## COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

## TOURISM AND RECREATIONAL DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE

STATE CAPITOL HARRISBURG, PA

MAIN BUILDING ROOM B-31

MONDAY, APRIL 9, 2018 11:29 A.M.

PRESENTATION ON HOUSE BILL 1810

## BEFORE:

HONORABLE DAVID MILLARD, MAJORITY CHAIRMAN

HONORABLE KAREN BOBACK

HONORABLE BUD COOK

HONORABLE RUSS DIAMOND

HONORABLE MARCIA HAHN

HONORABLE DOYLE HEFFLEY

HONORABLE SUE HELM

HONORABLE DANIEL MOUL

HONORABLE CHRISTOPHER QUINN

HONORABLE JACK RADER

HONORABLE JUDY WARD

HONORABLE PARKE WENTLING

HONORABLE MARK LONGIETTI, MINORITY CHAIRMAN

HONORABLE TIM BRIGGS

HONORABLE VANESSA LOWERY BROWN

HONORABLE DANIEL DEASY

HONORABLE SID MICHAELS KAVULICH

HONORABLE BRIAN KIRKLAND

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3		DIRECTOR MORGAN DUX, MAJORITY COMMUNICATIONS SPECIALIST DENISE MURRAY, MAJORITY ADMINISTRATIVE
4		ASSISTANT DANIELLE BOWERS, MINORITY COMMITTEE EXECUTIVE
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24		* * * * * Pennsylvania House of Representatives
25		Commonwealth of Pennsylvania

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24	* * * * * *  Summer A Miller Court Deporter
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1	PROCEEDINGS
2	* * *
3	MAJORITY CHAIRMAN MILLARD: I would like to
4	call this meeting of the House Tourism and Recreational
5	Development Committee to order.
6	Before we begin, I'd like to remind the
7	committee and the public that this meeting is being
8	recorded on video that will be made available to the news
9	media and will be posted on the internet. I'd also request
LO	that you silence any cell phones or electronic devices.
L1	Thank you.
L2	Please join me in saying the Pledge of
L3	Allegiance. All members and guests please rise.
L 4	(Pledge of Allegiance recited.)
L5	MAJORITY CHAIRMAN MILLARD: Members and
L 6	guests please be seated.
L7	Will the secretary please take roll?
L8	(Roll call taken.)
L 9	MAJORITY CHAIRMAN MILLARD: Good morning,
20	everyone.
21	The topic of today's public hearing is House
22	Bill 1810, which is sponsored by Representative Doyle
23	Heffley. The bill requires online hosting platforms that
24	facilitate the booking of overnight lodging in Pennsylvania
2.5	to register with the Department of Revenue.

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Representative Longietti, do you have any
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 2
     opening remarks?
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                    MINORITY CHAIRMAN LONGIETTI:
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                    Thank you, Chairman Millard, and thank you
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     all for being here this morning.
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                    You know, we know as technological advances
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     come along, it opens up a new world and it provides many
 8
     benefits, but at the same time, it can also provide some
     challenges for state and local governments, particularly on
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     the tax collection side. So I'm looking forward to the
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     testimony this morning as we ferret through House Bill 1810
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     and the issues involved.
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                    Thank you, Mr. Chairman, for calling this
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     hearing.
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                    MAJORITY CHAIRMAN MILLARD:
                                                Thank you,
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     Chairman Longietti.
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                    Before we go to our first testifier,
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     Representative Heffley is the sponsor of the bill. Do you
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     have any brief remarks on the bill?
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                    REPRESENTATIVE HEFFLEY: Yes, very brief,
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     sir. It's a great bill.
2.2
                    All right. Thank you, Chairman Millard.
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                    House Bill 1810 would require online sharing
24
     and short-term rental companies doing business in
25
     Pennsylvania to register with the state and share
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information with taxing authorities.

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At this point, all hotels,

bed-and-breakfasts, and persons who provide temporary,

overnight accommodations to the public are required to

collect state and county hotel taxes for their customers.

This not only includes actual hotels, but also individuals

who offer their home or a room in their home for transient

stays of less than 30 days, either through conventional

advertising or through an online company. So essentially,

if you are renting your space, room, your spare room for a

day or a week or any time for money, that room is

considered a hotel and the hotel tax purposes. So you have

to collect it from all your patrons.

With the advent of online rental businesses, such as Airbnb and HomeAway, more and more individuals are doing this to earn extra money. Some have even turned it into full-time businesses offering multiple units for short-term housing. However, some of these hosts, as Airbnb calls them, are not aware of their obligation to collect state and county hotel taxes or are ignoring it.

A tax is only fair if all who are required to participate do so. It is the job of the state and the county taxing authorities to make these hotel hosts aware of their obligation to collect a tax from their patrons.

This is a minimal obligation on the part of

1 these companies that will help ensure that conventional 2 hotels and bed-and-breakfasts are not put at a competitive 3 disadvantage with hosts that do not collect a tax. 4 Competition on a level playing field is a good thing, but 5 the competition must be fair to all players. 6 Thank you, Mr. Chairman. 7 MAJORITY CHAIRMAN MILLARD: Thank you, 8 Representative Heffley. 9 And before we call our first testifiers, I 10 do want to mention to the members that we've received 11 written testimony that will be added into the record from 12 the Pocono Mountains Visitors Bureau, the Lebanon Valley 1.3 Destination Marketing Organization, the County of Lancaster 14 Office of the County Treasurer, and the County of Butler 15 Board of Commissioners. 16 With that having been said, our first two 17 testifiers are Troy Flanagan of the American Hotel and 18 Lodging Association, and Dee Fegan of the State Bed and Breakfast Association. 19 20 If you'd like to come up, you may begin as 21 soon as you're seated. 2.2 MR. FLANAGAN: Thank you, Chairman Millard 23 and Chairman Longietti. 24 Thank you, Representative Heffley, for your

legislation.

I appreciate the opportunity to be here today to speak on behalf of the American Hotel and Lodging Association in support of House Bill 1810.

2.2

HLA, just by way of background, is the national trade association representing the 54,000 strong companies and properties in the lodging industry from individual properties — the mini-brands that you all may know — management companies, real estate investment trusts invested in the hotel industry, as well as bed-and-breakfasts. And we also have partnerships with over 40 state lodging associations, including the Pennsylvania Restaurant and Lodging Association.

I want to start out by restating what I think, you know, we've tried to make very clear in testimony, including when I spoke before the Pennsylvania House about a year and a half ago, is that the lodging industry is not opposed to competition. We welcome competition. As I said, there are 54,000 participants in the lodging industry in the United States. They are constantly trying to innovate to improve the customer experience, the customer price, the view, the spa experience, whatever it is, to attract more customers in the marketplace.

What we are opposed to is an uneven playing field, and I appreciate Representative Heffley for noting

that. And I think that that is what we have experienced a growing trend towards in recent years.

2.2

We're not against the home sharing industry, the occasional sharing or renting of your primary residence for supplemental income. That's been done for decades.

And that's also the genesis of many of the companies that have been mentioned as far as the, you know, subject matter of this bill.

I think what has concerned us, as an industry, is the growing proliferation of individuals who have multiple units in the marketplace, none of which are their primary or secondary residences, or they have units that are available 365 days a year. Neither of those would qualify as what we would see as home sharing. That's some form of the lodging business. You can call it a hotel, you can call it a B&B, but it should be part of the regulated and taxed lodging industry.

