

Senate Study Committee on Making Georgia the No. 1 State for Tourism **CSG South Presentation** Tyler Reinagel, Ph.D. **Director of Policy & Research** August 14, 2025



## CSG 101:

# A REGIONALLY-BASED NATIONAL ORGANIZATION

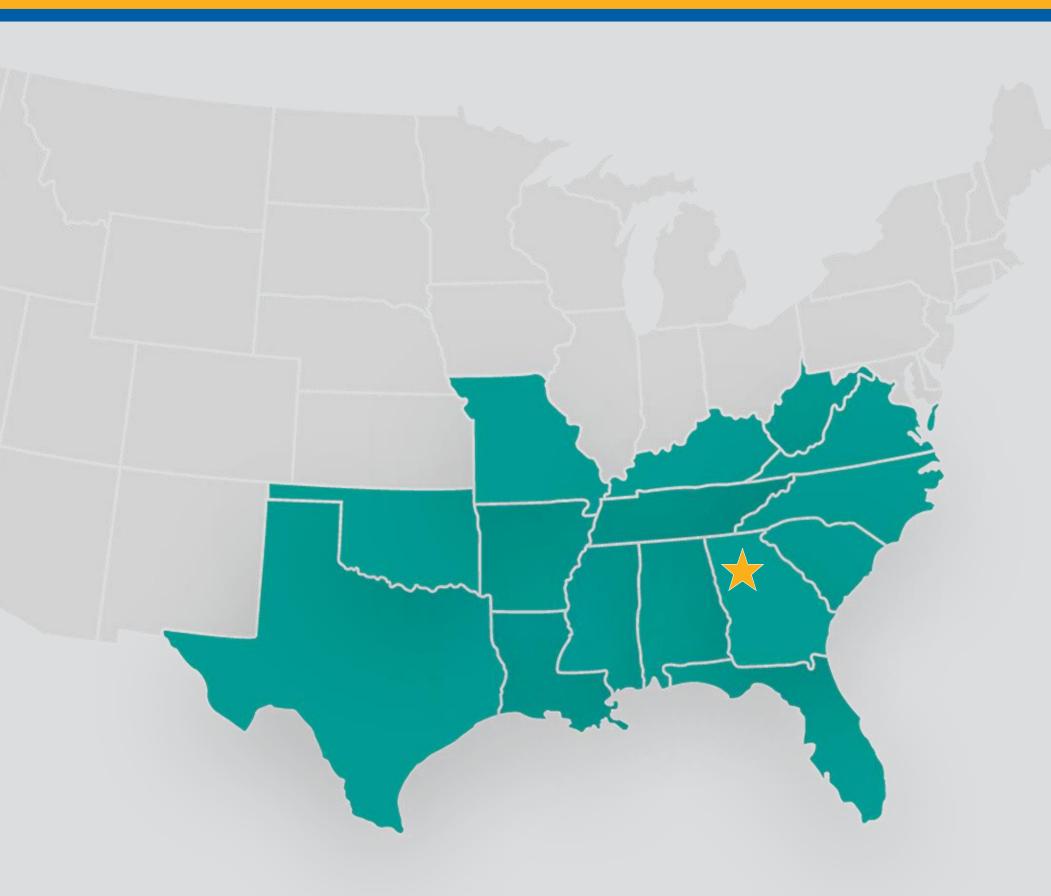


- Founded in 1933 by Colorado State Senator Henry Wolcott Toll
- Serves all three Branches of State Government
- Nonpartisan/Not for Profit 501(c)(3)
- \$58 Million Budget
- 300+ Employees
- Four Strong Regions
  - CSG South
  - CSG East
  - CSG Midwest
  - CSG West
- 56 Member States & Territories
- Justice Center
- 11 Affiliated Organizations



### CSG SOUTH 101:

- Established in 1947
- Executive Committee
- 15 Southern States
- 15 Staff Members
  - Policy & Research
  - Programs & Marketing
  - Events & Admin
- Funding
  - State Appropriations 60/40
  - Private Sector
  - Grants & Foundations
  - You are already a member!





### **CSG SOUTH: POLICY RESEARCH AND ANALYSIS**

- Six Standing Policy Committees
  - Education
  - Economic Development and Transportation
  - Fiscal Affairs & Government Operations
  - Human Services and Public Safety
  - Energy and Environment
  - Agriculture and Rural Development

- **Member Services** 
  - Policy Information Requests
  - Policy Publications
  - State Session Visits
  - Policy Masterclasses
  - Domestic & International Delegations



# Tourism in Georgia and the South

# Collaborative Efforts, Strategic Investment, and Returns on Investment



## Tourism in Georgia and the South

#### Vitality of Tourism Promotion and Asset Development

• What are we getting out of state and local investments in tourism promotion?

### Organizational Dynamic

• How are state tourism offices organized across the South?

#### **Funding Tourism in Georgia**

How are we investing in tourism in Georgia today?

#### Mechanisms Across the South

How are neighboring states investing in their tourism industry?

### Being Aware and Cognizant

• What are the vulnerabilities and challenges that we must be aware of?



## Return on Investment: Is Spending on Tourism Really Necessary?

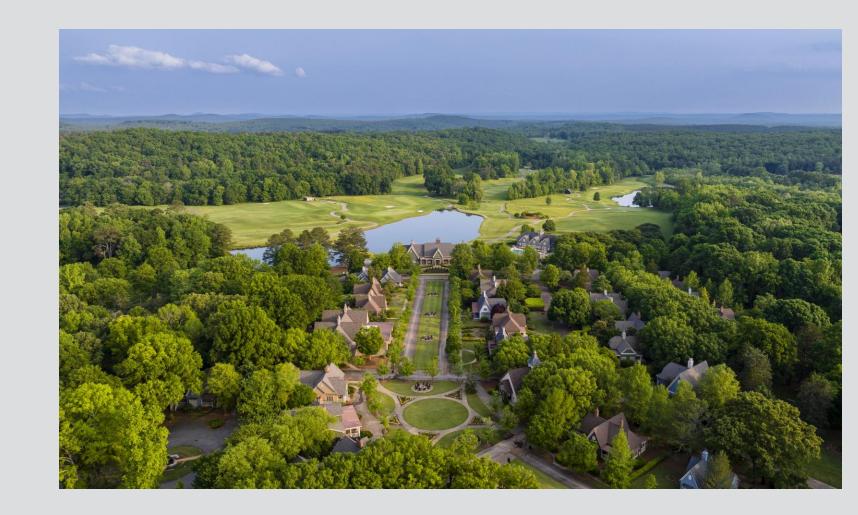


- ☐ Job creation
  - ☐ Nearly 257K Georgia jobs are directly tied to the tourism industry
- ☐ Tax Relief for Residents
  - ☐ In addition direct spending at hotels, spending on dining, entertainment, and shopping drive LOST/SPLOST/ELOST revenues
  - $\square$  \$35.4B in total tourism spending (2023) drives general fund state and local revenue
- ☐ Infrastructure Support
  - ☐ Tourism product development investment also become assets for residents



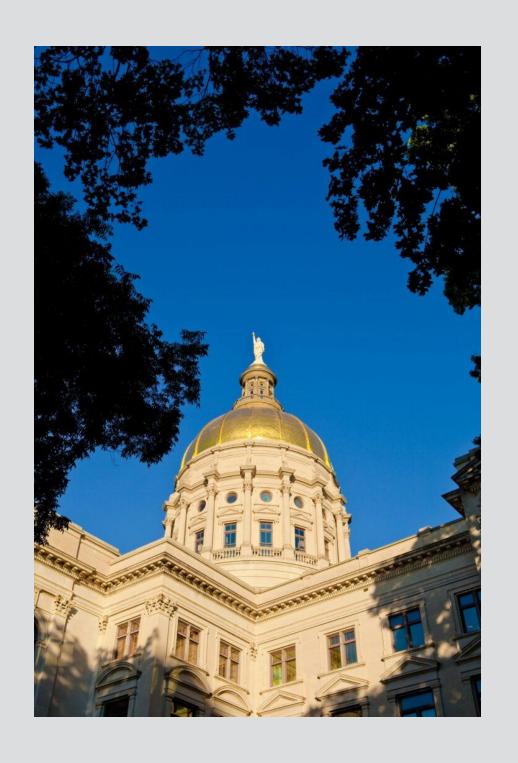
# Return on Investment: Is Spending on Tourism Really Necessary?

- ☐ Investments in tourism promotion yield demonstrable results
  - ☐ Studies indicate every \$1 invested in tourism promotion yield \$122 in direct, indirect, and induced spending benefits nationally
  - ☐ Similar studies indicate that every \$1 invested in tourism promotion generate an average of >\$8 in direct state/local tax revenue
  - ☐ Georgia-specific returns include nearly \$80B in economic impact and \$5B in state/local tax revenue
  - ☐ Methodologies vary, which results in significant





### Organization of State Tourism Offices in the South



- ☐ Division of State Agency
  - ☐ <u>Georgia</u> (GDEcD), <u>South Carolina</u> (Department of Parks, Recreation, and Tourism), <u>North Carolina</u> (Department of Commerce), <u>Louisiana</u> (Department of Culture, Recreation, and Tourism),
- ☐ Independent/Stand-Alone State Department
  - ☐ <u>Alabama</u> Tourism Department, <u>Tennessee</u> Department of Tourist Development, <u>Oklahoma</u> Tourism and Recreation Department (inc. state parkland)
- ☐ Gubernatorial Office
  - ☐ <u>Texas</u> Economic Development and Tourism Office
- ☐ Public-Private Partnership
  - ☐ Visit <u>Florida</u> is a non-profit entity acting as state tourism office in partnership with state government



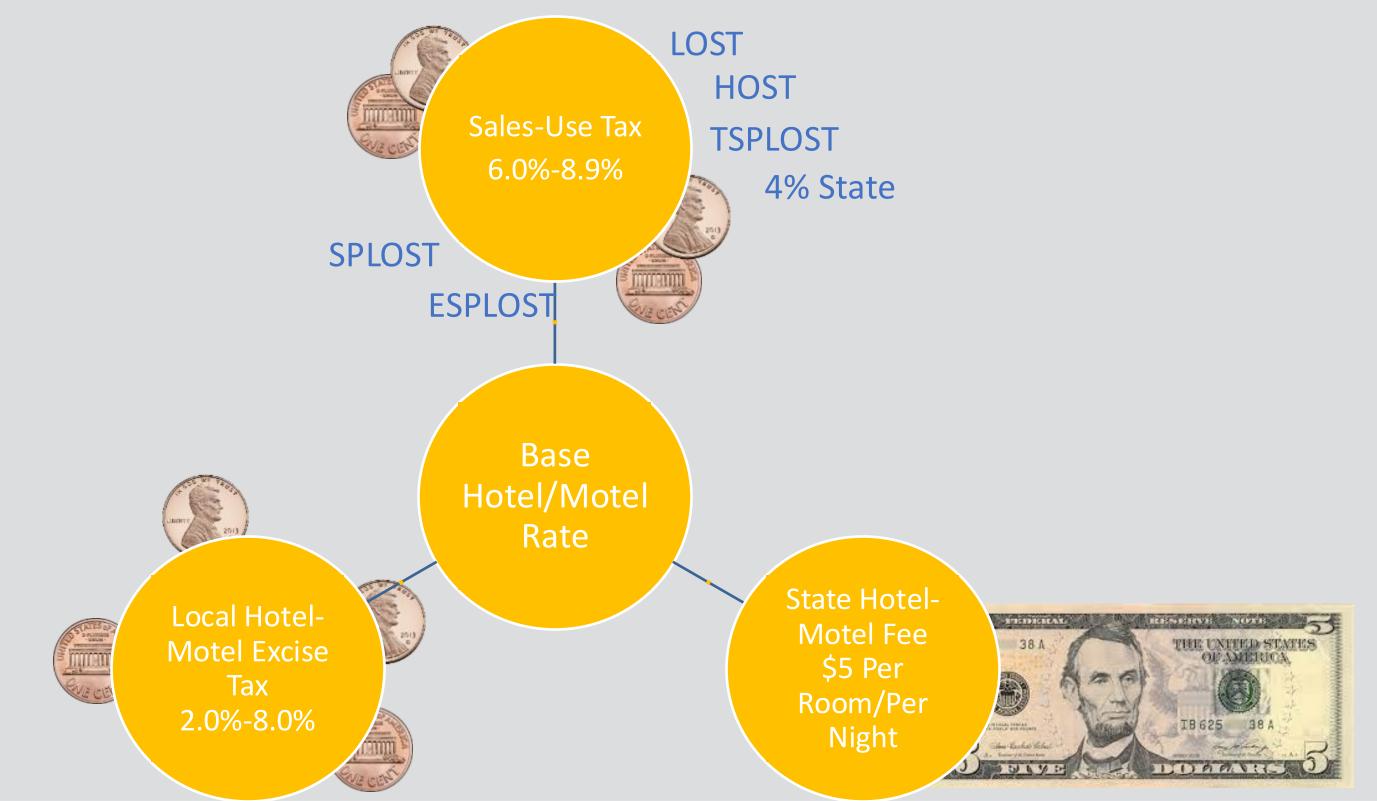
## Organization of State Tourism Offices in the South

- ☐ State Tourism Offices
  - ☐ State-wide branding/marketing
  - ☐ Technical assistance and resource support
  - ☐ Research and data, economies of scale
  - ☐ Coordination of statewide assets
- ☐ Local Destination Marketing Organizations
  - ☐ Typically CVBs or Chambers of Commerce
  - ☐ Generally have independent non-profit status from Internal Revenue Service, or creation via local legislation
  - ☐ Work in collaboration with state-level tourism offices, but do not report to those offices
  - ☐ Governing boards established by disparate bylaws or state legislation





## Taxes/Fees on Hotel/STVR Stays in Georgia

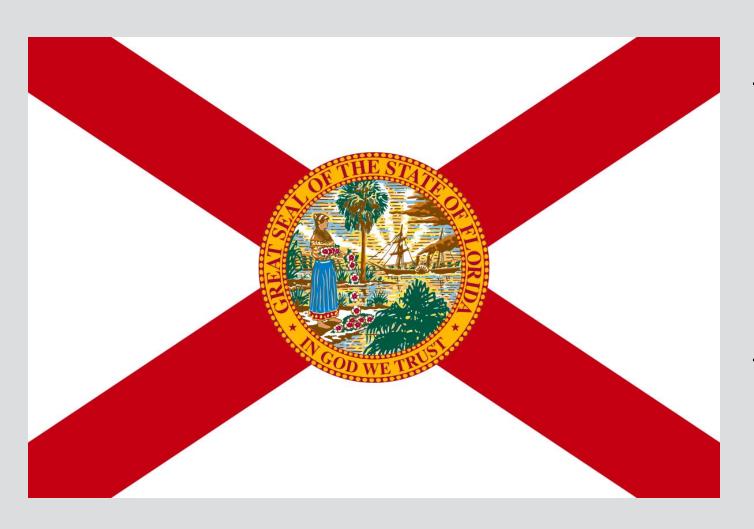




## Intent of Georgia's Locally-Generated Tourism Dollars

- $\Box$  First three percent (3%) collected are unrestricted, can be used by county/municipal governments for any legal purpose
- $\Box$  Any collections above 3% are restricted to tourism promotion and product development
- ☐ Promotional activities are conducted through contracts with destination marketing organizations not directly by the local government
  - ☐ Ensures industry professionals are making informed investments and leaning into the visitor/tourism assets in their communities in the spirit of the law
- ☐ Product development includes brick-and-mortar tourism assets, ranging from stadiums and convention centers to wayfinding signage and trail networks

### **Florida**



- ☐ Stays of up to 6 months are subject to **7.0%** state sales tax, plus up to **7.0%** locally-imposed "bed tax"
  - ☐ Tourist Development Tax, Convention Development Tax, Tourist Impact Tax, Municipal Resort Tax
- ☐ Brick-and-mortar investment/debt service in convention centers, sports facilities (including spring training), and operational expenses
- ☐ "Promote and advertise tourism in the state of Florida"



### **South Carolina**

- ☐ Above the state's **6.0%** state sales tax, there is a statewide **2.0%** state accommodations tax
  - ☐ Redistributed back to local governments
  - ☐ Cap of \$25,000 to LG general fund
  - □ 30% restricted to tourism promotion
- ☐ In addition to state accommodations tax, county and municipal governments are able to adopt local accommodations taxes up to an aggregate **3.0%**
- ☐ Accommodations taxes are separate from **2.0%** local hospitality tax (not applicable on lodging)
  - ☐ Similar restrictions on local spending, tourism-centric or tourist-focused brick-and-mortar





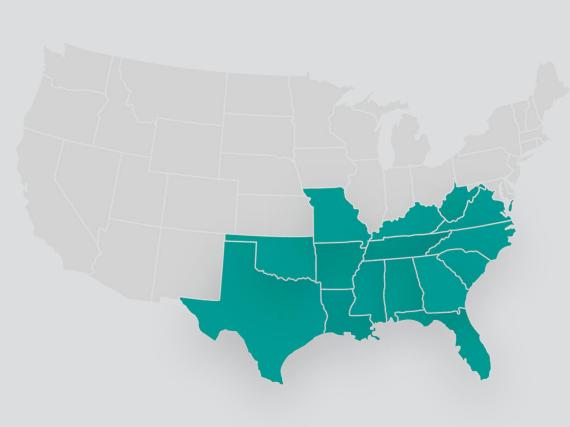
### **North Carolina**



- ☐ No statewide lodging/hotel tax above the state's4.75% (plus applicable local) sales/use taxes
- □ Local governments with authorizing legislation can collect up to **8%**, though most outside Mecklenburg County collect **3%-6%**
- Limits on usage are established through local legislation only two jurisdictions are unrestricted, remaining ~200 are completely restricted to tourismoriented activities
- ☐ Spending at discretion of "Tourism Development Authorities" not city/county governing boards



### **Themes Across the South**



- ☐ State/Local Disparities
  - ☐ Empower local governments to collect and spend
- ☐ Focus on Driving Tourism
  - ☐ Funds collected on hotel/STVR stays and hospitality-specific industries at the local level are largely/completely restricted to investment in the tourism industry
- ☐ Building Brick-and-Mortar Visitor Assets
  - ☐ Conference/convention centers, amphitheaters, and sports facilities are treated as assets that meet the funding thresholds
- Local Control
  - ☐ Decisions about contracted DMOs, partnerships with nearby communities, and capital investments rest with local governing boards
- ☐ Empowering Industry Professionals
  - ☐ Widespread expectation that CVBs, Chambers of Commerce, and other tourism industry professionals are fulfilling the spirit of the law, rather than the local governments directly



# Understanding Volatility and Vulnerabilities: COVID Hit and Rebound

- Dynamic shifts in tourism spending
  - ☐ City of Atlanta (FYE June 30) saw year-over-year revenue fall 36.2% from FY19 to FY20, 67.9% from FY19 to FY21
  - ☐ City of Savannah (FYE December 31) saw year-over-year revenue fall 41.2%
  - ☐ Some mountain and coastal destinations saw marginal *increases* as remote work became the norm





# Understanding Volatility and Vulnerabilities: Remaining Cognizant and Prepared

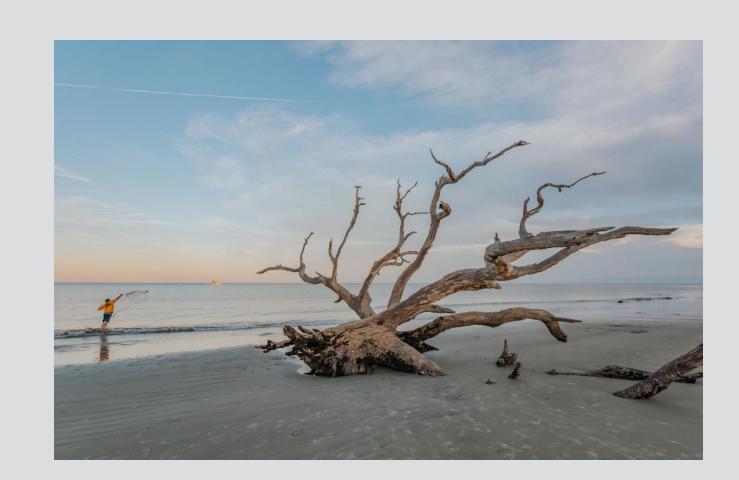


- ☐ Economic Sensitivity
- ☐ Inflation and Cost Increases
- ☐ Evolution of Remote Work
- ☐ Conventions and Trade Shows
- ☐ Regional Competition for Tourism Dollars
- ☐ International Optics and Uncertainty
- ☐ Infrastructure Limitations



### **Continuing Strategic Tourism Investments**

- ☐ Honest assessment, refinement, and continuation of effective marketing
- ☐ State-level awareness and support of regional and local marketing campaigns
- ☐ Identification and support of high-growth regions and visitor assets
- ☐ Infrastructure investments to enhance visitor experiences, regardless of travel motives









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