

| Measure J | Measure H | Measure L |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| TOTAL: $\$ 302,056$ | TOTAL: $\$ 302,057$ | TOTAL: $\$ 603,898$ |
| $\uparrow 18.3 \%$ | $\uparrow 18.3 \%$ | $\uparrow 18.3 \%$ |

## 速 <br> CITY OF PLACERVILLE HIGHLIGHTS

Placerville's receipts from January through March were $22.8 \%$ above the first sales period in 2020. Adjusting for reporting aberrations, which included $\$ 74,000$ of tax payment delays at the beginning of the pandemic last year, actual sales rose higher by $13.1 \%$.

Consumer's loosened their purse strings in early 2021; several segments within the autos-transportation and buildingconstruction groups captured greater sales. Eating more often at quick service establishments drove restaurants-hotel's returns up modestly.

Even after accounting for an expected taxpayer change of filing that redirected
funds away from the El Dorado pool, use tax distributions climbed $14 \%$ as online purchasing stayed vigorous. Led by home furnishings favorable results, general consumer goods rebounded from year-ago tallies.

Locally approved Measures J, H and L collected more transactions taxes over first quarter 2020 figures; general retail spending and residential acquisition of new vehicles stood out as the largest contributors.

Net of aberrations, taxable sales for all of El Dorado County grew 13.5\% over the comparable time period; the Sacramento region was up 14.9\%.

Big 5
Big Lots
Bricks Restaurant
C \& H Motor Parts
Diamond Pacific
Ferguson Enterprises
Grocery Outlet
Home Depot
In N Out Burger
Les Schwab Tire Center
McDonalds
Office Max
Placerville Valero
Raley's
Rancho Convenience
Center

Rite Aid
Save Mart
Shell
Sierra Fuel
Thompsons Buick GMC
Thompsons Chrysler
Dodge Jeep Ram
Thompson's Toyota
Tractor Supply
W N Hunt \& Sons
Distributors
Western Refining Retail

## STATEWIDE RESULTS

The local one cent sales and use tax from sales occurring January through March, was 9.5\% higher than the same quarter one year ago after factoring for accounting anomalies and back payments from previous quarters.

The Shelter-In-Place directive began one year ago which had the impact of immediate store and restaurant closures combined with remote/work from home options for employees which significantly reduced commuting traffic and fuel sales. When comparing to current period data, percentage gains are more dramatic. Furthermore, this pandemic dynamic combined with the Governor's first Executive Order of last spring allowing for deferral of sales tax remittances explained why non-adjusted cash results were actually up 33\%.

These initial recovery gains were not the same everywhere. Inland regions like Sacramento, San Joaquin Valley, Sierras, Far North and the Inland Empire area of Southern California performed much stronger than the Bay Area, Central Coast and metro areas of Southern California.

Within the results, solid performance by the auto-transportation and buildingconstruction industries really helped push receipts higher. Weak inventories and scarcity for products increased the taxable price of vehicles (new \& used), RV's, boats and lumber which appeared to be a major driving force for these improved returns. Even though e-commerce sales activity continued to rise, brick and mortar general consumer retailers also showed solid improvement of $11 \%$ statewide.

An expected change occurred this quarter as a portion of use tax dollars previously distributed through the countywide pools was redirected to specific local jurisdictions.

Changes in business structure required a taxpayer to determine where merchandise was inventoried at the time orders were made. Therefore, rather than apportion sales to the county pool representing where the merchandise was shipped, goods held in California facilities required allocations be made to the agency where the warehouse resides. With this modification, the business and industry category jumped $18 \%$ inclusive of steady gains by fulfillment centers, medicalbiotech and garden-agricultural suppliers. Even after the change noted, county pools surged $18 \%$ which demonstrated consumers continued desire to make purchases online.

Although indoor dining was available in
many counties, the recovery for restaurants and hotels still lagged other major categories. Similarly, while commuters and travelers slowly began returning to the road, the rebound for gas stations and jet fuel is trailing as well. Both sectors are expected to see revenues climb in the coming quarters as commuters and summer tourism heats up.

Looking ahead, sustained growth is anticipated through the end of the 2021 calendar year. As a mild head wind, pent up demand for travel and experiences may begin shifting consumer dollars away from taxable goods; this behavior modification could have a positive outcome for tourist areas within the state.

