GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF NORTH CAROLINA SESSION 2005

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HOUSE BILL 945 Committee Substitute Favorable 6/2/05

Short Title:	Omnibus Occ. Taxes & Durham P-P Partnerships.	(Local)
Sponsors:		
Referred to:		

March 29, 2005

A BILL TO BE ENTITLED

AN ACT TO AUTHORIZE THE LEVY OF ROOM OCCUPANCY AND TOURISM DEVELOPMENT TAXES IN CASWELL COUNTY, THE CITIES OF EDEN AND REIDSVILLE, THE TOWNS OF BENSON, BOILING SPRINGS, KENLY, AND YANCEYVILLE, AND TO AMEND OCCUPANCY TAXES IN DURHAM, HALIFAX, SELMA, AND SMITHFIELD; AND TO CLARIFY THE AUTHORITY OF THE COUNTY OF DURHAM TO ENTER INTO PUBLIC-PRIVATE PROJECTS.

The General Assembly of North Carolina enacts:

PART I. CASWELL COUNTY OCCUPANCY TAX.

SECTION 1.1. Occupancy Tax. – (a) Authorization and Scope. – The Caswell County Board of Commissioners may levy a room occupancy tax of up to three percent (3%) of the gross receipts derived from the rental of any room, lodging, or accommodation furnished by a hotel, motel, inn, tourist camp, or similar place within the county that is subject to sales tax imposed by the State under G.S. 105-164.4(a)(3). This tax is in addition to any State or local sales tax. This tax does not apply to accommodations furnished by nonprofit charitable, educational, or religious organizations when furnished in furtherance of their nonprofit purpose.

SECTION 1.1.(b) Administration. – A tax levied under this section shall be levied, administered, collected, and repealed as provided in G.S. 153A-155. The penalties provided in G.S. 153A-155 apply to a tax levied under this section.

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

The following definitions apply in this subsection:

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

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

The Authority shall meet at the call of the chair and shall adopt rules of procedure to govern its meetings. The Finance Officer for Caswell County shall be the ex officio finance officer of the Authority.

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

SECTION 1.2.(c) Reports. – The Authority shall report quarterly and at the close of the fiscal year to the Caswell County Board of Commissioners on its receipts and expenditures for the preceding quarter and for the year in such detail as the board may require.

PART II. EDEN OCCUPANCY TAX.

SECTION 2.1. Occupancy Tax. – (a) Authorization and Scope. – The Eden City Council may levy a room occupancy tax of up to three percent (3%) of the gross receipts derived from the rental of any room, lodging, or accommodation furnished by a hotel, motel, inn, tourist camp, or similar place within the city that is subject to sales tax

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imposed by the State under G.S. 105-164.4(a)(3). This tax is in addition to any State or local sales tax. This tax does not apply to accommodations furnished by nonprofit charitable, educational, or religious organizations when furnished in furtherance of their nonprofit purpose.

SECTION 2.1.(b) Administration. – A tax levied under this section shall be levied, administered, collected, and repealed as provided in G.S. 160A-215. penalties provided in G.S. 160A-215 apply to a tax levied under this section.

SECTION 2.1.(c) Distribution and Use of Tax Revenue. – The City of Eden shall, on a quarterly basis, remit the net proceeds of the occupancy tax to the Eden Tourism Development Authority. The Authority shall use at least two-thirds of the funds remitted to it under this subsection to promote travel and tourism in Eden and shall use the remainder for tourism-related expenditures.

The following definitions apply in this subsection:

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

SECTION 2.2. Eden Tourism Development Authority. – (a) Appointment and Membership. – When the Eden City Council adopts a resolution levying a room occupancy tax under this act, it shall also adopt a resolution creating a city Tourism Development Authority, which shall be a public authority under the Local Government Budget and Fiscal Control Act. The resolution shall provide for the membership of the Authority, including the members' terms of office, and for the filling of vacancies on the Authority. At least one-third of the members must be individuals who are affiliated with businesses that collect the tax in the city, and at least one-half of the members must be individuals who are currently active in the promotion of travel and tourism in the city. The city council shall designate one member of the Authority as chair and shall determine the compensation, if any, to be paid to members of the Authority.

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

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

SECTION 2.2.(c) Reports. – The Authority shall report quarterly and at the close of the fiscal year to the Eden City Council on its receipts and expenditures for the preceding quarter and for the year in such detail as the city council may require.

