# City of Coalinga 

PROPOSAL FOR<br>SALES AND USE TAX AUDITING AND MANAGEMENT SERVICES

January 9, 2020

## HdL ${ }^{\top}$ Companies

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## I. LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

January 9, 2020
Jasmin Bains
Financial Services Director
City of Coalinga
155 W. Durian Avenue
Coalinga, California 93210

## RE: Sales and Use Tax Services

As President of Hinderliter, de Llamas and Associates (HdL), I currently have over 25 years of experience working with local agencies on proactive programs for revenue enhancement, business cooperation, revenue forecasting and analyzing legislative proposals that would impact local agencies receipts of taxes and fees.

Founded in 1983, HdL has been providing revenue management services to California local governments for 35 years. The firm currently serves over 500 local government agencies in six states and has recovered more than $\$ 2$ billion in revenue for our clients. Our team has extensive finance, economic development, and local government experience. We use this expertise to analyze the City's tax data in detail and provide relevant, useful and timely information to support your financial strategies and business retention/expansion programs. Our highly focused and accurate budget forecasts have proven to be particularly valuable for financial planning.

HdL's approach to maximizing local revenues offers the following advantages:

- HdL's sales and use tax forecasts that result in estimates that fall within $1 \%$ of actual receipts two-thirds of the time.
- A sophisticated economic support program providing special reports and data to assist the City in monitoring and leveraging existing economic programs, identify new revenue opportunities and maximizing use tax revenues.
- Relevant, timely and ongoing staff support by a team with decades of experience in municipal finance and budgeting, economic development and maximization of sales and use tax revenues.
- The largest and most complete sales tax database in California structured in a manner to allow more thorough revenue audits, accurate budget forecasts and identification of emerging economic trends and opportunities.
- A user-friendly web-based sales tax application and reporting capability that provides clients with immediate and convenient access to the most up-to-date sales tax information available.
- An unparalleled reputation for providing quality services promptly and efficiently. A review of our performance with the included references will affirm HdL's reputation for providing business-friendly and cost-effective recovery of misallocated or uncollected revenues, as well as, timely and relevant reports, analysis and management support.

Thank you for the opportunity to present this proposal to the City of Coalinga. We look forward to reviewing the proposal with you in more detail and demonstrating how HdL can enhance the City's bottom line. Please feel free to call if you have questions or need additional information. I can be reached at 714.879.5000 or by email at anickerson@hdlcompanies.com.

Sincerely,


Andy Nickerson

## II. QUALIFICATIONS

## A. Company History and Qualifications

Founded in 1983, HdL Companies was established to maximize local government revenues by providing a variety of audits, analytical services and software products. Hinderliter, de Llamas and Associates (HdL), a 100\% employee owned company, provides audit and consulting services for sales, use and transaction taxes. The firm developed California's first computerized sales tax management program and was responsible for securing legislation (AB 1611) that allowed independent verification of state allocations. In 1990, HdL Coren \& Cone was established to provide audit and information services related to property taxes. The third affiliated company, HdL Software, was formed in 1996 to provide a variety of innovative software processing tools for business licensing, and other city revenues. HdL's systematic and coordinated approach to revenue management and economic data analysis is currently being utilized by over 500 agencies in six states.

HdL maintains the largest privately held sales, property and business tax databases in California. The firm constantly improves and enhances the California Department of Tax and Fee Administration (CDTFA) raw registration data by correcting addresses and business names, differentiating brick and mortar retailers from business to business and online taxpayers and adding new business classifications to better identify emerging trends and economic opportunities. This highly enhanced database includes 27 years of the City of Coalinga's sales tax history and serves as the base for identifying emerging economic trends and developing budget projections that take those trends into account.

The database also includes constantly updated registration data for every seller in California, allocation data for 502 of the state's 538 agencies and 157 transactions tax districts, business license data for 668,000 businesses, property tax data for every jurisdiction in the 38 largest counties, a constantly updated automated telephone directory for all of California and thousands of business contacts developed through three decades of audit and business development activity.

HdL monitors an annual sales tax base of $\$ 4.9$ billion on behalf of California clients that encompasses incredibly complex industrial, e-commerce, inventory/delivery, and out-of-state sales and use tax issues. The Company submits an average of 6,000 errors for correction each year with a total value generally ranging from $\$ 40$ million to $\$ 50$ million. To date, HdL has recovered a cumulative total of $\$ 2$ billion in new sales and use tax revenues for client agencies.

HdL is proud to have served local governments and special districts for over 35 years. During that span of time, HdL has grown from one employee to over 150 employees. In 2007, HdL's employees purchased the corporation from the founding partners and the company is now $100 \%$ employee owned. This structure provides every employee a personal investment in serving our clients. Rather than focusing on short-term quarterly profits to appease stock market investors, our employee-owners believe in a long-term strategy of continually investing in new technology, databases and service upgrades to support our client's needs for precise auditing, budgeting and economic information. This approach has led to the steady long-term growth, financial stability, capacity and resources that Coalinga requires from its vendors.

The firm goes beyond audits by using its databases and expertise to help clients expand their revenues by identifying economic voids; finding local companies that can restructure the way orders are taken to increase local tax revenues; ascertaining opportunities for expanding use tax from construction projects; seeking prospects for direct payment permits and purchasing corporations and by providing staff expertise to support a proactive and effective approach to short and long term fiscal and economic planning.

HdL is a Corporate Partner of the League of California Cities and California State Association of Counties and works extensively with the State Association of County Auditors, California Society of Municipal Finance Officers (CSMFO) and California Municipal Revenue and Tax Association (CMRTA) on anticipation and planning of programs to strengthen local government revenues.


## III. KEY PERSONNEL

HdL retains a staff of over 100 trained and experienced specialists for performing audits, analysis and software support. Below is a current listing of our sales tax management team:


## Andrew Nickerson - President

Andy Nickerson possesses over 25 years of experience working with cities, counties and special districts on programs to enhance tax revenues, ensure regulatory compliance and provide accurate revenue forecasting and financial planning. Throughout his career he has been instrumental in guiding market expansion and new product development for the HdL Companies. In his tenure as President/CEO of HdL, Mr. Nickerson has led this employee owned company from an established regional firm to a multi-state, multiservice corporation admired for its commitment to quality and client service. With a broad range of experience in leadership, finance, public policy, and taxation, he is a trusted adviser to local government leaders and is known for possessing high standards for responsiveness, accuracy and integrity. Throughout his career, he has been involved in various municipal organizations including The League of California Cities, California Society of Municipal Finance Officers, State Association of County Auditors, California State Association of Counties, Texas Municipal League and Government Finance Officers Association. Mr. Nickerson earned a Bachelor of Science degree (Finance \& Real Estate Law) from California State Polytechnic University, Pomona.

## Sales and Use Tax Management Team

HdL provides the City of Coalinga with a team approach of three sales and use tax principals that will provide the City with sales tax, budget and revenue management services. The team will advise the City on economic development opportunities, including analyzing the City's sales tax data for presentations and preparing sales and tax revenue estimates of various terms up to five years. A principal will also meet with City staff quarterly to present the City's quarterly reports and address any issues or concerns.

Providing these services to the City are:


## Bobby Young - Ext. 384 byoung@hdlcompanies.com

Mr. Young has over 20 years of local government experience. As a Director of Client Services, he leads the team in developing reporting advancements and efficiencies for clients along with providing meaningful presentations regarding both Sales Tax and Transaction Tax Districts. Prior to joining HDL, he served the City of Costa Mesa for 13 years, the last 5 as Finance Director. During the majority of his tenure, he led the City's strategic financial planning and decision making and fulfilled the duties of City Treasurer. He has also spent time as an external auditor of government and non-profit entities specializing in assessment and documentation of internal controls and annual review and preparation of client's Comprehensive Annual Financial Report (CAFR). He's been an active member in municipal affairs with both the Government Finance Officers Association (GFOA) and California Society of Municipal Finance Officers (CSMFO), and holds a Bachelor's degree from California State University, Fullerton in Accounting.


## Wayne Padilla - Principal

Mr. Padilla has over 31 years of public sector experience having served in management positions in the cities of Madera, Chowchilla, Modesto, and San Luis Obispo. He possesses a wealth of knowledge covering municipal finance, city governance and budgeting and is still sought after to advise local governments on various issues. Mr. Padilla holds a Bachelor's degree in Accounting from California State University, Fresno and has been active in municipal affairs at regional and state levels. He began his career working in the government audit section of KPMG Peat Marwick and became a Certified Public Accountant in 1989.


## Ken Nordhoff - Principal

Mr. Nordhoff has over 25 years of local government experience serving in various leadership roles including Administrative Services Director, Assistant City Manager and as City Manager in both San Rafael and Walnut Creek. During his tenures, he was responsible for a broad range of budgeting, performance management and longrange financial planning functions. His knowledge includes strategic planning and economic development plus contributing expertise on various regional JPA Boards. Prior to his local government service, he spent several years in the private sector as a Certified Public Accountant conducting municipal audits. Mr. Nordhoff is an active member of ICMA, the California City Management Foundation and the League of California Cities. He is a former City Manager's Department Officer, recipient of the prestigious John H. Nail award and served on the Revenue and Taxation Policy Committee. He holds a Bachelor's degree from California State Polytechnic University, Pomona in Accounting.


## Susie Woodstock - Principal

Ms. Woodstock has been a municipal executive for more than 25 years with experience in accounting, engineering and public works. Most recently she was the Administrative Services Director at the City of Newark where she oversaw accounting, IT, waste management and recycling. With Professional Engineer Certifications in the states of California and Washington, she was also the Public Works Maintenance Superintendent at the City of Newark, a development engineer at the City of Fremont and a bridge engineer in Spokane, Washington. Susie is also a member of the California Society Municipal of Financial Officers (CSMFO) and Government Finance Officers Association (GFOA). Ms. Woodstock earned a bachelor's degree in civil engineering from California State University, Chico and a second bachelor's degree from Whitworth University in Organizational Management.

## Audit Services Team

Our Director of Audit Services and Associate Director of Audit Services have over 35 years combined experience auditing local tax, place of sale and CDTFA administrative issues. The firm has continually adapted to legislative changes, CDTFA regulation changes, and
technology advances and will utilize these tools for the City of Coalinga. HdL has an audit team in place that is very well trained and familiar with the state regulations and guidelines concerning tax reporting for the City.


## Matt Hinderliter - Director of Audit Services

Mr. Hinderliter leads HdL's Audit Service Team. He joined the firm in 1990 after receiving his Bachelor of Arts degree in Business Administration from California State University, Fullerton, and during his 28-year tenure has directly participated in all aspects of the HdL's comprehensive audit program. This includes field canvasses, in-house analysis of quarterly distribution reports and county pool data,
 and the presentation of appeals before the CDTFA legal division and the elected Board members. Mr. Hinderliter is the author of an extensive audit training manual, including in-depth information regarding complex point of sale issues, as well as updates regarding proposed changes in legislation and regulations. He created the State's first multi-dimensional audit process, which includes extensive in-house data mining and web-based analysis combined with field surveys. As Director of the Audit Team, he is responsible for quality control, and for ensuring that HdL's audit techniques and programs remain at the industry's leading edge through continuous innovation and improvement.

## Production Services Team

Our Production Team insures that the data from the CDTFA is processed in an accurate and timely manner and is available to the City on our sales tax web application. The team is responsible for running the reports that are delivered at the quarterly meetings with the City staff, as well as processing any special report requests.


## Robert Gray - Director of Information Technology

Mr. Gray serves as Director of Information Technology and has been with the firm since 1996. He has extensive experience in the design, development, implementation and support of software systems for local government. To date, he has played a key role in the design of eight software systems and approximately 200 successful implementations of those systems. He earned a Bachelor of Science degree in Computer Science and a Master's degree in Business Administration from Azusa Pacific University.


## Mary Hubbell - Manager of Production Services

Ms. Hubbell supervises the conversion of the California Department of Tax and Fee Administration sales tax data to HdL's proprietary software and its subsequent translation into various client reports. She assists with client technical support and is responsible for the production of client newsletters and reports. Ms. Hubbell received a Bachelor of Science degree in Administration and Marketing from the University of Arizona.

## IV. REFERENCES

## Sales and Use Tax Services - HdL

HdL currently provides sales, use and district tax services in California to 45 counties, 379 cities and 173 transactions tax districts.

City of Atascadero
Project Description: HdL currently provides sales, use and transactions tax audit and management services.
Contact: Jeri Rangel, Administrative Services Director, 805.461.5000
Email: jrangel@atascadero.org

## City of Lemoore

Project Description: HdL currently provides sales and use tax audit services
Contact: Michelle Speer, Assistant City Manager, 559.924.6700
Email: mspeer@lemoore.com

## City of Paso Robles

Project Description: HdL currently provides sales, use and transactions tax audit and management services.
Contact: Marlaine Sanders, Administrative Services Director, 805.237.3888
Email: msanders@prcity.com

## City of Taft

Project Description: HdL currently provides sales and use tax audit and management services Contact: Teresa Binkley, Director of Finance, 661.763.1350 x18
Email: tbinkley@cityoftaft.org

## V. SCOPE OF SERVICES

## A. Sales and Use Tax Services

Using confidential taxpayer records as authorized by Revenue and Taxation Code Section 7056, HdL will find and correct errors that result in underpayments of tax to the City of Coalinga. The firm will employ a series of analyses, comparisons with other data sources and physically canvassing the City to find, document and submit for correction all taxpayer errors that result in lost City revenue or could result in lost revenue in the future. When errors are found, HdL staff will promptly file claims for their correction following CDTFA procedures and regulations. Thereafter, HdL will diligently work with the CDTFA to ensure the prompt recovery of all escaped revenues. Documentation of errors will be regularly provided to the City.

In conducting these activities on behalf of the City, HdL will provide reports that accurately depict the City's sales tax base, use tax collections and revenues. All reports, graphs, tables and revenue forecasts are designed to enhance the City's capacity to plan for, expand and manage its various sales use and district tax revenues. Reports identifying and comparing the retail composition of various sub-geographic-areas of the City will also be provided.

## 1. Audit Method and Approach

To achieve the highest audit and recovery results, HdL employs the following audit techniques and programs:
a. Identification of Errors and Revenue Maximization Opportunities

Field Surveys: Field inventories of the City's business and industrial areas are conducted every 10-12 months to identify businesses located within the City that appear to be under-reporting revenues or are not on the CDTFA allocation rolls. Specially trained field auditors, using the latest in mapping, GPS and digital recording technology, document not only the existence of sales tax producing businesses but also any relevant factors such as size, presence of a large stock of goods, will-call windows and any specific references to sales activity. This process identifies a wide range of registration errors including erroneous consolidation of multiple outlets, misreporting of point of sale from an erroneous location and delays in reporting new outlets.

Tax Area Code (TAC) Review: HdL reviews every active account on the CDTFA's allocation rolls reporting $\$ 50$ or more in local tax to ensure proper TAC assignment. Government and private sector property tax mapping and GIS databases are used extensively in this process. These programs are important because physical canvassing will not reveal businesses with missing or incomplete signage, or those that are homebased. A complete TAC review is performed at least once every 9-12 months.

Deviation Assessment: Each quarter, HdL applies proprietary queries and analyses to its statewide allocation database to identify all accounts for which there has been a substantial change in allocation pattern. HdL's database, unmatched in size, comprises over $99.8 \%$ of all sales and use tax transactions in California and allows for the most comprehensive audits in the state. The review is applied to direct allocations and to the county pools and allows for a much broader view and understanding of what has happened in any given quarter. Well-founded leads are quickly extracted from this process, often without the need for time-consuming manual reviews of taxpayer files. This allows for faster processing and less time used for preparing submittals.

This in turn lowers recovery fees by reducing the amount of prior quarter revenue requiring redistribution.

Use Tax Errors and Opportunities: HdL analyzes the use tax allocation pools of the 58 counties and the state each quarter to identify instances where a taxpayer may have misidentified a transaction as use tax rather than sales tax. Further specialized reviews and techniques are employed to identify direct allocation opportunities of local use tax. CDTFA Regulation 1802(d) allows for direct allocation of local use tax on qualifying individual sales or purchases over $\$ 500,000$. Out-of-state and foreign-based companies in particular often have large transactions that meet the criteria for direct allocation under this section. Under Regulation 1699.6, businesses and organizations (including local government agencies) with aggregate purchases subject to use tax of least $\$ 500,000$ per year can apply for a Use Tax Direct Payment Permit, allowing for direct allocation of the corresponding local share. Finally, under a resolution adopted in December 1994, a construction contractor who enters into a contract equal to or greater than \$5,000,000 may elect to obtain a sub-permit for the jobsite resulting in a direct allocation of local use tax to the jurisdiction where the jobsite is located.

Regulation 1699 Evaluations: CDTFA Regulation 1699 controls when and where a permit should be issued to a given business location. Wholesalers, contractors, processors, manufacturers, and other non-retail businesses that do not normally sell merchandise often conduct occasional sales, self-accrue use tax or are levied deficiency assessments by the state. HdL uses proprietary methods for finding companies that should be taking out permits so that those revenues are allocated to the City.
b. Recovery of Misallocated Revenue

Development of Correction Data: Preliminary lead lists developed through the audit programs are further refined using a variety of programs and databases to reduce the need for taxpayer contact. Companies remaining in the audit database are then contacted by a specialized audit unit whose members are specifically selected and trained to interview tax preparers and marketing, warehouse and management staff.

## Taxpayer interviews are always conducted in a business friendly, non-intrusive manner that emphasizes cooperation and protection of confidentiality.

Documentation: Telephone contacts are often accompanied by a written follow-up questionnaire concerning business activities, a specific one-time transaction or a written confirmation of our findings. This documentation is always filed with the petition to minimize CDTFA processing time. Solid documentation and follow-up lowers client fees by reducing the number of quarters requiring retroactive adjustment and ensures faster recovery of misallocated revenues.

City Review: To avoid potential conflicts with a City's in-house audit efforts, HdL provides a list of misallocated or under-reporting businesses for City officials to review and authorize prior to any invoicing. This line item, account-level approval process is an important step in eliminating any misunderstandings or disagreements regarding what may be considered a valid audit "find."

Preparation and Submittal of Corrections: Petitions are prepared (CDTFA Form 549-S or 549-L) that notify the CDTFA the existence and nature of the misallocation. All relevant and available supporting documentation is included. Copies of all transmittal forms and correspondence with the CDTFA and taxpayers are sent to City staff.

Continuous Follow-up: HdL employs a full-time case manager whose responsibility is to monitor and follow-up on case inventory. An aging report is updated and reviewed on a monthly basis and the appropriate follow-up is initiated on cases that are taking an inordinate amount of time to correct. This follow-up emphasizes partnership and cooperation with CDTFA Allocation Group staff. HdL's continuous efforts to check on the status of submittals are made to ensure that corrections are being pursued. Timely follow-up on cases reduces the time it takes for the City to recover its revenue.

Appeals: HdL cases are thoroughly researched, vetted and documented prior to submittal. This ensures the fastest possible processing times and reduces the number of cases that are initially disclaimed and must be further researched and defended through a very lengthy CDTFA appeals process. Nearly all HdL cases are resolved favorably at either the first or second levels of the CDTFA petition process described in Regulation 1807. HdL has cultivated close working relationships with the CDTFA Appeals Division. When an appeal is required, HdL has the necessary expertise and access to competently and aggressively represent client interests. Having many cases on appeal may be presented by some vendors as evidence of a more sophisticated and aggressive audit program. It should be viewed, however, as an indication that inadequate supporting documentation tends to require more case appeals and lead to otherwise unnecessary procedural delays.

## c. Track Record

HdL is effective in recovering misallocated revenue for client agencies in $97 \%$ of all cases submitted to the CDTFA. The small number of cases that do require an appeal is evidence of HdL's thorough research and the quality of the well-documented information included to support claims.