I think that I do want to point out that since I was last here, there have been some advances in this debate. This is certainly a very hot debate, not only in this state, but across the country in states and cities and certainly around the world. Some of the first jurisdictions that have passed and enacted legislation have already had them tested in the courts. And I think we're seeing that there is a growing precedence that

1 jurisdictions are justified in holding platforms 2 accountable for the activity that occurs on their website. 3 Whether that's challenges to the Communications Decency Act 4 or the Stored Communications Act, both have been challenged 5 in court fairly recently and have been favorably, have been 6 ruled favorably in support of the jurisdictions that 7 enacted those ordinances. 8 So I think you should feel confident in 9 enacting legislation that implements strong statewide tax 10 remittance standards and also recognizes the role of local 11 governments because that's, in many cases, why local 12 governments formed themselves, was to make important 13 decisions about land use and zoning. And that should 14 continue to be the primary responsibility, especially with 15 the growing proliferation of commercial rentals. 16 I'll stop there. I have testimony that goes 17 into greater detail. I'm happy to answer any further 18 questions or yield to Dee. 19 Thank you. 20 MAJORITY CHAIRMAN MILLARD: We'll go to you 21 first, Dee.

MS. FEGAN: Chairman Millard, Chairman

Longietti, and members of this committee, thank you for

allowing me to come and talk to you today about House Bill

1810. This bill does have -- it's an important issue

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affecting my small business and many other small businesses like mine across the Commonwealth.

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My husband, Chuck, and I own 30 Timber Road Bed and Breakfast just outside Mechanicsburg, and we have just three rooms. Prior to this bed-and-breakfast, we did own a larger bed-and-breakfast for 19 years before we decided to right size for this time in our life.

I am actively involved in the lodging community here in Pennsylvania. I serve on the board of directors of the Pennsylvania Restaurant and Lodging Association. I was one of the founders of the Pennsylvania Association of Bed and Breakfast Inns, PABBI, and I'm still on the board of directors of that organization, as well.

PABBI, our state association, represents more than 650 registered bed-and-breakfasts in the Commonwealth. Our mission is to provide support, guidance, and education to innkeepers, build strong relationships with key industry leaders, and lobby for state laws that fairly deal with the needs of our Commonwealth's innkeepers and guests. And that's why I'm here today.

Over the past four years, PABBI has had a mission to educate elected officials, municipal employees, other state and local association leaders, short-term rental hosts, and the traveling public about the impact of nonregulated short-term rental businesses. You have

examples of some of the educational materials PABBI has produced. One was produced in conjunction with my county's Economic Development Office. So many of the topics that House Bill 1810 deals with, you can also find on those documentation pieces that you have in front of you.

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The 650 registered bed-and-breakfast inns and farm stays in the Commonwealth have followed the rules, regulations, and ordinances that apply to operating a lodging facility in Pennsylvania. Some of these innkeepers have only one or two guest rooms, but they still process their zoning applications, adhere to Building and Fire Code specifications, and now collect and remit the state, county, and in some cases, local occupancy taxes.

For many innkeepers in Pennsylvania, running a bed-and-breakfast is not their sole source of income; it is supplemental income. All of these innkeepers desire and request that they be treated fairly in the short-term rental world. That means providing a level playing field where all short-term rental hosts play by the same rules. I believe that House Bill 1810 sets a course for equal treatment of all hosts and innkeepers.

This bill will assist the tourism industry in Pennsylvania by providing much needed income to the Commonwealth in the form of occupancy tax.

While some online platforms already collect

and remit state occupancy tax, not all do. Platforms such as Craigslist, Rent Like A Champion, Tripping.com, VRBO, and HomeAway also need to be responsible and accountable for the state tax that should be charged to the guests.

2.2

As the Pennsylvania budget for tourism promotion has dwindled, more effort to promote our state is required from the county and regional DMOs and CVBs. House Bill 1810 will aid in the collection of county hotel taxes and assist in promoting local and regional tourism assets.

As it stands now, county treasurers must enter into a time-consuming, labor-intensive effort to search out noncompliant short-term rental properties. And many counties do not have the staff available to ensure that the county occupancy tax is collected and remitted. House Bill 1810 will drastically improve the efficiency by giving counties basic information to use in their efforts to ensure that all hosts are submitting the proper tax revenue and documentation about their businesses.

The fact that the short-term rental property locations can be provided to the municipal level will help zoning officers to do their job, as well. Zoning plans help keep neighborhoods intact. In many small municipalities, there are areas that permit bed-and-breakfasts, inns, and hotels to operate. And there are areas where residents want a quiet neighborhood, free

from potentially loud parties and busy traffic. House Bill 1 2 1810 will provide that information to local municipal 3 authorities to know where any short-term rental properties 4 are located. 5 Today there are short-term rental properties 6 located in condominium developments where the homeowners 7 association does not allow short-term rentals, but those 8 properties have not been located. We must try to protect our residential neighborhoods, as well. 10 Representative Heffley, I thank you for 11 authoring this bill, and thanks to all of the cosponsors on 12 this bill. You have heard your constituents and responded. 13 In summary, I ask that you please move this 14 legislation forward for the good of the Commonwealth, in 15 support of tourism promotion, for the benefit of your 16 neighbors, and to provide a level playing field for 17 Pennsylvania's innkeepers. 18 Thank you for your time and attention. 19 MAJORITY CHAIRMAN MILLARD: Thank you for 20 your testimony. 2.1 Chairman Longietti, questions? 2.2 MINORITY CHAIRMAN LONGIETTI: Thank you, Mr. 23 Chairman. 24 You know, one of the concerns that, at

least, Airbnb provided in their written testimony was a

privacy concern. That somehow making available the names and addresses of hosts to the county treasurers, to possibly political subdivisions, in a case of the general public, only the names being made available, somehow violates privacy and they have privacy concerns.

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In, you know, sorting through that, I wanted to get your reaction to that because I've never used a hosting platform, but from what I understand, when you use that, at least in the locale you're looking at, you're going to have the names and addresses of whoever is offering a place to stay. So, you know, I just wanted to get your reaction to the privacy concerns that are being raised.

MR. FLANAGAN: I think from our perspective, you know, we haven't advocated for, you know, any type of, you know, mass publication of where homes are, certainly people's names and, you know, when they're renting their place out -- because we understand that obviously it could be a tip that someone's not home. You know, that makes sense.

But I think what localities and the state need to properly collect taxes, enforce the law, and audit for taxes, much as they do for every other lodging business and every other business in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, I think that is where the data is required.

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                    MS. FEGAN: And I think as soon as you open
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     your home to potential guests of any kind, like you do on
 3
     Airbnb, you're making yourself public. And as soon as
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     someone reserves a room with you, they get your
 5
     information. They know where they're going to be going.
 6
     They know who the host is. And I don't see that as an
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     issue.
 8
                    When you start collecting money for someone
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     to stay, short-term, in your house, you become a hotel in
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     Pennsylvania by the Department of Revenue's rules, so that
11
     should be public.
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                    MINORITY CHAIRMAN LONGIETTI: Thank you.
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                    Now, is your facility, your
14
    bed-and-breakfast, is that in Cumberland County?
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                    MS. FEGAN: Yes.
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                    MINORITY CHAIRMAN LONGIETTI:
                                                  So in
17
     Cumberland County, at least when I read Airbnb's testimony,
18
     is there -- do you know, is there a voluntary collection
19
     agreement in place for --
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                    MS. FEGAN: There is not in Cumberland
21
     County yet.
2.2
                    MINORITY CHAIRMAN LONGIETTI:
                                                  So what
23
    happens in that case? I assume there must be properties
24
     that are available on some of the hosting platforms for
25
     Cumberland County.
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1 MS. FEGAN: There are. And there are 2 properties on the hosting platforms that have not 3 registered with the county. And what happens is, if a 4 neighbor or if some other business shows the county 5 treasurer where those properties are -- and in some cases, 6 when you list on Airbnb, people actually put a picture of 7 the front of their house, you can see the address and all 8 of that -- the county treasurer has on occasion gone out and searched these properties and found the addresses. And 9 10 then he has mailed the registration form, along with that 11 one document that you see from Cumberland County, telling 12 them that they must register to collect the taxes, the 1.3 county tax. Many times he just does not get a reply. 14 But when we started that procedure with that 15 one card that you have in front of you, shortly after that 16 went out, 17 new properties did register with the county. 17 So that did increase our tourism promotion funds. 18 MINORITY CHAIRMAN LONGIETTI: So at least 19 from what you're seeing, absent a voluntary collection 20 agreement, the hosting platform itself in those counties is 21 not collecting and remitting the taxes, that burden is 2.2 falling to the actual host and it's hit-or-miss a little 23 bit. 24 MS. FEGAN: Yes, yes. 25 MINORITY CHAIRMAN LONGIETTI: All right.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman. 1 2 MAJORITY CHAIRMAN MILLARD: Thank you, 3 Chairman Longietti. 4 Representative Rader. 5 REPRESENTATIVE RADER: Thank you for your 6 testimony. 7 I think this is first time I ever agreed with Doyle on any bill, so this is a great start. 8 9 I know in the Poconos, where I live, there 10 are actually thousands of homes that are opened up and 11 compete with the local resorts. One question --12 And in our county, it's actually best if 13 these homeowners, who are renting their homes, actually 14 know about the tax because our county will go after back 15 taxes. And then they can't get it from the people who 16 stayed there anymore. They have to pay it themselves. 17 So it's best that that gets out in the open 18 and people know that they have to pay and I think some of 19 these platforms should actually be doing that service, so 20 the homeowners don't get caught. Because I've gotten phone 21 calls of, "Gee, we didn't know," but they still owe the 2.2 gosh darn taxes because the people stayed. So there's that 23 issue also. 24 Another issue I've come across in our 25 county -- and our county does go after it -- they were