REVENUE BY BUSINESS GROUP
Placerville This Quarter*

## TOP NON-CONFIDENTIAL BUSINESS TYPES

Placerville
Business Type
Casual Dining
Service Stations
Quick-Service Restaurants
Automotive Supply Stores
Grocery Stores
Petroleum Prod/Equipment
Auto Repair Shops
Home Furnishings
Sporting Goods/Bike Stores
Convenience Stores/Liquor

Q1 '21*
65.1
62.8
49.1
48.1
35.9
24.2
12.5
11.7
10.4
10.3


| Maior Industry Group | Count | $\mathbf{1 Q 2 1}$ | $\mathbf{1 Q 2 0}$ | \$ Change | \% Change |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Autos and Transportation | 52 | 421,798 | 354,068 | 67,729 | $19.1 \%$ |
| State and County Pools | - | 395,007 | 293,972 | 101,035 | $34.4 \%$ |
| Building and Construction | 16 | 222,061 | 222,048 | $0.0 \%$ |  |
| Restaurants and Hotels | 100 | 119,662 | 74,115 | $61.5 \%$ |  |
| Fuel and Service Stations | 19 | 105,034 | 82,522 | 45,547 | 22,512 |
| General Consumer Goods | 458 | 71,406 | 50,436 | 20,970 | $41.6 \%$ |
| Food and Drugs | 33 | 59,747 | 57,357 | 2,390 | $4.2 \%$ |
| Business and Industry | 195 | 49,462 | 40,873 | 8,589 | $21.0 \%$ |
| Transfers \& Unidentified | 12 | 2,009 | 1,856 | 153 | $8.3 \%$ |
| Total | 885 | $1,446,186$ | $1,177,247$ | 268,939 | $22.8 \%$ |

1 Q20 Compared To 1Q21



Major Industry Group
Autos and Transportation
State and County Pools
Building and Construction
Restaurants and Hotels
Fuel and Service Stations
General Consumer Goods
Food and Drugs
Business and Industry
Transfers \& Unidentified
Total

| Count | $\underline{1 Q 21}$ | $\underline{1 Q 20}$ |
| ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 52 | 426,335 | 360,247 |
| - | 385,749 | 337,022 |
| 16 | 225,365 | 176,197 |
| 100 | 117,385 | 113,830 |
| 19 | 90,959 | 99,394 |
| 458 | 67,729 | 61,170 |
| 33 | 57,919 | 60,527 |
| 195 | 45,796 | 45,081 |
| 12 | 2,269 | 1,689 |
| 885 | $1,419,507$ | $1,255,158$ |


| \$ Change | \% Change |
| :---: | ---: |
| 66,088 | $18.3 \%$ |
| 48,727 | $14.5 \%$ |
| 49,168 | $27.9 \%$ |
| 3,555 | $3.1 \%$ |
| $(8,435)$ | $-8.5 \%$ |
| 6,560 | $10.7 \%$ |
| $(2,608)$ | $-4.3 \%$ |
| 715 | $1.6 \%$ |
| 580 | $34.3 \%$ |
|  | $13.1 \%$ |

1 Q20 Compared To 1Q21



| Major Industry Group | Count | 1 1Q21 | 1Q20 | \$ Change | \% Change |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Building and Construction | 342 | 64,366 | 58,297 | 6,069 | 10.4\% |
| Business and Industry | 2,771 | 61,579 | 40,531 | 21,048 | 51.9\% |
| Autos and Transportation | 491 | 57,693 | 37,441 | 20,252 | 54.1\% |
| General Consumer Goods | 1,811 | 57,307 | 32,321 | 24,985 | 77.3\% |
| Restaurants and Hotels | 97 | 33,656 | 19,953 | 13,703 | 68.7\% |
| Fuel and Service Stations | 62 | 18,971 | 20,660 | $(1,688)$ | -8.2\% |
| Food and Drugs | 80 | 15,341 | 15,057 | 284 | 1.9\% |
| Transfers \& Unidentified | 1,360 | 3,393 | 1,670 | 1,723 | 103.2\% |
| State and County Pools | - | 0 | 0 | 0 | -N/A- |
| Total | 7,014 | 312,306 | 225,931 | 86,375 | 38.2\% |

