

What Cities Need to Know to Administer Municipal Hotel Occupancy Taxes

Abridged Version

Texas Hotel & Lodging Association

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Editor's Note

This is the abridged version of THLA's *What Cities Need to Know to Administer Municipal Hotel Occupancy Taxes*. A full version of this article, with information including expanded information on hotel tax collection, tax exemptions, and city-specific rules, is available by contacting THLA at 512-474-2996.

Authorized Entities

All incorporated Texas municipalities, including general law and home rule cities, may enact a hotel occupancy tax within the city limits.¹ A city with a population of under 35,000 may also adopt the hotel occupancy tax within that city's extraterritorial jurisdiction (ETJ).² Most cities are eligible to adopt a hotel occupancy tax at a rate of up to 7 percent of the price paid for the use of a hotel room.³ If a city adopts the hotel occupancy tax within its ETJ, the combined state, county, and municipal hotel occupancy tax rate may not exceed 15 percent.⁴ Texas has among the highest combined hotel occupancy tax rates of any major metropolitan areas in the nation, with Houston at 17 percent and San Antonio at 16 ¾ percent.⁵

In addition to local hotel occupancy taxes, all lodging properties operating in Texas are subject to a six percent state hotel occupancy tax.⁶ Governed under Chapter 156 of the Texas Tax Code, the state hotel occupancy tax is administered by the Texas Comptroller. Funds from the state six percent hotel occupancy tax flow directly to the Texas Comptroller's office and are largely used for the general governmental operations of the State. A portion of the state hotel occupancy tax revenue also goes toward funding tourism promotion through Texas's ad campaign. Most Texans know this successful ad campaign by its famous tagline, "Texas, it's like a whole other country."

Collecting the Tax

Under the Texas Tax Code, the following businesses are considered "hotels" and are required to collect hotel occupancy taxes from their guests: "Any building or buildings in which members of the public obtain sleeping accommodations for consideration" for less than 30 days, including a hotel, motel, tourist home, tourist house, tourist court, lodging house, inn, rooming house, or bed and breakfast facilities. The Texas Administrative Code also includes "manufactured homes, skid mounted bunk houses, residency inns, condominiums, cabins, and cottages within the definition of a "hotel" if the facility is rented for periods of under 30 days.⁷ Hospitals, sanitariums, nursing homes, dormitories or other non-hotel housing facilities owned by institutions of higher education, and oilfield portable units do not collect the tax.⁸ Subject to various exemptions, the hotel tax is imposed on any "person" who

¹ Tex. Tax Code Ann. § 351.002(a) (Vernon 2011).

² § 351.0025(a).

³ § 351.003(a).

⁴ § 351.0025(b).

⁵ Source: National Business Travel Association 2009 Survey.

⁶ Tex. Tax Code § 156.051.

⁷ Tex. Tax Code § 156.001; 34 Tex. Admin. Code Ann. § 3.161(a)(3) (Vernon 2009).

⁸ Tex. Tax Code § 156.001.

pays for the use of a room in a hotel, including corporations, organizations, and other legal entities. The hotel room must cost \$2 or more per day for the local hotel tax to apply, and \$15 or more per day for the state hotel tax to apply.⁹

A full version of this article, with information including expanded information on hotel tax collection is available by contacting THLA at 512-474-2996.

Exemptions from the Local Tax

Texas law provides certain hotel tax exemptions based on the length of a guest's stay or the guest's affiliation with an exempt organization. Texas law is more permissive for exemptions from the state 6% hotel occupancy tax than it is for local hotel tax exemptions. The state hotel occupancy tax allows for an exemption for the following entities: educational, charitable, and religious entities are often exempt from the state hotel occupancy tax. These entities are *not exempt* from local hotel occupancy taxes.¹⁰

Focusing specifically on the local hotel occupancy taxes, there are primarily four categories of exemptions permitted from municipal and county hotel occupancy taxes:

- 1) **Federal Employees:** Federal employees traveling on official business;
- 2) **Diplomats:** Foreign diplomats with a tax exempt card issued by the U.S. Department of State;
- 3) **High Ranking State Officials:** A very limited number of state officials with a hotel tax exemption card (e.g. heads of state agencies, state legislators and legislative staff, members of state boards and commissions, and state judges); and
- 4) **Permanent Resident/Over 30 Day Stay:** Persons or businesses who have agreed in advance to use a hotel room for more than 30 consecutive days (i.e. the "permanent resident" hotel tax exemption).¹¹

A full version of this article with information including expanded information on tax exemptions is available by contacting THLA.

