



City of Woodland

REPORT TO MAYOR AND CITY COUNCIL

AGENDA ITEM

TO: THE HONORABLE MAYOR
AND CITY COUNCIL

DATE: April 13, 2010

SUBJECT: Ordinance Enacting a Supplemental Transactions and Use Tax Subject to Voter Approval in the June 8, 2010 Election

Report in Brief

On February 9, 2010, the City Council adopted a resolution placing a one-quarter percent sales tax measure and three advisory measures on the June 8, 2010 ballot. Staff is currently working to fulfill all necessary conditions to place these measures on the ballot. Under applicable law, increasing the City's local sales tax is a two-step process. First, the City Council must adopt an ordinance increasing the City's "transactions and use tax" by a two-thirds vote, subject to voter approval. A transactions and use tax is the name given to local sales taxes adopted by cities and counties. Second, the tax increase must be approved by a majority of the voters in an election on the issue. While the City Council has adopted the resolution calling the election, it has not yet adopted the ordinance imposing the tax increase. To ensure that this increase will become effective if approved by the voters, staff requests that the Council consider adopting the enclosed ordinance imposing a supplemental transactions and use tax.

As noted, this ordinance must be adopted by a two-thirds vote and therefore, requires at least four affirmative votes. **Please note that this ordinance is a procedural requirement connected to the proposed tax increase to be voted on at the June 8, 2010 election, and is not in addition to the tax increase that will go before the voters.**

Background

On February 9, 2010, the City Council considered whether to adopt a resolution placing a quarter percent sales tax increase along with accompanying advisory measures on the ballot. The City Council adopted the resolution and directed staff to take all necessary actions to place the proposed increase and three accompanying advisory measures on the June 8, 2010 ballot. The three advisory measures ask voters how additional revenue raised by the increased tax should be spent.

Discussion

The City's current transactions and use tax is codified in Article V of Chapter 23 of the Woodland Municipal Code. It levies a one-half percent transactions and use tax until 2018. This article was adopted by the City Council in 2005 and approved by the voters as Measure E.

In order to increase the transactions and use tax if the voters approve this at the June 8th election, the City must use the procedures in Revenue and Taxation Code section 7285.9 to levy the proposed tax. Section 7285.9 requires that the ordinance imposing the tax must be approved by a two-thirds vote of the City Council and the tax must be approved by a majority vote of the voters in an election on the issue.

As noted above, while the City Council has adopted a resolution calling an election regarding the proposed tax increase, it has not yet adopted the ordinance imposing the tax subject to voter approval. The proposed ordinance would levy a supplemental transactions and use tax at a rate of one-quarter of a percent for four years. **It would only become effective if approved by a majority of the voters at the June 8, 2010 election.** The ordinance would be codified as a new Article VII of Chapter 23 of the Woodland Municipal Code. To avoid any confusion with the existing tax, the proposed Article VII is titled the "Supplemental Transactions and Use Tax." The ordinance would also amend Article V of Chapter 23 to clarify that the proposed Supplemental Transactions and Use Tax does not supersede or amend the existing tax.

The ordinance contains a number of provisions required by state law, including executing an agreement with the State to administer the tax, exempting certain purchases from taxation and setting the date that the tax would begin to be collected. For example, if the tax is approved by a majority of the voters on June 8, 2010, the tax would actually begin to be collected on October 1, 2010. These provisions are mandated by state law regardless of whether a tax is adopted pursuant to specific or general authority. Accordingly, the proposed ordinance is substantially the same, excepting the tax rate and expiration date, as the existing Article V of Chapter 23.

Fiscal Impact

The adoption of this ordinance by itself has no fiscal impact. The proposed transactions and use tax will be levied only if it is approved by the voters on June 8th. If approved, the City will receive additional revenue from the tax estimated at \$7.5 million over the four-year period.

Public Contact

Posting of the City Council agenda.

Alternative Courses of Action

1. Approve and enact Ordinance No. ____ to amend Chapter 23 of the Woodland Municipal Code to impose a Supplemental Transactions and Use Tax.
2. Cease further consideration of increasing the City's transactions and use tax.

Recommendation for Action

Staff recommends that the City Council approve Alternative No. 1.

