

Short Term Rentals

Bob Thompson AMA Cook County Assessor

Video #1: https://www.koaa.com/news/covering-colorado/assessor-plans-public-meetings-about-taxes-on-vacation-rentals

Video #2: https://www.kmov.com/news/hundreds-of-st-louis-short-term-rentals-slapped-with-new/article_3654fcb8-75eb-11e9-81c2-a35587911b1b.html

Video #3: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=kGA09fJhPBI



Link to advertisement: https://www.vrbo.com/512100

DISCUSSION:

(A video of the above vacation rental in Minnesota was shown (all photos).) This property books for \$2,400/night with a 7-night minimum stay, there's also a \$700 cleaning fee (the minimum to rent is \$17,500). It is 5,000 sf, accommodates up to 18 people with 5 bedrooms, 5.5 bathrooms, sauna, outdoor kitchen and a 900 sf bunkhouse. There are 13 reviews dating back to July 2014



Agenda

- Intro
- Short-term Rentals 101: Fact Check
- Data Sources
- Identifying Short-Term Rentals
- Implementation of County/City Ordinance
- Highest & Best Use/Income Valuation
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- Discussion

Short-Term/Vacation Rental Investments



33% of vacation buyers purchased in a resort area, 24% purchased in a rural area, and 18% in a small town — all higher than investors.

33% of vacation buyers purchased in a beach area, 21% purchased on a lake front, and 15% purchased a vacation home in the country.

34% of investors purchased in a suburb or subdivision, 24% in a small town and 19% in an urban area or central city.

DISCUSSION:

*2018 stats per the National Association of Realtors

The numbers appear to show vacationers are buying in areas with resorts and lakeshore/beach type properties.

Investors on the other hand are buying in city and suburban areas

42% of investors and 39% of vacation home buyers paid cash for their properties

Mostly detached single-family units around 1,500 Square feet.



42% of investors and 39% of vacation buyers paid all cash for their property purchase.

63% of investors and 52% of vacation buyers bought a detached single-family home.



The median square feet of an investment property was 1,500 and a vacation home was 1,500.

Short Term Rental Industry Overview...

• Rapid Growth



Global listings created by month (Airbnb 2009 - 16)



DISCUSSION:

Airbnb is just over 10 years old. Between 2008 & 2016 the number of online listings went from under $\frac{1}{2}$ million to over 4.5 million. There are around 35,000 listings added each month.

More recent data shows a 800% increase since 2011

Short Term Rentals Are Now Mainstream...

More people visit Airbnb than any hotel or travel booking website...

25% of the traveling population in the U.S. has now stayed in a short term rental...

2015

Top 10 US Hotel & Accommodation Sites, Ranked by Total Traffic, Q1 2017

millions and % change vs. same period of prior year

| 1. Airbnb | 106.9 (31%) |
|---------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 2. Booking.com | 92.5 (7%) |
| 3. Hotels.com | 72.6 (3%) |
| 4. Marriott International | 63.2 (-8%) |
| 5. Hilton | 48.0 (-6%) |
| 6. Vrbo.com 4 | 2.3 (-5%) |
| 29.1 (-15% |) 7. InterContinental Hotels Group |
| 8. HomeAway 26.4 (20%) | |
| 9. Trivago 26.1 (-8%) | |
| 22.7 (-18%) | 10. Choice Hotels International |

Note: represents activity tracked by SimilarWeb, broader industry metrics may vary; includes desktop/laptop and Android mobile devices





DISCUSSION:

One study shows in the first quarter of 2017 more people visited Airbnb than any other accommodation booking website (Hotels.com/Booking.com).

Roughly 25% of the traveling population has stayed in a short-term rental.

Airbnb's Market Value Is Now Higher Than Any Hotel **Chain...** Without Owning a Single Hotel!



Market Cap/Valuation

Source: Yahoo Finance/CB Insights & Equidate



DISCUSSION: Over 100 listing platforms exist.



DISCUSSION: Airbnb currently has the majority of listings at 45%, VRBO 2nd with 22%.

Short Term Rentals in Cook County

- 326 Cabin/Home units Total EMV: \$91,209,130
 - Average parcel value of \$311,294/\$235 a night
 - Low \$38,700/\$40 a night (room only)
 - High \$1,039,700/\$690 a night
- 321 Resort units Total EMV: \$78,989,100
 - Average parcel value of \$213,500
- Over 10 % of county's total EMV (\$170,198,230)
 - Effect on affordable housing

DISCUSSION (Cook County specific data):

- 647 total units on 614 parcels
- 326 cabin units on 293 parcels..
- 321 resort units with 370 owners/tax statements..
- 134 of the 321 resort units are advertised on VRBO/AirBNB, some privately owned and some part of a resort ownership, hotel, or motel.

EMV BRACKETS





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Available Data Sources

- ECRV
- Permit/License within jurisdiction
- MN Department of Health list
- Advertising platforms
 - VRBO.com
 - AirBNB.com
 - FlipKey.com
 - Craigslist.org
- Private tracking & regulating companies

View Summary for Preliminary eCRV ID 898991

County:Cook Auditor ID:5104

Submit Date: 11/29/2018 10:24 AM Accept Date: 11/30/2018 11:05 AM



Data Sources

- There has been a collective move towards the professionalization of the vacation rental market.
- One of the challenges that property managers face is the increasing hospitality demands from guests. This is in part due to new guests being converted from hotel stays, and so they expect more hotel-like products and services.
- There are solutions that encompass all parts of the management process such as cleaning, marketing, maintenance, guest services, accounting and home automation.
- Solutions for local government to identify, track, regulate and enforce.

DISCUSSION:

The vacation and short-term rental industry is an exciting place for startups right now. There's been plenty of investment flowing in, with lots of growth, which has created momentum for new companies.

Data Sources

Solutions for local government to identify, track, regulate and enforce.

- Host Compliance (hostcompliance.com)
- Harmari (harmari.com)
 - Full Service
 - Property identification (updated every three days)
 - Tracking (rates and number of bookings)
 - Develop/review ordinance
 - Enforcement
 - Collection of lodging tax
 - Live 24-hour complaint line

DISCUSSION:

<u>HostCompliance</u> & Harmari offer services ranging from property identification, tracking bookings (nights booked & rates), providing a means of auditing lodging tax, and complaint/enforcement services. A number of county/city departments can benefit from these services. (Visit Websites <u>https://hostcompliance.com/</u>, YouTube Videos <u>https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=XUdNxIqX5dY</u>)

Cook County received a quote of just over \$101/parcel for full service through Host Compliance. Host Compliance charges based off the number of listings (some are advertised on multiple platforms).