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PART III. REIDSVILLE OCCUPANCY TAX.

SECTION 3.1. Occupancy Tax. – (a) Authorization and Scope. – The Reidsville City Council may levy a room occupancy tax of up to three percent (3%) of the gross receipts derived from the rental of any room, lodging, or accommodation furnished by a hotel, motel, inn, tourist camp, or similar place within the city that is subject to sales tax imposed by the State under G.S. 105-164.4(a)(3). This tax is in addition to any State or local sales tax. This tax does not apply to accommodations furnished by nonprofit charitable, educational, or religious organizations when furnished in furtherance of their nonprofit purpose.

SECTION 3.1.(b) Administration. – A tax levied under this section shall be levied, administered, collected, and repealed as provided in G.S. 160A-215. The penalties provided in G.S. 160A-215 apply to a tax levied under this section.

SECTION 3.1.(c) Distribution and Use of Tax Revenue. – The City of Reidsville shall, on a quarterly basis, remit the net proceeds of the occupancy tax to the Reidsville Tourism Development Authority. The Authority shall use at least two-thirds of the funds remitted to it under this subsection to promote travel and tourism in Reidsville and shall use the remainder for tourism-related expenditures.

The following definitions apply in this subsection:

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

SECTION 3.2. Reidsville Tourism Development Authority. – (a) Appointment and Membership. – When the Reidsville City Council adopts a resolution levying a room occupancy tax under this act, it shall also adopt a resolution creating a city Tourism Development Authority, which shall be a public authority under the Local Government Budget and Fiscal Control Act. The resolution shall provide for the

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membership of the Authority, including the members' terms of office, and for the filling of vacancies on the Authority. At least one-third of the members must be individuals who are affiliated with businesses that collect the tax in the city, and at least one-half of the members must be individuals who are currently active in the promotion of travel and tourism in the city. The city council shall designate one member of the Authority as chair and shall determine the compensation, if any, to be paid to members of the Authority.

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

SECTION 3.2.(b) Duties. – The Authority shall expend the net proceeds of the tax levied under this act for the purposes provided in this act. The Authority shall promote travel, tourism, and conventions in the city, sponsor tourist-related events and activities in the city, and finance tourist-related capital projects in the city.

SECTION 3.2.(c) Reports. – The Authority shall report quarterly and at the close of the fiscal year to the Reidsville City Council on its receipts and expenditures for the preceding quarter and for the year in such detail as the city council may require.

PART IV. BENSON OCCUPANCY TAX.

SECTION 4.1. Occupancy Tax. – (a) Authorization and Scope. – The Town of Benson may levy a room occupancy tax of up to two percent (2%) of the gross receipts derived from the rental of any room, lodging, or accommodation furnished by a hotel, motel, inn, tourist camp, or similar place within the town that is subject to sales tax imposed by the State under G.S. 105-164.4(a)(3). This tax is in addition to any State or local sales tax. This tax does not apply to accommodations furnished by nonprofit charitable, educational, or religious organizations when furnished in furtherance of their nonprofit purpose.

SECTION 4.1.(b) Administration. – A tax levied under this section shall be levied, administered, collected, and repealed as provided in G.S. 160A-215. The penalties provided in G.S. 160A-215 apply to a tax levied under this section.

SECTION 4.1.(c) Distribution and Use of Tax Revenue. – The Town of Benson shall, on a quarterly basis, remit the net proceeds of the occupancy tax to the Johnston County Tourism Authority created in Chapter 647 of the 1987 Session Laws. The Johnston County Tourism Authority shall use at least two-thirds of the funds remitted to it under this subsection to promote travel and tourism in Benson and shall use the remainder for tourism-related expenditures in Benson. The net proceeds of the occupancy tax levied under this Part shall supplement rather than supplant any proceeds being used in the Town of Benson derived from the occupancy tax levied by Johnston County pursuant to Chapter 647 of the 1987 Session Laws.

The following definitions apply in this subsection:

(1) Net proceeds. – Gross proceeds less the cost to the town of administering and collecting the tax, as determined by the finance officer, not to exceed three percent (3%) of the first five hundred

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thousand dollars (\$500,000) of gross proceeds collected each year and one percent (1%) of the remaining gross receipts collected each year.