Prepared by: Andrew J. Morris
City Attorney

Mark G. Deven
City Manager

Attachments: Proposed ordinance

ORDINANCE NO. _____

**AN ORDINANCE OF THE CITY OF WOODLAND
ADDING ARTICLE VII TO AND OTHERWISE AMENDING CHAPTER 23
OF THE WOODLAND MUNICIPAL CODE RELATED TO A SUPPLEMENTAL
TRANSACTIONS AND USE TAX TO BE ADMINISTERED BY THE STATE
BOARD OF EQUALIZATION**

The City Council of the City of Woodland does ordain as follows:

Section 1. Authority. The City Council enacts this ordinance in accordance with the authority granted to cities by Article XI, Section 7 of the California Constitution and Section 7285.9 of the California Revenue and Taxation Code.

Section 2. Addition of article. Article VII is hereby added to Chapter 23 of the City of Woodland Municipal Code to read as follows:

Article VII. SUPPLEMENTAL TRANSACTIONS AND USE TAX.

Sec. 23-99 Short title of article.

This article shall be known as the “Supplemental Transactions and Use Tax” and shall be applicable in the incorporated territory of the City of Woodland (“City”). This article shall complement, and not replace or supersede, the City’s existing sales and use tax, as such tax is described in Article II of Chapter 23 of the Woodland Municipal Code and the City’s existing transactions and use tax, as such tax is described in Article V of Chapter 23 of the Woodland Municipal Code.

Sec. 23-100 Definitions.

For the purpose of this chapter the following words terms shall have the meaning given in this section:

“In the city” means and includes all territory within the city limits.

“Operative Date” means the first day of the first calendar quarter commencing more than 110 days after the later of the adoption of this article and the approval by the voters of the city of a measure approving the imposition of an increased transactions and use tax; provided that, if the city shall not have entered into a contract with the State Board of Equalization as required by section 23-102 prior to such date, the operative date shall be the first day of the first calendar quarter following the execution of such a contract. If the measure is approved at the June 8, 2010 election, the operative date shall be October 1, 2010.

“Termination Date” initially shall mean the fourth anniversary of the operative date and, if approved by a majority of the electors voting on the measure at an election held subsequent to the June 8, 2010 election, shall mean such later date as the electors may approve. If the operative date is October 1, 2010, the initial termination date shall be September 30, 2014.

Sec. 23-101 Purpose.

This article of the Woodland Municipal Code has been adopted for the following purposes, and directs that the provisions hereof be interpreted in order to accomplish those purposes:

(1) To impose a retail transactions and use tax in accordance with the provisions of Part 1.6 (commencing with Section 7251) of Division 2 of the Revenue and Taxation Code and Section 7285.9 of Part 1.7 of Division 2, which authorizes the City to adopt this tax. This article shall be operative if a majority of the electors voting on the measure vote to approve the imposition of the tax at an election called for that purpose.

(2) To adopt a retail transactions and use tax that incorporates provisions identical to those of the Sales and Use Tax Law of the State of California insofar as those provisions are not inconsistent with the requirements and limitations contained in Part 1.6 of Division 2 of the Revenue and Taxation Code.

(3) To adopt a retail transactions and use tax that imposes a tax and provides a measure therefor that can be administered and collected by the State Board of Equalization in a manner that adapts itself as fully as practical to, and requires the least possible deviation from, the existing statutory and administrative procedures followed by the State Board of Equalization in administering and collecting the California State Sales and Use Taxes.

(4) To adopt a retail transactions and use tax that can be administered in a manner that will, to the greatest degree possible, be consistent with the provisions of Parts 1.6 of Division 2 of the said Revenue and Taxation Code, and thereby minimize the cost of collecting city transactions and use taxes, and at the same time minimize the burden of record keeping upon persons subject to taxation under the provisions thereof.

(5) The transactions and use tax imposed pursuant to this article is an addition to and does not otherwise affect the transactions and use tax imposed pursuant to Article V of this Chapter 23.

Sec. 23-102 Contract with state.

Prior to the operative date, the city shall contract with the State Board of Equalization to perform all functions incidental to the administration and operation of this transactions and use tax ordinance. If the city has not contracted with the State Board of Equalization prior to the operative date, it shall nevertheless so contract and in such a case the operative date shall be the first day of the first calendar quarter following the execution of such a contract. The city council may make any technical amendments to this article required by the State Board of Equalization, except for any changes affecting the tax rate, tax methodology, or its manner of collection. To the extent allowable by law, the city may amend its current contract with the State Board of Equalization regarding the tax imposed pursuant to Article V of this Chapter 23 to perform all functions

incidental to the administration and operation of this transactions and use tax ordinance.