There are five different services available through HostCompliance

- Address identification (base service and is mandatory)
- Mobile registration
- Compliance monitoring
- Rental activity monitoring
- 24/7 dedicated hotline

Data Sources

Solutions for local government to identify and track.

- AirDNA (airdna.co)
 - Analytical data
- **Transparent** (seetransparent.com)
 - Analytical data

Could potentially be used to track advertisements and bookings for primary use questions or lodging tax audits.

DISCUSSION:

There are a number of private companies that offer everything from analytical data <u>Airdna.com & Transparent.com</u>, to full-service for local governments.

(Visit AIRDNA Website <u>https://www.airdna.co/</u> /YouTube Video <u>https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=qjljHjei4fQ</u>)

Host Resources

- Yield Management & Pricing
 - beyondpricing.com
 - Pricelabs.co
- Home Automation (Noise Monitoring/Keypad Entry)
 - roomonitor.com
 - slickspaces.com
- Cleaning
 - turnoverbnb.com
 - getroperly.com
- Concierge, Guestbook, Upselling Local Experiences
 - hellohere.com
 - touchstay.com
 - wishbox.co
- Property Management Systems
 - lodgify.com
 - guesty.com

DISCUSSION:

- Many vacation home owners are not local to the property and utilize local property management services. Some tech startups are starting to bridge those gaps and in more populated/urban areas a property owner may be able to self-manage the property remotely.
- These are some services available for hosts to create more of a curated, hotel-like experience.
- As well as some interesting "experience upselling" services.
 - (visit
 - https://www.new.hellohere.com/)



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- Search your jurisdiction on the popular websites
- Search property records by owner
- Search GIS aerials based on advertised map location
- Compare CAMA photos to advertisement
- Create a list & GIS layer including all pertinent data
 - PID
 - Owner
 - Physical & Mailing Addresses
 - EMV & Classification
 - Number of Units/Bedrooms
 - Zoning
 - Link to Advertisement
 - (Permitted, Licensed, Manager, Etc.)







Two videos were shown on how to identify properties advertised on VRBO.com. Owner name and geographical map location are used in the first example. In the second example, the area was scanned from GIS ariel's looking for features that stand out at first glance (Lakeshore, Dormers and a Deck)

Video #1: https://cookasr.blob.core.windows.net/asr/VRBO Video.mp4



DISCUSSION:

Some appear to intentionally hide the owner/location information, this advertisement of this property is listed under a name other than the owner and the map location is off.

Video #2:https://cookasr.blob.core.windows.net/asr/VRBO Video 2.mp4



DISCUSSION:

Others are just hard to distinguish from other similar properties (Condo/Townhomes/Cookie-Cutter subdivisions).

Sometimes patio furniture, trim color, etc. are the only distinguishable features.



- Advertising platforms are uncooperative
 - Currently no statutory obligation
- Effectiveness of in-house identification
 - Readily available resources, somewhat accurate
 - Not likely to correctly identify all properties
- Costs involved with third party contracting
 - Constant monitoring benefit
 - Means of auditing data
- Counties/Cities to consider ordinance
 - Assessor (classification)
 - Auditor (lodging tax)
 - Land Services (zoning)

The New York Times

Judge Blocks New York City Law Aimed at Curbing Airbnb Rentals



Protesters rallying against Airbnb in Manhattan in June. City officials say online home-sharing sites have aggravated New York's housing shortage. Rick Loomis for The New York Times

By Benjamin Weiser and J. David Goodman

A federal judge on Thursday blocked a recent New York City law intended to crack down on Airbnb and other online home-sharing sites that city officials say have essentially turned residential apartments into illegal hotels and have aggravated the city's housing shortage.

The law, <u>which was enacted last summer</u> and was to go into effect next month, would have required the home-sharing services to disclose monthly to the city detailed information about tens of thousands of listings, and the identities and addresses of their hosts.

Airbnb and another firm, HomeAway, sued in August, contending the law was unconstitutional.

On Thursday, the judge, Paul A. Engelmayer of United States District Court in Manhattan, granted Airbnb and HomeAway's request for a preliminary injunction, stopping the law from going into effect. He wrote that the ordinance violated the guarantee against illegal searches and seizures in the Fourth Amendment, and that the companies were likely to prevail on their claim.

"The city has not cited any decision suggesting that the governmental appropriation of private business records on such a scale, unsupported by individualized suspicion or any tailored justification, qualifies as a reasonable search and seizure," the judge wrote.

DISCUSSION:

New York City, due to housing shortages has banned short-term rentals. In 2018 the city enacted a law that would require advertising platforms to provide detailed information on tens of thousands of illegal listings and the identities and addresses of their hosts. A Federal Judge granted an injunction stopping the law from going into effect. He wrote the ordinance was a violation of the guarantee against illegal search and seizures in the fourth amendment.



DISCUSSION:

https://lodgingmagazine.com/americans-strongly-support-reforming-federal-law-to-rein-in-illegal-short-term-rentals/ A federal bill titled the "PLAN Act" (Protecting Local Authority & Neighborhoods) was sent to the House of Representatives on 9/6/19

If passed, advertising platforms would be required to either remove illegal ads or illegal ads would have to become compliant with local ordinances.

116TH CONGRESS 1ST SESSION H.R.4232

To amend the Communications Act of 1934 to ensure the ability to enforce State and local law relating to leasing and renting of real property, and for other purposes.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

SEPTEMBER 6, 2019

Mr. CASE (for himself and Mr. KING of New York) introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on Energy and Commerce

A BILL

To amend the Communications Act of 1934 to ensure the ability to enforce State and local law relating to leasing and renting of real property, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,
SECTION 1. SHORT TIFLE.

4 This Act may be cited as the "Protecting Local Au-5 thority and Neighborhoods Act" or the "PLAN Act".

- Cook County attempted to track listings on VRBO & AirBnb after local media did a story regarding short-term rentals and a potential commercial property tax classification.
- The numbers show that properties are often added and removed from the advertising platforms and constant monitoring requires significant resources.

DISCUSSION:

Cook County tracked listings daily on VRBO & AirBnb after local media did a story regarding short-term rentals and a potential commercial property tax classification.

Cook County is aware that some properties are never advertised but are rented nearly all summer, this is due to years of business and repeat customers.

The large spike on August 18th is due to a resort, under new, youthful ownership, started advertising almost 40 units on VRBO.com

These resort units, although they do not require or pay for a county rental license, are included in the numbers and estimates calculated by HostCompliance. In other words, currently Cook County is contracted to pay for services that it cannot recoup through a license fee.