- (2) Promote travel and tourism. - To advertise or market an area or activity, publish and distribute pamphlets and other materials, conduct market research, or engage in similar promotional activities that attract tourists or business travelers to the area. The term includes administrative expenses incurred in engaging in these activities.
- (3) Tourism-related expenditures. – Expenditures that, in the judgment of the Tourism Authority, are designed to increase the use of lodging facilities, meeting facilities, and convention facilities in a town by attracting tourists or business travelers to the town. The term includes tourism-related capital expenditures.

PART V. BOILING SPRINGS OCCUPANCY TAX.

SECTION 5.1. Occupancy Tax. – (a) Authorization and Scope. – The Boiling Springs Town Council may levy a room occupancy tax of up to three percent (3%) of the gross receipts derived from the rental of any room, lodging, or accommodation furnished by a hotel, motel, inn, tourist camp, or similar place within the town that is subject to sales tax imposed by the State under G.S. 105-164.4(a)(3). This tax is in addition to any State or local sales tax. This tax does not apply to accommodations furnished by nonprofit charitable, educational, organizations when furnished in furtherance of their nonprofit purpose.

SECTION 5.1.(b) Administration. – A tax levied under this section shall be levied, administered, collected, and repealed as provided in G.S. 160A-215. The penalties provided in G.S. 160A-215 apply to a tax levied under this section.

SECTION 5.1.(c) Distribution and Use of Tax Revenue. – The Town of Boiling Springs shall, on a quarterly basis, remit the net proceeds of the occupancy tax to the Boiling Springs Tourism Development Authority. The Authority shall use at least two-thirds of the funds remitted to it under this subsection to promote travel and tourism in Boiling Springs and shall use the remainder for tourism-related expenditures.

The following definitions apply in this subsection:

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

 town or to attract tourists or business travelers to the town. The term includes tourism-related capital expenditures.

SECTION 5.2. Boiling Springs Tourism Development Authority. – (a) Appointment and Membership. – When the Boiling Springs Town Council adopts a resolution levying a room occupancy tax under this act, it shall also adopt a resolution creating a town Tourism Development Authority, which shall be a public authority under the Local Government Budget and Fiscal Control Act. The resolution shall provide for the membership of the Authority, including the members' terms of office, and for the filling of vacancies on the Authority. At least one-third of the members must be individuals who are affiliated with businesses that collect the tax in the town, and at least one-half of the members must be individuals who are currently active in the promotion of travel and tourism in the town. The town council shall designate one member of the Authority as chair and shall determine the compensation, if any, to be paid to members of the Authority.

The Authority shall meet at the call of the chair and shall adopt rules of procedure to govern its meetings. The Finance Officer for Boiling Springs shall be the ex officio finance officer of the Authority.

SECTION 5.2.(b) Duties. – The Authority shall expend the net proceeds of the tax levied under this act for the purposes provided in this act. The Authority shall promote travel, tourism, and conventions in the town, sponsor tourist-related events and activities in the town, and finance tourist-related capital projects in the town.

SECTION 5.2.(c) Reports. – The Authority shall report quarterly and at the close of the fiscal year to the Boiling Springs Town Council on its receipts and expenditures for the preceding quarter and for the year in such detail as the town council may require.

PART VI. KENLY OCCUPANCY TAX.

SECTION 6.1. Occupancy Tax. – (a) Authorization and Scope. – The Town of Kenly may levy a room occupancy tax of up to two percent (2%) of the gross receipts derived from the rental of any room, lodging, or accommodation furnished by a hotel, motel, inn, tourist camp, or similar place within the town that is subject to sales tax imposed by the State under G.S. 105-164.4(a)(3). This tax is in addition to any State or local sales tax. This tax does not apply to accommodations furnished by nonprofit charitable, educational, or religious organizations when furnished in furtherance of their nonprofit purpose.

SECTION 6.1.(b) Administration. – A tax levied under this section shall be levied, administered, collected, and repealed as provided in G.S. 160A-215. The penalties provided in G.S. 160A-215 apply to a tax levied under this section.