Sec. 23-103 Imposition of transactions and use tax – Rate.

For the privilege of selling tangible personal property at retail, a tax is hereby imposed upon all retailers in the incorporated territory of the city at the rate of one-quarter of one percent (.25%) of any gross receipts of the retailer from the sale of all tangible personal property sold at retail in the city on and after the operative date of this article and before the termination date.

Sec. 23-104 Place of sale.

For the purposes of this article, all retail sales are consummated at the place of business of the retailer, unless the tangible personal property sold is delivered by the retailer or his agent to an out-of-state destination or to a common carrier for delivery to an out-of-state destination. The gross receipts from such sales shall include delivery charges, when such charges are subject to the state sales and use tax, regardless of the place to which delivery is made. In the event a retailer has no permanent place of business in the state or has more than one place of business, the place or places at which the retail sales are consummated shall be determined under rules and regulations to be prescribed and adopted by the Board of Equalization.

Sec. 23-105 Imposition of use tax – Use tax rate.

An excise tax is hereby imposed on the storage, use, or other consumption in the city of tangible personal property purchased from any retailer on or after the operative date of this article, at the rate of one-quarter of one percent (.25%) of the sales price of the property subject to the tax. The sales price shall include delivery charges when such charges are subject to state sales or use tax regardless of the place to which delivery is made.

Sec. 23-106 Adoption of provisions of state law – Generally.

Except as otherwise provided in the article and except in-so-far as they are inconsistent with the provisions of Parts 1.6 of Division 2 of the Revenue and Taxation Code, all of the provisions of Part 1 (commencing with § 6001) of Division 2 of the Revenue and Taxation Code are hereby adopted and made a part of this article as though fully set forth herein.

Sec. 23-107 Adoption of provisions of state law – Limitations;

Limitations on collection of use taxes.

In adopting the provisions of Part 1 of Division 2 of the Revenue and Taxation Code:

(1) Wherever the State of California is named or referred to as the taxing agency, the name of this City shall be substituted therefor. However, the substitution shall not be made when:

(A) The word “State” is used as a part of the title of the State Controller, State Treasurer, State Board of Control, State Board of Equalization, State Treasury, or the Constitution of the State of California;

(B) The result of that substitution would require action to be taken by or against this city or any agency, officer, or employee thereof rather than by or against the State Board of Equalization, in performing the functions incident to the administration or operation of this article.

(C) In those sections, including, but not necessarily limited to sections referring to the exterior boundaries of the State of California, where the result of the substitution would be to:

(i) Provide an exemption from this tax with respect to certain sales, storage, use or other consumption of tangible personal property which would not otherwise be exempt from this tax while such sales, storage, use or other consumption remain subject to tax by the state under the provisions of Part 1 of Division 2 of the Revenue and Taxation Code, or;

(ii) Impose this tax with respect to certain sales, storage, use or other consumption of tangible personal property which would not be subject to tax by the state under the said provision of that code.

(D) In Sections 6701, 6702 (except in the last sentence thereof), 6711, 6715, 6737, 6797 or 6828 of the Revenue and Taxation Code.

(2) The word “city” shall be substituted for the word “State” in the phrase “retailer engaged in business in this State” in Section 6203 and in the definition of that phrase in Section 6203.

Sec. 23-107 Permit not required.

If a seller’s permit has been issued to a retailer under Section 6067 of the Revenue and Taxation Code, an additional transactor’s permit shall not be required by this article.

Sec. 23-108 Exemptions and exclusions.

(a) Measure of Tax. There shall be excluded from the measure of the transactions and use tax the amount of any sales tax or use tax imposed by the State of California or by any city, city and county, or county pursuant to the Bradley-Burns Uniform Local Sales and Use Tax Law or the amount of any state-administered transactions or use tax.

(b) Transactions Tax Exemptions. There are exempted from the computation of the amount of transactions tax the gross receipts from:

(1) Sales of tangible personal property, other than fuel or petroleum products, to operators of aircraft to be used or consumed principally outside the county in which the sale is made and directly and exclusively in the use of such aircraft as common carriers of persons or property under the authority of the laws of this State, the United States, or any foreign government.