Penalties for Failure to Report or Collect the Tax

The local hotel occupancy tax statutes provide for specific penalties a city may assess against hotel operators who fail to file the hotel tax collections report, file late or without full payment, or produce false tax returns.¹²

A full version of this article with information including expanded information on hotel tax penalties is available by contacting THLA.

⁹ Tex. Tax Code § 156.051(a); § 351.002(a).

¹⁰ Tex. Tax Code § 156.102.

¹¹ § 156.104.

¹² § 351.004.

Use of Local Hotel Occupancy Tax Revenues

There is a two-part test for every expenditure of local hotel occupancy tax.¹³

Criteria #1: First, every expenditure must DIRECTLY enhance and promote tourism AND the convention and hotel industry.¹⁴

Under the Tax Code, every event, program, or facility funded with hotel occupancy tax revenues must be likely to do two things: 1) directly promote tourism; and 2) directly promote the convention and hotel industry.¹⁵ “Tourism” is defined under Texas law as guiding or managing individuals who are traveling to a different, city, county, state, or country.¹⁶ A “direct” promotion of the convention and hotel industry has been consistently interpreted by the Texas Attorney General as a program, event, or facility likely to cause increased hotel or convention activity.¹⁷ This activity may result from hotel or convention guests that are already in town and choose to attend the hotel tax funded facility or arts or historical event, or it may result from individuals who come from another city or county to stay in an area lodging property at least in part to attend the hotel tax funded event or facility.

If the funded event or facility is not reasonably likely to directly enhance tourism and the hotel and convention industry, local hotel occupancy tax revenues cannot legally fund it.¹⁸ However, it is important to note that events and facilities that do not qualify for hotel occupancy tax funding are often still legally eligible for city funding from most of the other funding sources available to the city (general property tax revenues, general sales tax revenues, franchise fee revenues, etc.). State law is stricter in terms of how the local hotel occupancy tax revenues can be spent.

There is no statutory formula for determining the level of impact an event must have to satisfy the requirement to directly promote tourism and hotel and convention activity.¹⁹ However, communities with successful tourism promotion programs generally award the amount of the hotel occupancy tax by the proportionate impact on tourism and hotel activity incident to the funding request. Entities applying for hotel occupancy tax revenue funding should indicate how they will market the event to attract tourists and hotel guests. If an entity does not adequately market its events to tourists and hotel guests, it is difficult to produce an event or facility that will effectively promote tourism and hotel activity.

A city or delegated entity should also consider whether a funded event will be held in a venue that will likely attract tourists and hotel guests. For example, if an event is held in a local school or community center, it may be less likely to attract tourists than if it is held at a local performing arts venue, museum or civic center. Each community will need to assess whether the facility hosting the function is likely to attract tourists and hotel guests. Similarly, if an event is a community picnic, local parade, educational class, or other similar type of event, it is often not likely to attract tourists and hotel guests, and would likely not be eligible for hotel occupancy tax funding.

¹³ §§ 351.101(a), (b).

¹⁴ §§ 351.101(b).

¹⁵ *Id.*

¹⁶ § 351.001(6).

¹⁷ See Op. Tex. Att’y Gen. Nos. GA-0124 (2003), JM-690 (1987).

¹⁸ *Id.*

¹⁹ See generally Tex. Tax Code §§ 351.101(a), (b).

Finally, it is a good practice to utilize a hotel tax application form. THLA has a sample hotel occupancy tax application form and a “post event” form that are already in use by many city governments throughout Texas. For a copy of these two forms, simply call THLA at (512) 474-2996, or email THLA at news@texaslodging.com. These forms pose questions of funding applicants such as “Do you have a hotel room block for your events?,” and “What do you expect to be the number of room nights sold for this event?” Additionally, the application asks if the entity has negotiated a special hotel price for attendees of their funded event. If the entity does not find the need to reserve a hotel block or negotiate a special hotel rate, it is not likely that they anticipate their event/s will have a meaningful impact on hotel activity.

Funded entities can also visit with area hoteliers who, in many cases, can provide feedback on whether any of their hotel guests expressed an interest in attending such events or facilities in the past. Hotel front desk and management staff usually know what local events and facilities were of interest to their guests by notes in their reservation systems, requests for directions, information and transportation to such venues by hotel patrons.