SECTION 6.1.(c) Distribution and Use of Tax Revenue. – The Town of Kenly shall, on a quarterly basis, remit the net proceeds of the occupancy tax to the Johnston County Tourism Authority created in Chapter 647 of the 1987 Session Laws. The Johnston County Tourism Authority shall use at least two-thirds of the funds remitted to it under this subsection to promote travel and tourism in Kenly and shall use the remainder for tourism-related expenditures in Kenly. The net proceeds of the

occupancy tax levied under this Part shall supplement rather than supplant any proceeds being used in the Town of Kenly derived from the occupancy tax levied by Johnston County pursuant to Chapter 647 of the 1987 Session Laws.

The following definitions apply in this subsection:

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

PART VII. YANCEYVILLE OCCUPANCY TAX.

SECTION 7.1. Occupancy Tax. – (a) Authorization and Scope. – The Yanceyville Town Council may levy a room occupancy tax of up to three percent (3%) of the gross receipts derived from the rental of any room, lodging, or accommodation furnished by a hotel, motel, inn, tourist camp, or similar place within the town that is subject to sales tax imposed by the State under G.S. 105-164.4(a)(3). This tax is in addition to any State or local sales tax. This tax does not apply to accommodations furnished by nonprofit charitable, educational, or religious organizations when furnished in furtherance of their nonprofit purpose.

SECTION 7.1.(b) Administration. – A tax levied under this section shall be levied, administered, collected, and repealed as provided in G.S. 160A-215. The penalties provided in G.S. 160A-215 apply to a tax levied under this section.

SECTION 7.1.(c) Distribution and Use of Tax Revenue. – The Town of Yanceyville shall, on a quarterly basis, remit the net proceeds of the occupancy tax to the Yanceyville Tourism Development Authority. The Authority shall use at least two-thirds of the funds remitted to it under this subsection to promote travel and tourism in Yanceyville and shall use the remainder for tourism-related expenditures.

The following definitions apply in this subsection:

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

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market research, or engage in similar promotional activities that attract tourists or business travelers to the area. The term includes administrative expenses incurred in engaging in the listed activities.

(3) Tourism-related expenditures. – Expenditures that, in the judgment of the Tourism Development Authority, are designed to increase the use

Promote travel and tourism. – To advertise or market an area or

activity, publish and distribute pamphlets and other materials, conduct

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

SECTION 7.2. Yanceyville Tourism Development Authority. — (a) Appointment and Membership. — When the Yanceyville Town Council adopts a resolution levying a room occupancy tax under this act, it shall also adopt a resolution creating a town Tourism Development Authority, which shall be a public authority under the Local Government Budget and Fiscal Control Act. The resolution shall provide for the membership of the Authority, including the members' terms of office, and for the filling of vacancies on the Authority. At least one-third of the members must be individuals who are affiliated with businesses that collect the tax in the town, and at least one-half of the members must be individuals who are currently active in the promotion of travel and tourism in the town. The town council shall designate one member of the Authority as chair and shall determine the compensation, if any, to be paid to members of the Authority.

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

SECTION 7.2.(b) Duties. – The Authority shall expend the net proceeds of the tax levied under this act for the purposes provided in this act. The Authority shall promote travel, tourism, and conventions in the town, sponsor tourist-related events and activities in the town, and finance tourist-related capital projects in the town.

SECTION 7.2.(c) Reports. – The Authority shall report quarterly and at the close of the fiscal year to the Yanceyville Town Council on its receipts and expenditures for the preceding quarter and for the year in such detail as the town council may require.

PART VIII. DURHAM OCCUPANCY TAX.

SECTION 8.1. Section 7(a) of S.L. 2001-480, as amended by Section 1 of S.L. 2002-36, reads as rewritten:

"SECTION 7.(a) If a plan for financing a Performing Arts Theater has not been approved by the Durham City Council and has been disapproved by the Durham County Commissioners within $42\underline{54}$ months after the levy of the one percent (1%) tax authorized under Section 6(c) of this act, the county's authority to levy the one percent (1%) tax described under Section 6(c) of this act and the levy of the one percent (1%) tax described in this subsection are repealed on the first day of the second month following the 42-month 54-month period.

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If construction on the Performing Arts Theater has not begun within 4254 months after the levy of the one percent (1%) tax authorized under Section 6(c) of this act, the county's authority to levy the one percent (1%) tax described in Section 6(c) of this act and the levy of the one percent (1%) tax described in Section 6(c) of this act are repealed on the first day of the second month following the 42-month period.