## 2. Sales and Use Tax Management Services

## a. HdL Database, Reports and Training

HdL maintains Coalinga's detailed sales tax data back to 1992 and will provide City staff with unlimited access to its quarterly updated web-based sales tax system to facilitate "in-house" analysis and printing of reports. The system allows City staff to search, print and export their sales tax data for a variety of financial, management and planning functions. The system provides the ability to search all sales tax producers in the City by business name, address, CDTFA account number and current or historical sales tax allocations. The web application also provides access to the City's archived quarterly sales tax reports. Data is easily queried and exported to either comma delimited or native Excel formats, allowing for convenient use with standard applications such as the Microsoft Office suite. The web application is accessible from all major operating systems, internet browser platforms, and device types (laptop, tablet, PC, mobile). The City's archived quarterly sales tax reports can also be accessed through the online sales tax application.

HdL's geo-area feature supports use of address ranges, which ensures the inclusion of all appropriate CDTFA registrations and allows City staff to create and modify geo-areas without a separate GIS system. HdL also supports interfacing with the City's GIS by including accurately geocoded latitude and longitude for each business. This data can include all data fields including historical allocation information and can be quickly exported by City staff on demand using HdL's Sales Tax Web Application.

Additionally, City created shape files can be used to define a Geo-area, which would identify related businesses by latitude and longitude. Training on use of the software and ongoing upgrades is provided at no additional charge.

Quarterly sales tax reports are provided on both a cash and adjusted basis. Cash reports reconcile to CDTFA payments and are necessary for any revenue sharing agreements that the City might have in place. The adjusted reports shift payment aberrations (double-up payments, CDTFA audit adjustments, etc.) into the quarter where the sales occurred to accurately show the City's true economic trends. The quarterly sales tax data will be presented in reports for major sales tax producers by both rank and category, analysis of sales tax activity by category, business or areas specified by the City.

HdL's quarterly sales tax reports include a listing of top sales tax producers and comparisons with both regional and statewide trends. Retailer information is provided in grouped form or in business by business detail. Quarterly information will also include tables that track year-to-date receipts and show comparisons with past periods to measure progress toward achieving the City's annual budgeted revenue amount. HdL staff also prepares sales and use tax projections for proposed development projects, responds to technical questions relating to CDTFA processes and regulations, and monitors revenue sharing agreements.

HdL's services are superior to other vendors because the firm provides data analysis instead of bound stacks of raw data printouts. The analysis is done in context with regional market areas, countywide and statewide trends to better monitor and compare the City's economic performance by business category and geographical area. A nonconfidential newsletter is included to support management's efforts to inform and engage the public.

Analysis of sales and use tax data and presentations to City staff are led by seasoned professionals, whose experience and knowledge adds value by identifying emerging retail trends, business retention needs, leveraging of economic clusters and reviewing successes in client jurisdictions with similar characteristics. HdL staff also prepares sales and use tax projections for proposed development projects, responds to technical questions relating to CDTFA processes and regulations, and monitors revenue sharing agreements.

## b. Budget Projections and Monitoring

HdL has developed a comprehensive, detail-oriented method for projecting and monitoring client sales and use tax revenues that has proved to result in estimates that fall within $1 \%$ of actual receipts two-thirds of the time. Initial and mid-year projections are made by factoring out payment aberrations that skew the base revenue and factoring in known changes such as new or closed businesses. HdL also incorporates information from over 90 economic sources as well as information gathered from client meetings to develop economic factors to apply to individual retail business segments; the results are combined into a single estimate of anticipated revenue. HdL further enhances its projections by contacting builders of large-scale development projects to better time and estimate the value of potential use tax payments into its estimates. Five-year forecasts are also provided.

## c. Use Tax Maximization Program

Major construction projects and even ongoing business operations often generate significant use tax revenues from purchases of machinery, equipment and other fixed assets. HdL has worked with numerous clients to ensure that use tax from manufacturing and assembly plants, food processing, cold storage facilities, power/energy projects, medical, research and technical facilities, oil fields/refineries and extraction/mining industries are properly allocated to the host jurisdiction.

HdL's sales tax team includes a staff of specialists who review new business startups that might present potential self-assessed use tax opportunities, meets with contractors to advise on sub-permits and reporting procedures and provides materials and advice on purchasing companies and direct payment permits. The firm monitors major construction projects to make sure that any use tax generated is properly allocated to the job site's host jurisdiction.

When brought into a project early, HdL assists clients with inserting provisions in conditional use permits and development agreements to guarantee that use tax maximization procedures are followed and monitors projects and subcontractors to make certain that sales tax is properly allocated back to the client jurisdiction. Direct payment permits and purchasing corporations can sometimes be utilized where conditions offer mutual opportunities for the client agency to capture additional sales tax revenues and the participating company can increase control of sales and use tax liabilities.

## d. Economic Development Benefits

When properly refined and organized, sales tax data analysis is an important tool for strengthening and expanding local economies. The data shows companies that are growing and may need expansion space and should be contacted as part of an agency's business retention program.
When broken out geographically, the data produces patterns of industries that potentially share common customers, suppliers, technology and labor and therefore offer opportunities for attracting new businesses. The data further exposes retail areas that may be over saturated in some retail segments while also identifying voids and opportunities for additional retail development.

Although numerous companies and agencies use the CDTFA's published data as a basis for analysis, the results are usually inaccurate and misleading due to address and business categorization errors in the data. To correct those deficiencies, HdL performs data validation and scrubbing techniques on an ongoing basis, fixing business addresses and re-categorizing merchants to differentiate brick and mortar retailers from "business to business" suppliers and on-line retailers.

The company further creates and groups businesses into additional categories and classifications, not provided by the CDTFA, to better track new and emerging economic trends. Samples include the breaking out of biotech/medical suppliers, online fulfillment centers, alternate energy and utility providers, wineries and marijuana dispensaries. This focused approach to data management allows agencies to more accurately compare the impact of trends in their jurisdiction with state and regional trends. On a regional basis, it also allows for the identification of true economic voids and opportunities to expand the City's tax base.

Accurate addressing allows for improved performance monitoring and comparison of specific economic areas such as shopping centers, downtown districts and auto malls with similar projects throughout California.

In addition to using our large database, HdL's principals leverage their experience analyzing client data throughout California to identify new trends and developments that might help other clients. The service includes analyses to identify retail voids and opportunities and an annual publication of retailers seeking expansion in the region and state.

## e. Legislative Updates

HdL prepares Legislative Updates for clients to keep them informed on any changes that may impact local revenues. The firm also provides Issue Updates which are similar in nature but deal with specific issues such as Sales Tax Participation Agreements. Each issue is presented in detail so that Agency staff is better equipped to handle questions on that topic from their community leaders.
The firm also retains Rebecca Marcus as a lobbyist to represent client interests in matters before the CDTFA and the state legislature. With over 20 years of experience in state and national politics, Rebecca has developed the necessary institutional knowledge and established relationships to effectively advance clients' interests in Sacramento. As a Chief of Staff for 13 years in the California State Assembly for several distinguished Members including Assembly members Mark Stone, Mike Feuer and Johan Klehs, Rebecca successfully advanced legislation across a diverse array of policy areas. As a result, over 100 of these Members' bills became law ranging from landmark green chemistry legislative to a transformative transportation tax.

## f. Consultation

Quarterly, a principal of the firm analyzes the City's data in detail and meets with appropriate City officials to review trends and discuss and make recommendations regarding the budget implications of the year's data.

HdL also serves as "on-call" staff to provide sales tax estimates for proposed projects, assist with budget projections and answer sales and use tax questions related to economic development, budgeting and related revenue collection. When requested by the City, principals also meet with committees of the City Council and other groups to explain sales tax regulations and their importance to the City's tax base.

HdL will, when requested by the City, conduct technical seminars for City personnel on California sales and use tax processes. To support in-house efforts to maximize use tax, the seminars will cover the fundamentals of direct payment permits, purchasing corporations and maximizing "use tax" from construction projects.

HdL maintains close and positive relationships with members of the CDTFA and staff to quickly resolve policy issues unique to individual clients. The firm also advocates regulation and legislative changes when they are of benefit to all clients. Examples are the Company's work in the change of allocation of "use tax" for major construction projects, securing an Executive Order from the Governor to allow publishing of top taxpayers in public documents and the introduction of the problem of "point of sale" for warehouses to the CDTFA.

## VI. FEE PROPOSAL

## A. Sales and Use Tax Audit Services

HdL proposes a fee of $15 \%$ of all new sales and use tax revenue received by the City (including reimbursement from the sales and use tax compensation fund outlined in Section 97.68 of the Revenue and Taxation Code) as a result of audit and recovery work performed by the firm. This audit fee applies to monies received in the first eight consecutive reporting quarters beginning with the receipt of the audit revenue and includes retroactive back quarter adjustments obtained by HdL.

Audit fees are billed only after completion of the audit, submittal of corrections to the CDTFA and receipt of revenues by the client. $100 \%$ of all new revenue generated by HdL flows to the City after the completion of the eight quarters. The fee constitutes the full reimbursement to HdL and covers all direct and indirect costs incurred by the firm under this contract. This includes all salaries of our employees, travel expenses and service contracting costs as well as the software to be delivered to the City of Coalinga under this proposal.

Invoices are submitted only for recoveries previously approved by the City. HdL does not bill for audit revenues until the client has received said monies. Further, if during the billing cycle, a taxpayer receives a refund for overpayment of taxes generated during that cycle, HdL credits back any proportionate share of the fee that may have been levied.

Invoices are submitted quarterly after the City has received the revenue from the audit correction. The invoice includes a printout showing the name, address, and sales tax registration number of each company, and the specific amount of revenue allocated by the CDTFA to the City for those businesses.

If a misallocation correction involves additional revenue from a company that had already been partially allocating revenues to the City, the City and HdL will agree in a Work Authorization, prior to billing, the methodology for identifying the incremental revenue attributable to HdL's work.

## B. Sales and Use Tax Management Services (Quarterly Delivery Meetings)

This service includes access to the City's sales tax database through our web-based software and quarterly meetings with one of our principals. In preparation for each meeting, a principal of the firm analyzes the City's data in detail and meets with appropriate City officials to review trends, point out businesses that should be contacted as part of the City's business retention program and discuss and make recommendations regarding the economic and budget implications of the quarter's data. Also included is a non-confidential newsletter that can be shared with your council and the public. The price for this option is $\$ 525$ per month for four (4) quarterly meetings or $\$ 425$ per month for two (2) quarterly meetings.

## VII. SAMPLE REPORT PACKAGE

Trends by Major Groups
Major Industry Groups
Quarterly Line Graph
Annual Line Graph
Major business type changes, including comparisons with state and county averages.

Allocations by Business Type Including Pools
Adjusted for Reporting Aberrations
Top sales tax generators listed in descending order. Used by management to track trends and identify companies who should be contacted as part of a business retention program.

Top 100 Sales Tax Generators
Quarterly Deviation Analysis
Reports for Revenue Projections.
Sales Tax Allocation Summary
Cash Reconciliation Report
Budget Projections
Five Year Forecast
Consensus Forecast
Quarterly customized newsletter summarizing sales tax highlights presented in a manner to protect confidentiality and that can be shared with the public.

City of Lemoore, Q22019
City of Paso Robles, Q22019
Special reports as needed for economic development and other purposes.
Regional Updates
Market Competition Comparisons
Surplus/Gap Comparison
Retail Analytics Brochure
Sample of Legislative and Issue Updates.
Legislative Update - February 2019
Issue Update - Statewide 2011 Local Revenue Fund Forecast, January 2019
Issue Update - Wayfair Decision Update, November 2018
HeadLines Bi-Monthly E-Newsletter Trends Affecting California's Economy

## $\mathrm{HdL} \mathrm{I}^{(3)}$ CITY OF PROSPERITY <br> MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUPS

| Major Industry Group | Count | 3Q18 | 3 Q17 | \$ Change | \% Change |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Autos and Transportation | 168 | 1,435,142 | 1,343,627 | 91,515 | 6.8\% |
| General Consumer Goods | 824 | 1,002,786 | 940,965 | 61,822 | 6.6\% |
| Restaurants and Hotels | 268 | 629,459 | 558,120 | 71,339 | 12.8\% |
| State and County Pools | - | 546,990 | 498,105 | 48,886 | 9.8\% |
| Building and Construction | 48 | 289,778 | 207,600 | 82,178 | 39.6\% |
| Fuel and Service Stations | 11 | 220,142 | 206,126 | 14,016 | 6.8\% |
| Food and Drugs | 90 | 137,337 | 134,740 | 2,597 | 1.9\% |
| Business and Industry | 563 | 107,183 | 81,704 | 25,479 | 31.2\% |
| Transfers \& Unidentified | 50 | 1,024 | $(13,360)$ | 14,384 | 107.7\% |
| Total | 2,022 | 4,369,841 | 3,957,625 | 412,216 | 10.4\% |

3Q17 Compared To 3Q18





| Code | Business Type Description (Count) | AGENCY |  |  | HdL STATE |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 60 | New Motor Vehicle Dealers (18) | 1,011,477 | 976,578 | 3.6\% | 189,628,461 | 168,303,640 | 12.7\% |
| 08 | Discount Dept Stores (3) | 612,524 | 613,866 | -0.2\% | 108,333,511 | 91,559,198 | 18.3\% |
| 35 | Casual Dining (92) | 302,022 | 289,839 | 4.2\% | 106,256,987 | 92,551,154 | 14.8\% |
| 65 | Auto Lease (16) | 246,906 | 225,276 | 9.6\% | 27,796,436 | 19,379,181 | 43.4\% |
| 24 | Quick-Service Restaurants (150) | 243,823 | 216,536 | 12.6\% | 87,684,360 | 77,302,896 | 13.4\% |
| 50 | Building Materials (6) | 233,245 | 157,066 | 48.5\% | 104,935,271 | 80,854,029 | 29.8\% |
| 62 | Service Stations (11) | 220,142 | 206,126 | 6.8\% | 179,179,764 | 125,253,019 | 43.1\% |
| 03 | Family Apparel (93) | 100,321 | 64,983 | 54.4\% | 58,302,059 | 42,780,891 | 36.3\% |
| 34 | Grocery Stores (18) | 59,367 | 58,069 | 2.2\% | 50,764,592 | 43,736,533 | 16.1\% |
| 12 | Sporting Goods/Bike Stores (13) | 58,858 | 40,948 | 43.7\% | 14,436,444 | 11,920,470 | 21.1\% |
| 19 | Specialty Stores (238) | 57,338 | 75,161 | -23.7\% | 33,585,479 | 31,000,863 | 8.3\% |
| 31 | Electronics/Appliance Stores (54) | 55,465 | 46,184 | 20.1\% | 38,695,810 | 34,417,695 | 12.4\% |
| 85 | Transportation/Rentals (31) | 45,437 | 32,553 | 39.6\% | 18,581,196 | 16,477,374 | 12.8\% |
| 37 | Fast-Casual Restaurants (12) | 42,008 | 26,824 | 56.6\% | 19,766,050 | 17,163,036 | 15.2\% |
| 76 | Leisure/Entertainment (12) | 41,552 | 24,916 | 66.8\% | 20,466,251 | 17,513,564 | 16.9\% |
| 61 | Automotive Supply Stores (37) | 39,949 | 21,943 | 82.1\% | 20,576,743 | 18,984,188 | 8.4\% |
| 27 | Drug Stores (31) | 39,755 | 39,921 | -0.4\% | 14,791,836 | 14,387,855 | 2.8\% |
| 07 | Department Stores (13) | 38,540 | 36,582 | 5.4\% | 26,485,459 | 27,469,247 | -3.6\% |
| 71 | Auto Repair Shops (50) | 37,297 | 35,537 | 5.0\% | 17,509,746 | 15,316,376 | 14.3\% |
| 22 | Convenience Stores/Liquor (21) | 37,150 | 36,290 | 2.4\% | 26,575,103 | 22,032,826 | 20.6\% |
| 66 | Boats/Motorcycles (3) | 33,916 | 22,254 | 52.4\% | 7,414,599 | 6,464,201 | 14.7\% |
| 82 | Contractors (31) | 28,273 | 27,998 | 1.0\% | 59,130,508 | 42,934,360 | 37.7\% |
| 52 | Plumbing/Electrical Supplies (9) | 23,233 | 16,329 | 42.3\% | 25,251,588 | 21,811,378 | 15.8\% |
| 86 | Electrical Equipment (25) | 21,478 | 11,900 | 80.5\% | 23,449,762 | 17,173,697 | 36.5\% |
| 64 | Used Automotive Dealers (12) | 19,358 | 28,697 | -32.5\% | 37,626,365 | 25,611,496 | 46.9\% |
|  | All Others (1023) | 173,415 | 127,147 | 36.4\% | 484,964,309 | 396,814,494 | 22.2\% |
|  | TOTAL ALL TYPES (2022) | 3,822,851 | 3,459,520 | 10.5\% | 1,802,188,688 | 1,479,213,661 | 21.8\% |
| Major Industry Groups |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Autos And Transportation (168) | 1,435,142 | 1,343,627 | 6.8\% | 328,859,501 | 279,640,964 | 17.6\% |
|  | Building And Construction (48) | 289,778 | 207,600 | 39.6\% | 194,359,081 | 150,188,651 | 29.4\% |
|  | Business And Industry (563) | 107,183 | 81,704 | 31.2\% | 306,123,844 | 245,667,786 | 24.6\% |
|  | Food And Drugs (90) | 137,337 | 134,740 | 1.9\% | 100,551,152 | 85,954,885 | 17.0\% |
|  | Fuel And Service Stations (11) | 220,142 | 206,126 | 6.8\% | 208,488,893 | 148,675,108 | 40.2\% |
|  | General Consumer Goods (824) | 1,002,786 | 940,965 | 6.6\% | 392,294,434 | 333,930,776 | 17.5\% |
|  | Restaurants And Hotels (268) | 629,459 | 558,120 | 12.8\% | 269,699,975 | 235,060,413 | 14.7\% |
|  | Transfers \& Unidentified (50) | 1,024 | $(13,360)$ | 107.7\% | 1,811,808 | 95,079 | na |
|  | TOTAL ALL GROUPS (2022) | 3,822,851 | 3,459,520 | 10.5\% | 1,802,188,688 | 1,479,213,661 | 21.8\% |
| TOTAL ALL BUSINESSES (2022) |  | 3,822,851 | 3,459,520 | 10.5\% | 1,802,188,688 | 1,479,213,661 | 21.8\% |
| ALLOCATIONS FROM COUNTY POOL |  | 544,930 | 495,291 | 10.0\% |  |  |  |
| ALLOCATIONS FROM STATE POOL |  | 2,061 | 2,813 | -26.8\% |  |  |  |
| GROSS RECEIPTS |  | 4,369,841 | 3,957,625 | 10.4\% |  |  |  |


