

OFFICE OF THE CITY ATTORNEY
PEORIA CITY CODE (1992)
CITY OF PEORIA, ARIZONA
Code Supplement Instruction Sheet
**THESE REPLACEMENT PAGES ARE PROVIDED TO YOU
FOR YOUR COPY OF THE PEORIA CITY CODE (1992)**

Includes:
Ordinance 2010-13 Dated July 6, 2010
Ordinance 2010-25 Dated September 7, 2010

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Pages that are being replaced by this supplement should be carefully removed and discarded and the new pages provided should be placed immediately into your code book. It is recommended that this instruction sheet be saved and filed at the back of your copy of the code book. Care should be taken to ensure that your copy remains accurate. If you should have any questions regarding the proper procedures for removing/inserting these pages, please call our office to request assistance.

If you cannot locate the code volume that matches the serial number assigned to this update, please contact the City of Peoria, Office of the City Attorney, at (623) 773-7330 for assistance in locating the volume.

OFFICE OF THE CITY ATTORNEY

PEORIA CITY CODE (1992)
CITY OF PEORIA, ARIZONA

Code Supplement Reference Sheet

**THIS REFERENCE PAGE IS PROVIDED TO YOU
FOR YOUR COPY OF THE PEORIA CITY CODE (1992)**

The Reference Page is a check list of all issued supplements and is designed to assist you in ensuring that your copy of the code is current.

The Peoria City Code (1992) was issued on December 31, 1992. At the time of issuance the code was current through December 31, 1991. Four supplements a year are issued for the City Code on a quarterly basis: Jan. - Mar., April - June, July - Sept., Oct. - Dec. Each supplement is given a three digit number. The first digit reflects the year of the supplement. The second two digits reflect the quarter of the year that the supplement updates.

For example, the supplement for Jan - Mar. 1992 is numbered 201, the supplement for April -June is numbered 202 and etc. up and through supplement 804. Beginning in 1999 all supplements are numbered 1999-1, 1999-2, 1999- 3, 1999-4 with the year and quarter being indicated.

The following list is a date of issuance of the supplements to the code that have been issued to date. If you are missing a supplement, please check our website at www.peoriaaz.gov/citycode and select City Code Supplement on the left-hand side of the screen and then choose the appropriate supplement.

Supplement Number	Date of Issuance	Period Covered
201	August 5, 1994	Jan. - March, 1992
202	September 30, 1994	April - June, 1992
203	October 31, 1994	July - Sept., 1992
204	January 31, 1995	Oct. - Dec., 1992
301	March 31, 1995	Jan. - March, 1993
302	May 31, 1995	April - June, 1993
303	May 31, 1995	July - Sept., 1993
304	July 31, 1995	Oct. - Dec., 1993

401	September 30, 1995	Jan. - March, 1994
402	November 30, 1995	April - June, 1994
403	January 31, 1996	July - Sept., 1994
404	March 31, 1996	Oct. - Dec., 1994
501	May 31, 1996	Jan. - March, 1995
502	July 31, 1996	April - June, 1995
503	September 30, 1996	July - Sept., 1995
504	November 30, 1996	Oct. - Dec., 1995
601	January 31, 1997	Jan. - March, 1996
602	March 31, 1997	April - June, 1996
603	May 31, 1997	July - Sept., 1996
604	July 31, 1997	Oct. - Dec., 1996
701	September 30, 1997	Jan. - March, 1997
702	November 30, 1997	April - June, 1997
703	January 31, 1998	July - Sept., 1997
704	March 31, 1998	Oct. - Dec., 1997
801	April 30, 1998	Jan. - March, 1998
802	July 31, 1998	April - June, 1998
803	October 31, 1998	July - Sept., 1998
804	January 31, 1999	Sept. - Dec., 1998
1999-1	April 30, 1999	Jan - March, 1999
1999-2	July 31, 1999	April - June, 1999
1999-3	September 30, 1999	July - Sept. 1999
1999-4	January 31, 2000	Oct. - Dec. 1999
2000-1	April 30, 2000	Jan. - March 2000
2000-2	July 31, 2000	April - June 2000
2000-3	October 31, 2000	July - Sept. 2000
2000-4	January 31, 2001	Oct.- Dec. 2000

2001-1	April 30, 2001	Jan – March 2001
2001-2	July 31, 2001	April – June 2001
2001-3	October 31, 2001	July – Sept. 2001
2001-4	January 31, 2002	Oct. – Dec. 2001
2002-1	April 30, 2002	Jan – March 2002
2002-2	July 31, 2002	Apr – June 2002
2002-3	October 31, 2002	July – Sept. 2002
2002-4	January 31, 2003	Oct. – Dec. 2002
2003-1	April 30, 2003	Jan – March 2003
2003-2	July 31, 2003	Apr – June 2003
2003-3	October 31, 2003	July – Sept 2003
2003-4	January 31, 2004	Oct – Dec. 2003
2004-1	April 30, 2004	Jan – March 2004
2004-2	July 31, 2004	Apr – June 2004
2004-3	October 31, 2004	July – Sept 2004
2004-4	January 31, 2005	Oct – Dec 2004
2005-1	April 30, 2005	Jan – March 2005
2005-2	July 31, 2005	April - June 2005
2005-3	October 31, 2005	July-Sept 2005
2005-4	January 31, 2006	Oct –Dec 2005
2006-1	April 30, 2006	Jan-March 2006
2006-2	July 31, 2006	April – June 2006
2006-3	October 31, 2006	July – Sept 2006
2006-4	January 31, 2007	Oct – Dec 2006
2007-1	April 30, 2007	Jan-March 2007
2007-2	July 31, 2007	April – June 2007
2007-3	October 31, 2007	July-Sept 2007
2007-4	January 31, 2008	Oct – Dec 2007
2008-1	April 30, 2008	Jan-March 2008

2008-2	July 31, 2008	April – June 2008
2008-3	October 31, 2008	July – Sept 2008
2008-4	January 31, 2009	Oct. – Dec. 2008
2009-1	April 30, 2009	Jan. – March 2009
2009-2	July 31, 2009	April – June 2009
2009-3	October 31, 2009	July – Sept. 2009
2009-4	January 31, 2009	Oct. – Dec 2009
2010-01	April 30, 2010	Jan. – March 2010
2010-02	July 31, 2010	April – June 2010
2010-03	October 31, 2010	July – Sept. 2010

WORDCODE SUPP\SUPPLEMENT CHECKLIST

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		2	19-17 Amended
		3	19-18 Amended
		4	19-19 Amended
		5	19-20 Amended
		6	19-21 Amended by renumber 19-17 to 19-21
		7	19-22 Amended by renumber 19-18 to 19-22
		8	19-23 Amended by renumber 19-19 to 19-23
		9	19-24 Amended by renumber 19-20 to 19-24
		10	19-25 Amended by renumber 19-21 to 19-25
2010-06	02/02/2010	1	24-120 Enacted
		2	24-121 Enacted
		3	24-122 Enacted
		4	24-123 Enacted
		5	24-124 Enacted
		6	24-125 Enacted
		7	24-126 Enacted
		8	24-127 Enacted
2010-06	02/02/2010	9	24-128 Enacted
		10	24-129 Enacted
		11	24-130 Enacted
		12	24-131 Enacted
		13	24-132 Enacted
		14	24-133 Enacted
		15	24-134 Enacted
		16	24-135 Enacted
		17	24-136 Enacted
		18	24-137 Enacted
		19	24-138 Enacted
		20	24-139 Enacted
		21	24-140 Enacted
		22	24-141 Enacted
		23	24-142 Enacted
		24	24-143 Enacted
2010-07	02/16/2010	1	17-66 Amended

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Ordinance Number	Date	Section	Section this Code
2010-11	06/01/2010	1	12-350.3 Enacted
		2	12-415 Amended
		3	12-416 Amended
		4	12-417 Amended
		5	12-450 Amended
		6	12-570 Amended
2010-12	06/15/2010	1	Table 2-207 Amended
2010-13	07/06/2010	1	18-61 Amended
		2	18-62 Amended
			18-63 Amended
			18-64 Amended
		3	18-65 Amended
			18-66 Amended
		4	18-67 Amended
		5	18-68 Amended
		6	18-69 Amended
			18-70 Amended
	18-71 Amended		
2010-25	09/07/2010	1	R12-100.1 to R12-571.1 Re-enacted
2008-30	09/16/2008	1	Appendix A
2010-26	09/07/2010	1	Appendix A

CHAPTER 12
SALES TAX CODE¹

¹Cross reference(s) -- Licenses, taxation and miscellaneous business regulations, Ch. 11.

CHAPTER 12 – SALES TAX CODE

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Sec. 12-1. Words of tense, number and gender; code references.

- (a) For the purposes of this Chapter, all words of tense, number, and gender shall comply with A.R.S. Section 1-214 as amended.
- (b) For the purposes of this Chapter, all code references, unless specified otherwise, shall:
 - (1) refer to this City Code.
 - (2) be deemed to include all amendments to such code references.

(Code 1977, § 9A-1)

(Ord. 03-17, 4/15/03, renumbered from Chapter 9A) SUPP 2003-2

Secs. 12-2 through 12-99. Reserved.

Sec. 12-100. General definitions.

For the purposes of this Chapter, the following definitions apply:

“Assembler” means a person who unites or combines products, wares, or articles of manufacture so as to produce a change in form or substance of such items without changing or altering component parts.

“Broker” means any person engaged or continuing in business who acts for another for a consideration in the conduct of a business activity taxable under this Chapter, and who receives for his principal all or part of the gross income from the taxable activity.

“Business” means all activities or acts, personal or corporate, engaged in and caused to be engaged in with the object of gain, benefit, or advantage, either direct or indirect, but not casual activities or sales.

“Business Day” means any day of the week when the Tax Collector’s office is open for the public to conduct the Tax Collector’s business.

“Casual Activity or Sale” means a transaction of an isolated nature made by a person who neither represents himself to be nor is engaged in a business subject to a tax imposed by this Chapter. However, no sale, rental, license for use, or lease transaction concerning real property nor any activity entered into by a business taxable by this Chapter shall be treated, or be exempt, as casual. This definition shall include sales of used capital assets, provided that the volume and frequency of such sales do not indicate that the seller regularly engages in selling such property.

“Combined Taxes” means the sum of all applicable Arizona Transaction Privilege and Use Taxes; all applicable transportation taxes imposed upon gross income by this County as authorized by Article III, Chapter 6, Title 42, Arizona Revised Statutes; and all applicable taxes imposed by this Chapter.

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“Commercial Property” is any real property, or portion of such property, used for any purpose other than lodging or lodging space, including structures built for lodging but used otherwise, such as model homes, apartments used as offices, etc.

“Communications Channel” means any line, wire, cable, microwave, radio signal, light beam, telephone, telegraph, or any other electromagnetic means of moving a message.

“Construction Contracting” refers to the activity of a construction contractor.

“Construction Contractor” means a person who undertakes to or offers to undertake to, or purports to have the capacity to undertake to, or submits a bid to, or does himself or by or through others, construct, alter, repair, add to, subtract from, improve, move, wreck, or demolish any building, highway, road, railroad, excavation, or other structure, project, development, or improvement to real property, or to do any part thereof. “Construction contractor” includes subcontractors, specialty contractors, prime contractors, and any person receiving consideration for the general supervision and/or coordination of such a construction project except for remediation contracting. This definition shall govern without regard to whether or not the construction contractor is acting in fulfillment of a contract.

“Delivery (of Notice) by the Tax Collector” means “receipt (of notice) by the taxpayer”.

“Delivery, Installation, or Other Direct Customer Services” means services or labor, excluding repair labor, provided by a taxpayer to or for his customer at the time of transfer of tangible personal property; provided further that the charge for such labor or service is separately billed to the customer and maintained separately in the taxpayer’s books and records.

“Engaging”, when used with reference to engaging or continuing in business, includes the exercise of corporate or franchise powers.

“Equivalent Excise Tax” means either:

- (1) a Privilege or Use Tax levied by another Arizona municipality upon the transaction in question, and paid either to such Arizona municipality directly or to the vendor;
or
- (2) an excise tax levied by a political subdivision of a state other than Arizona upon the transaction in question, and paid either to such jurisdiction directly or to the vendor;
or
- (3) an excise tax levied by a Native American Government organized under the laws of the federal government upon the transaction in question, and paid either to such jurisdiction directly or to the vendor.

“Federal Government” means the United States Government, its departments and agencies; but not including national banks or federally chartered or insured banks, savings and loan institutions, or credit unions.

“Food” means any items intended for human consumption as defined by rules and regulations adopted by the Department of Revenue, State of Arizona, pursuant to A.R.S. Section 42-5106.

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Under no circumstances shall “food” include alcoholic beverages or tobacco, or food items purchased for use in conversion to any form of alcohol by distillation, fermentation, brewing, or other process.

“Hotel” means any public or private hotel, inn, hostelry, tourist home, house, motel, rooming house, apartment house, trailer, or other lodging place within the City offering lodging, wherein the owner thereof, for compensation, furnishes lodging to any transient, except foster homes, rest homes, sheltered care homes, nursing homes, or primary health care facilities.

“Job Printing” means the activity of copying or reproducing an article by any means, process, or method. “Job printing” includes engraving of printing plates, embossing, copying, micrographics, and photo reproduction.

“Lessee” includes the equivalent person in a rental or licensing agreement for all purposes of this Chapter.

“Lessor” includes the equivalent person in a rental or licensing agreement for all purposes of this Chapter.

“Licensing (for Use)” means any agreement between the user (“licensee”) and the owner or the owner’s agent (“licensor”) for the use of the licensor’s property whereby the licensor receives consideration, where such agreement does not qualify as a “sale” or “lease” or “rental” agreement.

“Lodging (Lodging Space)” means any room or apartment in a hotel or any other provider of rooms, trailer spaces, or other residential dwelling spaces; or the furnishings or services and accommodations accompanying the use and possession of said dwelling space, including storage or parking space for the property of said tenant.

“Manufactured Buildings” means a manufactured home, mobile home or factory built building, as defined in A.R.S. Section 41-2142.

“Manufacturer” means a person engaged or continuing in the business of fabricating, producing, or manufacturing products, wares, or articles for use from other forms of tangible personal property, imparting to such new forms, qualities, properties, and combinations.

“Mining and Metallurgical Supplies” means all tangible personal property acquired by persons engaged in activities defined in Section 12-432 for such use. This definition shall not include:

- (1) janitorial equipment and supplies.
- (2) office equipment, office furniture, and office supplies.
- (3) motor vehicles licensed for use upon the highways of the State.

“Modifier” means a person who reworks, changes, or adds to products, wares, or articles of manufacture.

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“Nonprofit Entity” means any entity organized and operated exclusively for charitable purposes, or operated by the Federal Government, the State, or any political subdivision of the State.

“Occupancy (of Real Property)” means any occupancy or use, or any right to occupy or use, real property including any improvements, rights, or interests in such property.

“Out-of-City Sale” means the sale of tangible personal property and job printing if all of the following occur:

- (1) transference of title and possession occur without the City; and
- (2) the stock from which such personal property was taken was not within the corporate limits of the City; and
- (3) the order is received at a permanent business location of the seller located outside the City; which location is used for the substantial and regular conduct of such business sales activity. In no event shall the place of business of the buyer be determinative of the situs of the receipt of the order.

For the purpose of this definition it does not matter that all other indicia of business occur within the City, including, but not limited to, accounting, invoicing, payments, centralized purchasing, and supply to out-of-City storehouses and out-of-City retail branch outlets from a primary storehouse within the City.

“Out-of-State Sale” means the sale of tangible personal property and job printing if all of the following occur:

- (1) The order is placed from without the State of Arizona; and
- (2) the property is delivered to the buyer at a location outside the State; and
- (3) the property is purchased for use outside the State.

“Owner-Builder” means an owner or lessor of real property who, by himself or by or through others, constructs or has constructed or reconstructs or has reconstructed any improvement to real property.

“Person” means an individual, firm, partnership, joint venture, association, corporation, estate, trust, receiver, syndicate, broker, the Federal Government, this State, or any political subdivision or agency of this State. For the purposes of this Chapter, a person shall be considered a distinct and separate person from any general or limited partnership or joint venture or other association with which such person is affiliated. A subsidiary corporation shall be considered a separate person from its parent corporation for purposes of taxation of transactions with its parent corporation.

“Prosthetic” means any of the following tangible personal property if such items are prescribed or recommended by a licensed podiatrist, chiropractor, dentist, physician or surgeon, naturopath, optometrist, osteopathic physician or surgeon, psychologist, hearing aid dispenser, physician assistant, nurse practitioner or veterinarian:

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- (1) any man-made device for support or replacement of a part of the body, or to increase acuity of one of the senses. Such items include: prescription eyeglasses; contact lenses; hearing aids; artificial limbs or teeth; neck, back, arm, leg, or similar braces.
- (2) insulin, insulin syringes, and glucose test strips sold with or without a prescription.
- (3) hospital beds, crutches, wheelchairs, similar home health aids, or corrective shoes.
- (4) drugs or medicine, including oxygen.
- (5) equipment used to generate, monitor, or provide health support systems, such as respiratory equipment, oxygen concentrator, dialysis machine.
- (6) durable medical equipment which has a federal health care financing administration common procedure code, is designated reimbursable by Medicare, can withstand repeated use, is primarily and customarily used to serve a medical purpose, is generally not useful to a person in the absence of illness or injury and is appropriate for use in the home.

“Qualifying Community Health Center” means an entity that is recognized as nonprofit under 501(c)(3) of the United States Internal Revenue Code, that is a community-based, primary care clinic that has a community-based board of directors and that is either:

- (1) the sole provider of primary care in the community.
- (2) a nonhospital affiliated clinic that is located in a federally designated medically underserved area in this State.

“Qualifying Health Care Organization” means an entity that is recognized as nonprofit under Section 501(c) of the United States Internal Revenue Code and that uses at least eighty per cent of all monies that it receives from all sources each year only for health and medical related educational and charitable services, as documented by annual financial audits prepared by an independent certified public accountant, performed according to generally accepted accounting standards and filed annually with the Arizona Department of Revenue.

“Qualifying Hospital” means:

- (1) a licensed hospital which is organized and operated exclusively for charitable purposes, no part of the net earnings of which inures to the benefit of any private shareholder or individual.
- (2) a licensed nursing care institution or a licensed residential care institution or a residential care facility operated in conjunction with a licensed nursing care institution or a licensed kidney dialysis center, which provides medical services, nursing services or health related services and is not used or held for profit.
- (3) a hospital, nursing care institution or residential care institution which is operated by the federal government, this State or a political subdivision of this State.

“Receipt (of Notice) by the Taxpayer” means the earlier of actual receipt or the first attempted delivery by certified United States mail to the taxpayer’s address of record with the Tax Collector.

“Remediation” means those actions that are reasonable, necessary, cost-effective and technically feasible in the event of the release or threat of release of hazardous substances into the

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environment such that the waters of the State are or may be affected, such actions as may be necessary to monitor, assess and evaluate such release or threat of release, actions of remediation, removal or disposal of hazardous substances or taking such other actions as may be necessary to prevent, minimize or mitigate damage to the public health or welfare or to the waters of the State which may otherwise result from a release or threat of release of a hazardous substance that will or may affect the waters of the State. Remediation activities include the use of biostimulation with indigenous microbes and bioaugmentation using microbes that are nonpathogenic, nonopportunistic and that are naturally occurring. Remediation activities may include community information and participation costs and providing an alternative drinking water supply.

“Rental Equipment” means tangible personal property sold, rented, leased, or licensed to customers to the extent that the item is actually used by the customer for rental, lease, or license to others; provided that:

- (1) (Reserved)
- (2) the vendee is regularly engaged in the business of renting, leasing, or licensing such property for a consideration; and
- (3) the item so claimed as “rental equipment” is not used by the person claiming the exemption for any purpose other than rental, lease, or license for compensation, to an extent greater than fifteen percent (15%) of its actual use.

“Rental Supply” means an expendable or nonexpendable repair or replacement part sold to become part of “rental equipment”, provided that:

- (1) the documentation relating to each purchased item so claimed specifically itemizes to the vendor the actual item of “rental equipment” to which the purchased item is intended to be attached as a repair or replacement part; and
- (2) the vendee is regularly engaged in the business of renting, leasing, or licensing such property for a consideration; and
- (3) the item so claimed as “rental equipment” is not used by the person claiming the exemption for any purpose other than rental, lease, or license for compensation, to an extent greater than fifteen percent (15%) of its actual use.

“Repairer” means a person who restores or renews products, wares, or articles of manufacture.

“Resides within the City” means in cases other than individuals, whose legal addresses are determinative of residence, the engaging, continuing, or conducting of regular business activity within the City.

“Restaurant” means any business activity where articles of food, drink, or condiment are customarily prepared or served to patrons for consumption on or off the premises, also including bars, cocktail lounges, the dining rooms of hotels, and all caterers. For the purposes of this Chapter, a “fast food” business, which includes street vendors and mobile vendors selling in public areas or at entertainment or sports or similar events, who prepares or sells food or drink for consumption on or off the premises is considered a “restaurant”, and not a “retailer”.

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“Retail Sale (Sale at Retail)” means the sale of tangible personal property, except the sale of tangible personal property to a person regularly engaged in the business of selling such property.

“Retailer” means any person engaged or continuing in the business of sales of tangible personal property at retail.

“Sale” means any transfer of title or possession, or both, exchange, barter, conditional or otherwise, in any manner or by any means whatsoever, including consignment transactions and auctions, of property for a consideration. “Sale” includes any transaction whereby the possession of such property is transferred but the seller retains the title as security for the payment of the price. “Sale” also includes the fabrication of tangible personal property for consumers who, in whole or in part, furnish either directly or indirectly the materials used in such fabrication work.

“Solar Daylighting” means a device that is specifically designed to capture and redirect the visible portion of the solar beam, while controlling the infrared portion, for use in illuminating interior building spaces in lieu of artificial lighting.

“Solar Energy Device” means a system or series of mechanisms designed primarily to provide heating, to provide cooling, to produce electrical power, to produce mechanical power, to provide solar day lighting or to provide any combination of the foregoing by means of collecting and transferring solar generated energy into such uses either by active or passive means, including wind generator systems that produce electricity. Solar energy systems may also have the capability of storing solar energy for future use. Passive systems shall clearly be designed as a solar energy device, such as a trombe wall, and not merely as part of a normal structure, such as a window.

“Speculative Builder” means either:

- (1) an owner-builder who sells or contracts to sell, at anytime, improved real property (as provided in Section 12-416) consisting of:
 - (A) custom, model, or inventory homes, regardless of the stage of completion of such homes; or
 - (B) improved residential or commercial lots without a structure; or
- (2) an owner-builder who sells or contracts to sell improved real property, other than improved real property specified in subsection (1) above:
 - (A) prior to completion; or
 - (B) before the expiration of twenty-four (24) months after the improvements of the real property sold are substantially complete.

