

# Q2 2012



# City of Chula Vista Sales Tax Update

Third Quarter Receipts for Second Quarter Sales (April - June 2012)

## Chula Vista In Brief

Receipts from second quarter sales were 7.6% above the comparable period one year earlier but accounting adjustments skewed the data. With anomalies excluded, actual sales were up 6.5%.

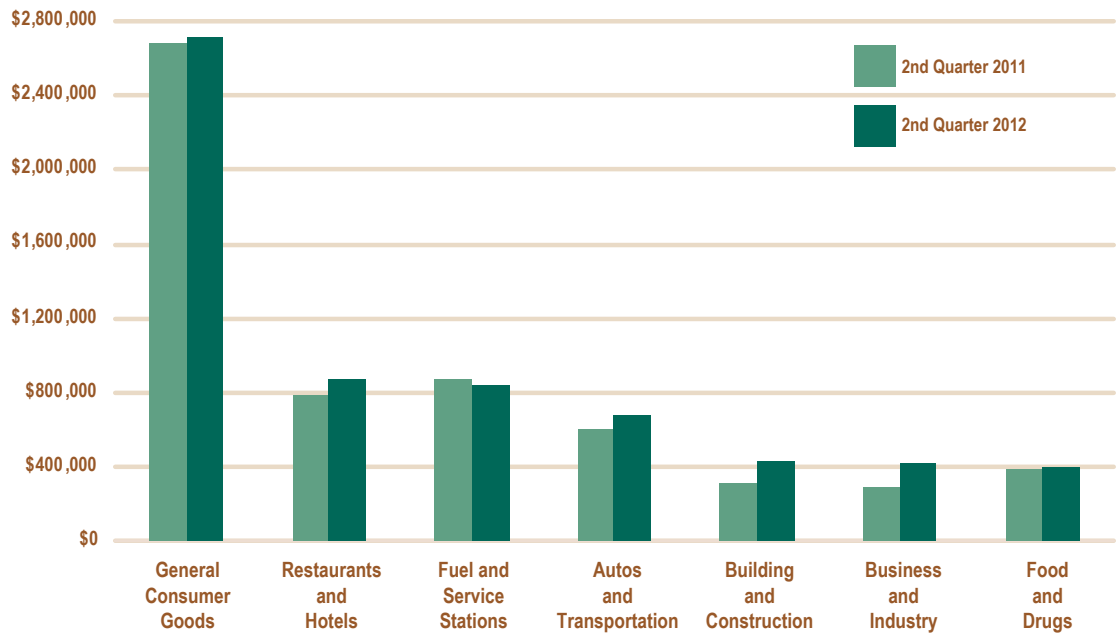
The autos and transportation group benefited from increases in several business categories. Late-arriving receipts from prior quarter sales and new business additions caused the sharp increase in the building and construction group. A negative allocation adjustment in the year-ago quarter inflated business and industry gains. Increased sales at restaurants without alcohol and restaurants with liquor led to strong results in the restaurants and hotels group. Food and drug and general consumer goods categories were up moderately.

The city's allocation from the countywide use tax pool was inflated by a negative accounting adjustment that cut totals a year ago and by onetime use tax payments.

Fuel and service station receipts declined due to a missing payment.

Net of payment aberrations, all of San Diego County was up 6.6%; statewide sales grew 7.5%

## SALES TAX BY MAJOR BUSINESS GROUP



### TOP 25 PRODUCERS

In Alphabetical Order

|                  |                 |
|------------------|-----------------|
| Arco AM PM       | Party City      |
| Arco AM PM       | Ralphs          |
| Best Buy         | Rohr Industries |
| Calmat           | Ross            |
| Chevron          | Sears           |
| Circle K         | South Bay       |
| Costco           | Motorsports     |
| Dominos Pizza    | Target          |
| Eastlake Chevron | Toyota/Scion    |
| Fuller Ford/Kia  | Vons            |
| Fuller Honda     | Walmart         |
| Home Depot       |                 |
| Kohls            |                 |
| Lowe's           |                 |
| Macy's           |                 |

### REVENUE COMPARISON

One Quarter – Fiscal Year To Date

|                          | 2011-12              | 2012-13              |
|--------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| Point-of-Sale            | \$5,938,195          | \$6,356,665          |
| County Pool              | 684,758              | 757,555              |
| State Pool               | (3,516)              | 6,380                |
| <b>Gross Receipts</b>    | <b>\$6,619,438</b>   | <b>\$7,120,600</b>   |
| <b>Less Triple Flip*</b> | <b>\$(1,654,859)</b> | <b>\$(1,780,150)</b> |

\*Reimbursed from county compensation fund

**Statewide Results**

Net of payment aberrations, second quarter retail sales were 7.5% higher than the same period one year earlier.

Purchases of new automobiles, spurred by low interest rates, easy credit and manufacturers' incentives, outpaced first quarter growth and generated 22% of the total increase. Business-to-business sales reflected strength in a number of sectors, notably heavy industrial, business services and equipment for energy related projects. Restaurant and hotel receipts grew by 8.6%, outpacing all other industry groups except autos and transportation. Family apparel sales were strong but weak electronics/appliances returns and lackluster results from department stores and big box discounters held general consumer group gains to a modest 3.9%. Flattening fuel prices and ongoing weakness in lumber and building materials sales also restrained overall results.