| Code | Business Type Description (Count) | AGENCY |  |  | HdL STATE |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 60 | New Motor Vehicle Dealers (18) | 983,768 | 976,578 | 0.7\% | 181,921,072 | 168,881,436 | 7.7\% |
| 08 | Discount Dept Stores (3) | 573,028 | 613,866 | -6.7\% | 92,906,567 | 91,559,198 | 1.5\% |
| 35 | Casual Dining (92) | 278,363 | 290,944 | -4.3\% | 91,557,793 | 91,504,845 | 0.1\% |
| 65 | Auto Lease (16) | 232,389 | 245,084 | -5.2\% | 22,465,026 | 20,824,462 | 7.9\% |
| 24 | Quick-Service Restaurants (150) | 229,819 | 217,993 | 5.4\% | 78,310,050 | 76,564,788 | 2.3\% |
| 62 | Service Stations (11) | 220,302 | 196,865 | 11.9\% | 141,695,850 | 123,693,394 | 14.6\% |
| 50 | Building Materials (6) | 165,575 | 157,066 | 5.4\% | 83,295,782 | 80,448,653 | 3.5\% |
| 03 | Family Apparel (93) | 66,064 | 65,022 | 1.6\% | 44,960,749 | 42,842,774 | 4.9\% |
| 34 | Grocery Stores (18) | 60,224 | 58,069 | 3.7\% | 44,562,332 | 43,647,081 | 2.1\% |
| 19 | Specialty Stores (238) | 49,935 | 75,744 | -34.1\% | 29,372,259 | 30,595,262 | -4.0\% |
| 31 | Electronics/Appliance Stores (54) | 48,385 | 55,360 | -12.6\% | 35,288,972 | 34,199,099 | 3.2\% |
| 37 | Fast-Casual Restaurants (12) | 41,993 | 30,747 | 36.6\% | 17,965,557 | 17,149,516 | 4.8\% |
| 12 | Sporting Goods/Bike Stores (13) | 39,836 | 40,827 | -2.4\% | 11,802,768 | 12,188,862 | -3.2\% |
| 27 | Drug Stores (31) | 39,274 | 39,921 | -1.6\% | 14,387,014 | 14,381,756 | 0.0\% |
| 61 | Automotive Supply Stores (37) | 38,991 | 21,837 | 78.6\% | 18,299,378 | 18,758,317 | -2.4\% |
| 07 | Department Stores (13) | 37,662 | 36,538 | 3.1\% | 26,789,300 | 27,429,600 | -2.3\% |
| 71 | Auto Repair Shops (50) | 34,698 | 35,676 | -2.7\% | 14,591,632 | 14,992,400 | -2.7\% |
| 85 | Transportation/Rentals (31) | 32,516 | 32,781 | -0.8\% | 17,111,157 | 16,406,435 | 4.3\% |
| 22 | Convenience Stores/Liquor (21) | 32,434 | 31,928 | 1.6\% | 22,523,652 | 21,716,502 | 3.7\% |
| 76 | Leisure/Entertainment (12) | 30,614 | 24,848 | 23.2\% | 18,525,810 | 17,306,192 | 7.0\% |
| 05 | Variety Stores (43) | 24,289 | 19,375 | 25.4\% | 7,894,425 | 7,567,651 | 4.3\% |
| 82 | Contractors (31) | 23,945 | 26,304 | -9.0\% | 49,618,465 | 42,975,701 | 15.5\% |
| 64 | Used Automotive Dealers (12) | 19,349 | 28,696 | -32.6\% | 25,828,659 | 25,451,277 | 1.5\% |
| 86 | Electrical Equipment (25) | 18,056 | 14,124 | 27.8\% | 18,660,274 | 17,921,921 | 4.1\% |
| 66 | Boats/Motorcycles (3) | 15,780 | 21,456 | -26.5\% | 6,371,674 | 6,396,830 | -0.4\% |
|  | All Others (989) | 137,023 | 133,720 | 2.5\% | 420,455,837 | 406,721,452 | 3.4\% |
|  | TOTAL ALL TYPES (2022) | 3,474,312 | 3,491,370 | -0.5\% | 1,537,162,055 | 1,472,125,405 | 4.4\% |
| Major Industry Groups |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Autos And Transportation (168) | 1,358,294 | 1,362,898 | -0.3\% | 296,229,725 | 280,674,524 | 5.5\% |
|  | Building And Construction (48) | 208,453 | 205,328 | 1.5\% | 160,529,865 | 149,706,208 | 7.2\% |
|  | Business And Industry (563) | 88,186 | 85,642 | 3.0\% | 247,601,111 | 243,431,811 | 1.7\% |
|  | Food And Drugs (90) | 132,731 | 130,268 | 1.9\% | 87,917,800 | 85,368,555 | 3.0\% |
|  | Fuel And Service Stations (11) | 220,302 | 196,865 | 11.9\% | 167,976,822 | 146,274,516 | 14.8\% |
|  | General Consumer Goods (824) | 884,197 | 945,832 | -6.5\% | 337,224,031 | 333,364,857 | 1.2\% |
|  | Restaurants And Hotels (268) | 580,820 | 564,537 | 2.9\% | 238,030,291 | 232,981,062 | 2.2\% |
|  | Transfers \& Unidentified (50) | 1,329 | 0 | na | 1,652,410 | 323,871 | 410.2\% |
|  | TOTAL ALL GROUPS (2022) | 3,474,312 | 3,491,370 | -0.5\% | 1,537,162,055 | 1,472,125,405 | 4.4\% |
| TOTAL ALL BUSINESSES (2022) |  | 3,474,312 | 3,491,370 | -0.5\% | 1,537,162,055 | 1,472,125,405 | 4.4\% |
| ALLOCATIONS FROM COUNTY POOL |  | 0 | 0 | na |  |  |  |
| ALLOCATIONS FROM STATE POOL |  | 0 | 0 | na |  |  |  |
| GROSS RECEIPTS |  | 3,474,312 | 3,491,370 | -0.5\% |  |  |  |

## Hd【 CITY OF PROSPERITY <br> TOP 100 SALES TAX PRODUCERS - 3Q 2018

| Rank | Busines Type | Firm Name | Business Address | 3Q 2018 | 3Q 2017 | Prior 4 Qtrs | Percent <br> Change | Percent <br> of Total | Cumulative Percent |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | 08 | Dougco Discount Dept Stores | 2207 W Butler Ave | 447,503 | 488,945 | 2,018,788 | -8.48\% | 11.71\% | 12\% |
| 2 | 50 | Giftprints Building Materials | 500 S East Ave | 224,162 | 155,506 | 521,095 | 44.15\% | 5.86\% | 18\% |
| 3 | 60 | Silverstone New Motor Vehicle Dealers | 400 S Ingersoll Blvd | 187,966 | 209,733 | 909,529 | -10.38\% | 4.92\% | 22\% |
| 4 | 60 | Macnetworks New Motor Vehicle Dealers | 2 Locations | 172,906 | 180,556 | 660,155 | -4.24\% | 4.52\% | 27\% |
| 5 | 08 | Verdalee Discount Dept Stores | 2120 W East St | 165,021 | 124,921 | 478,018 | 32.10\% | 4.32\% | 31\% |
| 6 | 60 | Djgraphic New Motor Vehicle Dealers | 4 Locations | 139,733 | 160,529 | 535,653 | -12.95\% | 3.66\% | 35\% |
| 7 | 65 | Kiaras Auto Lease | No Address In City | 124,547 | 122,995 | 553,290 | 1.26\% | 3.26\% | 38\% |
| 8 | 60 | Bonega New Motor Vehicle Dealers | 1247 W East St | 111,029 | 91,546 | 385,945 | 21.28\% | 2.90\% | 41\% |
| 9 | 60 | Ooohlala New Motor Vehicle Dealers | 2 Locations | 109,194 | 110,223 | 449,276 | -0.93\% | 2.86\% | 44\% |
| 10 | 60 | Archetype New Motor Vehicle Dealers | 1100 W East St | 94,297 | 58,511 | 313,696 | 61.16\% | 2.47\% | 46\% |
| 11 | 62 | Survive Service Stations | 600 N Gibson Ave | 66,378 | 37,090 | 69,667 | 78.96\% | 1.74\% | 48\% |
| 12 | 03 | Socorros Family Apparel | 201 E East St | 66,254 | 33,253 | 105,328 | 99.24\% | 1.73\% | 50\% |
| 13 | 60 | Dls New Motor Vehicle Dealers | 1200 W East St | 63,047 | 40,138 | 100,382 | 57.08\% | 1.65\% | 52\% |
| 14 | 60 | Beachtownrules New Motor Vehicle Dealer | \% 726 E East St | 53,251 | 53,288 | 198,302 | -0.07\% | 1.39\% | 53\% |
| 15 | 65 | Eventos Auto Lease | No Address In City | 48,031 | 44,032 | 182,357 | 9.08\% | 1.26\% | 54\% |
| 16 | 60 | Crepery New Motor Vehicle Dealers | 1811 W East St | 43,766 | 36,705 | 152,011 | 19.24\% | 1.14\% | 55\% |
| 17 | 65 | Nesting Auto Lease | No Address In City | 39,785 | 20,835 | 61,637 | 90.96\% | 1.04\% | 56\% |
| 18 | 12 | Primeco Sporting Goods/Bike Stores | 2801 W Dunkirk Rd | 37,251 | 18,500 | 63,195 | 101.35\% | 0.97\% | 57\% |
| 19 | 62 | Keyman Service Stations | 1201 S Ingersoll Blvd | 36,453 | 31,210 | 130,163 | 16.80\% | 0.95\% | 58\% |
| 20 | 60 | Formerica New Motor Vehicle Dealers | 1700 W East St | 36,287 | 35,348 | 120,281 | 2.66\% | 0.95\% | 59\% |
| 21 | 07 | Asd Department Stores | 1201 S Townsend Ave | 35,788 | 36,232 | 154,087 | -1.23\% | 0.94\% | 60\% |
| 22 | 66 | Nuvart Boats/Motorcycles | 3001 W East St Unit A | 33,790 | 22,242 | 59,193 | 51.92\% | 0.88\% | 61\% |
| 23 | 03 | Francesca Family Apparel | 150 E East St Ste 130 | 32,403 | 30,661 | 137,579 | 5.68\% | 0.85\% | 62\% |
| 24 | 24 | Chaunceys Quick-Service Restaurants | 1210 N Ingersoll Blvd | 28,029 | 21,246 | 79,065 | 31.92\% | 0.73\% | 63\% |
| 25 | 35 | Coopersoft Casual Dining | 740 E Yukon Blvd | 26,606 | 13,239 | 40,352 | 100.96\% | 0.70\% | 63\% |
| 26 | 24 | Awch Quick-Service Restaurants | 2 Locations | 24,769 | 24,914 | 101,914 | -0.58\% | 0.65\% | 64\% |
| 27 | 62 | Capelli Service Stations | 601 W Yukon Blvd | 24,153 | 19,948 | 83,964 | 21.08\% | 0.63\% | 65\% |
| 28 | 62 | Natuurlik Service Stations | 525 N Ingersoll Blvd | 22,883 | 16,939 | 69,538 | 35.09\% | 0.60\% | 65\% |
| 29 | 19 | Maxies Specialty Stores | 2568 W Butler Ave | 20,426 | 20,648 | 83,255 | -1.07\% | 0.53\% | 66\% |
| 30 | 61 | Epm Automotive Supply Stores | 1200 E Yukon Blvd | 19,607 | 0 | 32,396 | n/a | 0.51\% | 66\% |
| 31 | 27 | Kade Drug Stores | 4 Locations | 19,269 | 19,415 | 82,220 | -0.75\% | 0.50\% | 67\% |
| 32 | 85 | Samkhya Transportation/Rentals | 2 Locations | 18,419 | 15,869 | 58,099 | 16.07\% | 0.48\% | 67\% |
| 33 | 52 | Travelube Plumbing/Electrical Supplies | 2220 W East St | 18,213 | 11,111 | 33,052 | 63.91\% | 0.48\% | 68\% |
| 34 | 62 | Possessions Service Stations | 2601 W East St | 17,536 | 14,780 | 63,201 | 18.65\% | 0.46\% | 68\% |
| 35 | 62 | Metropoly Service Stations | 3201 W Yukon Blvd | 17,529 | 16,437 | 65,534 | 6.64\% | 0.46\% | 69\% |

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CITY OF PROSPERITY
TOP 100 SALES TAX PRODUCERS - 3Q 2018

| Rank | Busines Type | Firm Name | Business Address | 3Q 2018 | 3Q 2017 | Prior 4 Qtrs | Percent <br> Change | Percent of Total | Cumulative Percent |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 36 | 76 | Qualitype Leisure/Entertainment | 700 S Republic St | 17,407 | 8,524 | 28,138 | 104.21\% | 0.46\% | 69\% |
| 37 | 34 | Hotdog Grocery Stores | 2400 W Butler Ave | 16,528 | 18,617 | 73,981 | -11.22\% | 0.43\% | 70\% |
| 38 | 34 | Mulkeyland Grocery Stores | 725 E East St | 15,169 | 17,892 | 59,904 | -15.22\% | 0.40\% | 70\% |
| 39 | 65 | Joyce Auto Lease | No Address In City | 14,923 | 13,282 | 49,557 | 12.35\% | 0.39\% | 70\% |
| 40 | 35 | Kese Casual Dining | 2223 W Butler Ave | 14,900 | 12,863 | 54,121 | 15.84\% | 0.39\% | 71\% |
| 41 | 62 | Lanimar Service Stations | 848 S Gibson Ave | 14,632 | 22,680 | 65,256 | -35.48\% | 0.38\% | 71\% |
| 42 | 76 | Truckstuff Leisure/Entertainment | 741 S Townsend Ave | 14,352 | 8,085 | 37,381 | 77.52\% | 0.38\% | 72\% |
| 43 | 86 | Cynmar Electrical Equipment | 2015 Morris St | 14,217 | 9,203 | 32,411 | 54.48\% | 0.37\% | 72\% |
| 44 | 85 | Katana Transportation/Rentals | No Address In City | 13,800 | 6,026 | 11,508 | 129.02\% | 0.36\% | 72\% |
| 45 | 31 | Axion Electronics/Appliance Stores | 2121 W East St Ste 300 | 13,684 | 14,118 | 50,184 | -3.07\% | 0.36\% | 73\% |
| 46 | 35 | Greenbrew Casual Dining | 33 W East St | 12,993 | 12,738 | 48,369 | 2.00\% | 0.34\% | 73\% |
| 47 | 62 | Trails Service Stations | 2600 W Yukon Blvd | 12,863 | 11,669 | 47,573 | 10.23\% | 0.34\% | 73\% |
| 48 | 35 | Insidecomputer Casual Dining | 245 W Yukon Blvd | 11,862 | 11,173 | 43,370 | 6.16\% | 0.31\% | 74\% |
| 49 | 64 | Oic Used Automotive Dealers | 1744 W Yukon Blvd | 11,795 | 20,898 | 64,096 | -43.56\% | 0.31\% | 74\% |
| 50 | 98 | Willowerks Heavy Industrial | 1147 S Dupont Ave | 11,671 | 4,649 | 15,366 | 151.04\% | 0.31\% | 74\% |
| 51 | 04 | Neurina Shoe Stores | 420 S Gibson Ave | 11,223 | 2,221 | 9,145 | 405.21\% | 0.29\% | 75\% |
| 52 | 35 | Confeccion Casual Dining | 68 W East St | 11,142 | 10,375 | 44,120 | 7.40\% | 0.29\% | 75\% |
| 53 | 12 | Chavas Sporting Goods/Bike Stores | 2801 W Dunkirk Rd | 10,848 | 11,221 | 48,899 | -3.33\% | 0.28\% | 75\% |
| 54 | 35 | Heatherstone Casual Dining | 700 W Yukon Blvd | 10,693 | 10,471 | 42,279 | 2.12\% | 0.28\% | 75\% |
| 55 | 35 | Sportaction Casual Dining | 500 W East St Ste A | 10,277 | 10,483 | 42,072 | -1.96\% | 0.27\% | 76\% |
| 56 | 35 | Goldmart Casual Dining | 2131 W Butler Ave | 10,239 | 10,420 | 39,779 | -1.74\% | 0.27\% | 76\% |
| 57 | 31 | Ctm Electronics/Appliance Stores | 2 Locations | 9,963 | 5,083 | 21,741 | 96.01\% | 0.26\% | 76\% |
| 58 | 27 | Mandalay Drug Stores | 2551 W East St | 9,943 | 9,374 | 30,755 | 6.08\% | 0.26\% | 76\% |
| 59 | 24 | Eastwind Quick-Service Restaurants | 138 E Yukon Blvd | 9,845 | 9,698 | 36,040 | 1.51\% | 0.26\% | 77\% |
| 60 | 27 | Bondesign Drug Stores | 2 Locations | 9,691 | 10,068 | 40,553 | -3.74\% | 0.25\% | 77\% |
| 61 | 12 | Euphorbia Sporting Goods/Bike Stores | 620 E Yukon Blvd | 9,618 | 10,229 | 36,138 | -5.97\% | 0.25\% | 77\% |
| 62 | 31 | Profab Electronics/Appliance Stores | 810 E Yukon Blvd Ste D | 9,468 | 8,871 | 50,169 | 6.73\% | 0.25\% | 77\% |
| 63 | 18 | Waxworks Office Supplies/Furniture | 1200 W Yukon Blvd | 9,390 | 9,655 | 34,197 | -2.74\% | 0.25\% | 78\% |
| 64 | 50 | Sades Building Materials | 616 S East Ave | 8,848 | 1,560 | 14,430 | 467.18\% | 0.23\% | 78\% |
| 65 | 31 | Muchos Electronics/Appliance Stores | 6 Locations | 8,623 | 9,178 | 42,303 | -6.05\% | 0.23\% | 78\% |
| 66 | 35 | Primitives Casual Dining | 2 S Gibson Ave Ste 100 | 8,603 | 10,188 | 31,388 | -15.56\% | 0.23\% | 78\% |
| 67 | 34 | Greenland Grocery Stores | 150 E East St Ste 150 | 8,589 | 8,034 | 33,298 | 6.90\% | 0.22\% | 79\% |
| 68 | 35 | Alteryears Casual Dining | 2000 W East St | 8,430 | 9,326 | 35,097 | -9.60\% | 0.22\% | 79\% |
| 69 | 82 | Imt Contractors | 3001 W Dunkirk Rd Ste B | 8,264 | 7,402 | 30,807 | 11.64\% | 0.22\% | 79\% |
| 70 | 35 | Zyzzle Casual Dining | 21 E East St | 7,872 | 7,354 | 31,528 | 7.04\% | 0.21\% | 79\% |
| 71 | 24 | Rainscape Quick-Service Restaurants | 2310 W Butler Ave | 7,683 | 0 | 0 | n/a | 0.20\% | 79\% |

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CITY OF PROSPERITY
TOP 100 SALES TAX PRODUCERS - 3Q 2018



## HdI CITY OF PROSPERITY <br> SALES tAX ALLOCATION SUMMARY

| Seven Major Industry Groups | $\begin{gathered} \hline \text { Fiscal Yr } \\ 2016-17 \\ \text { Totals } \end{gathered}$ | FY 2017-18 Sales Quarters |  |  |  | $\begin{gathered} \hline \text { Fiscal } \mathrm{Yr} \\ 2017-18 \\ \text { Totals } \end{gathered}$ | Dollar Change Prior Yr | Percent Change Prior Yr | FY 2018-19 Sales Quarters |  |  |  | Fiscal Yr 2018-19 <br> YTD Totals | YTD <br> \% Change Prior Yr |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Point of Sale |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Autos And Transportation | 5,452,712 | 1,343,627 | 1,291,518 | 1,077,117 | 1,618,047 | 5,330,309 | $(122,403)$ | -2\% | 1,435,142 |  |  |  | 1,435,142 | 7\% |
| Building And Construction | 810,854 | 207,600 | 194,068 | 190,904 | 116,961 | 709,532 | $(101,321)$ | -12\% | 289,778 |  |  |  | 289,778 | 40\% |
| Business And Industry | 384,670 | 81,704 | 110,121 | 68,174 | 54,738 | 314,738 | $(69,932)$ | -18\% | 107,183 |  |  |  | 107,183 | 31\% |
| Food And Drugs | 501,608 | 134,740 | 136,303 | 114,380 | 123,276 | 508,699 | 7,092 | 1\% | 137,337 |  |  |  | 137,337 | 2\% |
| Fuel And Service Stations | 734,383 | 206,126 | 225,816 | 162,401 | 147,986 | 742,329 | 7,946 | 1\% | 220,142 |  |  |  | 220,142 | 7\% |
| General Consumer Goods | 3,907,027 | 940,965 | 1,228,861 | 848,081 | 859,725 | 3,877,632 | $(29,396)$ | -1\% | 1,002,786 |  |  |  | 1,002,786 | 7\% |
| Restaurants And Hotels | 2,190,961 | 558,120 | 557,478 | 550,364 | 541,139 | 2,207,100 | 16,139 | 1\% | 629,459 |  |  |  | 629,459 | 13\% |
| Transfers \& Unidentified | $(7,190)$ | $(13,360)$ | 3,213 | 923 | 1,846 | $(7,379)$ | (189) | -3\% | 1,024 |  |  |  | 1,024 | 108\% |
| Total Point of Sale | 13,975,024 | 3,459,520 | 3,747,378 | 3,012,344 | 3,463,718 | 13,682,960 | $(292,064)$ | -2\% | 3,822,851 |  |  |  | 3,822,851 | 11\% |
| County Pool Allocations | 2,003,449 | 495,291 | 560,246 | 425,792 | 570,511 | 2,051,841 | 48,392 | 2\% | 544,930 |  |  |  | 544,930 | 10\% |
| State Pool Allocations | 7,923 | 2,813 | 1,112 | 2,734 | 1,361 | 8,019 | 96 | 1\% | 2,061 |  |  |  | 2,061 | -27\% |
| Total (Net Collections) | 15,986,395 | 3,957,625 | 4,308,736 | 3,440,870 | 4,035,590 | 15,742,820 | $(243,575)$ | -2\% | 4,369,841 |  |  |  | 4,369,841 | 10\% |
| Less: Cost of Administration | $(197,468)$ | $(47,272)$ | $(48,157)$ | $(43,377)$ | $(48,832)$ | $(187,638)$ | 9,831 | 5\% | $(39,045)$ |  |  |  | $(39,045)$ | 17\% |
| Subtotal | 15,788,927 | 3,910,353 | 4,260,578 | 3,397,493 | 3,986,759 | 15,555,183 | $(233,744)$ | -1\% | 4,330,796 |  |  |  | 4,330,796 | 11\% |
| Unaccrued Q2 Cleanup | $(307,988)$ | 307,988 |  |  |  | 307,988 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Grand Total | 15,480,939 | 4,218,341 | 4,260,578 | 3,397,493 | 3,986,759 | 15,863,171 | 382,232 | 2\% | 4,330,796 |  |  |  | 4,330,796 | 11\% |
| Budget |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |


| Transactions Taxes Less: Cost of Administration | $\begin{array}{r} 14,257,399 \\ (143,080) \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 3,470,872 \\ (37,470) \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \hline 4,086,449 \\ (37,470) \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \hline 3,534,818 \\ (22,890) \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \hline 2,929,063 \\ (38,880) \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \hline 14,021,201 \\ (136,710) \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} (236,197) \\ 6,370 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} -2 \% \\ 4 \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \hline 4,184,945 \\ (38,880) \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \hline 4,184,945 \\ (38,880 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} \hline 21 \% \\ -4 \% \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Total | 14,114,319 | 3,433,402 | 4,048,979 | 3,511,928 | 2,890,183 | 13,884,491 | $(229,827)$ | -2\% | 4,146,065 | 4,146,065 | 21\% |
| Budget | 0 |  |  |  |  | 0 |  |  |  | 0 |  |