It is the goal of the General Assembly that a plan for financing the Performing Arts Theater shall be adopted within $\frac{12}{54}$ months after the levy of the one percent (1%) tax authorized under Section 6(c) of this act, and construction of the Performing Arts Theater shall begin within 2454 months of the levy of the one percent (1%) tax described in Section 6(c) of this act.

Any funds collected but not spent before the repeal date shall be redistributed to the Durham Convention and Visitors Bureau to promote travel and tourism."

SECTION 8.2. Section 9(e) of S.L. 2001-480, as amended by Section 4 of S.L. 2002-36, reads as rewritten:

"SECTION 9.(e) Use of Proceeds From Additional One Percent (1%) Tax After First 24 Months. – The net proceeds of the tax collected under Section 6(c) of this act after the first 24 months that the tax is levied shall be remitted monthly to the Durham Convention and Visitors Bureau as set out in Section 10 of this act. The Bureau shall use and distribute these net proceeds in the following priority order:

- To the City of Durham, the first one million four hundred thousand (1) dollars (\$1,400,000) collected annually to finance the debt service with the construction of the Performing Theater. Theater and for the design and engineering costs associated with the construction of the Theater. But no more than two million seven hundred fifty-two thousand dollars (\$2,752,000) of those proceeds may be used for design and engineering costs associated with the construction of the Theater. Until those funds are distributed to the City of Durham for that purpose, they shall be held by the Durham Convention and Visitors Bureau in a capital reserve fund as provided by Part 2 of Article 3 of Chapter 159 of the General Statutes except they may be expended as provided by the last sentence of Section 7(a) of this act if the tax is repealed as provided by Section 7(a) of this act. Any interest earned by that fund shall be credited to the fund.
- Thirty-two years after the levy of the tax authorized under Section 6(c) (2) of this act, instead of the allocation under subdivision (1) of this subsection, the first one million four hundred thousand dollars (\$1,400,000) collected annually shall be used by the Bureau to promote travel and tourism or for tourism related expenditures.
- To Durham County, the next five hundred thousand dollars (\$500,000) (3) collected annually to be used for improvements to the Museum of Life and Science. This may include the financing of debt service. Any of these funds that are not needed for this purpose shall be returned to the Bureau and used to promote travel and tourism.

(4) The Bureau shall use any net proceeds in excess of that provided by subdivisions (1), (2), and (3) of this subsection to promote travel, tourism, and conventions in Durham County.

As used in this subsection, "annually" means the 12-month period beginning after the first 24 months that the tax authorized under Section 6(c) of this act is levied."

PART IX. HALIFAX COUNTY OCCUPANCY TAX.

SECTION 9. Chapter 377 of the 1987 Session Laws, as amended by S.L. 2005-46, reads as rewritten:

"Section 1. Occupancy tax. Tax. — (a) Authorization and scope. Scope. — The Halifax County Board of Commissioners may levy a room occupancy tax of three percent (3%) of the gross receipts derived from the rental of any room, lodging, or similar accommodation furnished by a hotel, motel, inn, or similar place within the county that is subject to sales tax imposed by the State under G.S 105-164.4(a)(3). This tax is in addition to any State or local sales tax. This tax does not apply to accommodations furnished by nonprofit charitable, educational, or religious organizations.

- (a1) Authorization of additional tax. Additional Tax. In addition to the tax authorized by subsection (a) of this section, the Halifax County Board of Commissioners may levy an additional room occupancy tax of up to two percent (2%) of the gross receipts derived from the rental of accommodations taxable under subsection (a) of this section. The levy, collection, administration, and repeal of the tax authorized by this subsection mustshall be in accordance with the provisions of this section. Halifax County may not levy a tax under this subsection unless it also levies the tax authorized under subsection (a) of this section.
- (b) Administration. A tax levied under this section <u>mustshall</u> be levied, administered, collected, and repealed as provided in G.S. 153A-155. The penalties provided in G.S. 153A-155 apply to a tax levied under this section.
- (c) Distribution and <u>useUse</u> of <u>tax revenue. Tax Revenue.</u> Halifax County <u>must,shall</u>, on a quarterly basis, remit the net proceeds of the occupancy tax to the Halifax County Tourism Development Authority. The Authority <u>mustshall</u> use at least two-thirds of the funds remitted to it under this subsection to promote travel and tourism in Halifax County and <u>mustshall</u> use the remainder for tourism-related expenditures.