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- 1. Cook County's first step was the creation of a <u>Vacation Rental Committee</u>
 - County Officials
 - Auditor lodging tax
 - Land Services environmental issues, zoning, permitting, etc.
 - Assessor classification
 - Property Managers
 - Business
 - Property Owners
 - Quality of life
 - Realtors
 - Clients
 - Resort Owners
 - Fairness in regulation and operation

| Sarah Hamilton May 6 at 7:50 PM · 🔇 | | |
|---|--|--|
| water. Funny (not real getting certified to serv | al customer come to my property ly) as I spent the entire morning v ve water to the public. I have spe Why do rules only apply to the res | with the State Health Dept nt hundreds of thousands |
| renting cabins for profi | using the toilet or getting water fro it and not having to follow the sar or doing the same thing, renting c | om TC at all. I mind others mes rules or paying the |
| renting cabins for profi | ising the toilet or getting water fro it and not having to follow the sar | om TC at all. I mind others mes rules or paying the |

- After years of meetings, the committee decided there was a need for some form of oversight, such as a permit or license, enforceable through county ordinance.
- Cook County's Land Services Director surveyed all Minnesota Counties for information on if they regulate short-term rentals, and how.

- 1. Cook County's first step was the creation of a <u>Vacation Rental Committee</u>.
- 2. The <u>Vacation Rental Committee</u> established a need for oversight.
 - License
 - Creates a registry
 - Enforce state health regulations
 - Held to existing lodging standards
 - Most simple to implement
 - Less restrictive
 - Permitting
 - Conditional use
 - Significant staff hours
 - Can be restrictive
 - Interim Use
 - Can be restrictive

- 1. Cook County's first step was the creation of a Vacation Rental Committee.
- 2. The Vacation Rental Committee established a need for oversight.
- 3. Land Services Director & County Attorney draft ordinance.
 - Address the needs of all interested parties
 - Requirement of MN Department of Health license
 - Requirement of lodging tax collection
 - Requirement of a local, 24 hour contact
 - Requirement to comply with local zoning
 - CUP/IUP
 - Necessary Prohibitions
 - Not allowed in recreational vehicles
 - Not allowed in an accessory structure other than a guest cabin
 - No more than two license per parcel in a residentially zoned district

Cook County Draft Ordinance attached

- 1. Cook County's first step was the creation of a Vacation Rental Committee.
- 2. The Vacation Rental Committee established a need for oversight.
- 3. Land Services Director & County Attorney draft an ordinance.
- 4. Vacation Rental Committee discusses and modifies ordinance.
- 5. Final draft goes to a vote by the Planning and Zoning Board.
- 6. <u>A public comment period</u> is posted and held before the board of commissioners.
- 7. Ordinance is presented to the <u>County Board of Commissioners for a vote.</u>
- 8. Ordinance is adopted and takes effect.
- 9. Land Services Enforcement Division works toward 100% compliance.

License/Permit Application

- The Assessor's office has an opportunity to request information within the license or permit application that would help establish the primary use of the property for classification purposes.
 - Property Identification
 - Number of units / Rental structure
 - Number of days advertised
 - Number of days rented
 - Number of days used personally / seasonal-recreational use
 - Length of longest lease

(Similar data request as 1c Homestead Resort or 4c(1) Seasonal Resort)

- Based on preceding year of business
- Declaration due to the Assessor's office January 15th, every year



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- Legally Permissible?
- Physically Possible?
- Financially Feasible?
- Maximally Productive?

- Legally Permissible?
 - Locally Regulated in Minnesota
 - PUD Covenants & Restrictions

The following two slides are court decisions in Wisconsin and Michigan, challenging whether or not short-term rental is a commercial use which violates a Planned Unit Development's Covenants and Restrictions

Each state ruled differently and each case has made it to the court of appeals. The Wisconsin case went to the Wisconsin Supreme Court

¶3 <u>We review a single issue</u>: Whether the short-term rental of the Neuschwanders' property constitutes "commercial activity" under the restrictive covenant that encumbers their property. We conclude that the term, "commercial activity," which is undefined in the covenant, is ambiguous. Therefore, we narrowly interpret it and conclude that it does not preclude either short-term or long-term rentals of Neuschwanders' property. Accordingly, we affirm the decision of the court of appeals.

STATE OF MICHIGAN

COURT OF APPEALS

DONALD EAGER and CAROL EAGER,

Plaintiffs-Appellants,

V

CECILIA PEASLEY, Individually and as Trustee of the CECILIA L. KAURICH TRUST,

Defendant-Appellee,

and

JEFFREY CAVANAUGH and SANDRA CAVANAUGH,

Defendants.

Before: O'CONNELL, P.J., and MURPHY and K. F. KELLY, JJ.

K. F. KELLY, J.

Plaintiffs appeal by right an order denying their request for injunctive relief. Plaintiffs sought to preclude defendant from renting out a lake house for transient, short-term use, arguing that such use violated a restrictive covenant.¹ The trial court found that the restrictive covenant was ambiguous and that, as a result, the law required free use of the property, including transient, short-term rentals. Finding no such ambiguity, we reverse.²

FOR PUBLICATION November 30, 2017 9:05 a.m.

No. 336460 Alcona Circuit Court LC No. 2014-002282-CH

Advance Sheets Version

- Legally Permissible?
 - Locally Regulated in Minnesota
 - PUD Covenants & Restrictions
 - Very Controversial topic
 - Cities & Counties create ordinances
 - Taxpayers challenge in court
 - Advertising platforms lawyer-up



- Physically Possible?
 - Everything from Yurts to Highrise's
 - New construction intended for STR is prevalent



A brand new home which was advertised as a short-term rental upon completion in 2018 (Oberg Mountain in the Background)













• Financially Feasible?

- Positive Leverage?
- Negative Gearing?

DISCUSSION:

Investors include mortgage principle payments as an expense.

Negative Gearing is an investor planning for annual losses with an expectation that the present tax benefits, future capital gains, or both will exceed the losses. Capitol gains tax could potentially be avoided down the road if the property was not part of a 1031 exchange or bought as part of an IRA investment.



