

CITY OF SAN DIEGO

(This Measure will appear on the ballot in the following form.)

MEASURE N

NON-MEDICAL CANNABIS BUSINESS TAX. If California voters approve Proposition 64 legalizing marijuana in the state, shall the City adopt an ordinance imposing a gross receipts tax, for general revenue purposes, on non-medical cannabis (also known as marijuana) businesses operating in the City, initially set at 5% and increasing to 8% on July 1, 2019, having a maximum rate of 15%, generating an undetermined amount of revenue and continuing indefinitely?

This measure requires approval by a simple majority (over 50%) of the voters voting on the measure.

Full text of this measure follows the arguments.

OFFICIAL TITLE AND SUMMARY

BALLOT TITLE

Non-Medical Cannabis Business Tax

BALLOT SUMMARY

This measure would amend the San Diego Municipal Code to authorize the City to impose a tax of up to 15% on the gross receipts of non-medical cannabis businesses operating in the City of San Diego. Cannabis is also known as marijuana. This tax would only be imposed if voters also approve a statewide initiative, Proposition 64, Marijuana Legalization Initiative Statute, which also appears on the November 8, 2016 ballot.

CITY ATTORNEY'S IMPARTIAL ANALYSIS

This measure seeks voter approval to allow the City of San Diego to impose a new Cannabis Business Tax of up to 15% on the gross receipts of non-medical (recreational) cannabis businesses operating in the City. Cannabis is also known as marijuana.

This tax would be imposed only if such businesses become legal in the State of California, if California voters also approve Proposition 64, the Marijuana Legalization Initiative Statute, on the November 8, 2016 statewide ballot.

Existing state law does not authorize the sale of non-medical cannabis. This measure does not permit businesses to engage in activities that are otherwise illegal. The City also does not currently permit non-medical cannabis businesses to locate or operate in the City.

CITY ATTORNEY'S IMPARTIAL ANALYSIS (CONTINUED)

If approved by voters, the City measure would amend the San Diego Municipal Code by adding a new Article 4 to Chapter 3 of the San Diego Municipal Code to allow the City to impose the tax.

Cannabis businesses are defined in the ordinance as businesses involved in the distribution, delivery, dispensing, exchanging, bartering or sale of cannabis. This includes transporting, manufacturing, cultivating, compounding, converting, processing, preparing, storing, packaging, and wholesale or retail sales of cannabis and cannabis products.

Medical marijuana consumer cooperatives licensed by the City would be exempt from the cannabis business tax, as would certain transactions involving patients and primary caregivers under the Compassionate Use Act.

Gross receipts is generally defined as the total revenue or compensation received by a cannabis business without any deduction for the cost of operating the business.

The maximum tax rate permitted by the measure would be 15%. Upon the effective date of the ordinance, the tax rate would be set at 5%, increasing to 8% on July 1, 2019. The City Council may, by ordinance, decrease or increase the tax rate at any time thereafter.

The ordinance includes provisions specifying how the tax administrator, the City Treasurer, would issue cannabis business tax certificates and collect the tax, which would be remitted by cannabis businesses to the City on a monthly basis. The measure also includes provisions for handling delinquencies, penalties, appeals and for the enforcement of the taxing provisions.

If approved by voters, the ordinance could be amended by the City Council so long as amendments do not raise the maximum tax rate in excess of 15% of gross receipts and do not tax businesses or activities that were previously not subject to the tax.

It is not possible to calculate the amount of revenue that could be generated by the tax as it is unknown how many businesses will be allowed to operate in the City, nor is it possible to estimate their gross receipts. If imposed, the tax would continue indefinitely unless it is repealed by the City Council or the voters.

The City Council proposed this measure and approved its placement on the ballot. If approved by voters, the measure would become effective after the City Council adopts a resolution certifying the results of the November election.

FISCAL IMPACT STATEMENT

This measure would establish a Cannabis Business Tax (CBT) on non-medical cannabis (marijuana) businesses in the City of San Diego to raise revenue for general governmental purposes of the City. Because non-medical cannabis businesses are currently illegal in California, this measure is contingent on the passage of Proposition 64, the Adult Use of Marijuana Act, which also appears on the November 2016 ballot. Should both items be approved by voters, the CBT would become effective after certification of the election results. Should Proposition 64 fail to be approved by the voters statewide, the local CBT measure would become null and void.

Approval of this measure would establish a gross receipts tax on non-medical cannabis businesses that operate or provide services within the City, including retail stores, delivery services, cultivators, and distributors. Upon passage of the measure, the CBT rate would be set at 5% of gross receipts. On July 1, 2019, the tax rate would increase to 8%. The City Council would have the authority to either decrease or increase the CBT by ordinance at any time, subject to a maximum rate of 15%.

This measure's impact would be limited to the effects of a City-imposed gross receipts tax on non-medical cannabis. It would not affect other State-imposed taxes, nor would it affect land use regulations related to medical or non-medical cannabis businesses.

Fiscal impacts associated with this ballot measure include increased General Fund revenue from CBT paid to the City, as well as increased General Fund expenditures on administrative costs related to tax collection. These increased revenues and costs depend on a number of unknown factors, making them difficult to project. These variables include:

- The number of non-medical cannabis businesses permitted in the City, which has yet to be determined, and the rate at which the industry develops.
- The consumer demand for non-medical cannabis within the San Diego region, including availability in neighboring jurisdictions.
- The price of non-medical cannabis, which may change over time.

For illustrative purposes, the City and County of Denver, CO, which has roughly half the population of the City of San Diego, currently taxes non-medical cannabis sales. In 2015, Denver reported gross retail cannabis sales (excluding medical) of approximately \$220 million from an average of 128 retail outlets. Adjusting Denver's sales for San Diego's population gives an estimated hypothetical sales figure for San Diego of \$440 million. If the proposed CBT were applied to this amount at the initial rate of 5%, the tax would raise approximately \$22 million annually. At 8%, annual revenue under this scenario would be approximately \$35 million. Actual revenue would be significantly less or more depending on the unknown factors described above.