trying to get fancy and taking the cleaning out and putting 1 2 the cleaning after the tax, when it's actually considered 3 part of the rental. So is a there an amendment or 4 something we can put on Doyle's bill to take care of that 5 issue also? Because I saw some of the platforms had the 6 cleaning in the taxes and some do not. So is there a way 7 that we could clean up that issue, too? Because it should 8 be the same for everybody. I mean, you can't take your TVs out or your refrigerators out that you purchase, you know, 10 it's not part of the rental, it's all part of it. 11 Is there something we can do to clean that 12 issue up? 1.3 MS. FEGAN: I certainly don't see why that 14 couldn't be included and just collect the tax on the 15 complete stay. 16 REPRESENTATIVE RADER: Right. I think it 17 would have to be that you have to require it on the 18 platform, I assume that's what we're doing here. So if it 19 was required that they include everything that is taxable, 20 you know, up above the line, not after the tax line, I 21 think that should be something we could clean up at the 2.2 same time, because it should be a level playing field there 23 also. 24 MAJORITY CHAIRMAN MILLARD: Thank you. 25 Well, thank you both for your testimony.

Our next testifier is going to be Kevin Boozel, the Commissioner of Butler County.

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Kevin, you can begin.

MR. BOOZEL: Good morning.

Also, I would like to thank Chairman Millard and Chairman Longietti for hearing this testimony, along with the rest of the committee.

Thank you very much for hosting this bill.

As a county commissioner, I see ourselves in a unique situation where we're partners with the state on many issues, one of those being tourism. Tourism funds have dropped down from the state and we know that. And in Butler County, we've experienced a growth. We've increased the taxes to five percent. And because of that, it is our second largest market in Butler County as far as -- second only to agriculture.

So knowing that, we have the Jeep Festival, we've hosted golf events. A lot of folks are taking advantage of that, which is great. We want people to come to Butler County. However, it doesn't seem to be a fair and equitable trade on the short-term stays. We would encourage that you would take this to a next level, where we have been working continuously.

We do have an agreement with Airbnb where we are receiving some of those funds. And in a year, it's

approximately a \$20,000 difference. And that may not be a lot in a lot of arenas, but it is a lot when you're talking about a single platform. And that's only what they are reporting to us. We have no way to go back and check on the information, the housing that's being used. pretty much "take our word for it." And so that could be difficult for us to explain to our other taxing bodies, that this is kind of how it works. So our treasurers asked also for us to come up with a way to support this bill and be able to get behind it for that reason.

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We also believe that -- I'm also representing the County Commissioners Association of Pennsylvania, along with many of my constituents, as in the Economic and Development Committee, and we've seen this coming across the table several times from several different counties and they're handling it different ways. And I think that what I'm looking for more than anything is fair and equitable. I don't think that we should be putting a lien against one hotelier that refused to pay their tax on time and letting another industry go. So I want to make it fair and equitable, and make sure that we are doing that across the board.

There's been some other suggestions to us about using and purchasing a subscription to AirDNA. It's not 100 percent foolproof. We really need the support of

the state to make sure that this is --

2.2

Again, I come back to fair and equitable.

It's got to be across the board. And I like the fact of the gentleman's statement about the cleaning and making sure that everything is billed into that, as well. I would support that, as well.

As the other lady had testified, the HomeAway, Tripping.com, and FlipKey are three other platforms that we're aware of that are being used in Butler County.

So understanding that we have a strong desire to see our tourism market grow. We've been successful in Butler County as using it for things such as helping the Lemieux Center take off in our Cranberry Township Market, as well as providing for basic tours and setting up additional arenas where we're actually going to be talking about setting up convention centers in Butler County. And a lot of that has to do with our tourism market and our tourism director and his staff.

Without funding, we would not be seeing the success of Butler County. We're one of the only growing counties in western Pennsylvania. A lot of it, I would attest, is coming from our tourism market. We have a lot of state parks. That's part of our tourism market. We make sure that that gets out, as well.

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                    But I truly want to represent ourselves as a
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     county, as county commissioners, as the County
 3
     Commissioners Association, as a partner with what the state
 4
     is wanting to do, and I think it's about making it fair.
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     And we would support you 100 percent.
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                    And, Representative Heffley, I appreciate
 7
     this bill. Thank you very much.
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                    MAJORITY CHAIRMAN MILLARD:
                                                 Thank you.
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                    MR. BOOZEL: If you have any questions...
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                    MAJORITY CHAIRMAN MILLARD: Thank you for
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     your testimony.
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                    MR. BOOZEL: Absolutely.
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                    MAJORITY CHAIRMAN MILLARD: We've been
14
     joined by Representative Briggs.
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                    Chairman Longietti, questions?
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                    MINORITY CHAIRMAN LONGIETTI: Thank you very
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    much for your testimony.
18
                    Just want to -- and your written testimony
19
     delves into it a bit with Luzerne County, but I want to
20
     understand a little bit better.
2.1
                    You know, Airbnb states, "Well, one of the
2.2
     controls is that you could audit and they could provide
23
     anonymized data and that that should be sufficient to, " you
24
     know, "verify that taxes are being collected on these
25
     stays."
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                    What do you see from your vantage point with
 2
     that process?
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                    MR. BOOZEL: It's the proverbial nailing
 4
     Jell-O to the wall effect. You can't capture this. You
 5
     can get a snapshot of what's going on, but again, you're
 6
     dealing with a single platform. It's not across the board.
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                    We have a very ferocious solicitor that
 8
     worked with Airbnb and it took a lot of work to get to
     where we are.
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                    Unfortunately, as these platforms come out,
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     they can just shift or move their properties to a different
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     platform. As they see one being taxed and another one is
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     not, where would you go? So I think it's extremely
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     important that we conduct this at a state level and get it
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     all registered at one location. I think that's going to be
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     critical.
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                    MINORITY CHAIRMAN LONGIETTI: And to
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    piggyback on your statement, it took a long time to
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     negotiate the voluntary collection agreement. Why is that
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     so complex? I mean, on first blush, it seems like it
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     shouldn't be particularly complex, but...
2.2
                    MR. BOOZEL: Have you ever had more than two
23
     lawyers in a room?
                        It's a lot like that.
24
                    MINORITY CHAIRMAN LONGIETTI: Well, I'm a
25
     lawyer --
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Sorry, if anyone's a lawyer. 1 MR. BOOZEL: 2 MINORITY CHAIRMAN LONGIETTI: -- so anytime 3 I walk into a room with another lawyer. 4 MR. BOOZEL: It becomes very complex very 5 quickly because then someone throws out the, you know, 6 privacy part of it. They'll throw -- and so then lawyers 7 will debate back and forth, so you get to a point where, 8 "Okay, something is better than nothing." I don't know 9 that that's fair, but we've negotiated. And I think that 10 there's a better trade, there's a better way to do this. 11 MINORITY CHAIRMAN LONGIETTI: Okay. So you 12 see some real pitfalls to what ends up being the negotiated 1.3 product. 14 MR. BOOZEL: Yes, because my county may 15 negotiate very well and another county may not. And so now 16 we're across -- the boarders are different and that 17 wouldn't be fair either. 18 MINORITY CHAIRMAN LONGIETTI: Thank you, 19 Chairman. 20 MAJORITY CHAIRMAN MILLARD: You mentioned 21 the, you know, the fact that there's a hotel tax involved 2.2 in this and that you did agreements voluntarily. In any of 23 those agreements, have you exceeded what the rest would 24 pay, such as, you know, hotels, motels, or anybody else 25 involved in heads in beds?