- Maximally Productive?
 - Short-Term
 - Long-Term
 - Retail/Service/Office

- Short-Term rates are dynamic and it becomes hard to accurately calculate Potential Gross Income
- Vacancy & Collection loss varies significantly with differences in location, size, age, quality and nightly rates
- Effective Gross Income is easier to estimate or extract from the market

2 Bedroom, 1 Bathroom Sold: 2/9/2017 - \$118,400

Short-Term Income:

105 - nights booked (6 months) <u>x \$149</u> - average nightly rate \$15,645 - EGI (July through December)

136 - estimated total nights booked <u>x \$149</u> - average nightly rate \$20,264 - Estimated EGI

Effective Gross Income: \$20,260 Operating expenses: \$5,200 *Self Managed Net Operating Income: \$15,060



Effective Gross Income: \$20,260 Operating expenses: \$5,200 Net Operating Income: \$15,060 Net Income Ratio (NOI/EGI): 74.33% Operating Expense Ratio (OE/EGI): 25.77% Effective Gross Income Multiplier (Sale Price/EGI): 5.84 Overall Capitalization Rate (NOI/Sale Price): 12.72%

2 Bedroom, 1 Bathroom Sold: 2/9/2017 - \$118,400

Financing:

20% Down / 80% Financed .8 Loan-to-value ratio 30 Year mortgage 4.5% Interest rate \$479.83 Monthly P & I Payment <u>x 12 Months</u> \$5,757.96 Annual Debt Service



Effective Gross Income: \$20,260 Operating expenses: \$5,200 Net Operating Income: \$15,060 Net Income Ratio (NOI/EGI): 74.33% Operating Expense Ratio (OE/EGI): 25.77% Effective Gross Income Multiplier (Sale Price/EGI): 5.84 Overall Capitalization Rate (NOI/Sale Price): 12.72% Annual Debt Service: \$5,757.96 Debt Coverage Ratio (NOI/Annual Debt Service): 2.62 Cashflow Before Taxes (NOI-Annual Debt): \$9,302.04

2 Bedroom, 1 Bathroom Sold: 2/9/2017 - \$118,400

Short-Term Income:

105 - nights booked (6 months) <u>x \$149</u> - average nightly rate \$15,645 - EGI (July through December)

136 - estimated total nights booked <u>x \$149</u> - average nightly rate \$20,264 - Estimated EGI

Effective Gross Income: \$20,260 Operating expenses: \$12,730 *With Professional Management

Net Operating Income: \$7,530



Effective Gross Income: \$20,260 Operating expenses: \$12,730 Net Operating Income: \$7,530 Net Income Ratio (NOI/EGI): 37.17% Operating Expense Ratio (OE/EGI): 62.83% Effective Gross Income Multiplier (Sale Price/EGI): 5.84 Overall Capitalization Rate (NOI/Sale Price): 6.36%

2 Bedroom, 1 Bathroom Sold: 2/9/2017 - \$118,400

Financing:

20% Down / 80% Financed .8 Loan-to-value ratio 30 Year mortgage 4.5% Interest rate \$479.83 Monthly P & I Payment <u>x 12 Months</u> \$5,757.96 Annual Debt Service



Effective Gross Income: \$20,260 Operating expenses: \$12,730 Net Operating Income: \$7,530 Net Income Ratio (NOI/EGI): 37.17% Operating Expense Ratio (OE/EGI): 62.83% Effective Gross Income Multiplier (Sale Price/EGI): 5.84 Overall Capitalization Rate (NOI/Sale Price): 6.36% Annual Debt Service: \$5,757.96 Debt Coverage Ratio (NOI/Annual Debt Service): 1.31 Cashflow Before Taxes (NOI-Annual Debt): \$1,772.04

2 Bedroom, 1 Bathroom Sold: 2/9/2017 - \$118,400

Long-Term Rental Income:

\$1,100 - Monthly Rent <u>x 12</u> - Lease Length \$13,200 - Potential Gross Income

8% - Vacancy & Collection Loss • \$13,200 x .08 = <u>\$1,056 (VAC)</u>

\$13,200 - PGI <u>-\$1,056 -</u> VAC \$12,144 - Effective Gross Income

Operating expenses: \$2,514 Net Operating Income: \$9,630



Effective Gross Income: \$12,144 Operating expenses: \$2,514 Net Operating Income: \$9,630 Net Income Ratio (NOI/EGI): 79.3% Operating Expense Ratio (OE/EGI): 20.7% Effective Gross Income Multiplier (Sale Price/EGI): 9.75 Overall Capitalization Rate (NOI/Sale Price): 8.13%

2 Bedroom, 1 Bathroom Sold: 2/9/2017 - \$118,400

Financing:

20% Down / 80% Financed .8 Loan-to-value ratio 30 Year mortgage 4.5% Interest rate \$479.83 Monthly P & I Payment <u>x 12 Months</u> \$5,757.96 Annual Debt Service



Effective Gross Income: \$12,144 Operating expenses: \$2,514 Net Operating Income: \$9,630 Net Income Ratio (NOI/EGI): 79.3% Operating Expense Ratio (OE/EGI): 20.7% Effective Gross Income Multiplier (Sale Price/EGI): 9.75 Overall Capitalization Rate (NOI/Sale Price): 8.13% Annual Debt Service: \$5,757.96 Debt Coverage Ratio (NOI/Annual Debt Service): 1.67 Cashflow Before Taxes (NOI-Annual Debt): \$3,872.04

2 Bedroom, 1 Bathroom Sold: 2/9/2017 - \$118,400

Three different Scenarios:

Self Managed, Short-term income: \$9,302

• material participation/business income

Private Management, Short-term: \$1,772

• Real Estate Investment income

Private Management, Long-Term: \$3,872

• Real Estate Investment income



Real Estate Taxes:

- 1a \$999
- 3a \$2,582
- 4b(1) \$1,859
- 4bb(1) \$1,604
- 4c(12) \$1,522

2 Bedroom, 1 Bathroom Sold: 2/9/2017 - \$118,400



Three different Scenarios:

Self Managed, Short-term income: \$9,302

• material participation/business income

Real Estate Taxes:

• 3a - \$2,582

2 Bedroom, 1 Bathroom Sold: 2/9/2017 - \$118,400

Three different Scenarios:

Private Management, Long-Term: \$3,872

• Real Estate Investment income



Real Estate Taxes:

- 4b(1) \$1,859
- 4bb(1) \$1,604

2 Bedroom, 1 Bathroom Sold: 2/9/2017 - \$118,400



Three different Scenarios:

Real Estate Taxes:

Private Management, Short-term: \$1,772

• Real Estate Investment income

• 3a - \$2,582

Annual loss \$810

2 Bedroom, 1 Bathroom Sold: 2/9/2017 - \$118,400

23 months after sale

Principle reduction: \$3,126.29

2019 EMV: \$156,300

Capital Gain : \$41,026.29



\$67.50 <u>x 23 months</u> \$1,552.50

<u>Annual loss \$810</u> Monthly cost \$67.50

\$41,026.29 - \$1,552.50

\$39,473.79 Net Capital Gain
Subject:

