00% | 83,349,821 |
| 2011 | 5.00% | 79,419,606 |
| 2010 | 5.00% | 74,631,537 |
| 2009 | 5.00% | 70,715,400 |
| 2008 | 5.00% | 79,294,596 |

Wyoming

Hotel room rentals are subject to the statewide 4% Wyoming sales tax, while local governments may impose their own sales taxes and lodging taxes of up to an additional 4%. Wyoming does not provide a breakdown of sales tax revenue received from lodging sales.