

| Measure J | Measure H | Measure $L$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| TOTAL: $\$ 369,937$ | TOTAL: $\$ 369,931$ | TOTAL: $\$ 740,048$ |
| $\downarrow-3.1 \%$ | $\downarrow-3.1 \%$ | $\downarrow-3.1 \%$ |

Placerville's receipts from July through September were 0.4\% above the third sales period in 2022. Excluding reporting aberrations, receipts for the period were down $0.9 \%$, extending the decline in tax to a fourth consecutive quarter.

The drop in gas station receipts was the largest dollar decline by a group this quarter. Lower gas prices and some drop in volume are to blame. The autotransportation group has seen an overall sales slump for six straight quarters. Most, but not all outlets are in decline this period.

The good news came from the fact that restaurants did better this period along
with the food and drug group, which benefitted from a number of relatively new outlets.

The City's three district taxes were impacted by the issues described above. In addition, a large taxpayer who paid too much in the past has curbed their allocations to more appropriate amounts.

Net of aberrations, taxable sales for all of El Dorado County declined $2.1 \%$ over the comparable time period while those of the Sacramento region were down 1.5\%.

Bricks Restaurant C \& H Motor Parts
Chuck's Cannabis
Collective
Diamond Pacific
Ferguson Enterprises
Fuel 4 Less
Grocery Outlet
Home Depot
In N Out Burger
Kwik Serv
Les Schwab Tire Center
Marathon
McDonald's
Mobil
Placerville Valero

Raley's
Rancho Convenience
Center
Rite Aid
Sacred Roots
Shell
Thompsons Buick Gmc
Thompsons Chrysler
Dodge Jeep Ram
Thompson's Toyota
Tractor Supply
W N Hunt \& Sons
Distributors

## STATEWIDE RESULTS

California's local one cent sales and use tax receipts for sales during the months of July through September were 1.6\% lower than the same quarter one year ago after adjusting for accounting anomalies. The third quarter of the calendar year continued with a challenging comparison to prior year growth and stagnating consumer demand in the face of higher prices of goods.

Fuel and service stations contributed the greatest overall decline as lower fuel prices at the pump reduced receipts from gas stations and petroleum providers. While global crude oil prices have stabilized, they remained $15 \%$ lower year-over-year. This decline also impacted the general consumer goods category as those retailers selling fuel experienced a similar drop. Despite OPEC and Russia production cuts having upward pressure on pricing, global demand during the winter months has softened.

Along with merchants selling gas, many other general consumer categories were also down from the 2022 quarter, confirming consumers pulling back on purchases. Home furnishings and electronic-appliances were a couple of the largest sectors with the biggest reductions. As inflation and higher prices were the main story a year ago, currently it appears to be a balancing act between wants and needs, leaving meek expectations for the upcoming holiday shopping season.

Even following a long, wet first half of 2023, spending at building and construction suppliers moderately slowed. The current high interest rate environment did not help the summer period and still represents the largest potential headwind for the industry with depressed commercial development, slowing public infrastructure projects and new housing starts waiting for more profitable financial conditions.

Despite continued increases of new car registrations, revenue from the autostransportation sector slipped $2.6 \%$. The improved activity remains mostly attributed to rental car agencies restocking their fleets. Like other segments, elevated financing costs are expected to impede future retail volume.

Use taxes remitted via the countywide pools dipped $3.0 \%$, marking the fourth consecutive quarter of decline. While overall online sales volume is steady, pool collections dropped with the offsetting effect of more taxes allocated directly to local agencies via in-state fulfillment generated at large warehouses and through existing retail outlets.

Restaurants remained an economic bright spot through summer exhibiting a $2.6 \%$ gain. As tourism, holiday and business travel are all expected to have recovered in 2024, the industry is bracing for implementation of $A B$ 1228 - new CA law setting minimum wages for 'fast food restaurants'.

With one more quarterly result to go in 2023, the recent trend of a moderate decline appears likely before a recovery in 2024. Initial reports from the holiday shopping season reflect a $3 \%$ bump in retail sales compared to 2022. Lingering consumer confidence may have also received welcome news as the Federal Reserve considers softening rates by mid-2024.

REVENUE BY BUSINESS GROUP
Placerville This Quarter*

*ADJUSTED FOR ECONOMIC DATA

## TOP NON-CONFIDENTIAL BUSINESS TYPES

| Placerville <br> Business Type | Q3 '23* | Change | County Change | HdL State Change |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Service Stations | 145.2 | -3.5\% | -7.0\% | -7.3\% |
| Casual Dining | 83.2 | -0.4\% | 5.7\% | 2.8\% |
| Quick-Service Restaurants | 65.1 | 5.5\% | 5.2\% | 2.7\% |
| Automotive Supply Stores | 48.6 | -28.2\% | -13.7\% | 2.1\% |
| Grocery Stores | 38.8 | 3.9\% | -0.1\% | 2.3\% |
| Auto Repair Shops | 23.0 | 12.1\% | 0.5\% | -1.1\% |
| Convenience Stores/Liquor | 12.6 | -7.7\% | -10.9\% | -10.0\% |
| Home Furnishings | 12.2 | 4.5\% | -12.9\% | -12.1\% |
| Repair Shop/Equip. Rentals | 9.4 | -4.7\% | -27.8\% | -4.9\% $\downarrow$ |
| Cigarette/Cigar Stores | 8.6 | -20.1\% | -18.2\% | -8.0\% $\downarrow$ |
| *Allocation aberrations have been adjusted to reflect sales activity |  |  | *In thousands of dollars |  |