1Q20 Compared To 1Q21



| Major Industry Group | Count | 1 Q21 | 1 Q20 | \$ Change | \% Change |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Building and Construction | 342 | 64,169 | 58,175 | 5,994 | 10.3\% |
| Autos and Transportation | 491 | 56,582 | 42,506 | 14,076 | 33.1\% |
| General Consumer Goods | 1,811 | 55,739 | 36,924 | 18,814 | 51.0\% |
| Business and Industry | 2,771 | 53,606 | 45,933 | 7,673 | 16.7\% |
| Restaurants and Hotels | 97 | 31,780 | 31,574 | 205 | 0.7\% |
| Fuel and Service Stations | 62 | 22,740 | 23,070 | (330) | -1.4\% |
| Food and Drugs | 80 | 14,642 | 15,416 | (774) | -5.0\% |
| Transfers \& Unidentified | 1,360 | 2,799 | 1,664 | 1,135 | 68.2\% |
| State and County Pools | - | 0 | 0 | 0 | -N/A- |
| Total | 7,014 | 302,057 | 255,262 | 46,795 | 18.3\% |

1Q20 Compared To 1Q21



| Major Industry Group | Count | 1Q21 | 1Q20 | \$ Change | \% Change |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Building and Construction | 343 | 64,362 | 58,287 | 6,075 | 10.4\% |
| Business and Industry | 2,772 | 61,712 | 40,959 | 20,753 | 50.7\% |
| General Consumer Goods | 1,820 | 57,318 | 32,309 | 25,008 | 77.4\% |
| Autos and Transportation | 497 | 57,065 | 37,173 | 19,892 | 53.5\% |
| Restaurants and Hotels | 98 | 33,674 | 19,959 | 13,715 | 68.7\% |
| Fuel and Service Stations | 63 | 18,971 | 20,709 | $(1,738)$ | -8.4\% |
| Food and Drugs | 82 | 15,368 | 15,068 | 300 | 2.0\% |
| Transfers \& Unidentified | 1,360 | 3,393 | 1,736 | 1,657 | 95.4\% |
| State and County Pools | - | 0 | 0 | 0 | -N/A- |
| Total | 7,035 | 311,863 | 226,201 | 85,662 | 37.9\% |

1Q20 Compared To 1Q21



| Major Industry Group | Count | 1Q21 | 1Q20 | \$ Change | \% Change |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Building and Construction | 343 | 64,166 | 58,165 | 6,001 | 10.3\% |
| Autos and Transportation | 497 | 56,502 | 42,233 | 14,270 | 33.8\% |
| General Consumer Goods | 1,820 | 55,746 | 36,935 | 18,811 | 50.9\% |
| Business and Industry | 2,772 | 53,663 | 46,219 | 7,444 | 16.1\% |
| Restaurants and Hotels | 98 | 31,780 | 31,574 | 205 | 0.7\% |
| Fuel and Service Stations | 63 | 22,740 | 23,065 | (324) | -1.4\% |
| Food and Drugs | 82 | 14,660 | 15,427 | (767) | -5.0\% |
| Transfers \& Unidentified | 1,360 | 2,799 | 1,664 | 1,135 | 68.2\% |
| State and County Pools | - | 0 | 0 | 0 | -N/A- |
| Total | 7,035 | 302,056 | 255,282 | 46,774 | 18.3\% |

1Q20 Compared To 1Q21



| Major Industry Group | Count | 1 121 | 1 Q20 | \$ Change | \% Change |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Building and Construction | 343 | 129,216 | 116,871 | 12,345 | 10.6\% |
| Business and Industry | 2,770 | 122,174 | 79,791 | 42,383 | 53.1\% |
| Autos and Transportation | 482 | 116,934 | 76,736 | 40,198 | 52.4\% |
| General Consumer Goods | 1,786 | 114,061 | 63,632 | 50,429 | 79.3\% |
| Restaurants and Hotels | 98 | 66,898 | 39,907 | 26,991 | 67.6\% |
| Fuel and Service Stations | 62 | 38,010 | 41,727 | $(3,717)$ | -8.9\% |
| Food and Drugs | 77 | 30,661 | 30,113 | 548 | 1.8\% |
| Transfers \& Unidentified | 1,358 | 6,777 | 3,319 | 3,459 | 104.2\% |
| State and County Pools | - | 0 | 0 | 0 | -N/A- |
| Total | 6,976 | 624,732 | 452,095 | 172,637 | 38.2\% |