After an applicant’s event or program is offered for several years, the applicant should have a reasonable idea as to whether their event or program’s attendance includes a number of tourists and hotel guests. For example, some entities track whether guests are staying at local hotels via their guest registry. Other entities measure potential out-of-town attendance from their ticket sales records or other survey information.

It is important to note that Texas law also provides that the hotel occupancy tax may not be used for general revenue purposes or general governmental operations of a municipality.²⁰ It also may not be used to pay for governmental expenses that are not directly related to increasing tourism and hotel and convention activity.²¹ For example, consider a request to use the hotel occupancy tax to pay for construction of additional lighting, restrooms, roads, sidewalks, or landscaping in a downtown area. These are expenditures for which the city would traditionally use its general revenues. Therefore, such an expenditure would violate the prohibition against using the hotel tax for “general governmental operations of a municipality.”²² It is difficult to argue that such improvements to a non-tourism facility would “directly” promote tourism and hotel activity. At best, one could argue the improvements would “indirectly” enhance tourism and hotel activity—which is not sufficient under the clear language of the Tax Code to qualify for funding from the hotel occupancy tax.

²⁰ Tex. Tax Code § 351.101(b); see also Op. Tex. Att’y Gen. Nos. JM-184 (1984), JM-965(1988).

²¹ *Id.*

²² *Id.*

Criteria #2: Every expenditure of the hotel occupancy tax must clearly fit into one of nine statutorily provided categories for expenditure of local hotel occupancy tax revenues.²³

The nine categories for expenditure of the hotel occupancy tax are as follows:

1) Funding the establishment, improvement, or maintenance of a convention center or visitor information center.

This category allows expenditures of the hotel tax for the creation, improvement, or upkeep of a convention center or a visitor information center.²⁴ The term “convention center” is defined to include civic centers, auditoriums, exhibition halls, and coliseums that are owned by the city or another governmental entity or that are managed in whole or in part by the city.²⁵ It also includes parking areas in the immediate vicinity of a convention center facility, and certain hotels that are owned by the city or another governmental entity, or that are managed in whole or in part by the city.²⁶ It does not include facilities that are not of the same general characteristics as the structures listed above.

Texas law specifies that for a facility to be funded as a convention center, it must be a facility primarily used to host conventions and meetings.²⁷ “Primarily used” in this context would arguably mean that more than 50 percent of the bookings for the facility are to host conventions or meetings that directly promote tourism and the hotel and convention industry.²⁸ In other words, holding local resident meetings in a facility would not count toward qualifying the facility as a convention center, but meetings of individuals from out-of-town who in part stay at hotels would qualify.

Simply naming a facility a convention center or visitor information center does not automatically qualify the facility as a “convention center.” The authority to use the hotel occupancy tax for facilities is limited and any such facility must meet the above noted “primary usage” test. For example, general civic buildings such as the city hall, local senior citizen centers or activity centers would not qualify as convention centers that could be funded by hotel tax.

2) Paying the administrative costs for facilitating convention registration.

This provision allows expenditures for administrative costs that are actually incurred for assisting in the registration of convention delegates or attendees.²⁹ This is generally an expenditure for larger cities that hold large conventions, and includes covering the personnel costs and costs of materials for the registration of convention delegates or attendees.

²³ Tex. Tax Code § 351.101(a).

²⁴ § 351.101(a)(1).

²⁵ § 351.001(2).

²⁶ *Id.*

²⁷ *Id.*

²⁸ *Id.*; see generally Tex. Tax Code §§ 351.101(a), (b).

²⁹ Tex. Tax Code § 351.101(a)(2).

3) Paying for advertising, solicitations, and promotions that attract tourists and convention delegates to the city or its vicinity.

This provision allows expenditures for solicitations or promotional programs/advertising directly related to attracting tourists and convention delegates to the city or its vicinity.³⁰ Such expenditures are traditionally in the form of internet, newspaper, mail, television, or radio ads; or solicitations to promote an event or facility. The advertising or promotion must directly promote the hotel and convention industry.³¹ For example, the Texas Attorney General ruled that the local hotel occupancy tax may not be used for advertising or other economic development initiatives or improvements to attract new businesses or permanent residents to a city.³²

In certain cases, a city may be able to use the advertising and promotion category to justify covering the costs of advertising an event that will attract tourists and hotel guests, even though the administrative or facility costs for the underlying event would not qualify for hotel tax funding.³³

4) Expenditures that promote the arts.

