

**GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF NORTH CAROLINA**  
**SESSION 2001**

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**HOUSE BILL 163\***

Short Title: Furniture Market Improvement Act. (Local)

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Sponsors: Representatives Jarrell; Adams, Alexander, Blust, Bowie, Boyd-McIntyre, Culp, Decker, Jeffus, and Sexton.

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Referred to: Local Government II.

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February 19, 2001

A BILL TO BE ENTITLED

1 AN ACT TO AUTHORIZE THE CITY OF HIGH POINT TO FUND FURNITURE  
2 MARKET IMPROVEMENTS.  
3

4 The General Assembly of North Carolina enacts:

5 **SECTION 1.** Occupancy tax. (a) Authorization and Scope. The High  
6 Point City Council may levy a room occupancy tax of up to three percent (3%) of the  
7 gross receipts derived from the rental of any room, lodging, or accommodation  
8 furnished by a hotel, motel, inn, tourist camp, or similar place within the city that is  
9 subject to sales tax imposed by the State under G.S. 105-164.4(a)(3). This tax is in  
10 addition to any State or local sales tax. This tax does not apply to accommodations  
11 furnished by nonprofit charitable, educational, or religious organizations when  
12 furnished in furtherance of their nonprofit purpose.

13 **SECTION 1.(b)** Administration. A tax levied under this section shall be  
14 levied, administered, collected, and repealed as provided in G.S. 160A-215. The  
15 penalties provided in G.S. 160A-215 apply to a tax levied under this section.

16 **SECTION 1.(c)** Use of tax revenue. The City of High Point shall use the net  
17 proceeds of the occupancy tax only for furniture market promotion and visitor  
18 assistance.

19 The following definitions apply in this subsection:

20 (1) Furniture market promotion and visitor assistance. -- Activities and  
21 expenditures to promote the International Home Furnishings Market in  
22 the city and to assist visitors who attend it. The term may include  
23 advertising and other promotional activities, transportation and  
24 parking, housing facilitation, buyer registration, and administration of  
25 these activities.

26 (2) Net proceeds. -- Gross proceeds less the cost to the city of  
27 administering and collecting the tax, as determined by the finance

1 officer, not to exceed three percent (3%) of the first five hundred  
2 thousand dollars (\$500,000) of gross proceeds collected each year and  
3 one percent (1%) of the remaining gross receipts collected each year.

4 **SECTION 1.(d)** Contracts. The city may contract with a nonprofit agency  
5 to carry out the authorized uses of the occupancy tax proceeds.

6 **SECTION 2.** City administrative provisions. -- G.S. 160A-215 reads as  
7 rewritten:

8 **"§ 160A-215. Uniform provisions for room occupancy taxes.**

9 (a) Scope. – This section applies only to municipalities the General Assembly  
10 has authorized to levy room occupancy taxes. For the purpose of this section, the term  
11 "city" means a municipality.

12 (b) Levy. – A room occupancy tax may be levied only by resolution, after not  
13 less than 10 days' public notice and after a public hearing held pursuant thereto. A room  
14 occupancy tax shall become effective on the date specified in the resolution levying the  
15 tax. That date must be the first day of a calendar month, however, and may not be  
16 earlier than the first day of the second month after the date the resolution is adopted.

17 (c) Collection. – Every operator of a business subject to a room occupancy tax  
18 shall, on and after the effective date of the levy of the tax, collect the tax. The tax shall  
19 be collected as part of the charge for furnishing a taxable accommodation. The tax shall  
20 be stated and charged separately from the sales records and shall be paid by the  
21 purchaser to the operator of the business as trustee for and on account of the taxing city.  
22 The tax shall be added to the sales price and shall be passed on to the purchaser instead  
23 of being borne by the operator of the business. The taxing city shall design, print, and  
24 furnish to all appropriate businesses and persons in the city the necessary forms for  
25 filing returns and instructions to ensure the full collection of the tax. An operator of a  
26 business who collects a room occupancy tax may deduct from the amount remitted to  
27 the taxing city a discount equal to the discount the State allows the operator for State  
28 sales and use tax.

29 (d) Administration. – The taxing city shall administer a room occupancy tax it  
30 levies. A room occupancy tax is due and payable to the city finance officer in monthly  
31 installments on or before the fifteenth day of the month following the month in which  
32 the tax accrues. Every person, firm, corporation, or association liable for the tax shall,  
33 on or before the fifteenth day of each month, prepare and render a return on a form  
34 prescribed by the taxing city. The return shall state the total gross receipts derived in the  
35 preceding month from rentals upon which the tax is levied. A room occupancy tax  
36 return filed with the city finance officer is not a public record and may not be disclosed  
37 except in accordance with G.S. 153A-148.1 or G.S. 160A-208.1.

38 (e) Penalties. – A person, firm, corporation, or association who fails or refuses to  
39 file a room occupancy tax return or pay a room occupancy tax as required by law is  
40 subject to the civil and criminal penalties set by G.S. 105-236 for failure to pay or file a  
41 return for State sales and use taxes. The governing board of the taxing city has the same  
42 authority to waive the penalties for a room occupancy tax that the Secretary of Revenue  
43 has to waive the penalties for State sales and use taxes.