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## CITY OF PROSPERITY

FY 2018-19 (ending September)
Mid-Year Sales and Use Tax Revenues Projection

| Agency Adopted Budget Estimate for FY 2018-19 |  |  |
| :--- | ---: | ---: |
| Total Allocation From SBOE |  |  |
| Includes State and County Pools |  |  |
| Current Quarter | 3Q 2018 | $4,308,736$ |
| Previous Quarter | 2Q 2018 | $3,957,625$ |
| 2nd Previous Quarter | 1Q 2018 | $4,006,852$ |
| 3rd Previous Quarter | 4Q 2017 | $3,665,212$ |
| Total Allocation | $15,938,425$ |  |
| Adjustments |  |  |
| Economic Adjustments |  |  |
| State \& County Pools (7.0\%) | 37,000 |  |
| Restaurants \& Hotels (4.5\%) | 23,500 |  |
| Autos \& Transportation (1.5\%) | 21,500 |  |
| Fuel \& Service Stations (10.0\%) | 17,500 |  |
| General Consumer Goods (1.0\%) | 9,000 |  |
| Building \& Construction (3.0\%) | 5,000 |  |
| Food \& Drugs (2.5\%) | 2,500 |  |
| Business \& Industry (2.0\%) | 1,500 |  |
| Other Adjustments (see attached) | 0 |  |
| $\quad$ Total Adjustments | 117,500 |  |
| Subtotal (0.8\% increase from FY 2017-18 actual) | $16,055,925$ |  |
| Administration Cost (1.3\%) | $(192,269)$ |  |
| Estimated FY 2017-18 Sales Tax Revenues | $15,863,656$ |  |
| Rounded to Nearest Thousand (0.8\% increase from FY 2017-18 actual) | $15,864,000$ |  |
| Estimate With 60-Day Accrual | $\mathbf{1 5 , 8 1 9 , 0 0 0}$ |  |

Other Adjustments
Total Other Adjustments
0

## CITY OF PROSPERITY

## EXTENDED SALES AND USE TAX BUDGET ESTIMATE

| Industry Group | $\begin{gathered} \text { FY } 2017-18 \\ \text { Actuals } \end{gathered}$ | FY 2018-19 |  | FY 2019-20 |  | FY 2020-21 |  | FY 2021-22 |  | FY 2022-23 |  | FY 2023-24 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Projection | \% | Projection | \% | Projection | \% | Projection | \% | Projection | \% | Projection | \% |
| Autos \& Transportation | 5,330,309 | 5,421,824 | 1.7\% | 5,421,824 | 0.0\% | 5,421,824 | 0.0\% | 5,421,824 | 0.0\% | 5,421,824 | 0.0\% | 5,421,824 | 0.0\% |
| Building \& Construction | 709,532 | 791,710 | 11.6\% | 791,710 | 0.0\% | 791,710 | 0.0\% | 791,710 | 0.0\% | 791,710 | 0.0\% | 791,710 | 0.0\% |
| Business \& Industry | 314,738 | 340,216 | 8.1\% | 340,216 | 0.0\% | 340,216 | 0.0\% | 340,216 | 0.0\% | 340,216 | 0.0\% | 340,216 | 0.0\% |
| Food \& Drugs | 508,699 | 511,296 | 0.5\% | 511,296 | 0.0\% | 511,296 | 0.0\% | 511,296 | 0.0\% | 511,296 | 0.0\% | 511,296 | 0.0\% |
| Fuel \& Service Stations | 742,329 | 756,345 | 1.9\% | 756,345 | 0.0\% | 756,345 | 0.0\% | 756,345 | 0.0\% | 756,345 | 0.0\% | 756,345 | 0.0\% |
| General Consumer Goods | 3,877,632 | 3,939,453 | 1.6\% | 3,939,453 | 0.0\% | 3,939,453 | 0.0\% | 3,939,453 | 0.0\% | 3,939,453 | 0.0\% | 3,939,453 | 0.0\% |
| Restaurants \& Hotels | 2,207,100 | 2,278,440 | 3.2\% | 2,278,440 | 0.0\% | 2,278,440 | 0.0\% | 2,278,440 | 0.0\% | 2,278,440 | 0.0\% | 2,278,440 | 0.0\% |
| Transfers \& Unidentified | $(7,379)$ | 7,005 | 195\% | 7,005 | 0.0\% | 7,005 | 0.0\% | 7,005 | 0.0\% | 7,005 | 0.0\% | 7,005 | 0.0\% |
| State \& County Pools | 2,059,860 | 2,108,746 | 2.4\% | 2,108,746 | 0.0\% | 2,108,746 | 0.0\% | 2,108,746 | 0.0\% | 2,108,746 | 0.0\% | 2,108,746 | 0.0\% |
| Total | 15,742,820 | 16,155,036 | 2.6\% | 16,155,036 | 0.0\% | 16,155,036 | 0.0\% | 16,155,036 | 0.0\% | 16,155,036 | 0.0\% | 16,155,036 | 0.0\% |
| Administration Cost | $(187,638)$ | $(192,252)$ |  | $(210,015)$ |  | $(210,015)$ |  | $(210,015)$ |  | $(210,015)$ |  | $(210,015)$ |  |
| Total | 15,555,183 | 15,962,784 | 2.6\% | 15,945,021 | -0.1\% | 15,945,021 | 0.0\% | 15,945,021 | 0.0\% | 15,945,021 | 0.0\% | 15,945,021 | 0.0\% |
| Triple Flip Deduction | 0 | 0 |  | 0 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Estimated SUTCF | 0 | 0 |  | 0 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| True-Up Payment | 0 | 0 |  | 0 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total | 15,555,183 | 15,962,784 | 2.6\% | 15,945,021 | -0.1\% | 15,945,021 | 0.0\% | 15,945,021 | 0.0\% | 15,945,021 | 0.0\% | 15,945,021 | 0.0\% |

## CALIFORNIA

 FORECAST SALES TAX TRENDS AND ECONOMIC DRIVERS 4xaryHdL provides relevant information and analyses on the economic forces affecting California's local government agencies. In addition, HdL's Revenue Enhancement and Economic Development Services help clients to maximize revenues.

HdL serves over 500 cities, counties and special districts in California and across the nation.

Delivering Revenue, Insight and Efficiency to Local Government Since 1983

Auto and transportation receipts fell this quarter for the first time since the end of the Great Recession, but this deterioration was largely the result of an aberration rather than a symptom of economic decline. The anomaly was caused by the fulfillment of a large backlog of orders for a recently released model by an emerging vehicle manufacturer, which spiked results in the third and fourth quarters of last year. Results are otherwise expected to be flat to slightly down over the next year. Sales activity will be negatively impacted by the high price of today's vehicles but sustained by record manufacturer incentives.

## Building/Construction

## 1.6\% | 2.1\%

As the quantity of permits issued for residential and commercial developments continues to decline, the value of permitted projects is beginning to drop as well. Meanwhile, prices for materials are rising but the lack of demand for lumber is a drag against the volume of total sales. The good news is that there are plenty of permitted projects left to be built since construction timelines have been extended from the lack of available workforce. Infrastructure projects are expected to keep construction crews busy for some time. Overall, this sector will reflect reasonable activity, however, tax gains will be sluggish through the 2020-21 fiscal year.

## Business/Industry

2.4\% | 1.8\%

Labor shortages and ongoing uncertainty over trade and tariff policies appear to be slowing capital investment decisions and new orders. California's high-tech service economy is expected to do better than the country as a whole with most analysts predicting more modest growth in procurement of equipment and supplies to support healthcare, food processing, logistics/warehouse operations and information/data technology. Much of the group's projected gain is related to the acceleration of online shopping which shifts consumer retail tax revenue from brick and mortar stores to industrial zoned logistics centers. Minimal growth and some declines are expected across other categories.

## Food/Drugs

1.9\% | 1.5\%

Customers routinely express the desire to shop locally. Grocery chains are meeting this demand by establishing same day deliveries for online alcohol purchases and partnering with companies to establish micro-fulfillment centers. Pharmacies, also sensitive to purchaser preferences, are embracing technology in various ways. Artificial intelligence is being used more to create drugs while specialty medication and 3-D printed prescriptions become more common. Recent healthcare megamergers will impact this industry in 2020 and beyond. Taxes from this group will also grow as more cannabis businesses are licensed and become operational at the local level.

## Fuel/Service Stations

1.0\% | 1.0\%

Higher gas prices in California due to refinery issues ahead of the holiday shopping period may push consumers to reprioritize spending. Should supply remain tight into the spring of 2020, future summer fuel pricing could reach levels not seen since 2014 when crude was over \$100/ barrel. Currently, global crude oil appears stable, however, tension in the Middle East remains and OPEC appears ready to reduce production output levels, both of which will increase future cost per barrel.

## General Consumer Goods -0.1\% |-0.4\%

As retailers invest in customer engagement through social media platforms and omnichannel capabilities, they are leveraging mobile technology to drive buyers into physical stores. Greater use of smartphones will improve buy-online-pickup-in-store (BOPIS) services which can influence additional in-store purchases. Changes in consumer attitudes by younger shoppers are fueling the rise of recommence. Off-price or discount shopping is still a major trend, but the resale market is expected to double its size in the next five years. Low unemployment and solid wage growth are good indicators although in-store sales should stay flat or dip moving into 2020.

Restaurants/Hotels
2.5\% | 2.1\%

Restaurant traffic has remained sluggish as low unemployment is making hiring and retention extremely difficult while food service options intensify competition within categories. Restaurant operators increase menu prices as labor costs and lease rates continue to rise. In the short term, the rising menu prices offset the slowing traffic stabilizing restaurant sales tax revenue.

## IIII

## State and County Pools $12.4 \%$ | $6.5 \%$

Business to business plus consumer spending on out-ofstate merchandise will surge as companies expand digital investments while managing shipping wars, data privacy and logistic challenges. This segment is expected to stay strong and outpace all other traditional sales tax groups without letting up. Early results from the Wayfair decision implementation, which launched in the second quarter of 2019 under AB147, added new revenues at the State and local level. The marketplace facilitator phase started October 1st; current and next year forecasting comprises Wayfair's total impact on anticipated use taxes distributed through the countrywide pools.

## U.S. Real GDP Growth <br> 2019/20 | 2020/21

What is most notable about current GDP data is just how steady growth has been despite all the frantic headlines. U.S. GDP growth was $2.8 \%$ in 2017, $2.5 \%$ in 2018, and has averaged $2.4 \%$ for the first three quarters of 2019. Throughout this entire period consumer spending has been the primary driver of growth and that spending is now growing at roughly the same pace as U.S. GDP. Much of the overall confidence surrounding the ongoing health of the U.S. economy sits with the consumer. The one weak spot in the nation's GDP data in 2019 was in business investment, although spending is down in that area for a number of specific reasons, but not too many general ones. Weak export data has played a role in slowing investment but the overall impact of the trade war with China has been highly overstated. The biggest issue for U.S. exports isn't China, but rather a U.S. dollar that hasn't been this expensive in global currency markets since 2002. Alongside a weak global economy, the dollar's value actually illustrates the resilience of the U.S. economy overall.

## U.S. Unemployment Rate 3.7\% \| 3.8\%

What will not make negative headlines is the actual health of the United States economy. Pessimistic press coverage and punditry aside, the sum total of indicators for the year show that the U.S. economy is continuing to grow at the same steady rate that has now become the hallmark of the longest expansion on record. The health of the consumer and, therefore, the growth of the economy is being supported by record tight labor markets. The U.S. unemployment rate fell to $3.6 \%$ in the latest quarterly read, and has trended below the national jobs opening rate for two years. Competition for scarce labor resources has led many workers to receive a significant increase in earnings, and a growing share of national income. In 2014, compensation for employees was $60 \%$ of national income compared to $63 \%$ in 2019.

## CA Total Nonfarm <br> 1.7\% | 1.4\% <br> Employment Growth

Since October 2018, California's economy has added 308,000 jobs, which is equivalent to a $1.8 \%$ year-over-year increase, exceeding the nation's growth rate of $1.4 \%$ over the same period. This rate of growth is well above the state's long-term employment growth rate, which has averaged $1.2 \%$ per year since 1991. Within the state, we see considerable variation in job growth rates by region. Perhaps the most impressive performance within the state occurred in the San Francisco Bay Area. Together, San Francisco, San Jose, and Oakland added jobs at a rate of $3.0 \%$ and accounted for one-third of California's job growth over the past year. Fully $40 \%$ of the state's job growth over the past year was concentrated in just two sectors: Health Care and Social Assistance and Leisure and Hospitality. Secular trends, such as a growing elderly population, account for growth in Health Care and Social Assistance employment, while growth in Leisure and Hospitality employment reflects underlying strength in the health of the consumer. The more confident consumers feel, the more likely they are to travel or dine at a restaurant.

## CA Unemployment Rate $4.2 \%$ | $4.1 \%$

Despite a nagging perception that there are murky clouds on the horizon, California's economy reached a number of significant milestones in the most recent quarter. The state's unemployment rate dipped to $3.9 \%$, which represents a new record low - all while employment and wages reach all-time highs. The longer the current expansion persists, the closer we are to the next recession, but business cycles do not die of old age, and at present, there are few signs of a slowdown in the state's economy.


## CA Median Existing \$488,900 | $\$ 509,500$ Home Price

Home price growth has shown some signs of exhaustion over the past year. The median price for a single-family home in California grew $2.2 \%$ over this period, which when adjusted for inflation, means that price growth has effectively been flat. Following the run up in prices in recent years, such a slowdown is not surprising; after all, when the median home price in a place like San Francisco stands at $\$ 1.4$ million, the room for sustained price inflation is limited, no matter the strength of the local economy. To be sure, lower interest rates should spur home price growth in the state, but it's unrealistic to expect the rate of growth we've seen in recent years to continue.

## CA Residential <br> 111,310 | 124,150 <br> Building Permits

The issue of home building permits is a cause for concern. The supply of building permits peaked in the first quarter of 2018, and permit growth turned negative in the third quarter of that year. This growth has remained negative throughout 2019. Constrained housing supply will continue to place upward pressure on home prices and could also limit growth of the state's labor force. At least at the national level, the third quarter saw residential investments contribute to overall growth. Hopefully this continues and materializes within California sooner rather than later.

## HdL Companies

120 S. State College Blvd., Suite 200

Brea, CA 92821
Telephone: 714.879.5000 • 888.861.0220
Fax: 909.861.7726
California's allocation data trails actual sales activity by three to six months. HdL compensates for the lack of current information by reviewing the latest reports, statistics and perspectives from fifty or more economists, analysts and trade associations to reach a consensus on probable trends for coming quarters. The forecast is used to help project revenues based on statewide formulas and for reference in tailoring sales tax estimates appropriate to each client's specific demographics, tax base and regional trends.

## Beacon Economics

## Southern California Office

5777 West Century Boulevard, Suite 895
Los Angeles, CA 90045
Telephone: 310.571.3399
Fax: 424.646.4660
Beacon Economics has proven to be one of the most thorough and accurate economic research/analytical forecasting firms in the country. Their evaluation of the key drivers impacting local economies and tax revenues provides additional perspective to HdL's quarterly consensus updates. The collaboration and sharing of information between Beacon and HdL helps both companies enhance the accuracy of the work that they perform for their respective clients.

## Hal ${ }^{\otimes}$ Companies

### 714.879.5000 | hdlcompanies.com

## Lemoore In Brief

Lemoore's receipts from April through June were 19.8\% above the second sales period in 2018. However, this comparison is inflated due to CDTFA's transition to a new reporting system in the prior year which temporarily delayed distributions to the City.
Excluding reporting anomalies, actual sales were up 4.9\%. Payment reporting irregularities in both quarters overstated cash basis resultis in the restaurants-hotels, food-drugs and autos-transportation groups.
Rising prices at the pumps produced strong sales for fuel and services stations; gains of $15 \%$ were reported once exceptions are factored out.
General consumer goods declined; comparative outcomes again reflected the previous closure of a local store by a national chain. A receipts basis exception stood out for specialty stores as a vendor remitted taxes for multiple back quarters in this reporting period.
Net of aberrations, taxable receipts for all of Kings County grew 4.9\% over the comparable time period; the San Joaquin Valley was up 4.6\%.

## Sales Tax by Major Business Group



## Top 25 Producers <br> In Alphabetical Order

| Animal House | Jack in the Box |
| :--- | :--- |
| Arco AM PM | Lemoore Crossings |
| AutoZone | Leprino Foods |
| Bennett \& Bennett <br> Irrigation Systems | Little Caesars Pizza |
| Best Buy Market | Me Nonald's Eds Pizzeria |
| Billingsley Tire | Mobil |
| Burger King | Rite Aid |
| Chevron | Save Mart |
| Deville Technologies | Taco Bell |
| Inc | Valero |
| Dollar General | Walgreens |
| Expo Propane |  |
| Fastrip |  |
| Gary V Burrows |  |

## Revenue COMPARISON

Four Quarters - Fiscal Year To Date (Q3 to Q2)

> 2017-18 2018-19

| Point-of-Sale | $\$ 1,690,391$ | $\$ 2,192,397$ |
| :--- | ---: | ---: |
| County Pool | 277,548 | 380,311 |
| State Pool | 966 | 1,135 |
| Gross Receipts | $\$ 1,968,905$ | $\$ 2,573,843$ |
| Cty/Cnty Share | $(39,378)$ | $(51,477)$ |
| Net Receipts | $\mathbf{\$ 1 , 9 2 9 , 5 2 7}$ | $\mathbf{\$ 2 , 5 2 2 , 3 6 6}$ |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |

## California Overall

The local one percent share of California's sales and use tax from April through June sales was $20.4 \%$ higher than the same quarter of 2018. However, the actual gain came to $2.9 \%$ after factoring for online filing issues and accounting anomalies. Fiscal year 2018-19 ended with an increase of $3.6 \%$ over the previous year after similarly adjusting for reporting aberrations.