While administrative costs are uncertain and would vary based on the number of regulated cannabis businesses, the City Treasurer estimates CBT administration costs could necessitate increased contractual expenditures and the hiring of six new positions at a cost of approximately \$650,000 annually.

ARGUMENT IN FAVOR OF MEASURE N

Measure N will impose a gross-receipts tax on recreational marijuana businesses operating within the City of San Diego **only** if voters statewide choose to legalize marijuana by passing Proposition 64, the Adult Use of Marijuana Act. The purpose of Measure N is to **ensure that the city has the resources** to properly regulate the marijuana industry **without hurting our investment in core city services**, such as neighborhood infrastructure and public safety.

Most large California cities either already have or are considering a similar measure in anticipation of the likely passage of Proposition 64. By passing Measure N, San Diego will be aligned with the best practices of other California cities preparing for the inherent strain on the city's budget caused by marijuana legalization. For example, San Jose, Los Angeles, Sacramento, and Santa Cruz all impose a similar tax on marijuana to deal with the impacts to their cities' budgets for first responders and code compliance.

Measure N is fiscally responsible, timely, and prudent. In recent years, the City of San Diego has been able to increase investment in core city services by anticipating new costs, efficiently managing new revenues, and making cost-cutting reforms. Measure N is consistent with this philosophy. By proactively imposing a gross-receipts tax on recreational marijuana, the city's budget will be protected from any new costs associated with marijuana legalization, and protect resources for investment in streets, sidewalks, parks, police and firefighters.

Measure N is the right policy at the right time for San Diego, which is why it received bipartisan support from the San Diego City Council.

We respectfully request a **Yes vote on Measure N.**

Councilmember MARK KERSEY

Council President SHERRI LIGHTNER

ARGUMENT AGAINST MEASURE N

The marijuana tax percentages recommended in this ballot measure will NOT compensate in any way for the increased teen marijuana use, drug addiction, marijuana impaired driving, poisonings from marijuana concentrates and edibles, and mental health problems, that will come from increased recreational use of marijuana.

City government's first priority is the public health and safety of its citizens and neighborhoods, not facilitating drug use.

The tax money will be dropping into the general fund (the black hole, as described recently by a city councilman) and NOT going to support code and law enforcement actions or DUI prevention, treatment programs, or student prevention education.

As Colorado's Governor Hickenlooper learned too late regarding that state's big hopes for marijuana taxes: "We are not making any extra revenue from this".

The City does not have now nor will have in the future via marijuana taxes, the resources to track down marijuana dealers to collect unpaid taxes from mainly cash transaction. This has been demonstrated by the continuing operations of 40 plus unpermitted and illegal marijuana storefronts.

A proposed tax on recreational marijuana infers that the City Council will support the sale, manufacture, and neighborhood cultivation of recreational marijuana in our City. The City Council should first engage the public in a conversation regarding such a dramatic and far reaching public policy. This is a significant change from their public stance that they support marijuana as medicine but not the general sale, cultivation and advertising of recreational pot.

San Diego should not legitimize the sale, manufacture, unregulated neighborhood cultivation of pot, and marijuana advertising on billboards, TV, radio and social media, all in a cynical scheme to profit from the recreational use of marijuana. Vote No on Measure N.

SCOTT CHIPMAN
San Diegans for Safe
Neighborhoods and Small
Business Owner

SHIRLEY FORBING
San Diego State University
Professor Emeritus, Ed.D.

JAMES BENJAMIN HARRISON
Pastor, Visions of God Ministries
and Pre-school Administrator

CATHIE JOLLEY
President of Pacific Beach
Town Council

JON FELLERS, PhD., MD

FULL TEXT OF MEASURE N

ORDINANCE NUMBER O-_____ (NEW SERIES)

DATE OF FINAL PASSAGE _____

AN ORDINANCE OF THE CITY OF SAN DIEGO AMENDING CHAPTER 3 OF THE SAN DIEGO MUNICIPAL CODE BY ADDING ARTICLE 4, TO BE NUMBERED AND TITLED, PERTAINING TO THE CANNABIS BUSINESS TAX ON NON-MEDICAL CANNABIS BUSINESSES DOING BUSINESS IN THE CITY OF SAN DIEGO.

BE IT ORDAINED BY THE PEOPLE OF THE CITY OF SAN DIEGO:

Chapter 3 of the San Diego Municipal Code is hereby amended to add a new Article 4 to be numbered, titled and to read as follows:

Article 4: Cannabis Business Tax

Division 1: Cannabis Business Tax

§34.0101 Title and Purpose.

- (a) Title. This Article shall be known as the Cannabis Business Tax Ordinance of the City of San Diego.
- (b) Purpose and Intent. It is the purpose and intent of the People of the City of San Diego that there be a tax imposed on non-medical cannabis businesses in the City and that such tax is enacted solely to raise revenue for the general governmental purposes of the City and not for purposes of regulation or raising revenues for regulatory purposes. All of the proceeds from the tax imposed by this Article shall be placed in the City's general fund and used for general governmental purposes.

§34.0102 Tax imposed.

There is established and imposed a Cannabis Business Tax at the rate set forth in this Article.

§34.0103 Definitions.

Except where the context otherwise requires, the definitions given in this section shall govern the application and interpretation of this Article. Each word or phrase defined in this Division appears in the text of this Division in italicized letters.

