Financial impact estimating is a squirrel:
  - Moving, clearer upfront, less tangible the farther away we are.
  - Expect more frequent financial updates than in the past.

Each of these things is not like the others:
  - Your situation is unique. Most impacts depend on the unique character of your local economic base.
Sales Tax Twists and Turns

90 day vendor payment deferrals

- Interest free if less than $1 million on the return
- Quarter 1 (Jan-Feb-March) vendor collections normally distributed to cities in Quarter 2, instead remitted to state & distributed in Quarter 3
- Quarter 2 (April-May-June) vendor collections normally distributed to cities in Quarter 3, instead remitted to state & distributed in Quarter 4

Normal Sales Tax Collection / Distribution

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Quarter 1</th>
<th>Quarter 2</th>
<th>Quarter 3</th>
<th>Quarter 4</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Jan-Feb-Mar</td>
<td>Apr-May-Jun</td>
<td>Jul-Aug-Sep</td>
<td>Oct-Nov-Dec</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

$ collected by retailer

paid to State, distributed to cities*

* and counties and taxing districts
**Sales Tax Twists and Turns**

**90 Day Deferrals for Small Businesses**

- **Quarter 1**: Jan-Feb-Mar
- **Quarter 2**: Apr-May-Jun
- **Quarter 3**: Jul-Aug-Sep
- **Quarter 4**: Oct-Nov-Dec

$ collected by retailer → paid to State, distributed to cities* → (deferrals end)

*and counties and taxing districts

---

**Sales Tax Twists and Turns**

90 day vendor payment deferrals

- Interest free if less than $1 million on the return

12 month payment plan

- Small business taxpayers with <$5 million taxable annual sales
- Up to $50,000 of liability from Qtr1 and Qtr2 2020 returns
- Must be paid-in-full by July 31, 2021
Sales Tax Twists and Turns

AB147 (Burke) Wayfair Collections

- Baked in with other collections – cannot be clearly distinguished
- Improved out of state collections – allocated through “pool” system
- Some shift to “in-state” on-line ... so sales tax goes to retailer location
- Improved collections of Transactions and Use Tax (add-on rates)
  - Allocated direct to product user/recipient location
  - Also improved collection of in-state online TUT

*California Department of Tax and Fee Administration

Sales Tax – Bottom Line

- Small business deferral programs
  - Cash flow issue – might actually result in more revenue over time
  - Small effect compared to ...
Sales Tax – Bottom Line

- Small business deferral programs
  - Cash flow issue – might actually result in more revenue over time
  - Small effect compared to ...
- Better tax collections of on-line tax due to Wayfair/AB147
  - But much is concentrated to seller’s location – i.e. if instate
- Negative effect of COVID-19 economy

California’s Budget

- January 2020 Governor’s Proposed Budget: $5.9 “surplus”
- May 2020 Governor’s May Revision: $54 billion shortfall
  - from January proposed budget
    - $41 billion lower revenues
      - -$9B in CY2019-20 ... -$32B in BY2020-21
      - -$33B Persn Inc Tax, -$10B Sales Tax, -$5B Corp Tax
    - $7 billion caseload increases
      - health & human services
    - $6 billion other costs,
      - mostly COVID-19
California’s 2020-21 Budget

How the Budget Addresses a $54.3 Billion Budget Problem
(In Billions)

- Higher federal funding (Medicaid, etc.)
- Lower CalWORKs caseload
- Suspend corporate credits and NOL
- Cuts, withdrawals of Jan proposals including employee pay reduction
- Use $8.3b reserves ... leaves $11.4b at end of FY20-21

$11 billion triggered restorations if Congress acts by October 15, 2020
Fuel and Registration Tax Increases

July 1, 2020:

**6.8%**
**Gasoline Excise Tax**
47.3¢ ➔ 50.5¢

**2.7%**
**Transportation Improvement Fee**

**6.9%**
**Diesel Excise Tax**
36.0¢ ➔ 38.5¢

Plus new ZEV Registration Fee
$100/yr on 2020 models/ later

Fuel Consumption
Local Streets and Roads Revenues Key Points

- FY2019-20 revenues down from prior estimates due to COVID-19 drop in fuel consumption ...

- ... but due to tax rate increases ...
  - ✓ FY2019-20 revenues are still up **3.3%** over FY2018-19.
  - ✓ FY2020-21 projected to increase **2.7%** over FY2019-20.

Update on the Law of Municipal Finance

League of California Cities Annual Conference
October 8, 2020
Business License Taxes

- *Cal. Cannabis Coalition v. City of Upland* (2017) 3 Cal. 5th 924
  - DCA concluded Prop. 218 does not require 2/3-voter approval of tax imposed by initiative, only of taxes proposed by government; Supreme Court affirmed
  - Dispute over scope of decision
    - Portions hold article XIII C, § 2 does not apply to voter-initiated taxes, and some argue this means all parts of § 2 do not apply; Other parts suggest only parts of § 2 – specifically, that requiring an election on a general tax at a general election – does not apply
    - Court identified "loophole" that might allow governing body to adopt special taxes without 2/3 vote
Business License Taxes

- Following *Upland*, SF City Attorney opined that initiative special taxes can be approved by simple majority
- June 2018 SF ballot included Propositions C and D, nearly identical taxes on commercial landlords
  - C required simple majority, D required 2/3
  - C passed with 50.87%, D failed with 55.07%
  - HJTA sued in August 2018
- November 2018 Ballot included another Measure C to increase business license taxes to fund homeless services; it received 61% and drew suit, too

*Upland* & Special Taxes With Majority Voter Approval

*City & County of San Francisco v. All Person Interested in the Matter of Proposition C (2020) 51 CA5th 703, review denied Sep. 9, 2020*
- Business license tax increase to fund homeless programs got 60% approval
- City filed validation; HJTA and business groups opposed
- DCA held initiative proposing special tax may pass w/ 50%+1 approval despite
  - Prop. 13
  - Prop. 218
  - City charter
More on *Upland*

Other suits
- *Alameda Co. Taxpayers Assn v. County*, ACSC Nos. RG 2006 2308, RG 2007 0099
  - Validation and reverse validation cases filed 08/20 & 09/20
- *City of Fresno v. Fresno Building Healthy Communities*, 5th DCA No. F080264
  - HJTA won at trial
  - **Fully briefed** 8/18/20
- *Jobs & Housing Coalition v. City of Oakland* (1st DCA No. A158977)
  - City lost validation action
  - Respondent’s brief due 10/8/20

Still More on Upland

- *HJTA v. City & County of San Francisco*, 1st DCA No. A157983
  - Challenge to Prop. C of June 2018
  - City won at trial, HJTA appealed
  - **Fully briefed** as of 8/21/20
- *City & County of San Francisco v. All Persons Interest in the Matter of Proposition G*, SFSC No. A160659
  - City won at trial
  - Appeal filed as of 8/10/20
Sales & Use Taxes

• *Quill Corp. v. North Dakota* (1992) 504 U.S. 298 required physical contacts between retailer and state for sales taxes to apply
• This rule makes less sense in the internet economy and states sought to tax businesses which sell in their jurisdictions

South Dakota v. Wayfair (2018) 138 S.Ct. 2080

• Abandoned *Quill*'s physical-contacts requirement
• Tax jurisdiction now requires only “significant nexus” – meaning significant participation in a jurisdiction’s marketplace
• So. Dakota limited duty to collect use tax to vendors w/ $100k in receipts or 200 transactions / year
Sales & Use Taxes

Implications of *Wayfair*:

- Short-term: better collection of use taxes, should enhance revenues to cities, counties and the State

- Longer-term: new taxes can take advantage of the authority to tax out-of-jurisdiction vendors w/ meaningful role in local market

- Exception for small vendors advisable, legally and politically

Sales & Use Taxes

- AB 147 (Burke, D-LA)
  - Implements *Wayfair* by amending Bradley-Burns
  - Sets $500k threshold for out-of-state taxpayers
  - Approved by Governor Newsom on 4/25/19

- CDTFA regulations obliged out-of-state to commence collecting sales & use taxes as of 4/1/19
SCAQMD Sales Tax

- SB 732 (Allen, D-Sta. Monica)
  - Proposal to allow SCAQMD to propose a Transactions and Use Taxes
  - This might compete with city and county taxes for the space under the 2% cap on all TUTs.
  - Author cancelled committee hearing on 5/13/19

Sales & Use Tax

- Statute imposes a 2% cap on all local sales & use taxes
- Race-to-the-cap has begun in LA and Bay Area
- Legislative proposals to lift the cap for some cities and counties
  - AB 618 (Scotts Valley, Emeryville) – vetoed
  - AB 723 (Alameda County and its cities) – Chapter 723 of the Statutes of 2019
Sales & Use Tax

• AB 2570 (Stone, D-Sta. Cruz)
  • Would extend the False Claims Act to state and local sales and use taxes
  • Allows whistleblower to enforce unpaid taxes for a share of the recovery
  • Requires notice to taxing agency, which can take over the litigation
  • Support by local government associations
  • Should increase tax enforcement
  • Died in Senate Judiciary Committee 7/2/20

Sales & Use Tax

• Governor’s Emergency Order N-40-20
  • 90-day extension of sales tax returns and payments
  • To be repaid in 12 monthly installments
  • Interest free
  • Up to $50k with possible payment plan for more
  • Payments begin 8/31/20, end July 31, 2021
  • CDTFA guidance available at:
    www.cdtfa.ca.gov/services/covid19.htm
Sales & Use Tax Enforcement

- *CDTFA v. Superior Court (Kintner)* (2020) 48 CA5th 922
  - CDTFA sought to enforce sales tax against corporate principals
  - They sued for declaratory relief to prevent enforcement
  - Trial court refused CDTFA's demurrer on the basis of the “pay first litigate later” rule
  - DCA granted an appellate writ to require the trial court to grant the demurrer
  - Very nice, strong statement of the “pay first” rule.

Business License Taxes

- Rialto voters approved a tax on petroleum storage
- Trial court ruled for City in taxpayers’ challenge.
- DCA reversed, concluding City guidelines to narrow the tax to make it constitutional were an impermissible amendment of a ballot measure, the voter-approved tax was a property tax preempted by Prop. 13.
Property Tax

The California Schools and Local Communities Funding Act of 2018, Measure No. 17-0055 qualified for the 11/20 ballot to amend Prop. 13 to impose a split roll

• Would allow annual re-appraisal of non-residential property, excludes residential and agricultural land
• Would raise billions of $ to fund schools and local governments
• Would reduce business property tax and reimburse State for reduction in income taxes due to increased deductibility of property taxes
• Polled poorly, especially as to taxes on “mom and pop” businesses

Property Tax

Prop. 15 on 11/3/20 Ballot

• Proponents of split roll filed a new measure
• No. 19-0008A1: “The California Schools and Local Communities Funding Act of 2020”
Property Tax

Major changes in Prop. 15
• applies Local Control Funding Formulas for school funding
• applies AB 8 share to allocate city and non-school special district funding
• exempts residential & ag property,
• exempts small commercial and industrial property owners
• defers tax increase on small-business properties
• reassessments to be phased in by statute

Probolsky Research issued a poll on September 9, 2020 indicating
• Losing 49 - 41
• Only 10 percent undecided
• Supporters are more persuadable than opponents
• Majorities of these demographic groups are “no”
  • Age 55+
  • Latino / Hispanic
  • Asians

• Full poll result here:
  https://www.probolskyresearch.com/2020/09/05/new-poll-ca-proposition-15/
Property Tax

ACA 1 (Aguiar-Curry, D-Woodland)
• Would lower voter-approval threshold from 2/3 to 55% for bonds or special parcel taxes to fund affordable housing or infrastructure
• 2/3 legislative approval required
• Failed third reading in the Assembly 44-20 w/ 15 abstentions, including many Dems in competitive seats
• “The bill may be dead, but the author isn’t” – so this idea may resurface

Property Tax

• Prop. 19: “The Home Protection for Seniors, Severely Disabled, Families and Victims of Wildfire or Natural Disaster Act”
  • Allows xfer of Prop. 13 assessment by seniors and others with new liberality
    • Statewide, not just participating counties
    • Can trade up, not just down-size
    • Can do it repeatedly
Property Tax

- *Los Angeles Leadership Academy v. Prang* (2020) 46 CA5th 270
  - Charter school not exempt from Property taxation or special assessments

Documentary Transfer Tax

- *731 Market Street Owner, LLC v. City and County of San Francisco* (2020) 50 CA5th 937
  - Leases >35 years treated as taxable under DTT
  - But sale of a building subject to such a lease does not trigger tax if the lease not otherwise changed
  - City ordinance, state statute, and former federal statute all construed alike
Parcel Taxes

- *Borikas v. Alameda USD* (2013) held statute required parcel taxes to be uniform, disallowed common structure of $x / dwelling unit and $y / non-residential sq. ft.
- *Dondlinger v. LA County Regional Park & Open Space Dist.* (2019) 31 Cal.App.5th 994 held tax of $0.015 / sq. ft. of improved property was “uniform” and a permissible excise tax, not a preempted property tax.

SF adopted Proposition G, a parcel tax to fund teacher salaries, by 61% at June 2018 election
- City Attorney filed validation action in September 2018 to test lawfulness of special tax approved w/o 2/3.
- Appeal on the *Upland* issue pending (see slide 7)
Parcel Taxes

  - Challenge to Fire District’s special parcel tax was not protected by the validation statutes from challenge by commercial timber operator
  - That claim was an ordinary property tax refund action subject to a four-year statute of limitations

Vacancy Taxes

- Some cities, in the US and abroad, have proposed or adopted taxes on unoccupied residential units to encourage their return to the housing market
  - Vancouver, BC
  - Washington, DC
  - Oakland, CA
  - LA proposal deferred to 2022
  - SF voters approved tax on vacant commercial parcels, but BOS deferred enforcement to 2022
- May be a valid excise tax, but could require 2/3 voter approval
Measure A / Measure B Taxes

*Coleman v. Co. of Sta. Clara* (1998) 64 CA4th 662 allows general tax to be combined with advisory measure; did not apply Prop. 218

Measure A / Measure B Taxes


- *Coleman* survives Prop. 218
- Courts look not to legislative motive, but legislation’s language, to determine its effect
- HJTA’s 1997 annotation of Prop. 218 is not authority for its construction
- Nice statement of very deferential Equal Protection test of tax distinctions
Under-Collection of Bed Tax by Online Resellers

- Resellers are, arguably, subject to bed tax as sellers of hotel nights
- Hotels pay tax on wholesale rent reseller pays hotel, reseller collects tax on retail rent from customer and pockets the difference
- Class action counsel unsuccessfully pursued this for LA, SF, San Diego, Anaheim & W. Hollywood

**In re Transient Occupancy Tax Cases (San Diego v. Hotels.com) (2016) 2 C5th 131**
- San Diego’s TOT did not oblige online resellers of hotel rooms to collect and remit tax
- LCC provided amicus brief for City
- Likely controls in most other cities and counties because ordinance language is similar
- Divided CO S Ct reached opposite result in *Denver v. Expedia, Inc.* (Colo. 2017) 405 P.3d 1128
Under-Collection of Bed Tax by Online Resellers

- *City of San Antonio v. Hotels.com* (5th Cir. 2017) 876 F.3d 717
  - Applying TX law, excluded online resellers service fees from tax base
- *City of Houston v. Hotels.com* (Tx. 2011) 357 S.W.3d 706
  - Same

  - DCA ruled for OTCs against SF, which argued:
    - OTCs were "operators" under ordinance
    - All rent paid for occupancy was taxable, even if retained by OTC
  - DCA concluded hotel need only collect tax on rent it received

  - DCA ruled for OTCs against LA, which appealed, arguing ordinance reference to "secondary operators" ought to change result
  - DCA ruled for OTCs in an unpublished decision, LA did not seek review
Under-Collection of Bed Tax by Online Resellers

• Options for Cities & Counties
  • Let the money go
  • Seek voter approval of an amended ordinance
  • Enforce your existing ordinance provisions requiring disclosure to hotel guests of taxes paid

Bed Taxes on Short-Term Rentals

• SF subpoenaed Homeaway’s records to identify illegal short-term rentals, Homeaway resisted and City obtained court order, affirmed on appeal
• Federal Stored Communications Act was not an obstacle to City’s information gathering
• Homeaway lacked standing to assert privacy rights of its customers
• No violation of rights of free association
• Subpoena was not overbroad
Utility Users Taxes

Trial court challenges to UUTs on natural gas service

- *Lavinsky v. LA*: class action challenge to including state surcharges in tax base — settled
- *Engquist v. LA*: class action challenge to including monthly customer charge in tax base — settled

Telephone Taxes


- Trial court enjoined enforcement of the Prepaid Mobile Telephony Services Surcharge Collection Act as preempted by federal law
- LCC expressed concern in 12/18 CDTFA would interpret it to forbid collection of local UUTs on prepaid wireless telephony
- CDTFA issued an advisory that same month informing carriers that the State’s fee was suspended, but not local taxes
- 9th Circuit concluded statute not preempted and reversed.
Telephone Taxes

- SB 1441 (McGuire, D-Sonoma)
  - Would extend 1/1/21 sunset on Local Prepaid Mobile Telephony Services Collection Act to 2026
  - That statute provides for CDTFA collection of state and local telephone taxes on prepaid telephony with sales tax
  - No opposition to the bill
  - On Governor’s desk as of 9/10/20

Utility Taxes / General Fund Transfers

- Prop. 218 forbade general fund transfers from water, sewer & trash enterprise funds w/o cost justification.
- Sacramento, Long Beach and others obtained voter approval of such transfers as general taxes.
- Two trial courts have ruled that 2/3 voter approval is required for such taxes and the theory of these cases might undermine all UUTs.
- Both are pending on appeal:
  - Kimball v. Long Beach, 2d DCA Case No. B305134
    - Awaiting record on appeal as of 9/15/20
  - Wyatt v. Sacramento, 3rd DCA Case No. C089702
    - Fully briefed 4/20/20
Beverage Taxes

• 2018’s AB 1838 forbids cities to tax sugar-sweetened beverages until 2031; CDTFA cannot collect them
• Adopted RTC § 7284.8, “Keep Groceries Affordable Act of 2018”
• Part of a deal to take a Business Roundtable measure off the ballot which would have severely restricted state and local taxing authority
  • argues charter cities are exempt
  • Filed 8/10/20

Parking Taxes

*CCSF v. UC Regents* (2019) 7 Cal.5th 536

• Charter city may compel UCs and CSU to collect parking tax on use of campus lots by third parties
• Did not undermine the older test distinguishing governmental from “proprietary” activity, but applied balancing test drawn from charter city preemption cases and cases involving collection of UUTs by utility districts which are, technically, state agencies.
• Nice victory for local government
• Will apply broadly to third-party taxes like UUTs, hotel taxes, parking taxes, etc.
Tax Ballot Measures

• AB 809 (Obernolte, R-Hesperia)
  • Effective 1/1/16, Elections Code section 13119 requires ballot labels to disclose
    amount to be raised annually by “initiative measure” that “imposes a tax or raises
    the rate of a tax”
  • Intended to apply to school bonds, but those are proposed by Board resolution, not
    initiative

• AB 195 (Obernolte, R-Hesperia)
  • Effective 1/1/18, amends Elections Code § 13119 to apply to all ballot measures
    that propose taxes
  • Label must be: “Shall the measure (stating the nature thereof) be adopted?”
  • Must state “the amount of money to be raised annually and the rate and duration
    of the tax”
  • Label “shall be a true and impartial synopsis of the purpose of the proposed
    measure, and shall be in language that is neither argumentative nor likely to create
    prejudice for or against the measure.”
  • Purports to apply to charter cities, but many charter cities adopt the Election Code
    anyway.
Tax Ballot Measures

- **AB 1194 (Dababneh, D-San Fernando Valley)**
  - Amended Elections Code § 9401 effective 1/1/18
  - Applies to bond proposals, which are more common for schools than other local governments
  - Requires ballot book to include an estimate of average annual tax rate required to fund proposed debt & its term

- **SB 268 (Wiener, D-San Francisco)**
  - Vetoed 10/13/19
  - To approve taxes w/ more than one rate, ballot book (not label) must:
    - Describe purpose of measure and use of funds
    - List all tax rates and describe how tax imposed
    - Describe “any mechanism that would cause the tax rate or rates to vary over time”
    - State the duration of the tax
    - State “[t]he best estimate from official sources of the average annual dollar amount of tax that would be collected” in first 10 years
Tax Ballot Measures

SB 268 (Wiener, D-SF)
• To approve bonds, ballot book (not label) must estimate
  • Average annual tax rate
  • Expected pay-off of bonds & sunset of tax
  • Highest tax rate
  • Total debt service
  • “the statement may contain a declaration of policy of the legislative or governing
  body of the applicable jurisdiction, proposing to use revenues other than ad
  valorem taxes to fund the bond issue, and the best estimate from official sources of
  these revenues and the reduction in the tax rate levied to fund the bond issue
  resulting from the substitution of revenue.”

Taxpayer Actions

*Wheatherford v. San Rafael* (2017) 2 Cal.5th 1241
• CCP § 526a allows taxpayers to challenge illegal government expenditures
• 526a challengers must pay tax “assessed” by defendant locality, but not
  necessarily property tax
• Case remanded to determine whether plaintiff paid “assessed” taxes
• Concurring opinion asked Legislature to clarify requirements for 526a
  standing
Taxpayer Actions

AB 2376 (Stone, D-Sta. Cruz)
• Amended CCP 526a to broaden standing in response to *Weatherford*
• Special districts now included
• Anyone who pays broad range of taxes has standing: income, sales, property (even if to landlord), business license taxes, provided they:
  • Live, work, own property or attend school in the jurisdiction
• Effective 1/1/19

McClain v. Sav-On Drugs (2019) 6 Cal.5th 951
• Consumers cannot sue retailer for over-collection of sales tax
• Courts create remedies for tax refunds only in narrow circumstances
• Due process not offended by absence of remedy
• Any remedy must come by legislation
• LCC did amicus brief
Taxpayer Actions


- Due Process clause of federal constitution limits State and local governments’ power to tax economic activity w/ minimum connection to the taxing agency.
- Presence of a trust beneficiary in No. Carolina did not create sufficient connection to allow the state to tax the trust.

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**Taxpayer Actions**

*Steuer v. Franchise Tax Board* (2020) 51 Cal.App.5th 417

- Trust which earned taxable income in CA is subject to tax here even if the trustees resided elsewhere
- But no taxable income to contingent beneficiary until income received (i.e., contingency ripened)
- Involves estate plan of the owner of the Century Theater and Cinemark chains
Revenue Enforcement

*City & County of San Francisco v. Uber Technologies, Inc.* (2019) 36 Cal.App.5th 66

- City sought data from Uber to enforce parking, traffic and safety ordinances. Uber refused, claiming the PUC had exclusive enforcement authority.
- City issued legislative subpoenas and sued to enforce them. The trial court issued the order; Court of Appeal affirmed.
- Statute authorizes city councils and boards of supervisors to issue legislative subpoenas to investigate anything subject to local regulation. They often require suit to enforce, but are a powerful tool.

Income Taxes

- *Hyatt v. Yee* (9th Cir. 2017) 871 F.3d 1067
  - Pay first, litigate later rule did not offend federal Constitution
  - Accordingly, federal tax injunction act forbade federal court to interfere with CDTFA suit against wealthy inventor who claimed NV residency just before cashing in on his intellectual property
  - Case generated substantial media attention
- SCOTUS decided Constitution prohibits suit against a state in the courts of another state without its consent: *Franchise Tax Board of California v. Hyatt* (2019) 139 S.Ct. 1485
Groundwater Extraction Charges

  • Groundwater augmentation / extraction charges are property related fees subject to Prop. 218
  • No longer good law due to *Ventura v. United Water*

Groundwater Extraction Charges

  • Charge is a fee for “water service” exempt from 13D, 6(c) election requirement
  • Omnibus Act’s definitions are good authority notwithstanding *HJTA v. Salinas*
  • Notice of protest hearing can be given to property owners alone
  • Holding groundwater charges subject to 218 no longer good law under *Ventura*, but other holdings still useful
Groundwater Extraction Charges

• Griffith (continued)
  • Debt service, GA&O, service planning all permissible uses of fee
  • AWWA M-1 Manual’s cost-accounting process complies w/ Prop. 218
  • Parcel-by-parcel cost analysis is not required; class-by-class is okay if classes rationally drawn

Ventura v. UWCD (2017) 3 Cal.5th 1191
• Groundwater charges subject to Prop. 26, not 218
• Remanded to decide if:
  • 3:1 ratio of ag. to non-ag. rates mandated by Water Code §75594 violates Prop. 26
  • Adequate justification for rates on UWCD’s record
• DCA remanded to UWCD for a new hearing
• Review denied, litigation resumes in trial court, along with previously stayed cases involving subsequent years
Groundwater Extraction Charges


• Grant & hold behind Ventura
• On remand to DCA, unpublished victory for SCVWD
• Groundwater charges not subject to Prop. 218, no Prop. 26 argument preserved for appeal
• Claim rates violated District’s Act reviewed very deferentially; plaintiffs’ trial victory reversed
• District did not obtain publication; SCOCA denied review 2/22/19

The Great Oaks saga continues:

• Great Oaks Water Co. v. Santa Clara Valley Water District, Sta. Clara Superior Court Case No. 2011-1-CV-205462
• Consolidates 15 cases challenging, or seeking to enforce, SCVWD’s pump tax
• Case is in its earliest stages in 09/20, having been stayed pending the outcome of the earlier appeal
Groundwater Extraction Charges

Sustainable Groundwater Management Act (Water Code § 10720 et seq.)
• 400+ new Groundwater Sustainability Agencies
• To fund and implement plans to bring groundwater basins into balance
• New fees on groundwater use expected to be adopted consistently with Prop. 218 (for supply) and Prop. 26 (for regulation)
• *Ventura* says Prop. 218 compliance not constitutionally required; will require legislation to relax this requirement; may not be politically feasible

First lawsuit filed under SGMA to contest reliance on earlier groundwater plan:
• *Sloughhouse RCD v. Sacramento Central Groundwater Authority*, Sacto. Superior No. 34-2017-80002529
  • Alleged CEQA, CCP 526a, writ and declaratory relief claims under SGMA
  • Stayed pending DWR decision whether to accept earlier plan as SGMA plan
  • DWR disapproved that plan on 11/12/19 and litigation then settled
Water Meter Shut-Offs

- SB 998 (Dodd, D-Napa)
  - HSC § 116900 et seq. requires water utilities w/ > 200 customers to adopt a policy on residential service shut-offs to protect low-income customers
  - Arguably requires policy to be translated into several languages whether or not spoken in the community
  - Requires annual forgiveness of interest, caps repayment obligations, forbids turn-offs if customer has doctor’s note
  - Will increase bad debt, may prompt policies to require credit-worthiness or security deposits
  - Mandates claim, challenge as violating Prop. 218 by compelling improper cross-subsidy possible; litigation, too
  - Effective 1/1/19

Prop. 218 & Water Rates

*City of Palmdale v. Palmdale Water District* (2011) 198 CA 4th 926
  - City challenged conservation water rates, claiming Prop. 218 disallows them
  - DCA found 218 and Constitutional provision against wasting water (art. X, § 2) could be harmonized, but struck down PWD rates as insufficiently justified
  - Conservation rates must be set carefully
Prop. 218 & Water Rates

*Capistrano Taxpayers Assn v. City of San Juan Capistrano* (2015) 235 CA4th 1493

- Must satisfy water conservation mandate of article X, § 2 and Prop. 218
- Domestic rates can fund recycled water as supply program
- Tiered rates require precise cost-justification
- Disagrees with other cases and therefore trial courts need not follow it
- SCOCA read narrowly to invalidate rates b/c city offered no cost justification

Prop. 218 & Water Rates

*Morgan v. Imperial Irr. Dist.* (2014) 223 CA4th 892

- No separate protest vote on water rates on domestic, municipal, industrial and agricultural water customers
- Full cost recovery
- Data need not be perfect
Prop. 218 & Water Rates

Green Valley Landowners Assn v. City of Vallejo (2016) 241 CA4th 425
• Restates “pay first, litigate later” rule
• Urban water rates need not subsidize higher cost of service to exurban system

Challenges to tiered water rates following San Juan Capistrano in:
• Marin Municipal Water District – DCA found no duty to exhaust, SCOCA denied review, MWD lost liability phase; now trying remedy
• City of Glendale – unpublished victory, publication & review denied, settled
• Goleta Water District – unpublished victory, request to publish denied
• San Jose (City prevailed b/c it ended tiered rates in 2017 and Pl. didn’t show class could litigate refund efficiently; reply brief in appeal H046064 due 9/28/20)
• Heath v. Western MWD, Riverside No. RIC1806590
  • Upheld WMD’s tiered rates 10/17/19
  • No appeal
Prop. 218 & Water Rates

- General fund transfer disputes pending in
  - San Jose (City prevailed due to claiming requirement, overhead adequately justified, late fees not subject to 218)

Prop. 218 & Water Rates

- Unpublished case on tiered rates in
  - *Boyd v. Soquel Creek Water Dist.*, 2016 WL 1752932
    - District's trial court win against pro per reversed on appeal and remanded for trial on 6(b)(3) [rates proportional to cost] but affirmed on 6(b)(4) [immediately available water service]
  - *Delano Guardians Comm. v. City of Delano*, 2018 WL 5730155
    - City victory in trial court affirmed on various grounds; tiered rates challenge rejected on appeal because not raised at trial
Prop. 218 & Water Rates

2016’s SB 814 (Hill, D-San Mateo)
• adopted Water Code §§ 365 ff. to authorize tiered rates as a regulatory tool during drought
• Imposes state-wide penalty for violation of water conservation regulations to be administered locally
• Impact on *San Juan Capistrano* challenges uncertain

Prop. 218 & Water Rates

• Albany, CA law firm of Driscoll & Omens filed dozens of identically worded claims w/ water agencies around CA in 11/19
• Each asserted the agency’s rates violated Prop. 218, w/o elaboration
• One combined suit against 83 agencies filed in March 2018 in San Jose: *Kessner v. City of Santa Clara*, SCSC Case No. 20 CV 364054
  • Stay on response to complaints till JCCP petition heard
  • That is set for 10/8/20 in Santa Cruz Superior Court
**Water Rates**


- One of 7 suits filed by one resident challenging various aspects of CVWD’s water rates but not any rate the plaintiff actually pays (he pays only domestic rates)
- CVWD demurred for lack of standing; trial court overruled demurrer, Court of Appeal summarily denied writ petition.
- CVWD then petitioned SCOCA for review
- Might get grant and hold review behind *Zolly* (slide 92) or grant and remand

**Drinking Water Tax**

SB 200 (Monning, D-Monterey)

- Would have required all water providers to collect a tax on potable water to fund the Safe and Affordable Drinking Water Fund to assist low-income communities in accessing safe potable water supplies
- Included in Governor Newsom’s budget
- Legislature subsequently provided state funding for the SADWF
- This bill chaptered on another topic in 2019
Water & Sewer Providers

AB 1751 (Chiu, D-SF)
- Would have facilitated acquisition of investor-owned water and sewer corporations by public agencies by requiring expedited PUC approval of transactions
- Intended to address failing systems in disadvantaged communities
- Died in Senate Appropriations Suspense in 8/19

Mandates & Prop. 218

- Districts argued state water quality regulations were reimbursable mandates. State argued they had fee-making power to recover those costs, an exception to the duty to fund mandates
- Districts argued Prop. 218 majority-protest procedure stripped them of rate-making power
- DCA was unpersuaded
- Did cite SB 231 (storm sewer fees exempt from 218 election requirement) favorably (slide 82)
- Review denied
Solid Waste Fees

- City liened tax roll for delinquent trash fees
- Investor who purchased property sued, arguing lien was preempted by statutes governing the priority of mortgages and other liens.
- DCA concluded statute authorized the special assessment lien and that Prop. 218’s assessment provisions did not apply.

Solid Waste Fees

*Chiquita Canyon, LLC v. County of Los Angeles*, LA Superior Case No. BS171262
- Challenge to landfill tipping fees imposed via CUP on landfill operator under Mitigation Fee Act
- Trial court found some fees lacked nexus
  - Park development
  - Natural habitat
  - Disaster debris cleanup
- Others lacked proportionality
  - AB 939 fee of 25¢ per ton
  - Road impacts of 50¢ per ton
  - $200k to $3m for alternative technology research
- Granted writ 7/2/20, remaining claims to be tried; appeal may be likely
Sewer Fees

*Moore v. City of Lemon Grove (2015) 237 CA4th 363*
- Prop. 218 allows full cost recovery
- Approved informal allocation of public works department costs to sewer utility

*Plantier v. Ramona MWD (2019) 7 Cal.5th 372*
- Prop. 218 challenge to sewer fees defeated in trial court for failure to exhaust administrative remedies by participating in the Prop. 218 majority protest hearing
- S Ct. reversed, concluding the Prop. 218 majority protest proceeding was not fit to resolve complaint about EDU assignment
- Left open whether plaintiffs must participate in protest hearing to challenge fee increases
- Advisable to establish a local remedy that does apply to as-applied and facial challenges and to state in notice of 218 hearing that all challenges will be heard
Sewer Fees

SB 231 (Hertzberg, D-San Fernando Valley)
- Effective 1/1/18, defines “sewer” under Prop. 218 to include storm sewers (GC 53750(k))
- Seeks to overrule HJTA v. Salinas by statute, citing Crawley v. Alameda and Griffith v. Pajaro
- This authority is most safely used for stormwater reuse project benefitting water supplies
- Test litigation coming?
- Cited favorably in Paradise Irr. Dist. v. Comm’n on State Mandates (slide 77)

Marks v. City of San Diego, San Diego Superior Court Case No. 37-2018-00014112
- Class action challenge to transfer from sewer to water fund to contribute to cost of advanced metering infrastructure
- Claims 50/50 split of AMI cost between utilities violates Prop. 218 because sewer does not benefit equally w/ water
- Trial set for 03/26/21
Sewer Fees

Fox v. City of Chula Vista, SDSC Case No. 37-2020-00018032
- Challenges use of water as metric for sewer charges
- Attorney’s in pro per suit
- Not very well drafted
- City answered the complaint 7/16/20
- First CMC set for 1/29/21

Other Service Fees

County Inmate Telephone Services Cases (2020) 48 Cal.App.5th 354 (review denied 8/19/20)
- Counties provide telephone services to inmates via concession agreements w/ carriers that provide for substantial concession fees to the counties
- Statute directs those fees to inmate welfare fund
- Class of inmates sued under Prop. 26
- Court of Appeal ruled they could not challenge the fee because they bear its economic, not legal, incidence
- This standing defense is important in many finance suits
Referenda on Fees

- Prop. 218 allows initiatives to repeal or reduce fees
- Can a fee also be referended?
  - *Wilde v. City of Dunsmuir* (2020) 9 Cal.5th 1105
    - Disallowed referendum, overruling Court of Appeal's earlier, contrary decision
    - 3d DCA disagreed with its own decision in *Wilde*
    - Grant-and-hold review in SCOC behind *Dunsmuir*

Regulatory Fees

*CBIA v. SWRCB* (2018) 4 Cal.5th 1032
- Applies *Sinclair Paint* under Prop. 13 to SWRCB fees for water quality programs
- Very deferential review of SWRCB decision to account for 8 programs collectively
- Prop. 26 review of cost justification is fairly deferential
  - Ok that fees > costs because surpluses were declining and stayed in program to underwrite future costs
  - Ok to fund reserves
  - Reasonable estimates are acceptable
- Plaintiff must make a prima facie case of invalidity before burden of proof shifts under 13 and, perhaps, 26
- Helpful discussion of Prop. 26
- Fee vs. tax is legal question reviewed de novo on independent judgment review of the facts
Regulatory Fees

**CBIA v. SWRCB (2018) 4 Cal.5th 1032**
- Subsidies of fees are permissible if from other sources
- Cost-to-fee ratio need not be "precise" – "inherent component of reasonableness in this context is flexibility"
- 3% overcharge of a class as between historic costs and projected fee collections was reasonable, especially as gap was closing over the years in the record
- Distinguished *San Juan Capistrano* b/c that city "failed to show its property-related fees did not exceed the cost of services attributable to each parcel."
- Prop. 218 demands more than Prop. 26 as to proportionality of fee to cost of service

- SCOCA upheld statutory fee on water rights holder to fund Water Rights Division of SWRCB
- Remanded to determine if rates were properly apportioned to benefits & burdens under Prop. 13 & *Sinclair Paint*
- Trial court ruled they were not; this decision reverses
- Favorable to rate-makers: all USBOR water benefited fee payors including environmental flows, general fund subsidy can cover uncharged beneficiaries
Franchise Fees

Jacks v. City of Santa Barbara (2017) 3 Cal.5th 248

- SCE agreed to increased franchise fee upon PUC authorization for line item on power bills
- DCA found tax requiring voter approval
- Supreme Court remanded: Franchise fees must reflect reasonable value of franchise
  - Reasonable value may be shown by bona fide negotiations, "other indicia of worth"
  - Also reaffirms that valid fees do not become taxes simply because passed on to rate payers
  - Challenger must bear legal, not economic, burden of fee or tax

Similar disputes in Ventura, Bakersfield and San Diego
- McNulty v City of Ventura – stayed pending Jacks
- King v. City of Bakersfield – plaintiffs dismissed
- Mahon v. San Diego – City won summary judgment, appeal D074877 to be argued 9/15/20
- Hertz & Enterprise v. San Diego Unified Port District – Port lost at trial and then settled

Jacks tried May 2019 and trial court found franchise fee not a tax due to good-faith bargaining between City and SCE
- Jacks appealed as Case No. B299297
  - Fully briefed as 7/14/20
Franchise Fees

*Zolly v. City of Oakland* (2020) 47 CA5th 73, review granted 8/12/20 as No. S262634

- Challenge to franchise fee imposed on City solid waste franchisees under Props. 218 and *Jacks v. City of Santa Barbara*
- City prevailed because hauler, not customers, paid fees
- Court of Appeal reversed, concluding allegation of collusion between City and haulers to soak haulers customers was sufficient under *Jacks*
- *County Inmate Telephone Services* said was not standing case (slide 85)
- *HJTA v. Bay Area Toll Authority* (slide 94) disagreed with it
- *Roberts v. CVWD* (slide 74) seeks grant & hold review behind it

*Apartment Owners Association of California v. City of Los Angeles* (LASC Case No. BC 677 423)

- Class action challenge by well-known plaintiffs' lawyers to franchise fees on commercial and multi-family haulers under Prop. 218 – status conference set for 9/21/20, summary judgment set for 1/5/21
- Similar challenges pending as
  - *Leeds v. City of Los Angeles* (LASC No. BC 709 658) – trailing lead case
  - *Betz v. City of Los Angeles*, (LASC No. BC 664 070) – no activity since 5/19
Other Fees for Use of Public Property

Howard Jarvis Taxpayers Assn v. Bay Area Toll Authority (2020) 51 CA5th435 (petn. rev. filed 8/10/20)
• Regional Measure 3 raised Bay Area bridge tolls $3 to fund a range of transportation projects.
• It did not get 2/3 at the polls or in the Legislature
• DCA upheld it as a fee for the use of property, concluding such fees need not be limited to cost
• It also expressly disagrees with Zolly v. Oakland (slide 92)

Vehicle License Fees

AB 818 (Cooley, D-Rancho Cordova; Quirk, D-Buena Park)
• Latest effort to restore favorable allocation of VLF to newly incorporated cities to reflect the lessened burden on the CHP, which polices county, but not city, roads.
• VLF was reassigned during the State's budget crisis.
• Legislature solved the near-bankruptcy of four newly incorporated Riverside County cities, but has not restored the incentive for new incorporations
• Died in Assembly Appropriations in January 2020
Development Impact Fees

1901 First Street Owner, LLC v. Tustin USD (2018) 21 Cal.App.5th 1186
• “Assessable space” for school impact fees included common area interior spaces
• Statute requires measurement to match “the standard practice of th[e] city or county in calculating structural perimeters”
• Thus, the standard varies by building department

• Affirmed refund in developer’s challenge to school impact fee
• DCA concluded the fee study omitted required data
• Use of hypothetical new schools the district did not intend to build was not reasonable measure of capital need
Development Impact Fees


- Ag. Business obliged to pay school impact fees for adults-only farm worker housing
- Construes statute, can be explained as reflecting school impacts of economic development (construction workers have kids, too).

Development Impact Fees

SB 646 (Morell, R-Rancho Cucamonga)
- Requires water and sewer connection fees to satisfy the “fair or reasonable relationship” standard of Prop. 26, which otherwise does not apply to such fees
- May not change the law much; bill drew no opposition
- Effective 1/1/20
Development Impact Fees

SB 13 (Wieckowski, D-Fremont)
• Promotes accessory dwelling units ("granny units")
• Prohibits dev. impact fees on ADUs < 750 sq. feet
• New utility connection cannot be required unless ADU is free-standing and fee is proportional to sq. footage or fixture count
• As other units cannot be charged more to make up the difference, this will impose infrastructure costs on existing customers to be recovered by rates
• Effective 1/1/20

Boatworks, LLC v. City of Alameda (2019) 35 Cal.App.5th 290
• Court invalidated City’s park impact fees because fee calculated on cost to acquire and improve land, but City already owned the necessary land
• City could treat open space zones as parks for purposes of fee
• Remedy was to declare the ordinance void; not to order the City to repeal it
• Developer got fees as a private attorney general despite its economic interest b/c it benefited other developers and buyers of 4,600 homes
Development Impact Fees

*County of El Dorado v. Superior Court of El Dorado County* (2019) 41 Cal.App.5th 691

- Statute of limitations to challenge DIFs is one-year
- But suit can be filed after each year’s findings, so it serves to limit remedy, but not litigation exposure
- AB 1600 findings are burdensome, but it is very risky not to do a good job on them every year

Prop. 26 Litigation

*Griffith v. City of Santa Cruz* (2012) 207 CA4th 982

- Challenge to fee on landlords for housing code enforcement
  - No violation of equal protection, 218 or 13
  - Helpful discussion of burden of proof under 26, practical application of licensing exception, applies pre-26 regulatory fee case law
Prop. 26 Litigation

*Newhall County Water Dist. v. Castaic Lake Water Agency* (2016) 243 CA4th 1430
- Wholesaler w/ 4 customers could not make rates by class
- Wholesaler w/o groundwater services or regulatory authority could not tie rates to groundwater use (free-rider violation)
- Conservation rates must conserve rate-maker's own supplies

Schmeer v. County of Los Angeles (2013) 213 CA4th 1310
- Challenge to provision of plastic bag ban requiring retailers to charge $0.10 for paper bags
- Because fee doesn't fund government, 26 doesn't apply
Prop. 26 Litigation

_Citizens for Fair REU Rates v. City of Redding_ (2018) 6 Cal.5th 1

- Challenge to electric utility PILOT
- Trial court found grandfathered
- DCA found subject to Prop. 26 b/c adopted w/ biennial budget & remanded for cost justification
- Court concluded fees not made taxes by PILOT because non-retail-rate revenues were sufficient to cover it
- Did not reach grandfathering issue or whether cost reasonable b/c comparable to taxes IOUs pay
- Cases pending against other municipal utilities may reach those issues

Gross proceeds of wholesale transactions treated as discretionary revenue
- May make sense to segregate reserves between those funded by rates and those funded by discretionary revenues
- 26 is plainly less demanding than 218
- Free-riders are a problem only if fee-payers cover them.
- No duty to subsidize rates with discretionary revenue
Prop. 26 Litigation


- Challenge to general fund transfer from power utility rejected under 120-day statute of limitations of PUC §10004.5
- Changing the transfer formula (an expenditure) was not an “increase” that triggers new Prop. 26 claim
- Cited favorably in *Redding* (slide 107)

Prop. 26 Litigation

Similar GFT challenges against gas and electric utilities
- Alameda – voters approved GFT in 12/16
- Burbank (settled)
- Glendale (unpublished decision 12/27/18, publication & review denied; remedy retried in 08 and 09/20)
- Long Beach challenge to voter approval in DCA (B305134) awaiting record on appeal as of 9/13/20 (see slide 41)
Prop. 26 Litigation

- Los Angeles (settled)
- Modesto Irrigation District (lost liability phase; to try remedy in late 2020)
- Palo Alto (Won power, lost gas; remedy hearing 9/23/20)
- Sacramento challenge to 1998 voter approval of transfer, now on appeal (C089702) – fully briefed as of 4/20/20 (slide 41)

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Prop. 26 Litigation

*Cal. Chamber of Commerce v. CARB* (2017) 10 CA5th 604

- Greenhouse gas auctions did not exceed statutory authority under AB 32
  - Were not taxes under Prop. 13 because voluntarily paid for a valuable right (to emit carbon)
- Paves way for a new revenue strategy: use power to regulate to impose standard on industry and then allow businesses to buy around it
Prop. 26 Litigation

*Otay Mesa Water Dist. v. City of San Diego, Otay Water District v. City of San Diego*, Riverside Superior Court Case No. RIC1804278  
- Challenges San Diego’s allocation of costs for recycled water to other utilities. Argues two recycled water systems should be costed separately  
- City answered, case moved to Riverside  
- Trial set for 12/11/20

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Prop. 26 Litigation

*San Diego County Water Authority v. Metropolitan Water District* (2017) 12 Cal.App.5th 1124  
- SDCWA challenged wheeling rate for including costs of SWP rather than only costs to operate Colorado River Aqueduct and prevailed at trial  
- DCA overturned that victory, concluding postage stamp rates allowed under statute were also sufficient under Prop. 26  
- Core holding likely of little impact on other agencies, but many good holdings
Prop. 26 Litigation

San Diego County Water Authority v. Metropolitan Water District (2017) 12 Cal.App.5th 1124
• Independent judgment review doesn’t allow court to choose between competing methodologies
• Conservation costs could not be recovered from a transportation rate on this record
• Common law standard of rate-making is very deferential
• Did not decide if Met “imposes” rate on SDCWA
• Confirms local governments have standing to assert constitutional claims, upholding SDCWA’s preferential rights argument, striking Met penalty on San Diego for litigating the issue

Prop. 26 Litigation

• Challenge to jury fees for civil trials under Prop. 26
• DCA affirmed trial court dismissal for suing the State rather than the Judicial Council
• Brief discussion of Prop. 26, including the shifting of the burden of proof from plaintiffs to government
Prop. 26 Litigation

*Reid v. City of San Diego* (2018) 24 Cal.App.5th 343
- Class action challenge to tourism marketing district assessment under Prop. 26
- DCA affirmed dismissal for failure to comply w/ 30-day statute of limitations specified by charter City ordinance, rejecting tolling and continuous accrual
- No equal protection violation in limiting vote to hoteliers
- Rejected sanctions b/c fair question whether charter city could invoke validation by ordinance

State Fire Fees

*HJTA v. California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection* (3rd DCA Case No. C086660)
- HJTA challenged state fire fees on parcels in state responsibility areas as a tax under Prop. 26
- Case was dismissed for failure to try it w/in 5 years
- Court of Appeal affirmed in an unpublished decision on 9/15/20.
Assessments

*Silicon Valley Taxpayer’s Ass’n v. Sta. Clara Co. Open Space Auth.* (2008) 44 Cal.4th 431

• Independent judicial review of assessments
• Tighter definition of “special benefit”
• Open space and other services that benefit public broadly harder to justify
• Proportionality requirement unclear

BID Assessments

*Dahms v. Downtown Pomona PBID* (2009) 174 CA4th 708 allows:

• Exemption of residential property from assessment for security, streetscape maintenance & marketing
• Discounted assessments for non-profits
• Use of front-street frontage for apportionment, along with lot & building size
• Very generous to agency; later cases less so
BID Assessments

*Hill RHF Housing Partners, LP v. City of Los Angeles* (2020) 51 CA5th 621 (petn. rev. filed 8/6/20)
  - Affordable housing owner challenged renewal of two LA BIDs, claiming its assessment was not proportionate to its special benefit
  - City & BIDs prevailed on the merits at trial
  - DCA affirmed for failure to exhaust administrative remedies
    - It is not enough to vote "no"
    - You have to specific the issues you plan to litigate
    - *Plantier v. Ramona MWD* (2019) 7 C5th 372 had reserved this question (slide 81)
    - Important win for local government

Utility Undergrounding Assessments

  - No general benefit for utility undergrounding
  - Court can look outside agency's record to reach earlier record on same assessment
  - Invalidated allocation of assessment and zones of benefit
Park Assessments

*Beutz v. Riverside Co.* (2010) 184 CA4th 1516

- Park M&O can be 100% assessment financed b/c capital provided w/ other $.
- Agency must always prove special benefit and proportional allocation — even if challenger doesn’t raise them.
- Questions use of cost to allocate benefit.

Fire Suppression Assessments


- Sufficiency of engineer’s report to show special benefit or proportionality
- Use of cost to allocate benefit
- Dismissed as moot and DCA opinion not republished.

*Davis v. Mariposa County Board of Supervisors* (2019) 38 Cal.App.5th 1048

- County’s trial court victory affirmed b/c plaintiff failed to appeal in 30 days allowed for validation actions.
- Still no published case upholding assessment funding of services post-*West Point*
Maintenance Assessments

Golden Hill Neighborhood Ass’n v. City of San Diego
(2011) 199 CA4th 416

• Invalidated maintenance district under 1972 Lighting & Landscaping Act for inadequate engineer’s report (no basis for allocation of votes to City property)
• Helpfully limited DCA’s West Point decision and provides guidance for engineers’ reports

Tourism Marketing Districts

TMD assessments have generated litigation under Prop. 26.
• Ontario prevailed on standing grounds;
• San Diego mooted by amendment to limit assessment to large hotels; fee award reversed on appeal; duplicative suits dismissed by trial court (Reid & unpublished victory for City) (slide 116)
Assessing Other Governments

• 218 says you cannot exempt other governments and it was unclear whether that means you can assess them
• Manteca USD v. Reclamation District 17 (2017) 10 CA5th 730
  • Art. 13D, § 4(a) ban on exempting government property trumps Water Code provision forbidding RD to assess schools and roads

GHAD Assessments

Broad Beach GHAD v. All Persons, 2d DCA Case No. B304699
• Homeowners formed GHAD to fund beach restoration, approving two assessments without incident
• 2017 assessment to fund expensive Costal Commission mandates drew controversy
• Trial court found insufficient justification for allocation of special benefit, insufficient general benefit, and concluded assessment should reflect cost of eminent domain to acquire construction access rights
• GHAD appealed; awaits record on appeal as of 9/15/20
Advice re Assessments

- Use a strong, current engineer’s report
- Get legal review of reports at least until assessment law stabilizes
- Watch for current developments

General Fund Transfers

*National Asian American Coalition v. Newsom* (2019) 33 CA5th 993

- Mortgage fraud settlement provided $300+ million to fund consumer credit education, mortgage assistance and similar housing programs.
- Legislature appropriated it for general fund purposes.
- Activist groups sued; DCA ordered reversal of transfer
- Supreme Court granted review and remanded to DCA for reconsideration in light of 2018 budget trailer bill reconfirming the transfer
- DCA again ordered reversal of transfer; review denied
Economic Development

SB 531 (Glazer, D-Antioch)
- Would have banned sales tax situs agreements
- They kickback part of tax to retailer for locating sales office in a jurisdiction.
- Vetoed 10/12/19