The quarter exhibited continuation of a recent softening for most taxable categories. Rising used car sales and rentals helped offset what was otherwise, a generally flat quarter for the auto-transportation group. An acceleration in online shopping boosted receipts from county wide pools while gains for brick and mortar stores were limited to value priced apparel, discount department stores and jewelry.
Restaurant patronage appears to be leveling with a shift toward lower cost dining options that produced relatively modest gains for the group when compared to previous quarters. New cannabis operations resulted in a small rise in food and drug receipts.
A $2.5 \%$ gain in business-industrial sales and use tax revenues came primarily from online fulfillment centers, logistics and utility company purchases and ongoing investment in automation and information technology. A similar rise in receipts from the building-construction group was due to a variety of infrastructure and onetime special projects that offset declines in material purchases for new home construction.

## Marketplace Facilitator Act

Effective Oct. 1, 2019, companies such as Amazon, eBay and Google who provide sales tax related services to other retailers are required to assume the obligation for collecting and remitting their client's sales and use tax. The definition of sales-related services includes payment processing, inventory and shipping of merchandise, order taking, providing customer service, or assisting with re-
turns and exchanges.
The Marketplace provision was part of AB 147 which was adopted to implement California's approach to the U.S. Supreme Court decision in South Dakota v . Wayfair Inc.
AB 147 requires out-of-state retailers with annual combined sales of $\$ 500,000$ or more to now collect and remit this state's sales and use tax from its customers. Applying the $\$ 500,000$ threshold to the sum total of all the third-party transactions that facilitators process for their clients, is hoped to produce moderate gains in previously uncollected revenues for the state, cities, counties and local transaction tax districts.

Facilitator tax remittances from merchandise inventoried in California will be allocated to specific jurisdictions while receipts from deliveries outside of the state will be distributed via the pools. Some facilitators have begun to collect and remit taxes ahead of this deadline. This is evidenced by new pool allocations and increases in direct allocations to certain jurisdictions.

SALES PER CAPITA


## Revenue By Business Group Lemoore This Quarter



Lemoore Top 15 Business Types

| Business Type | Lemoore |  | County | HdL State |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Q2 '19 | Change | Change | Change |
| Auto Repair Shops | 4,644 | 158.2\% | 44.9\% | 21.6\% |
| Automotive Supply Stores | 24,030 | 4.3\% | 7.4\% | 16.4\% |
| Building Materials | - CONF | ENTIAL - | 39.6\% | 34.2\% |
| Casual Dining | 23,440 | 28.3\% | 47.2\% | 24.5\% |
| Convenience Stores/Liquor | 19,662 | 33.0\% | 31.7\% | 14.9\% |
| Drug Stores | - CONF | ENTIAL - | 3.9\% | -0.3\% |
| Electronics/Appliance Stores | 4,778 | 20.5\% | -15.0\% | 7.0\% |
| Food Service Equip./Supplies | - CONF | ENTIAL - | 16.1\% | 33.7\% |
| Fuel/Ice Dealers | - CONF | ENTIAL - | 470.0\% | 76.3\% |
| Grocery Stores | 21,586 | 8.1\% | 10.7\% | 9.6\% |
| Petroleum Prod/Equipment | - CONF | ENTIAL - | 25.6\% | 15.5\% |
| Quick-Service Restaurants | 62,221 | 14.8\% | 25.8\% | 15.7\% |
| Service Stations | 128,681 | 99.1\% | 69.0\% | 51.4\% |
| Specialty Stores | 7,478 | 217.4\% | 19.4\% | -8.5\% |
| Variety Stores | - CONF | ENTIAL - | 13.2\% | 10.2\% |
| Total All Accounts | 471,347 | 19.7\% | 26.6\% | 20.1\% |
| County \& State Pool Allocation | 86,565 | 20.7\% | 27.7\% | 22.4\% |
| Gross Receipts | 557,912 | 19.8\% | 26.7\% | 20.4\% |
| City/County Share | $(11,158)$ | -19.8\% |  |  |
| Net Receipts | 546,754 | 19.8\% |  |  |

## City of Paso Robles Sales Tax Update

## Paso Robles

## In Brief

Paso Robles' receipts from April through June were $23.6 \%$ above the second sales period in 2018. However, this comparison is inflated due to CDTFA's transition to a new reporting system in the prior year which temporarily delayed distributions to the City. Excluding reporting aberrations, actual sales were down 5.4\%.

Weak new auto sales activity, the closeout of building material vendor and soft early-summer returns from contractor suppliers were largely responsible for the drop. The busi-ness-industrial group declined as garden-agricultural merchants and wineries struggled to match last year's receipts.
These point of sale impacts combined with a lower allocation from the countywide use tax pool due to diminished tax dollars compared to the prior period, further negatively affected the overall results.
The City's voter approved half-cent transaction tax, Measure E-12, generating an additional $\$ 1,273,125$ or 20.9\% increase over last year, was also dramatically impacted by CDTFA software changes. Once adjusted, the measure experienced a modest increase of $0.8 \%$.
Net of aberrations, taxable receipts for all of San Luis Obispo County grew 3.1\% over the comparable time period; the Central Coast region was up $2.8 \%$.

## Sales Tax by Major Business Group



Top 25 Producers
In Alphabetical Order

## 7 Eleven

Albertsons
Arco AM PM
Big Creek Lumber
Borjon Auto Center Buick Gmc
Crop Production Services
Eagle Energy 76
Firestone Walker Brewery
Golden Hill Mobil
Jaco Oil
JB Dewar
Kohls
Lowes

McDonalds
Mullahey Chyrsler Dodge Jeep Ram
Paso Robles Chevrolet
Paso Robles Ford
Paso Robles Kia
Ross
Sky River
Smart \& Final
Target
Third Base Market \& Spirits Pr
TJ Maxx
Walmart

Revenue Comparison Four Quarters - Fiscal Year To Date (Q3 to Q2)

|  | 2017-18 | 2018-19 |
| :--- | ---: | ---: |
| Point-of-Sale | $\$ 8,422,285$ | $\$ 9,810,816$ |
| County Pool | $1,310,766$ | $1,399,958$ |
| State Pool | 4,906 | 4,891 |
| Gross Receipts | $\$ 9,737,958$ | $\$ 11, \mathbf{2 1 5 , 6 6 5}$ |
|  |  |  |
| Supplemental Tax | $\$ 4,689,494$ | $\$ 5,337,578$ |

## California Overall

The local one percent share of California's sales and use tax from April through June sales was $20.4 \%$ higher than the same quarter of 2018. However, the actual gain came to $2.9 \%$ after factoring for online filing issues and accounting anomalies. Fiscal year 2018-19 ended with an increase of $3.6 \%$ over the previous year after similarly adjusting for reporting aberrations.
The quarter exhibited continuation of a recent softening for most taxable categories. Rising used car sales and rentals helped offset what was otherwise, a generally flat quarter for the auto-transportation group. An acceleration in online shopping boosted receipts from county wide pools while gains for brick and mortar stores were limited to value priced apparel, discount department stores and jewelry.
Restaurant patronage appears to be leveling with a shift toward lower cost dining options that produced relatively modest gains for the group when compared to previous quarters. New cannabis operations resulted in a small rise in food and drug receipts.
A $2.5 \%$ gain in business-industrial sales and use tax revenues came primarily from online fulfillment centers, logistics and utility company purchases and ongoing investment in automation and information technology. A similar rise in receipts from the building-construction group was due to a variety of infrastructure and onetime special projects that offset declines in material purchases for new home construction.

## Marketplace Facilitator Act

Effective Oct. 1, 2019, companies such as Amazon, eBay and Google who provide sales tax related services to other retailers are required to assume the obligation for collecting and remitting their client's sales and use tax. The definition of sales-related services includes payment processing, inventory and shipping of merchandise, order taking, providing customer service, or assisting with re-
turns and exchanges.
The Marketplace provision was part of AB 147 which was adopted to implement California's approach to the U.S. Supreme Court decision in South Dakota v . Wayfair Inc.
AB 147 requires out-of-state retailers with annual combined sales of $\$ 500,000$ or more to now collect and remit this state's sales and use tax from its customers. Applying the $\$ 500,000$ threshold to the sum total of all the third-party transactions that facilitators process for their clients, is hoped to produce moderate gains in previously uncollected revenues for the state, cities, counties and local transaction tax districts.

Facilitator tax remittances from merchandise inventoried in California will be allocated to specific jurisdictions while receipts from deliveries outside of the state will be distributed via the pools. Some facilitators have begun to collect and remit taxes ahead of this deadline. This is evidenced by new pool allocations and increases in direct allocations to certain jurisdictions.

SALES PER CAPITA


Paso Robles This Quarter


## Paso Robles Top 15 Business Types

| */n thousands of dollars | Paso Robles |  | County | HdL State |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Business Type | Q2 '19* | Change | Change | Change |
| Automotive Supply Stores | 55.7 | 11.1\% | 12.1\% | 16.4\% |
| Building Materials | 167.6 | 17.9\% | 15.9\% | 34.1\% |
| Casual Dining | 171.4 | 35.1\% | 18.6\% | 24.5\% |
| Contractors | 41.1 | 61.1\% | 23.5\% | 26.8\% |
| Discount Dept Stores | - CON | ENTIAL - | 18.1\% | 26.3\% |
| Electronics/Appliance Stores | 41.3 | -5.8\% | -6.6\% | 7.0\% |
| Family Apparel | 54.6 | 109.3\% | 36.2\% | 45.3\% |
| Garden/Agricultural Supplies | 82.0 | -13.7\% | 4.2\% | 22.0\% |
| Grocery Stores | 72.8 | 4.1\% | 7.2\% | 9.6\% |
| New Motor Vehicle Dealers | 318.0 | 47.4\% | 15.9\% | 5.4\% |
| Quick-Service Restaurants | 100.2 | 35.4\% | 28.0\% | 15.9\% |
| Service Stations | 330.4 | 106.3\% | 84.8\% | 51.4\% |
| Trailers/RVs | - CON | ENTIAL - | -6.4\% | 6.9\% |
| Warehse/Farm/Const. Equip. | - CON | ENTIAL - | -3.1\% | 47.9\% |
| Wineries | 35.0 | 23.5\% | 27.2\% | 24.7\% |
| Total All Accounts | 2,329.4 | 29.1\% | 37.9\% | 20.1\% |
| County \& State Pool Allocation | 304.3 | -7.0\% | -0.6\% | 22.4\% |
| Gross Receipts | 2,633.6 | 23.6\% | 32.0\% | 20.4\% |

ACTUALIADJUSTED COMPARISON - BY COUNTY AND MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUP

ACTUAL RECEIPTS

Imperial County

| Imperial County |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Autos And Transportation | 953,778 | 803,598 | 18.7\% | 846,849 | 815,884 | 3.8\% |
| Building And Construction | 437,609 | 348,630 | 25.5\% | 376,544 | 345,030 | 9.1\% |
| Business And Industry | 1,179,006 | 785,149 | 50.2\% | 727,660 | 769,512 | -5.4\% |
| Food And Drugs | 202,305 | 182,135 | 11.1\% | 184,252 | 180,977 | 1.8\% |
| Fuel And Service Stations | 1,589,027 | 1,099,852 | 44.5\% | 1,033,016 | 909,154 | 13.6\% |
| General Consumer Goods | 1,863,907 | 1,580,373 | 17.9\% | 1,571,561 | 1,570,085 | 0.1\% |
| Restaurants And Hotels | 559,333 | 465,044 | 20.3\% | 467,577 | 478,700 | -2.3\% |
| Transfers \& Unidentified | -541 | 383 | -241.4\% | 295 | 2,000 | -85.3\% |
| County \& State Pool | 1,021,127 | 897,396 | 13.8\% | 870,583 | 852,954 | 2.1\% |
|  | 7,805,550 | 6,162,560 | 26.7\% | 6,078,338 | 5,924,296 | 2.6\% |
| Los Angeles County |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Autos And Transportation | 77,358,505 | 65,912,694 | 17.4\% | 69,943,448 | 66,420,521 | 5.3\% |
| Building And Construction | 41,114,590 | 30,803,125 | 33.5\% | 32,614,359 | 30,719,733 | 6.2\% |
| Business And Industry | 64,163,649 | 51,498,619 | 24.6\% | 50,818,115 | 51,181,074 | -0.7\% |
| Food And Drugs | 26,376,497 | 22,053,536 | 19.6\% | 22,564,906 | 21,871,044 | 3.2\% |
| Fuel And Service Stations | 46,408,886 | 33,690,555 | 37.8\% | 37,987,163 | 32,732,504 | 16.1\% |
| General Consumer Goods | 102,960,353 | 86,574,260 | 18.9\% | 87,655,644 | 86,217,675 | 1.7\% |
| Restaurants And Hotels | 73,990,062 | 65,074,605 | 13.7\% | 65,614,173 | 64,264,780 | 2.1\% |
| Transfers \& Unidentified | 515,973 | -24,844 | ****\% | 422,098 | 157,528 | 168.0\% |
| County \& State Pool | 58,979,593 | 49,269,506 | 19.7\% | 51,535,330 | 49,427,101 | 4.3\% |
|  | 491,868,107 | 404,852,056 | 21.5\% | 419,155,237 | 402,991,960 | 4.0\% |
| Orange County |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Autos And Transportation | 35,286,699 | 28,627,145 | 23.3\% | 30,885,546 | 28,770,943 | 7.3\% |
| Building And Construction | 16,817,973 | 13,493,600 | 24.6\% | 14,125,867 | 13,457,640 | 5.0\% |
| Business And Industry | 27,337,586 | 22,037,341 | 24.1\% | 22,073,110 | 22,272,047 | -0.9\% |
| Food And Drugs | 8,037,450 | 7,076,404 | 13.6\% | 7,221,890 | 6,982,768 | 3.4\% |
| Fuel And Service Stations | 18,006,162 | 12,194,303 | 47.7\% | 14,122,792 | 12,426,425 | 13.7\% |
| General Consumer Goods | 40,564,270 | 35,172,540 | 15.3\% | 35,281,716 | 35,135,710 | 0.4\% |
| Restaurants And Hotels | 29,797,641 | 26,631,094 | 11.9\% | 26,967,784 | 26,462,063 | 1.9\% |
| Transfers \& Unidentified | 161,534 | -25,009 | 745.9\% | 128,840 | 22,661 | 468.5\% |
| County \& State Pool | 23,959,957 | 19,339,815 | 23.9\% | 20,607,613 | 19,058,972 | 8.1\% |
|  | 199,969,272 | 164,547,233 | 21.5\% | 171,415,158 | 164,589,230 | 4.1\% |
| Riverside County |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Autos And Transportation | 18,929,860 | 16,280,625 | 16.3\% | 16,554,837 | 16,386,992 | 1.0\% |
| Building And Construction | 13,806,348 | 10,761,123 | 28.3\% | 11,367,735 | 10,788,954 | 5.4\% |
| Business And Industry | 15,010,206 | 12,410,909 | 20.9\% | 11,937,544 | 12,113,540 | -1.5\% |
| Food And Drugs | 5,373,907 | 4,488,163 | 19.7\% | 4,825,362 | 4,444,829 | 8.6\% |
| Fuel And Service Stations | 11,716,191 | 8,151,409 | 43.7\% | 9,382,938 | 8,020,604 | 17.0\% |
| General Consumer Goods | 20,973,349 | 17,903,553 | 17.1\% | 18,068,442 | 17,792,066 | 1.6\% |
| Restaurants And Hotels | 11,980,807 | 10,020,274 | 19.6\% | 10,015,061 | 9,836,100 | 1.8\% |
| Transfers \& Unidentified | -15,017 | 1,055 | -1523.4\% | 43,405 | 5,053 | 759.0\% |
| County \& State Pool | 15,673,264 | 10,117,391 | 54.9\% | 12,767,466 | 9,977,626 | 28.0\% |
|  | 113,448,915 | 90,134,500 | 25.9\% | 94,962,790 | 89,365,763 | 6.3\% |
| San Bernardino County |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Autos And Transportation | 18,676,592 | 16,827,238 | 11.0\% | 16,503,775 | 16,918,906 | -2.5\% |
| Building And Construction | 11,336,842 | 8,410,340 | 34.8\% | 9,222,496 | 8,374,866 | 10.1\% |
| Business And Industry | 24,861,183 | 21,000,859 | 18.4\% | 21,924,023 | 20,449,651 | 7.2\% |
| Food And Drugs | 4,552,013 | 3,796,932 | 19.9\% | 4,032,232 | 3,767,775 | 7.0\% |
| Fuel And Service Stations | 14,163,507 | 9,823,463 | 44.2\% | 11,488,289 | 9,805,630 | 17.2\% |
| General Consumer Goods | 20,254,228 | 17,612,302 | 15.0\% | 17,744,892 | 17,500,699 | 1.4\% |
| Restaurants And Hotels | 10,758,892 | 9,388,830 | 14.6\% | 9,447,598 | 9,222,598 | 2.4\% |
| Transfers \& Unidentified | 36,937 | -26,672 | 238.5\% | 71,003 | -25,204 | 381.7\% |
| County \& State Pool | 14,194,436 | 10,650,798 | 33.3\% | 12,728,647 | 11,576,509 | 10.0\% |
|  | 118,834,631 | 97,484,090 | 21.9\% | 103,162,955 | 97,591,430 | 5.7\% |
| San Diego County |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Autos And Transportation | 27,609,052 | 24,276,498 | 13.7\% | 24,662,059 | 24,336,493 | 1.3\% |
| Building And Construction | 16,080,776 | 12,775,198 | 25.9\% | 13,466,757 | 12,720,499 | 5.9\% |
| Business And Industry | 20,396,478 | 16,096,313 | 26.7\% | 16,013,160 | 16,073,838 | -0.4\% |
| Food And Drugs | 8,525,129 | 7,347,883 | 16.0\% | 7,833,570 | 7,312,585 | 7.1\% |
| Fuel And Service Stations | 16,953,064 | 11,282,029 | 50.3\% | 13,012,024 | 11,230,869 | 15.9\% |
| General Consumer Goods | 37,152,875 | 31,867,083 | 16.6\% | 31,946,964 | 31,712,051 | 0.7\% |
| Restaurants And Hotels | 27,310,402 | 23,662,371 | 15.4\% | 24,216,321 | 23,582,311 | 2.7\% |
| Transfers \& Unidentified | 163,263 | 8,404 | ***.*\% | 117,670 | 13,663 | 761.3\% |
| County \& State Pool | 23,259,771 | 18,972,996 | 22.6\% | 20,046,443 | 18,966,949 | 5.7\% |
|  | 177,450,809 | 146,288,776 | 21.3\% | 151,314,967 | 145,949,257 | 3.7\% |


|  | ACTUAL RECEIPTS |  |  | ADJUSTED FOR ECONOMIC DATA |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 3Q 2018 | 3Q 2017 | \% Change | 3Q 2018 | 3Q 2017 | \% Change |
| Ventura County |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Autos And Transportation | 8,082,355 | 7,469,345 | 8.2\% | 7,312,851 | 7,433,824 | -1.6\% |
| Building And Construction | 3,779,949 | 2,944,387 | 28.4\% | 3,196,571 | 2,939,842 | 8.7\% |
| Business And Industry | 5,224,682 | 4,247,976 | 23.0\% | 4,274,318 | 4,223,647 | 1.2\% |
| Food And Drugs | 2,249,163 | 1,967,116 | 14.3\% | 2,033,168 | 1,961,173 | 3.7\% |
| Fuel And Service Stations | 4,037,391 | 2,541,032 | 58.9\% | 3,120,998 | 2,764,183 | 12.9\% |
| General Consumer Goods | 8,676,379 | 7,814,393 | 11.0\% | 7,634,684 | 7,733,247 | -1.3\% |
| Restaurants And Hotels | 4,953,844 | 4,491,998 | 10.3\% | 4,396,860 | 4,442,328 | -1.0\% |
| Transfers \& Unidentified | 32,250 | -13,435 | 340.0\% | 24,154 | 12,575 | 92.1\% |
| County \& State Pool | $5,079,467$ | $3,756,447$ | $35.2 \%$ | $4,394,796$ | $4,012,994$ | $9.5 \%$ |
|  | $42,115,479$ | $35,219,259$ | $19.6 \%$ | $36,388,399$ | $35,523,813$ | $2.4 \%$ |
| Southern California Totals |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Autos And Transportation | 186,896,840 | 160,197,144 | 16.7\% | 166,709,365 | 161,083,562 | 3.5\% |
| Building And Construction | 103,374,087 | 79,536,404 | 30.0\% | 84,370,329 | 79,346,563 | 6.3\% |
| Business And Industry | 158,172,789 | 128,077,165 | 23.5\% | 127,767,931 | 127,083,308 | 0.5\% |
| Food And Drugs | 55,316,464 | 46,912,170 | 17.9\% | 48,695,380 | 46,521,151 | 4.7\% |
| Fuel And Service Stations | 112,874,229 | 78,782,643 | 43.3\% | 90,147,219 | 77,889,370 | 15.7\% |
| General Consumer Goods | 232,445,360 | 198,524,503 | 17.1\% | 199,903,903 | 197,661,534 | 1.1\% |
| Restaurants And Hotels | 159,350,979 | 139,734,215 | 14.0\% | 141,125,374 | 138,288,880 | 2.1\% |
| Transfers \& Unidentified | 894,398 | -80,118 | ***.*\% | 807,465 | 188,276 | 328.9\% |
| County \& State Pools | 142,167,616 | 113,004,348 | 25.8\% | 122,950,878 | 113,873,105 | 8.0\% |
|  | 1,151,492,763 | 944,688,473 | 21.9\% | 982,477,844 | 941,935,748 | 4.3\% |
| HdL State Totals |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Autos And Transportation | 328,859,501 | 279,640,964 | 17.6\% | 296,229,725 | 280,674,524 | 5.5\% |
| Building And Construction | 194,359,081 | 150,188,651 | 29.4\% | 160,529,865 | 149,706,208 | 7.2\% |
| Business And Industry | 306,123,844 | 245,667,786 | 24.6\% | 247,601,111 | 243,431,811 | 1.7\% |
| Food And Drugs | 100,551,152 | 85,954,885 | 17.0\% | 87,917,800 | 85,368,555 | 3.0\% |
| Fuel And Service Stations | 208,488,893 | 148,675,108 | 40.2\% | 167,976,822 | 146,274,516 | 14.8\% |
| General Consumer Goods | 392,294,434 | 333,930,776 | 17.5\% | 337,224,031 | 333,364,857 | 1.2\% |
| Restaurants And Hotels | 269,699,975 | 235,060,413 | 14.7\% | 238,030,291 | 232,981,062 | 2.2\% |
| Transfers \& Unidentified | 1,811,808 | 95,079 | ****\% | 1,652,410 | 323,871 | 410.2\% |
| County \& State Pools | 282,410,774 | 220,778,645 | 27.9\% | 243,981,090 | 220,191,219 | 10.8\% |
|  | 2,084,599,462 | 1,699,992,306 | 22.6\% | 1,781,143,145 | 1,692,316,624 | 5.2\% |