- (a) "Cannabis" means all parts of the plant *Cannabis sativa* L., whether growing or not; the seeds thereof; the resin extracted from any part of the plant; and every compound, manufacture, oil, salt, derivative, mixture, or preparation of the plant, its seeds or resin.
- (b) "Cannabis Business" means any activity which entails the distribution, delivery, dispensing, exchanging, bartering or sale of non-medical *Cannabis*, including but not limited to, transporting, manufacturing, cultivating, compounding, converting, processing, preparing, storing, packaging, wholesale, or retail sales of *Cannabis* and any ancillary products in the City, whether or not carried on for gain or profit. Medical

FULL TEXT OF MEASURE N (CONTINUED)

marijuana activities authorized under Health and Safety Code section 11362.765, as it may be amended from time to time, are not *Cannabis Business* under this Article. Medical marijuana consumer cooperatives permitted pursuant to this Code are not *Cannabis Businesses* under this Article.

- (c) "*Cannabis Business Tax*" means the tax due for engaging in *Cannabis Business* in the City.
- (d) "*Employee*" means each and every person engaged in the operation or conduct of any business, whether as owner, member of the owner's family, partner, associate, agent, manager or solicitor, and each and every other person employed or working in such business for a wage, salary, commission or room and board.
- (e) "*Engaged in Cannabis Business*" means the commencing, conducting, operating, managing or carrying on of a *Cannabis Business* and the exercise of corporate or franchise powers, whether done as owner, or by means of an officer, agent, manager, employee, or otherwise, whether operating from a fixed location in the City or coming into the City from an outside location to engage in such activities. A person shall be deemed engaged in *Cannabis Business* within the City if:
- (1) Such *person* or *person's* employee maintains a fixed place of location for *Cannabis Business* purposes, in whole or in part, within the City for the benefit or partial benefit of such *person*;
 - (2) Such *person* or *person's* employee owns or leases real property within the City for *Cannabis Business* purposes;
 - (3) Such *person* or *person's* employee regularly maintains a stock of tangible personal property in the City for sale in the ordinary course of such *Cannabis Business*;
 - (4) Such *person* or *person's* employee regularly conducts solicitation of *Cannabis Business* within the City, which may be demonstrated by the use of signs, circulars, cards or any other advertising media, including the use of internet or telephone solicitation; or
 - (5) Such *person* or *person's* employee uses the streets within the City in connection with the operation of motor vehicles, or other methods of transportation, for *Cannabis Business* purposes.

The foregoing specified activities shall not be a limitation on the meaning of "*engaged in Cannabis Business*."

- (f) "*Gross Receipts*," except as otherwise specifically provided, means the total amount actually received or receivable from all sales; the total amount or compensation actually received or receivable for the performance of any act or service, of whatever nature it may be, for which a charge is made or credit allowed, whether or not such act or service is done as a part of or in connection with the sale of materials, goods, wares or merchandise; discounts, rents, royalties, fees, commissions, dividends, and gains realized from trading in stocks or

FULL TEXT OF MEASURE N (CONTINUED)

bonds, however designated. Included in Gross Receipts shall be all receipts, cash, credits and property of any kind or nature, without any deduction therefrom on account of the cost of the property sold, the cost of materials used, labor or service costs, interest paid or payable, or losses or other expenses whatsoever, except that the following shall be excluded therefrom:

- (1) Cash discounts allowed and taken on sales;
- (2) Credit allowed on property accepted as part of the purchase price and which property may later be sold, at which time the sales price shall be included as Gross Receipts;
- (3) Any tax required by law to be included in or added to the purchase price and collected from the consumer or purchaser;
- (4) Such part of the sale price of any property returned by purchasers to the seller as refunded by the seller by way of cash or credit allowances or return of refundable deposits previously included in Gross Receipts;
- (5) Receipts from investments where the holder of the investment receives only interest and/or dividends, royalties, annuities and gains from the sale or exchange of stock or securities solely for a person's own account, not derived in the ordinary course of a business;
- (6) Receipts derived from the occasional sale of used, obsolete or surplus trade fixtures, machinery or other equipment used by the operator in the regular course of the operator's business;
- (7) Cash value of sales, trades or transactions between departments or units of the same business;
- (8) Transactions between a partnership and its partners;
- (9) Receipts from services or sales in transactions between affiliated corporations. An affiliated corporation is a corporation:
 - (A) The voting and non-voting stock of which is owned at least 80 percent by such other corporation with which such transaction is had; or
 - (B) Which owns at least 80 percent of the voting and non-voting stock of such other corporation; or
 - (C) At least 80 percent of the voting and non-voting stock of which is owned by a common parent corporation which also has such ownership of the corporation with which such transaction is had.
- (10) Transactions between a limited liability company and its member(s), provided the limited liability company has elected to file as a Subchapter K entity under the Internal Revenue Code and that such transaction(s) shall be treated the same as between a partnership and its partner(s) as specified in section 34.0103(f);

FULL TEXT OF MEASURE N (CONTINUED)

(11) Receipts of refundable deposits, except that such deposits when forfeited and taken into income of the business shall not be excluded when in excess of one dollar; and

(12) Amounts collected for others where the business is acting as an agent or trustee and to the extent that such amounts are paid to those for whom collected. These agents or trustees must provide the Tax Administrator with the names and the addresses of the others and the amounts paid to them. This exclusion shall not apply to any fees, percentages, or other payments retained by the agent or trustees.

“Gross Receipts” subject to the business tax shall be that portion of gross receipts relating to Cannabis Business conducted within the City.

