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ITA's Mission:

To advocate the **value of tourism** in Indiana's economy
and support the **best practices**of its destination marketing
organizations.





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History of Innkeepers Tax

- St. Joe adopted the first Indiana tax in 1973
- **Similar to a corn or dairy "check-off" fee** the money is "voluntarily" collected by the business owner in anticipation that the money will come back to support projects that increase the sales of that product
- But it is a Class C Felony if collected and not remitted
- Has been used to fund infrastructure projects such as convention centers, marketing or community development



History of Innkeepers Tax

- Some counties have their own state legislation but most (61)have enacted the **Uniform Innkeepers Tax** (Indiana Code 6-9-18) that was adopted in 1982
- Legislation allows up to 5% by county ordinance
- Anything over 5% requires special legislation
- 80 counties total collect
- Funds go to local tourism commissions, convention and visitors bureaus or **destination management organizations**
- SPECIAL SECTIONS CIBs



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Innkeepers Tax Overview

- Pass through tax on the consumer lodging operator collects and remits
- Based on sale of room only
- Local versus Statewide Collections
- Online Travel Agencies/Marketplace Facilitators such as AirBnB, VRBO, Expedia, etc.

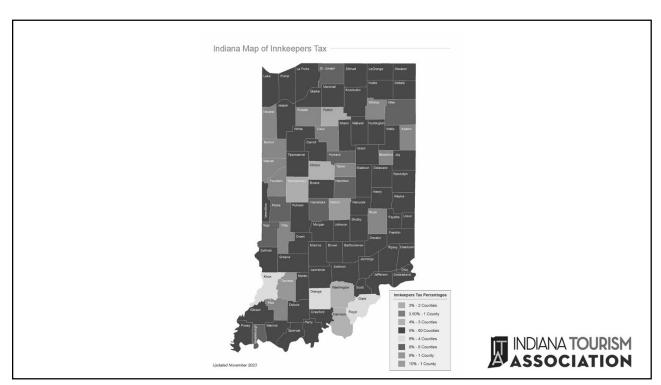


Innkeepers Tax Facts

- 15 counties collect lodging taxes at the state level
- **Annual innkeepers taxes** collected estimated more than **\$100 million** statewide in 2023
- **Biggest years for adoption** of the tax were in the 1990s
- Average tax rate statewide is: 5%



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How Innkeepers Tax is Used

- **Staffing:** build partnerships, direct selling to potential visitors
- Marketing: visitor guides, websites and ads
- Intelligence: market research data to prove return on investment and economic impact of tourism
- Development: grants to events and development of new tourism attractions and enhancements





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Importance of Confidential Data

With a completed confidentiality agreement between the county fiscal officer and the designated Tourism representative the sharing of data offers:

- Compliance for receipt of services
- Historical trends for budgeting
- ROI of programming by towns across the county
- Economic Impact results of booked and hosted events affecting collections
- Gives truth to the tourism numbers
- Shared support of collection efforts*
- Shared benefit of late fee collections*





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