(2) Sales of property to be used outside the City which is shipped to a point outside the City, pursuant to the contract of sale, by delivery to such point by the retailer or his agent, or by delivery by the retailer to a carrier for shipment to a consignee at such point. For the purposes of this paragraph, delivery to a point outside the City shall be satisfied:

(A) With respect to vehicles (other than commercial vehicles) subject to registration pursuant to Chapter 1 (commencing with Section 4000) of Division 3 of the Vehicle Code, aircraft licensed in compliance with Section 21411 of the Public Utilities Code, and undocumented vessels registered under Division 3.5 (commencing with Section 9840) of the Vehicle Code by registration to an out-of-city address and by a declaration under penalty of perjury, signed by the buyer, stating that such address is, in fact, his or her principal place of residence; and

(B) With respect to commercial vehicles, by registration to a place of business out-of-city and declaration under penalty of perjury, signed by the buyer, that the vehicle will be operated from that address.

(3) The sale of tangible personal property if the seller is obligated to furnish the property for a fixed price pursuant to a contract entered into prior to the operative date.

(4) A lease of tangible personal property which is a continuing sale of such property, for any period of time for which the lessor is obligated to lease the property for an amount fixed by the lease prior to the operative date.

For the purposes of subsections (b)(3) and (b)(4) of this section, the sale or lease of tangible personal property shall be deemed not to be obligated pursuant to a contract or lease for any period of time for which any party to the contract or lease has the unconditional right to terminate the contract or lease upon notice, whether or not such right is exercised.

(c) Use Tax Exemptions. There are exempted from the use tax imposed by this article, the storage, use or other consumption in this City of tangible personal property:

(1) The gross receipts from the sale of which have been subject to a transactions tax under any state-administered transactions and use tax ordinance.

(2) Other than fuel or petroleum products purchased by operators of aircraft and used or consumed by such operators directly and exclusively in the use of such aircraft as common carriers of persons or property

for hire or compensation under a certificate of public convenience and necessity issued pursuant to the laws of this State, the United States, or any foreign government. This exemption is in addition to the exemptions provided in Sections 6366 and 6366.1 of the Revenue and Taxation Code of the State of California.

(3) If the purchaser is obligated to purchase the property for a fixed price pursuant to a contract entered into prior to the operative date.

(4) If the possession of, or the exercise of any right or power over, the tangible personal property arises under a lease which is a continuing purchase of such property for any period of time for which the lessee is obligated to lease the property for an amount fixed by a lease prior to the operative date. For the purposes of subsections (c)(3) and (c)(4) of this section, storage, use, or other consumption, or possession of, or exercise of any right or power over, tangible personal property shall be deemed not to be obligated pursuant to a contract or lease for any period of time for which any party to the contract or lease has the unconditional right to terminate the contract or lease upon notice, whether or not such right is exercised.

(d) Exemption from Collection of Use Tax. Except as provided in subsection (e), a retailer engaged in business in the city shall not be required to collect use tax from the purchaser of tangible personal property, unless the retailer ships or delivers the property into the city or participates within the city in making the sale of the property, including, but not limited to, soliciting or receiving the order, either directly or indirectly, at a place of business of the retailer in the city or through any representative, agent, canvasser, solicitor, subsidiary, or person in the city under the authority of the retailer.

(e) Retailer Not Exempt from Collection of Use Tax. “A retailer engaged in business in the city” shall also include any retailer of any of the following: vehicles subject to registration pursuant to Chapter 1 (commencing with Section 4000) of Division 3 of the Vehicle Code, aircraft licensed in compliance with Section 21411 of the Public Utilities Code, or undocumented vessels registered under Division 3.5 (commencing with Section 9840) of the Vehicle Code. That retailer shall be required to collect use tax from any purchaser who registers or licenses the vehicle, vessel, or aircraft at an address in the City.

(f) Credit Against Use Tax for Transactions Tax Paid Elsewhere. Any person subject to use tax under this article may credit against that tax any transactions tax or reimbursement for transactions tax paid to a district imposing, or retailer liable for a transactions tax pursuant to Part 1.6 of Division 2 of the Revenue and Taxation Code with respect to the sale to the person of the property the storage, use or other consumption of which is subject to the use tax.

Sec. 23-109 Adoption of amendments to state law.