- (g) “Officer” means any natural individual serving as an officer of a corporation, a member of a partnership, a member or manager of a limited liability company, or in a similar executive capacity in any other legal entity, who is under a duty to perform on behalf of the corporation, partnership, limited liability company or other legal entity.
- (h) “Operator” means any person engaged in Cannabis Business as the owner of such Cannabis Business, whether such ownership is partial or full. Where an Operator is a corporation, partnership, limited liability company or other legal entity, the acts and omissions of the Operator shall be deemed to be the acts and omissions of its Officers. Independent contractors engaged in Cannabis Business are Operators for the purposes of this Article.
- (i) “Person” means, without limitation, any natural individual, organization, firm, trust, common law trust, estate, partnership of any kind, association, syndicate, club, joint stock company, joint venture, limited liability company, corporation (including foreign, domestic, and nonprofit), cooperative, receiver, trustee, guardian, or other representative appointed by order of any court.
- (j) “Sale” means and includes any sale, exchange, or barter.
- (k) “Tax Administrator” or “administrator” means the City Treasurer or such other administrator designated by the Mayor to administer this Article.

§34.0104 Business Tax Certificate Required

- (a) It is unlawful for any Operator to engage in any Cannabis Business in the City without first having obtained a business tax certificate from the City. Any person who fails to obtain the business tax certificate required by this Article shall be guilty of a misdemeanor. Operators exclusively engaged in Cannabis Business taxed under this Article shall be exempt from the provisions of Chapter 3, Article 1 of this Code.

FULL TEXT OF MEASURE N (CONTINUED)

- (b) The issuance of a business tax certificate shall not entitle any *person* to engage in any *Cannabis Business* without first complying with the requirements of this Code and all other applicable laws.
- (c) It is unlawful to use or refer to a business tax certificate issued under this Article in any advertisement, or to present or represent such certificate as a license or permit required by other provisions of this Code or the laws of the State of California or the County of San Diego.
- (d) Any *person* claiming the activities of such *person* are not subject to the tax imposed by this Article shall, upon the request of the *Tax Administrator*, furnish appropriate evidence, to the satisfaction of the *Tax Administrator*, that such *person* is not subject to the tax.

§34.0105 Application – Form and Contents

- (a) Every *person* required to have a business tax certificate under the provisions of this Article shall make application for the same, or for renewal of the same, to the *Tax Administrator*. The application shall be a written statement upon a form or forms provided by the *Tax Administrator* and shall be signed by the applicant under penalty of perjury. The application shall set forth such information as may be required and as may be reasonably necessary to enable the *Tax Administrator* to administer the provisions of this Article, including a representation by the applicant that any state or local licenses or permits required to engage in a *Cannabis Business* have been obtained. Failure to provide information required by the *Tax Administrator* shall authorize the *Tax Administrator* to not issue a business tax certificate to the applicant.
- (b) The information or data obtained from an examination or audit, or from any statement required hereunder, shall be used for official City purposes only, and shall not be provided to any *person* for any other purpose except as provided in this section, or as otherwise required by law.
- (c) Nothing in this section shall prohibit the *Tax Administrator* from furnishing to any citizen upon request the name under which the business is conducted, the address and type of business and the name of the owner of the business, including the names of partners, if a partnership, and the names of *officers*, if a corporation.
- (d) Any *person* who willfully makes, provides, or signs any false or untrue statement which is filed or furnished pursuant to this section is guilty of a misdemeanor.

§34.0106 Transferability

Business tax certificates issued under this Article are nontransferable.

§34.0107 Branch Establishments

Separate business tax certificates must be obtained for each branch establishment or business location.

FULL TEXT OF MEASURE N (CONTINUED)

§34.0108 Posting and Keeping Certificates

Except as otherwise specifically provided in this Article, business tax certificates must be kept and posted in the following manner:

- (a) Any person engaging in Cannabis Business at a fixed location shall keep the certificate posted in a conspicuous place upon the premises where such Cannabis Business is conducted.
- (b) Any person engaging in Cannabis Business in the City of San Diego, but not operating from a location, shall keep a copy of the business tax certificate or original business tax certificate upon his or her person at all times while engaging in the business.
- (c) Any person engaging in Cannabis Business taxed under this Article shall exhibit a valid business tax certificate upon request of the Tax Administrator or any peace officer.

§34.0109 Other Licenses, Permits, Taxes, Fees or Charges

- (a) Nothing contained in this Article shall be deemed to repeal, amend, be in lieu of, replace or in any way affect any requirements for any license or permit required by, under or by virtue of any provision of any other chapter or article of this Code or any other ordinance or resolution of the City, nor be deemed to repeal, amend, be in lieu of, replace or in any way affect any tax, fee or other charge imposed, assessed or required by, under or by virtue of any other chapter or article of this Code or any other ordinance or resolution of the City.
- (b) Persons may not lawfully engage in Cannabis Business to be taxed by this Article without first obtaining any permit, certificate, license or other evidence of permission to engage in Cannabis Business required by the City and any license required to engage in Cannabis Business by the State of California.

§34.0110 Payment of Tax Does Not Authorize Unlawful Business

- (a) The payment of a Cannabis Business Tax required by this Article, and its acceptance by the City, shall not entitle any person to carry on any Cannabis Business unless the person has complied with all of the requirements of this code and all other applicable laws.
- (b) No Cannabis Business Tax paid under the provisions of this Article shall be construed as authorizing the conduct or continuance of any illegal or unlawful business, or any business in violation of any ordinance of the City.

§34.0111 Payment – Location

The tax imposed under this Article shall be paid to the City Treasurer in the lawful currency of the United States, at the Offices of the City Treasurer in San Diego, California, or at another location as permitted or required by the City Treasurer. Lawful currency shall mean any coin, currency or negotiable instrument, exchangeable for said coin or currency, which the United States Congress has declared to be a national legal tender.