This section authorizes the expenditure of local hotel occupancy tax for a variety of art-related programs that also promote tourism and local hotel and convention activity.³⁴ Specifically, it allows funding the encouragement, promotion, improvement, and application of the arts including instrumental and vocal music, dance, drama, folk art, creative writing, architecture, design and allied fields, painting, sculpture, photography, graphic and craft arts, motion pictures, radio, television, tape and sound recording, and other arts related to the presentation, performance, execution and exhibition of these major art forms.³⁵ However, it is not enough that a facility or event promotes the arts; Texas law requires that the arts related expenditure also directly promote tourism and the hotel and convention industry.³⁶

Section 351.101(a) of the Tax Code specifically states that “the municipal hotel occupancy tax may be used only to promote tourism and the convention and hotel industry.” The Texas Attorney General reaffirmed this standard when it held in Opinion GA-0124: “Under section 351.101 of the Tax Code, a municipality may expend its municipal hotel occupancy tax revenue only to promote tourism and the convention and hotel industry,’ and only for the specific uses listed in the statute.” There are many success stories of cities that have partnered with the arts entities to turn one day arts events into multi-day events that can substantially increase tourism and hotel activity. Such partnerships and long term planning can help both foster the arts and grow hotel tax proceeds that can be made available to the arts.

Additionally, the amount of funding a city allocates to the arts category may be limited by statute. See the “Special Rules” section of this guide, starting on page 23.

³⁰ § 351.101(a)(3).

³¹ § 351.101(b).

³² Op. Tex. Att’y Gen. No. JM-690 (1987).

³³ See generally Tex. Tax Code § 351.101(a)(3).

³⁴ Tex. Tax Code § 351.101(a)(4).

³⁵ *Id.*

³⁶ § 351.101(b).

5) Funding historical restoration or preservation programs.

A city may spend a portion of its hotel occupancy tax revenues to enhance historical restoration and preservation projects or activities, or advertising and conducting solicitations and promotional programs to encourage tourists and convention delegates to visit preserved historic sites or museums that are likely to attract tourists and hotel guests.³⁷ Texas law does not limit such funding to structures that are owned by a public or nonprofit entity, or to whether the project is listed on a historic registry, but the city may choose to impose such limitations.

It is not enough that a project or activity event merely be historical in nature; Texas law requires that the historical related expenditure also directly promote tourism and the hotel and convention industry.³⁸ Section 351.101(a) of the Tax Code specifically states that “the municipal hotel occupancy tax may be used only to promote tourism and the convention and hotel industry.” The Attorney General in Opinion GA-0124 (2003) reaffirmed this standard when it held: “Under section 351.101 of the Tax Code, a municipality may expend its municipal hotel occupancy tax revenue “only to promote tourism and the convention and hotel industry” and only for the specific uses listed in the statute.”

Additionally, the amount of funding a city allocates to the historical programs category may be limited by statute. See the “Special Rules” section of this guide, starting on page 23.

6) Funding certain expenses, including promotional expenses, directly related to a sporting event within counties with a population of under 1 million.

This section authorizes a municipality located in a county with a population of under 1 million to use local hotel occupancy tax revenue to fund certain expenses, including promotional expenses, directly related to a sporting event.³⁹ To qualify under this authorization, the sporting event must be one that would “substantially increase economic activity at hotels and motels within the city or its vicinity.”⁴⁰ The statutory authorization also requires that a majority of the participants in the sporting event also be tourists to the area.⁴¹

This category is intended to allow communities to fund the event costs for sporting tournaments that result in substantial hotel activity. For example, if a city had to pay an application fee to seek a particular sporting event or tournament, it could use hotel tax for such an expenditure if the sporting event would substantially increase economic activity at hotels and the city was within a county of under one million population. The requirement that a majority of the participants must be “tourists” is included in the statutory authority to prohibit the use of local hotel tax for sporting related facilities or events are purely local (e.g.; local recreation centers, local little league and parks events, intramural sports, etc.).

³⁷ § 351.101(a)(5).

³⁸ § 351.101(b).

³⁹ § 351.101(a)(6).