The following definitions apply to this subsection:

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

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- Tourism-related expenditures. Expenditures that, in the judgment of the Tourism Development Authority, are designed to increase the use of lodging facilities, meeting facilities, or convention facilities in the county by attracting tourists or business travelers to the county. The term includes tourism-related capital expenditures.
 - Sec. **Tourism** Development Authority. **Appointment** 2. and membership. Membership. – When the <u>Halifax County</u> Board of Commissioners adopts a resolution levying a room occupancy tax under this act, it mustshall also adopt a resolution creating a county Tourism Development Authority, which shall be a public authority under the Local Government Budget and Fiscal Control Act. The resolution must shall provide for the membership of the Authority including the members' qualifications and terms of office, and for the filling of vacancies on the Authority. At least one-fifth of the members must be individuals who are affiliated with businesses that collect the tax in the county, and at least three fourths one-half of the members must be individuals who are currently active in the promotion of travel and tourism in the county. The Authority must designate one member as chair and one member as treasurer. The board of commissioners shall designate one member of the Authority as chair and shall determine the compensation, if any, to be paid to members of the Authority.

The Authority <u>mustshall</u> meet at the call of the chair and <u>mustshall</u> adopt rules of procedure to govern its meetings. <u>The Finance Officer for Halifax County shall be the ex officio finance officer of the Authority.</u>

- (b) Duties. The Authority must expend the net proceeds of the tax levied under this act for the purposes provided in Section 1 of this act. The Authority must promote travel, tourism, and conventions in the county, sponsor tourist-related events and activities in the county, and finance tourist-related capital projects in the county.
- (c) Reports. The Authority <u>mustshall</u> report <u>quarterly and</u> at the close of the fiscal year to the <u>Halifax County</u> Board of County Commissioners on its receipts and expenditures <u>for the preceding quarter and</u> for the year in such detail as the Board may require.
 - Sec. 3. This act is effective upon ratification."

PART X. SELMA OCCUPANCY TAX.

SECTION 10. Part X of S.L. 2001-439 reads as rewritten:

"SECTION 10.1. Occupancy tax. Tax. – (a) Authorization and Scope. – The Selma Town Council of the Town of Selma may levy a room occupancy tax of one percent (1%) of the gross receipts derived from the rental of any room, lodging, or accommodation furnished by a hotel, motel, inn, tourist camp, or similar place within the town that is subject to sales tax imposed by the State under G.S. 105-164.4(a)(3). This tax is in addition to any State or local sales tax. This tax does not apply to accommodations furnished by nonprofit charitable, educational, or religious organizations when furnished in furtherance of their nonprofit purpose.

(a1) Authorization of Additional Tax. – In addition to the tax authorized by subsection (a) of this section, the Selma Town Council may levy an additional room

occupancy tax of up to one percent (1%) of the gross receipts derived from the rental of accommodations taxable under subsection (a) of this section. The levy, collection, administration, and repeal of the tax authorized by this subsection must be in accordance with the provisions of this section. The Selma Town Council may not levy a tax under this subsection unless it also levies the tax authorized under subsection (a) of this section.

"SECTION 10.1.(b) Administration. – A tax levied under this section shall be levied, administered, collected, and repealed as provided in G.S. 160A-215. The penalties provided in G.S. 160A-215 apply to a tax levied under this section.

"SECTION 10.1.(c) Distribution and Use of Tax Revenue. – The Town of Selma shall, on a quarterly basis, remit the net proceeds of the occupancy tax to the Johnston County Tourism Authority created in Chapter 647 of the 1987 Session Laws. The Johnston County Tourism Authority shall use at least two-thirds of the funds remitted to it under this subsection to promote travel and tourism in Selma and shall use the remainder for tourism-related expenditures in Selma. The net proceeds of the occupancy tax levied under this Part shall supplement rather than supplant any proceeds being used in the Town of Selma derived from the occupancy tax levied by Johnston County pursuant to Chapter 647 of the 1987 Session Laws.