1Q20 Compared To 1Q21



| Major Industry Group | Count | 1Q21 | 1Q20 | \$ Change | \% Change |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Building and Construction | 343 | 129,048 | 116,573 | 12,476 | 10.7\% |
| Autos and Transportation | 482 | 113,965 | 86,749 | 27,215 | 31.4\% |
| General Consumer Goods | 1,786 | 111,066 | 73,222 | 37,845 | 51.7\% |
| Business and Industry | 2,770 | 105,904 | 90,521 | 15,383 | 17.0\% |
| Restaurants and Hotels | 98 | 63,574 | 63,149 | 425 | 0.7\% |
| Fuel and Service Stations | 62 | 45,481 | 46,141 | (660) | -1.4\% |
| Food and Drugs | 77 | 29,264 | 30,814 | $(1,550)$ | -5.0\% |
| Transfers \& Unidentified | 1,358 | 5,597 | 3,328 | 2,270 | 68.2\% |
| State and County Pools | - | 0 | 0 | 0 | -N/A- |
| Total | 6,976 | 603,898 | 510,496 | 93,403 | 18.3\% |

1 Q20 Compared To 1 Q21



CITY OF PLACERVILLE
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AGENCY COMPARISONS

Per Capita Sales

| Placerville |
| :--- |
| Count: 885 |
| South Lake Tahoe |
| Count: 1,090 |
| Auburn |
| Count: 1,137 |
| Marysville |
| Count: 418 |
| Nevada City |
| Count: 518 |
| Count: 1,092 |
| Count: 1,913 |

Per Capita Sales


[^0]CITY OF PLACERVILLE
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MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUPS - 13 QUARTER HISTORY

Sales Tax by Major Industry Group

Autos And Transportation
Count: 52

State \& County Pools

Building And Construction
Count: 16

Restaurants And Hotels
Count: 100

Fuel And Service Stations
Count: 19

General Consumer Goods
Count: 458

Food And Drugs
Count: 33

Business And Industry
Count: 195


## Agency Trend



# Hd ${ }^{\otimes}$ Companies CALIFORNIA FORECAST SALES TAX TRENDS AND ECONOMIC DRIVERS 



Santa Barbara County, CA
Delivering Revenue, Insight and Efficiency to Local Government Since 1983
HdL provides relevant information and analyses on the economic forces affecting California's local governmentagencies. In addition, HdL's Revenue Enhancement and Economic Development Services help clients to maximize revenues.

## Autos/Transportation

14.5\%|2.9\%

This major industry group experienced a classical V-shaped recovery in the aftermath of the COVID-19 recession. New car sales dropped $68 \%$ or more at many dealers around the State in the initial weeks after the State's pandemic shutdown order in March 2020. Sales have since steadily rebounded and are now $13 \%$ higher than the same period in 2019, a year before the crisis began. Limited supply has been overwhelmed by strong demand. Consumers are treating themselves to more expensive models, with new cars reported to be $8 \%$ more costly this year. The California New Car Dealer's Association reports that Porsche, Mercedes and Tesla have been the most sought-after brands in 2021. S\&P Global and other research firms are forecasting continued growth in the $15 \%$ range for the remainder of the year before sales begin to flatten out in 2022.

## Building/Construction

10.4\% | $5.4 \%$

Home construction, while very robust in many parts of the state, severely lags demand; the combination of impatient buyers and low interest rates are sending new and existing property prices to indefensible levels. Savvy homeowners are refusing to cash out and then pay a premium to the seller of the next house. Instead, people are taking current equity and creating their dream home. This demand for improvements has contractors booking orders well into next year with smaller scale projects coming to an end this summer. Lumber and steel prices continue to rise even though mill output has expanded significantly. Several large mill operators are planning expansions that should further increase output next year. Common lumber prices are adding as much as $\$ 50,000$ to a new home cost. The run-up in material costs, expected to rise into late 2022 before stabilizing, has some commercial developers reworking plans to incorporate cheaper materials. Permit levels for all types of projects are at their second highest level in two years. Office activity, while less active right now, should see an uptick once the post-COVID workplace trends are determined.