FULL TEXT OF MEASURE N (CONTINUED)

§34.0112 Amount of Business Tax Owed

- (a) Every Operator engaged in Cannabis Business in the City shall pay a Cannabis Business Tax at a rate of up to 15 percent of Gross Receipts. Commencing on [effective date], the Cannabis Business Tax rate shall be five percent of Gross Receipts.
- (b) Notwithstanding the maximum tax rate of 15 percent of Gross Receipts imposed under subsection 34.0112(a), the City Council may, in its discretion, at any time by ordinance, implement a lower tax rate for all Cannabis Businesses or establish differing tax rates for different categories of Cannabis Businesses, as defined in such ordinance, subject to the maximum rate of 15 percent of Gross Receipts. The City Council may, by ordinance, also increase any such tax rate from time to time, not to exceed the maximum tax rate of 15 percent of Gross Receipts established under subsection 34.0112(a).
- (c) Commencing on July 1, 2019, the Cannabis Business Tax rate shall be set at eight percent of Gross Receipts unless the City Council, by ordinance, takes action to set a different tax rate, not to exceed 15 percent of Gross Receipts.

34.0113 Remitting and Reporting

The Cannabis Business Tax imposed by this Article shall be due and payable as follows:

- (a) Each Operator shall remit monthly the full amount of the tax owed from the previous month with the appropriate approved return form available from the Tax Administrator.
- (b) Returns and taxes remitted monthly by an Operator and actually received by the Tax Administrator on or before the last day of the following month shall be deemed timely filed and remitted; otherwise, the taxes are delinquent and subject to the penalties imposed by section 34.0114.
- (c) Each Operator shall submit, on or before the last day of the following month, a return on the appropriate approved forms to the Tax Administrator of the total Gross Receipts and the balance of the tax due. At the time the return is filed, the full amount of the balance of the tax due shall be remitted to the Tax Administrator.
- (d) Returns filed and taxes remitted by mail or courier service shall be deemed timely filed only if the envelope or similar container enclosing the returns and taxes is addressed to the City Treasurer, has sufficient postage, and bears a United State postmark, postage meter imprint, or courier pick up date, prior to midnight on the last day for reporting and remitting without penalty. If the envelope or other container bears a postage meter imprint as well as a United States Post Office cancellation mark, the latter shall govern in determining whether the filing and remittance are timely.
- (e) To the extent allowed by law, all returns and payments submitted by each Operator shall be treated as confidential by the City Treasurer and shall not be released except upon order of a court of competent jurisdiction or to an officer or agent of the United States, the State of California, the County of San Diego, or the City of San Diego for official use only.

FULL TEXT OF MEASURE N (CONTINUED)

- (f) The same basis of accounting used by an *Operator* for keeping books and records shall be used for reporting and remitting.
- (g) If returns and taxes are due on a Saturday, Sunday, or a recognized City holiday, the due day shall be the next regular business day on which the Office of the City Treasurer is open to the public.

§34.0114 Delinquency; Penalties

- (a) Unless otherwise specifically provided under other provisions of this Article, the *Cannabis Business Tax* required to be paid pursuant to this Article shall be deemed delinquent if not paid on or before the due date specified in section 34.0113.
- (b) Any person who fails or refuses to pay any tax required to be paid pursuant to this Article on or before the due date shall pay penalties and interest as follows:
 - (1) A penalty equal to 25 percent of the amount of the tax in addition to the amount of the tax, plus interest on the unpaid tax calculated from the due date of the tax; and
 - (2) An additional penalty equal to 25 percent of the amount of the tax if the tax remains unpaid for a period exceeding one calendar month beyond the due date, plus interest on the unpaid tax and on the unpaid penalties.
 - (3) Interest at the rate of one and one-half percent per month or fraction thereof on the amount of the tax, exclusive of penalties, from the last day of the month following the month period for which the amount of any portion thereof should have been paid until the date of payment.
 - (4) *Operators* must remit all taxes, interest and penalties owed unless an alternate payment agreement is reached with the *Tax Administrator*.
- (c) Whenever a check is submitted for payment of the taxes due and the check is returned unpaid by the bank upon which the check is drawn, and the check is not redeemed prior to the due date, the *Operator* will be liable for the tax amount due plus the returned check fee; penalties and interest as provided for in this section, and any amount allowed under state law.
- (d) The *Cannabis Business Tax* due shall be that amount due and payable from the first date on which a person was engaged in *Cannabis Business* in the City, together with applicable penalties and interest calculated in accordance with subsection 34.0114(a).

§34.0115 Notice Not Required by City

The *Tax Administrator* is not required to send a delinquency or other notice or bill to any *person* subject to the provisions of this Article and failure to send such notice or bill shall not affect the validity of any tax, interest, or penalty due under the provisions of this Article.

FULL TEXT OF MEASURE N (CONTINUED)

§34.0116 Failure to Report Tax; Jeopardy Determination

- (a) If any Operator fails or refuses to report or remit any Cannabis Business Tax due under this Article or if such Operator maintains records which are inadequate to show the amount of the tax due, the Tax Administrator shall forthwith assess the tax, interest and penalties provided for by this Article against the Operator.
- (b) When an Operator fails or refuses to make or file a timely return or remittance of taxes, or when the Tax Administrator, or duly authorized employee makes a determination, after having applied necessary and accepted auditing procedures, or by estimation if no records are available, that an Operator is or will be unable to remit any taxes due at the prescribed time, the Tax Administrator may make a written jeopardy determination which shall be issued to the Operator to require the Operator to thereafter furnish additional information or provide adequate security as necessary to ensure the remittance of taxes on a daily or weekly basis. The Operator shall thereafter report and remit all taxes due under the terms and conditions prescribed by the Tax Administrator. The Tax Administrator shall cancel the requirements imposed under the jeopardy determination once timely accounting and remittance procedures have been established and the Operator is meeting all obligations imposed by law for the remittance of taxes.
- (c) The Tax Administrator shall deliver notice of the assessment or the jeopardy determination to the Operator or deposit it in the United States mail, postage prepaid, addressed to the Operator at the last known place of business.