CITY OF PROSPERITY
PER CAPITA SALES TAX SURPLUS/GAP COMPARISON - 4 QUARTERS ENDING
3Q 2018


The above graph compares per capita sales tax generated from targeted retail categories against countywide averages. A retail surplus suggests the community is capturing its local market for that category of goods plus attracting shoppers from outside the jurisdiction. A retail gap suggests the possibility that residents may have a greater demand for products in the specific category than is being satisfied by local businesses. The information is provided only as a starting point in identifying potential sources of sales tax loss and should not automatically be interpreted as an expansion or leveraging opportunity without more detailed analysis and assessment.

## CITY OF PROSPERITY

## PER CAPITA SALES TAX SURPLUS/GAP COMPARISON - 4 QUARTERS ENDING 3Q 2018

| Retail Category | Per Cap Sales Capture (+) or Gap (-) | Sales Tax Deviation | Typical Sales Per Sq Ft by Retail Type | Approx Sq Ft to Close Gap |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Discount Dept Stores | \$2,087 | \$1,808,447 | \$475 | n/a |
| Casual Dining | 414 | 358,611 | 525 | n/a |
| Quick-Service Restaurants | 128 | 110,567 | 500 | n/a |
| Sporting Goods/Bike Stores | 111 | 96,103 | 225 | n/a |
| Lumber/Building Materials | 46 | 40,247 | 300 | n/a |
| Drug Stores | 28 | 24,622 | 350 | n/a |
| Variety Stores | 20 | 17,671 | 100 | n/a |
| Auto Repair Shops | 18 | 15,548 | 215 | n/a |
| Specialty Stores | 14 | 12,454 | 175 | n/a |
| Automotive Supply Stores | 10 | 9,004 | 275 | n/a |
| Men's Apparel | (19) | $(16,614)$ | 225 | 7,000 |
| Fast-Casual Restaurants | (25) | $(22,004)$ | 520 | 4,000 |
| Art/Gift/Novelty Stores | (61) | $(52,597)$ | 150 | 35,000 |
| Convenience Stores/Liquor | (63) | $(54,920)$ | 375 | 15,000 |
| Jewelry Stores | (80) | $(69,271)$ | 500 | 14,000 |
| Office Supplies/Furniture | (83) | $(71,906)$ | 225 | 32,000 |
| Shoe Stores | (96) | $(83,441)$ | 200 | 42,000 |
| Electronics/Appliance Stores | (137) | $(118,306)$ | 500 | 24,000 |
| Women's Apparel | (138) | $(119,693)$ | 375 | 32,000 |
| Department Stores | (143) | $(123,766)$ | 175 | 71,000 |
| Grocery Stores | (175) | $(151,308)$ | 110 | 138,000 |
| Family Apparel | (200) | $(173,356)$ | 375 | 46,000 |
| Service Stations | (230) | $(199,659)$ | n/a | n/a |
| Fine Dining | (236) | $(204,625)$ | 800 | 26,000 |
| Home Furnishings | (256) | $(221,819)$ | 175 | 127,000 |

Average sales per square foot are based on HdL's overview of average statewide chain store sales. The square footage needed to close the gap is only on approximation and specfic demand will vary with regional and local market conditions and individual retailers.

# CALIFORNIA RETAIL ANALYTICS 

Expanding Retailers and Retail Stores Sales Estimate


ECONSolutions collaborates with City staff, developers, and local real estate professionals to bring increased economic activity to your community.

| BUSINESS NAME | LEASABLE SQ FT IN 000'S | EST. <br> ANNUAL <br> TAXIN <br> \$000'S | SITE <br> PREFERENCES | EXPANSION AREA | CONTACT NAME | CONTACT INFORMATION |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| GENERAL RETAIL |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Ace Hardware | 8-12 | \$11-32 | 2, 4, 13, 14 | CA - Northern | Robert Nelson | rnels@acehardware.com |
| Ace Hardware | 8-12 | \$11-35 | 2, 4, 13, 14 | CA - Southern | Paul Overton | pover1@acehardware.com |
| Aki-Home | 22-35 | \$17-33 | 3,4,9 | CA | Shumpei Yoshizawa | shumpei_yoshizawa@nitori-usa.com |
| Ann Taylor | 4-7.5 | \$14-30 | 6, 7, 9, 11, 13 | CA | Whitney Welch | whitney_welch@anninc.com |
| Apple Stores | 1-6 | \$247-472 | 6,7,8 | CA | Chris Morse | cmorse@apple.com |
| Athleta | 2-5 | \$20-42 | 11 | CA | Rachel Rosenberg | rrosenberg@rkf.com |
| AutoZone | 6.5-8 | \$14-23 | 2, 3, 4, 13, 14 | CA - Northern | Michael Chastain | michael.chastain@autozone.com |
| AutoZone | 6.5-8 | \$14-23 | 2, 3, 4, 13, 14 | CA - Southern | Steven King | steven.king@autozone.com |
| Big 5 Sporting Goods | 10-12 | \$21-30 | 2, 3, 4, 6, 13 | CA | Jim Berlin | jsb@big5corp.com |
| Big Lots | 30-35 | \$26-36 | 2, 4, 13, 14 | CA | Joshua Nanberg | joshuananberg@biglots.com |
| Bob's Discount Furniture | 25-60 | NA | 8, 4, 2, 13, 14 | CA | Jim Reuter | jreuter@atlanticretail.com |
| Bowlero | 35-40 | NA | 4,3,9 | Nationwide | David Hochberg | dhochberg@BowleroCorp.com |
| Burlington | 40-50 | \$85-123 | 2, 3, 4, 13, 14 | CA - Northern | Eric Corpuz | eric.corpuz@burlingtonstores.com |
| Burlington | 40-50 | \$85-123 | 2, 3, 4, 13, 14 | CA - Southern | Chris Kiehler | chris.kiehler@burlingtonstores.com |
| Carter's | 3.5-7 | \$12-19 | 2, 9, 11, 13, 14 | CA - Southern | Marc Klein | marc.klein@carters.com |
| Catherine's | 4-5 | \$4-7 | 3, 9, 13, 14 | CA - Southern | Paul Bartlett | pbartlett@edge-re.com |
| Costco | 115-150 | \$1,000-1,400 | 4, 13 | CA - Northern | Mike Dobrota | mdobrota@northwestatlantic.com |
| Costco | 115-150 | \$1,000-1,400 |  | CA - Southern | Steve McArthur | smcarthur@northwestatlantic.com |
| dd's Discounts | 20-25 | \$72-105 | 2, 8, 13, 14 | CA - Southern | Jack Toth | jack.toth@ros.com |
| Dick's Sporting Goods | 40-60 | \$73-109 | 3, 4, 9, 13, 14 | CA | Kristen Holst | kristen.holst@dcsg.com |
| Dollar General | 9-12 | \$11-17 | 2, 4, 8, 13, 14 | CA - Northern | David Fritz | dfritz@dollargeneral.com |
| Dollar General | 9-12 | \$11-17 | 2, 4, 8, 13, 14 | CA - Southern | Randy Wilson | rwilson@dollargeneral.com |
| Dollar Tree/Family Dollar | 8-12/7.8-10 | \$11-16 | 2, 4, 8, 13, 14 | CA - Northern | Trace Johnson | trjohnson@dollartree.com |
| Dollar Tree/Family Dollar | 8-12/7.8-10 | \$11-16 | 2, 4, 8, 13, 14 | CA - Southern | Jeff Forman | jforman@dollartree.com |
| Dress Barn | 6.5-8 | \$8-14 | 2, 3, 9, 13, 14 | CA | Richard Sosnovy | richard.sosnovy@dressbarn.com |
| Five Below | 8-10 | \$18-27 | 3, 6, 7, 9, 11, 14 | Nationwide | Zach Minteer | zach.minteer@fivebelow.com |
| Forever 21/F21 Red | 20-100/12-20 | \$25-50/\$34-4 | 2, 3, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 13, 14 | CA - Northern | Matt Kircher | matt.kircher@cbre.com |
| Forever 21/F21 Red | 20-100/12-20 | \$25-50/\$34-4 | 2, 3, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 13, 14 | CA - Southern | Mike Rielly | mrielly@townsendassociates.com |
| Fossil | 1.5-5 | \$2-42 | 3, 6, 7, 8, 9, 13, 14 | Nationwide | Bob Higgins | bhiggins@fossil.com |
| Francesca's | 1.2-1.4 | \$4-6 | 3, 6, 7, 8, 9 | Nationwide | Mike Stanley | michael.stanley@francescas.com |
| GameStop | 1.5-2 | \$12-15 | 2, 3, 6, 7, 8, 11, 13, 14 | CA | Bree Russell | breerussell@gamestop.com |
| Guitar Center | 9-20 | \$25-66 | 2, 3, 4, 13, 14 | Nationwide | Roberto Guerrero | rguerrero@guitarcenter.com |
| H\&M | 15-40 | \$37-58 | 2, 6, 8, 13,14 | Nationwide | Kai Aejmelaeus | kai.aejmelaeus@hm.com |
| Harbor Freight Tools | 13-18 | \$39-\$60 | 2, 3, 4, 9, 13, 14 | CA | Trey Feiler | tfeiler@harborfreight.com |
| Hibbett Sports | 5-6 | \$5-8 | 2, 3, 4, 6, 9, 13 | CA | David Nichols | david.nichols@hibbett.com |
| Hobby Lobby | 40-60 | \$53-77 | 3, 4, 13 | Nationwide | Scott Nelson | scott.nelson@hobbylobby.com |
| HomeGoods | 24-28 | \$70-\$100 | 4, 9, 13, 14 | CA | Deborah Holmsen | deborah_holmsen@tjx.com |
| Indochino | 2-3 | NA | 8,9 | CA | Dean Handspiker | dean.handspiker@indochino.com |
| Justice | 4-5 | \$10-14 | 2, 6, 9, 11, 13, 14 | CA | John Beaney | jbeaney@edge-re.com |
| Kirkland's Home | 6.5-10 | \$12-16 | 2, 4, 11, 13, 14 | Nationwide | Sarah Weaver Dickerson | sarah.dickerson@kirklands.com |
| Lane Bryant | 5-7 | \$7-12 | 3, 6, 7, 9 | CA - Northern | Jason Gallelli | jgallelli@gallelire.com |
| Lane Bryant | 5-7 | \$7-12 | 3, 6, 7, 9 | CA - Southern | Paul Bartlett | pbartlett@edge-re.com |
| Les Schwab Tire Center | 10-15 | \$17-30 | 4 | CA | Rona Dhruv | rona.dhruv@lesschwab.com |
| Lululemon | 3-3.2 | \$30-60 | 8,9 | Nationwide | Wynn Spencer | wspencer@lululemon.com |
| Marshalls | 20-35 | \$96-122 | 4, 9, 13, 14 | CA | Deborah Holmsen | deborah_holmsen@tjx.com |
| Nordstrom Rack | 25-40 | \$190-160 | 3, 6 | CA | Tony Sekora | tony.sekora@nordstrom.com |
| Off Broadway Shoe Warehouse | - 18-20 | \$16-49 | 2, 6, 11, 13, 14 | CA | Kent Gonnerman | kgonnerman@rackroom.com |
| Party City | 10-15 | \$6-17 | 2, 3, 4, 13, 14 | CA | Dane Gladden | dgladden@partycity.com |
| Petco | 10-15 | \$19-29 | 3, 4, 13, 14 | CA | Bill Engen | bill.engen@petco.com |
| Rack Room Shoes | 5-7 | \$14-21 | 2, 3, 6, 7, 9, 11, 13 | Nationwide | Rick Brown | rbrown@rackroom.com |
| Ross Dress for Less | 25-30 | \$80-\$121 | 2, 4, 6, 13 | CA | Jack Toth | jack.toth@ros.com |
| Sally Beauty | 1.2-1.8 | \$6-9 | 2, 3, 9, 13 | CA | Cathy Richards | crichards@sallybeauty.com |
| Sephora | 5.2-5.5 | \$60-103 | 2, 6, 9, 13, 14 | Nationwide | David Hart | dave.hart@sephora.com |
| Sherwin-Williams | 4-6 | \$12-30 | 2, 4, 13, 14 | CA | Ray Starbuck | rstarbuck@sherwin.com |
| Skechers | 6-25 | \$9-18 | 4, 11, 13, 14 | Nationwide | Peter Mow | peterm@skechers.com |
| Sprint | 1.5-2.8 | \$0.8-5 | 3, 6, 7, 9, 11, 13 | CA - Northern | Jeff Halbert | jhalbert@rosngkf.com |
| Sprint | 1.5-2.8 | \$0.8-5 | 3, 6, 7, 9, 11, 13 | CA - Southern | Rob Pratt | rob@rlpratt.com |
| T.J. Maxx | 20-31 | \$81-122 | 4, 9, 13, 14 | CA - Northern | Tami DeFrank | tami_defrank@tjx.com |
| T.J. Maxx | 20-31 | \$81-122 | 4, 9, 13, 14 | CA - Southern | Anthony Mansour | amansour@clovercompany.com |
| T.J. Maxx | 20-31 | \$81-122 | 4, 9, 13, 14 | San Diego County | Don Moser | dmoser@retailinsite.net |
| Target | 100-178 | \$295-392 | 2, 3, 4, 6, 8, 9, 13 | CA | Brian Treber | brian.treber@target.com |
| The Home Depot | 125-135 | \$367-568 | 3, 4, 6, 8, 13 | CA - Northern | Neil Danville | neil_a_danville@homedepot.com |
| The Home Depot | 125-135 | \$367-568 | 3, 4, 6, 8, 13 | CA - Southern, Central | Jeff Hardman | jeffrey_s_hardman@homedepot.com |
| T-Mobile | 1.5-2.5 | \$2-7 | 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, 13 | CA - Southern | Larry Simpson | larry.simpson31@t-mobile.com |
| Torrid | 2.3-2.5 | \$7-12 | 6,7,9 | CA - Northern | Larry Keel | Ikeel@hottopic.com |
| Torrid | 2.3-2.5 | \$7-12 | 6,7,9 | CA - Southern | Pam Wallace | pwallace@hottopic.com |
| Tractor Supply | 19-25 | \$38-58 | 2, 4, 13, 14 | Nationwide | Tim Hoelscher | thoelscher@tractorsupply.com |
| Tuesday Morning | 10-15 | \$10-16 | 2, 3, 4, 8, 13, 14 | CA | Karen Slayton | kslayton@tuesdaymorning.com |
| ULTA Beauty | 10-10.5 | \$42-63 | 3, 6, 7, 9 | CA | Pamela Lent | plent@ulta.com |
| Under Armour | 5-12 | \$40-75 | 6, 7, 9, 11 | Nationwide | Patrick Stringer | pstringer@underarmour.com |
| Urban Outfitters | 10-15 | \$27-47 | 3, 6, 7, 8, 9 | Nationwide | Wade McDevitt | site_submittals@mcdevittco.com |
| Verizon Wireless | 1-5 | \$22-45 | 2, 3, 4, 9, 13 | CA | Elizabeth Johnson | elizabeth.johnson5@verizonwireless.com |
| Wal-Mart | 40-235 | \$320-527 | 3, 4 | CA - Northern | Colin Sangster | colin.sangster@walmart.com |
| Wal-Mart | 40-235 | \$320-527 | 3, 4 | CA | Damian Tutt | damian.tutt@walmart.com |
| WSS Shoes | 10-14 | \$31-43 | 1, 3, 4, 5, 12 | CA | William Argueta | wargueta@shopwss.com |