## Business/Industry <br> 12.8\%|11.9\%

Many of the business types captured in this segment are rallying including agriculture and farm equipment and energy/utilities. As the segment's largest business type, fulfillment center's taxes boomed from increased online sales. Additionally, a large taxpayer altered its business structure effective 1Q21, which resulted in a sizeable portion of revenues from the statewide pools shifting to agencies with fulfillment centers. Medical/Biotech also surged, with acquisition of medical equipment, pharmaceuticals and the return of elective and non-emergency medical procedures. Conversely, business closures plagued areas such as food service equipment, office supplies/furniture, business services, government/social organizations and entertainment. California industry lags compared to prior periods as it faces challenges such as raw materials and qualified worker shortages. Overall, this group should perform beyond pre-pandemic levels, however, given its unique mix, each jurisdiction's experience will differ according to the size and character of its specific business/industrial base.

## Food/Drugs

5.1\% | 1.7\%

The first three months of 2021 captured mixed outcomes. While convenience stores and cannabis merchants reported considerable upturns, grocer's sales dipped. Drug store's declines pulled overall returns lower and included a reduction of outlets in some regions. However, offering vaccinations has improved foot traffic in recent months. Customers expectations for safer methods of shopping for groceries amid the pandemic prompted company modifications such as online ordering and in-store pickup. Delivery competitors have also chipped away at sales as their revenues are reflected in autos/transportation. Independent supermarket operators have consumed more market share over the past decade, a positive trend that puts pressure on large, national chains. Cannabis openings secured fiscal year 20/21 gains. Even with inflationary impacts baked in, modest increases in this category are expected next year.

## Fuel/Service Stations

-7.5\%|18.7\%
As the State begins to emerge past the negative impacts from COVID-19, all indicators are now pointing toward upward pressure on pricing in this classification. The average price of a gallon of gasoline in California is now higher than the prepandemic peak levels experienced in the fourth quarter of 2019 as demand for fuel is picking up significantly across Europe, the U.S. and California. Oil barrel prices are projected to rise to the mid$\$ 70$ range in late summer 2021. Travel spending is up and the price of jet fuel is at the highest level since the end of January 2020. Given consumption improvement and price expectations, a significant recovery-based growth is expected starting in the second quarter and through the end of calendar year 2021.

## General Consumer Goods 6.0\%|8.3\%

Core retail sales in the first quarter of 2021 demonstrated California consumers are willing to spend. Tax receipts rebounded with more than a $10 \%$ increase from the same period in 2020 when COVID-19 tangibly impacted physical stores along with consumer's ability to purchase goods. For perspective, while the rebound exceeded expectations, revenues remained $2 \%$ below prepandemic levels (1Q19). The third round of fiscal stimulus lifted spending on taxable goods in the last month of the first quarter, but impacts are expected throughout 2021. A large concentration of spending remains at discount department stores and other well-known chains, but scars remain from the volume of struggling and closed small businesses which is still visible in many sectors and communities. Anchored to an 'open for business' economy, robust consumer spending along with recent fiscal stimulus drives our forecast for general consumer goods spending beyond pre-pandemic levels by fiscal year 2021/22. As the service sectors also rally, growth should stabilize as consumers shift spending back towards experiences after more than a year of above average durable goods consumption.

## Restaurants/Hotels

-12.1\% | $26.1 \%$
Regions of the State that saw the biggest declines are due to see the hospitality industry come roaring back as soon as operational restrictions are lifted. In some counties, restaurants are already back to pre-pandemic levels of sales activity. Hotel vacancy rates are nearing 2019 levels and domestic travel is the vacation of choice this summer. Pockets of recovery vary, especially for locals who heavily rely on international tourists. Rising menu prices are furthering the gains while the labor shortage is a looming concern. Entertainment venues are opening up with varying capacity limitations. Inperson conferences are expected to return later in 2021. Still lagging behind the surge are business travelers, universities and office campuses which will likely have a new reality in the post-pandemic world.