§34.0117 Administrative Remedies and Appeals

- (a) An Operator may within 14 calendar days after the serving or mailing of a notice of assessment or jeopardy determination make application in writing to the Tax Administrator for a hearing on the amount assessed pursuant to section 34.0116. If timely application for a hearing is not made, the tax, interest and penalties determined by the Tax Administrator shall become final and conclusive and immediately due and payable. If such application is made, the Tax Administrator shall give not less than five calendar days written notice in the manner prescribed herein to the appellant of the time and place for a hearing before a board consisting of the Tax Administrator, the City Comptroller and the Director of Financial Management or the duly appointed deputy of each. At the hearing, the Operator may appear and offer evidence why the specified tax, interest, and penalties should not be so fixed. The board shall consider all evidence produced and shall determine the proper tax, interest, and penalties to be remitted. After the hearing, the Tax Administrator shall give written notice to the appellant in the manner prescribed herein of the determination and the amount of such tax, interest, and penalties. If the amount remaining in dispute thereafter does not exceed \$5,000.00, the decision of the hearing board shall be final and conclusive and shall constitute the exhaustion of the appellant's administrative remedies. Any amount found to be due shall be payable within 14 calendar days of the serving or mailing of the determination of the tax due unless a further appeal is filed with the Chief Operating Officer as provided in this section within that 14-day period for any amount in excess of \$5,000.00.

FULL TEXT OF MEASURE N (CONTINUED)

- (b) When an appeal from the hearing board for remaining taxes and penalties exceeding \$5,000.00 is filed, the Chief Operating Officer, or designee, shall cause the appeal to be assigned to a hearing officer, who shall schedule a hearing to be heard within a reasonable time. The hearing officer shall be appointed by the Chief Operating Officer, shall be a member of the California Bar and shall not be a City employee. The hearing officer shall be compensated by the City of San Diego for the time spent deciding the appeal.
- (c) The appellant and the Chief Operating Officer, or designee, shall each have the right to appear in person and be represented by legal counsel, to receive notice, to present evidence, to call and cross-examine witnesses under oath and to present argument. The hearing officer shall have the power to compel attendance of witnesses and documents by subpoena in accordance with the California Civil Code. The formal rules of evidence shall not apply and any relevant evidence that is the sort of evidence upon which responsible persons are accustomed to rely in the conduct of serious business affairs shall be admissible. Hearsay evidence may be considered by the hearing officer, but no findings may be based solely on hearsay evidence unless supported or corroborated by other relevant and competent evidence. The formal exceptions to the hearsay rule shall apply.
- (d) The hearing officer is authorized to rule upon issues of law or fact and to determine the amount of the tax, interest or penalty in accordance with this Article. The hearing officer shall not have any jurisdiction to waive, mitigate or suspend the collection of any tax, interest or penalty found to be duly imposed.
- (e) The decision of the hearing officer shall be issued in writing no later than fourteen calendar days after the conclusion of the hearing. The decision shall be the final administrative remedy of the appellant and shall be binding upon the City. Any amounts due shall be immediately payable to the City Treasurer.
- (f) The City may promulgate supplementary rules and procedures for the conduct of the hearing, the forms of notice and proceedings and the preparation and submission of the record.

§34.0118

Refunds

- (a) Whenever the amount of any Cannabis Business Tax or penalty under this Article has been overpaid, paid more than once, or has been erroneously or illegally received by the City, the overpayment may be refunded provided a claim in writing under penalty of perjury stating the specific grounds upon which the claim is founded is filed with the Tax Administrator within three years of the date of payment. The claim shall be on forms available from the Tax Administrator.
- (b) An Operator who has remitted an amount in excess of the amount required to be paid may receive a credit to the extent of the excess. If the excess is discovered as a result of an audit by the City, no claim need be filed by the Operator. Such credit, if approved by the Tax Administrator, shall be applied to any deficiency found or any further tax payments due under the rules prescribed by the Tax Administrator.

FULL TEXT OF MEASURE N (CONTINUED)

- (c) No refund shall be paid under the provisions of this section unless the claimant establishes his right to such refund by written records sufficient to show entitlement thereto.

§34.0119 Exemptions – General

Except as may be otherwise specifically provided in this Article, the terms hereof shall not be deemed or construed to apply to any person when imposition of the tax upon that person would violate the Constitution of the United States or that of the State of California or preemptive federal or state law.

§34.0120 Enforcement

- (a) It shall be the duty of the Tax Administrator to enforce each and all of the provisions of this Article. The Chief of Police and other City officials shall render such assistance in the enforcement of this Article as may from time to time be required by the Tax Administrator.
- (b) The Tax Administrator in the exercise of the duties imposed by this Article, and acting through deputies or other duly authorized City employees, may examine all places of business in the City to ascertain whether or not the provisions of this Article have been complied with.
- (c) The Tax Administrator, deputies and duly authorized City employees shall have the power to examine all necessary books and records of any person doing business in the City to determine whether that business is required to be taxed by the terms of this Article, or for the purpose of ascertaining the amount of any tax required to be paid. The Tax Administrator and all deputies and duly authorized City employees shall have the power and authority to enter, free of charge, at any reasonable time any place of business and to demand the exhibition of a business tax certificate. Unless exempted by the provisions of this Code, any person having any such business tax certificate therefore issued in his or her possession or under his or her control, or who is required to have such business tax certificate, and who fails to exhibit the same on demand shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and be further subject to the penalty provided for by section 34.0114 of this Code.

§34.0121 Officer Liability

Any Officer who willfully fails to accurately report or remit any Cannabis Business Tax due under this Article, or who willfully attempts in any manner to evade or defeat any tax due shall, in addition to other penalties provided by law, be liable for a penalty in the amount of the tax not paid or evaded, to be assessed and collected in the same manner as such taxes are assessed and collected.