“Substantially Complete” means the construction contracting or reconstruction contracting:

- (1) has passed final inspection or its equivalent; or
- (2) certificate of occupancy or its equivalent has been issued; or
- (3) is ready for immediate occupancy or use.

“Supplier” means any person who rents, leases, licenses, or makes sales of tangible personal property within the City, either directly to the consumer or customer or to wholesalers, jobbers,

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fabricators, manufacturers, modifiers, assemblers, repairers, or those engaged in the business of providing services which involve the use, sale, rental, lease, or license of tangible personal property.

“Tax Collector” means the Finance Director or his designee or agent for all purposes under this Chapter.

“Taxpayer” means any person liable for any tax under this Chapter.

“Taxpayer Problem Resolution Officer” means the individual designated by the City to perform the duties identified in Sections 12-515 and 12-516. In cities with a population of 50,000 or more, the Taxpayer Problem Resolution Officer shall be an employee of the City. In cities with a population of less than 50,000, the Taxpayer Problem Resolution Officer need not be an employee of the City. Regardless of whether the Taxpayer Problem Resolution Officer is or is not an employee of the City, the Taxpayer Problem Resolution Officer shall have substantive knowledge of taxation. The identity of and telephone number for the Taxpayer Problem Resolution Officer can be obtained from the Tax Collector.

“Telecommunication Service” means any service or activity connected with the transmission or relay of sound, visual image, data, information, images, or material over a communications channel or any combination of communications channels.

“Transient” means any person who either at the person’s own expense or at the expense of another obtains lodging space or the use of lodging space on a daily or weekly basis, or on any other basis for less than thirty (30) consecutive days.

“Utility Service” means the producing, providing, or furnishing of electricity, electric lights, current, power, gas (natural or artificial), or water to consumers or ratepayers.

(Code 1977, § 9A-100)

(Ord. 03-17, 4/15/03, renumbered from Chapter 9A) SUPP 2003-2

(Ord. 07-07, 3/20/07, amended) SUPP 2007-1

(Ord. 08-08, 4/15/08, amended) SUPP 2008-2

Sec. 12-101 through 12-109. Reserved

Sec. 12-110. Definitions: Income-producing capital equipment.

(a) The following tangible personal property, other than items excluded in subsection (d) below, shall be deemed “income-producing capital equipment” for the purposes of this Chapter:

- (1) machinery or equipment used directly in manufacturing, processing, fabricating, job printing, refining or metallurgical operations. The terms “manufacturing”, “processing”, “fabricating”, “job printing”, “refining”, and “metallurgical” as used in this paragraph refer to and include those operations commonly understood within their ordinary meaning. “Metallurgical operations” includes leaching, milling, precipitating, smelting and refining.

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- (2) mining machinery, or equipment, used directly in the process of extracting ores or minerals from the earth for commercial purposes, including equipment required to prepare the materials for extraction and handling, loading or transporting such extracted material to the surface. “Mining” includes underground, surface and open pit operations for extracting ores and minerals.
- (3) tangible personal property, sold to persons engaged in business classified under the telecommunications classification, consisting of central office switching equipment; switchboards; private branch exchange equipment; microwave radio equipment, and carrier equipment including optical fiber, coaxial cable, and other transmission media which are components of carrier systems.
- (4) machinery, equipment, or transmission lines used directly in producing or transmitting electrical power, but not including distribution. Transformers and control equipment used at transmission substation sites constitute equipment used in producing or transmitting electrical power.
- (5) pipes or valves four inches (4”) in diameter or larger and related equipment, used to transport oil, natural gas, artificial gas, water, or coal slurry. For the purpose of this section, related equipment includes: compressor units, regulators, machinery and equipment, fittings, seals and any other parts that are used in operating the pipes or valves.
- (6) aircraft, navigational and communication instruments, and other accessories and related equipment sold to:
 - (A) a person holding a federal certificate of public convenience and necessity or foreign air carrier permit for air transportation for use as or in conjunction with or becoming a part of aircraft to be used to transport persons, property or united states mail in intrastate, interstate or foreign commerce.
 - (B) any foreign government for use by such government outside of this State.
 - (C) persons who are not residents of this State and who will not use such property in this State other than in removing such property from this State. This subdivision also applies to corporations that are not incorporated in this State, regardless of maintaining a place of business in this State, if the principal corporate office is located outside this State and the property will not be used in this State other than in removing the property from this State.
- (7) machinery, tools, equipment and related supplies used or consumed directly in repairing, remodeling or maintaining aircraft, aircraft engines or aircraft component parts by or on behalf of a certificated or licensed carrier of persons or property.
- (8) railroad rolling stock, rails, ties and signal control equipment used directly to transport persons or property.
- (9) machinery or equipment used directly to drill for oil or gas or used directly in the process of extracting oil or gas from the earth for commercial purposes.
- (10) buses or other urban mass transit vehicles which are used directly to transport persons or property for hire or pursuant to a governmentally adopted and controlled urban mass transportation program and which are sold to bus companies holding a federal certificate of convenience and necessity or operated by a city, town or other governmental entity or by any person contracting with such governmental entity as part of a governmentally adopted and controlled program to provide urban mass transportation.

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- (11) metering, monitoring, receiving, and transmitting equipment acquired by persons engaged in the business of providing utility services or telecommunications services; but only to the extent that such equipment is to be used by the customers of such persons and such persons separately charge or bill their customers for use of such equipment.
- (12) groundwater measuring devices required under A.R.S. § 45-604.
- (13) machinery or equipment used in research and development. In this paragraph, “research and development” means basic and applied research in the sciences and engineering, and designing, developing or testing prototypes, processes or new products, including research and development of computer software that is embedded in or an integral part of the prototype or new product or that is required for machinery or equipment otherwise exempt under this section to function effectively. Research and development do not include manufacturing quality control, routine consumer product testing, market research, sales promotion, sales service, research in social sciences or psychology, computer software research that is not included in the definition of research and development, or other nontechnological activities or technical services.
- (14) (Reserved)
- (15) included in income producing capital equipment are liquid, solid or gaseous chemicals used in manufacturing, processing, fabricating, mining, refining, metallurgical operations, research and development or job printing, if using or consuming the chemicals, alone or as part of an integrated system of chemicals, involving direct contact with the materials from which the product is produced for the purpose of causing or permitting a chemical or physical change to occur in the materials as part of the production process. This subsection does not include chemicals that are used or consumed in activities such as packaging, storage or transportation but does not affect any deduction for such chemicals that is otherwise provided by this Code. Chemicals meeting the requirements of this subsection are deemed not to be expendable under subsection (d) of this Section. of this subsection are deemed not to be expendable under subsection (d) of this Section.
- (16) cleanrooms that are used for manufacturing, processing, fabrication or research and development, as defined in paragraph (13) of this subsection, of semiconductor products. For purposes of this paragraph, “cleanroom” means all property that comprises or creates an environment where humidity, temperature, particulate matter and contamination are precisely controlled within specified parameters, without regard to whether the property is actually contained within that environment or whether any of the property is affixed to or incorporated into real property.
Cleanroom:
 - (A) includes the integrated systems, fixtures, piping, movable partitions, lighting and all property that is necessary or adapted to reduce contamination or to control airflow, temperature, humidity, chemical purity or other environmental conditions or manufacturing tolerances, as well as the production machinery and equipment operating in conjunction with the cleanroom environment.
 - (B) does not include the building or other permanent, nonremovable component of the building that houses the cleanroom environment.

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- (17) machinery and equipment that are purchased by or on behalf of the owners of a soundstage complex and primarily used for motion picture, multimedia or interactive video production in the complex. This paragraph applies only if the initial construction of the soundstage complex begins after June 30, 1996 and before January 1, 2002 and the machinery and equipment are purchased before the expiration of five years after the start of initial construction. For purposes of this paragraph:
- (A) “motion picture, multimedia or interactive video production” includes products for theatrical and television release, educational presentations, electronic retailing, documentaries, music videos, industrial films, cd-rom, video game production, commercial advertising and television episode production and other genres that are introduced through developing technology.
 - (B) “soundstage complex” means a facility of multiple stages including production offices, construction shops and related areas, prop and costume shops, storage areas, parking for production vehicles and areas that are leased to businesses that complement the production needs and orientation of the overall facility.
- (18) tangible personal property that is used by either of the following to receive, store, convert, produce, generate, decode, encode, control or transmit telecommunications information:
- (A) any direct broadcast satellite television or data transmission service that operates pursuant to 47 Code of Federal Regulations parts 25 and 100.
 - (B) any satellite television or data transmission facility, if both of the following conditions are met:
 - (i) over two-thirds of the transmissions, measured in megabytes, transmitted by the facility during the test period were transmitted to or on behalf of one or more direct broadcast satellite television or data transmission services that operate pursuant to 47 Code of Federal Regulations parts 25 and 100.
 - (ii) over two-thirds of the transmissions, measured in megabytes, transmitted by or on behalf of those direct broadcast television or data transmission services during the test period were transmitted by the facility to or on behalf of those services.
- For purposes of subdivision (B) of this paragraph, “test period” means the three hundred sixty-five day period beginning on the later of the date on which the tangible personal property is purchased or the date on which the direct broadcast satellite television or data transmission service first transmits information to its customers.
- (19) machinery and equipment that is used directly in the feeding of poultry, the environmental control of housing for poultry, the movement of eggs within a production and packaging facility or the sorting or cooling of eggs. This exemption does not apply to vehicles used for transporting eggs.
- (20) machinery or equipment, including related structural components, that is employed in connection with manufacturing, processing, fabricating, job printing, refining, mining, natural gas pipelines, metallurgical operations, telecommunications,

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producing or transmitting electricity or research and development that is used directly to meet or exceed rules or regulations adopted by the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, the United States Environmental Protection Agency, the United States Nuclear Regulatory Commission, the Arizona Department of Environmental Quality or a political subdivision of this state to prevent, monitor, control or reduce land, water or air pollution.

- (21) machinery or equipment that enables a television station to originate and broadcast or to receive and broadcast digital television signals and that was purchased to facilitate compliance with the Telecommunications Act of 1996 (P.L. 104-104; 110 Stat. 56; 47 United States Code Section 336) and the Federal Communications Commission Order issued April 21, 1997, 47 Code of Federal Regulations Part 73. This paragraph does not exempt any of the following:
- (A) repair or replacement parts purchased for the machinery or equipment described in this paragraph.
 - (B) machinery or equipment purchased to replace machinery or equipment for which an exemption was previously claimed and taken under this paragraph.
 - (C) any machinery or equipment purchased after the television station has ceased analog broadcasting, or purchased after November 1, 2009, whichever occurs first.
- (b) The term “income-producing capital equipment” shall further include ancillary machinery and equipment used for the treatment of waste products created by the business activities which are allowed to purchase “income-producing capital equipment” defined in subsection (a) above.
- (c) The term “income-producing capital equipment” shall further include repair and replacement parts, other than the items in subsection (d) below, where the property is acquired to become an integral part of another item itemized in subsections (a) or (b) above.
- (d) The tangible personal property defined as income-producing capital equipment in this Section shall not include:
- (1) expendable materials. For purposes of this paragraph, expendable materials do not include any of the categories of tangible personal property specified in subsections (a), (b) or (c) of this Section regardless of the cost or useful life of that property.
 - (2) janitorial equipment and hand tools.
 - (3) office equipment, furniture, and supplies.
 - (4) tangible personal property used in selling or distributing activities.
 - (5) motor vehicles required to be licensed by the State of Arizona, except buses or other urban mass transit vehicles specifically exempted pursuant to subsection (a)(10) above without regard to the use of such motor vehicles.
 - (6) shops, buildings, docks, depots, and all other materials of whatever kind or character not specifically included as exempt.
 - (7) motors and pumps used in drip irrigation systems.
- (e) For the purposes of this Section:

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- (1) “aircraft” includes:
 - (A) an airplane flight simulator that is approved by the Federal Aviation Administration for use as a Phase II or higher flight simulator under Appendix H, 14 Code of Federal Regulations Part 121.
 - (B) tangible personal property that is permanently affixed or attached as a component part of an aircraft that is owned or operated by a certificated or licensed carrier of persons or property.
- (2) “other accessories and related equipment” includes aircraft accessories and equipment such as ground service equipment that physically contact aircraft at some point during the overall carrier operation.

(Code 1977, § 9A-110)

(Ord. 03-17, 4/15/03, renumbered from Chapter 9A) SUPP 2003-2

Sec. 12-111 through 12-114. Reserved.

Sec. 12-115. Definitions: computer software; custom computer programming.

(a) “Computer Software” means any computer program, part of such a program, or any sequence of instructions for automatic data processing equipment. Computer software which is not “custom computer programming” is deemed to be tangible personal property for the purposes of this Chapter, regardless of the method by which title, possession, or right to use the software is transferred to the user.

(b) “Custom Computer Programming” means any computer software which is written or prepared exclusively for a customer and includes those services represented by separately stated charges for the modification of existing prewritten programs when the modifications are written or prepared exclusively for a customer.

- (1) The term does not include a prewritten program which is held or existing for general or repeated sale, lease, or license, even if the program was initially developed on a custom basis for in-house, or for a single customer’s, use.
- (2) Modification to an existing prewritten program to meet the customer’s needs is custom computer programming only to the extent of the modification, and only to the extent that the actual amount charged for the modification is separately stated on invoices, statements, and other billing documents supplied to the customer.

(Code 1977, § 9A-115)

(Ord. 03-17, 4/15/03, renumbered from Chapter 9A) SUPP 2003-2

Secs. 12-116 through 12-199. Reserved.

Sec. 12-200. Determination of gross income: in general.

- (a) Gross income includes:
 - (1) the value proceeding or accruing from the sale of property, the providing of service, or both.

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- (2) the total amount of the sale, lease, license for use, or rental price at the time of such sale, rental, lease, or license.
 - (3) all receipts, cash, credits, barter, exchange, reduction of or forgiveness of indebtedness, and property of every kind or nature derived from a sale, lease, license for use, rental, or other taxable activity.
 - (4) all other receipts whether payment is advanced prior to, contemporaneous with, or deferred in whole or in part subsequent to the activity or transaction.
- (b) Barter, exchange, trade-outs, or similar transactions are includable in gross income at the fair market value of the service rendered or property transferred, whichever is higher, as they represent consideration given for consideration received.
- (c) No deduction or exclusion is allowed from gross income on account of the cost of the property sold, the time value of money, expense of any kind or nature, losses, materials used, labor or service performed, interest paid, or credits granted.

(Code 1977, § 9A-200)

(Ord. 03-17, 4/15/03, renumbered from Chapter 9A) SUPP 2003-2

Secs. 12-201 through 12-209. Reserved.

Sec. 12-210. Determination of gross income: transactions between affiliated companies or persons.

In transactions between affiliated companies or persons, or in other circumstances where the relationship between the parties is such that the gross income from the transaction is not indicative of the market value of the subject matter of the transaction, the Tax Collector shall determine the “market value” upon which the City Privilege and Use Taxes shall be levied. “Market value” shall correspond as nearly as possible to the gross income from similar transactions of like quality or character by other taxpayers where no common interest exists between the parties, but otherwise under similar circumstances and conditions.

(Code 1977, § 9A-210)

(Ord. 03-17, 4/15/03, renumbered from Chapter 9A) SUPP 2003-2

Secs. 12-211 through 12-219. Reserved.

Sec. 12-220. Determination of gross income: artificially contrived transactions.

The Tax Collector may examine any transaction, reported or unreported, if, in his opinion, there has been or may be an evasion of the taxes imposed by this Chapter and to estimate the amount subject to tax in cases where such evasion has occurred. The Tax Collector shall disregard any transaction which has been undertaken in an artificial manner in order to evade the taxes imposed by this Chapter.

(Code 1977, § 9A-220)

(Ord. 03-17, 4/15/03, renumbered from Chapter 9A) SUPP 2003-2

Secs. 12-221 through 12-229. Reserved.

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Sec. 12-230. Determination of gross income based upon method of reporting.

The method of reporting chosen by a taxpayer, as provided in Section 12-520, necessitates the following adjustments to gross income for all purposes under this Chapter:

- (a) Cash basis - When a person elects to report and pay taxes on a cash basis, gross income for the reporting period shall include:
 - (1) the total amounts received on “paid in full” transactions, against which are allowed all applicable deductions and exclusions; and
 - (2) all amounts received on accounts receivable, conditional sales contract, or other similar transactions, against which no deductions and no exclusions from gross income are allowed. Interest on finance contracts may be deducted if separately itemized on all books and records.
- (b) Accrual basis - When a person elects to report and pay taxes on an accrual basis, gross income shall include all gross income for the applicable period regardless of whether receipts are for cash, credit, conditional, or partially deferred transactions, and regardless of whether or not any security document or instrument is sold, assigned, or otherwise transferred to another. Persons reporting on the accrual basis may deduct bad debts, provided that:
 - (1) the amount deducted for the bad debt must be deducted from gross income of the month in which the actual charge-off was made, and only to the extent that such amount was actually charged-off, and also only to the extent that such amount is or was included as taxable gross income; and
 - (2) if any amount is subsequently collected on such charged-off account, it shall be included in gross income for the month in which it was collected, without deduction for expense of collection.

(Code 1977, § 9A-230)

(Ord. 03-17, 4/15/03, renumbered from Chapter 9A) SUPP 2003-2

Secs. 12-231 through 12-239.

Sec. 12-240. Exclusion of cash discounts, returns, refunds, trade-in values, vendor issued coupons, and rebates from gross income.

- (a) The following items are not included in gross income:
 - (1) Cash discounts allowed by the vendor for timely payment, but only discounts allowed against taxable gross income.
 - (2) The value of property returned by customers to the extent of the amount actually refunded either in cash or by credit and the amount refunded was included in taxable gross income.
 - (3) The trade-in allowance for tangible personal property accepted as payment, not to exceed the full sales price for any tangible personal property sold, when the full sales price is included in taxable gross income. Trade-in allowances are not allowed for manufactured buildings taxable under Section 12-427.

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- (4) When coupons issued by a vendor are later accepted by the vendor as a discount against the transaction, the discount may be excluded from gross income as a cash discount. Amounts credited or refunded by a vendor for redemption of coupons issued by any person other than the vendor may not be excluded from gross income.
 - (5) Rebates issued by the vendor to a customer as a discount against the transaction may be excluded from gross income as a cash discount. Rebates issued by a person other than the vendor may not be excluded from gross income, even when the vendee assigns his right to the rebate to the vendor.
 - (6) In computing the tax base, gross proceeds of sales or gross income does not include a manufacturer's cash rebate on the sales price of a motor vehicle if the buyer assigns the buyer's right in the rebate to the retailer.
- (b) If the amount specified in subsection (a) above is credited by a vendor subsequent to the reporting period in which the original transaction occurs, such amount may be excluded from the taxable gross income of that subsequent reporting period, but only to the extent that the excludable amount was reported as taxable gross income in that prior reporting period.

(Code 1977, § 9A-240)

(Ord. 03-17, 4/15/03, renumbered from Chapter 9A) SUPP 2003-2

Secs. 12-241 through 12-249. Reserved.

Sec. 12-250. Exclusion of combined taxes from gross income; itemization; notice; limitations.

- (a) When tax is separately charged and/or collected. The total amount of gross income shall be exclusive of combined taxes only when the person upon whom the tax is imposed shall establish to the satisfaction of the Tax Collector that such tax has been added to the total price of the transaction. The taxpayer must provide to his customer and also keep a reliable record of the actual tax charged or collected, shown by cash register tapes, sales tickets, or other accurate record, separating net transaction price and combined tax. If at any time the Tax Collector cannot ascertain from the records kept by the taxpayer the total or amounts billed or collected on account of combined taxes, the claimed taxes collected may not be excluded from gross income, unless such records are completed and/or clarified to the satisfaction of the Tax Collector.
- (1) Remittance of all tax charged and/or collected. When an added charge is made to cover City (or combined) Privilege and Use Taxes, the person upon whom the tax is imposed shall pay the full amount of the City taxes due, whether collected by him or not, and in the event he collects more than the amount due he shall remit the excess to the Tax Collector. In the event the Tax Collector cannot ascertain from the records kept by the taxpayer the total or amounts of taxes collected by him, and the Tax Collector is satisfied that the taxpayer has collected taxes in an amount in excess of the tax assessed under this Chapter, the Tax Collector may determine the amount collected and collect the tax so determined in the manner provided in this Chapter.
 - (2) Itemization. A taxpayer, in order to be entitled to exclude from his gross income any amounts paid to him by customers for combined taxes passed on to the

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customer, must prove that he has provided his customer with a written record of the transaction showing at a minimum the price before the tax, the combined taxes, and the total cost. This shall be addition to the record required to be kept under subsection (a) above.

- (b) When tax has been neither separately charged nor separately collected. When the person upon whom the tax is imposed shall establish by means of invoices, sales tickets, or other reliable evidence, that no added charge was made to cover combined taxes, the taxpayer may exclude tax collected from such income by dividing such taxable gross income by 1.00 plus a decimal figure representing the effective combined tax rate expressed as a fraction of 1.00.

(Code 1977, § 9A-250)

(Ord. 03-17, 4/15/03, renumbered from Chapter 9A) SUPP 2003-2

Secs 12-251 through 12-259. Reserved

Sec. 12-260. Exclusion of fees and taxes from gross income; limitations.

- (a) There shall be excluded from gross income of vendors of motor vehicles those motor vehicle registration fees, license fees and taxes, and lieu taxes imposed pursuant to Title 28, Arizona Revised Statutes in connection with the initial purchase of a motor vehicle, but only to the extent that such taxes or fees or both have been separately itemized and collected from the purchaser of the motor vehicle by the vendor, actually remitted to the proper registering, licensing, and taxing authorities, and the provisions of Article III, regarding recordkeeping, are met. For the purpose of the exclusion provided by this subsection only, the terms vendor and vendee shall also apply to a lessor and lessee respectively, of a motor vehicle if, in addition to all other requirements of this subsection, the lease agreement specifically requires the lessee to pay such fees or taxes, and such amounts are separately itemized in the documentation provided to the lessee.
- (b) There shall be excluded from gross income of vendors at retail of heavy trucks and trailers, the amount attributable to Federal Excise Taxes imposed by 26 U.S.C. Section 4051, but only to the extent that the provisions of Article III, relating to recordkeeping, have been met.
- (c) There shall be excluded from gross income the following fees, taxes, and lieu taxes, but only to the extent that such taxes or fees or both have been separately itemized and collected from the purchaser by the vendor, actually remitted to the proper registering, licensing, and taxing authorities, and the provisions of Article III, regarding recordkeeping, are met:
 - (1) emergency telecommunication services excise tax imposed pursuant to A.R.S. Section 42-5252. “Emergency telecommunication services” means telecommunication services or systems that use number 911 or a similarly designated telephone number for emergency calls;
 - (2) the telecommunication devices for the deaf and the severely hearing and speech impaired excise tax imposed pursuant to A.R.S. Section 42-5252;

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- (3) federal excise taxes on communications services as imposed by 26 U.S.C. § 4251;
- (4) car rental surcharge imposed pursuant to A.R.S. Section 48-4234;
- (5) federal excise taxes on passenger vehicles as imposed by 26 U.S.C. §4001(.01);
- (6) waste tire disposal fees, imposed pursuant to A.R.S. Section 44-1302; lead acid battery fees, imposed pursuant to A.R.S. Section 44-1323; and used oil fees imposed pursuant to A.R.S. Section 49-814(B), (C).