## State and County Pools

23.5\% | 7.3\%

Again, consumer behavior was anchored to online shopping as the preferred alternative to making multiple trips to various retail establishments. Since early 2020, companies accelerated efforts to make e-commerce shopping easier, especially as they offered flexible payment and delivery options. Recent studies show customers value convenience more now than prior to the pandemic. Many experts note e-commerce behaviors which accelerated over the past year are here to stay; thus, the forecast shows steady improvement through the next fiscal year. Projections are lessened to some extent as HdL monitored changes in a taxpayer's business structure that required portions of what were use tax pool revenues being remitted to local agencies with in-state fulfillment centers beginning in the first quarter of 2021. This change is reflected in the growth percentages noted herein.

BEACON
ECONOMICS

## U.S. Real GDP Growth

2020/21 | 2021/22
2020/21 | 2021/22

With many states doing away with the last vestiges of the pandemic lockdown, the U.S. economy is now near the top of the " V " shape recovery that we predicted last year. The transition from online back to the real world has led to pockets of supply and demand misalignment leading to shortages and sharp price increases in certain markets such as lumber and used auto sales. These distortions should moderate in 2022 as the labor market recovers. Rebounding consumer spending and government stimulus measures will continue to filter through the economy powering a strong recovery, albeit with higher levels of inflation, through 2022.


## U.S. Unemployment Rate <br> 6.9\% | 4.4\%

Similar to the overall economy, segments of the labor market, particularly in the service sector, remain volatile as firms face difficulties to re-staff in order to meet pent up consumer demand this summer. These market pressures should moderate as wage hikes induce more workers to return to full-time, part-time or side jobs in the post-pandemic world. This will help drive down the unemployment rate to $3.9 \%$, a far lower mark than the years after the 2008 financial crisis. Last year's labor market devastation will be close to fully healed in the first half of 2021 as total employment returns to pre-pandemic levels.

## CA Total Nonfarm

Employment Growth $\quad-5.5 \% \mid 6.0 \%$
California's labor market continues to bounce back in 2021 as households unleash pent up savings from the pandemic. The state has added more than 100,000 jobs, but the return to pre-pandemic employment levels (roughly 17.5 million jobs) is still far off and will not likely be reached until the beginning of 2023.

## CA Unemployment Rate

7.8\% | 5.7\%

California's unemployment rate will remain higher than the national average even as the economy recovers rapidly next year. The good news is that the unemployment rate has already dropped precipitously from a pandemic peak of $16 \%$ to around $7.9 \%$. This confirms Beacon's view that the current labor market recovery will be far more rapid this time around compared to the years after the Great Recession. As in other states, a return to extremely low unemployment levels of the pre-pandemic era will extend into 2023.

## $\square$

## CA Median Existing

Home Price
\$591,026 | \$657,404
California is once again near the front of the pack of a nationwide housing boom. Home sales have surged as homeowners look to cash in on their new+found wealth. In some markets, such as Southern California, single family home prices have risen by $20 \%$ from April of last year. This trend should continue into next year but concerns remain over the sustainability of these stratospheric price rises especially as an increasingly hawkish U.S. Federal Reserve considers drawing down monetary stimulus in late 2022 or early 2023.

## CA Residential

Building Permits
119,036 | 123,546
The lack of housing supply remains one of the largest longterm factors that are increasing home prices across the state. While we expect more permits to be issued next year $(123,546)$, the number of new housing units will fall short of meeting demand in the post-pandemic landscape. Public policy in Sacramento, Washington D.C. and local governments will be key in determining how many building permits are issued rather than the current high demand.

## HdL Companies

120 S. State College Blvd., Suite 200
Brea, CA 92821
Telephone: 714.879.5000 • 888.861.0220
California's allocation data trails actual sales activity by three to six months. HdL compensates for the lack of current information by reviewing the latest reports, statistics and perspectives from fifty or more economists, analysts and trade associations to reach a consensus on probable trends for coming quarters. The forecast is used to help project revenues based on statewide formulas and for reference in tailoring sales tax estimates appropriate to each client's specific demographics, tax base and regional trends.