§34.0122 Rules and Regulations

For purposes of apportionment as may be required by law and for purposes of administration and enforcement of this Article generally, the Tax Administrator, with the concurrence of the City Attorney, may from time to time promulgate administrative rules and regulations.

FULL TEXT OF MEASURE N (CONTINUED)

§34.0123 Apportionment

- (a) None of the tax provided for by this Article shall be applied so as to occasion an undue burden upon interstate commerce or violate the equal protection and due process clauses of the Constitutions of the United States or the State of California.
- (b) If any case where a business tax imposed under this Article is believed by a taxpayer to place an undue burden upon interstate commerce or violate such constitutional clauses, the taxpayer may apply to the Tax Administrator for an adjustment of the tax. It shall be the taxpayer's obligation to request in writing for an adjustment within one year after the date of payment of the tax. If the taxpayer does not request in writing within one year from the date of payment, then taxpayer shall be conclusively deemed to have waived any adjustment for that year and all prior years.
- (c) The taxpayer shall, by sworn statement and supporting testimony, show the method of business and the gross volume of business and such other information as the Tax Administrator may deem necessary in order to determine the extent, if any, of such undue burden or violation. The Tax Administrator shall then conduct an investigation, and shall fix as the tax for the taxpayer an amount that is reasonable and nondiscriminatory, or if the tax has already been paid, shall order a refund of the amount over and above the tax so fixed. In fixing the tax to be charged, the Tax Administrator shall have the power to base the tax upon a percentage of Gross Receipts or any other measure which will assure that the tax assessed shall be uniform with that assessed on businesses of like nature, so long as the amount assessed does not exceed the tax as prescribed by this Article
- (d) Should the Tax Administrator determine that the gross receipt measure of tax to be the proper basis, the Tax Administrator may require the taxpayer to submit a sworn statement of the Gross Receipts and pay the amount of tax as determined by the Tax Administrator.

§34.0124 Audit and Examination of Records

It shall be the duty of every person liable for the payment to the City of any Cannabis Business Tax imposed by this Article to keep and preserve, for a period of three years, all business records as may be necessary to determine the amount of such tax for which the Operator is liable. The Tax Administrator and authorized deputies or agents in the exercise of duties imposed by this Article shall have the right to inspect such records at all reasonable times and to apply auditing procedures necessary to determine the amount of tax due to the City. It shall be unlawful to refuse to allow or to permit such audit to be conducted after a lawful demand therefor by the Tax Administrator, or the City Auditor when so requested by the Tax Administrator.

FULL TEXT OF MEASURE N (CONTINUED)

§34.0125 Tax Deemed Debt to City

The amount of any tax, penalties and interest imposed by this Article shall be deemed a debt to the City. Any person engaging in any Cannabis Business without first having procured a business tax certificate shall be liable in an action in the name of the City in any court of competent jurisdiction for the amount of the tax, and penalties and interest imposed on such business and for attorneys' fees in the enforcement of this Article. Upon the concurrence of the City Attorney and the Chief Financial Officer, the Tax Administrator is authorized to compromise the collection of the amount owed or establish a schedule of payment for any tax due, including penalties and interest, or to discontinue the collection of any claim if it appears that further proceedings would not be advantageous to the City.

§34.0126 Actions to Collect Taxes and Enforce Liens

- (a) Upon exhaustion of administrative remedies and appeals to determine the amount of any tax liability under section 34.0117, the Tax Administrator may record a Certificate of Lien against real property to collect unpaid taxes, interest, and penalties with any county recorder in the State of California, and such lien shall attach to all property owned or thereafter acquired by any person owing any such Cannabis Business Tax to the City. The Certificate of Lien shall specify the amount of the tax, and penalties and interest due, the name and address of the person(s) liable for the same, and a statement that the Tax Administrator has complied with all provisions of this Article in the determination of the amount required to be paid. Such liens shall be recorded in accordance with applicable law in the jurisdiction in which the property is located.
- (b) At any time within three years after any person owing tax to the City under this Article is delinquent in the payment of any amount herein required to be paid, or within ten years after the last recording or filing of a Certificate of Lien under section 34.0126(a), the Tax Administrator may issue a warrant for the enforcement of any liens and for the collection of any amount required to be paid to the City under this Article. The warrant shall be directed to any sheriff or marshal and shall have the same effect as a writ of execution. The warrant shall be levied and sale made pursuant to it in the same manner and with the same effect as a levy and a sale pursuant to a writ of execution.
- (c) At any time within three years from the date the Cannabis Business Tax became delinquent or a Certificate of Lien was recorded under section 34.0126(b), the Tax Administrator may seize any property, real or personal, subject to the lien of the tax and thereafter sell the property, or a sufficient part of it, at public auction to pay the tax due together with any interest and penalties imposed for the delinquency and any costs incurred on account of the seizure and sale. Any seizure made to collect the Cannabis Business Tax due shall be only of property of the Operator not exempt from execution under the provisions of the Code of Civil Procedure.