**Outlook for the Year**

The momentum for the recovery is slowing and has recently prompted another round of "quantitative easing" by the Federal Reserve Board in an effort to reinvigorate the housing market and spur business investment by keeping interest rates low. Retail growth in California, which fell further than the nation as a whole during the "Great Recession," may outpace the nation going forward but stubborn unemployment, nearly static income levels, and cautious business spending will keep overall sales at moderate levels at least through 2014-15.

**Sales Tax from On-line Retailers**

AB 155, which was passed last year as a compromise with Amazon.com went into effect on September 15. While the bill expanded the state's ability to require the collection of tax

on out-of-state sales, local agencies expecting immediate revenue gains will be disappointed.

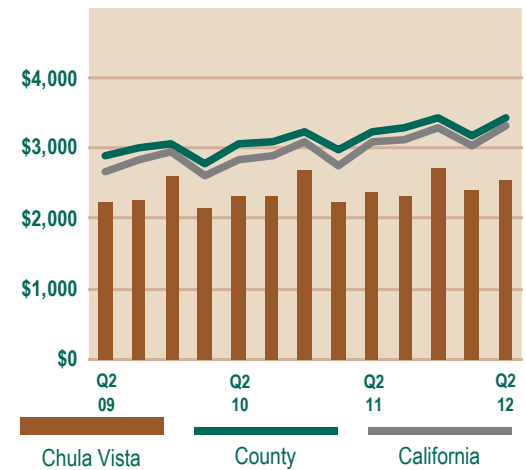
Federal case law continues to provide that remote sellers without nexus in a state are not required to collect that state's sales tax. Amazon agreed not to contest AB 155's definition of nexus which includes remote sellers who have annual sales in California of one million dollars or more and who have an in-state affiliate that provides services in connection with the remote seller's sales if those connected sales exceed \$10,000 per year.

The Board of Equalization's initial estimate was that the legislative change would raise approximately \$38.2 million in one-cent local revenues. However since then, Amazon which was a significant portion of the estimate has decided to build distribution facilities in California which will divert the revenues to the hosting jurisdictions. Other remote sellers, such as Overstock.com, have announced that

they will simply drop their in-state affiliates to avoid collecting the tax.

The Board of Equalization expects to add up to 100 staff positions over the next three years to enforce the new provisions. However, at least initially, local governments should not expect annual revenues of more than \$0.25 per capita and the ultimate solution continues to be federal legislation that eliminates the nexus prohibition and levels the playing field for all retailers.

**SALES PER CAPITA**



**CHULA VISTA TOP 15 BUSINESS TYPES**

| Business Type                             | Chula Vista      |              | County      | HdL State            |
|---|------------------|--------------|-------------|----------------------|
|   | Q2 '12*          | Change       | Change      | Change               |
| Automotive Supply Stores                  | 123.9            | 8.7%         | 8.0%        | 8.0%                 |
| Contractors                               | 95.1             | 166.9%       | 4.2%        | 12.0%                |
| Department Stores                         | 260.2            | -2.4%        | -0.1%       | 1.1%                 |
| Discount Dept Stores                      | 1,247.4          | 0.8%         | 4.7%        | 3.7%                 |
| Electronics/Appliance Stores              | 295.6            | -10.5%       | -12.1%      | -3.0%                |
| Family Apparel                            | 229.5            | 10.3%        | 8.0%        | 8.9%                 |
| Grocery Stores Beer/Wine                  | 85.2             | 6.7%         | 5.6%        | 6.8%                 |
| Grocery Stores Liquor                     | 181.3            | -0.7%        | 5.2%        | 4.2%                 |
| Home Furnishings                          | 153.8            | 2.8%         | 6.1%        | 7.0%                 |
| Lumber/Building Materials                 | 261.1            | 30.5%        | 16.1%       | 20.4%                |
| New Motor Vehicle Dealers                 | 362.4            | 15.7%        | 18.8%       | 22.2%                |
| Restaurants Liquor                        | 249.1            | 5.9%         | 13.4%       | 11.3%                |
| Restaurants No Alcohol                    | 529.3            | 16.5%        | 13.4%       | 8.1%                 |
| Service Stations                          | 832.8            | -4.3%        | -1.0%       | 2.3%                 |
| Specialty Stores                          | 190.6            | 5.4%         | 1.0%        | 2.5%                 |
| <b>Total All Accounts</b>                 | <b>\$6,356.7</b> | <b>7.0%</b>  | <b>5.5%</b> | <b>6.7%</b>          |
| <b>County &amp; State Pool Allocation</b> | <b>763.9</b>     | <b>12.1%</b> |             |                      |
| <b>Gross Receipts</b>                     | <b>\$7,120.6</b> | <b>7.6%</b>  |             | <i>*In thousands</i> |