The following definitions apply in this subsection:

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

"SECTION 10.2. A tax levied under this Part expires five years after the effective date of its levy. The town's authority to levy a tax under this Part expires five years after the effective date of its levy of a tax under this Part. The expiration of a tax pursuant to this Part does not affect the rights or liabilities of the town, a taxpayer, or another person arising under the expired tax before the effective date of its expiration; nor does it affect the right to any refund or credit of a tax that would otherwise have been available under the expired tax before the effective date of its expiration."

PART XI. SMITHFIELD OCCUPANCY TAX.

SECTION 11. Part XI of S.L. 2001-439 reads as rewritten:

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"SECTION 11.1. Occupancy tax. Tax. – (a) Authorization and Scope. – The 1 2 Smithfield Town Council of the Town of Smithfield may levy a room occupancy tax of 3 one percent (1%) of the gross receipts derived from the rental of any room, lodging, or accommodation furnished by a hotel, motel, inn, tourist camp, or similar place within 4 5 the town that is subject to sales tax imposed by the State under G.S. 105-164.4(a)(3). 6 This tax is in addition to any State or local sales tax. This tax does not apply to 7 accommodations furnished by nonprofit charitable, educational, 8 organizations when furnished in furtherance of their nonprofit purpose.

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Authorization of Additional Tax. - In addition to the tax authorized by subsection (a) of this section, the Smithfield Town Council may levy an additional room occupancy tax of up to one percent (1%) of the gross receipts derived from the rental of accommodations taxable under subsection (a) of this section. The levy, collection, administration, and repeal of the tax authorized by this subsection must be in accordance with the provisions of this section. The Smithfield Town Council may not levy a tax under this subsection unless it also levies the tax authorized under subsection (a) of this section.

"SECTION 11.1.(b) Administration. – A tax levied under this section shall be levied, administered, collected, and repealed as provided in G.S. 160A-215. The penalties provided in G.S. 160A-215 apply to a tax levied under this section.

"SECTION 11.1.(c) Distribution and Use of Tax Revenue. - The Town of Smithfield shall, on a quarterly basis, remit the net proceeds of the occupancy tax to the Johnston County Tourism Authority created in Chapter 647 of the 1987 Session Laws. The Johnston County Tourism Authority shall use at least two-thirds of the funds remitted to it under this subsection to promote travel and tourism in Smithfield and shall use the remainder for tourism-related expenditures in Smithfield. The net proceeds of the occupancy tax levied under this Part shall supplement rather than supplant any proceeds being used in the Town of Smithfield derived from the occupancy tax levied by Johnston County pursuant to Chapter 647 of the 1987 Session Laws.

The following definitions apply in this subsection:

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

"SECTION 11.2. A tax levied under this Part expires five years after the effective date of its levy. The town's authority to levy a tax under this Part expires five years after the effective date of its levy of a tax under this Part. The expiration of a tax pursuant to this Part does not affect the rights or liabilities of the town, a taxpayer, or another person arising under the expired tax before the effective date of its expiration; nor does it affect the right to any refund or credit of a tax that would otherwise have been available under the expired tax before the effective date of its expiration."

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PART XII. UNIFORM PROVISIONS.

SECTION 12.1. G.S. 153A-155(g) reads as rewritten:

"(g) This section applies only to Alleghany, Anson, Brunswick, Buncombe, Cabarrus, Camden, Carteret, <u>Caswell, Craven</u>, Cumberland, Currituck, Dare, Davie, Duplin, Durham, Granville, Halifax, Madison, Montgomery, Nash, New Hanover, Pasquotank, Pender, Person, Randolph, Richmond, Rowan, Scotland, Stanly, Transylvania, Tyrrell, Vance, and Washington Counties, and to the Township of Averasboro in Harnett County."

SECTION 12.2. G.S. 160A-215 reads as rewritten:

"(g) This section applies only to Beech Mountain District W, to the Cities of Elizabeth City, <u>Eden</u>, Gastonia, Goldsboro, Greensboro, High Point, Kings Mountain, Lexington, Lincolnton, Lumberton, Monroe, Mount Airy, <u>Reidsville</u>, Roanoke Rapids, Shelby, Statesville, Washington, and Wilmington, to the Towns of Beech Mountain, <u>Benson</u>, Blowing Rock, <u>Boiling Springs</u>, Carolina Beach, Carrboro, Franklin, <u>Kenly</u>, Kure Beach, Jonesville, Mooresville, North Topsail Beach, Selma, Smithfield, St. Pauls, West Jefferson, Wilkesboro, <u>and Wrightsville Beach</u>, <u>Wrightsville Beach</u>, and <u>Yanceyville</u>, and to the municipalities in Avery and Brunswick Counties."