| STORE TYPE | TYPICAL SQ FT IN 000'S | EXAMPLE STORES | EST. <br> ANNUAL <br> TAX IN 000'S | ANNUAL SALES/ SQ FT |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| WOMEN'S APPAREL STORES |  |  |  |  |
| Accessories | 1.5-3.5 | Charming Charlie, Claires | \$4.5-\$7.5 | \$150-\$350 |
| Small Format | 2-5 | Catherine's, Chico's, Kate Spade, Torrid | \$9-\$15 | \$250-\$650 |
| Mid-Size Format | 5-8 | Ann Taylor, Charlotte Russe, Dress Barn, Lane Bryant, Maurices | \$9.5-\$18 | \$190-\$300 |
| Large Format | 8-15 | Anthropologie, Banana Republic, Express, Urban Outfitters, Zara | \$23-\$48 | \$285-\$535 |
| Bargain Chic | 15-30 | F21 Red, Forever 21, H\&M, Uniqlo | \$30-\$65 | \$170-\$330 |
| MEN'S APPAREL STORES |  |  |  |  |
| Casual | 3-6 | Casual Male XL, Nautica, Tommy Hilfiger, Van Heusen | \$7-18 | \$230-\$470 |
| Business Attire | 4-6 | Brooks Brothers, Jos. A. Bank, Men's Wearhouse | \$10.5-\$26 | \$325-\$485 |
| FAMILY APPAREL |  |  |  |  |
| Children | 3-10 | Buy Buy Baby, Carter's, Gymboree, OshKosh B'Gosh, The Childern's Place | \$8-\$17 | \$190-\$450 |
| Casual | 20-45 | Burlington, Gap, Kohl's, Old Navy | \$45-\$120 | \$125-\$385 |
| Discount | 25-35 | Marshalls, Nordstrom Rack, Ross, T.J. Maxx | \$80-\$125 | \$300-\$415 |
| SHOE STORES |  |  |  |  |
| Small | 2-3 | Clarks, Cole Haan, Johnston \& Murphy, Journeys, Stride Rite | \$6-\$12 | \$300-\$450 |
| Mid-Sized | 3-6 | Aldo, Payless ShoeSource, Rack Room Shoes, Shiekh, Skechers | \$4.5-\$11 | \$130-\$260 |
| Large | 10-18 | Boot Barn, DSW, Shoe City, WSS | \$17-\$38 | \$200-\$375 |
| Athletic | 2-10 | Adidas, Foot Locker, New Balance, Nike, Puma, Reebok, Under Armour | \$11-\$42 | \$300-\$1,500 |
| DEPARTMENT STORES/GENERAL MERCHANDISE |  |  |  |  |
| Closeout / Dollar Stores | 12-25 | 99 Cents Only, Big Lots, Dollar General, Dollar Tree, Family Dollar | \$11-\$25 | \$70-\$150 |
| Discount Department | 125-150 | Target, Walmart | \$295-\$485 | \$250-\$300 |
| Membership Warehouse* | 140-180 | Costco, Sam's Club | \$625-\$1,200 | \$500-\$650 |
| Traditional Department | 100-150 | Dillards, JC Penney, Macy's | \$135-\$270 | \$150-\$225 |
| Upscale Department | 100-175 | Bloomingdales, Neiman Marcus, Nordstrom, Saks | \$95-\$545 | \$225-\$400 |
| FOOD STORES |  |  |  |  |
| Specialty Markets | 15-30 | Mother's Market, Sprouts Farmers Market, Trader Joe's, Whole Foods | \$33-\$65 | \$180-\$360 |
| Chain Supermarket* | 45-55 | Albertson's, Ralphs, Safeway, Stater Bros., Vons | \$52-\$80 | \$125-\$155 |
| Warehouse Grocery | 35-80 | Food 4 Less, Food Maxx, Smart \& Final, WinCo | \$33-\$62 | \$65-\$145 |
| Ethnic Market | 35-50 | 99 Ranch Market, Cardenas, El Super, H Mart, Northgate, Rio Ranch | \$20-\$38 | \$60-\$90 |
| DRUG STORES |  |  |  |  |
| Drug Stores / Pharmacy | 12-15 | CVS, Rite Aid, Walgreens | \$18-32 | \$170-\$215 |
| RESTAURANTS |  |  |  |  |
| Coffee House | 1-2 | Coffee Bean \& Tea Leaf, Dunkin' Donuts, Peet's Coffee, Starbucks | \$2-\$4 | \$165-\$330 |
| Fast Food - Burger | 2-4 | Burger King, Carl's Jr., In N Out, Jack in the Box, McDonald's | \$13.5-\$30 | \$575-\$1,140 |
| Fast Food - Hispanic | 2-3 | Del Taco, El Pollo Loco, Miguel's Jr., Taco Bell | \$12-18 | \$500-\$765 |
| Fast Food - Asian | 2-3 | Ono Hawaiian BBQ, Panda Express, Pick up Stix, Yoshinoya | \$10-\$19 | \$500-\$760 |
| Fast Casual | 2-3.5 | Chipotle, Five Guys, Habit Burger, Mooyah, Panera Bread, Smashburger | \$12-\$20 | \$440-\$770 |
| Fast Casual - Pizza | 2-3 | Blaze Pizza, MOD Pizza, Pieology, Pizza Studio, PizzaRev, Zpizza | \$7.5-\$13 | \$350-\$520 |
| Family Dining | 6-9 | BJ's, Cheescake Factory, Claim Jumper, Islands, Red Robin, TGI Fridays | \$30-\$72 | \$565-\$845 |
| Dinner House | 7-10 | Chart House, Fleming's, McCormick \& Schmick, Nobu, Roys, Ruth's Chris | \$42-\$68 | \$595-\$850 |
| HOME IMPROVEMENT/FURNISHINGS |  |  |  |  |
| Home Décor / Accessories | 20-35 | Bed Bath \& Beyond, Cost Plus World Market, HomeGoods, Kirklands | \$30-\$85 | \$185-\$325 |
| Paint | 4-6 | Dunn Edwards, Sherwin Williams, Vista Paint | \$12-\$22 | \$310-\$465 |
| Home Improvement / Building Supply | 100-150 | Home Depot, Lowe's, ProBuild | \$280-\$480 | \$260-\$400 |
| Hardware | 15-30 | Ace Hardware, Harbor Freight Tools, Orchard Supply Hardware, True Value | \$14-\$55 | \$130-\$265 |
| Furniture/Bedroom | 4.5-7 | Ortho Mattress, Sit ' S Sleep, Sleep Number | \$8.5-\$28 | \$240-\$375 |
| Furniture/General | 12-25 | Aki-Home, Bassett Furniture, Ethan Allen, Mor Furniture for Less | \$30-\$68 | \$225-\$470 |
| Warehouse Furniture | 80-250 | Ashley Homestore, Ikea, Jeromes, Living Spaces, Mathis Brothers | \$165-\$800 | \$160-\$500 |
| Small Electronics | 1-6 | Apple, Microsoft | \$165-\$365 | \$5,000-\$30,000 |
| Cell Phones | 1.5-4 | AT\&T, Sprint, T-Mobile, Verizon | \$8-\$35 | \$400-\$1,000 |
| Volume Electronics / Appliances | 30-50 | Best Buy, Fry's, Howards, Pacific Sales | \$80-\$270 | \$335-\$555 |
| MISCELLANEOUS RETAIL |  |  |  |  |
| Bath \& Beauty | 3-10 | Bath \& Body Works, LUSH, Sephora, ULTA Beauty | \$20-\$58 | \$425-\$1,400 |
| Craft Shops | 20-40 | Hobby Lobby, Jo-Ann Fabrics \& Crafts, Michaels Arts \& Crafts | \$28-\$55 | \$110-\$215 |
| Multiplex Cinemas | 40-160 | Regal, AMC, Cinemark, Studio Movie Grill |  | \$650-1,000/screen |
| Office Supplies | 18-25 | OfficeMax, Staples, Office Depot | \$30-\$45 | \$165-\$230 |
| Party Supplies | 10-15 | Party City | \$8-\$22 | \$75-\$110 |
| Pet Supplies | 10-15 | Kahoots, Petco, Petsmart, Unleashed by Petco | \$22-\$45 | \$200-\$310 |
| Sporting Goods (Sm. Concept) | 6-15 | Big 5 Sporting Goods, Hibbett Sports | \$15-\$30 | \$165-\$415 |
| Sporting Goods (Lg. Concept) | 25-50 | Dick's Sporting Goods, REI | \$75-\$135 | \$225-\$445 |

May include gasoline sales.
HdL receives expanding retailer information from a variety of sources that tend to emphasize large regional and national chains with less focus on small, regional retailers. While many of these chains are also looking to expand, their plans are not as well publicized due to their size. HdL therefore encourages agencies to regularly communicate with their regional business community to maximize the expansion opportunities offered by these smaller chains.

## HdL ${ }^{\otimes 2}$ Companies

LEGISLATIVE UPDATE FEBRUARY 2019

On January 7, 2019, the Legislature reconvened. Governor Gavin Newsom and other Constitutional Officers were sworn into office and new bills have been introduced. The deadline to introduce new legislation is February 22nd. Additionally, the new Governor proposed his January Budget on Thursday, January 10, 2019. The following includes a summary of the Governor's proposed budget and updates for 2019 legislative statuses on bills related to sales and use tax, medical and adult use cannabis taxation and regulation, property taxation and economic development that HdL will be tracking.

## (8) Governors Proposed Budget

The $\$ 209$ billion budget proposal relies on record-setting tax revenues to boost public school spending and healthcare programs while proposing one-time spending to address the homeless/housing crisis and prepare for future natural disasters. In addition, the Governor proposes putting over $\$ 13$ billion into eliminating debts, increasing reserves and paying down unfunded pension liabilities.

Before accounting for transfers such as the Rainy-Day Fund, the General Fund revenue is higher than the 2018 Budget Act projections by $\$ 8.1$ billion from 2017-18 through 2019-20. General Fund revenue, including transfers, is expected to be $\$ 137$ billion in 2018-19 and $\$ 143$ billion in 2019-20. Department of Finance (DOF) attributes the projected increase since the 2018 Budget Act to an improved outlook for personal income tax driven by strong wage withholdings and capital gains.

Reserves are expected to grow to $\$ 18.5$ billion combined in 2019-20, with $\$ 15.3$ billion in the State's Rainy-Day Fund, $\$ 2.3$ billion in the Special Fund for Economic Uncertainty and $\$ 700$ million in the Social Services reserve.

## Sales and Use Tax

The sales and use tax generated General Fund revenue of $\$ 25$ billion in 2017-18 is expected to generate $\$ 26.2$ billion in 2018 and $\$ 27.4$ billion in 2019-20.

- The sales tax revenue forecast outlined in the 2018 Budget Act has since been revised down. The newly revised figures reflect a reduction of $\$ 378$ million in 2017-18, $\$ 430$ million in 2018-19 and $\$ 565$ million in 2019.
- Receipts from sales tax, the state's second largest revenue source, are expected to contribute 18.8 percent of all State General Fund revenues in 2019-20.


## Tax on Services

During the Governor's budget presentation, a member of the audience asked about taxing services. The Governor responded that it should be considered. Expanding California's sales tax to services has been a topic of conversation for years but never proceeds due to extreme opposition from those that perform services.

## Wayfair v. South Dakota

DOF and CDFTA project an additional $\$ 219$ million in tax revenue in 2018-19 and $\$ 554$ million in 2019-20. These projections reflect the current South Dakota $\$ 1,000,000 / 200$ transactions annual exemption limits. The Assembly is currently attempting to pass legislation that would lower the exemption threshold to $\$ 500,000$ in total annual transactions and potentially increase state and local tax revenue. Please find additional information for AB 147 on page 3.

## Medicinal and Adult-Use Cannabis

The DOF expects cannabis excise tax revenues to continue to increase with the legal cannabis market developing. They forecast the tax to generate $\$ 355$ million in 2018-19 and $\$ 514$ million in 2019-20. However, with their forecast, they caution that "revenue estimates for a newly created market are subject to significant uncertainty."

The Budget includes $\$ 200.6$ million from the Cannabis Tax Fund and the Cannabis Control Fund. It also includes an additional $\$ 2.9$ million for CDTFA for a cannabis tax enforcement program to increase cannabis tax compliance.

## Property Tax

Statewide property tax revenues are estimated to generate $\$ 73.8$ billion in 2019-20. A 6 percent increase in forecasted for 2018-19 and a 6.8 percent growth in 2019-20. Approximately 42 percent ( $\$ 31$ billion) of 2019-20 property tax revenues will go to K-12 schools. This includes $\$ 2.1$ billion that schools are expected to receive in 2019-20 pursuant to the dissolution of redevelopment agencies.

Although sales volume declined slightly from 2017 to 2018, the budget anticipates continued solid growth in property tax revenue. The DOF bases this on their data that shows that the demand for homes outpaces supply in many areas of the state. Additonally, employment rates and income are projected to remain strong, contributing to the willingness of prospective homebuyers to enter into the housing market.

## Property Tax Backfill

The Budget includes $\$ 31.3$ million to backfill wildfire-related property tax revenue losses for cities, counties and special districts. This includes funding for the following:

- $\$ 11.5$ million to backfill entities in Butte, Lake, Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, Shasta, and Siskiyou counties for losses estimated to be incurred in 2019-20 as a result of the 2018 wildfires.
- $\quad \$ 16.1$ million to backfill entities in Butte County for losses estimated to be incurred in 2020-21 and 2021-22 due to the Camp Fire.
- $\quad \$ 3.6$ million to backfill entities in Lake County for losses estimated to be incurred in 2019-20, 2020-21 and 2021-22 resulting from the wildfires in 2015, 2016, and 2017.

The wildfire-related property tax revenue losses incurred by K-14 schools are backfilled under the Proposition 98 school funding mechanism. The Budget estimates K-14 schools will incur \$19 million in 2019-20 property tax revenue losses because of the November 2018 wildfires.

## ACA 2 (Nazarian) State Tax Agency

This would authorize the Legislature to abolish the State Board of Equalization and instead vest all powers, duties and responsibilities in a single state tax agency or separately in multiple state tax agencies. The measure would deem the CDTFA and the Office of Tax Appeals to be state tax agencies for purposes of these provisions and vest those entities specified powers, duties and responsibilities currently vested in the SBOE.
Status: Introduced December 3, 2018.

## AB 72 (Committee on the Budget) Wildfire Recovery, Emergency Preparedness

The Senate passed this bill on February 12, 2019 and it's now on the Governor's desk awaiting a signature. This budget bill included the appropriation of $\$ 31.3$ million General Fund to backfill property tax losses incurred as a result of wildfires. This includes estimated current year losses for Butte, Lake, Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, Shasta \& Siskiyou counties; and estimated losses in 2019-20 and 2020-21 for the counties of Butte and Lake.

## Sales and Use Tax Legislation

## AB31 (C. Garcia) Sales and Use Tax Exemption for Feminine Hygiene Products

This bill, on or after January 1, 2020, would exempt sales and use taxes from the gross receipts from the sale in this state of, and the storage, use, or other consumption in this state of tampons, sanitary napkins, menstrual sponges and menstrual cups.
Status: Referred to Assembly Committee on Revenue \& Taxation Committee on January 17, 2019.

## AB 66 (Gonzalez) Sales and Use Tax Exemption for Diapers

This bill would exempt from sales and use taxes the gross receipts from the sale in this state of, and the storage, use, or other consumption in this state of diapers for infants and toddlers, designated size 3 or under.
Status: Referred to Assembly Committee on Revenue \& Taxation committee on January 17, 2019.

## AB 147 (Burke) Use Tax Collection for Retailers Engaged in Business in State

The Sales and Use Tax Law specifies that a retailer engaged in business in this state includes any retailer entering into agreements under which a person or persons in this state, for a commission or other consideration, directly or indirectly refer potential purchasers of tangible personal property to the retailer, whether by an Internet-based link or an Internet Web site, or otherwise, provided that the retailer meets specified total cumulative sales thresholds, including that the retailer has, during the preceding 12 months, total cumulative sales in this state of tangible personal property in excess of $\$ 1,000,000$. This bill would reduce that threshold to $\$ 500,000$. This bill would also define a retailer under the Sales and Use Tax Law to include every person who is registered with the department as a retailer for purposes of the Sales and Use Tax Law or who is a retailer engaged in business in this state as defined in that law and facilitates a retail sale by another seller that is not registered with the department and who 1) lists or advertises for sale, in any forum, tangible personal property owned by the seller that is subject to tax under the Sales and Use Tax Law, and 2) directly or indirectly through agreements or arrangements with third parties collects payment from the customer and transmits that payment to the seller, regardless of whether compensation or other consideration is received in exchange for its services. The bill would provide that a person meeting that definition who facilitates a sale of tangible personal property for another seller that is not registered under the Sales and Use Tax Law is the retailer "selling" or "making a sale of" the tangible personal property for purposes of use tax collection. Status: Referred to the Assembly Committee on Revenue \& Taxation on January 24, 2019.

# DOF and CDFTA project an additional $\$ 219$ million in tax revenue in 2018-19 and \$554 million in 2019-20 resulting from the Wayfair v. South Dakota Supreme Court decision. 

## AB 176 (Cervantes) California Alternative Energy and Advanced Transportation Financing Authority

This bill would extend the authorization to provide financial assistance in the form of a sales and use tax exclusion for qualifying alternative energy projects from January 1, 2021, to January 1, 2031. Under current law, the California Alternative Energy and Advanced Transportation Financing Authority Act authorizes the California Alternative Energy and Advanced Transportation Financing Authority to provide financial assistance in the form of a sales and use tax exclusions from exceeding $\$ 100,000,000$ for each calendar year. Qualifying alternative energy projects that promote Californiabased manufacturing, reduction in greenhouse gases, or reduction in air and water pollution or energy consumption. Status: Referred to the Assembly Committee on Natural Resources and Revenue and Taxation on January 24, 2019.

AB 321 (Patterson) Trucks for Use In Interstate Or Out-of-state Commerce Exemption
This bill would exclude sales and use tax from the sale of, or the storage, use, or consumption of, a new, used, or remanufactured truck with an unladen weight of 6,000 pounds or more that is purchased for use within this state. Status: Introduced January 30, 2019.

AB 399 (Brough) Hazardous Substance Tax Law Remittance
Current law requires hazardous waste disposal fees and hazardous waste facility and generator fees be administered and collected by CDTFA in accordance with the Hazardous Substances Tax Law. Existing law requires a feepayer, within 30 days of the date of assessment, to deliver a remittance of the amount of those assessed fees to the office of the department. This bill would require a feepayer to deliver that remittance to the office of the department within 45 days, instead of 30 days of the date of assessment.
Status: Introduced February 6, 2019.

## AB 405 (B Rubio) Water Treatment Tax Exemption

This bill would exempt the gross receipts from the sale, storage, use, or other consumption in this state of, chemicals used to treat water, recycled water, or wastewater from sales and use tax regardless of whether those chemicals or other agents become a component part thereof and regardless of whether the treatment takes place before or after the delivery to consumers.
Status: Introduced February 7, 2019.

## AB 421 (Waldron) Transportation finance: De Luz Community Services District

With respect to the portion of revenues that is derived from increases in the motor vehicle fuel excise tax beginning in 2010, current law requires, after certain allocations are made, the Controller allocate the remaining amount of this portion of revenues; $44 \%$ to the state transportation improvement program, $12 \%$ to the State Highway Operation and Protection Program and 44\% to cities and counties for local street and road purposes. This bill would require the Controller to allocate a portion of these revenues available for counties to the De Luz Community Services District for local street and road purposes as though the De Luz Community Services District were a county. The bill would thereby make an appropriation.

Status: Introduced February 7, 2019.

## SB 43 (Allen) Carbon Taxes

This bill would require the State Air Resources Board, in consultation with the CDTFA, to submit a report to the Legislature on the results of a study, as specified, to propose, and to determine the feasibility and practicality of a system to replace the tax imposed pursuant to the SUT Law with an assessment on retail products sold or used in the state based on the carbon intensity of the product to encourage the use of less carbon-intensive products.
Status: Referred to Senate Committee on Environmental Quality and the Senate Committee on Governance and Finance on January 16, 2019.

## SB 162 (Galgiani) California Alternative Energy and Advanced Transportation Financing Authority Sales and Use Taxes Exclusions

The California Alternative Energy and Advanced Transportation Financing Authority Act establishes the California Alternative Energy and Advanced Transportation Financing Authority. The act authorizes, until January 1, 2021, the authority to provide financial assistance to a participating party in the form of specified sales and use tax exclusions for projects, including those that promote California-based manufacturing, California-based jobs, advanced manufacturing, reduction of greenhouse gases, or reduction in air and water pollution or energy consumption. This bill would extend the sales and use tax exclusion for qualifying projects until January 1, 2030.
Status: Referred to the Senate Governance and Finance Committee on February 6, 2019.

## Cannabis-Related Legislation

## AB 141 (Cooper) Cannabis Informational, Educational or Training Events

This bill would allow retailers, cultivators and manufacturers that are licensed under MAUCRSA to participate in, and not be required to obtain a temporary cannabis event license or other temporary license for a cannabis informational, educational or training event for state and local government officials and their employees. Status: Referred to the Assembly Committee on Business and Professions on January 24, 2019.