2 Bedroom, 1 Bathroom Sold: 2/9/2017 - \$118,400

23 months after sale

Principle reduction: \$3,126.29

2019 EMV: \$156,300

Capital Gain : \$41,026.29

\$67.50 <u>x 23 months</u> \$1,552.50

\$41,026.29 <u>- \$1,552.50</u> \$39,473.79 Net Capital Gain



\$39,474 Capital gain / \$23,680 Initial investment

67% Return ON investment

167% Return OF investment



Subject:

3 Bedroom, 2 Bathroom Sold: 9/29/2016 - \$602,200

Estimated \$75,000 in renovations and decorating immediately after purchase

Potential Gross Income: \$149,705 Vacancy & Collection Loss: 44.69% Effective Gross Income: \$84,300 Operating expenses: \$20,400 *Without Management (50% of NOI) Net Operating Income: \$64,900 *\$32,450 if Managed Professionally



| NIR: 76.99% | OER: 33.01% | EGIM: 8.03 | OAR: 9.58% |
|-------------|-------------|------------|------------|
| NIR: 47.31% | OER: 62.69% | EGIM: 8.03 | OAR: 4.79% |



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Property Taxation in Minnesota...



•Said to be the Most Complex Property Tax System in the Country

•Typical Classifications are:

ResidentialAgriculturalCommercialIndustrial

•Average # of Classifications per US State is 5

•MN Has about 60 (depending how you interpret)

•Next Most is South Dakota at 12

- How is the Property Used?
- What is the Primary Use?
- Does the Property Generate an Income?
- Number of Rental Units?



- How is the Property Used?
 - Vacation home?
 - Investment?
 - Combination of both?



- What is the Primary Use?
 - Exceeding other uses
 - Vacant days?
 - Advertised vs Rented/Occupied?



- Does the Property Generate an Income?
 - Revenue is certain
 - Profit is not guaranteed
 - Reported on income tax statements?



- Number of Rental Units?
 - Potentially a resort?



4c(1) Seasonal Residential Recreational Commercial (resort)

- Intended to reduce the property tax burden on income-producing resorts which operate seasonally and the cabins/units are rented less than 250 days of the year.
- Must have a minimum of three rental units(Cabins, Condominium, townhouses, sleeping room or individual camping sites with water and electrical hookups for recreational vehicles).
- 40% or more of the bookings must be from business conducted during 90 consecutive days.
- If the property has less than 20 units and is located in a township or city with a population less than 2,500 and a state administered DNR trail then no recreational activities need to be provided by the resort to qualify.
- If more than 20 units, the resort must offer recreational activities ON-SITE and A or B
 - a) At least 60% of bookings must be for periods of at least two consecutive nights.
 - b) At least 20% of the annual gross receipts must be from charges for providing recreational activities

Declaration Submitted To The Assessor By January 15th Of The Assessment Year.

Large cities & townships will not have to consider 4c(1) as a potential classification without specific recreational activities on site.





- Both parcels owned by the same investor
- Three rental units on each parcel
- As long as thee units don't exceed 250 days rented each..
- 4c(1) Seasonal Resort

DISCUSSION:

Both in Grand Marais, and in much of Cook County, Seasonal Resorts do not need to provide recreational activities if they are less than 20 units.

- One structure with 5 bedrooms
- Formally a Bed & Breakfast
- 5 Bedrooms are offered for rent individually
- 4c(1) Seasonal Resort

Department of Revenue Guidance

- In June 2013 the DOR Info & Education section gave an opinion on a question posed regarding short-term rental activity.
 - The opinion was that 3a Commercial was the appropriate classification.
- In June 2018 the DOR Info & Education section gave an opinion on a question posed regarding short-term rental activity.
 - The opinion was that 3a Commercial could be appropriate if the primary use is short-term rental, and 4c(12) might be appropriate if the primary use is Seasonal Residential Recreational.
- May 21, 2019 MDOR Memo
 - Primary use test, if the primary use is short-term rental the appropriate classification is 3a commercial.

Case Law

- In June 2014 T.C. Hewitt LLC was the petitioner in a tax court case versus <u>McLeod County</u>. The petitioner challenged a 3a commercial classification which was the result of short-term rental activity. With detailed data regarding the primary and additional uses, the tax court upheld the 3a Commercial classification.
 - In this tax court case the judge argued the property does not meet the definition of "Residential real estate", citing "The Assessment & Classification Practices Report for Residential Use Properties" dated 2/12/2007, which defines 4b properties as "Residentially used property that is non-homestead, but is either the primary residence of someone or is a vacant dwelling not used for any purpose."

| STATE OF MINNESOTA COUNTY OF MCLEOD | TAX COURT REGULAR DIVISION FIRST JUDICIAL DISTRICT | | |
|--|--|---|--|
| T.C. Hewitt, LLC, Petitioner, | CONCLU | S OF FACT, SIONS OF LAW AND OR JUDGMENT | |
| vs. County of McLeod, | File Nos. | 43-CV-11-743 43-CV-12-693 43-CV-13-696 | |
| Respondent. | Dated: | June 27, 2014 | |

This matter came before The Honorable Thomas G. Haluska, Judge of the Minnesota Tax

Court.

Christopher M. Roe, Attorney at Law, represents petitioner, T.C. Hewitt, LLC.

Michael K. Junge, Assistant McLeod County Attorney, represents respondent County of

McLeod.

SHIPMAN v. DOMINION HOSPITALITY

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Supreme Court of Missouri,En Banc.

Scott SHIPMAN, St. Charles County Assessor, Appellant, v. DOMINION HOSPITALITY, Respondent.

No. SC 85905.

Decided: October 26, 2004

Charissa L. Mayes, Office of St. Charles County Counselor, St. Charles, for Appellant. James P. Gamble, St. Louis, for Respondent.

The St. Charles County Assessor ("assessor") appeals a judgment of the circuit court affirming a decision of the State Tax Commission ("STC") to set aside the assessor's commercial classification of real property located in St. Charles, Missouri, known as TownePlace Suites-Marriott ("property"). The STC reclassified the property as "mixed-use," sixty percent residential and forty percent commercial, and assessed the property at \$416,810 residential and \$468,000 commercial. After opinion by the Court of Appeals, this Court granted transfer. Mo. Const. art. V, sec. 10. The judgment is reversed.1

The Missouri Supreme Court has weighed in on short-term rental activity as early as 2004

Section 137.016.1(1) defines "residential property" as

all real property improved by a structure which is used or intended to be used for residential living by human occupants, vacant land in connection with an airport, land used as a golf course, and manufactured home parks, but residential property shall not include other similar facilities used primarily for transient housing. For purposes of this section, "transient housing" means all rooms available for rent or lease .