⁴⁰ *Id.*

⁴¹ *Id.*

7) Funding the enhancement or upgrading of existing sports facilities or sports fields for certain municipalities.

Certain statutorily bracketed cities may use local hotel occupancy tax to enhance and upgrade existing sports facilities owned by the municipality.⁴² Acceptable sports facilities include those for baseball, softball, soccer, and flag football.⁴³ The municipality must own the sporting facility, and the municipality must meet one of the following population requirements in the Code. A full version of this article, with information including which cities are eligible for this category, is available by contacting THLA at 512-474-2996.

Texas law further requires that before local hotel tax to be used for this purpose, the sports facilities and fields must have been used a combined total of more than 10 times for district, state, regional, or national sports tournaments in the preceding calendar year.⁴⁴

If hotel tax revenues are spent on enhancing or upgrading a sports facility, the municipality must also determine the amount of “area hotel revenue” generated by hotel activity from sports events held at the hotel tax funded facility for five years after the upgrades to the sport facility are completed.⁴⁵ The area hotel revenues that were generated from sports events at the hotel tax funded facility over that five year period must at least equal the amount of hotel tax that was spent to upgrade the sports facility.⁴⁶ If the amount of hotel tax that was spent on the facility upgrades exceeds hotel revenue attributable to events held at that facility over that five year period, the municipality must reimburse the hotel occupancy tax revenue fund any such difference from the municipality’s general fund.⁴⁷

For example, if a city spent \$400,000 on improvements to its soccer fields, it would have to show at least \$400,000 in area hotel revenue directly attributable to events held at that soccer field over the five year period after the soccer field improvements were completed. If the city could only show \$300,000 in hotel industry revenue due to events held at that soccer field, the city would have to reimburse the city hotel tax with the \$100,000 difference from the city’s general fund.

8) Funding transportation systems for tourists

Often with conventions and large meetings, there is a need to transport the attendees to different tourism venues. In 2007, the Texas Legislature authorized the use of city hotel tax for any sized city to cover the costs for transporting tourists from hotels to and near the city to any of the following destinations:

- the commercial center of the city;
- a convention center in the city;
- other hotels in or near the city; and
- tourist attractions in or near the city.⁴⁸

⁴² § 351.101(a)(7).

⁴³ *Id.*

⁴⁴ Tex. Tax Code §§ 351.101(a)(7), 351.1076.

⁴⁵ *Id.*

⁴⁶ *Id.*

⁴⁷ *Id.*

⁴⁸ § 351.110(a).

The reimbursed transportation system must be owned and operated by the city, or privately owned and operated but financed in part by the city.⁴⁹ For example, this authority could be used to cover the costs of a city to finance certain private shuttles to operate between the convention center and area hotels and attractions for a large city-wide convention. The law specifically prohibits the use of the local hotel tax to cover the costs for a transportation system that serves the general public.⁵⁰

9) Signage directing tourists to sights and attractions that are visited frequently by hotel guests in the municipality.

In 2009, the Texas Legislature added a statutory category that allows cities to use municipal hotel occupancy tax revenue to pay for signage directing tourists to sights and attractions frequently visited by hotel guests in the municipality.⁵¹ Arguably, this type of expenditure was permissible as “advertising and promotion” prior to this 2009 legislation. However, the Legislature codified this understanding to officially include signage directing tourists to sights and attractions that are frequently visited by hotel guests.⁵²

⁴⁹ § 351.110(b).

⁵⁰ § 351.110(c).

⁵¹ § 351.101(a)(9).

⁵² *Id.*

Administering Hotel Occupancy Tax Revenue Expenditures

Duty of funded entities to provide a list of activities.

All entities (including the city itself) that are directly or indirectly funded by the local hotel occupancy tax are annually required to provide a list of the scheduled activities, programs, or events that will directly enhance and promote tourism and the convention and hotel industry.⁵³ This list is to be provided annually to the city secretary or his/her designee prior to the expenditure of the hotel occupancy tax funding by the funded entity.⁵⁴ An entity may add items to this list at any time, and each city decides the format for providing this information. This documentation requirement does not apply if the entity already provides written information to the city indicating which scheduled activities or events that it offers that directly enhance and promote tourism and the convention and hotel industry. For example, cities that require quarterly or annual reports on the use of hotel tax by hotel tax funded entities would satisfy this requirement if their report addresses the extent to which their events directly promote tourism and hotel activity.⁵⁵

It is important to remember that if an entity does not have any such events or programs reasonably expected to directly promote tourism and the hotel and convention industry, it is not eligible for local hotel occupancy tax funding.⁵⁶ If only a portion of an entity's programs fit this criteria, then only a proportionate amount of that entity's costs should be covered by the local hotel occupancy tax.⁵⁷

Delegating management of funded activities.

The governing body of a city may delegate the management or supervision of programs funded by the hotel occupancy tax by written contract.⁵⁸ This delegation may be made to a person, another governmental entity, or to a private organization.⁵⁹ This delegation is often made to a local arts council, a chamber of commerce, or to the convention and visitors bureau. The municipality shall approve the entity's annual budget prior to delegating the management or supervision of hotel tax funded programs.⁶⁰ Furthermore, the municipality shall require the delegated entity to make periodic reports, at least quarterly, listing the hotel occupancy tax expenditures made by the delegated entity.⁶¹ Additionally, the Code requires that the contracted entity maintain complete and accurate financial records for every expenditure of hotel occupancy tax revenue, and upon the request of the municipality or another person, make the records available for inspection and review.⁶²

An entity with delegated authority to manage hotel tax funded programs undertakes a fiduciary duty with respect to the use of the tax revenue.⁶³ Such entities are also required to maintain the city hotel occupancy tax revenue in a separate bank account that may not be commingled with any other account

⁵³ § 351.108(b).

⁵⁴ *Id.*; § 351.108(d).

⁵⁵ § 351.108(g).

⁵⁶ § 351.101(b).

⁵⁷ § 351.101(e).

⁵⁸ § 351.101(c).

⁵⁹ *Id.*

⁶⁰ *Id.*

⁶¹ *Id.*

⁶² § 351.101(d).

⁶³ § 351.101(c).

or funds.⁶⁴ The Tax Code does not contain similar prohibitions against commingling the funds for individual organizations, such as an arts or historical group that receives hotel tax funding for their individual program, but do not themselves oversee hotel tax funding to other entities.

Use of hotel occupancy tax revenues to cover administrative expenses.

Texas law allows proceeds of the municipal hotel occupancy tax to be used to cover the portion of administrative costs that are directly attributable to work on activities that may be funded by the tax.⁶⁵ For example, entities that manage activities funded by the hotel occupancy tax may spend some of the tax for certain day-to-day operational expenses.⁶⁶ These expenses may include supplies, salaries, office rental, travel expenses, and other administrative costs.⁶⁷ However, these costs may be reimbursed only if the expenses are incurred in the promotion and servicing of expenditures authorized under the hotel occupancy tax laws.⁶⁸ The portion of the administrative costs that are covered should not exceed the percentage of the cost that is attributable to the activity funded by the hotel occupancy tax.⁶⁹ For example, administrators who spend 33 percent of their time overseeing hotel occupancy tax funded programs should seek funding for no more than 33 percent of their salary or 33 percent of other related overhead costs. Additionally, hotel occupancy tax revenues may be spent on travel that is directly related to the performance of the person's job in an efficient and professional manner.⁷⁰ This travel should facilitate the acquisition of skills and knowledge that will promote tourism and the convention and hotel industry.⁷¹

⁶⁴ *Id.*

⁶⁵ § 351.101(e).

⁶⁶ *Id.*

⁶⁷ *Id.*

⁶⁸ *Id.*

⁶⁹ *Id.*

⁷⁰ § 351.101(f).

⁷¹ *Id.*

Special Rules for Selected Municipalities

The Texas Tax Code provides additional rules for certain Texas cities based on the city's population brackets. A full version of this article with information on city-specific rules is available by contacting THLA at 512-474-2996.

Additional Information

If a city or funded entity has additional questions about the administration or use of the hotel occupancy tax, it is welcome to contact the Texas Hotel & Lodging Association for assistance by phone at (512) 474-2996. THLA has sample documents available to assist in administering hotel taxes, such as funding grant application forms, post event forms, and tax collection guidelines.

Texas city officials can also make inquiries to the legal staff of the Texas Municipal League at (512) 231-7400. Finally, all entities may make inquiries to the Municipal Affairs Section of the Office of the Attorney General of Texas (OAG). The OAG's Municipal Affairs Division can be reached by phone at (512) 475-4683.

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