Not exceeded, no. What I would 1 MR. BOOZEL: 2 say is that we're collecting a small portion from this 3 agreement of what is actually out there. So, you know, I 4 can't state because nobody really knows without doing an 5 audit or having and paying a company, but again, it's a 6 snapshot and it changes tomorrow. 7 So what we're agreeing to with Airbnb is 8 that they're coming forward with this information the best 9 that they have agreed to and, you know, nothing gets 10 Airbnb -- that's a business and no one has told them they 11 had to do this yet. I think they've complied relatively 12 quickly if they're already in negotiations, especially if 13 they find themselves competing with other platforms that 14 aren't, you know, doing the same thing they are. Good 15 point. Thank you. 16 MAJORITY CHAIRMAN MILLARD: 17 I appreciate your testimony today. 18 No other questions from the members, so our 19 next testifier will be Steve Shur, the president --20 MR. BOOZEL: Thank you. 21 MAJORITY CHAIRMAN MILLARD: -- and Matt 2.2 Kiessling, the vice president, short-term rental. 23 I beg your pardon. Amber Martin is our next 24 testifier. Sorry about that. But you guys are ready. 25 MS. MARTIN: So you saw the size of my

dissertation paper and decided just to skip me, that's okay.

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My name is Amber Martin. I am the Lancaster County Treasurer. I also serve as the chair of our Hotel Tax Committee for the State Treasurers Association.

Obviously all of you already have my dissertation paper relevant to this subject, so I'm going to try to condense and just hit the main points for the sake of time.

House Bill 1810 helps county treasurers to identify and register short-term lodging providers operating in their respective counties. From a tax and fairness standpoint, many short-term lodging providers, commonly referred to as hosts, escape county registration requirements and having to pay applicable county hotel taxes simply because the online hosting platform shields their specific locations.

During February alone, my office identified 98 hosts as operating short-term lodging facilities without correctly registering with the county and remitting applicable taxes. The time and effort each of these taxpayer-funded departments put into identifying and locating illegally operating lodging facilities is quite perplexing. Tax clerks have turned into detectives just because we believe that there should be a level and fair playing field and to allow one subset of the same industry

to bypass registration, taxation, and zoning requirements is simply unacceptable.

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enhance our ability to information share with our township and borough officials. Lancaster County respects that our constituents elected local township and borough supervisors and commissioners to create ordinances and maintain laws which their political subdivision residents wish to see that we retain and also enforce. It is critical that legislation is adopted that allows county treasurers to information share with our township and borough colleagues.

Some counties throughout the Commonwealth may believe that legislation is not needed because those counties have chosen to enter into voluntary disclosure agreements with Airbnb. I respectfully disagree with some of my colleagues, and these are the provisions as to why.

First, I feel the agreements are perceived as creating multiple layers of secrecy. The agreements establish a shield by protecting lodging operators from having to properly register with the county treasurer's office and adhere to reporting and remitting laws traditional lodging operators are mandated to follow.

Second, the voluntary disclosure agreements provide amnesty for Airbnb and their lodging operators.

Current contractual language asks taxing districts to

forgive any potential back-owed taxes.

It is difficult to comprehend why a taxing district would agree to provide amnesty to hosts merely because they use an online home sharing platform for their bookings. If taxing districts extend such tax forgiveness exceptions to one form of short-term lodging booking platforms, how is that fair to our traditional lodging providers who do not receive such tax forgivenesses?

Third, the auditing provisions essentially provide the county controller with a restricted timeframe to audit only allowing the county controller to audit documents Airbnb has already filed with the county treasurer, not necessarily Airbnb's books and records, effectively blocking the county controller from verifying the accuracy of actual terms and payments. Underreporting and underpaying may occur and the taxing district would be none the wiser.

Essentially, Airbnb is requesting that the documents that they provide to the treasurer that have really no identifiable information — that we're just going to take their word for it. And how do you audit documents that are basically given to you by the same company? Tell me one company in Pennsylvania that enjoys that luxury.

Let's see.

Again, this is not a beat-up on Airbnb

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testimonial. I commend Airbnb for reaching out and agreeing to a dialogue exchange. Unfortunately for me, I did not feel entering into a voluntary disclosure agreement as currently drafted and proposed by Airbnb was the right move for the county of Lancaster.

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With that said, technology will continue to evolve and county governments need to look for creative ways to embrace technological advances and become friendlier to our new business segments. We recognize on the county level that we also have to do our job to stop making things difficult for people.

It's one thing to mandate that there's a level playing field and that everybody should pay their share. It's another thing to make sure that as a county government, we're trying to be as friendly to business, as open as possible. Paper and pencil processes, they're basically out the door. So the county also has to rise up to the same level and try to make it easier for people to pay their taxes and abide by the different laws that we have.

In counties, obviously, we have one set of ordinances, but down to the municipal level, they also have their own set. We have to get it on a clear-cut pace. And I believe Representative Heffley's legislation allows for us to do that.

In conclusion, House Bill 1810 provides the registration and information sharing provisions needed for county treasurers to fairly administer their short-term lodging ordinances, while being responsible partners and sources of information to our township and our municipal partners. The government's role is to embrace capitalism and free market competition.

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The online home sharing platforms are successful because the free market has embraced the concept. In no way do I support terminating online hosting platforms. I'm just asking that online home sharing platforms be required to work with the state and county governments.

Something that is very interesting to me and goes along the lines of what Representative Heffley is actually proposing -- I did a little bit of research and Andrew Kalloch who oversees public policy for Airbnb, just recently on March 28th of 2018, he testified before the Vermont House of Representatives. And when I read over his testimony, we basically are looking for the same thing.

And the reason why I say that is if you look at his testimony, he was a part of the short-term rental working group for the state of Vermont to try to get on the same page about, you know, "how do we deal with this issue of home sharing?"

The committee universally favored legislation which enabled municipalities to regulate short-term rentals in a manner consistent with their communities. The committee also noted that by requiring hosts to register with the state rather than authorizing local governments to enact their own rules, that was a concern that Airbnb had.

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The objection I would have for Airbnb's stating that is, when my county, the county of Lancaster, went to Airbnb to try to bypass the legislative route, we basically were told, "No, this is the voluntary agreements that we have, and if you are not in agreement with the language, unfortunately, there's just not much wiggle room, specifically with registration of those Airbnb properties and for us knowing who they are."