(d) There shall be excluded from gross income of vendors of motor vehicles dealer documentation fees, but only to the extent that such fees have been separately itemized and collected from the purchaser of the motor vehicle by the vendor.

(Code 1977, § 9A-260)

(Ord. 03-17, 4/15/03, renumbered from Chapter 9A) SUPP 2003-2

Secs. 12-261 through 12-264. Reserved.

Sec. 12-265. (Reserved)

(Code 1977, § 9A-265)

(Ord. 03-17, 4/15/03, renumbered from Chapter 9A) SUPP 2003-2

Sec. 12-266. Exclusion of motor carrier revenues from gross income.

There shall be excluded from gross income the gross proceeds of sale or gross income derived from any of the following:

- (a) A motor carrier's use on the public highways in this State if the motor carrier is subject to a fee prescribed in A.R.S. Title 28, Chapter 16.
- (b) Leasing, renting or licensing a motor vehicle subject to and upon which the fee has been paid under A.R.S. Title 28, Chapter 16.
- (c) The sale of a motor vehicle and any repair and replacement parts and tangible personal property becoming a part of such motor vehicle, to a motor carrier who is subject to a fee prescribed in A.R.S. Title 28, Chapter 16 and who is engaged in the business of leasing, renting or licensing such property.
- (d) For the purposes of these exclusions, "motor carrier" includes a motor vehicle weighing 26,000 pounds or more, a lightweight motor vehicle which weighs 12,001 pounds to 26,000 pounds and a light motor vehicle weighing 12,000 pounds or less, which pay the fee prescribed in A.R.S. Title 28, Chapter 16.

(Code 1977, § 9A-266)

(Ord. 03-17, 4/15/03, renumbered from Chapter 9A) SUPP 2003-2

Secs. 12-267 through 12-269. Reserved.

Sec. 12-270. Exclusion of gross income of persons deemed not engaged in business.

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- (a) For the purposes of this Section, the following definitions shall apply:
- (1) “Federally Exempt Organization” means an organization which has received a determination of exemption, or qualifies for such exemption, under 26 U.S.C. Section 501(c) and rules and regulations of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue pertaining to same, but not including a “governmental entity”, “non-licensed business”, or “public educational entity”.
 - (2) “Governmental Entity” means the Federal Government, the State of Arizona, any other state, or any political subdivision, department, or agency of any of the foregoing; provided further that persons contracting with such a governmental entity to operate any part of a governmentally adopted and controlled program to provide urban mass transportation shall be deemed a governmental entity in all activities such person performs when engaged in said contract.
 - (3) “Non-Licensed Business” means any person conducting any business activity for gain or profit, whether or not actually realized, which person is not required to be licensed for the conduct or transaction of activities subject to the tax imposed under this Chapter.
 - (4) “Proprietary Club” means any club which has qualified or would otherwise qualify as an exempt club under the provisions of 26 U.S.C. Section 501(c)(7), (8), and (9), notwithstanding the fact that some or all of the members may own a proprietary interest in the property and assets of the club.
 - (5) “Public Educational Entity” means any educational entity operated pursuant to any provisions of Title 15, Arizona Revised Statutes.
- (b) Transactions which, if conducted by any other person, would produce gross income subject to tax under this Chapter shall not be subject to the imposition of such tax if conducted entirely by a public educational entity; governmental entity, except “proprietary activities” of municipalities as provided by Regulation; or non-licensed business.
- (c) Transactions which, if conducted by any other person, would produce gross income subject to the tax under this Chapter shall not be subject to the imposition of such tax if conducted entirely by a federally exempt organization or proprietary club with the following exceptions:
- (1) Transactions involving proprietary clubs and organizations exempt under 26 U.S.C. Section 501(c)(7), (8), and (9), where the gross revenue of the activity received from persons other than members and bona fide guests of members is in an amount in excess of fifteen percent (15%) of total gross revenue, as prescribed by Regulation. In the event this fifteen percent (15%) limit is exceeded, the entire gross income of such entity shall be subject to the applicable tax.
 - (2) Gross income from unrelated business income as that term is defined in 26 U.S.C. Section 512, including all statutory definitions and determinations, the rules and regulations of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, and his administrative interpretations and guidelines.
 - (3) (Reserved)
- (d) Except as may be provided elsewhere in this Chapter, transactions where customers are exempt organizations, proprietary clubs, public educational entities, governmental entities,

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or non-licensed businesses shall be deemed taxable transactions for the purpose of the imposition of taxes under this Chapter, notwithstanding that property so acquired may in fact be resold or leased by the acquiring person to others. In the case of sales, rentals, leases, or licenses to proprietary clubs or exempt organizations, the vendor may be relieved from the responsibility for reporting and paying tax on such income only by obtaining from its vendee a verified statement that includes:

- (1) a statement that when the property so acquired is resold, rented, leased, or licensed, that the otherwise exempt vendee chooses, or is required, to pay City Privilege Tax or an equivalent excise tax on its gross income from such transactions and does in fact file returns on same; and
 - (2) the Privilege License number of the otherwise exempt vendee; and
 - (3) such other information as the Tax Collector may require.
- (e) Franchisees or concessionaires operating businesses for or on behalf of any exempt organization, governmental entity, public educational entity, proprietary club, or non-licensed business shall not be considered to be such an exempt organization, club, entity, or non-licensed business, but shall be deemed to be a taxpayer subject to the provisions of this Chapter, except as provided in the definition of governmental entity, regarding urban mass transit.
- (f) In any case, if a federally exempt organization, proprietary club, or non-licensed business rents, leases, licenses, or purchases any tangible personal property for its own storage or use, and no City Privilege or Use Tax or equivalent excise tax has been paid on such transaction, said organization, club, or business shall be liable for the Use Tax upon such acquisitions or use of such property.

(Code 1977, § 9A-270)

(Ord. 03-17, 4/15/03, renumbered from Chapter 9A) SUPP 2003-2

Secs. 12-271 through 12-279. Reserved.

Sec. 12-280. (Reserved)

(Code 1977, § 9A-280)

(Ord. 03-17, 4/15/03, renumbered from Chapter 9A) SUPP 2003-2

Secs. 12-281 through 12-284. Reserved.

Sec. 12-285. (Reserved)

(Code 1977, § 9A-285)

(Ord. 03-17, 4/15/03, renumbered from Chapter 9A) SUPP 2003-2

Secs. 12-286 through 12-289. Reserved.

Sec. 12-290. (Reserved)

(Code 1977, § 9A-290)

(Ord. 03-17, 4/15/03, renumbered from Chapter 9A) SUPP 2003-2

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Secs. 12-291 through 12-299. Reserved.

Sec. 12-300. Licensing requirements.

- (a) The following persons shall make application to the Tax Collector for a Privilege License, accompanied by a nonrefundable fee of ten dollars (\$10.00), and no person shall engage or continue in business or engage in such activities until he shall have such a license:
 - (1) every person desiring to engage or continue in business activities within the City upon which a Privilege Tax is imposed by this Chapter.
 - (2) every person, engaging or continuing in business within the City, storing or using tangible personal property in this City upon which a Use Tax is imposed by this Chapter.
 - (3) every person required to report and pay a tax upon Rental Occupancy, as imposed by Section 12-440.
- (b) A person engaged in more than one activity subject to City Privilege and Use Taxes at any one business location is not required to obtain a separate license for each activity; provided that, at the time such person makes application for a license, he shall list on such application each category of activity in which he is engaged. The licensee shall inform the Tax Collector of any changes in his business activities, location, or mailing address within thirty (30) days.
- (c) Limitation. The issuance of a Privilege License by the Tax Collector shall in no way be construed as permission to operate a business activity in violation of any other law or regulation to which such activity may be subject.

(Code 1977, § 9A-300)

(Ord. 03-17, 4/15/03, renumbered from Chapter 9A) SUPP 2003-2

Secs. 12-301 through 12-304. Reserved.

Sec. 12-305. Special licensing requirements.

- (a) Partnerships. Application for a Privilege License for a partnership engaging or continuing in business in the City shall provide, as a minimum, the names and addresses of all general partners. Licenses issued to persons engaged in business as partners, limited or general, shall be in the name of the partnership.
- (b) Corporations. Application for a Privilege License for a corporation engaging or continuing in business in the City shall provide, as a minimum, the names and addresses of both the Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer of the corporation. Licenses issued to persons engaged in business as corporations shall be in the name of the corporation.
- (c) Multiple Locations or Multiple Business Names. A person engaged in or conducting one or more businesses at two (2) or more locations or under two (2) or more business names

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shall procure a license for each such location or business name. A “location” is a place of a separate business establishment.

- (d) Licenses shall not be issued until all legal requirements are met. It shall be a condition precedent to the issuance of a license that all statutes, ordinances, regulations, and other requirements affecting the public peace, health, and safety be complied with in total.

(Code 1977, § 9A-305)

(Ord. 03-17, 4/15/03, renumbered from Chapter 9A) SUPP 2003-2

Secs. 12-306 through 12-309. Reserved.

Sec. 12-310. Licensing: duration of license; transferability; display.

- (a) Except as provided in section 12-320, the privilege license shall be valid only for the calendar year in which it is issued unless renewed each year by filing renewal information as required by the tax collector and paying a renewal fee as prescribed by section 12-530 (a) and (b) and shall be due and payable on January 1 and shall be considered delinquent if not received on or before the last business day of January each year. Information for renewal must be received within the Tax Collector’s office by such date to be deemed filed and paid timely.
- (b) The Privilege License shall be nontransferable between owners or locations, and shall be on display to the public in the licensee’s place of business.
- (c) Any licensee who permits his license to expire through cancellation as provided in Section 12-320, by his request for cancellation, by surrender of the license, or by the cessation of the business activity for which the license was issued, and who thereafter applies for license, shall be granted a new license as an original applicant and shall pay the current license fee. Any licensee who loses or misplaces his Privilege License which is still in effect shall be charged the current license fee for each reissuance of a license.
- (d) Any taxpayer who fails to renew his license on or before the date provided in subsection (a) above shall be deemed to be operating without a license after such date and until the appropriate application for renewal and a renewal fee of ten dollars (\$10.00) has been received by the Tax Collector.
- (e) (Reserved)
- (f) (Reserved)
- (g) (Reserved)
- (h) (Reserved)
- (i) (Reserved)

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(j) (Reserved)
(Code 1977, § 9A-310)
(Ord. 03-17, 4/15/03, renumbered from Chapter 9A) SUPP 2003-2

Sec. 12-315. (Reserved)
(Code 1977, § 9A-315)
(Ord. 03-17, 4/15/03, renumbered from Chapter 9A) SUPP 2003-2

Secs. 12-316 through 12-319. Reserved.

Sec. 12-320. Licensing: cancellation; revocation.

- (a) Cancellation. The Tax Collector shall be authorized to cancel the City Privilege License of any licensee as “inactive” if the taxpayer, required to report monthly to the City, has neither filed any return nor remitted to the City any taxes imposed by this Chapter for a period of six (6) consecutive months; or, if required to report quarterly, has neither filed any return nor remitted any taxes imposed by this Chapter for two (2) consecutive quarters; or, if required to report annually, has neither filed any return nor remitted any taxes imposed by this Chapter when such annual report and tax are due to be filed with and remitted to the Tax Collector.
- (b) Revocation. If any licensee fails to pay any tax, interest, penalty, fee, or sum required to be paid to the City under this Chapter, or if such licensee fails to comply with any other provisions of this Chapter, the Tax Collector shall be authorized to revoke the City Privilege License of said licensee.
- (c) Notice and Hearing. The Tax Collector shall deliver notice to such licensee of cancellation or revocation of the Privilege License. If within twenty (20) days the licensee so notified requests a hearing, he shall be granted a hearing before the Tax Collector.
- (d) After cancellation or revocation of a taxpayer’s license, the taxpayer shall not be relicensed until all reports have been filed; all fees, taxes, interest, and penalties due have been paid; and he is in compliance with the provisions of this Chapter.

(Code 1977, § 9A-320)
(Ord. 03-17, 4/15/03, renumbered from Chapter 9A) SUPP 2003-2

Secs. 12-321 through 12-329. Reserved.

Sec. 12-330. Operating without a license.

It shall be unlawful for any person who is required by this Chapter to obtain a Privilege License to engage in or continue in business within the City without a license. The Tax Collector shall assess any delinquencies in tax, interest, and penalties which may apply against such person upon any transactions subject to the taxes imposed by this Chapter.

(Code 1977, § 9A-330)
(Ord. 03-17, 4/15/03, renumbered from Chapter 9A) SUPP 2003-2

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Secs. 12-331 through 12-349. Reserved.

Sec. 12-350. Recordkeeping requirements.

- (a) It shall be the duty of every person subject to the tax imposed by this Chapter to keep and preserve suitable records and such other books and accounts as may be necessary to determine the amount of tax for which he is liable under this Chapter. The books and records must contain, at a minimum, such detail and summary information as may be required by Regulation; or when records are maintained within an electronic data processing (EDP) system, the requirements established by the Arizona Department of Revenue for privilege tax filings will be accepted. It shall be the duty of every person to keep and preserve such books and records for a period equal to the applicable limitation period for assessment of tax, and all such books and records shall be open for inspection by the Tax Collector during any business day.
- (b) The Tax Collector may direct, by letter, a specific taxpayer to keep specific other books, records, and documents. Such letter directive shall apply:
 - (1) only for future reporting periods, and
 - (2) only by express determination of the Tax Collector that such specific recordkeeping is necessary due to the inability of the City to conduct an adequate examination of the past activities of the taxpayer, which inability resulted from inaccurate or inadequate books, records, or documentation maintained by the taxpayer.

(Code 1977, § 9A-350)

(Ord. 03-17, 4/15/03, renumbered from Chapter 9A) SUPP 2003-2

Secs. 12-350.1 through 12-350.2. Reserved

Sec. 12-350.3. Recordkeeping: out-of-City and out-of-State sales.

- (a) Out-of-City Sales. Any person engaging or continuing in a business who claims out-of-City sales shall maintain and keep accounting records or books indicating separately the gross income from the sales of tangible personal property from such out-of-City branches or locations.
- (b) Out-of-State sales. Persons engaged in a business claiming out-of-State sales shall maintain accounting records or books indicating for each out-of-State sale the following documentation:
 - (1) documentation of location of the buyer at the time of order placement; and
 - (2) shipping, delivery, or freight documents showing where the buyer took delivery; and
 - (3) documentation of intended location of use or storage of the tangible personal property sold to such buyer.

(Ord. 2010-11, 6/1/2010, Enacted) SUPP 2010-2

Secs. 12-351 through 12-359. Reserved.

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Sec. 12-360. Recordkeeping: claim of exclusion, exemption, deduction, or credit; documentation; liability.

- (a) All deductions, exclusions, exemptions, and credits provided in this Chapter are conditional upon adequate proof and documentation of such as may be required either by this Chapter or Regulation.
- (b) Any person who claims and receives an exemption, deduction, exclusion, or credit to which he is not entitled under this Chapter, shall be subject to, liable for, and pay the tax on the transaction as if the vendor subject to the tax had passed the burden of the payment of the tax to the person wrongfully claiming the exemption. A person who wrongfully claimed such exemption shall be treated as if he is delinquent in the payment of the tax and shall be subject to interest and penalties upon such delinquency. However, if the tax is collected from the vendor on such transaction it shall not again be collected from the person claiming the exemption, or if collected from the person claiming the exemption it shall not also be collected from the vendor.

(Code 1977, § 9A-360)

(Ord. 03-17, 4/15/03, renumbered from Chapter 9A) SUPP 2003-2

Secs. 12-361 through 12-369. Reserved.

Sec. 12-370. Inadequate or unsuitable records.

In the event the records provided by the taxpayer are considered by the Tax Collector to be inadequate or unsuitable to determine the amount of the tax for which such taxpayer is liable under the provisions of this Chapter, it is the responsibility of the taxpayer either:

- (1) to provide such other records required by this Chapter or Regulation; or
- (2) to correct or to reconstruct his records, to the satisfaction of the Tax Collector.

(Code 1977, § 9A-370)

(Ord. 03-17, 4/15/03, renumbered from Chapter 9A) SUPP 2003-2

Secs. 12-371 through 12-399. Reserved.

Sec. 12-400. Imposition of Privilege Taxes; presumption.

- (a) There are hereby levied and imposed, subject to all other provisions of this Chapter, the following Privilege Taxes for the purpose of raising revenue to be used in defraying the necessary expenses of the City, such taxes to be collected by the Tax Collector:
 - (1) a Privilege Tax upon persons on account of their business activities, to the extent provided elsewhere in this Article, to be measured by the gross income of persons, whether derived from residents of the City or not, or whether derived from within the City or from without.
 - (2) a Privilege Tax upon certain persons for the privilege of occupancy of real property, in accordance with the provisions of Section 12-440.

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- (b) Taxes imposed by this Chapter are in addition to others. Except as specifically designated elsewhere in this Chapter, each of the taxes imposed by this Chapter shall be in addition to all other licenses, fees, and taxes levied by law, including other taxes imposed by this Chapter.
- (c) Presumption. For the purpose of proper administration of this Chapter and to prevent evasion of the taxes imposed by this Chapter, it shall be presumed that all gross income is subject to the tax until the contrary is established by the taxpayer.
- (d) Limitation of exemptions, deductions, and credits allowed against the measure of taxes imposed by this Chapter. All exemptions, deductions, and credits set forth in this Chapter shall be limited to the specific activity or transaction described and not extended to include any other activity or transaction subject to the tax.

(Code 1977, § 9A-400)

(Ord. 03-17, 4/15/03, renumbered from Chapter 9A) SUPP 2003-2

Secs.12-401 through 12-404. Reserved.

Sec. 12-405. Advertising.

- (a) The tax rate shall be at an amount equal to one and eight tenths percent (1 8/10%) of the gross income from the business activity upon every person engaging or continuing in the business of “local advertising” by billboards, direct mail, radio, television, or by any other means. However, commission and fees retained by an advertising agency shall not be includable in gross income from “local advertising”. All delivery or disseminating of information directly to the public or any portion thereof for a consideration shall be considered “Local Advertising”, except the following:
 - (1) the advertising of a product or service which is sold or provided both within and without the State by more than one “commonly designated business entity” within the State, and in which the advertisement names either no “commonly designated business entity” within the State or more than one “commonly designated business entity”. “Commonly Designated Business Entity” means any person selling or providing any product or service to its customers under a common business name or style, even though there may be more than one legal entity conducting business functions using the same or substantially the same business name or style by virtue of a franchise, license, or similar agreement.
 - (2) the advertising of a facility or of a service or activity in which neither the facility nor a business site carrying on such service or activity is located within the State.
 - (3) the advertising of a product which may only be purchased from an out-of-State supplier.
 - (4) political advertising for United States Presidential and Vice Presidential candidates only.
 - (5) advertising by means of product purchase coupons redeemable at any retail establishment carrying such product but not product coupons redeemable only at a single commonly designated business entity.

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- (6) advertising transportation services where a substantial portion of the transportation activity of the business entity advertised involves interstate or foreign carriage.

(b) (Reserved)

(Code 1977, § 9A-405)

(Ord. 03-17, 4/15/03, renumbered from Chapter 9A) SUPP 2003-2

(Ord. 05-55, 9/19/05, Resolution # 05-44 approved by voters 09/13/05) SUPP 2006-3

Sec. 12-406. Reserved.

Sec. 12-407. (Reserved)

(Code 1977, § 9A-407)

(Ord. 03-17, 4/15/03, renumbered from Chapter 9A) SUPP 2003-2

Sec. 12-407.1 Reserved

(Ord. 2010-25, 9/7/2010, Reenacted) SUPP 2010-03

Secs. 12-408 – 12-409. Reserved.

Sec. 12-410. Amusements, exhibitions, and similar activities.

- (a) The tax rate shall be at an amount equal to two and eight tenths percent (2 8/10%) of the gross income from the business activity upon every person engaging or continuing in the business of providing amusement that begins in the City or takes place entirely within the City, which includes the following type or nature of businesses:
 - (1) operating or conducting theaters, movies, operas, shows of any type or nature, exhibitions, concerts, carnivals, circuses, amusement parks, menageries, fairs, races, contests, games, billiard or pool parlors, bowling alleys, skating rinks, tennis courts, golf courses, video games, pinball machines, public dances, dance halls, sports events, jukeboxes, batting and driving ranges, animal rides, or any other business charging admission for exhibition, amusement, or entertainment.
 - (2) health spas, fitness centers, dance studios, or other persons who charge for the use of premises for sports, athletic, other health-related activities or instruction, whether on a per-event use, or for long-term usage, such as membership fees.
- (b) Deductions or exemptions. The gross proceeds of sales or gross income derived from the following sources is exempt from the tax imposed by this section:
 - (1) (Reserved)
 - (2) Amounts retained by the Arizona Exposition and State Fair Board from ride ticket sales at the annual Arizona State Fair.
 - (3) Income received from a hotel business subject to tax under Section 12-444, if all of the following apply:
 - (A) The hotel business receives gross income from a customer for the specific business activity otherwise subject to amusement tax.

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- (B) The consideration received by the hotel business is equal to or greater than the amount to be deducted under this subsection.
 - (C) The hotel business has provided an exemption certificate to the person engaging in business under this section.
 - (4) Income that is specifically included as the gross income of a business activity upon which another section of this article imposes a tax, that is separately stated to the customer and is taxable to the person engaged in that classification not to exceed consideration paid to the person conducting the activity.
 - (5) Income from arranging transportation connected to amusement activity that is separately stated to the customer, not to exceed consideration paid to the transportation business.
- (c) The tax imposed by this Section shall not include arranging an amusement activity as a service to a person's customers if that person is not otherwise engaged in the business of operating or conducting an amusement themselves or through others. This exception does not apply to businesses that operate or conduct amusements pursuant to customer orders and send the billings and receive the payments associated with that activity, including when the amusement is performed by the third party independent contractors. For the purposes of this Paragraph, "Arranging" includes billing for or collecting amusement charges from a person's customer on behalf of the persons providing the amusement.