(emphasis added).

This statute requires that the hotel be classified not by its use, but rather its availability for use. In its definition of "residential property," the legislature has made plain that the benefits of this designation shall not flow to "facilities used primarily for transient housing." And "transient housing" is defined as "all rooms available " for short-term occupancy. Id. Although property is generally classified by its use, that rule has no application here where it is not its use, but rather its availability for use, that the legislature has specified must determine a property's classification. Thus, because here all the hotel rooms were available for short-term occupancy, the clear language of the statute compels the denial of the hotel's quest for residential classification.

Furthermore, the statute forbids a mixed-use classification under these circumstances. Although mixed-use classifications of property are generally permitted under section 137.016.4,3 the legislature has made an exception as to facilities used "primarily" for transient housing in its definition of "residential property." Sec. 137.016.1. To the extent there is a repugnancy between classifying property as mixed-use or by its primary use for "transient housing," the chronologically later specific disqualification of subsection 1 would prevail over the earlier more general provision of subsection 4. Laughlin v. Forgrave, 432 S.W.2d 308, 313 (Mo. banc 1968).

Therefore, if, as here, a facility makes more than half its rooms available for short-term occupancy, the property is entirely disqualified from a residential classification. Thus, the property's classification is dependent on whether its facilities are primarily available for short-term occupancy, not on what percentages of use might be ascribed to short-term and extended-stay occupants.

For the foregoing reasons, the judgment is reversed.

A clip from the Missouri Supreme Court ruling

Agents, Buyers & Management Companies

 If a commercial classification is deemed appropriate, the property tax implications are substantial and all investors should be made aware of the potential impact.

What's the tax implications?

$$(x+a)^n = \sum_{k=0}^n \binom{n}{k} x^k a^{n-k}$$

\$222,300 Townhouse in Lutsen...

- 4c(12) \$1,956.02
- 4c(1) \$2,318.43
- 4b(1) \$2,267.88
- 3a \$5,008.16

Agenda

- Intro
- Short-term Rentals 101: Fact Check
- Data Sources
- Identifying Short-Term Rentals
- Implementation of County/City Ordinance
- Highest & Best Use/Income Valuation
- Classification
- Discussion



RESULTS OF STATE-WIDE COUNTY LEVEL VACATION RENTAL OVERSIGHT SURVEY JULY 6, 2018

41 – COUNTY'S RESPONDING

| Crow Wing | Winona | Clay |
|------------|-------------------|------------|
| Polk | Lake of the Woods | Marshall |
| Aitkin | Wabasha | Morrison |
| Douglas | Wright | Renville |
| Kanabec | Nicollet | Steele |
| St. Louis | Brown | Sherburne |
| Becker | Pope | Goodhue |
| McLeod | Mower | Lake |
| Faribault | Lac qui Parle | Hubbard |
| Jackson | Norman | Mille Lacs |
| Clearwater | Le Sueur | Cass |
| Nobles | Rice | Stearns |
| Wilkin | Yellow Medicine | Murray |
| Carlton | Big Stone | |

Has there been a noticeable increase in Vacation Rental operations in your county over the last five to ten years?



| ANSWER CHOICES | • | RESPONSES | - |
|---|---|-----------|----|
| ▼ Yes | | 47.50% | 19 |
| ▼ No | | 20.00% | 8 |
| N/A - Generally minimal to no Vacation Rental activity in the county. | | 32.50% | 13 |
| TOTAL | | | 40 |

Comments (15)

Counties reporting that they have seen a noticeable increase:

| Aitkin | Becker |
|-----------|---------|
| Carlton | Cass |
| Crow Wing | Douglas |
| Kanabec | Lake |
| Le Sueur | Rice |
| St. Louis | Sterns |
| Wright | |

Big Stone Clearwater Hubbard Lake of the Woods Sherburne Winona

Additional Comments:

- 1. A study done in 2014 showed 267 rentals on VRBO.com and today there is close to 350.
- 2. The only rental properties that I know of are deer hunting properties with cabins on them.
- 3. We've been tracking vacation rentals for at least 5 to 7 years and the number has increased since 2010
- 4. went from nobody talking about this issue to some evidence that short term lake rentals on a few of our lakes might be becoming an issue
- 5. We are updating the shoreland ordinance to address them
- 6. Only one site is listed on vrbo and airbnb sites and it is within a city.
- 7. We will soon have 2 that I know of
- 8. We don't allow them, but we are getting increasing requests. We consider it like a motel or hotel.
- 9. Mower County has 4 by CUP (please note Mower County has no lakes).
- 10. Have found a couple that have been operating for several years!!
- 11. We have permitted one.
- 12. Hard to tell, it's not something that we track. I know that we have a few based on previous permits we issued.
- 13. We went from zero to approximately three. That's triple!
- 14. We do not have any at this time.
- 15. We believe they have gone from zero to 10-20 in the last few years

Have you completed any kind of inventory to see how many Vacation Rentals may be operating in your county, and if yes, please provide the number in the comment box, even if it is an estimate, or a ball-park guess.



| ANSWER CHOICES | • | RESPONSES | • |
|----------------|---|-----------|----|
| ▼ Yes | | 31.71% | 13 |
| ✓ No | | 68.29% | 28 |
| TOTAL | | | 41 |
| | | | |

Comments (14)

Counties that have completed an inventory:

| Aitkin (60) | | |
|-----------------|--|--|
| Clearwater (3) | | |
| Jackson (1) | | |
| Morrison (7) | | |
| St. Louis (210) | | |

Other Counties Estimates:

Mille Lacs (5) Sherburne (8) Brown (2) Crow Wing (350) Lake (46) Nicollet (1) Steele (1)

Mower (4)

Carlton (7) Douglas (75)* Lake of the Woods (12) Rice (10 – 20)

Renville (6)

* Now estimates 80 - 100

Additional Comments:

- 1. 2 permitted, 5 un-permitted (for now)
- 2. Only online research on popular VRBO rental sites. These searches have shown approximately 350 listed properties.
- 3. approximately a dozen
- 4. We check websites on a regular basis and require IUP's. Most comply and others quit renting. We have about 50 on IUP's and another 10 in the permitting stage.
- 5. 7
- 6. No, if you have examples I'd love them
- 7. During the last review, we had one in the middle of a farm field.
- 8. I just looked it up and only one site is listed on the vrbo and airbnb websites. It is located within a city.
- 9. Soon to be 2
- 10. I have occasionally checked the website. The 4 we have (I am aware of) are permitted by CUP.
- 11. Although there are probably may vacation rentals that we are not aware of, we are currently permitting 46.
- 12. Based on previous permits, I know we have at least five.