However, Airbnb did note, during the short-term rental working group, that they did not oppose the approach of having a registration with the state. They just wanted to make sure that everything was fair and on an even and balanced keel. They note -- Airbnb noted the Internet Tax Freedom Act which prohibits state and local governments from imposing multiple or discriminatory taxes on electronic commerce that would conflict with the spirit of law, which is to prevent discrimination against e-commerce. My rebuttable to that is your voluntary

1 agreements create discrimination for our current more 2 traditional lodging providers. So in the spirit of making 3 sure that everyone is on an even playing ground, I believe 4 that Representative Heffley's bill addresses all of these 5 issues. 6 And Airbnb agreed that they thought that the 7 Vermont bill with the registration with the state was 8 justified in its focus on the tax and insurance 9 responsibility of short-term rental hosts. Again, we agree 10 with that. So I don't believe that we're too much off in 11 negotiation. 12 I believe that there has to be one level, 1.3 and that comes from the state, that allows Airbnb to 14 basically turn over the information that they have for 15 their host providers, that trickles down to county 16 governments, and that way, the county treasurer's office 17 can be a resource of information to our municipal and our 18 borough partners. 19 Thank you. 20 MAJORITY CHAIRMAN MILLARD: Thank you for 21 your testimony. 2.2 Amber, you mentioned the 98 that you 23 identified. Have they come forward? Have they, you know, 24 registered with the county ultimately?

MS. MARTIN: Each month we have a rolling

- 1 basis of how many letters we actually send out.
- 2 Ninety-eight that we sent out was a part of one hundred
- 3 | fifty that were identified. Ninety-eight out of one
- 4 | hundred fifty were the ones that we did not have properly
- 5 | registered. And that was about three weeks ago. We've had
- 6 about 25 come out to us. So the next step is to send
- 7 | another letter, a certified letter, to the folks that don't
- 8 | come forward, but you can imagine how time consuming this
- 9 is.
- 10 And for folks who have never been on Airbnb
- 11 or similar platforms, this is not an easy endeavor. I
- 12 | don't just go on there, put "Lancaster, Pennsylvania" in
- 13 | and then, all of a sudden, I get all of these addresses,
- 14 | bed-and-breakfast information, where these folks are
- 15 | located. This is a lot of detective work. So when I say
- 16 | tax clerks are becoming detectives, I mean it.
- 17 | We have people that are in my office that
- 18 | will drive by a street that we remember a picture from and
- 19 | they'll jot down the address and say, "All right, this is
- 20 one of the ones that we saw on there."
- It's time consuming, and quite frankly, it's
- 22 | a little bit ridiculous, because taxpayers are funding all
- 23 of our research that we have to put into this.
- 24 MAJORITY CHAIRMAN MILLARD: Thank you.
- Chairman Longietti? No questions.

Representative Heffley.

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REPRESENTATIVE HEFFLEY: Thank you for your testimony.

I just -- are there any taxes that are voluntary? Because as we get ready for tax time, I would like to volunteer to not have to pay all of my taxes, as well. But I mean, it just -- I guess voluntary collection agreement -- like, taxes aren't voluntary. They're mandatory, right?

MS. MARTIN: And that's the question that I ask to a lot of my peers that -- when the County Treasurers Association started passing these voluntary agreements around, at first, the voluntary agreement was presented to me as it was supposed to be confidential. We don't work that way in Lancaster County. This is not a confidential agreement. It is something that directly affects our residents, so therefore, it's going to be something that has to have public disclosure and some communication with all of our stakeholders.

And that was what was so daunting to me is any time somebody comes to me and says, "I want to have an agreement with you because I want to pay you taxes," that should be your first red flag. There's a problem here.

And then when you read through the actual language, I'm thinking to myself, "If I sign this or I

recommend to the county commissioners to sign this, I'm 1 2 basically slapping our hoteliers in the face, our 3 bed-and-breakfast folks who have to comply every single 4 month with the provisions of my office and follow our 5 ordinances." To me, I just couldn't do that. 6 So, you know, for -- we just finished tax 7 season on Sunday. My eight- and ten-year-olds had to pay 8 taxes for the first time because they, in fact, made income 9 this year. So, you know, there is no such thing as 10 voluntary tax. Everybody has to play by the same rules. 11 And your legislation helps us move towards that goal. 12 MAJORITY CHAIRMAN MILLARD: Thank you for 1.3 your testimony. 14 MS. MARTIN: Thank you. 15 MAJORITY CHAIRMAN MILLARD: And now our next 16 testifiers will be Steve Shur, the president, and Matt 17 Kiessling, the vice-president, of the short-term rental 18 policy for the Travel Technology Association. 19 Gentlemen, thank you for being here before 20 this committee today, and you can decide which one of you 21 would like to start your testimony. 2.2 MR. SHUR: All right. I think I'll go 23 first. 24 Thank you, Mr. Chairman, and members of the 25 committee, Representative Heffley, for bringing this

important issue to the floor. We appreciate it.

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My name the Steve Shur. I'm the president of Travel Technology Association. We're the national trade association for online travel sites, like Expedia, Priceline, ORBITZ, Travelocity, Booking.com, and also Airbnb, HomeAway, VRBO, FlipKey, and many others.

I'm going to address some of the impacts of the proposed legislation on hotel bookings, which I think may be an unintended consequence here, because I know that the conversation is largely about short-term rentals. And I'm going to have Matt, my colleague, discuss some of the impacts on short-term rentals.

But first, just a little bit about our industry and how it works. We facilitate hundreds of thousands, if not millions, of bookings in Pennsylvania annually. We're very proud of the marketplace our members have created that gives consumers the ability to search, compare, and book rooms here the Commonwealth.

But if this bill is enacted, I think there's an unintended consequence with regard to hotel bookings.

And if we could just for a moment separate the environment where someone is shopping for a hotel versus where someone is shopping for a short-term rental.

Under the definition of online hosting platform -- an online travel site that lists hotels for

rent on its site or for booking on its site would be the responsible party for remitting the hotel's tax obligation. The way it works today, if you're shopping for a hotel on an online travel site, the amount you pay the OTA, the online travel agent, includes the room rate set by the hotel, all of the taxes on that room rate, and then a service fee that the OTA charges you, which is a travel agent service fee.

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Currently, the environment works like this:

So the OTA collects that money from the traveler, they pass the room rate and the taxes to the hotel because the hotel is the operator in the state. They have a footprint here. They're responsible for remitting taxes on that room rate that night to the state and local jurisdiction. That's the way it works now. Tax collection is not in dispute in the hotel environment whatsoever.

Under this legislation, it would change that dynamic. It would require the online travel agent to be the remitter of those taxes. So same scenario, the traveler books a room via an online travel site. Under this legislation, the online travel agent would pass the room rate to the hotel, but the taxes would be -- it's still the obligation of the hotel, but the remittance would come from the online travel agent. Essentially, a third party would be remitting the tax obligation of the hotel.

And we just believe that's a recipe for confusion.

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It's unnecessary because tax collection in the hotel environment is not in dispute here. The system is working fine where the proper taxes are being collected, remitted to the hotel, and then the hotel pays their tax obligation. That's the way it works today.

So I just wanted to call that to your attention with regard to how this bill would impact hotel bookings in the state, and look forward to having the opportunity to discuss that further if the legislation advances.

Secondly, I just wanted to talk a little bit about the obligation for online travel agents. In the same way that the bill would require short-term rental platforms to hand over all of the data of every home listed on its site, the bill would also require online travel agents to hand over a list of every hotel with whom it partners.

Now, the state already has that information because they're getting tax revenue from every hotel in the state, presumably, assuming that the hotels are in compliance.

And so for OTAs, this is problematic.

Hotels partner with online travel agents willingly, right?

They do that for the added marketing and distribution and exposure that they get by being listed on these sites. And OTAs compete against one another on that basis, right?