(Code 1977, § 9A-410)

(Ord. 03-17, 4/15/03, renumbered from Chapter 9A) SUPP 2003-2

(Ord. 05-55, 9/19/05, Resolution # 05-44 approved by voters 09/13/05) SUPP 2006-3

(Ord. 07-07, 3/20/07, Amended (a) Enacted (b) and (c)) SUPP 2007-1

Secs. 12-411 through 12-414. Reserved.

Sec. 12-415. Construction contracting: prime contractors.

- (a) The tax rate shall be at an amount equal to one and eight tenths percent (1 8/10%) of the gross income from the business upon every construction contractor engaging or continuing in the business activity of construction contracting within the City.
 - (1) However, gross income from construction contracting shall not include charges related to groundwater measuring devices required by A.R.S. Section 45-604.
 - (2) (Reserved)
 - (3) Gross income from construction contracting shall not include gross income from the sale of manufactured buildings taxable under Section 12-427.
 - (4) For taxable periods beginning from and after July 1, 2008, the portion of gross income attributable to the actual direct costs of providing architectural or engineering services that are incorporated in a contract is not subject to tax under this Section. For the purposes of this paragraph, "Direct Costs" means the portion of the actual costs that are directly expended in providing architectural or engineering services.
- (b) Deductions and exemptions.
 - (1) Gross income derived from acting as a "subcontractor" shall be exempt from the tax imposed by this Section.
 - (2) All construction contracting gross income subject to the tax and not deductible herein shall be allowed a deduction of thirty-five percent (35%).

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- (3) The gross proceeds of sales or gross income attributable to the purchase of machinery, equipment or other tangible personal property that is exempt from or deductible from privilege or use tax under:
 - (A) Section 12-465, subsections (g) and (p)
 - (B) Section 12-660, subsections (g) and (p)shall be exempt or deductible, respectively, from the tax imposed by this Section.
- (4) The gross proceeds of sales or gross income that is derived from a contract entered into for the installation, assembly, repair or maintenance of income-producing capital equipment, as defined in Section 12-110, that is deducted from the retail classification pursuant to Section 12-465(g) that does not become a permanent attachment to a building, highway, road, railroad, excavation or manufactured building or other structure, project, development or improvement shall be exempt from the tax imposed by this Section. If the ownership of the realty is separate from the ownership of the income-producing capital equipment, the determination as to permanent attachment shall be made as if the ownership was the same. The deduction provided in this paragraph does not include gross proceeds of sales or gross income from that portion of any contracting activity which consists of the development of, or modification to, real property in order to facilitate the installation, assembly, repair, maintenance or removal of the income-producing capital equipment. For purposes of this paragraph, “permanent attachment” means at least one of the following:
 - (A) to be incorporated into real property.
 - (B) to become so affixed to real property that it becomes part of the real property.
 - (C) to be so attached to real property that removal would cause substantial damage to the real property from which it is removed.
- (5) The gross proceeds of sales or gross income received from a contract for the construction of an environmentally controlled facility for the raising of poultry for the production of eggs and the sorting, or cooling and packaging of eggs shall be exempt from the tax imposed under this Section.
- (6) The gross proceeds of sales or gross income that is derived from the installation, assembly, repair or maintenance of cleanrooms that are deducted from the tax base of the retail classification pursuant to Section 12-465, subsection (g) shall be exempt from the tax imposed under this Section.
- (7) The gross proceeds of sales or gross income that is derived from a contract entered into with a person who is engaged in the commercial production of livestock, livestock products or agricultural, horticultural, viticultural or floricultural crops or products in this State for the construction, alteration, repair, improvement, movement, wrecking or demolition or addition to or subtraction from any building, highway, road, excavation, manufactured building or other structure, project, development or improvement used directly and primarily to prevent, monitor, control or reduce air, water or land pollution shall be exempt from the tax imposed under this Section.
- (8) The gross proceeds of sales or gross income received from a post-construction contract to perform post-construction treatment of real property for termite and general pest control, including wood destroying organisms, shall be exempt from tax imposed under this Section.

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- (9) Through December 31, 2009, the gross proceeds of sales or gross income received from a contract for constructing any lake facility development in a commercial enhancement reuse district that is designated pursuant to A.R.S. § 9-499.08 if the contractor maintains the following records in a form satisfactory to the Arizona Department of Revenue and to the City:
- (A) The certificate of qualification of the lake facility development issued by the City pursuant to A.R.S. § 9-499.08, subsection D.
 - (B) All state and local transaction privilege tax returns for the period of time during which the contractor received gross proceeds of sales or gross income from a contract to construct a lake facility development in a designated commercial enhancement reuse district, showing the amount exempted from state and local taxation.
 - (C) Any other information considered to be necessary.
- (10) Any amount attributable to development fees that are incurred in relation to the construction, development or improvement of real property and paid by the taxpayer as defined in the Model City Tax Code or by a contractor providing services to the taxpayer. For the purposes of this paragraph:
- (A) The attributable amount shall not exceed the value of the development fees actually imposed.
 - (B) The attributable amount is equal to the total amount of development fees paid by the taxpayer or by a contractor providing services to the taxpayer and the total development fees credited in exchange for the construction of, contribution to or dedication of real property for providing public infrastructure, public safety or other public services necessary to the development. The real property must be the subject of the development fees.
 - (C) "Development fees" means fees imposed to offset capital costs of providing public infrastructure, public safety or other public services to a development and authorized pursuant to Section 9-463.05, Section 11-1102 or Title 48 regardless of the jurisdiction to which the fees are paid.
- (11) For taxable periods beginning from and after July 1, 2008 and ending before January 1, 2011, the gross proceeds of sales or gross income derived from a contract to provide and install a solar energy device. The contractor shall register with the Department of Revenue as a solar energy contractor. By registering, the contractor acknowledges that it will make its books and records relating to sales of solar energy devices available to the Department of Revenue and the City, as applicable, for examination.
- (c) Subcontractor means a construction contractor performing work for either:
- (1) a construction contractor who has provided the subcontractor with a written declaration that he is liable for the tax for the project and has provided the subcontractor his City Privilege License number.
 - (2) an owner-builder who has provided the subcontractor with a written declaration that:
 - (A) the owner-builder is improving the property for sale; and
 - (B) the owner-builder is liable for the tax for such construction contracting activity; and

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- (C) the owner-builder has provided the contractor his City Privilege License number.
- (3) a person selling new manufactured buildings who has provided the subcontractor with a written declaration that he is liable for the tax for the site preparation and set-up; and provided the subcontractor his City Privilege License number.

Subcontractor also includes a construction contractor performing work for another subcontractor as defined above.

(Code 1977, § 9A-415)

(Ord. 03-17, 4/15/03, renumbered from Chapter 9A) SUPP 2003-2

(Ord. 05-55, 9/19/05, Resolution # 05-44 approved by voters 09/13/05) SUPP 2006-3

(Ord. 07-07, 3/20/07, Amended (b) enacted b(9) and b(10)) SUPP 2007-1

(Ord. 08-08, 4/15/08, Amended, enacted a(4), b(11)) SUPP 2008-2

(Ord. 2010-11, 6/1/2010, Amended) SUPP 2010-2

Sec. 12-416. Construction contracting: speculative builders.

- (a) The tax shall be equal to one and eight tenths percent (1 8/10%) of the gross income from the business activity upon every person engaging or continuing in business as a speculative builder within the City.
 - (1) The gross income of a speculative builder considered taxable shall include the total selling price from the sale of improved real property at the time of closing of escrow or transfer of title.
 - (2) “Improved Real Property” means any real property:
 - (A) upon which a structure has been constructed; or
 - (B) where improvements have been made to land containing no structure (such as paving or landscaping); or
 - (C) which has been reconstructed as provided by Regulation; or
 - (D) where water, power, and streets have been constructed to the property line.
 - (3) “Sale of Improved Real Property” includes any form of transaction, whether characterized as a lease or otherwise, which in substance is a transfer of title of, or equitable ownership in, improved real property and includes any lease of the property for a term of thirty (30) years or more (with all options for renewal being included as a part of the term). In the case of multiple unit projects, “sale” refers to the sale of the entire project or to the sale of any individual parcel or unit.
 - (4) “Partially Improved Residential Real Property”, as used in this Section, means any improved real property, as defined in subsection (a)(2) above, being developed for sale to individual homeowners, where the construction of the residence upon such property is not substantially complete at the time of the sale.
- (b) Exclusions.
 - (1) In cases involving reconstruction contracting, the speculative builder may exclude from gross income the prior value allowed for reconstruction contracting in determining his taxable gross income, as provided by Regulation.

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- (2) Neither the cost nor the fair market value of the land which constitutes part of the improved real property sold may be excluded or deducted from gross income subject to the tax imposed by this Section.
 - (3) (Reserved)
 - (4) A speculative builder may exclude gross income from the sale of partially improved residential real property as defined in (a)(4) above to another speculative builder only if all of the following conditions are satisfied:
 - (A) The speculative builder purchasing the partially improved residential real property has a valid City privilege license for construction contracting as a speculative builder; and
 - (B) At the time of the transaction, the purchaser provides the seller with a properly completed written declaration that the purchaser assumes liability for and will pay all privilege taxes which would otherwise be due the City at the time of sale of the partially improved residential real property; and
 - (C) The seller also:
 - (i) maintains proper records of such transactions in a manner similar to the requirements provided in this chapter relating to sales for resale; and
 - (ii) retains a copy of the written declaration provided by the buyer for the transaction; and
 - (iii) is properly licensed with the City as a speculative builder and provides the City with the written declaration attached to the City privilege tax return where he claims the exclusion.
 - (D) For taxable periods beginning from and after July 1, 2008, the portion of gross income attributable to the actual direct costs of providing architectural or engineering services that are incorporated in a contract is not subject to tax under this Section. For the purposes of this paragraph, “Direct Costs” means the portion of the actual costs that are directly expended in providing architectural or engineering services.
- (c) Tax liability for speculative builder s occurs at close of escrow or transfer of title, whichever occurs earlier, and is subject to the following provisions, relating to exemptions, deductions and tax credits:
- (1) Exemptions.
 - (A) The gross proceeds of sales or gross income attributable to the purchase of machinery, equipment or other tangible personal property that is exempt from or deductible from privilege or use tax under:
 - (i) Section 12-465, subsections (g) and (p)
 - (ii) Section 12-660, subsections (g) and (p)shall be exempt or deductible, respectively, from the tax imposed by this Section.
 - (B) The gross proceeds of sales or gross income received from a contract for the construction of an environmentally controlled facility for the raising of poultry for the production of eggs and the sorting, or cooling and packaging of eggs shall be exempt from the tax imposed under this Section.

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- (C) The gross proceeds of sales or gross income that is derived from the installation, assembly, repair or maintenance of cleanrooms that are deducted from the tax base of the retail classification pursuant to Section 12-465, subsection (g) shall be exempt from the tax imposed under this section.
 - (D) The gross proceeds of sales or gross income that is derived from a contract entered into with a person who is engaged in the commercial production of livestock, livestock products or agricultural, horticultural, viticultural or floricultural crops or products in this state for the construction, alteration, repair, improvement, movement, wrecking or demolition or addition to or subtraction from any building, highway, road, excavation, manufactured building or other structure, project, development or improvement used directly and primarily to prevent, monitor, control or reduce air, water or land pollution shall be exempt from the tax imposed under this Section.
 - (E) Any amount attributable to development fees that are incurred in relation to the construction, development or improvement of real property and paid by the taxpayer as defined in the Model City Tax Code or by a contractor providing services to the taxpayer. For the purposes of this paragraph:
 - (i) The attributable amount shall not exceed the value of the development fees actually imposed.
 - (ii) The attributable amount is equal to the total amount of development fees paid by the taxpayer or by a contractor providing services to the taxpayer and the total development fees credited in exchange for the construction of, contribution to or dedication of real property for providing public infrastructure, public safety or other public services necessary to the development. The real property must be the subject of the development fees.
 - (iii) "Development fees" means fees imposed to offset capital costs of providing public infrastructure, public safety or other public services to a development and authorized pursuant to Section 9-463.05, Section 11-1102 or Title 48 regardless of the jurisdiction to which the fees are paid.
- (2) Deductions.
- (A) All amounts subject to the tax shall be allowed a deduction in the amount of thirty-five percent (35%).
 - (B) The gross proceeds of sales or gross income that is derived from a contract entered into for the installation, assembly, repair or maintenance of income-producing capital equipment, as defined in Section 12-110, that is deducted from the retail classification pursuant to Section 12-465(g), that does not become a permanent attachment to a building, highway, road, railroad, excavation or manufactured building or other structure, project, development or improvement shall be exempt from the tax imposed by this Section. If the ownership of the realty is separate from the ownership of the income-producing capital equipment, the determination as to permanent attachment shall be made as if the ownership was the same. The deduction provided in this paragraph does not include gross proceeds of sales or gross income from

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that portion of any contracting activity which consists of the development of, or modification to, real property in order to facilitate the installation, assembly, repair, maintenance or removal of the income-producing capital equipment. For purposes of this paragraph, “permanent attachment” means at least one of the following:

- (i) to be incorporated into real property.
- (ii) to become so affixed to real property that it becomes part of the real property.
- (iii) to be so attached to real property that removal would cause substantial damage to the real property from which it is removed.

- (C) For taxable periods beginning from and after July 1, 2008 and ending before January 1, 2011, the gross proceeds of sales or gross income derived from a contract to provide and install a solar energy device. The contractor shall register with the Department of Revenue as a solar energy contractor. By registering, the contractor acknowledges that it will make its books and records relating to sales of solar energy devices available to the Department of Revenue and the City, as applicable, for examination.

(3) Tax credits.

The following tax credits are available to owner-builders or speculative builders, not to exceed the tax liability against which such credits apply, provided such credits are documented to the satisfaction of the tax collector:

- (A) A tax credit equal to the amount of city privilege or use tax, or the equivalent excise tax, paid directly to a taxing jurisdiction or as a separately itemized charge paid directly to the vendor with respect to the tangible personal property incorporated into the said structure or improvement to real property undertaken by the owner-builder or speculative builder.
- (B) A tax credit equal to the amount of privilege taxes paid to this City, or charged separately to the speculative builder, by a construction contractor, on the gross income derived by said person from the construction of any improvement to the real property.
- (C) No credits provided herein may be claimed until such time that the gross income against which said credits apply is reported.

(Code 1977, § 9A-416)

(Ord. 03-17, 4/15/03, renumbered from Chapter 9A) SUPP 2003-2

(Ord. 05-55, 9/19/05, Resolution # 05-44 approved by voters 09/13/05) SUPP 2006-3

(Ord. 07-07, 3/20/07, Amended by enacting c(1)(E)) SUPP 2007-1

(Ord. 08-08, 4/15/08, Amended by enacting b(5), c(2)(C)) SUPP 2008-2

(Ord. 2010-11, 6/1/2010, Amended) SUPP 2010-2

Sec. 12-417. Construction contracting: owner-builders who are not speculative builders.

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- (a) At the expiration of twenty-four (24) months after improvement to the property is substantially complete, the tax liability for an owner-builder who is not a speculative builder shall be at an amount equal to one and eight tenths percent (1 8/10%) of:
- (1) the gross income from the activity of construction contracting upon the real property in question which was realized by those construction contractors to whom the owner-builder provided written declaration that they were not responsible for the taxes as prescribed in Subsection 12-415(c)(2); and
 - (2) the purchase of tangible personal property for incorporation into any improvement to real property, computed on the sales price.
- (b) For taxable periods beginning from and after July 1, 2008, the portion of gross income attributable to the actual direct costs of providing architectural or engineering services that are incorporated in a contract is not subject to tax under this Section. For the purposes of this paragraph, “Direct Costs” means the portion of the actual costs that are directly expended in providing architectural or engineering services.
- (c) The tax liability of this Section is subject to the following provisions, relating to exemptions, deductions and tax credits:
- (1) Exemptions.
 - (A) The gross proceeds of sales or gross income attributable to the purchase of machinery, equipment or other tangible personal property that is exempt from or deductible from privilege or use tax under:
 - (i) Section 12-465, subsections (g) and (p)
 - (ii) Section 12-660, subsections (g) and (p)shall be exempt or deductible, respectively, from the tax imposed by this Section.
 - (B) The gross proceeds of sales or gross income received from a contract for the construction of an environmentally controlled facility for the raising of poultry for the production of eggs and the sorting, or cooling and packaging of eggs shall be exempt from the tax imposed under this Section.
 - (C) The gross proceeds of sales or gross income that is derived from the installation, assembly, repair or maintenance of cleanrooms that are deducted from the tax base of the retail classification pursuant to Section 12-465, subsection (g) shall be exempt from the tax imposed under this Section.
 - (D) The gross proceeds of sales or gross income that is derived from a contract entered into with a person who is engaged in the commercial production of livestock, livestock products or agricultural, horticultural, viticultural or floricultural crops or products in this state for the construction, alteration, repair, improvement, movement, wrecking or demolition or addition to or subtraction from any building, highway, road, excavation, manufactured building or other structure, project, development or improvement used directly and primarily to prevent, monitor, control or reduce air, water or land pollution shall be exempt from the tax imposed under this Section.
 - (E) Any amount attributable to development fees that are incurred in relation to the construction, development or improvement of real property and paid by

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the taxpayer as defined in the Model City Tax Code or by a contractor providing services to the taxpayer. For the purposes of this paragraph:

- (i) The attributable amount shall not exceed the value of the development fees actually imposed.
- (ii) The attributable amount is equal to the total amount of development fees paid by the taxpayer or by a contractor providing services to the taxpayer and the total development fees credited in exchange for the construction of, contribution to or dedication of real property for providing public infrastructure, public safety or other public services necessary to the development. The real property must be the subject of the development fees.
- (iii) "Development fees" means fees imposed to offset capital costs of providing public infrastructure, public safety or other public services to a development and authorized pursuant to Section 9-463.05, Section 11-1102 or Title 48 regardless of the jurisdiction to which the fees are paid.

(2) Deductions.

- (A) All amounts subject to the tax shall be allowed a deduction in the amount of thirty-five percent (35%).
- (B) The gross proceeds of sales or gross income that is derived from a contract entered into for the installation, assembly, repair or maintenance of income-producing capital equipment, as defined in Section 12-110, that is deducted from the retail classification pursuant to Section 12-465(g), that does not become a permanent attachment to a building, highway, road, railroad, excavation or manufactured building or other structure, project, development or improvement shall be exempt from the tax imposed by this Section. If the ownership of the realty is separate from the ownership of the income-producing capital equipment, the determination as to permanent attachment shall be made as if the ownership was the same. The deduction provided in this paragraph does not include gross proceeds of sales or gross income from that portion of any contracting activity which consists of the development of, or modification to, real property in order to facilitate the installation, assembly, repair, maintenance or removal of the income-producing capital equipment. For purposes of this paragraph, "permanent attachment" means at least one of the following:
 - (i) to be incorporated into real property.
 - (ii) to become so affixed to real property that it becomes part of the real property.
 - (iii) to be so attached to real property that removal would cause substantial damage to the real property from which it is removed.
- (C) For taxable periods beginning from and after July 1, 2008 and ending before January 1, 2011, the gross proceeds of sales or gross income derived from a contract to provide and install a solar energy device. The contractor shall register with the Department of Revenue as a solar energy contractor. By registering, the contractor acknowledges that it will make its books and

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records relating to sales of solar energy devices available to the Department of Revenue and the City, as applicable, for examination.

(3) Tax credits.

The following tax credits are available to owner-builders and speculative builders, not to exceed the tax liability against which such credits apply, provided such credits are documented to the satisfaction of the tax collector:

- (A) A tax credit equal to the amount of city privilege or use tax, or the equivalent excise tax, paid directly to a taxing jurisdiction or as a separately itemized charge paid directly to the vendor with respect to the tangible personal property incorporated into the said structure or improvement to real property undertaken by the owner-builder or speculative builder .
- (B) A tax credit equal to the amount of privilege taxes paid to this City, or charged separately to the speculative builder, by a construction contractor , on the gross income derived by said person from the construction of any improvement to the real property.
- (C) No credits provided herein may be claimed until such time that the gross income against which said credits apply is reported.
- (D) The limitation period for the assessment of taxes imposed by this Section is measured based upon when such liability is reportable, that is, in the reporting period that encompasses the twenty-fifth (25th) month after said unit or project was substantially complete. Interest and penalties, as provided in Section 12-540, will be based on reportable date.
- (E) (Reserved)

(Code 1977, § 9A-417)

(Ord. 03-17, 4/15/03, renumbered from Chapter 9A) SUPP 2003-2

(Ord. 05-55, 9/19/05, Resolution # 05-44 approved by voters 09/1305) SUPP 2006-3

(Ord. 07-07, 3/20/07, Amended by enacting (b)(1)(E)) SUPP 2007-1

(Ord. 08-08, 4/15/08, Amended by enacting (b), enacting (c) (2)(C)) SUPP 2008-2

(Ord. 2010-11, 6/1/2010, Amended) SUPP 2010-2

Sec. 12-418. (Reserved)

(Code 1977, § 9A-418)

(Ord. 03-17, 4/15/03, renumbered from Chapter 9A) SUPP 2003-2

Sec. 12-419. Reserved.

Sec. 12-420. (Reserved)

(Code 1977, § 9A-420)

(Ord. 03-17, 4/15/03, renumbered from Chapter 9A) SUPP 2003-2

Secs. 12-421 through 12-424. Reserved.

Sec. 12-425. Job printing.

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- (a) The tax rate shall be at an amount equal to one and eight tenths percent (1 8/10%) of the gross income from the business activity upon every person engaging or continuing in the business of job printing, which includes engraving of printing plates, embossing, copying, micrographics, and photo reproduction.
- (b) The tax imposed by this Section shall not apply to:
 - (1) job printing purchased for the purpose of resale by the purchaser in the form supplied by the job printer.
 - (2) out-of-City sales.
 - (3) out-of-State sales.
 - (4) job printing of newspapers, magazines, or other periodicals or publications for a person who is subject to the tax imposed by subsection 12-435(a) or an equivalent excise tax; provided further that said person is properly licensed by the taxing jurisdiction at the location of publication.
 - (5) sales of job printing to a qualifying hospital, qualifying community health center or a qualifying health care organization, except when the property sold is for use in activities resulting in gross income from unrelated business income as that term is defined in 26 U.S.C. Section 512.
 - (6) (Reserved)

(Code 1977, § 9A-425)

(Ord. 03-17, 4/15/03, renumbered from Chapter 9A) SUPP 2003-2

(Ord. 05-55, 9/19/05, Resolution # 05-44 approved by voters 09/13/05) SUPP 2006-3

Sec. 12-426. Reserved.