13.3

14. Just from looking online. 10-20



How do you currently regulate Vacation Rentals? (Select all that apply)

Answered: 41 Skipped: 0



| ANSWER CHOICES | RESPONSES | • |
|--|-------------------------------|----|
| We do not regulate Vacation Rentals | 53.66% | 22 |
| Generally Permitted - With no Required Permit | 9.76% | 4 |
| Administrative Permit | 0.00% | 0 |
| County Level Annual License | 2.44% | 1 |
| ✓ IUP/CUP | 29.27% | 12 |
| Manage Through Overlay Districts | 4.88% | 2 |
| Adopted MDH Food, Beverage & Lodging Program | 7.32% | 3 |
| Prohibited by County Ordinance | 7.32% | 3 |
| Total Respondents: 41 | | |

Comments (3)

Counties that do not regulate Vacation Rentals, or where they are generally permitted:

| Big Stone | Cass | Clay |
|-----------------|--------------------|------------|
| Clearwater | Crow Wing | Faribault |
| Goodhue | Hubbard | Kanabec |
| Marshall | McLeod | Mille Lacs |
| Morrison | Murray | Nicollet |
| Nobles | Norman | Polk |
| Роре | Renville | Sherburn |
| St. Louis | Steele | Wright |
| Yellow Medicine | Lake of the Woods* | |

* Depending on Zone District

Counties that regulate through the IUP/CUP process:

| Aitkin (60) | Becker | Brown (2) |
|---------------|-------------------------------------|-------------|
| Carlton (7) | Douglas (80 – 100) ¹ | Jackson (1) |
| Lac Qui Parle | Lake (46) | Mower (4) |
| Sterns | Lake of the Woods ² (12) | Wabasha |

1 – Operations having over 12 overnight occupants require a CUP, Under 12 is a license.

2 – Depending on the zone district.

Counties where Vacation Rentals are prohibited by County Ordinance:

| Le Sueur | Rice | Sherburne |
|----------|------|-----------|
| | | |

Additional Comments:

- 1. We used to regulate through MDH delegation to our County, however about 1 year ago, we gave the responsibility back to MDH, opted out. (*Winona County*)
- 2. If located within a commercial zoning district this activity is allowed; however, if not located anywhere else, a CUP is required.
- 3. We previously required an IUP, but effective May 1, 2015 they are allowed with standards. *(Mille Lacs County)*

If your County regulates Vacation Rentals, which department is responsible? (If your County does not regulate Vacation Rentals, you can skip all of the remaining questions.)



| ANSWER CHOICES | • | RESPONSES | • |
|--|---------|-----------|----|
| Planning & Zoning/Environmental Services/Land Services | | 72.22% | 13 |
| ✓ Auditor's Office | | 0.00% | 0 |
| ▼ Public/Environmental Health | | 11.11% | 2 |
| ✓ Other (please specify) Res | sponses | 16.67% | 3 |
| TOTAL | | | 18 |

In regulating Vacation Rentals, what is included on the list of requirements for the operation to remain in compliance? (Select All That Apply)

Answered: 11 Skipped: 30



| ANSWER CHOICES | RESPONSES | * |
|--|-------------------------------|----|
| License from the Minnesota Department of Health. | 63.64% | 7 |
| Demonstration of Appropriate Insurance. | 9.09% | 1 |
| Demonstration of Paid Lodging Taxes. | 9.09% | 1 |
| Current Certificate of Compliance for Septic System. | 90.91% | 10 |
| Installation of a Flow Meter for Water Usage. | 36.36% | 4 |
| Identification of a Local 24/7 Point of Contact. | 72.73% | 8 |
| Annual Report from Owner on Occupancy. | 36.36% | 4 |
| ✓ Limit on Occupancy Levels Per Bedroom or Beds. | 45.45% | 5 |
| Total Respondents: 11 | | |

Comments (7)

Additional Comments:

- 1. We have a specific section in our zoning ordinance that lists the requirements that must be met for the rental unit and IUP application. We also have a list of conditions that are placed on each approved IUP.
- 2. license from local health dept.
- 3. Becker County does not have a formal list of requirements. If a CUP is granted the stipulations/requirements may vary.
- 4. They are considered a permitted use so no special zoning approval is needed.
- 5. license from County per FBL requirements.

Does your County employ any type of Vacation Rental tracking software or internet service such as "Host Compliance", and if so, please describe in the comment box what you use, and how would you rate that software or service?

Answered: 20 Skipped: 21



Do you have any other additional regulatory requirements for Vacation Rentals? (Check All That Apply)

Answered: 13 Skipped: 28



| ANSWER CHOICES | • | RESPONSES | • |
|---|-----|-----------|---|
| ✓ Limit Number of Dwellings or Units for rent on any one parcel. | | 61.54% | 8 |
| ✓ Prohibition of utilizing RV's as Vacation Rentals | | 46.15% | 6 |
| ✓ Signage | | 46.15% | 6 |
| ✓ Prohibition on Pets or Smoking | | 0.00% | 0 |
| Types of possible safety and medical equipment. | | 7.69% | 1 |
| ✓ Other (please specify) Response | ses | 69.23% | 9 |
| Total Respondents: 13 | | | |

Additional Comments:

- 1. Federal tax ID #, compliance with local lodging tax requirements
- 2. no
- 3. See Zoning Ordinance and if needed can provide copy of conditions placed on the IUP's
- 4. use of a good neighbor brochure, requirements for marking property boundaries, no on-street parking, limited number of guests on property (during day)
- 5. NA
- 6. Property boundaries must be marked. No fireworks or firearms can be used. Quite hours.
- 7. I will use this column to voice my opinion. I do not think Vacation Rentals should be allowed period. If I own a cabin on a lake that is next to a rental cabin and they party all night and overflow with people, I am going to be pissed off at the county for allowing this stupid activity on lakeshores across Mn...
- 8. Please refer to Provision 504.10 of the Development Ordinance which can be found on this page of the County's website: https://www.co.mille-lacs.mn.us/ordinances
- 9. water test for nitrates and bacteria; not allowed on a holding tank

Cook County Vacation Rental Ordinance Number 62

Draft November 8, 2018

Cook County Land Services Department

COOK COUNTY VACATION RENTAL ORDINANCE

Article 1.0 STATUTORY AUTHORIZATION AND POLICY

1.1 **Statutory authorization.** This ordinance is adopted pursuant to the authorization and policies contained in the County Planning and Zoning enabling legislation in Minn. Stat. chapter 394.