All amendments subsequent to the effective date of this article to Part 1 of Division 2 of the Revenue and Taxation Code relating to sales and use taxes and which are not inconsistent with Part 1.6 and Part 1.7 of Division 2 of the Revenue

and Taxation Code, and all amendments to Part 1.6 and Part 1.7 of Division 2 of the Revenue and Taxation Code, shall automatically become a part of this article, provided however, that no such amendment shall operate so as to affect the rate of tax imposed by this article.

Sec. 23-110 Enjoining collection prohibited.

No injunction or writ of mandate or other legal or equitable process shall issue in any suit, action, or proceeding in any court against the State or the City, or against any officer of the State or the City, to prevent or enjoin the collection hereunder, or Parts 1.6 of Division 2 of the Revenue and Taxation Code, of any tax or any amount of tax required to be collected.

Section 3. Amendment. Section 23-74 of Article V of Chapter 23 of the City of Woodland Municipal Code is amended to read in full as follows:

Sec. 23-74 Purpose of article.

The city council hereby declares that this article is adopted to achieve the following, among other, purposes and directs that the provisions of this article be interpreted in order to accomplish those purposes:

(1) To impose a retail transactions and use tax in accordance with the provisions of Part 1.6 (commencing with Section 7251) of Division 2 of the Revenue and Taxation Code and Section 7286.52 of Part 1.7 of Division 2, which authorizes the city to levy a transactions and use tax if a majority of the electors voting on the measure vote to approve the imposition of the tax at an election called for that purpose, which election shall be consolidated with a regularly scheduled general election for members of the city council, in accordance with Section 2(b) of Article XIII(C) of the California Constitution;

(2) To adopt retail transactions and use tax regulations that incorporate provisions identical to those of the Sales and Use Tax Law of the state of California insofar as those provisions are not inconsistent with the requirements and limitations contained in Part 1.6 of Division 2 of the Revenue and Taxation Code;

(3) To adopt retail transactions and use tax regulations that impose a tax and provide a measure therefor that can be administered and collected by the State Board of Equalization in a manner that adapts itself as fully as practicable to, and requires the least possible deviation from, the existing statutory and administrative procedures followed by the State Board of Equalization in administering and collecting the California State Sales and Use Taxes;

(4) To adopt retail transactions and use tax regulations that can be administered in a manner that will be, to the greatest degree possible, consistent with the provisions of Part 1.6 of Division 2 of the Revenue and Taxation Code, minimize the cost of collecting the transactions and use taxes, and at the same time minimize the burden of record keeping upon persons subject to taxation under the provisions of this article.

(5) The transactions and use tax imposed pursuant to this article is an addition to and does not otherwise affect the tax imposed pursuant to Article VII of this Chapter 23.

Section 4. Spending Plan. The City shall prepare a detailed spending plan and report regarding the expenditure of any proceeds of the taxes collected pursuant to Article VII of Chapter 23 of the Woodland Municipal Code. The spending plan and report shall be presented to the public and published in newspapers.

Section 5. Effective Date. This ordinance relates to the levying and collecting of transactions and use taxes and shall take effect immediately upon its adoption. The City Clerk is hereby directed to publish this ordinance at least once, within fifteen (15) of its adoption, in a newspaper of general circulation published and circulated in the City of Woodland.

Section 6. Severability. If any section, sentence, clause or phrase of this ordinance is for any reason held to be invalid or unconstitutional by a decision of any court of competent jurisdiction, such decision shall not affect the validity of the remaining provisions of this ordinance. The People of the City of Woodland hereby declare that they would have adopted this ordinance and each section, sentence, clause or phrase thereof, irrespective of the fact that any one or more section, subsections, sentences, clauses or phrases be declared invalid or unconstitutional.

PASSED AND ADOPTED by the City Council of the City of Woodland this ____ day of _____, 2010, by the following vote:

AYES:
NOES:
ABSENT:
ABSTAIN:

Marlin H. Davies, Mayor

ATTEST:

APPROVED AS FOR FORM:

Susan L. Vannucci, City Clerk

Andrew J. Morris, City Attorney

CITY ATTORNEY'S IMPARTIAL ANALYSIS OF MEASURE S

Measure S is an advisory vote concerning the expenditure of any new City of Woodland sales tax revenues approved by the voters.

Measure S does not increase taxes. Rather, Measure S allows voters within the City of Woodland to voice their opinions on whether 30% of any new sales tax revenues approved by the voters should be used to fund educational and literacy programs and maintain library operating hours at 54 hours per week.