Sec. 12-427. Manufactured buildings.

- (a) The tax rate shall be at an amount equal to one and eight tenths percent (1 8/10%) of the gross income, including site preparation, moving to the site, and/or set-up, upon every person engaging or continuing in the business activity of selling manufactured buildings within the City. Such business activity is deemed to occur at the business location of the seller where the purchaser first entered into the contract to purchase the manufactured building.
- (b) Sales of used manufactured buildings are not taxable.
- (c) The sale prices of furniture, furnishings, fixtures, appliances, and attachments that are not incorporated as component parts of or attached to a manufactured building are exempt from the tax imposed by this Section. Sales of such items are subject to the tax under Section 12-460.
- (d) Under this Section, a trade-in will not be allowed for the purpose of reducing the tax liability.

(Code 1977, § 9A-427)

(Ord. 03-17, 4/15/03, renumbered from Chapter 9A) SUPP 2003-2

(Ord. 05-55, 9/19/05, Resolution # 05-44 approved by voters 09/13/05) SUPP 2006-3

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Secs. 12-428 through 12-429. Reserved.

Sec. 12-430. Timbering and other extraction.

- (a) The tax rate shall be at an amount equal to one and eight tenths percent (1 8/10%) of the gross income from the business activity upon every person engaging or continuing in the following businesses:
 - (1) felling, producing, or preparing timber or any product of the forest for sale, profit, or commercial use.
 - (2) extracting, refining, or producing any oil or natural gas for sale, profit, or commercial use.
- (b) The rate specified in subsection (a) above shall be applied to the value of the entire product extracted, refined, produced, or prepared for sale, profit, or commercial use, when such activity occurs within the City, regardless of the place of sale of the product or the fact that delivery may be made to a point without the City or without the State.
- (c) If any person engaging in any business classified in this Section ships or transports products, or any part thereof, out of the State without making sale of such products, or ships his products outside of the State in an unfinished condition, the value of the products or articles in the condition or form in which they existed when transported out-of-State and before they enter interstate commerce shall be the basis for assessment of the tax imposed by this Section.

(d) (Reserved)

(Code 1977, § 9A-430)

(Ord. 03-17, 4/15/03, renumbered from Chapter 9A) SUPP 2003-2

(Ord. 05-55, 9/19/05, Resolution # 05-44 approved by voters 09/13/05) SUPP 2006-3

Sec. 12-431. Reserved.

Sec. 12-432. Mining.

- (a) The tax rate shall be at an amount equal to one tenth of one percent (.1%), not to exceed one tenth of one percent, of the gross income from the business activity upon every person engaging or continuing in the business of mining, smelting, or producing for sale, profit, or commercial use any copper, gold, silver, or other mineral product, compound, or combination of mineral products; but not including the extraction, removal, or production of sand, gravel, or rock from the ground for sale, profit, or commercial use.
- (b) The rate specified in subsection (a) above shall be applied to the value of the entire product mined, smelted or produced for sale, profit, or commercial use, when such activity occurs within the City, regardless of the place of sale of the product or the fact that delivery may be made to a point without the City or without the State.

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- (c) If any person engaging in any business classified in this Section ships or transports products, or any part thereof, out of the State without making sale of such products, or ships his products outside of the State in an unfinished condition, the value of the products or articles in the condition or form in which they existed when transported out-of-State and before they enter interstate commerce shall be the basis for assessment of the tax imposed by this Section.

(Code 1977, § 9A-432)

(Ord. 03-17, 4/15/03, renumbered from Chapter 9A) SUPP 2003-2

(Ord. 05-55, 9/19/05, Resolution # 05-44 approved by voters 09/13/05) SUPP 2006-3

Secs. 12-433 through 12-434. Reserved.

Sec. 12-435. Publishing and periodicals distribution.

- (a) The tax rate shall be at an amount equal to one and eight tenths percent (1 8/10%) of the gross income from the business activity upon every person engaging or continuing in the business activity of:
 - (1) publication of newspapers, magazines, or other periodicals when published within the City, measured by the gross income derived from notices, subscriptions, and local advertising as defined in Section 12-405. In cases where the location of publication is both within and without this State, gross income subject to the tax shall refer only to gross income derived from residents of this State or generated by permanent business locations within this State.
 - (2) distribution or delivery within the City of newspapers, magazines, or other periodicals not published within the City, measured by the gross income derived from subscriptions.
- (b) “Location of Publication” is determined by:
 - (1) location of the editorial offices of the publisher, when the physical printing is not performed by the publisher; or
 - (2) location of either the editorial offices or the printing facilities, if the publisher performs his own physical printing.
- (c) “Subscription income” shall include all circulation revenue of the publisher except amounts retained by or credited to carriers or other vendors as compensation for delivery within the State by such carriers or vendors, and further except sales of published items, directly or through distributors, for the purpose of resale, to retailers subject to the Privilege Tax on such resale.
- (d) “Circulation”, for the purpose of measurement of gross income subject to the tax, shall be considered to occur at the place of delivery of the published items to the subscriber or intended reader irrespective of the location of the physical facilities or personnel of the publisher. However, delivery by the United States mails shall be considered to have occurred at the location of publication.

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- (e) Allocation of taxes between cities and towns. In cases where publication or distribution occurs in more than one city or town, the measurement of gross income subject to tax by the City shall include:
 - (1) that portion of the gross income from publication which reflects the ratio of circulation within this City to circulation in all incorporated cities and towns in this State having substantially similar provisions; plus
 - (2) only when publication occurs within the City, that portion of the remaining gross income from publication which reflects the ratio of circulation within this City to the total circulation of all incorporated cities or towns in this State within which cities the taxpayer maintains a location of publication.
- (f) The tax imposed by this Section shall not apply to sales of newspapers, magazines or other periodicals to a qualifying hospital, qualifying community health center or a qualifying health care organization, except when the property sold is for use in activities resulting in gross income from unrelated business income as that term is defined in 26 U.S.C. Section 512.

(Code 1977, § 9A-435)

(Ord. 03-17, 4/15/03, renumbered from Chapter 9A) SUPP 2003-2

(Ord. 05-55, 9/19/05, Resolution # 05-44 approved by voters 09/13/05) SUPP 2006-3

Secs. 12-436 through 12-439. Reserved.

Sec. 12-440. Rental occupancy.

- (a) For the purposes of this Section only, the following definitions shall apply:
 - (1) “Landlord” means any lessor of real property under a pre-existing lease.
 - (2) “Pre-existing Lease” means any written lease, license for use, or rental agreement entered into prior to December 1, 1967; except for the following:
 - (A) any bilateral amendment to such written agreement which was entered into subsequent to December 1, 1967, wherein the length of the term or the size of the premises affected is changed or both.
 - (B) any such agreement for lodging or lodging space.
 - (3) “Rent” means all consideration paid by the tenant to his landlord or to another in payment of or diminution of his own or his landlord’s obligation in connection with the real property occupied by the tenant, whether or not such occupancy is designated as a rent, lease or license for use of real property.
 - (4) “Tenant” means any lessee of real property under a pre-existing lease.
- (b) The tax rate shall be at an amount of one and eight tenths percent (1 8/10%) of the gross rent paid by a tenant, to the extent of his occupancy of real property in this City under a pre-existing lease, upon such tenant, for the privilege of such occupancy, subject to the provisions of this Section.
- (c) Exclusions. The tax imposed by this Section shall not apply to:
 - (1) occupancy by a tenant which the Constitution or laws of the United States or of the State of Arizona prohibit the City from taxing.

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- (2) occupancy by a tenant of a landlord which the Constitution or laws of the United States or of the State of Arizona prohibit the City from taxing.
 - (3) occupancy of lodging or lodging space.
 - (4) occupancy of real property under other than a pre-existing lease.
- (d) Duty of landlords. Every landlord of a tenant subject to the tax:
- (1) shall collect the tax imposed by this Section from the tenant liable for the tax at the same time as and together with the tenant's periodic or other payment of rent. The tax required to be collected shall constitute a debt owed by the landlord to the City.
 - (2) shall be considered a taxpayer subject to all licensing, recordkeeping, and reporting requirements of this Chapter.
- (e) Duty of tenants. Every tenant liable for the tax:
- (1) shall, in any instance in which the tax has not been collected by his landlord, remit such tax to the Tax Collector, and in such case, be subject to all licensing and reporting requirements of this Chapter.
 - (2) shall maintain, and provide upon request, books and records sufficient for the Tax Collector to determine the tax liability of such tenant.
- (f) Interest and civil penalties shall be the liability of the landlord collecting and remitting the tax; provided, however, that if the landlord can present clear and convincing evidence that the delinquency was caused by the tenant, then said interest and penalties shall be the liability of the tenant.
- (g) Extension of rights of appeal to include tenants and landlords.
- (1) Any landlord or tenant may avail himself of the provisions of Sections 12-570 through 12-575, relating to appeals, and, except as modified hereunder, all provisions of said Sections shall apply.
 - (2) For the purposes of preserving appeal rights, an assessment against a landlord may be protested and appealed by any tenant paying or liable to pay the tax for the occupancy included in such assessment.
 - (3) Payment of the tax herein imposed to a landlord by a tenant shall be deemed payment of the tax for the tenant for the purposes of allowing a protest to be initiated under Sections 12-570 through 12-575.
 - (4) The filing of a protest petition by a tenant shall not relieve the landlord of his obligation to report and remit the protested tax, or any subsequent periodic payments of tax governed by the initial protest.
- (h) Refunds. Any refunds of taxes authorized by this Chapter shall be made to the tenant. Any refunds of interest and civil penalties authorized by this Chapter shall be made to the person liable for such, as provided in subsection (f) above.

(Code 1977, § 9A-440)

(Ord. 03-17, 4/15/03, renumbered from Chapter 9A) SUPP 2003-2

(Ord. 05-55, 9/19/05, Resolution # 05-44 approved by voters 09/13/05) SUPP 2006-3

Secs. 12-441 through 12-443. Reserved.

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Sec. 12-444. Hotels.

The tax rate shall be at an amount equal to one and eight tenths percent (1 8/10%) of the gross income from the business activity upon every person engaging or continuing in the business of operating a hotel charging for lodging and/or lodging space furnished to any:

- (a) Person.
- (b) Exclusions. The tax imposed by this Section shall not include:
 - (1) Income derived from incarcerating or detaining prisoners who are under the jurisdiction of the United States, this State or any other state or a political subdivision of this State or of any other state in a privately operated prison, jail, or detention facility
 - (2) Gross proceeds of sales or gross income that is properly included in another business activity under this Article and that is taxable to the person engaged in that business activity, but the gross proceeds of sales or gross income to be deducted shall not exceed the consideration paid to the person conducting the activity.
 - (3) Gross proceeds of sales or gross income from transactions or activities that are not limited to transients and that would not be taxable if engaged in by a person not subject to tax under this Article.
 - (4) Gross proceeds of sales or gross income from transactions or activities that are not limited to transients and that would not be taxable if engaged in by a person subject to taxation under Section 12-410 or Section 12-475 due to an exclusion, exemption, or deduction.
 - (5) Gross proceeds of sales or gross income from commissions received from a person providing services or property to the customers of the hotel. However, such commissions may be subject to tax under Section 12-445 or Section 12-450 as rental, leasing, or licensing for use of real or tangible personal property.
 - (6) Income from providing telephone, fax, or internet services to customers at an additional charge, which is separately stated to the customer and is separately maintained in the hotel's books and records. However, such gross proceeds of sales or gross income may be subject to tax under Section 12-470 as telecommunication services.

(Code 1977, § 9A-444)

(Ord. 03-17, 4/15/03, renumbered from Chapter 9A) SUPP 2003-2

(Ord. 05-55, 9/19/05, Resolution # 05-44 approved by voters 09/13/05) SUPP 2006-3

(Ord. 07-07, 3/20/07, Amended (b)added (1-6), deleted (c)) SUPP 2007-1

Sec. 12-445. Rental, leasing, and licensing for use of real property.

- (a) The tax rate shall be at an amount equal to one and eight tenths percent (1 8/10%) of the gross income from the business activity upon every person engaging or continuing in the business of leasing or renting real property located within the City for a consideration, to the tenant in actual possession, or the licensing for use of real property to the final licensee located within the City for a consideration including any improvements, rights, or interest in such property; provided further that:

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- (1) Payments made by the lessee to, or on behalf of, the lessor for property taxes, repairs, or improvements are considered to be part of the taxable gross income.
 - (2) Charges for such items as telecommunications, utilities, pet fees, or maintenance are considered to be part of the taxable gross income.
 - (3) However, if the lessor engages in telecommunication activity, as evidenced by installing individual metering equipment and by billing each tenant based upon actual usage, such activity is taxable under Section 12-470.
- (b) If individual utility meters have been installed for each tenant and the lessor separately charges each single tenant for the exact billing from the utility company, such charges are exempt.
 - (c) Charges by a qualifying hospital, qualifying community health center or a qualifying health care organization to patients of such facilities for use of rooms or other real property during the course of their treatment by such facilities are exempt.
 - (d) Charges for joint pole usage by a person engaged in the business of providing or furnishing utility or telecommunication services to another person engaged in the business of providing or furnishing utility or telecommunication services are exempt from the tax imposed by this Section.
 - (e) Effective from and after September 1, 1988, all real property rental gross income from a person who has obtained a permit to enter into life care contracts pursuant to A.R.S. §20-1802(B) and subject to the tax under this Section shall be allowed a deduction of thirty-five percent (35%).
 - (f) (Reserved)
 - (g) (Reserved)
 - (h) (Reserved)
 - (i) (Reserved)
 - (j) Exempt from the tax imposed by this Section is gross income derived from the activities taxable under Section 12-444 of this code.
 - (k) (Reserved)
 - (l) (Reserved)
 - (m) (Reserved)
 - (n) Notwithstanding the provisions of Section 12-200(b), the fair market value of one (1) apartment, in an apartment complex provided rent free to an employee of the apartment complex is not subject to the tax imposed by this Section. For an apartment complex with

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more than fifty (50) units, an additional apartment provided rent free to an employee for every additional fifty (50) units is not subject to the tax imposed by this Section.

- (o) Income derived from incarcerating or detaining prisoners who are under the jurisdiction of the United States, this State or any other state or a political subdivision of this State or of any other state in a privately operated prison, jail or detention facility is exempt from the tax imposed by this Section.
- (p) Charges by any hospital, any licensed nursing care institution, or any kidney dialysis facility to patients of such facilities for the use of rooms or other real property during the course of their treatment by such facilities are exempt.
- (q) Charges to patients receiving “personal care” or “directed care”, by any licensed assisted living facility, licensed assisted living center or licensed assisted living home as defined and licensed pursuant to Chapter 4 Title 36 Arizona Revised Statutes and Title 9 of the Arizona Administrative Code are exempt.
- (r) Income received from the rental of any “low-income unit” as established under Section 42 of the Internal Revenue Code (“IRC”), including the low-income housing credit provided by IRC Section 42, to the extent that the collection of tax on rental income causes the “gross rent” defined by IRC Section 42 to exceed the income limitation for the low-income unit is exempt. This exemption also applies to income received from the rental of individual rental units subject to statutory or regulatory “low-income unit” rent restrictions similar to IRC Section 42 to the extent that the collection of tax from the tenant causes the rental receipts to exceed a rent restriction for the low-income unit. This subsection also applies to rent received by a person other than the owner or lessor of the low-income unit, including a broker. This Subsection does not apply unless a taxpayer maintains the documentation to support the qualification of a unit as a low-income unit, the “gross rent” limitation for the unit, and the rent received from that unit.

(Code 1977, § 9A-445)

(Ord. 03-17, 4/15/03, renumbered from Chapter 9A) SUPP 2003-2

(Ord. 05-55, 9/19/05, Resolution # 05-44 approved by voters 09/13/05) SUPP 2006-3

(Ord. 07-07, 3/20/07, Amended added ®) SUPP 2007-1

Sec. 12-446. (Reserved)

(Code 1977, § 9A-446)

(Ord. 03-17, 4/15/03, renumbered from Chapter 9A) SUPP 2003-2

Sec. 12-447. Rental, leasing, and licensing for use of real property: additional tax upon transient lodging.

In addition to the taxes levied as provided in Section 12-445, there is hereby levied and shall be collected an additional tax in an amount equal to three and eight tenths percent (3.8%) of the gross income from the business activity of any hotel engaging or continuing within the City in the business of charging for lodging and/or lodging space furnished to any transient.

(Code 1977, § 9A-447)

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(Ord. 03-17, 4/15/03, renumbered from Chapter 9A) SUPP 2003-2

(Ord. 05-55, 9/19/05, Resolution # 05-44 approved by voters 09/05/05) SUPP 2006-3

(Ord. 07-07, 3/20/07, Amended) SUPP 2007-1

Secs. 12-448 through 12-449. Reserved.

Sec. 12-450. Rental, leasing, and licensing for use of tangible personal property.

- (a) The tax rate shall be at an amount equal to one and eight tenths percent (1 8/10%) of the gross income from the business activity upon every person engaging or continuing in the business of leasing, licensing for use, or renting tangible personal property for a consideration, including that which is semi-permanently or permanently installed within the City as provided by Regulation.
- (b) Special provisions relating to long-term motor vehicle leases. A lease transaction involving a motor vehicle for a minimum period of twenty-four (24) months shall be considered to have occurred at the location of the motor vehicle dealership, rather than the location of the place of business of the lessor, even if the lessor's interest in the lease and its proceeds are sold, transferred, or otherwise assigned to a lease financing institution; provided further that the city or town where such motor vehicle dealership is located levies a Privilege Tax or an equivalent excise tax upon the transaction.
- (c) Gross income derived from the following transactions shall be exempt from Privilege Taxes imposed by this Section:
 - (1) rental, leasing, or licensing for use of tangible personal property to persons engaged or continuing in the business of leasing, licensing for use, or rental of such property.
 - (2) rental, leasing, or licensing for use of tangible personal property that is semi-permanently or permanently installed within another city or town that levies an equivalent excise tax on the transaction.
 - (3) rental, leasing, or licensing for use of film, tape, or slides to a theater or other person taxed under Section 12-410, or to a radio station, television station, or subscription television system.
 - (4) rental, leasing, or licensing for use of the following:
 - (A) prosthetics.
 - (B) income-producing capital equipment.
 - (C) mining and metallurgical supplies.These exemptions include the rental, leasing, or licensing for use of tangible personal property which, if it had been purchased instead of leased, rented, or licensed by the lessee or licensee, would qualify as income-producing capital equipment or mining and metallurgical supplies.
 - (5) rental, leasing, or licensing for use of tangible personal property to a qualifying hospital, qualifying community health center or a qualifying health care organization, except when the property so rented, leased, or licensed is for use in activities resulting in gross income from unrelated business income as that term is defined in 26 U.S.C. Section 512 or rental, leasing, or licensing for use of tangible personal property in this State by a nonprofit charitable organization that has

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- qualified under Section 501(c)(3) of the United States Internal Revenue Code and that engages in and uses such property exclusively for training, job placement or rehabilitation programs or testing for mentally or physically handicapped persons.
- (6) separately billed charges for delivery, installation, repair, and/or maintenance as provided by Regulation.
 - (7) charges for joint pole usage by a person engaged in the business of providing or furnishing utility or telecommunication services to another person engaged in the business of providing or furnishing utility or telecommunication services.
 - (8) (Reserved)
 - (9) rental, leasing, or licensing of aircraft that would qualify as aircraft acquired for use outside the State, as prescribed by Regulation, if such rental, leasing, or licensing had been a sale.
 - (10) rental, leasing and licensing for use of an alternative fuel vehicle as defined in A.R.S. Section 43-1086 if such vehicle was manufactured as a diesel fuel vehicle and converted to operate on alternative fuel and equipment that is installed in a conventional diesel fuel motor vehicle to convert the vehicle to operate on an alternative fuel, as defined in A.R.S. Section 1-215.
 - (11) rental, leasing, and licensing for use of solar energy devices, for taxable periods beginning from and after July 1, 2008. The lessor shall register with the Department of Revenue as a solar energy retailer. By registering, the lessor acknowledges that it will make its books and records relating to leases of solar energy devices available to the Department of Revenue and city, as applicable, for examination.

(Code 1977, § 9A-450)

(Ord. 03-17, 4/15/03, renumbered from Chapter 9A) SUPP 2003-2

(Ord. 05-55, 9/19/05, Resolution # 05-44 approved by voters 09/13/05) SUPP 2006-3

(Ord. 2010-11, 6/1/2010, Amended) SUPP 2010-2

Sec. 12-451. Reserved.

Sec. 12-452. (Reserved)

(Code 1977, § 9A-452)

(Ord. 03-17, 4/15/03, renumbered from Chapter 9A) SUPP 2003-2

Secs. 12-453 through 12-454. Reserved

Sec. 12-455. Restaurants and Bars.

- (a) The tax rate shall be at an amount equal to two and eight tenths percent (2 8/10%) of the gross income from the business activity upon every person engaging or continuing in the business of preparing or serving food or beverage in a bar, cocktail lounge, restaurant, or similar establishment where articles of food or drink are prepared or served for consumption on or off the premises, including also the activity of catering. Cover charges and minimum charges must be included in the gross income of this business activity.
- (b) Caterers and other taxpayers subject to the tax who deliver food and/or serve such food off premises shall also be allowed to exclude separately charged delivery, set-up, and clean-up

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charges, provided that the charges are also maintained separately in the books and records. When a taxpayer delivers food and/or serves such food off premises, his regular business location shall still be deemed the location of the transaction for the purposes of the tax imposed by this Section.

- (c) The tax imposed by this Section shall not apply to sales to a qualifying hospital, qualifying community health center or a qualifying health care organization, except when sold for use in activities resulting in gross income from unrelated business income as that term is defined in 26 U.S.C. Section 512.
- (d) The tax imposed by this Section shall not apply to sales of food, beverages, condiments and accessories used for serving food and beverages to a commercial airline, as defined in A.R.S. § 42-1310.01(a)(48), that serves the food and beverages to its passengers, without additional charge, for consumption in flight.
- (e) The tax imposed by this Section shall not apply to sales of prepared food, beverages, condiments or accessories to a public educational entity, pursuant to any of the provisions of Title 15, Arizona Revised Statutes, to the extent such items are to be prepared or served to individuals for consumption on the premises of a public educational entity during school hours.
- (f) For the purposes of this Section, “accessories” means paper plates, plastic eating utensils, napkins, paper cups, drinking straws, paper sacks or other disposable containers, or other items which facilitate the consumption of the food.