Who's got -- and this is particularly true for independent hotels, which hotels are listed on which online travel sites.

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So by handing over a list to the state, it impedes the competition between OTAs and it enables a competing OTA to essentially have a ready made list of every property, hotel property, that's listed on their competitor's site and vice versa. And again, we just believe that's an unnecessary step in the hotel environment because the state, again, has all of that information already. They have audit authority, of course, with every hotel that's a taxpayer in the state. And again, the taxes being collected in the hotel environment are not in dispute.

And then finally, I'll just close with this:

A lot of what you're going to hear today is really

problematic for the technology industry. In your packet is

testimony from the Internet Association, which is the trade

association for the world's leading e-commerce companies,

like Amazon, Google, Ebay, and many others.

And I know from my experience with the Internet Association and how those companies operate, they are paying attention to how states are treating technology companies and e-commerce platforms. And just by way of example, everyone is familiar with Amazon's search for a

second headquarters. And they specifically say one of their main criteria for locating their new headquarters is a stable business-friendly environment. And so the technology community overall is paying attention.

We hope that we can find a solution for the technology community and the state that's mutually beneficial. We just believe that this provision is not the correct path forward.

So I'm happy to answer any questions after, but I'd like to save some time for my colleague, Matt, to talk about the short-term rental provisions.

Thank you.

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MAJORITY CHAIRMAN MILLARD: Matt?

MR. KIESSLING: Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

I appreciate the opportunity to speak before you today. I'm going to address three core components of this legislation that I think are important to realize.

I have some issues here. The first is the mandated tax collection and remittance portion of this legislation. I think it's important to acknowledge that -- and we've heard a number of different platforms discussed, some who are members of ours, some who are not members of ours. But not every platform functions in the same way.

We've heard a lot of discussion about Airbnb and the fact that they have VCAs in place with a number of

places around the state. That is because Airbnb is a transactional platform. You go on to Airbnb's platform, the entire transaction takes place there, on that website. You put in your credit card number, it gets processed there and then your reservation is made. And when you arrive at an Airbnb, that money is turned over to the host and it's confirmed by the host that the guest has arrived and it's confirmed by the guest that they've arrived at their destination.

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Not all of our members function in that way. Some of them are purely advertising platforms, no different than maybe a Craigslist. Some of them purely take payment information. What I mean by that is they take the credit card number and they pass the credit card number on to the owner or the host or the property manager. And then they are responsible for processing that transaction on the back end.

We're talking about occupancy tax here.

Occupancy tax gets collected on stays; it doesn't get

collected on bookings. So when that occupancy tax is

collected, it needs to be collected on the stay, when

somebody shows up and takes part in that stay. The

platform may not have access to information telling them

whether or not that stay has even occurred. A reservation

can be canceled. It doesn't work the same way as it does

with a hotel website. I think that's important to understand.

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You know, I couldn't agree more that we need a level playing field here. And a level playing field is making the owner, the host, the property manager responsible for collecting and paying the taxes. They should be the ultimate backstop.

You know, we heard testimony from Ms. Fegan earlier on the B&B example. If she advertises her bed-and-breakfast on Facebook or Craigslist, Facebook or Craigslist is not responsible for collecting and remitting her taxes. She is still responsible for collecting and remitting her taxes. So there is certainly a problem with this idea that we're leveling the playing field by making internet platforms responsible for the collection and remittance of taxes.

The second aspect of this legislation that's concerning is the data sharing component of this. Most of our member platforms have some sort of terms of service agreement that you agree to when you sign up. It protects the user, it also protects the platform. Turning over data would violate some of those terms of service. And so there would certainly be a concern from the platform perspective when it comes to this legislation and the data that's mandated to be turned over.

You also heard earlier about the Stored Communications Act and the Communications Decency Act, and the fact that there have been cases of those things maybe being chipped away at a little bit. I would urge you to ask for any copy of a piece of legislation at the state level that mandates tax collection or remittance or mandates data sharing requirements. They simply don't exist because the Stored Communications Act does protect both users and these platforms.

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When communications are passed electronically and stored by platforms, you must go through an administrative subpoena process in order to get just basic information -- name, address, telephone number. If you want transactional level data, you would more than likely need a warrant. And so there is federal law that is at stake here and there is federal law that this bill is in direct violation of, or would put the companies in direct violation of.

And then, finally, with respect to the data, you know, we've got a bill that asks that this data be turned over to the state, and then that the state pass on this data to the county level. There is no sort of protocol or compliance details in this legislation at all. There's nothing that governs who has access to the data. There's nothing that governs the transmission process, the

storage process, or any of the security surrounding that
that would protect users at the end of the day.

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And then, finally, with respect to sort of that privacy and safety aspect, this would be a publically searchable database, based on the way that I've read the legislation, where you would at least be able to find the information that's being turned over at the county level.

You know, I can tell you we're talking about short-term rentals, right, we're talking about places where families come and stay. The last thing I think we want to do is make a public database of where criminals or folks who want to engage in nefarious activity can find travelers and tourists, or where they can find empty homes by simply bumping that list of -- publicly available list of short-term rentals up against the booking calendars of properties on maybe HomeAway or Airbnb and seeing who doesn't have somebody there because the property is available during that time period and can certainly be, you know, burglarized or vandalized.

 $$\operatorname{And}$  so, with all of that in mind, I stand in opposition to HB 1810.

MAJORITY CHAIRMAN MILLARD: Thank you.

Thank both of you for your testimony.

I'm going to ask that you both remain there. We're going to call up Joe Montano, who's the government

affairs manager in the northeast for Expedia. And I think
our questions at the end then will be appropriate for each
of you.

MR. MONTANO: Good afternoon, Chairman Millard, distinguished members of the Tourism and Recreational Development Committee.

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My name is Joseph Montano, and I'm the Pennsylvania government affairs manager for the Expedia Group. I want to thank you all for the opportunity to testify before you today in our opposition to House Bill 1810.

Across North America, Expedia Group is supporting legislative efforts toward fair, common sense, and evidence-based legislation and regulation of the vacation rental industry. However, for the reasons discussed below, certain aspects of this bill will not advance these goals and will, in fact, create harmful unintended consequences.

As written, the bill would not only mandate that short-term rental and hosting platforms disclose sensitive, personally identifiable information, but it would also mandate that online travel agencies do so, as well.

Now, I know we've heard a little bit about the Stored Communications Act, and I just want to quickly

1 touch on that.

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The Stored Communications Act bars state, local, and the federal government from compelling companies to disclose certain information. In your packets, you'll have my testimony. I raise the example of what happened in Portland, Oregon.

In Portland, the ordinance that they set forth did just what this would do, force platforms to disclose personally identifiable information. As a result, we sought a preliminary injunction in federal court citing the Stored Communications Act. The court ruled in our favor, specifically stating that the Stored Communications Act precluded the city from obtaining that information upon request without the legal process. In other words, the court ruled that forcing hosting platforms to disclose personally identifiable information without a subpoena, a court order, or warrant would be in violation of the Stored Communications Act.

And I would just quickly like to touch on as it relates to the tax collecting and remitting portion of this bill.

Expedia and its family of brands that include Vacation Rental Leaders, HomeAway, and Vacation Rental By Owner, VRBO, have always maintained that short-term rentals are a taxable commodity. We've never

stood in opposition to that. And it's important to note that in the past, we've not been opposed to a bill which would essentially place the responsibility of collecting and remitting the taxes on the homeowner with the voluntary provision for the hosting platform to do so on their behalf as an added bonus, as an added service to the homeowner. And the reason for this is because there's a variety of different short-term rental platforms out there that don't operate in the same manner. So not all platforms are created equal here. And as a result, it would be impractical to try to fit a one-size-fits-all policy for all of these various different platforms.

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By allowing hosting platforms to choose the option more appropriate for their business, this committee would be accounting for the various payment models, various business models that are out there in the marketplace.

Accordingly, through the use of voluntary collecting and remittance agreements, the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania will not inadvertently be preferring one business model over another, nor would it increase its own administrative burden.

So we welcome the opportunity to work with you and your staff, Representative, to craft fair, successful policy to tax short-term rentals. We're always open for any suggestions. And on that note, I do oppose

House Bill 1810. 1 2 Thank you for your time. 3 MAJORITY CHAIRMAN MILLARD: Thank vou. 4 Before we entertain questions, I make 5 mention that Representative Karen Boback has joined us. 6 Chairman Longietti. 7 MINORITY CHAIRMAN LONGIETTI: Thank you. 8 And I appreciate those comments at the end 9 because, you know, I think as we look at this issue, this 10 is one that if the industry is saying it doesn't work for 11 some reason, then we need a proposal that does work. 12 Because our challenge here in government in part is that, 1.3 as I mentioned at the beginning, technology is great, but 14 we still need to collect tax revenues. And we can't just 15 punt and say, "Well, technology changed the world, and 16 therefore, we no longer are going to be able to collect all 17 of the tax revenues that are due." But I'm interested to delve a little bit 18 deeper into, you know -- and I know none of you 19 20 specifically are with Airbnb -- but why is it that this 21 proposal somehow impairs the effective and efficient 2.2 collection of the tax revenues? Because that was part of their written testimony, that somehow this would impair 23 that effective efficient collection. And I'm not sure I 24

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understand why.

1 MR. KIESSLING: Yeah, I mean, without --2 Airbnb is obviously a member. I mean, I can guess at what 3 that would be, but I would certainly pose that question 4 directly to them. 5 I think at this point what they've tried to 6 do is enter into voluntary collection agreements in areas 7 where they believe they can accurately and adequately 8 collect the tax. And so any time that, you know, you've 9 got that voluntary collection agreement in place and then 10 we start codifying a different mechanism into state law, 11 there's a question about which takes precedence. 12 And I think that's what the concern is. 13 does that VCA become nullified if we then go down the road 14 of codifying something slightly different into law? 15 MINORITY CHAIRMAN LONGIETTI: Well, yeah, I 16 understand. But if it's codified, I mean, I'm still not 17 sure I understand how that somehow impairs the effective 18 efficient collection. It would be slightly different than 19 what the VCA says, but --20 MR. KIESSLING: And honestly, as the only --21 I mean, they are the only platform that at this point, to 2.2 my knowledge, has a VCA in place with a state. So it would 23 be a question directly for them. 24 MINORITY CHAIRMAN LONGIETTI: All right.

25 Thank you.

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                    MAJORITY CHAIRMAN MILLARD:
                                                Okay.
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     you, Mr. Chairman.
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                    Representative Diamond.
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                    REPRESENTATIVE DIAMOND:
                                             Thank you, Mr.
 5
     Chairman.
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                    Thank you, gentlemen, for your testimony.
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                    I'm glad someone from Expedia is here
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     because you're the only company that I've ever dealt with
     for booking a hotel, because I don't do it often and it was
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     probably like 15 years ago.
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                    So you don't collect -- Expedia does not
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     collect and remit taxes for any hotel entity to any
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     jurisdiction; is that the gist of what I'm hearing here?
                    MR. MONTANO: So what I'm aware of is that
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     we collect and remit the hotel and the tax room rate.
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     the hotel room rate, the taxes, give that to the hotel.
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     The hotel, since they are the longstanding body in the
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     Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, has the responsibility of
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     remitting those taxes to the state.
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                    REPRESENTATIVE DIAMOND: Okav. So it's
     always the hotel that actually pays the tax?
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                    MR. MONTANO: Yes, sir.
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                    REPRESENTATIVE DIAMOND: And the objection
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     that I heard from the other two gentlemen is that since the
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     hotels are responsible for remitting that tax, your
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argument, then, is that the individual homeowners that are letting out their rooms, or what have you, should be the ones remitting that tax. Is that your objection to the language of this bill?

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MR. KIESSLING: Well, I think there's a couple of things.

You know, we talked a little bit about the idea that not all platforms function in the same way. I mean, this legislation would apply to basically any internet platform that lists a short-term rental. So it would apply to Craigslist, it would apply to -- if you had a condo in the Poconos and you threw it up on Facebook and said, "Does anybody want to rent this for a week," you know, for 500 bucks or 600 bucks, Facebook is now responsible for collecting and remitting the taxes to the state of Pennsylvania under this piece of legislation.

REPRESENTATIVE DIAMOND: Okay. And maybe then this is a question better answered by Representative Heffley because -- and I want to clarify it by saying, I absolutely support a level playing field for everybody. But I am getting a little bit hung up on why we're essentially putting travel agents or their online equivalent in charge of collecting and remitting taxes rather than the folks who are actually doing the business themselves. So maybe --

1 MR. KIESSLING: That's absolutely sort of 2 our contention, is that it should be the property owner. 3 REPRESENTATIVE DIAMOND: Maybe -- I don't 4 know if Representative Heffley would be willing to speak to 5 that at all. 6 MAJORITY CHAIRMAN MILLARD: Representative 7 Heffley, did you hear that question? Do you want to offer 8 comments? 9 REPRESENTATIVE DIAMOND: Why does your bill 10 assess the duties for remittance and collection on 11 effectively the travel agent, the online actor, rather than 12 the entity itself? It doesn't? Because it just seems that 13 that's what the witnesses are claiming and --14 REPRESENTATIVE HEFFLEY: Yeah, I'm not 15 exactly sure exactly what the argument is. 16 I think you're looking at -- there's two 17 points. If you say you don't want to collect and remit the 18 tax and you don't want to turn over the information, while 19 I understand there's a lot of different platforms, however, 20 the taxes are the same. So that's a constant, right? 21 is the same for everybody, whether you -- whatever platform 2.2 you want to use. But the taxes are the same. So everybody 23 should be paying. 24 If you rent a room for 40 bucks and it's a 25 three percent tax, then you pay that. You rent it for 60

bucks and a three percent tax to the county, you pay it,
right? You don't want to remit it, you don't want to
collect it, you don't want to pay it.

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Now, you already do that for the hotels, right? So Expedia -- and I use them, Priceline, I use these things, and they're great. I like the little gnome. I love it, great advertising tool. But you're still paying the taxes, right?

So if I stay at a Holiday Inn, I book it on Priceline, you collect that, you're collecting that tax, both the -- so you know what the local tax is, right, and you know what the state tax is. You collect it and then they send it in, right? You're not -- we're not looking at taxing your services that you provide. That has nothing to do with this bill. This is just --

So but now if you go to Airbnb -- and I'm not knocking Airbnb because a lot of our bed-and-breakfasts use them, as well. And it's a great tool. Anything we can do to get more people to stay in the Pocono area or anywhere in the state is great. All right? So Airbnb could use that same technology. I mean, it's an algorithm, it's a key stroke. You guys can figure this out. It's not that hard.

If you don't want to do that, fine. You don't have to. But then if you're going to -- you have to

remit the information because at some point, we need to
make sure that we're collecting the taxes. And that's
pretty much what we're looking at.

2.2

So if you can come up, and say, "Okay, hey, we can do this, we can do that," that's great. Hey, charge a fee to collect the tax and remit it, whatever you want to negotiate with the people that you're renting for. But what we're saying is you can't just have --

Because I had a person who came to my office who was losing their house because somebody was, an ex-spouse was using, was renting it on Airbnb, never had paid the taxes on it. So the person passed away, the other person gets the property and is now losing it because she had all these back taxes they never knew. He claims he didn't know, they didn't know, but it doesn't matter if you don't know. Taxes are taxes, you have to pay them.

So that's what we're looking for. This legislation is a step in that direction. We could have ongoing conversations, that's great, but I don't think it's not fair. I mean, I understand you guys don't want to be hassled with it. Well, you know what, there's a lot of businesses out there that don't want to have to collect taxes, but it is what it is.

 $$\operatorname{MR.}$  SHUR: If I could respond to that briefly.

So our policy position in both the hotel 1 2 environment and short-term rental environment is consistent 3 in that tax obligation should be the responsibility of the 4 accommodations provider, whether it's a hotel or a home. 5 In the same way that when someone books a room on an online 6 travel site for a hotel, those taxes are remitted through 7 to the hotel. The online travel agents are not remitting 8 those taxes directly to Pennsylvania. It goes to the hotel 9 because they're the responsible party. And what we're 10 suggesting or we're advocating is that in the short-term 11 rental environment, the taxation is the responsibility of 12 the homeowner because they're the operator of 13 the accommodation in that environment. 14 REPRESENTATIVE HEFFLEY: And does -- do you 15 offer the same service to your host that you offer to the 16 hotel, that you would collect this tax and give it to them 17 so they can remit it? 18 MR. SHUR: For platforms that are 19 transactional, like Airbnb, where they're not in a 20 voluntary collection agreement, it's exactly what happens. 21 They pass through the rate that the homeowner requires to 2.2 allow somebody to stay in that house that night and the 23 applicable taxes. And then it's the homeowner's 24 responsibility for remitting to the state. 25 REPRESENTATIVE HEFFLEY: So if they're not

remitting it -- so all we are asking for is making it 1 2 public. Because these aren't -- I mean --3 MR. SHUR: Right. 4 REPRESENTATIVE HEFFLEY: -- I don't really 5 get the privacy issue, quite honestly. If you're going to put your house on Airbnb, the privacy issue -- come on. I 6 7 mean, you're a business now, right? You're not just, this 8 isn't just your home, right? It's a business. just put that information out there. 9 10 MR. SHUR: On the enforcement aspect of 11 this, I would just pose the same question. What happens to 12 anybody that doesn't pay their taxes, right? There's an 1.3 obligation. There's certainly an education process that 14 needs to take place where homeowners need to know what 15 their obligations are and how to pay it and when to pay it. 16 But ultimately, if there's a law or a local ordinance in 17 place that says taxes are due on short-term rental income, 18 it's the homeowner's responsibility, if they're engaging in 19 this activity, to know the law and to comply. 20 REPRESENTATIVE HEFFLEY: Okay. So if I go 21 to Walmart and I buy something that's taxed, I pay the 2.2 six -- what if Walmart said tomorrow, "We're not going to 23 collect this. You go home, take your receipt, figure it 24 out, and then send it in." 25 MR. KIESSLING: But Walmart owns the good or

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service, all right? These platforms don't own any
 1
 2
     inventory.
 3
                    REPRESENTATIVE HEFFLEY:
                                             But vou're
 4
    providing the service, you're providing the service.
 5
     it's e-commerce and this is --
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                    MR. KIESSLING: Well, it's just connecting.
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                    REPRESENTATIVE HEFFLEY: -- but you -- and I
 8
     don't want to get into a whole long debate, because I would
     love to sit with you and figure out how we can make this
 9
10
     work. However, this is a new -- this is all new, right?
11
     This is a new platform and it's great.
12
                    So, yeah, it's not exactly the same as a
13
     Walmart or anywhere else. However, I think there needs to
14
    be -- we need to make sure that there's got to be some
15
     fairness in this taxing, that the taxes are collected.
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     I think it would be upon your industry to want to work with
17
     local governments and state governments to want to make
18
     sure that this isn't falling through the cracks.
19
                    And I don't want to get in a long debate
20
    because I know we have session here shortly.
2.1
                    MAJORITY CHAIRMAN MILLARD: I bet there's a
2.2
     question in there somewhere, so feel free to ask if you'd
23
     like to.
24
                    Representative Diamond, did that conclude
25
     your question?
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1 REPRESENTATIVE DIAMOND: Sort of. I just 2 want to shoot back at the testifiers, then. 3 If you object to collecting and remitting 4 the tax, then what is the purpose of anybody entering into 5 a voluntary agreement? 6 MR. KIESSLING: Well, I would say we're 7 talking about one company that's entered into a voluntary collection agreement. 8 9 REPRESENTATIVE DIAMOND: Okav. 10 MR. KIESSLING: There are a variety of 11 platforms, some that are transactional, some that are not 12 transactional. That's sort of the purpose of the voluntary 1.3 collection agreement, is we have the ability to do this. 14 We think it's an added service to our customers. I mean, I 15 think that's why Airbnb does it, right? It is less hassle 16 for their customers, so they're willing to enter into that 17 voluntary collection agreement. 18 Other platforms don't transact in the same 19 way, and so they haven't put forth or raised their hand and 20 said, "We'd like to do that," because they don't feel it's 21 something that is added into their business. 2.2 Mandating collection and remittance is essentially mandating business practice. 23 24 REPRESENTATIVE DIAMOND: Okay. Thank you, 25 sir.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman. 1 2 MAJORITY CHAIRMAN MILLARD: Thank you, 3 Representative Diamond. 4 Representative Quinn. 5 And before we call on Representative Quinn, 6 we'll make mention that Representative Moul has joined us. 7 Representative Quinn. 8 REPRESENTATIVE QUINN: So as I'm listening 9 to the testimony today, essentially what I hear is that 10 you're acting as a property manager. Would you agree? 11 MR. MONTANO: No, sir. REPRESENTATIVE QUINN: Well, how about as a 12 13 realtor? 14 MR. MONTANO: No, sir. 15 MR. SHUR: Closer to a travel agent. 16 REPRESENTATIVE QUINN: Right, closer to a 17 travel agent. Okay. 18 Well, just bear with me for a second. Ι 19 guess this is the logic of how my mind sort of tracks 20 through this. 2.1 Realtors who essentially provide a very 2.2 similar service -- typically in the local market -- they, 23 at the end of the year, will issue a 1099 back to the local 24 property manager that the state and other government 25 agencies can use in order to track the actual taxes

1 themselves. 2 So I guess somewhere in between what we're 3 currently expressing via this bill -- what is it -- HB 4 1810, there has to be a spot where we can track this data 5 and information, much like a 1099. 6 Anyway that's my thought and I'd like to... 7 MR. KIESSLING: So to my knowledge, Airbnb actually does issue a 1099 to all of its hosts at the end 8 9 of the year. At least that's -- I believe that happens. 10 Again, they're a transactional model, so 11 they know when the transaction occurred. So issuing that 12 1099 is not difficult for them. More difficult for Expedia 13 because they're not --14 You guys have, I don't know, eight or ten 15 different models of how short-term rentals work at this 16 point depending on when you opted into the system and what 17 company you're under. So they may not be party to the 18 transaction, which makes it virtually impossible to tell 19 you if that transaction occurred. 20 REPRESENTATIVE QUINN: Thank you. That 2.1 makes sense. 2.2 MAJORITY CHAIRMAN MILLARD: Any other 23 questions from the members? 24 (No response.) 25 MAJORITY CHAIRMAN MILLARD: Any new or old

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business to come before this committee?
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 2
                    (No response.)
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                    MAJORITY CHAIRMAN MILLARD: Gentlemen, I
     want to thank you for your testimony today, and all of our
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 5
     testifiers.
 6
                    MR. MONTANO: Thank you.
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                    MAJORITY CHAIRMAN MILLARD: This meeting is
 8
     over.
 9
                    (The hearing concluded at 12:38 p.m.)
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CERTIFICATION I hereby certify that the proceedings are contained fully and accurately in the notes taken by me on the within proceedings, and that this copy is a correct transcript of the same. Summer A. Miller, Court Reporter Notary Public