PART XIII. DURHAM COUNTY PUBLIC-PRIVATE PARTNERSHIPS.

SECTION 13. Section 1 of Chapter 908 of the 1986 Session Laws, as amended by Section 2 of Chapter 789 of the 1987 Session Laws, reads as rewritten:

"Section 1. (a) Definition. For the purpose of this act, an "urban development project" a "public-private project" is defined as a capital project which is comprised of one or more buildings or other improvements and includes both public and private facilities. By way of illustration and not limitation, such a project might include a single building comprising a publicly owned parking structure and publicly owned convention center, and a privately owned hotel or office building. The public-private project may be located anywhere within Durham County, including those portions of Durham County within municipal limits.

(b) Authorization. If the Board of Commissioners of Durham County determines that the County will significantly benefit from the County's participation in the development of an urban development a public-private project, as defined, then the County may acquire, construct, own, and operate or participate in the acquisition, construction, ownership, and operation of an urban development a public-private project, or of specific facilities within such a project, including the making of loans and grants from moneys lawfully available therefore. The County may enter into binding

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43 44 contracts with the City of Durham or one or more private developers, or both, with respect to acquiring, constructing, owning, or operating such a project. Such a The contract shall among other provisions, specify the following:

- (1) The property interest of the County and all other participants in the development of the project.
- (2) The responsibilities of the County and all other participants in the development of the project.
- (3) The responsibilities of the County and all other participants with respect to financing of the project.

<u>Such a The</u> contract may be entered into before <u>or after</u> the acquisition of any real property necessary to the project.

- (c) Property acquisition. An urban development A public-private project may be constructed on property acquired by the developer or developers, on property acquired by the County, on property acquired by the City, or on property acquired by the County, City, and developers.
- (d) Property disposition. The County may lease or convey its interest in urban development public-private projects property or other property owned by it, including air rights over public facilities, through any of the methods authorized in G.S. 153A-176 and G.S. 160A-266 including private negotiation and sale without limitation as to value of the interest conveyed. Notwithstanding the provisions of G.S. 160A-272, property owned by the County may be leased for a period of 10 years or longer without being treated as a sale of the property.
- Construction of the project. The contract between the county and the developer or developers may provide that the developer or developers shall be responsible for: (i) construction of the entire urban development public-private project, (ii) reconstruction and/or repair of the urban development-public-private project or any part thereof subsequent to construction of said project, (iii) construction of any addition to the urban development public-private project, (iv) renovation of the urban development-public-private project or any part thereof, and/or (v) purchase of apparatus, supplies, materials, or equipment for the urban development public-private project (whether during the initial equipping of the said project or subsequent thereto). Additionally, the contract between the county and the developer or developers may provide that the county and the developer or developers shall use the same contractor or contractors in constructing a portion of or the entire public-private project. If so, the contract shall include such provisions as the board of county commissioners deems sufficient to assure that the public facility or facilities included in the project or added thereto are constructed, reconstructed, repaired and/or renovated, and the apparatus, supplies, materials and equipment purchased for the public facility or facilities included in the project, are purchased at a reasonable price and the provisions of Article 8 of Chapter 143 and Article 3 of Chapter 44A of the General Statutes shall not apply to such urban development the public-private project.
- (f) Operation. The County may contract for the operation of any public facility or facilities included in an urban development a public-private project by any person, firm, or corporation, public or private.

federal or State government or any other lawful source.

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PART XIV. EFFECTIVE DATES.

SECTION 14. This act is effective when it becomes law.

public-private project, the County may apply for, accept, and expend funds from the

- not of limitation, the County may exercise the following authority in furtherance of an urban development-a public-private project:
 - (1) The authority granted in G.S. 153A-176 and Article 12 of Chapter 160A with respect to the public or private sale, lease, rent, exchange, or other conveyance of property.

Financing. To assist in the financing of its share of an urban development a

The authority of G.S. 153A-13 and G.S. 153A-449 with respect to (2) contracts with, and appropriation of money to, persons, associations or corporations for the accomplishment of public purposes."