(Code 1977, § 9A-455)

(Ord. 03-17, 4/15/03, renumbered from Chapter 9A) SUPP 2003-2

(Ord. 05-55, 9/19/05, Resolution # 05-44 approved by voters 09/13/05) SUPP 2006-3

Secs. 12-456 through 12-459. Reserved.

Sec. 12-460. Retail sales: measure of tax; burden of proof; exclusions.

- (a) The tax rate shall be at an amount equal to one and eight tenths percent (1 8/10%) of the gross income from the business activity upon every person engaging or continuing in the business of selling tangible personal property at retail.
- (b) The burden of proving that a sale of tangible personal property is not a taxable retail sale shall be upon the person who made the sale.
- (c) Exclusions. For the purposes of this Chapter, sales of tangible personal property shall not include:
 - (1) sales of stocks, bonds, options, or other similar materials.
 - (2) sales of lottery tickets or shares pursuant to Article I, Chapter 5, Title 5, Arizona Revised Statutes.

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- (3) sales of platinum, bullion, or monetized bullion, except minted or manufactured coins transferred or acquired primarily for their numismatic value as prescribed by Regulation.
 - (4) gross income derived from the transfer of tangible personal property which is specifically included as the gross income of a business activity upon which another Section of this Article imposes a tax, shall be considered gross income of that business activity, and are not includable as gross income subject to the tax imposed by this Section.
 - (5) sales by professional or personal service occupations where such sales are inconsequential elements of the service provided.
- (d) (Reserved)
- (e) When this City and another Arizona city or town with an equivalent excise tax could claim nexus for taxing a retail sale, the city or town where the permanent business location of the seller at which the order was received shall be deemed to have precedence, and for the purposes of this Chapter such city or town has sole and exclusive right to such tax.
- (f) The appropriate tax liability for any retail sale where the order is received at a permanent business location of the seller located in this City or in an Arizona city or town that levies an equivalent excise tax shall be at the tax rate of the city or town of such seller's location.
- (g) Retail sales of prepaid calling cards or prepaid authorization numbers for telecommunications services, including sales of reauthorization of a prepaid card or authorization number, are subject to tax under this Section.

(Code 1977, § 9A-460)

(Ord. 03-17, 4/15/03, renumbered from Chapter 9A) SUPP 2003-2

(Ord. 05-55, 9/19/05, Resolution # 05-44 approved by voters 09/13/05) SUPP 2006-3

Secs. 12-461 through 12-464. Reserved.

Sec. 12-465. Retail sales: exemptions.

Income derived from the following sources is exempt from the tax imposed by Section 12-460:

- (a) sales of tangible personal property to a person regularly engaged in the business of selling such property.
- (b) out-of-City sales or out-of-State sales.
- (c) charges for delivery, installation, or other direct customer services as prescribed by Regulation.
- (d) charges for repair services as prescribed by Regulation, when separately charged and separately maintained in the books and records of the taxpayer.

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- (e) sales of warranty, maintenance, and service contracts, when separately charged and separately maintained in the books and records of the taxpayer.
- (f) sales of prosthetics.
- (g) sales of income-producing capital equipment.
- (h) sales of rental equipment and rental supplies.
- (i) sales of mining and metallurgical supplies.
- (j) sales of motor vehicle fuel and use fuel which are subject to a tax imposed under the provisions of Article I or II, Chapter 16, Title 28, Arizona Revised Statutes; or sales of use fuel to a holder of a valid single trip use fuel tax permit issued under A.R.S. Section 28-5739, or sales of natural gas or liquefied petroleum gas used to propel a motor vehicle.
- (k) sales of tangible personal property to a construction contractor who holds a valid Privilege Tax License for engaging or continuing in the business of construction contracting where the tangible personal property sold is incorporated into any structure or improvement to real property as part of construction contracting activity.
- (l) sales of motor vehicles to nonresidents of this State for use outside this State if the vendor ships or delivers the motor vehicle to a destination outside this State.
- (m) sales of tangible personal property which directly enters into and becomes an ingredient or component part of a product sold in the regular course of the business of job printing, manufacturing, or publication of newspapers, magazines, or other periodicals. Tangible personal property which is consumed or used up in a manufacturing, job printing, publishing, or production process is not an ingredient nor component part of a product.
- (n) sales made directly to the Federal government to the extent of:
 - (1) one hundred percent (100%) of the gross income derived from retail sales made by a manufacturer, modifier, assembler, or repairer.
 - (2) fifty percent (50%) of the gross income derived from retail sales made by any other person.
- (o) sales to hotels, bars, restaurants, dining cars, lunchrooms, boarding houses, or similar establishments of articles consumed as food, drink, or condiment, whether simple, mixed, or compounded, where such articles are customarily prepared or served to patrons for consumption on or off the premises, where the purchaser is properly licensed and paying a tax under Section 12-455 or the equivalent excise tax upon such income.
- (p) sales of tangible personal property to a qualifying hospital, qualifying community health center or a qualifying health care organization, except when the property sold is for use in activities resulting in gross income from unrelated business income as that term is defined in 26 U.S.C. Section 512 or sales of tangible personal property purchased in this State by a

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nonprofit charitable organization that has qualified under Section 501(c)(3) of the United States Internal Revenue Code and that engages in and uses such property exclusively for training, job placement or rehabilitation programs or testing for mentally or physically handicapped persons.

- (q) food purchased with food stamps provided through the food stamp program established by the Food Stamp Act of 1977 (P.L. 95-113; 91 Stat. 958.7 U.S.C. Section 2011 et seq.) or purchased with food instruments issued under Section 17 of the Child Nutrition Act (P.L. 95-627; 92 Stat. 3603; and P.L. 99-669; Section 4302; 42 United States Code Section 1786) but only to the extent that food stamps or food instruments were actually used to purchase such food.
- (r) (Reserved)
 - (1) (Reserved)
 - (2) (Reserved)
 - (3) (Reserved)
 - (4) (Reserved)
- (s) sales of groundwater measuring devices required by A.R.S. Section 45-604.
- (t) (Reserved)
- (u) sales of aircraft acquired for use outside the State, as prescribed by Regulation.
- (v) sales of food products by producers as provided for by A.R.S. Sections 3-561, 3-562 and 3-563.
- (w) (Reserved)
- (x) (Reserved)
- (y) (Reserved)
- (z) (Reserved)
- (aa) the sale of tangible personal property used in remediation contracting as defined in Section 12-100 and Regulation 12-100.5.
- (bb) sales of materials that are purchased by or for publicly funded libraries including school district libraries, charter school libraries, community college libraries, state university libraries or federal, state, county or municipal libraries for use by the public as follows:
 - (1) printed or photographic materials.
 - (2) electronic or digital media materials.
- (cc) sales of food, beverages, condiments and accessories used for serving food and beverages to a commercial airline, as defined in A.R.S. § 42-5061(A)(50), that serves the food and

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beverages to its passengers, without additional charge, for consumption in flight. For the purposes of this subsection, “accessories” means paper plates, plastic eating utensils, napkins, paper cups, drinking straws, paper sacks or other disposable containers, or other items which facilitate the consumption of the food.

- (dd) in computing the tax base in the case of the sale or transfer of wireless telecommunication equipment as an inducement to a customer to enter into or continue a contract for telecommunication services that are taxable under Section 12-470, gross proceeds of sales or gross income does not include any sales commissions or other compensation received by the retailer as a result of the customer entering into or continuing a contract for the telecommunications services.
- (ee) for the purposes of this Section, a sale of wireless telecommunication equipment to a person who holds the equipment for sale or transfer to a customer as an inducement to enter into or continue a contract for telecommunication services that are taxable under Section 12-470 is considered to be a sale for resale in the regular course of business.
- (ff) sales of alternative fuel as defined in A.R.S. § 1-215, to a used oil fuel burner who has received a Department of Environmental Quality permit to burn used oil or used oil fuel under A.R.S. § 49-426 or § 49-480.
- (gg) sales of food, beverages, condiments and accessories to a public educational entity, pursuant to any of the provisions of Title 15, Arizona Revised Statutes; to the extent such items are to be prepared or served to individuals for consumption on the premises of a public educational entity during school hours. For the purposes of this subsection, “accessories” means paper plates, plastic eating utensils, napkins, paper cups, drinking straws, paper sacks or other disposable containers, or other items which facilitate the consumption of the food.
- (hh) sales of personal hygiene items to a person engaged in the business of and subject to tax under Section 12-444 of this code if the tangible personal property is furnished without additional charge to and intended to be consumed by the person during his occupancy.
- (ii) For the purposes of this Section, the diversion of gas from a pipeline by a person engaged in the business of operating a natural or artificial gas pipeline, for the sole purpose of fueling compressor equipment to pressurize the pipeline, is not a sale of the gas to the operator of the pipeline.
- (jj) Sales of food, beverages, condiments and accessories to a nonprofit charitable organization that has qualified as an exempt organization under 26 U.S.C Section 501(c)(3) and regularly serves meals to the needy and indigent on a continuing basis at no cost. For the purposes of this subsection, “accessories” means paper plates, plastic eating utensils, napkins, paper cups, drinking straws, paper sacks or other disposable containers, or other items which facilitate the consumption of the food.

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(kk) sales of motor vehicles that use alternative fuel as defined in A.R.S. Section 43-1086 if such vehicle was manufactured as a diesel fuel vehicle and converted to operate on alternative fuel and sales of equipment that is installed in a conventional diesel fuel motor vehicle to convert the vehicle to operate on an alternative fuel, as defined in A.R.S. Section 1-215.

(ll) for taxable periods beginning from and after July 1, 2008, sales of solar energy devices. The retailer shall register with the Department of Revenue as a solar energy retailer. By registering, the retailer acknowledges that it will make its books and records relating to sales of solar energy devices available to the Department of Revenue and the City, as applicable, for examination.

(Code 1977, § 9A-465)

(Ord. 03-17, 4/15/03, renumbered from Chapter 9A) SUPP 2003-2

(Ord. 08-08, 4/14/08, amended (kk) and enacted (ll)) SUPP 2008-2

Secs. 12-466 through 12-469. Reserved.

Sec. 12-470. Telecommunication services.

(a) The tax rate shall be at an amount equal to one and eight tenths percent (1 8/10%) of the gross income from the business activity upon every person engaging or continuing in the business of providing telecommunication services to consumers within this City.

(1) Telecommunication services shall include:

(A) two-way voice, sound, and/or video communication over a communications channel.

(B) one-way voice, sound, and/or video transmission or relay over a communications channel.

(C) facsimile transmissions.

(D) providing relay or repeater service.

(E) providing computer interface services over a communications channel.

(F) time-sharing activities with a computer accomplished through the use of a communications channel.

(2) Gross income from the business activity of providing telecommunication services to consumers within this City shall include:

(A) all fees for connection to a telecommunication system.

(B) toll charges, charges for transmissions, and charges for other telecommunications services; provided that such charges relate to transmissions originating in the City and terminating in this State.

(C) fees charged for access to or subscription to or membership in a telecommunication system or network.

(D) charges for monitoring services relating to a security or burglar alarm system located within the City where such system transmits or receives signals or data over a communications channel.

(E) Charges for telephone, fax, or internet access services provided at an additional charge by a hotel business subject to taxation under Section 12-444.

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- (b) Resale telecommunication services. Gross income from sales of telecommunication services to another provider of telecommunication services for the purpose of providing the purchaser's customers with such service shall be exempt from the tax imposed by this Section; provided, however, that such purchaser is properly licensed by the City to engage in such business.
- (c) Interstate transmissions. Charges by a provider of telecommunication services for transmissions originating in the City and terminating outside the State are exempt from the tax imposed by this Section.
- (d) Tax credit offset for franchise fees. There shall be allowed as an offset, up to the amount of tax due, any amounts paid to the City for license fees or franchise fees, but such offset shall not be allowed against taxes imposed by any other Section of this Chapter. Such offset shall not be deemed in conflict with or violation of subsection 12-400(b).
- (e) (Reserved)
- (f) Prepaid calling cards. Telecommunications services purchased with a prepaid calling card that are taxable under Section 12-460 are exempt from the tax imposed under this Section.
- (g) Internet Access Services - the gross income subject to tax under this section shall not include sales of internet access services to the person's subscribers and customers. For the purposes of this subsection:
 - (1) "Internet" means the computer and telecommunications facilities that comprise the interconnected worldwide network of networks that employ the transmission control protocol or internet protocol, or any predecessor or successor protocol, to communicate information of all kinds by wire or radio.
 - (2) "Internet Access" means a service that enables users to access content, information, electronic mail or other services over the internet. Internet access does not include telecommunication services provided by a common carrier.

(Code 1977, § 9A-470)

(Ord. 03-17, 4/15/03, renumbered from Chapter 9A) SUPP 2003-2

(Ord. 05-55, 9/19/05, Resolution # 05-44 approved by voters 09/13/05) SUPP 2006-3

(Ord. 07-07, 3/20/07, Amended, added (2)(E)) SUPP 2007-1

Secs 12-471 through 12-474. Reserved.

Sec. 12-475. Transporting for hire.

The tax rate shall be at an amount equal to one and eight tenths percent (1 8/10%) of the gross income from the business activity upon every person engaging or continuing in the business of providing the following forms of transportation for hire from this City to another point within the State:

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- (a) Transporting of persons or property by railroad; provided, however, that the tax imposed by this subsection shall not apply to transporting freight or property for hire by a railroad operating exclusively in this State if the transportation comprises a portion of a single shipment of freight or property, involving more than one railroad, either from a point in this State to a point outside this State or from a point outside this State to a point in this State. For purposes of this paragraph, “a single shipment” means the transportation that begins at the point at which one of the railroads first takes possession of the freight or property and continues until the point at which one of the railroads relinquishes possession of the freight or property to a party other than one of the railroads.
- (b) transporting of oil or natural or artificial gas through pipe or conduit.
- (c) transporting of property by aircraft.
- (d) transporting of persons or property by motor vehicle, including towing and the operation of private car lines, as such are defined in Article VII, Chapter 14, Title 42, Arizona Revised Statutes; provided, however, that the tax imposed by this subsection shall not apply to:
 - (1) gross income subject to the tax imposed by Article IV, Chapter 16, Title 28, Arizona Revised Statutes.
 - (2) gross income derived from the operation of a governmentally adopted and controlled program to provide urban mass transportation.
 - (3) (Reserved)
 - (4) (Reserved)
- (e) Deductions or Exemptions. The gross proceeds of sales or gross income derived from the following sources is exempt from the tax imposed by this Section:
 - (1) Income that is specifically included as the gross income of a business activity upon which another Section of Article IV imposes a tax, that is separately stated to the customer and is taxable to the person engaged in that classification not to exceed consideration paid to the person conducting the activity.
 - (2) Income from arranging amusement or transportation when the amusement or transportation is conducted by another person not to exceed consideration paid to the amusement or transportation business.
- (f) The tax imposed by this Section shall not include arranging transportation as a convenience to a person’s customers if that person is not otherwise engaged in the business of transporting persons, freight, or property for hire. This exception does not apply to businesses that dispatch vehicles pursuant to customer orders and send the billings and receive the payments associated with that activity, including when the transportation is performed by third party independent contractors. For the purposes of this Paragraph, “Arranging” includes billing for or collecting transportation charges from a person’s customers on behalf of the persons providing the transportation.

(Code 1977, § 9A-475)

(Ord. 03-17, 4/15/03, renumbered from Chapter 9A) SUPP 2003-2

(Ord. 05-55, 9/19/05, Resolution # 05-44 approved by voters 09/13/05) SUPP 2006-3

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(Ord. 07-07, 3/20/07, Amended, added (e) and (f)) SUPP 2007-1

Secs. 12-476 through 12-479. Reserved.

Sec. 12-480. Utility services.

- (a) The tax rate shall be at an amount equal to three and three tenths percent (3 3/10%) of the gross income from the business activity upon every person engaging or continuing in the business of producing, providing, or furnishing utility services, including electricity, electric lights, current, power, gas (natural or artificial), or water to:
 - (1) consumers or ratepayers who reside within the City.
 - (2) (Reserved)
- (b) Exclusion of certain sales of natural gas to a public utility. Notwithstanding the provisions of subsection (a) above, the gross income derived from the sale of natural gas to a public utility for the purpose of generation of power to be transferred by the utility to its ratepayers shall be considered a retail sale of tangible personal property subject to Sections 12-460 and 12-465, and not considered gross income taxable under this Section.
- (c) Resale utility services. Sales of utility services to another provider of the same utility services for the purpose of providing such utility services either to another properly licensed utility provider or directly to such purchaser's customers or ratepayers shall be exempt and deductible from the gross income subject to the tax imposed by this Section, provided that the purchaser is properly licensed by all applicable taxing jurisdictions to engage or continue in the business of providing utility services, and further provided that the seller maintains proper documentation, in a manner similar to that for sales for resale, of such transactions.
- (d) Reserved.
- (e) The tax imposed by this Section shall not apply to sales of utility services to a qualifying hospital, qualifying community health center or a qualifying health care organization, except when sold for use in activities resulting in gross income from unrelated business income as that term is defined in 26 U.S.C. Section 512.
- (f) The tax imposed by this Section shall not apply to sales of natural gas or liquefied petroleum gas used to propel a motor vehicle.
- (g) The tax imposed by this Section shall not apply to:
 - (1) revenues received by a municipally owned utility in the form of fees charged to persons constructing residential, commercial or industrial developments or connecting residential, commercial or industrial developments to a municipal utility system or systems if the fees are segregated and used only for capital expansion, system enlargement or debt service of the utility system or systems.
 - (2) revenues received by any person or persons owning a utility system in the form of reimbursement or contribution compensation for property and equipment installed to

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provide utility access to, on or across the land of an actual utility consumer if the property and equipment become the property of the utility. This exclusion shall not exceed the value of such property and equipment.

- (h) The tax imposed by this Section shall not apply to sales of alternative fuel as defined in A.R.S. § 1-215, to a used oil fuel burner who has received a Department of Environmental Quality permit to burn used oil or used oil fuel under A.R.S. § 49-426 or § 49-480.

(Code 1977, § 9A-480)

(Ord. 03-17, 4/15/03, renumbered from Chapter 9A) SUPP 2003-2

(Ord. 04-21, 5/4/04, Amended) SUPP 2004-3

(Ord. 05-55, 9/19/05, Resolution # 05-44 approved by voters 09/13/05) SUPP 2006-3

Secs. 12-481 through 12-485. Reserved

Sec. 12-485. (Reserved)

(Code 1977, § 9A-485)

(Ord. 03-17, 4/15/03, renumbered from Chapter 9A) SUPP 2003-2

Secs. 12-486 through 12-499. Reserved.

Sec. 12-500. Administration of this Chapter; rule making.

- (a) The administration of this Chapter is vested in the Tax Collector, except as otherwise specifically provided, and all payments shall be made to the Tax Collector.
- (b) The Tax Collector shall prescribe the forms and procedures necessary for the administration of the taxes imposed by this Chapter.
- (c) Except as provided in this Section, no rule or regulation shall be adopted until approved by formal action of the City Council.
- (d) (Reserved)
- (e) The unified audit committee shall publish uniform guidelines that interpret the model city tax code and that apply to all cities and towns that have adopted the model city tax code as provided by A.R.S. Section 42-6005.
 - (1) Prior to finalization of uniform guidelines that interpret the model city tax code, the unified audit committee shall disseminate draft guidelines for public comment.
 - (2) Pursuant to A.R.S. Section 42-6005(D), when the state statutes and the model city tax code are the same and where the Arizona Department of Revenue has issued written guidance, the department's interpretation is binding on cities and towns.

(Code 1977, § 9A-500)

(Ord. 03-17, 4/15/03, renumbered from Chapter 9A) SUPP 2003-2

Secs. 12-501 through 12-509. Reserved.

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Sec. 12-510. Divulging of information prohibited; exceptions allowing disclosure.

- (a) Except as specifically provided, it shall be unlawful for any official or employee of the City to make known information obtained pursuant to this Chapter concerning the business financial affairs or operations of any person.
- (b) The City Council may authorize an examination of any return or audit of a specific taxpayer made pursuant to this Chapter by authorized agents of the Federal Government, the State of Arizona, or any political subdivisions.
- (c) The Tax Collector may provide to an Arizona county, city, or town any information concerning any taxes imposed in this Chapter relative to the taxing ordinances of that county, city, or town.
- (d) Successors, receivers, trustees, personal representatives, executors, guardians, administrators, and assignees, if directly interested, may be given information by the Tax Collector as to the items included in the measure and amounts of any unpaid tax, interest, and penalties required to be paid.
- (e) Upon a written direction by the City Attorney or other legal advisor to the City designated by the City Council, officials or employees of the City may divulge the amount and source of income, profits, leases, or expenditures disclosed in any return or report, and the amount of such delinquent and unpaid tax, penalty, or interest, to a private collection agency having a written collection agreement with the City.
- (f) The Tax Collector shall provide information to appropriate representatives of any Arizona city or town to comply with the provisions of A.R.S. Section 42-6003, A.R.S. Section 42-6005, and A.R.S. Section 42-6056.
- (g) The Tax Collector may provide information to authorized agents of any other Arizona governmental agency involving the allocation of taxes imposed by Section 12-435 upon publishing and distribution of periodicals.
- (h) The Tax Collector may provide information regarding the enforcement and collection of taxes imposed by this Chapter to any governmental agency with which the City has an agreement.

(Code 1977, § 9A-510)

(Ord. 03-17, 4/15/03, renumbered from Chapter 9A) SUPP 2003-2

Secs. 12-511 through 12-514. Reserved.

Sec. 12-515. Duties of the Taxpayer Problem Resolution Officer.

- (a) The Taxpayer Problem Resolution Officer shall assist taxpayers in:
 - (1) obtaining easily understandable tax information and information on audits, corrections and appeals procedures of the City.