Section 9603(c) of the California Elections Code governing the purpose and effect of such an advisory vote states:

“...‘advisory vote’ means an indication of general voter opinion regarding the ballot proposal. The result of the advisory vote will in no manner be controlling on the sponsoring legislative body.”

Although the City Council is not obligated to spend the revenues generated by any new voter-approved sales tax according to the advisory vote, the City Council may choose to do so, allocating 30% of the sales tax revenue to fund the Woodland Public Library’s programs and operations.



ANDREW J. MORRIS
CITY ATTORNEY

CITY ATTORNEY'S IMPARTIAL ANALYSIS OF MEASURE T

Measure T is an advisory vote concerning the expenditure of any new City of Woodland sales tax and revenues approved by the voters.

Measure T does not increase taxes. Rather, Measure T allows voters within the City of Woodland to voice their opinions on whether 30% of any new sales tax revenues approved by the voters should be directed to the Woodland Parks & Recreation Department to fund current levels of park and public landscape maintenance and senior citizen programs.

Section 9603(c) of the California Elections Code governing the purpose and effect of such an advisory votes states:

“...‘advisory vote’ means an indication of general voter opinion regarding the ballot proposal. The results of the advisory vote will in no manner be controlling on the sponsoring legislative body.”

Although the City Council is not obligated to spend the revenues generated by any new voter-approved sales tax according to the advisory vote, the City Council may choose to do so, allocating 30% of the sales tax revenue to fund senior citizen programs and park and landscape maintenance.



ANDREW J. MORRIS
CITY ATTORNEY

CITY ATTORNEY'S IMPARTIAL ANALYSIS OF MEASURE U

Measure U is an advisory vote concerning the expenditure of any new City of Woodland sales tax revenues approved by the voters.

Measure U does not increase taxes. Rather, Measure U allows voters within the City of Woodland to voice their opinions on whether 40% of any new sales tax revenues approved by the voters should be directed to Public Safety services within the Woodland Police Department and Woodland Fire Department to fund the current number of sworn police officers and firefighters.

Section 9603(c) of the California Elections Code governing the purpose and effect of such an advisory vote states:

“...‘advisory vote’ means an indication of general voter opinion regarding the ballot proposal. The results of the advisory vote will in no manner be controlling on the sponsoring legislative body.”

Although the City Council is not obligated to spend the revenues generated by any new voter-approved sales tax according to the advisory vote, the City Council may choose to do so, allocating 40% of the sales tax revenue to help keep the current number of sworn police officers and firefighters.



ANDREW J. MORRIS
CITY ATTORNEY

CITY ATTORNEY'S IMPARTIAL ANALYSIS OF MEASURE V

Measure V proposes to raise revenue for general City of Woodland purposes by implementing a 1/4 cent sales tax within the City of Woodland. The tax would be paid in addition to current State and local sales taxes and would be collected at the same time and in the same manner as the existing sales tax.

State law allows the City to levy a transactions and use (i.e., a "sales") tax at certain rates, including a 0.25 percent (i.e., 1/4 cent) rate, if the tax is approved by a majority of the voters voting in an election on that issue. If approved by a majority of the voters, the Measure V sales tax would become effective October 1, 2010, and would remain in effect until October 1, 2014, a period of four years. The tax would expire at the end of the four-year period, unless it is reauthorized by a majority of the voters in another election. By placing Measure V on the ballot, the City complies with Proposition 218 which requires the voters to approve a "general tax."

Measure V states that the 1/4 cent sales tax is to be used "for city services, programs and facilities." Measure V would increase the overall effective sales tax in the City of Woodland from the current rate of 8.75% to 9.0%. Because this sales tax would be a "general tax," the City would be able to use the tax proceeds for any legal governmental purpose without restriction. The City would not be legally bound in any way to use the tax monies for any special purpose or for any particular program or service. However, the City Council could decide to allocate some or all of the revenue from the new sales tax according to the outcome of the advisory measures (Measures S, T, and U) which ask voters to share opinions concerning whether the tax revenue should be used to fund firefighters and police officers, library programs and operations, and senior citizen programs and park and landscape maintenance.

The measure requires the City annually to prepare a detailed report of income and expenditures of sales tax revenues and to present the report to the public and to publish it in local newspapers. This requirement does not legally restrict in any way the scope of the City's right to use the tax proceeds for general City purposes.



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