FULL TEXT OF MEASURE N (CONTINUED)

§34.0127 Successor and Assignee Responsibility

- (a) If any *Operator*, while liable for any amount under this Article, sells, assigns or otherwise transfers the business, whether voluntarily or involuntarily, the *Operator's* successor, assignee or other transferee, or other person or entity obtaining ownership or control of the business, shall satisfy any tax liability owed to the City associated with the business. Failure to do so for the benefit of the City will result in being personally liable to the City for the full amount of the tax liability, which includes interest and penalties.
- (b) The successor *Operator*, assignee, purchaser, transferee, or other *person* or entity seeking to obtain ownership or control of the business shall notify the *Tax Administrator* of the date of transfer at least 30 calendar days prior to the transfer date; or if the agreement to sell, transfer, or otherwise dispose of the business was made less than 30 calendar days prior to the date of transfer, notice shall be provided immediately.
- (c) The successor *Operator*, assignee, purchaser, transferee, or other *person* or entity who obtains ownership or control of the business shall be deemed to have complied with the requirement of this section to satisfy the unpaid tax liability, if that *person* or entity complies with the requirements of California Revenue and Taxation Code section 7283.5 by withholding from the purchase price an amount sufficient to cover the tax liability, or by otherwise paying the tax liability until the *Tax Administrator* provides a "Tax Clearance Certificate" showing that it has been paid and stating that no amount is due through the date of transfer.
- (d) The *Tax Administrator*, within 90 calendar days of receiving a written request from a successor *Operator*, assignee, purchaser, transferee, or other *person* or entity who obtains or attempts to obtain ownership or control of a *Cannabis Business*, may request financial records from the current or former owner or *Operator* to conduct an audit of the tax that may be due and owing. If the City determines that the records provided for an audit are insufficient, the *Tax Administrator* may rely on the facts and information available to estimate any tax liability associated with the *Cannabis Business*. Within 30 calendar days of completing the audit, the *Tax Administrator* shall issue a "Tax Clearance Certificate" if it finds no tax, penalties, or interest is due, or mail a notice stating the amount of the tax, penalty, and interest liability, if any, based on such facts and information available. A written application for a hearing on the amount assessed on the tax clearance certificate must be made within ten calendar days after the serving or mailing of the certificate. The hearing provision of section 34.0117 shall apply. If an application for a hearing is not made within the time prescribed, the tax clearance certificate shall serve as conclusive evidence of the tax liability associated with the property as of the date specified on the certificate.

FULL TEXT OF MEASURE N (CONTINUED)

§34.0128 **Violations and Criminal Proceedings**

- (a) Any Operator who willfully: 1) fails to file or cause to be filed any return required by this Article; 2) files or causes to be filed a false return; 3) fails or refuses to remit or cause to be remitted any tax required to be paid; or 4) refuses to allow an audit to be conducted, is guilty of a misdemeanor.
- (b) The commencement of criminal proceedings shall neither preclude nor abate administrative or civil actions to collect taxes due under this Article.
- (c) Violations under this section are continuing violations and each day the violation continues constitutes a separate misdemeanor.
- (d) Any Operator violating any of the other mandatory provisions of this Article shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.
- (e) Notwithstanding section 12.0102 of this Code, violation under this Article shall be punishable as misdemeanors by a fine of not more than one thousand dollars or by imprisonment in the County jail for a period of not more than six months or by both such fine and imprisonment.

§34.0129 **Remedies Cumulative**

All remedies and penalties prescribed by this Article or which are available under any other provision of law or equity, including but not limited to the False Claims Act (California Government Code section 12650-12656) and the Unfair Practices Act (California Business and Professions Code section 17070-17101), are cumulative. The use of one or more remedies by the City shall not bar the use of any other remedy for the purpose of enforcing the provisions of this Article.

§34.0130 **Effect of State and Federal Reference/Authorization**

- (a) Unless specifically provided otherwise, any reference to a state or federal statute in this Article shall mean such statute as it may be amended from time to time, provided that such reference to a statute herein shall not include any amendment thereto, or to any change of interpretation thereto by a state or federal agency or court of law with the duty to interpret such law, to the extent that such amendment or change of interpretation would, under California law, require voter approval of such amendment or interpretation, or to the extent that such change would result in a tax decrease. To the extent voter approval would otherwise be required or a tax decrease would result, the prior version of the statute, or interpretation thereof, shall remain applicable; for any application or situation that would not require voter approval or result in a decrease of a tax, provisions of the amended statute, or new interpretation thereof, shall be applicable to the maximum possible extent.
- (b) To the extent that the City's authorization to collect or impose any tax imposed under this Article is expanded as a result of changes in state or federal law, no amendment or modification of this Article shall be required to conform the tax to those changes, and the tax shall be imposed and collected to the full extent of the authorization up to the full amount of the tax imposed under this Article.

FULL TEXT OF MEASURE N (CONTINUED)

§34.0131 Severability

Should any provision of this Article, or its application to any person or circumstance, be determined by a court of competent jurisdiction to be unlawful, unenforceable or otherwise void, that determination shall have no effect on any other provision of this Article or the application of this Article to any other person or circumstance and, to that end, the provisions hereof are severable.

§34.0132 Amendment or Repeal

Chapter 3, Article 4 of the San Diego Municipal Code may be repealed or amended by the City without a vote of the people. However, as required by Article XIII C of the California Constitution, voter approval is required for any amendment provision that would increase the rate of any tax levied pursuant to this Article. The people of the City of San Diego affirm that the following actions shall not constitute an increase of the rate of a tax:

- (a) The restoration of the rate of the tax to a rate that is no higher than the maximum 15 percent tax rate set by this Article, if the City has previously acted to reduce the rate of the tax;
- (b) The City's adoption of an ordinance, as authorized by section 34.0112, to raise the tax rate provided the tax rate is not raised to a rate higher than 15 percent.
- (c) An action that interprets or clarifies the methodology of the tax, or any definition applicable to the tax, so long as interpretation or clarification (even if contrary to some prior interpretation or clarification) is not inconsistent with the language of this Article;
- (d) The establishment of a class of persons that is exempt or excepted from the tax or the discontinuation of any such exemption or exception (other than the discontinuation of an exemption or exception specifically set forth in this Article); or
- (e) The collection of the tax imposed by this Article, even if the City had, for some period of time, failed to collect the tax.
- (f) This ordinance shall be null and void and of no effect if Proposition 64, Marijuana Legalization Initiative Statute, is not approved by voters at the November 8, 2016 statewide General Election.

END OF MEASURE