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- (2) answering questions regarding preparing and filing the returns required under this Chapter.
 - (3) locating documents filed with or payments submitted to the Tax Collector by the taxpayer.
- (b) The Taxpayer Problem Resolution Officer shall also:
- (1) receive and evaluate complaints of improper, abusive or inefficient service by the Tax Collector or any of his designees, employees, or agents and recommend to the City Manager or, for a City without a City Manager, the Chief Administrative Officer appropriate action to correct such service.
 - (2) identify policies and practices of the Tax Collector or any of his designees, employees, or agents that might be barriers to the equitable treatment of taxpayers and recommend alternatives to the City Manager or, for a City without a City Manager, the Chief Administrative Officer.
 - (3) provide expeditious service to taxpayers whose problems are not resolved through normal channels.
 - (4) negotiate with the Tax Collector, his designees, employees, or agents to resolve the most complex and sensitive taxpayer problems.
 - (5) take action to stop or prohibit the Tax Collector from taking an action against a taxpayer.
 - (6) participate and present taxpayers' interests and concerns in meetings formulating the City's policies and procedures under and interpretation of this Chapter.
 - (7) compile data each year on the number and type of taxpayer complaints and evaluate the actions taken to resolve those complaints.
 - (8) survey taxpayers each year to obtain their evaluation of the quality of service provided by the Tax Collector, his designees, employees, and agents.
 - (9) perform other functions which relate to taxpayer assistance as prescribed by the City Manager or, for a City without a City Manager, the Chief Administrative Officer.
- (c) Actions taken by the Taxpayer Problem Resolution Officer may be reviewed and/or modified only by the City Manager or, for a City without a City Manager, the Chief Administrative Officer upon request of the Tax Collector or a taxpayer.
- (d) The Mayor and Council of the City shall be provided with a report quarterly which identifies:
- (1) any complaints of improper, abusive or inefficient service received by the Taxpayer Problem Resolution Officer since the date of the last report.
 - (2) any recommendations made, action taken or surveys obtained by the Taxpayer Problem Resolution Officer pursuant to subsection (b)(1)-(9), above, since the date of the last report.

(Code 1977, § 9A-515)

(Ord. 03-17, 4/15/03, renumbered from Chapter 9A) SUPP 2003-2

Sec. 12-516. Taxpayer Assistance Orders.

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- (a) The Taxpayer Problem Resolution Officer, with or without a formal written request from a taxpayer, may issue a taxpayer assistance order that suspends or stays an action or proposed action by the Tax Collector if, in the Problem Resolution Officer's determination, a taxpayer is suffering or will suffer a significant hardship due to the manner in which the Tax Collector is administering the tax laws.
- (b) A taxpayer assistance order may require the Tax Collector to release any lien perfected under this Chapter, or cease any action or refrain from taking any action to enforce against the taxpayer any Section of this Chapter pending resolution of the issue giving rise to the taxpayer assistance order.
- (c) The Taxpayer Problem Resolution Officer, City Manager or, for a City without a City Manager, the Chief Administrative Officer may modify, reverse or rescind a taxpayer assistance order. A taxpayer assistance order is binding on the Tax Collector until it is reversed or rescinded.
- (d) The running of the applicable statute of limitations for any action that is the subject of a taxpayer assistance order is suspended from the date the taxpayer applies for the order or the date the order is issued, whichever is earlier, until the order's expiration date, modification date or rescission date, if any. Interest that would otherwise accrue on an outstanding tax obligation is not affected by the issuance of a taxpayer assistance order.
- (e) A taxpayer assistance order may not be used:
 - (1) to contest the merits of a tax liability.
 - (2) to substitute for informal protest procedures or administrative or judicial proceedings to review a deficiency assessment, collection action or denial of a refund claim.

(Code 1977, § 9A-516)

(Ord. 03-17, 4/15/03, renumbered from Chapter 9A) SUPP 2003-2

Sec. 12-517. Basis for evaluating employee performance.

- (a) The Tax Collector shall solicit evaluations from taxpayers and include such evaluations in the performance appraisals of his employees, where applicable.
- (b) The Tax Collector shall not evaluate an employee on the basis of taxes assessed or collected by that employee.

(Code 1977, § 9A-517)

(Ord. 03-17, 4/15/03, renumbered from Chapter 9A) SUPP 2003-2

Secs. 12-518 through 12-519. Reserved.

Sec. 12-520. Reporting and payment of tax.

- (a) Returns. The returns required under this Chapter shall be made upon forms prescribed or approved by the Tax Collector, and shall be considered filed only when the accuracy of the

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return has been attested to, by signature upon the form, by an authorized agent of the taxpayer, and when such form has been received by the Tax Collector.

- (b) **Payment.** If payment is made in any form other than United States legal tender, the tax obligation shall not be satisfied until the payment has been honored in funds.
- (c) **Requirement of Security.** If a taxpayer has remitted payment in the form of a check or other form of draw upon a bank or third party and such remittance has not been honored in funds, the Tax Collector may demand security for future payments.
- (d) **Method of Reporting.** Each taxpayer shall elect to report on either a cash receipts basis or an accrual basis and shall indicate the choice on the Privilege License application. A taxpayer shall not change his reporting method without receiving prior written approval by the Tax Collector.
 - (1) Taxpayers must report all gross income subject to the tax using the same basis of reporting.
 - (2) Taxes imposed upon construction contracting shall be reported as follows:
 - (A) Construction contractors shall report on either a progressive billing (“accrual”) basis or cash receipts basis.
 - (B) Speculative builders shall report the gross income derived from sale of improved real property at close of escrow or at transfer of title or possession, whichever occurs earlier.
 - (C) Owner-builders who are not speculative builders shall report taxable amounts as provided in Section 12-417.

(Code 1977, § 9A-520)

(Ord. 03-17, 4/15/03, renumbered from Chapter 9A) SUPP 2003-2

Secs. 12-521 through 12-529. Reserved.

Sec. 12-530. When tax due; when delinquent; verification of return; extensions.

- (a) Except as provided elsewhere in this Section, the taxes shall be due and payable monthly on or before the twentieth (20th) day of the month next succeeding the month in which the tax accrues.
 - (1) **Quarterly returns.** The Tax Collector may authorize a taxpayer whose reporting history indicates an estimated annual City Privilege and Use Tax liability on taxable gross income in excess of five thousand dollars (\$5,000.00) but less than fifty thousand dollars (\$50,000.00) to file returns on a calendar-quarterly basis. The taxes for each calendar quarter shall be due and payable on or before the twentieth (20th) day of the month next succeeding the end of each calendar quarter.
 - (2) **Annual returns.** The Tax Collector may authorize a taxpayer whose reporting history indicates an estimated annual City Privilege and Use Tax liability on taxable gross income of not more than five thousand dollars (\$5,000.00) to file returns for such taxes on a calendar-annual basis. The taxes for each calendar year shall be due and payable on or before the twentieth (20th) day of January of the following year.

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- (b) Special Requirements of taxpayers filing quarterly or annual returns. No taxpayer may report on a quarterly or annual basis until he has established, to the Tax Collector's satisfaction, six (6) months reporting history. It is the taxpayer's responsibility to notify the Tax Collector and increase his reporting frequency (to quarterly or monthly as applicable) when his taxable income or tax due exceeds the maximum limits for his current reporting frequency. Failure to do so may be deemed negligence or evasion, and penalties may apply. Failure to file returns timely, without good cause shown to the satisfaction of the Tax Collector, is sufficient cause for the Tax Collector to deny future filings by the taxpayer on a quarterly or annual basis.
- (c) Delinquency Date. Except as provided in subsection (d) below, all returns and remittances received within the Tax Collector's office on or before the last business day of the month when due shall be regarded as timely filed. The start of business of the first business day following the month when due shall be the delinquency date. It shall be the taxpayer's responsibility to cause his return and remittance to be timely received. Mailing the return or remittance on or before the due date or delinquency date does not relieve the taxpayer of the responsibility of causing his return or remittance to be received by the last business day of the month when due.
- (d) Jeopardy reporting. If the Tax Collector determines that the collection of any tax due to the City is in jeopardy, the Tax Collector may direct the taxpayer to file his return and remit the tax on a weekly, daily, or transaction-by-transaction basis. Such return and remittance shall be due upon the date fixed by the Tax Collector, and the "delinquency date" shall be the following day.
- (e) Extensions. The Tax Collector may extend the time for filing a return, for good cause shown, and only when requested in writing and received by the Tax Collector prior to the tax due date. However, the time for filing such return shall not be extended beyond the last business day of the month next succeeding the due date of such return. In such cases, only the penalties for late filing and late payment may be waived by the Tax Collector for filing and payment within the extension period. Notwithstanding the granting of an extension, the interest payable for late payment of taxes shall be paid for the period commencing upon the original delinquency date and ending on the date the tax is paid. The interest may not be waived by the Tax Collector.

(Code 1977, § 9A-530)

(Ord. 03-17, 4/15/03, renumbered from Chapter 9A) SUPP 2003-2

Secs. 12-531 through 12-539. Reserved.

Sec. 12-540. Interest and civil penalties.

- (a) Any taxpayer who failed to pay any of the taxes imposed by this Chapter which were due or found to be due before the delinquency date shall be subject to and shall pay interest upon such tax until paid. From and after October 1, 2005, the interest rate shall be determined in the same manner and at the same times as prescribed by section 6621 of the United States Internal Revenue Code and compounded annually under the method

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described in Subsection (1) below. The rate of interest for both overpayments and underpayments for all taxpayers is the federal short-term rate, determined pursuant to Section 6621(b) of the Internal Revenue Code, plus three percentage points. The interest rate prior to October 1, 2005 shall be one percent (1%) per month. Said interest may be neither waived by the Tax Collector nor abated by the Hearing Officer except as it might relate to a tax abated as provided by Section 12-570.

- (1) On January 1 of each year any interest outstanding as of that date that was accrued from and after October 1, 2005 is thereafter considered a part of the principal amount of the tax and accrues interest pursuant to this Section.
 - (2) Interest accrued prior to October 1, 2005 shall not be added to the principal.
- (b) In addition to interest assessed under subsection (a) above, any taxpayer who failed to pay any of the taxes imposed by this Chapter which were due or found to be due before the delinquency date shall be subject to and shall pay any or all of the following civil penalties, in addition to any other penalties prescribed by this Chapter:
- (1) A taxpayer who fails to timely file a return for a tax imposed by this Chapter shall pay a penalty of five percent (5%) of the tax for each month or fraction of a month elapsing between the delinquency date of the return and the date on which it is filed, unless the taxpayer shows that the failure to timely file is due to reasonable cause and not due to willful neglect. This penalty shall not exceed twenty-five percent (25%) of the tax due.
 - (2) A taxpayer who fails to pay the tax within the time prescribed shall pay a penalty of ten percent (10%) of the unpaid tax, unless the taxpayer shows that the failure to timely pay is due to reasonable cause and not due to willful neglect. If the taxpayer is also subject to a penalty under subsection (b)(1) above for the same tax period, the total penalties under subsection (b)(1) and this subsection shall not exceed twenty-five percent (25%) of the tax due.
 - (3) A taxpayer who fails or refuses to file a return within thirty (30) days of having received a written notice and demand from the Tax Collector shall pay a penalty of twenty-five percent (25%) of the tax, unless the taxpayer shows that the failure is due to reasonable cause and not due to willful neglect or the tax collector agrees to a longer time period.
 - (4) If the cause of a tax deficiency is determined by the Tax Collector to be due to negligence, but without regard for intent to defraud, the taxpayer shall pay a penalty of ten percent (10%) of the amount of deficiency. If the taxpayer is also subject to a penalty under subsection (b)(1) or (b)(2) above for the same tax period, the total penalties imposed under subsection (b)(1), (b)(2) and this subsection shall not exceed twenty-five percent (25%) of the tax due.
 - (5) If the cause of a tax deficiency is determined by the Tax Collector to be due to civil fraud or evasion of the tax, the taxpayer shall pay a penalty of fifty percent (50%) of the amount of deficiency.
- (c) Penalties and interest imposed by this Section are due and payable upon notice by the Tax Collector.

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- (d) If, following an audit, penalties attributable to the audit period are to be assessed pursuant to subsection (b)(1) or (b)(2) above, the Tax Collector, before assessing such penalties, must take into consideration any information or explanations provided by the taxpayer as to why the return was not timely filed and/or the tax was not timely paid. If such information and/or explanations are provided by the taxpayer, and the Tax Collector nevertheless decides to assess penalties pursuant to subsection (b)(1) or (b)(2) above, then, at the time the penalties are assessed, the Tax Collector must provide the taxpayer with a detailed written explanation of the basis for the Tax Collector's determination that the information and/or explanations provided by the taxpayer did not constitute reasonable cause.
- (e) The assessment of the penalties prescribed by subsections (b)(3) through (b)(5) above must be approved on a case-by-case basis by the Tax Collector prior to such assessment. In addition, any assessment which includes penalties based upon subsection (b)(3), (b)(4), or (b)(5) above must be accompanied by a statement signed by the Tax Collector setting forth in detail the basis for the Tax Collector's determination that the penalties are warranted under the circumstances.
- (f) The Tax Collector shall waive or adjust penalties imposed by subsections (b)(1) and (b)(2) above upon a finding that:
- (1) In the past, the taxpayer has consistently filed and paid the taxes imposed by this Chapter in a timely manner; or
 - (2) The amount of the penalty is greatly disproportionate to the amount of the tax; or
 - (3) The failure of a taxpayer to file a return and/or pay any tax by the delinquency date was caused by any of the following circumstances which must occur prior to the delinquency date of the return or payment in question:
 - (A) the return was timely filed but was inadvertently forwarded to another taxing jurisdiction.
 - (B) erroneous or insufficient information was furnished the taxpayer by the Tax Collector or his employee or agent.
 - (C) death or serious illness of the taxpayer, member of his immediate family, or the preparer of the reports immediately prior to the due date.
 - (D) unavoidable absence of the taxpayer immediately prior to the due date.
 - (E) destruction, by fire or other casualty, of the taxpayer's place of business or records.
 - (F) prior to the due date, the taxpayer made application for proper forms which could not be furnished in sufficient time to permit a timely filing.
 - (G) the taxpayer was in the process of pursuing an active protest of the tax in question in another taxing jurisdiction at the time the tax and/or return was due.
 - (H) the taxpayer establishes through competent evidence that the taxpayer contacted a tax advisor who is competent on the specific tax matter and, after furnishing necessary and relevant information, the taxpayer was incorrectly advised that no tax was owed and/or the filing of a return was not required.
 - (I) the taxpayer has never been audited by a city for the tax or on the issue in question and relied, in good faith, on a State exemption or interpretation.

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- (J) the taxpayer can provide some public record (court case, report in a periodical, professional journal or publication, etc.) stating that the transaction is not subject to tax.
- (K) the Arizona Department of Revenue, based upon the same facts and circumstances, abated penalties for the same filing period.

A taxpayer may also request a waiver or adjustment of penalty for a reason thought to be equally substantive to those reasons itemized above. All requests for waiver or adjustment of penalty must be in writing and shall contain all pertinent facts and other reliable and substantive evidence to support the request. In all cases, the burden of proof is upon the taxpayer.

- (g) No request for waiver of penalty under subsection (f) above may be granted unless written request for waiver is received by the Tax Collector within forty-five (45) days following the imposition of penalty. Any taxpayer aggrieved by the refusal to grant a waiver under subsection (f) above may appeal under the provisions of Section 12-570 provided that a petition of appeal or request for an extension is submitted to the Tax Collector within forty-five (45) days of the taxpayer's receipt of notice by the City that waiver has been denied.
- (h) For the purpose of this Section, "reasonable cause" shall mean that the taxpayer exercised ordinary business care and prudence, i.e., had a reasonable basis for believing that the tax did not apply to the business activity or the storage or use of the taxpayer's tangible personal property in this City.
- (i) For the purpose of this Section, "negligence" shall be characterized chiefly by inadvertence, thoughtlessness, inattention, or the like, rather than an "honest mistake". Examples of negligence include:
 - (1) the taxpayer's failure to maintain records in accordance with Article III of this Chapter;
 - (2) repeated failures to timely file returns; or
 - (3) gross ignorance of the law.

(Code 1977, § 9A-540)

(Ord. 03-17, 4/15/03, renumbered from Chapter 9A) SUPP 2003-2

(Ord. 07-07, 3/20/07, Amended, (a)(1) and (2)) SUPP 2007-1

Sec. 12-541. Erroneous advice or misleading statements by the Tax Collector; abatement of penalties and interest; definition.

- (a) Notwithstanding Section 12-540(a), no interest or penalty may be assessed on an amount assessed as a deficiency if either:
 - (1) the deficiency assessed is directly attributable to erroneous written advice furnished to the taxpayer by an employee of the City acting in an official capacity in response to a specific request from the taxpayer and not from the taxpayer's failure to provide adequate or accurate information.
 - (2) all of the following are true:

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- (A) a tax return form prepared by the Tax Collector contains a statement that, if followed by a taxpayer, would cause the taxpayer to misapply this Chapter.
 - (B) the taxpayer reasonably relies on the statement.
 - (C) the taxpayer's underpayment directly results from this reliance.
- (b) Each employee of the Tax Collector, at the time any oral advice is given to any person, shall inform the person that the Tax Collector is not bound by such oral advice.
- (c) For purposes of this Section, "tax return form" includes the instructions that the Tax Collector prepares for use with the tax return form.
- (Code 1977, § 9A-541)
(Ord. 03-17, 4/15/03, renumbered from Chapter 9A) SUPP 2003-2

Sec. 12-542. Prospective application of new law or interpretation or application of law.

- (a) Unless expressly authorized by law, the Tax Collector shall not apply any newly enacted legislation retroactively or in a manner that will penalize a taxpayer for complying with prior law.
- (b) If the Tax Collector adopts a new interpretation or application of any provision of this Chapter or determines that any provision applies to a new or additional category or type of business and the change in interpretation or application is not due to a change in the law:
- (1) the change in interpretation or application applies prospectively only unless it is favorable to taxpayers.
 - (2) the Tax Collector shall not assess any tax, penalty or interest retroactively based on the change in interpretation or application.
- (c) For purposes of subsection (b), "new interpretation or application" includes policies and procedures which differ from established interpretations of this Chapter.
- (Code 1977, § 9A-542)
(Ord. 03-17, 4/15/03, renumbered from Chapter 9A) SUPP 2003-2
(Ord. 07-07, 3/20/07, amended, deleted (d)) SUPP 2007-1

Secs. 12-543 through 12-544. Reserved.

Sec. 12-545. Deficiencies; when inaccurate return is filed; when no return is filed; estimates.

- (a) If the taxpayer has failed to file a return, or if the Tax Collector is not satisfied with the return and payment of the amount of tax required, and additional taxes are determined by the Tax Collector to be due, the Tax Collector shall deliver written notice of his determination of a deficiency to the taxpayer, and such deficiency, plus penalties and interest, shall be due and payable forty-five (45) days after receipt of the notice and demand. Such additional taxes shall bear any applicable civil penalties and interest as provided in Section 12-540, and every such notice of a determination of an additional amount due shall be assessed within the limitation period provided in Section 12-550.

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- (1) When a return is filed. If the Tax Collector is not satisfied with a return and payment of the amount of tax required by this Chapter to be paid to the City, he may examine the return or examine the records of the taxpayer, and redetermine the amount of tax, penalties, and interest required to be paid, for any periods available to the Tax Collector under Section 12-550, based upon the information contained in the return or records or based upon any information within his possession or which comes into his possession.
 - (2) When no return is filed. If any person fails to make a return, the Tax Collector may make an estimate of the amount of tax due under this Chapter and compute any applicable penalties and interest due, based upon any information within his possession or which comes into his possession.
- (b) Estimates by the Tax Collector. Any estimate made by the Tax Collector is to be made on a reasonable basis. The existence of another reasonable basis of estimation does not, in any way, invalidate the Tax Collector's estimate. It is the responsibility of the taxpayer to prove that the Tax Collector's estimate is not reasonable and correct, by providing sufficient documentation of the type and form required by this Chapter or satisfactory to the Tax Collector.

(Code 1977, § 9A-545)

(Ord. 03-17, 4/15/03, renumbered from Chapter 9A) SUPP 2003-2

Sec. 12-546. Closing agreements in cases of extensive taxpayer misunderstanding or misapplication; approval; rules.

- (a) If the Tax Collector determines that noncompliance with tax obligations results from extensive misunderstanding or misapplication of provisions of this Chapter it may enter into closing agreements with those taxpayers under the following terms and conditions:
 - (1) extensive misunderstanding or misapplication of the tax laws occurs if the Tax Collector determines that more than sixty percent (60%) of the persons in the affected class have failed to properly account for their taxes owing to the same misunderstanding or misapplication of the tax laws.
 - (2) the Tax Collector shall publicly declare the nature of the possible misapplication and the proposed definition of the class of affected taxpayers and shall conduct a public hearing to hear testimony regarding the extent of the misapplication and the definition of the affected class.
 - (3) if, after the public hearing, the Tax Collector determines that a class of affected taxpayers has failed to comply with their tax obligations because of extensive misunderstanding or misapplication of the tax laws it shall issue a tax ruling announcing that finding and publish the ruling in a newspaper of general circulation in the City and through the next two model city tax code updates.
 - (4) a closing agreement under this Section may abate some or all of the penalties, interest and tax that taxpayers have failed to remit, or the agreement may provide for the prospective treatment of the matter as to the class of affected taxpayers. All taxpayers in the class shall be offered the opportunity to enter into a similar agreement for the same tax periods.

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- (5) taxpayers in the affected class who have properly accounted for their tax obligations for these tax periods shall be offered the opportunity to enter into an equivalent closing agreement providing for a pro rata credit or refund of their taxes previously paid.
 - (6) the closing agreement shall require the taxpayers to properly account for and pay such taxes in the future. If a taxpayer fails to adhere to such a requirement, the closing agreement is voidable by the Tax Collector and he may assess the taxpayer for the delinquent taxes. The Tax Collector may issue such a proposed assessment within six months after the date that he declares that closing agreement void or within the period prescribed by Section 12-550 of this Chapter.
- (b) Before entering into closing agreements pursuant to this Section, the Tax Collector shall secure such approval as required by charter, ordinance or administrative regulation.
- (c) After a closing agreement has been signed pursuant to this Section, it is final and conclusive except on a showing of fraud, malfeasance or misrepresentation of a material fact. The case shall not be reopened as to the matters agreed upon or the agreement shall not be modified by any officer, employee or agent of the City. The agreement or any determination, assessment, collection, payment abatement, refund or credit made pursuant to the agreement shall not be annulled, modified, set aside or disregarded in any suit, action or proceeding.
- (d) The Tax Collector shall report in writing its activities under this Section to the Mayor and City Council on or before February 1 of each year.
(Code 1977, § 9A-546)
(Ord. 03-17, 4/15/03, renumbered from Chapter 9A) SUPP 2003-2

Secs. 12-547 through 12-549. Reserved.

Sec. 12-550. Limitation periods.

- (a) Limitation when a return has been filed.
- (1) Except as provided elsewhere in this Section, the Tax Collector may assess additional tax due at any time within four (4) years after the date on which the return is required to be filed, or within four (4) years after the date on which the return is filed, whichever period expires later.
 - (2) However, if a taxpayer does not report an amount properly reportable which is in excess of twenty-five percent (25%) of the taxable amount stated on the return, the Tax Collector may assess additional tax due at any time within six (6) years after the date on which the return was filed.
 - (3) Any delay in commencement or completion of any examination by the Tax Collector, which is requested or agreed to in writing by the taxpayer, shall be excluded from the computation of any limitation period prescribed by this Section, and the Tax Collector shall be entitled to make a determination for taxes due without exclusion of any such time period, and any limitation period shall be extended for a length of time equivalent to the period of the agreed upon delay.