1 (f) Repeal or Reduction. – A room occupancy tax levied by a city may be  
2 repealed or reduced by a resolution adopted by the governing body of the city. Repeal or  
3 reduction of a room occupancy tax shall become effective on the first day of a month  
4 and may not become effective until the end of the fiscal year in which the resolution  
5 was adopted. Repeal or reduction of a room occupancy tax does not affect a liability for  
6 a tax that was attached before the effective date of the repeal or reduction, nor does it  
7 affect a right to a refund of a tax that accrued before the effective date of the repeal or  
8 reduction.

9 (g) This section applies only to the Cities of Goldsboro, Greensboro, High Point,  
10 Lumberton, Mount Airy, Shelby, and Statesville, to the Towns of Banner Elk,  
11 Mooresville, and St. Pauls, and to the municipalities in Brunswick County."

12 **SECTION 3.** Furniture showroom privilege license tax. (a) Levy. The High  
13 Point City Council may, by ordinance, after not less than 10 days' public notice and a  
14 public hearing held pursuant thereto, levy a privilege license tax on every person  
15 engaged in the business of operating a wholesale home furnishings showroom. A tax  
16 levied under this section may become effective no earlier than July 1 following its levy.  
17 A person is engaged in the business of operating a wholesale home furnishings  
18 showroom if the person does either of the following during the tax year:

- 19 (1) Uses or holds out for use as a wholesale home furnishings showroom,  
20 on a permanent or temporary basis, his or her own property.
- 21 (2) Leases or otherwise provides his or her property to another for use as a  
22 wholesale home furnishings showroom on a permanent or temporary  
23 basis.

24 **SECTION 3.(b)** Administration. The provisions of G.S. 105-33(b) and (h)  
25 apply to a tax levied under this section. As used in those provisions, the term "fiscal  
26 year" means the city's fiscal year and the term "person" has the meaning provided in  
27 G.S. 105-228.90. The city shall adopt regulations to govern the reporting and  
28 administration of the tax. The High Point City Council may appoint a body to hear and  
29 decide appeals concerning the application and administration of the tax.

30 **SECTION 3.(c)** Tax Base and Rate. The tax authorized by this section is  
31 based on the floor surface area of every wholesale home furnishings showroom used or  
32 held out for use. In the case of an ongoing business, the tax is based on the floor surface  
33 area used or held out for using during the previous fiscal year of the city. In the case of a  
34 new business, the tax is based on the floor surface area used or held out for use during  
35 the tax year.

36 A tax levied under this section may not exceed fifteen cents (15¢) per square  
37 foot, subject to a minimum tax of two hundred fifty dollars (\$250.00) per location.

38 **SECTION 3.(d)** Lien and Penalties. A tax levied under this section becomes  
39 a lien on the real property where the wholesale home furnishings showroom is located.  
40 The penalties provided in G.S. 105-236 apply to a tax levied under this section.

41 **SECTION 3.(e)** Use of Tax Revenue. The City of High Point shall use the  
42 net proceeds of a tax levied under this section only for furniture market promotion and  
43 visitor assistance.

44 **SECTION 3.(f)** Definitions. The following definitions apply in this section:

- 1 (1) Floor surface area. -- Gross interior wall space, which may include not  
2 only the showroom but also any ancillary areas such as aisles,  
3 hallways, stairwells, escalators, elevators, eating and drinking areas,  
4 restrooms, and common areas.
- 5 (2) Furnishings merchandise. – Furniture of any kind, including both  
6 home and office furniture, and furnishings accessories and decorative  
7 items of any kind. The term may include lamps, lighting fixtures,  
8 pictures, wall coverings, art objects, real or artificial plants or flowers,  
9 bath fixtures, kitchen appliances, rugs, carpets, floor coverings,  
10 giftware, kitchenware, and pottery.
- 11 (3) Furniture market promotion and visitor assistance. – Activities and  
12 expenditures to promote the International Home Furnishings Market in  
13 the city and to assist visitors who attend it. The term may include  
14 advertising and other promotional activities, transportation and  
15 parking, housing facilitation, buyer registration, and administration of  
16 these activities.
- 17 (4) Net proceeds. -- Gross proceeds less the cost to the city of  
18 administering and collecting the tax, as determined by the finance  
19 officer, not to exceed three percent (3%) of the first five hundred  
20 thousand dollars (\$500,000) of gross proceeds collected each year and  
21 one percent (1%) of the remaining gross receipts collected each year.
- 22 (5) Wholesale home furnishings showroom. – Real property used or  
23 intended for use for the display of furnishings merchandise for the  
24 purpose of sale, or exhibition to solicit orders for sale, to resellers of  
25 furnishings.

26 **SECTION 3.(g)** Contracts. The city may contract with a nonprofit agency  
27 to carry out the authorized uses of the furniture showroom privilege license tax  
28 proceeds.

29 **SECTION 4.** This act is effective when it becomes law.