1.2 Purpose and intent.

(a) Cook County has a long history as a tourism and recreational destination. Private vacation rental homes do appear to provide a benefit to Cook County by expanding the numbers and types of lodging facilities available, and by providing additional jobs and revenues. However, the use of residential properties for short-term rental can have an adverse impact on neighboring properties.

(b) It is the purpose and intent of this Ordinance, consistent with the terms of the Cook County Comprehensive Plan, to continue the allowed use of private vacation rental homes in the identified zone districts but also mitigate possible adverse impacts to the health, safety, and welfare of surrounding properties through the establishment of a licensing program for the review and approval of vacation rental home operations.

Article 2.0 DEFINITIONS AND GENERAL PROVISIONS

- 2.1 **Definitions.** Unless specifically defined below, words or phrases used in this Ordinance shall be interpreted to give them the same meaning they have in common usage and to give this Ordinance it's most reasonable application. For the purpose of this Ordinance, the words "must" and "shall" are mandatory and not permissive, and the words "may" and "should" are permissive.
 - 2.1.1 **"Bed and Breakfast"** means an establishment in a residential dwelling that supplies temporary accommodations to overnight guests for a fee where an owner or manager resides on the premises.
 - 2.1.8 **"Parcel"** means a unit of real property that has been given a tax identification number maintained by the County.
 - 2.1.9 "Vacation Rental" Means any home, cabin, condominium or similar building that is advertised as, or held out to be, a place where sleeping quarters are furnished to the public on a nightly, weekly, or for less than a 30-day time period and is not a bed and breakfast.
- 2.2 **Severability.** If any section, clause, provision, or portion of this Ordinance is adjudged unconstitutional or invalid by a court of competent jurisdiction, the remainder of this Ordinance shall not be affected thereby.
- 3.1 Jurisdiction. The provisions of this Ordinance apply to all unincorporated areas of Cook County.

ARTICLE 3.0 ANNUAL LICENSE REQUIRED

- 3.1 No owner of a Vacation Rental may rent that unit for periods less than 30 consecutive days without a valid Vacation Rental license issued pursuant to this Ordinance.
- 3.2 All existing Vacation Rental operations as of the enactment date of this Ordinance shall be licensed by the County within three months from the enactment date of this Ordinance.
- 3.3 All new Vacation Rental operations as of the enactment date of this Ordinance shall obtain a license from the County prior to commencing operations.
- 3.4 All Vacation Rental operations shall have between January 1st and March 31 of each year to reapply annually for their license renewal.

ARTICLE 4.0 LICENSE APPLICATION REQUIREMENTS

4.1 **Application Requirements**. The following information shall be provided to the County on the Vacation Rental license application:

(a) The name, mailing address, email address and telephone number of the owner of the Vacation Rental home for which the license is to be issued;

(b) Physical location, parcel identification, zone district and description of the property on which the Vacation Rental operation is located;

(c) The name, address, telephone number and email address of the agent, representative and/or local contact person for the Vacation Rental;

(d) Demonstration that any lodging taxes associated with the Vacation Rental operation is current;

(e) Acknowledgement of property liability insurance for the Vacation Rental operation;

(f) Demonstration that the Vacation Rental operation has a license issued by the Minnesota Department of Health, or written certification from the property owner that a license is not required by the State of Minnesota, stating the reasons the reasons;

(g) All other information that is requested on the Vacation Rental License Application;

- (h) Payment of the application fee that will be listed on the Cook County Fee Schedule.
- 4.2 **Application Process.** Applications for vacation rental operation licenses may be filled out online at https://permits.co.cook.mn.us/index.php .

Once the application is received along with the supplemental information and payment of fee, Cook County will issue or deny the license in accordance with the timelines established under Minnesota Statute 15.99, during which time the County may contact the applicant for additional information. If the permit is denied, a letter will accompany the denial explaining the reasons for the denial, and the applicant may reapply once the conditions surrounding the application denial are corrected.

Article 5.0 GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

5.1 **Zone Districts Allowing Vacation Rentals**. Vacation Rental operations are allowed in the following zone districts as described in the Article 4 of the Cook County Zoning Ordinance:

(a) **Permitted Use**

(b)

| - Forest Agriculture Recreational Zone District | FAR-1 |
|--|-------|
| - Forest Agriculture Residential Zone District | FAR-2 |
| - Forest Agriculture Residential Zone District | FAR-3 |
| - Lake Shore Residential Zone District | LSR |
| - Single Family Residential Zone District | R-1 |
| - Tofte Mixed Use Zone District | TMU |
| - Resort Commercial Zone District | RC/R |
| - Wildwood Acres Overlay District | WAOD |
| Conditional or Interim Use | |
| - Lutsen Town Center Residential Zone District | LR-1 |
| - Lutsen Town Center Residential Initiative District | LR-2 |
| - Tofte General Commercial Zone District | TGC |
| | |

- 5.2 **Conformance with Existing Regulations.** Vacation Rental operations shall conform to all existing standards listed in Minnesota Statutes and Rules, and County Ordinances with regards to Noise, Sanitation, Parking and Trespass.
- 5.3 **Property Contact Information**. The owner, agent, representative or manager of a Vacation Rental operation shall designate and provide information, to the County and each renter, for a point of contact that would be available 24-hours a day, seven days a week to respond to issues that may arise regarding the Vacation Rental.

Article 6.0 ENFORCEMENT

- 6.1 **Enforcement.** The Land Services Department shall investigate all violations of this Ordinance, notify the owners of violations and direct the property owner to correct violations within a reasonable period of time, and, if compliance is not obtained within a reasonable period of time, such violation shall be reported to the County Attorney, who shall take appropriate and immediate action on the matter.
- 6.2 **Penalties.** Any person, firm or corporation, or agent, employees or contractors of such, who violate, disobey, omit, neglect, refuse to comply with, or who resist enforcement of any of the provisions of this Ordinance may be subject to the forfeiture of their license. Violations of this Ordinance may also be deemed a misdemeanor. Each day that a violation continues to exist shall constitute a separate offence. All fines for violations shall be paid to the County and shall be credited to the General Revenue fund.

Article 7.0 ADOPTION

The Cook County Vacation Rental Ordinance is hereby adopted by the Cook County Board of Commissioners on this ______ day of ______.

Ginny Storlie, Chair, Cook County Board of Commissioners

ATTEST:

Braidy Powers, Cook County Auditor

EFFECTIVE DATE: