

Fuel and Registration Tax Increases

July 1, 2020: 6.76%

Gasoline Excise Tax

47.3¢ → 50.5¢

Transportation Improvement Fee

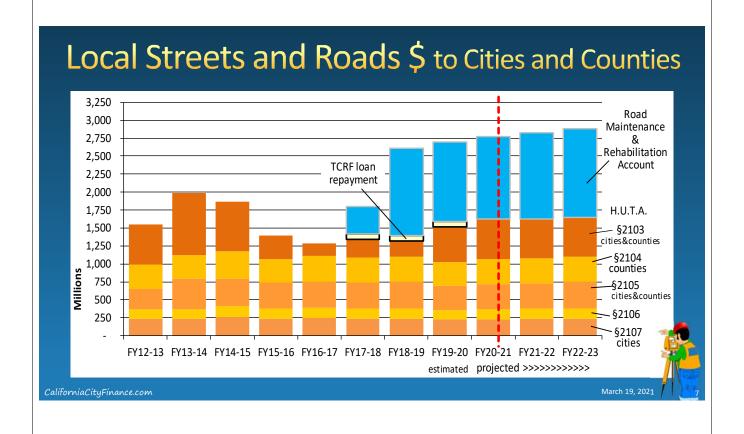
Vehicle Value	Jan 1, 2018	July 1, 2020
0 - \$4,999	\$ 25	\$ 27
\$5,000 - \$24,999	\$ 52	\$ 54
\$25,000 - \$34,999	\$ 105	\$ 107
\$35,000 - \$59,999	\$ 157	\$ 161
\$60,000 & over	\$ 183	\$ 188

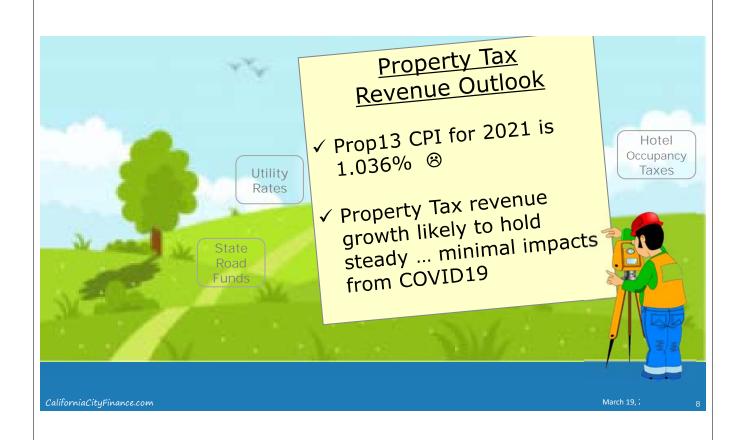
Plus new ZEV Registration Fee \$100/yr on 2020 models / later Diesel Excise Tax

36.0¢ → 38.5¢

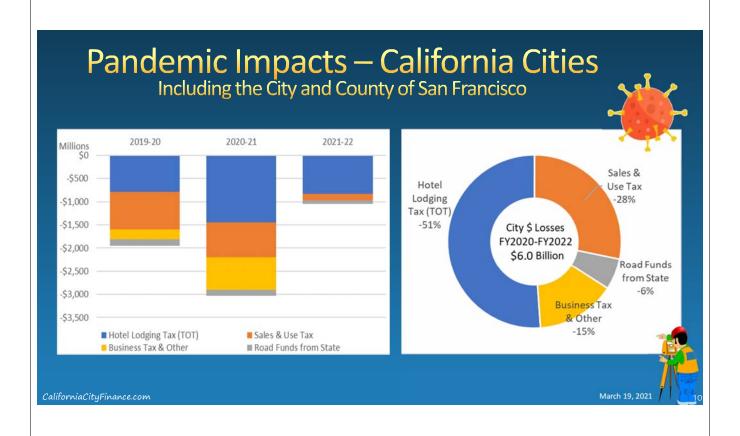


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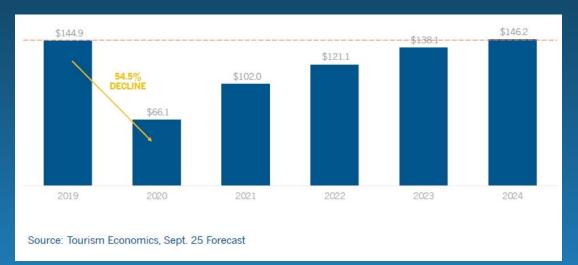






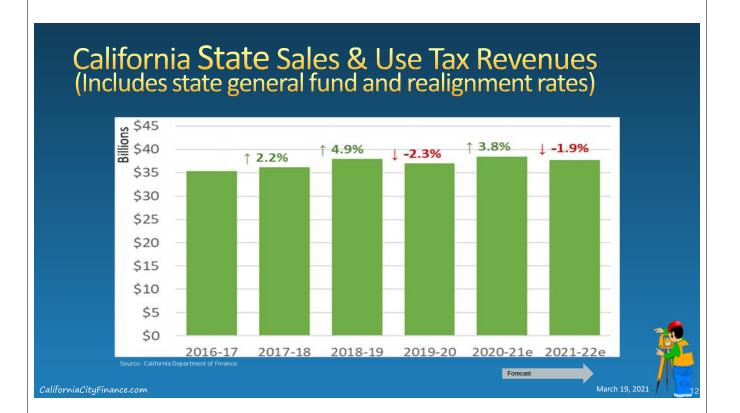




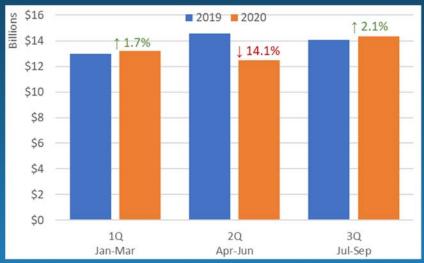


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California Sales & Use Tax Collections



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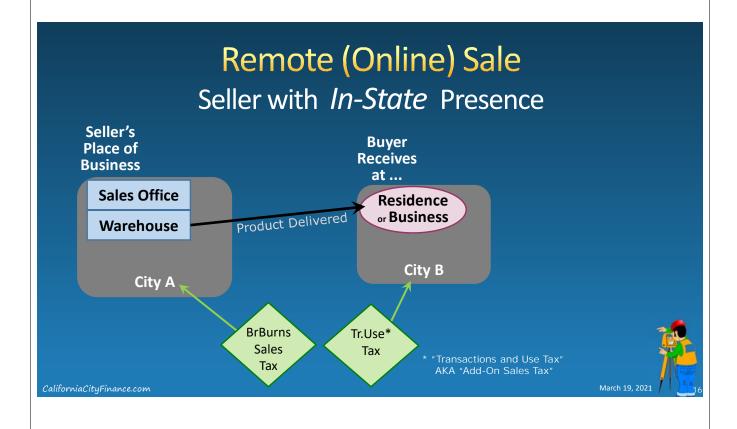


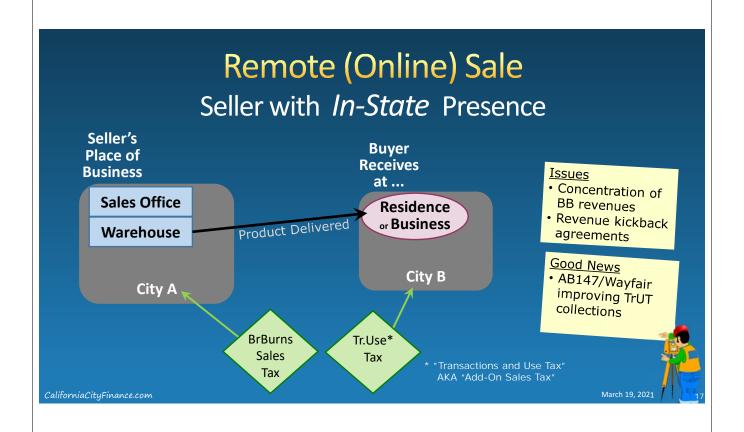
Regions Affected Differently Percentage Change in 2020 from Quarter 2019

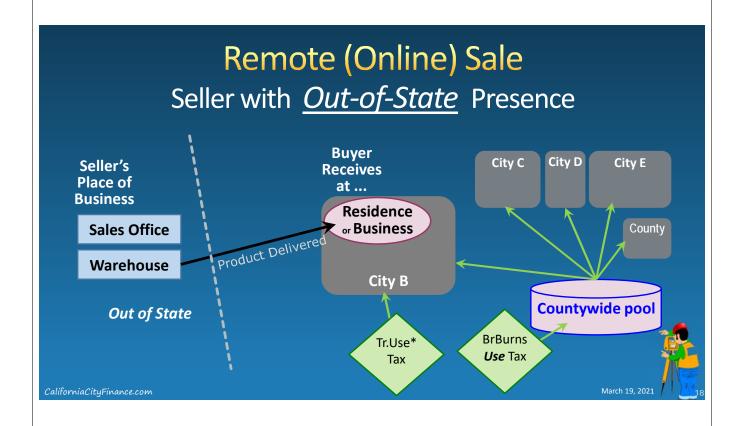


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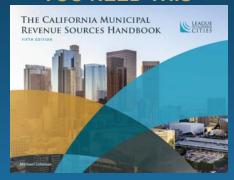




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YOU NEED THIS



An essential resource for anyone involved in local government finance in California.

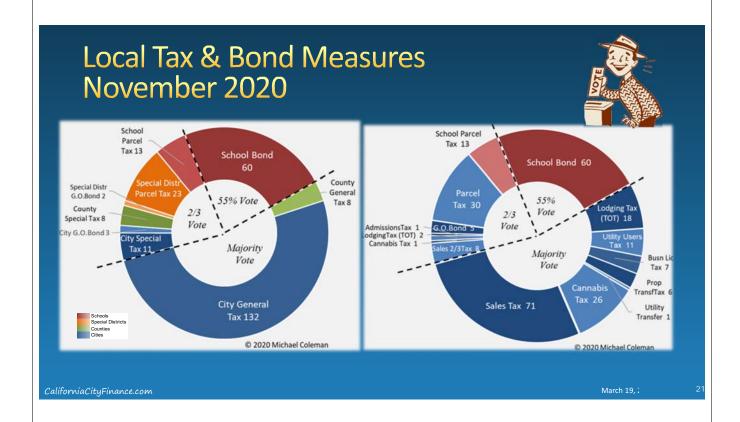
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Local Tax and Bond Measure Results

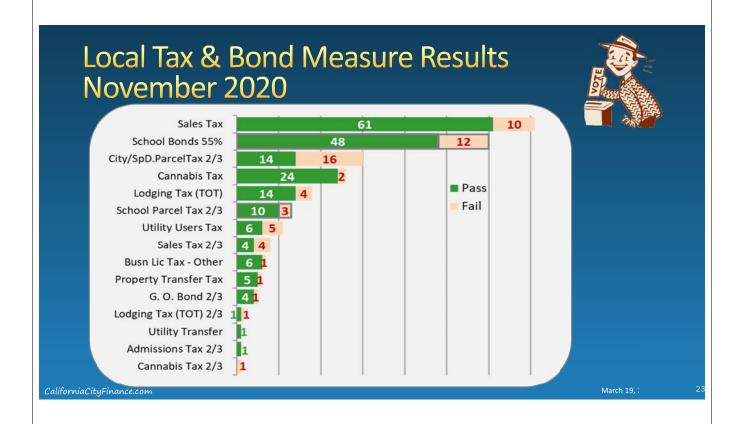


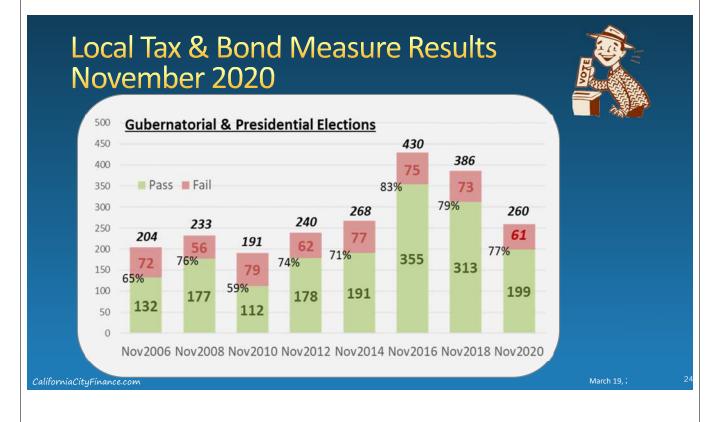


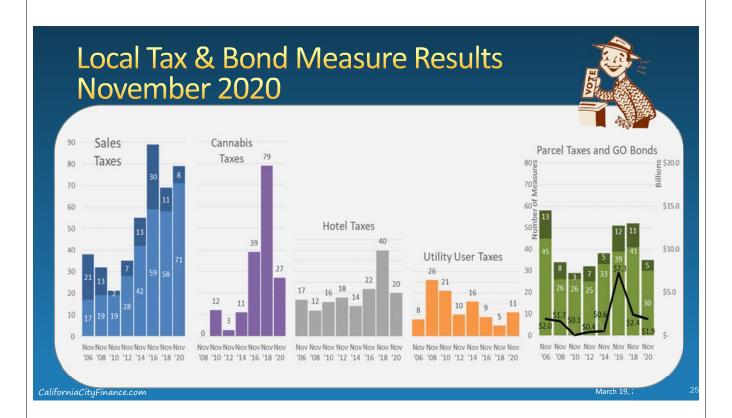
Local Tax & Bond Measure Results November 2020

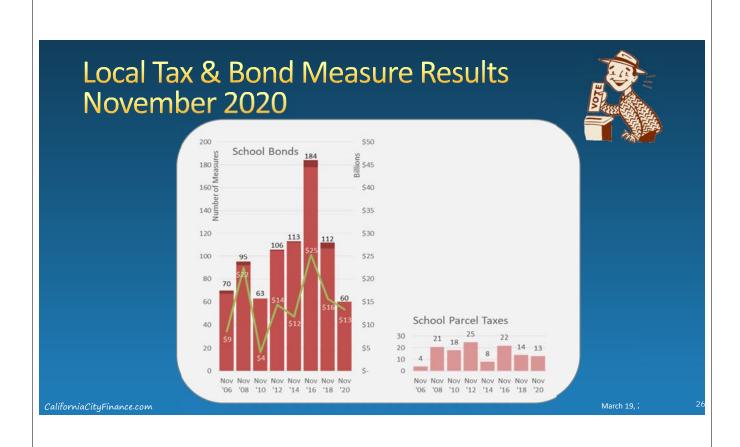


	Total	Pass	Passing%
City General Tax (Majority Vote)	132	109	83%
County General Tax (Majority Vote)	8	8	100%
City SpecialTax or G.O.bond (2/3 Vote)	14	6	43%
County Spec.Tax, G.O.bond (2/3 Vote)	8	5	63%
Special District	25	13	52%
School ParcelTax 2/3	13	10	77%
School Bond 55%	60	48	80%
Total	260	199	77%









Local Tax Measures – Best Practices

- ✓ Majority-vote general tax
- Open, inclusive citizen engagement: budget/financial plans
- Compare with your neighbors
- ✓ Pick one avoid same-ballot pile-on
- Get good advice: legal, polling, prep, campaign



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Important Court Decisions

- ✓ Franchise Fees
- ✓ Tolls, Other Charges for use of Gov't Property

Franchise Fees

- Jacks v. City of Santa Barbara (2017 Calif Supreme Court): city's franchise fee on Southern California Edison was not a tax requiring voter approval. However, fees for use of government property must prove some reasonable relationship to the value of the rights the franchise confers.
- Zolly v. Oakland: appellate court in March 2020 found a lack of a relationship between the fees and the solid waste franchise rights.
- California Constitution (Proposition 26): Charges for use of government property do not require cost justification that fees for services, benef or regulatory programs do.

CaliforniaCityFinance.com March 19, i

Tolls, other Charges for Use of Government Property



- Howard Jarvis Taxpayers Association v. Bay Area Toll Authority.
 S.F. Court of Appeal found \$3 toll increase approved in 2018 was not a tax, but a charge for use of government property, not subject to cost of service limit.
- Decision includes a lengthy footnote disagreeing with *Zolly** saying *Zolly* erred to apply the cost-of-service standard to a charge for use of property.

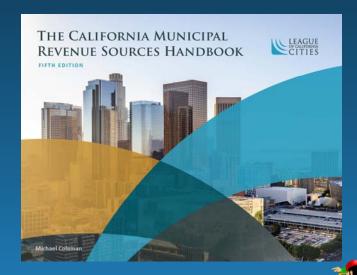
 $^{^{}ullet}$ March 2020 SF Court of Appeal, Zolly v Oakland.

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- ✓ Data and charts
- ✓ Relevant history and issues
- Legal references
- ✓ Definitions of terms
- ✓ Capital financing and cost recovery
- ✓ Detailed guidance for calculating a Gann Appropriations Limit



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Cities Vary ... Counties Vary ... Special Districts Vary ... and so do their finances

- Geography: proximity, climate, terrain, access
- ✓ Community Character / Vision: Land use

 Bedroom? Industrial? Tourist? Rural? etc.
- ✓ <u>Size</u> urban / rural
- ✓ Governance / service responsibilities full service city vs.- *not* full service city
- ✓ Counties amount of urban development in unincorporatia
 - Statewide generalizations often mask trends among sub-groups



Taxes

- ✓ Charges which pay for public services, facilities that provide general benefits. No need for direct relationship between a taxpayer's benefit and tax paid.
- Cities may impose any tax not otherwise prohibited by state law. (Gov Code § 37100.5)
- ✓ The state has reserved a number of taxes for its own purposes including: cigarette taxes, alcohol taxes, personal income taxes.
- ✓ General & Special
 - ☐ General Tax revenues may be used for any purpose. Majority voter approval required for new or increased local tax
 - ☐ Special Tax revenues must be used for a specific purpose. 2/3 voter approval required for new or increased local tax

Parcel tax - requires 2/3 vote

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Fees and the Rest

California Constitution per Prop218(1996, Prop26(2010), etc.

Fee may not exceed

*Service/product/benefit

may not be provided to

Any levy, charge or exaction of any kind imposed by a local government, is a tax except:

- ✓ User Fees: for a privilege/benefit, service/product *
- Planning permits, street closure permits, parking permits, user fees, copying fees, recreation classer reasonable costs. Regulatory Fees: regulation, permits, inspections *

Permits for regulated commercial activities (e.g., dance hall, bingo, card room, check cashing, taxic those not be provided those not charged.

Rents: charge for entrance, use or rental of government property

Facility/room rental fees, room rental fees, equipment rental fees, on and off-street parking, tolls, franchise, park entrance, museum admission, zoo admission, tipping fees, golf green fees, etc

- ✓ Penalties for illegal activity, etc.
 - Parking fines, late payment fees, interest charges and other charges for violation of the law.
- Charges imposed as a condition of property development Construction permits, development impact fees, etc.
- Assessments and property related fees imposed per Cal Const Article XIII D. (Prop218)
- A payment that is not "imposed by a local government"

Includes payments made by voluntary contract/ agreement not otherwise "imposed" by a government. CaliforniaCityFinance.com



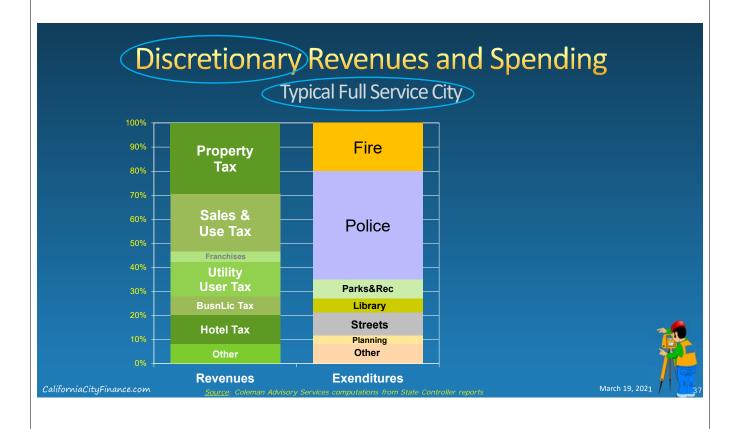
Taxes and Fees/etc. Approval Requirements

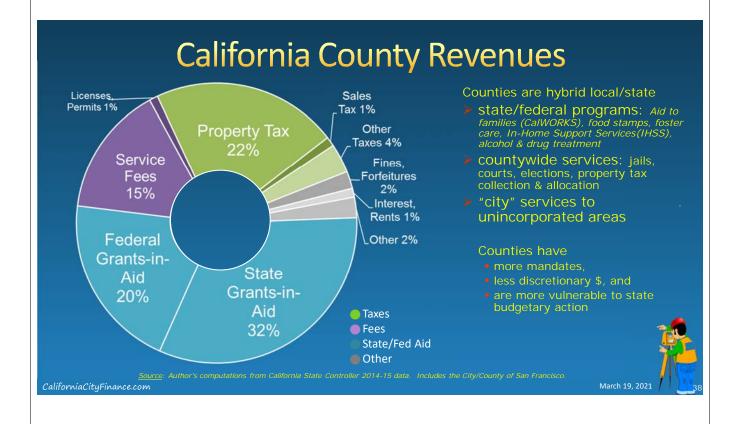
(California Constitution)

	TAX- General	TAX- Parcel or Special (earmarked)	G.O.BOND (w/tax)	Fee / fine / rent
City / County	Majority voter approval	Two-thirds voter approval	Two-thirds voter approval	Majority of the governing board.*
Special District	n/a	Two-thirds voter approval	Two-thirds voter approval	Majority of the governing board.*
K-14 School	n/a	Two-thirds voter approval (parcel tax)	55% voter approval*	Majority of the governing board.*
State	For any law that will increase taxes of any taxpayer, two-thirds of each house of the Legislatureor majority of statewide voters.		Statewide majority voter approval	Majority of each house.

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California City Revenues Taxes Fees **Utility Fees** State/Fed Aid Rents, penalties Other Sales Tax Not Restricted BusnLicTax 2% 36% - Utility User Tax 3% Other Fees TransOccTax 2% Other Tax 3% Franchises 2% State&Fed <1% Devpt Fees, Permits 2% Licenses, Permits <1% Benefit Assessments 2% Fines, Forfeitures 1% Special Taxes 3% Federal State Grants Investments CaliforniaCityFinance.com





Property Tax

- ✓ An ad valorem tax imposed on real property and tangible personal property
- Maximum 1% rate (Article XIIIA) of assessed value, <u>plus</u> voter approved rates to fund debt
- ✓ Assessed value capped at 1975-76 base year plus CPI or 2%/year, whichever is less
- ✓ Property that declines in value is reassessed to the lower market value.
- ✓ Reassessed to current full value upon change in ownership (with certain exemptions)
- ✓ Allocation: shared among cities, counties and school districts according to state law.

.9, 2021

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Where Your Property Tax Goes Typical city resident Shares Vary! Non-full service cities: portions of city shares go to special districts (e.g. fire)

Local

Schools

45%

Typical homeowner in a full service city <u>not</u> in a redevelopment area.

✓ Pre-Prop13 tax rates

Source: Coleman Advisory Services computations from Board of Equalization and State Controller data.

21%

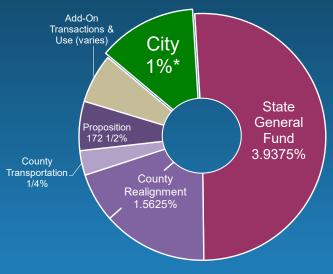
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Special Districts

7%

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Where Your Sales Tax Goes



City*	1.0000
County TDA	0.2500
Proposition 172	0.5000
County Realignment	1.5625
State General Fund	3.9375
Total base rate	7.25%

* For taxable sales in unincorporated areas, the local 1% rate goes to the county.



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