## AB 286 (Bonta) Cannabis Tax

The Control, Regulate and Tax Adult Use of Marijuana Act (AUMA) imposed an excise tax commencing January 1, 2018 on the purchase of cannabis and cannabis products at the rate of $15 \%$ of the average market price of any retail sale by a cannabis retailer. Commencing January 1, 2018, AUMA also imposed a cultivation tax upon all cultivators on all harvested cannabis that enters the commercial market. This bill would reduce that excise tax rate to $11 \%$ on and after the operative date of this bill until June 1, 2022, at which time the excise tax rate would revert back to $15 \%$. This bill would suspend the imposition of the cultivation tax on and after the operative date of this bill until June 1, 2022. Status: Referred to the Assembly Committees on Revenue and Taxation and Business and Professions on February 7, 2019

## SB 51 (Hertzberg) Cannabis Financial Institutions

This bill would create the Cannabis Limited Charter Banking and Credit Union Law to be administered by the Commissioner of Business Oversight and the Department of Business Oversight. The bill would create the Cannabis Limited Charter Bank and Credit Union Advisory Board and specify its composition to include the Treasurer, the Controller and the Chief of the Bureau of Cannabis Control, and commit the general responsibility that this law functions in a safe and efficient way. Status: Referred to the Senate Banking, and Financial Institutions Committee on January 16, 2019.

## Property Tax Legislation

## AB 42 (Gallagher) Disaster Relief for County of Butte Camp Fire

This bill would state the intent of the Legislature to enact legislation that would provide property tax revenue reductions resulting from reassessments for damages incurred within the County of Butte due to the 2018 Camp Fire. Status: Introduced December 3, 2018.

AB 213 (Reyes) Property Tax Revenue Allocation Adjustments for Vehicle License Fee
This bill, for the 2019-2020 fiscal year, will alter the vehicle license fee adjustment fee calculation to the product of that sum and the percentage change in gross taxable assessed valuation within the jurisdiction of that entity between the 2018-2019 fiscal year and the product of the amount of specified motor vehicle license fee revenues that the Controller allocated to the applicable city in July 2010 and 1.17. Additionally, beginning fiscal year 2020-2021, the vehicle license fee adjustment would amount to be the sum of the vehicle license fee adjustment amount for the prior fiscal year and the product of the amount as so described and the percentage change from the prior fiscal year in gross taxable assessed valuation within the jurisdiction of the entity. Status: Referred to the Committee on Local Government on February 4, 2019.

## ACA 1 (Aguiar-Curry) Voter Approval for Affordable Housing and Public Infrastructure Exception

The California Constitution prohibits the ad valorem tax rate on real property from exceeding 1\% of the full cash value of the property, subject to certain exceptions. This measure would create an additional exception to the $1 \%$ limit that would authorize a city, county, or city and county to levy an ad valorem tax to service bonded indebtedness incurred to fund the construction, rehabilitation, or replacement of public infrastructure or affordable housing, if the proposition proposing that tax is approved by $55 \%$ of the voters of the city, county, or city and county, as applicable, and the proposition includes specified accountability requirements. Status: Introduced December 3, 2018.

## SB 196 (Beall) Community Land Trust Welfare Exemption

Current property tax law provides for a "welfare exemption" for property used exclusively for religious, hospital, scientific, or charitable purposes and that is owned or operated by certain types of nonprofit entities, if certain qualifying criteria are met. This bill, for lien dates occurring on and after January 1, 2020, would provide that property is within the welfare exemption if that property is owned by a community land trust and the property is being or will be developed or rehabilitated as housing.
Status: Introduced January 31, 2019.

## SCA 3 (Hill) Inheritance Exclusion for Change in Ownership

Summary: The California Constitution generally limits ad valorem taxes on real property to $1 \%$ of the full cash value of that property. For purposes of this limitation, "full cash value" is defined as the assessor's valuation of real property as shown on the 1975-76 tax bill under "full cash value" or, thereafter, the appraised value of that real property when purchased, newly constructed, or a change in ownership has occurred. The California Constitution specifies various transfers that are not deemed to be a "purchase" or "change in ownership" of a property for these purposes, including the purchase or transfer of a principal residence from parents to their children, or, under certain circumstances, from grandparents to their grandchildren, and the purchase or transfer of the first $\$ 1,000,000$ of the full case value of all other real property transferred from parents or grandparents to their children or grandchildren. This measure would limit the above-described $\$ 1,000,000$ exclusion for purchases or transfers of real property other than a principal residence to purchases or transfers of nonresidential real property.
Status: Read in the Assembly Committee on Rules on January 7, 2019

## Economic Development Legislation

## AB 11 (Chiu) Community Redevelopment Law of 2019

This bill would authorize a city or county, or two or more cities acting jointly, to propose the formation of an affordable housing and infrastructure agency by adoption of a resolution of intention that meets specified requirements, including that the resolution of intention include a pass-through provision and an override pass-through provision. Status: Referred to the Assembly Committee on Housing and Community Development on January 17, 2019.

SB 5 (Beall) Local-State Stainability Investment Incentive Program
This bill would establish the Local-State Sustainable Investment Incentive Program which would be administered by the Sustainable Investment Incentive Committee. This would authorize a city, county, city and county, joint powers agency, enhanced infrastructure financing district, affordable housing authority, community revitalization and investment authority or transit village development district to apply to the Sustainable Investment Incentive Committee to participate in the program and would authorize the committee to approve or deny applications for projects meeting specific criteria. Status: Referred to the Senate Committee on Governance and Finance January 24, 2019.

## SB 15 (Portantino) Redevelopment

The Community Redevelopment Law authorized the establishment of redevelopment agencies in communities to address the effects of blight, as defined. Existing law dissolved redevelopment agencies as of February 1, 2012, and provides for the designation of successor agencies, as defined, to wind down the affairs of the dissolved redevelopment agencies. This bill would state the intent of the Legislature to enact legislation relating to redevelopment. Status: Referred to the Senate Committee on Rules January 16, 2019.

## SB 128 (Beall) Change in Bond Issuance Requirements for Enhanced Infrastructure Financing Districts

Existing law authorizes the legislative body of a city or a county to establish an enhanced infrastructure financing district, with a governing body referred to as a public financing authority, to finance public capital facilities or other specified projects of communitywide significance. Existing law authorizes the public financing authority to issue bonds for these purposes upon approval by $55 \%$ of the voters voting on a proposal to issue the bonds and requires the proposal submitted to the voters to include specified information regarding the bond issuance. This bill would instead authorize the public financing authority to issue bonds for these purposes without submitting a proposal to the voters and require the resolution to issue bonds to contain specified information related to the issuance of the bonds. Status: Referred to the Senate Committee on Governance and Finance January 24, 2019.

## STATEWIDE 2011 LOCAL REVENUE FUND FORECAST

HdL has developed a method to estimate statewide 2011 Local Revenue Fund (LRF) allocations with the goal of further enhancing the breadth and value of services we provide to County clients. These estimates will be shared every quarter, along with County Proposition 172 Public Safety Fund projections. We believe this new information will be helpful to County clients throughout the state given the size and importance of this revenue source.

HdL's Local Revenue Fund estimates are based primarily on our quarterly Consensus Forecast economic projections for Bradley-Burns sales tax and, as a result, the estimates are sensitive to changes in the state's retail sales outlook. As with any economic forecast, accuracy may be impacted by unforeseen events or state accounting adjustments.

There is limited historical data available to back-test our model as the 2011 Local Revenue Fund has, until recently, been subject to numerous one-time adjustments. Nevertheless, we are pleased with retroactive comparisons of model estimates to actuals summarized in the chart below and we have reason to believe that the forecasts will deliver results that are within an acceptable level of variance. We will track accuracy over time and work to improve the forecast methodology as additional historical results become available for further analysis.


Allocations from the Statewide 2011 Local Revenue Fund are distributed to Counties based on ratios that change each year. For additional assistance, the California State Association of Counties (CSAC) has compiled helpful information on realignment posted on its Realignment 101 Course Materials webpage. Notably, the Statewide Local Revenue Fund Forecasting Workbook - Excel spreadsheet on that page will aid in identifying individual allocation ratios by County for the 2011 Local Revenue Fund.

As an overview, allocations from the 2011 Local Revenue Fund are allocated to various subaccounts as depicted in the following graphic before being allocated to County agencies. Our accompanying forecast provides a projection of 2011 Local Revenue Fund allocations by each major account depicted in the graphic below, including the Mental Health Account, Support Services Account, Law Enforcement Services Account and the Sales and Use Tax Growth Account.


Attribution: Graphic from CSAC's "Realignment 101: The Basics of 1991 and
2011 Realignments" training program

If you have questions, please contact Ken Brown at 714-879-5000, or kbrown@hdlcompanies.com

## LANDMARK WAYFAIR DECISION FACILITATES COLLECTION OF ONLINE RETAIL SALES AND USE TAXES

Over the next two months, the California Department of Tax and Fee Administration (CDTFA) will begin implementing a recent U.S. Supreme Court decision that will facilitate state and local government taxation of online retail sales, a revenue source that CDTFA estimates may represent up to $\$ 2$ billion dollars annually in combined state, county, city and special district tax revenues. This landmark case could have serious implications not only for local governments but for California's overall fiscal health, given that sales and use tax is the second largest revenue source for the State General Fund.

## A Bit of Tax History

Use tax was first imposed in 1935 to protect California retailers by discouraging buying from out of state to avoid the state sales tax. Accordingly, consumers who purchase tangible personal property from out of state are liable for use tax at a rate equivalent to their local sales tax, however consumers often do not report the tax. Use tax is also imposed on the storage, use, lease or other consumption of tangible personal property any time a sales tax has not been paid by the retailer.

The growth in e-commerce sales has exacerbated the problem since many online retailers do not have a "physical presence" in the state and are therefore not required to collect and remit sales and use taxes associated with their transactions in California. With the slow but steady rise in online sales in recent years, which the CDTFA maintains, shows that online sales now account for 10 percent of total retail sales in California. This "sales tax gap" has become a source of increasing concern for both state and local governments.

## AB 155: California's Initial Attempt at Online Retailer Accountability

The first successful effort to address this problem was in 2011 when the Legislature enacted AB 155. This expanded the universe of online businesses required to collect and remit use tax by creating a new nexus for three categories of retailers:

1) Retailers with an Affiliate Nexus: Those retailers who enter into agreements with California residents under which the resident, for consideration, refers customer to the retailer, and cumulative gross receipts for the retailer exceeded $\$ 10,000$ annually. This has also been called the "click-through" nexus.
2) Retailers with a Corporate Nexus: Those retailers who are members of a commonly controlled group that performs services in the state related to tangible personal property sold by the retailer.
3) Retailers with a Long-Arm Nexus: Any retailer that has a substantial nexus in the state for purposes of the Commerce Clause of the U.S. Constitution, and upon whom federal law allows the state to impose a duty to collect tax. (This is California's long-arm statute).

AB 155 mainly affected online retailers but its implementation was delayed until 2012 under a deal Amazon struck with the state, which gave it time to build warehouses, thereby creating both jobs and a physical presence in California. But the long-arm provision is the most important in the context of the Wayfair decision. It will allow California to adjust its tax collection procedures to follow the Supreme Court decision, possibly based on the provisions in South Dakota's law.

## South Dakota: The Road to Wayfair

In 2016, South Dakota enacted S.106, a law requiring remote sellers to pay sales tax if they met one of two conditions in the prior or current calendar year:

1) Their gross revenue exceeded $\$ 100,000$; or
2) They made 200 or more separate sales transactions to South Dakota residents.

Some remote sellers refused to comply with the new law. South Dakota responded by suing three of the largest online retailers in the state: Wayfair, Overstock.com, and New Egg, all businesses with annual revenue of over \$1 billion. The trial court and the South Dakota Supreme Court ruled in favor of the remote sellers, citing the physical presence requirement established in Quill Corp. v. North Dakota, 502 U.S. 808 (1992) and National Bellas Hess, Inc. v. Dept. of Revenue of Illinois, 386 U.S. 753 (1967). South Dakota appealed to the U.S. Supreme Court.

## Wayfair Paves the Way to Taxation of

 Online RetailersIn June 2018, the U.S. Supreme Court in the case of South Dakota v. Wayfair, Inc. 138 S. Ct. 2080 overturned a legal precedent dating back to 1967 when it eliminated the "physical presence test" for determining a substantial nexus that would allow a state to require a business to collect and remit sales and use tax. Prior to Wayfair, a sales and use tax obligation could not be imposed on a business
unless it had a physical presence in the state seeking to impose the obligation. With the Wayfair decision, a major obstacle requiring online retailers to pay their fair share of sales and use tax has been removed.

The U.S. Supreme Court overruled Quill and Bellas Hess, calling the physical presence requirement an "arbitrary measure" that does not "put businesses on an even playing field." The Court vacated the lower court rulings and found that the South Dakota law met the substantial nexus requirement established in Complete Auto Transit, Inc v. Brady, 430 U.S. 274 (1977), satisfying the Commerce Clause requirements for the validity of state taxes.


In announcing its decision, the Court cited aspects of South Dakota's law that protects interstate commerce:

1) It has a safe harbor for limited business activity;
2) It has no retroactive application; and
3) It includes a system to reduce administrative and compliance costs, as it follows the Streamlined Sales and Use Tax Agreement (SSUTA), requiring member states to adopt uniform definitions, state level tax administration, and the provision, free of charge, of compliance software to retailers with audit protection for those who use it.

CDFTA Director Nicolas Maduros, in a joint hearing before the Senate Governance and Finance Committee and the Assembly Revenue and Taxation Committee on October 15, 2018, laid out in general terms the plan for implementing Wayfair in California. In concentrating on online retailers, the department will focus on the collection of the use tax since California law provides that effective sales tax collection must involve in-state participation or negotiation by the retailer. Maduros testified that the "full contours" of implementation are not yet known. For example, the volume of sales that will trigger use tax obligations for online retailers has yet to be established.

Maduros made it clear that California's implementation will not be retroactive, and that his department plans to issue a notice by the end of the year informing online businesses of the need to comply with California sales and use tax law.

During the joint legislative hearing on October 15th, legislators in Sacramento questioned whether California, with its significantly larger economy, should have a different threshold for use tax collection than that employed in South Dakota. It is not yet clear if CDTFA will pursue a different standard but the department has publicly acknowledged that imposing a different standard will require state legislation which would of necessity delay the department's implementation efforts.

While the details of California's implementation
of Wayfair have not been ironed out, it appears that the era of avoiding sales and use tax in online transactions is finally coming to an end.

## Implementing Wayfair in California

At its October 24th Stakeholder Meeting in Sacramento, CDTFA announced its intention to implement Wayfair by making use of the "long-arm statute" created by AB 155. The long-arm statute enables the state to impose a tax collection requirement on any retailer that has a substantial nexus with the state for purposes of the Commerce Clause of the U.S. Constitution. Again, the U.S. Supreme Court in Wayfair opined that South Dakota's threshold (\$100,000 or 200 individual transactions) established a sufficient nexus for the state to mandate collection of the applicable use tax. CDTFA has signaled its intention to use the South Dakota standard for California.

## Impact on Local Governments

As California prepares to implement the Wayfair decision, cities and counties have a strong incentive to remind state officials to consider the likely impact on local governments in advance of any action. Additionally, they should consider how that action will affect local voter-approved transactions and use taxes, the municipal share of the sales
tax, as well as the pooling arrangements for revenues by which use tax is allocated on a pro-rata basis to cities and counties.

Over time, cities and counties should generate additional revenues if they are resourceful in both lobbying the state as it crafts changes to safeguard their interests in the postWayfair environment, and in devising ways to apply the substantial nexus test without the obstacle of the physical presence requirement.

There is also the threshold question of what the test will be for local governments to impose a valid tax, with the physical presence test now eliminated. Any guidance issued by the state will hopefully make it clear when a substantial nexus does and does not exist.

## Summary

While the details of California's implementation of Wayfair have not yet been ironed out, it appears that the era of avoiding sales and use tax in online transactions is finally coming to an end. This is good news for local governments whose destination-based sourcing for transactions and use taxes helps keep revenues in local communities.

CDTFA's plan to employ the state's long-arm statute and begin to more aggressively enforce collection of revenues will begin to address the revenue gaps identified by a 2017 State Board of Equalization Study citing remote-sellerrelated revenue losses of $\$ 1.4$ billion. As CDTFA's Wayfair reforms take hold, local governments should begin to realize the first increased revenues by Fiscal Year 2019-20 and greater amounts by 2020-21.

Click the links below for additional information:
Senate Media Archive for the Joint Hearing on October 15th of the Senate Governance and Finance Committee and the Assembly Revenue and Taxation Committee

CDTFA October 24th Stakeholder Meeting
Text for AB155

## HdL ${ }^{\circledR}$ Companies

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- Charlotte Russe Will Close All of Its Stores and Start Liquidation


## How US Retailers Turn Their Bane into Boon with 'Click and Collect'

As retail casualties such as Sears or Toys ' $R$ ' Us kept piling up, costly real estate often got the blame for traditional retailers' struggle to keep up with e-commerce rivals. Yet last U.S. holiday shopping season showed stores may offer retailers a rare competitive advantage as they scramble to fend off the challenge from e-commerce giant Amazon.com and other online retailers. Enter "click and collect." Sales where customers order goods online and pick them up at a nearby store soared 47 percent in November and December compared with a year earlier, outstripping 16.5 percent growth in online
sales, according to Adobe Analytics. Read More

## Sales at County's Biggest Restaurant Chains Improved in 2018

Sales at the 500 largest restaurant chains in the U.S. rose $3.3 \%$ last year, according to Technomic's Top 500 Chain Restaurant Advance Report, as the industry proved more resilient than expected in the face of a challenging environment. The chains generated $\$ 318$ billion in total sales in 2018, up from $\$ 308$ billion the year before, as both fast-casual and fine-dining chains grew quickly on the back of an improving economy. Read More

## Tesla is Keeping Its Stores Open but Increasing Prices To Do It

Last month, electric car company Tesla announced that it was saying goodbye to brick-and-motor stores and would try to sell its cars completely online. Now, in a blog post, the company has announced that it's not quite done with physical stores after all. Ten percent of the company's stores have already been shuttered, and another 10 percent are "under review," but that's as far as the cuts will go for now. The saving grace will also mean that Tesla "will need to raise vehicle prices by about $3 \%$ on average worldwide," the blog post reads, with an exception on its mass-market Model 3, whose lowered price has been a priority for the California-based company. Read More

## JC Penney Closing More Stores After Weak Holiday Season

J.C. Penney is closing more stores following weak holiday sales season for the retailer. Net income tumbled nearly 70 percent, and a key measure for health dropped 4 percent in the fourth quarter, the most crucial period of the year for retailers who bank on strong holiday sales. The company did top expectations for the fourth quarter results and under new CEO Jill Soltau, the department store rid itself of unprofitable inventory and said it will have positive free cash flow this year. Read More

## Payless Bankruptcy Spells Trouble for Vulnerable Malls

Payless ShoeSource, the retailer that once ruled the U.S. shoe market, is taking its last steps. The company, founded in 1965, announced that it had filed for its second bankruptcy and would be closing all its stores across the country. Payless is a tenant at many regional malls, many of which have had other troubled in-line tenants. While in many big cities, vacant retail in prime areas is sure to get snapped up quickly, shopping
malls already struggling with store closures are vulnerable, according to a just-released report by credit rating agency DBRS. Read More

## Charlotte Russe Will Close All of Its Stores and Start Liquidation

Charlotte Russe will close all of its stores and is in negotiations to sell its intellectual property, the company confirmed. The Charlotte Russe online store has closed and the in-store liquidation sale began Thursday at 416 stores. Like with other liquidation sales, all sales are final. The last day to use gift cards is March 21 and all stores are expected to be closed by April 30. Read More

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HdL provides relevant information and analysis on the economic forces affecting local government agencies. We serve over 400 cities, counties and special districts
in California. Our allocation audits and software help local governments maximize

## By The Numbers

Percent of change from one year ago.

CALIFORNIA DATA

Ports (January):
Containers
Imported $\uparrow$ 3.46\%
Exported $\downarrow$-2.70\%

Airport Traffic (December)
Passengers
Domestic $\uparrow$ 3.87\%
International $\uparrow \mathbf{0 . 0 7 \%}$
their revenues.

We Deliver Revenue, Insight and Efficiency to Local Government.

## Unemployment Rate:

January 2018 4.4\%
January 2019 4.2\%

## ARCHIVE

To view past issues of HeadLines,
click the link below:
Volume 8 Issue 17, December 14, 2018
Volume 9 Issue 1, January 23, 2019
Volume 9, February 15, 2019