## Beacon Economics LLC

5777 West Century Boulevard, Suite 895
Los Angeles, CA 90045
Telephone: 310.571.3399
Beacon Economics has proven to be one of the most thorough and accurate economic research/analytical forecasting firms in the country. Their evaluation of the key drivers impacting local economies and tax revenues provides additional perspective to HdL's quarterly consensus updates. The collaboration and sharing of information between Beacon and HdL helps both companies enhance the accuracy of the work that they perform for their respective clients.

## HdLe Companies

### 714.879.5000 | hdlcompanies.com

## $\mathrm{Hdl}^{3}$ Companies

June 16, 2021
Thank you for your continued trust in HdL. For almost 40 years we have had the pleasure of providing local government leaders the revenue solutions they require to build and sustain thriving communities. We remain passionate about this mission and are thankful for the opportunity to partner with the City of Placerville through our services.

Attached is our annual summary of the cumulative sales and use tax revenues we've recovered for City of Placerville through calendar year 2020. The recoveries represent a return of $1,424 \%$ on all fees paid to HdL since the beginning of its contract with the City of Placerville. An additional $\$ 9,471$ was recovered from ongoing audits of your transaction tax.

In addition to our revenue recovery services, our municipal finance experts remain on call during this challenging time to support your team. We are committed to providing clients with the information and analytics needed to support your economic and financial planning needs.

To better serve our clients we have expanded our service portfolio. Our Local Tax and Fee Administration services now encompass cannabis tax, rental unit registration/rent control, and utility user's tax, in addition to fully supporting business licensing, transient occupancy tax, and short-term rental programs. Establishing a rental registration program? HdL can identify rental units, notify owners of the registration requirement, and build and manage the rental unit registry for you.

We can assist with modernizing your municipal tax code, evaluate alternative tax structures, audit hotel tax returns, manage short-term rental compliance, and other specialized services. If there are areas where we can provide support, please contact us at solutions@hdlcompanies.com, 714.879.5000, or just talk with your Clients Services Representative after your next sales tax meeting.

We look forward to our continued partnership with the City of Placerville and welcome your ideas and suggestions on ways to improve our services. Please call me directly at 714.879 .5000 or email suggestions to feedback@hdlcompanies.com.

Kindest regards,


Andy Nickerson
President/CEO

## $\mathrm{HdL}{ }^{3}$ <br> CITY OF PLACERVILLE <br> ANNUAL SALES TAX RECOVERY



Cumulative Recovery Since 1991:
\$1,518,691*

* 2020 dollars are estimated

STATE OF CALIFORNIA
GASOLINE AND DIESEL TRENDS

| Gasoline Data | $\underline{\mathbf{1 Q 1 9}}$ | $\underline{\mathbf{2 Q 1 9}}$ | $\underline{\mathbf{3 Q 1 9}}$ | $\underline{\mathbf{4 Q 1 9}}$ | $\underline{\mathbf{1 Q 2 0}}$ | $\underline{\mathbf{2 Q 2 0}}$ | $\underline{\mathbf{3 Q 2 0}}$ | $\underline{\mathbf{4 Q 2 0}}$ | $\underline{\mathbf{1 Q 2 1}}$ |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Average Price Per Gallon | $\$ 3.36$ | $\$ 3.99$ | $\$ 3.74$ | $\$ 4.02$ | $\$ 3.49$ | $\$ 2.97$ | $\$ 3.25$ | $\$ 3.24$ | $\$ 3.62$ |
| \% Change from Prior Quarter | $-8.48 \%$ | $18.60 \%$ | $-6.31 \%$ | $7.70 \%$ | $-13.30 \%$ | $-14.81 \%$ | $9.23 \%$ | $-0.25 \%$ | $11.85 \%$ |
| \% Change from Same Qtr Prior Year | $-2.59 \%$ | $6.70 \%$ | $1.65 \%$ | $9.53 \%$ | $3.76 \%$ | $-25.47 \%$ | $-13.10 \%$ | $-19.52 \%$ | $3.83 \%$ |




[^1]
[^0]:    Periods shown reflect the period in which the sales occurred - Point of Sale

[^1]:    Sources: Board of Equalization, California Department of Tax and Fee Administration, Energy Information Administration, The HdL Companies