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- (4) Any assessment of additional tax due by the Tax Collector shall be deemed to have been made by mailing a copy of a notice of audit assessment by certified mail to the taxpayer's address of record with the Tax Collector or by personal delivery of a copy of a notice of audit assessment to the taxpayer or his authorized agent.
- (b) Suspension of limitation period. The limitation period on assessment shall be suspended for any period:
 - (1) the assets of the taxpayer are in the control or custody of the court in any proceeding before any court of jurisdiction within the United States of America, and for one hundred and eighty (180) calendar days thereafter; or
 - (2) which the taxpayer and the Tax Collector agree upon in writing.
- (c) When no return filed; fraudulent return. In the case of a fraudulent return with the intent to evade tax, or the failure or refusal to file a return for any month, the Tax Collector may assess the amount of taxes payable for that month at any time, without any reliance by the taxpayer upon any time limitation provided elsewhere in this Chapter.
- (d) Special provisions relating to owner-builders. The limitation for an owner-builder subject to the tax as prescribed in Section 12-417 shall be based upon the date such tax liability is reportable or was reported, as provided in Section 12-417.

(Code 1977, § 9A-550)

(Ord. 03-17, 4/15/03, renumbered from Chapter 9A) SUPP 2003-2

Secs. 12-551 through 12-552.

Sec. 12-553. Examination of Taxpayer Records; Joint Audits.

- (a) Waiver of Joint Audit. A taxpayer that does not authorize a joint audit to be conducted for a tax jurisdiction is subject to audit by that tax jurisdiction at any time subject to the limitation provisions provided in Section 12-550.
- (b) Tax Jurisdiction Acceptance of Joint Audit. If the Arizona Department of Revenue intends to conduct an audit of a taxpayer, the cities or towns for whom a joint audit is being conducted may accept the audit by the Arizona Department of Revenue or may elect to have a representative participate, provided that no more than two city or town representatives in total may participate.
 - (1) If a city or town does not accept the audit as a joint audit, the city or town may not conduct an audit of the taxpayer for forty-two months from the close of the last tax period covered by the audit unless an exception applies to that taxpayer pursuant to A.R.S. Section 42-2059.
 - (2) If a joint audit is performed by a city or town, the Arizona Department of Revenue is not prohibited from conducting an audit that does not violate the provisions of A.R.S. Section 42-2059.

(Code 1977, § 9A-553)

(Ord. 03-17, 4/15/03, renumbered from Chapter 9A) SUPP 2003-2

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Secs. 12-554. Reserved.

Sec. 12-555. Tax Collector may examine books and other records; failure to provide records.

- (a) The Tax Collector may require the taxpayer to provide and may examine any books, records, or other documents of any person who, in the opinion of the Tax Collector, might be liable for any tax under this Chapter, for any periods available to him under Section 12-550.
- (b) In order to perform any examination authorized by this Chapter, the Tax Collector may issue an Administrative Request for the attendance of witnesses or for the production of documents, as provided by Regulation.
- (c) If within sixty (60) days of receiving a written request for information in the possession of the taxpayer, the taxpayer fails or refuses to furnish the requested information, the Tax Collector may, in addition to penalties prescribed under Section 12-540, impose an additional penalty of twenty-five percent (25%) of the amount of any tax deficiency which is attributable to the information which the taxpayer failed to provide, unless the taxpayer shows that the failure was due to reasonable cause and not due to willful neglect.
- (d) The Tax Collector may use any generally accepted auditing procedures, including sampling techniques, to determine the correct tax liability of any taxpayer. The Tax Collector shall ensure that the procedures used are in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards.
- (e) The fact that the taxpayer has not maintained or provided such books and records which the Tax Collector considers necessary to determine the tax liability of any person does not preclude the Tax Collector from making any assessment. In such cases, the Tax Collector is authorized to use estimates, projections, or samplings, to determine the correct tax. The provisions of Section 12-545(b), concerning estimates, shall apply.
- (f) The Tax Collector shall give the taxpayer written notice of his determination of a deficiency by certified mail to the taxpayer's address of record with the tax collector, and the tax deficiency, plus interest and penalties, is final forty-five (45) days from the date of receipt of the notice by the taxpayer, unless an appeal is taken pursuant to the provisions of Sections 12-570 through 12-575.

(Code 1977, § 9A-555)

(Ord. 03-17, 4/15/03, renumbered from Chapter 9A) SUPP 2003-2

Sec. 12-556. No additional audits or proposed assessments; exceptions.

- (a) Once the Tax Collector completes an examination authorized by Section 12-555 and a written notice of the determination of a deficiency has been issued to the taxpayer pursuant to Section 12-545(a) or 12-555(f), the taxpayer's liability for the time period subjected to the examination is fixed and determined, and no additional audit or examination may be

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conducted by the Tax Collector with respect to such time period except under the following circumstances.

- (1) if a taxpayer files a claim for refund under Section 12-560, the Tax Collector may conduct an examination limited to the issues presented in the refund claim.
 - (2) if the taxpayer failed to disclose material information during the initial examination, falsified books or records, or otherwise engaged in conduct which prevented the Tax Collector from conducting an accurate examination. The applicability of this subsection, and the Tax Collector's right to proceed thereunder, may be raised and contested by the taxpayer in a subsequent administrative review brought pursuant to Section 12-570.
- (b) An audit or examination conducted by any other taxing jurisdiction will not preclude the Tax Collector from conducting an audit or examination for the same time period.
- (c) If the Tax Collector issues a notice of deficiency pursuant to either Section 12-545(a) or Section 12-555(f), the Tax Collector may not increase the proposed deficiency except in one or more of the following circumstances:
- (1) the taxpayer made a material misrepresentation of fact.
 - (2) the taxpayer failed to disclose a material fact.
 - (3) the Tax Collector submitted a written request for information prior to issuance of the assessment, and the taxpayer, despite possessing or having access to such information, failed to provide it within 60 days as required by Section 12-555(c).
 - (4) after issuing the notice of determination of deficiency but before the deficiency became final, the Arizona Tax Court, Court of Appeals or Supreme Court issued a decision, the applicability of which causes the deficiency initially proposed to increase.

(Code 1977, § 9A-556)

(Ord. 03-17, 4/15/03, renumbered from Chapter 9A) SUPP 2003-2

Secs. 12-557 through 12-559. Reserved.

Sec. 12-560. Erroneous payment of tax; credits and refunds; limitations.

- (a) The Tax Collector may authorize either credits or payments of refunds for any taxes, penalties or interest paid in excess of the amount actually due. Any credit authorized by the Tax Collector shall be canceled from the accounts of the City if no timely filed request for credit or refund is made by the claimant claiming same within one (1) year following the date of determination and notice by the Tax Collector of the excess payment. For purposes of this Section, "Claimant" means a taxpayer that has paid a tax imposed under this Article and has submitted a credit or refund claim under this Section. Except where the taxpayer has granted a customer a power of attorney to pursue a credit or refund claim on the taxpayer's behalf, "claimant" does not include any customer of such taxpayer, whether or not the claimant collected the tax from customers by separately stated itemization.
- (b) No credit shall be allowed or refund paid except under one of the following conditions:

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- (1) as provided in Section 12-565.
 - (2) upon examination of filed returns for any period not excluded by Section 12-550, and not to exceed the tax, penalty, or interest actually paid with such returns.
 - (3) upon audit or other examination of the books and records of the taxpayer, but only for periods as provided in Section 12-550. In the case of an examination performed at the taxpayer's request, credit shall be allowed or refund paid only for any taxes, penalties, or interest actually paid within the limitation period provided in Section 12-550, such period to be calculated from the date of receipt of the taxpayer's request by the Tax Collector. Requests by taxpayers for audits to authorize credits shall be honored unless, in the opinion of the Tax Collector, the taxpayer has made excessive requests for audits.
 - (4) Upon the claimant's submission of a written claim for credit or refund of any taxes, penalties, or interest paid to the City by the claimant.
- (c) A credit or refund submitted by a claimant pursuant to subsection (b)(4) of this Section must identify:
- (1) The name, address and city tax identification number of the taxpayer; and
 - (2) The dollar amount of the credit or refund requested; and
 - (3) The specific tax period involved; and
 - (4) The specific grounds upon which the claim is based.
- (d) When a written claim for credit or refund is submitted pursuant to Subsection (b)(4) of this Section, no credit shall be allowed or refund paid except for those taxes, penalties, or interest paid in excess of the amount due within the limitation period provided Section 12-550. The credit or refund limitation period shall be calculated from the date the tax collector receives the claimant's written claim meeting the requirements of Subsection (c) of this Section.
- (e) The following additional requirements apply to the Tax Collector and the claimant for claims for credit or refund submitted pursuant to Subsection (b)(4) of this Section:
- (1) The tax collector shall notify the claimant that the claim for credit or refund has been received and shall indicate whether the claim meets the requirements of Subsection (c) of this Section. If the claim does not meet the requirements of Subsection (c) of this Section, the tax collector shall identify the deficiency in writing. Any claim that does not meet the requirements of Subsection (c) of this Section shall not secure the limitation period pursuant to Section 12-550.
 - (2) The tax collector may request, in writing, additional information or documentation from the claimant to support the requested credit or refund. Such information or documentation must be reasonably related to the claim and required to be maintained under this chapter in the normal course of business.
 - (A) The claimant may request in writing one or more extensions to supply the requested information or documentation. The tax collector may reject an extension request only by denying the claim in whole or in part, subject to appeal by the claimant pursuant to Section 12-570.

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- (B) A claimant aggrieved by a request for information or documentation under this Subsection may file an appeal in the manner provided for in Section 12-570 regarding the scope of the request for information or documentation. Such petition must be filed no later than the last day by which requested information or documentation must be provided to the tax collector, including any extensions. The decision of the hearing officer regarding a request for information or documentation may not be appealed by either party until the claim has been approved or denied, in whole or in part, under Subsection (h) of this Section or through Subsections (e)(3) or (e)(4) of this Section. A claimant shall not be barred from raising the issue of the reasonableness of the tax collector's information or documentation request in an appeal filed under Subsection (h) of this Section or through Subsections (e)(3) or (e)(4) of this Section through a lack of filing a petition under this Subsubsection.
- (3) If the tax collector fails to request additional information or documentation pursuant to this Section and fails to issue a determination on any claim for credit or refund within six (6) months after the claim is filed, the claimant may consider the claim denied and may file an appeal pursuant to Section 12-570.
- (4) If the tax collector fails to issue a determination within six (6) months of receiving all requested additional information or documentation, the claimant may consider the claim for credit or refund denied and may file an appeal pursuant to Section 12-570.
- (5) The burden of proof to show that a notice, request, determination, or other communication was received by the claimant in this Section is on the tax collector, and will be satisfied by receipt of notice. The burden of proof to show that a claim or additional information or documentation was received by the tax collector is on the claimant and will be satisfied by receipt of notice.
- (f) Interest shall be allowed on the overpayment of tax for any credit or refund authorized pursuant to Subsections (b)(3) or (b)(4) of this Section at the rate and in the manner set forth in Section 12-540(a) as follows:
- (1) For credits or refunds authorized pursuant to Subsection (b)(3) of this Section, interest shall be calculated from the date the tax collector receives the claimant's written claim following the date of notice to the claimant authorizing the credit or refund.
- (2) For credits or refunds authorized pursuant to Subsection (b)(4) of this Section, interest shall be calculated from the date the tax collector receives the claimant's written claim meeting the requirements of Subsection (c) of this Section.
- (g) The tax collector shall give the claimant a written notice of determination for a claim made under Subsection (b) of this Section. If the determination is a denial of a claim, in whole or in part, the determination must state that the claim for credit or refund has been denied in whole or in part, with the reason for denial, and must include the claimant's rights of appeal pursuant to Section 12-570.

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- (h) A determination by the tax collector under this Section, whether an approval of a claim or a denial of a claim, in whole or in part, shall become final forty-five (45) days from the date of receipt of the notice by the claimant, unless an appeal is made pursuant to Section 12-570. If the claimant is the prevailing party in an appeal of a determination under this section, Section 12-578 shall apply, except that reasonable fees and other costs may be awarded either by the hearing officer or court and are not subject to the monetary limitations of Subsection 12-578(e) if the tax collector's position was not substantially justified or was brought for the purpose of harassing the claimant, frustrating the credit or refund process, or delaying the credit or refund. For the purposes of this Section, "Reasonable Fees and Other Costs" means fees and other costs that are based on prevailing market rates for the kind and quality of the furnished services, not to exceed the amounts actually paid for expert witnesses, the cost of any study, analysis, report, test, project or computer program that is found to be necessary to prepare the claimant's case, and necessary fees for attorneys or other representatives.
- (i) The amendments to this Section as enacted shall be effective as follows:
- (1) For any claim for refund or credit received by the tax collector before October 1, 2005:
- (A) The provisions of this Section as it existed prior to March 20, 2007 shall apply, except that interest shall be allowed from and after October 1, 2005 as provided in Subsection (f) of this Section.
- (B) Except as noted in Subsection (1)(a) above, the amendments to this section as enacted on March 20, 2007 shall not be cited or considered in the construction or the interpretation of the City tax refund or credit provisions, interest provisions, or appeal provisions in effect prior to October 1, 2005.
- (2) The provisions of this Section enacted on March 20, 2007 shall apply to all claims for refund or credit, for any periods as determined by Subsections (d) or (e) of this Section, received by the tax collector from and after October 1, 2005, except for claims that, in whole or in part, had been received by the tax collector prior to October 1, 2005.
- (j) Any refund paid under the provisions of this Section shall be paid from the Privilege Tax revenue accounts.

(Code 1977, § 9A-560)

(Ord. 03-17, 4/15/03, renumbered from Chapter 9A) SUPP 2003-2

(Ord. 07-07, 3/20/07, amended (a),(b),(c),(d),(e), enacted (f),(g),(h),(i),(j)) SUPP 2007-1

Secs. 12-561 through 12-564.

Sec. 12-565. Payment of tax by the incorrect taxpayer or to the incorrect Arizona city or town.

- (a) When it is determined that taxes have been reported and paid to the City by the wrong taxpayer, any taxes erroneously paid shall be transferred by the City to the privilege tax account of the person who actually owes and should have paid such taxes, provided that

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the City receives an assignment and waiver signed by both the person who actually paid the tax and the person who should have paid the tax.

- (b) An assignment and waiver provided under this Section, must:
 - (1) identify the name and City privilege license number of the person who erroneously paid the tax and the person who should have paid the tax.
 - (2) provide that the person who erroneously paid the tax waives any right such person may have to a refund of the taxes erroneously paid.
 - (3) authorize the City Treasurer to transfer the erroneously paid tax to the privilege tax account of the person who should have paid the tax.
- (c) When it is determined that taxes have been reported and paid to the wrong Arizona city or town, such taxes shall be remitted to the correct city or town, provided that the city or town to whom the taxes were erroneously paid receives an assignment and waiver signed by both the person who actually paid the tax and the person who should have paid the tax. Where the person who actually paid the tax and the person who should have paid the tax are one and the same, no assignment and waiver need be provided. The City shall neither pay nor charge any interest or penalty on any overpayment or underpayment except such interest and penalty actually paid by the taxpayer relating to such tax.
- (d) This Section in no way limits or restricts the applicability of any remedies which may otherwise be available under A.R.S. Section 42-6003. The limitations and procedures set forth in A.R.S. Section 42-6003 shall apply to all payments under this Section.
- (e) When reference is made in this Section to this City or an Arizona city or town, and payments made to or requested from this City or an Arizona city or town, the provisions shall be applicable to the Arizona Department of Revenue when it is acting for or on behalf of this City or an Arizona city or town.

(Code 1977, § 9A-565)

(Ord. 03-17, 4/15/03, renumbered from Chapter 9A) SUPP 2003-2

Sec. 12-566. Reserved.

Sec. 12-567. (Reserved)

(Code 1977, § 9A-567)

(Ord. 03-17, 4/15/03, renumbered from Chapter 9A) SUPP 2003-2

Secs. 12-568 through 12-569. Reserved.

Sec. 12-570. Administrative review; petition for hearing or for redetermination; finality of order.

For the purposes of this section, “Municipal Tax Hearing Office” means the administrative offices of the Municipal Tax Hearing Officer.

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- (a) **Informal Conference.** A taxpayer shall have the right to discuss any proposed assessment with the auditor prior to the issuance of any assessment, but any such informal conference is not required for the taxpayer to file a petition for administrative review.
- (b) **Administrative Review.**
 - (1) **Filing a Petition.** Other than in the case of a jeopardy assessment, a taxpayer may contest the applicability or amount of any tax, penalty, or interest imposed upon or paid by him pursuant to this Chapter by filing a petition for a hearing or for redetermination with the Tax Collector as set forth below:
 - (A) within forty-five (45) days of receipt by the taxpayer of notice of a determination by the Tax Collector that a tax, penalty, or interest amount is due, or that a request for refund or credit has been denied; or
 - (B) by voluntary payment of any contested amount when accompanied by a timely filed return and a petition requesting a refund of the protested portion of said payment; or
 - (C) by petition accompanying a timely filed return contesting an amount reported but not paid; or
 - (D) by petition requesting review of denial of waiver of penalty as provided in subsection 12-540(g).
 - (2) **Extension to file a petition.** In all cases, the taxpayer may request an extension from the Tax Collector. Such request must be in writing, state the reasons for the requested delay, and must be filed with the Tax Collector within the period allowed above for originally filing a petition. The Tax Collector shall allow a forty-five (45) day extension to file a petition, when such written request has been properly and timely made by the taxpayer. The Tax Collector may grant an additional extension and may determine the corresponding time of any such extension at his sole discretion.
 - (3) **Requirements for petition.**
 - (A) The petition shall be in writing and shall set forth the reasons why any correction, abatement, or refund should be granted, and the amount of reduction or refund requested. The petition may be amended at any time prior to the time the taxpayer rests his case at the hearing or such time as the Hearing Officer allows for submitting of amendments in cases of redeterminations without hearings. The Hearing Officer may require that amendments be in writing, and in that case, he shall provide a reasonable period of time to file the amendment. The Hearing Officer shall provide a reasonable period of time for the Tax Collector to review and respond to the petition and to any written amendments.
 - (B) The taxpayer, as part of the petition, may request a hearing which shall be granted by the Hearing Officer. If no request for hearing is made the petition shall be considered to be submitted for decision by the Hearing Officer on the matters contained in the petition and in any reply made by the Tax Collector.
 - (C) The provisions of this Section are exclusive, and no petition seeking any correction, abatement, or refund shall be considered unless the petition is timely and properly filed under this Section.

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- (4) Transmittal to Hearing Officer. The city shall designate a Hearing Officer, who may be other than an employee of the City. The Tax Collector, if designated to receive petitions, shall forward any petition to the Municipal Tax Hearing Office (MTHO) within twenty (20) days after receipt, accompanied by documentation as to timeliness. In cases where the Hearing Officer determines that the petition is not timely or not in proper form, he shall notify both the taxpayer and the Tax Collector; and in cases of petitions not in proper form only, the Hearing Officer shall provide the taxpayer with an extension up to forty-five (45) days to correct the petition.
 - (5) Hearings shall be conducted by a Hearing Officer and shall be continuous until the Hearing Officer closes the record. The taxpayer may be heard in person or by his authorized representative at such hearing. Hearings shall be conducted informally as to the order of proceeding and presentation of evidence. The Hearing Officer shall admit evidence over hearsay objections where the offered evidence has substantial probative value and reliability. Further, copies of records and documents prepared in the ordinary course of business may be admitted, without objection as to foundation, but subject to argument as to weight, admissibility, and authenticity. Summary accounting records may be admitted subject to satisfactory proof of the reliability of the summaries. In all cases, the decision of the Hearing Officer shall be made solely upon substantial and reliable evidence. All expenses incurred in the hearing shall be paid by the party incurring the same.
 - (6) Redeterminations upon a “petition for redetermination” shall follow the same conditions, except that no oral hearing shall be held.
 - (7) Hearing Ruling. In either case, the Hearing Officer shall issue his ruling not later than forty-five (45) days after the close of the record by the Hearing Officer.
 - (8) Notice of Refund or Adjusted Assessment. Within sixty (60) days of the issuance of the Hearing Officer’s decision, the Tax Collector shall issue to the taxpayer either a notice of refund or an adjusted assessment recalculated to conform to the Hearing Officer’s decision.
- (c) Stipulations that future tax is also protested. A taxpayer may enter into a stipulation with the Tax Collector that future taxes of similar nature are also at issue in any protest or appeal. However, unless such stipulation is made, it is presumed that the protest or appeal deals solely and exclusively with the tax specifically protested and no other. When a taxpayer enters into such a stipulation with the Tax Collector that future taxes of similar nature will be included in any redetermination, hearing, or court case, it is the burden of that taxpayer to identify, segregate, and keep record of such income or protested taxable amount in his books and records in the same manner as the taxpayer is required to segregate exempt income.
- (d) When an assessment is final.
- (1) If a request for administrative review and petition for hearing or redetermination of an assessment made by the Tax Collector is not filed within the period required by subsection (b) above, such person shall be deemed to have waived and abandoned the right to question the amount determined to be due and any tax, interest, or penalty determined to be due shall be final as provided in subsections 12-545(a) and 12-555(f).

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- (2) The decision made by the Hearing Officer upon administrative review by hearing or redetermination shall become final thirty (30) days after the taxpayer receives the notice of refund or adjusted assessment required by subsection (b)(8) above, unless the taxpayer appeals the order or decision in the manner provided in Section 12-575.

(e) (Reserved)

(Code 1977, § 9A-570)

(Ord. 03-17, 4/15/03, renumbered from Chapter 9A) SUPP 2003-2

(Ord. 2010-11, 6/1/2010, Amended) SUPP 2010-2

Sec. 12-571. Jeopardy assessments.

- (a) If the Tax Collector believes that the collection of any assessment or deficiency of any amounts imposed by this Chapter will be jeopardized by delay, he shall deliver to the taxpayer a notice of such finding and demand immediate payment of the tax or deficiency declared to be in jeopardy, including interest, penalties, and additions.
- (b) Jeopardy assessments are immediately due and payable, and the Tax Collector may immediately begin proceedings for collection. The taxpayer, however, may stay collection by filing, within ten (10) days after receipt of notice of jeopardy assessment, or within such additional time as the Tax Collector may allow, by bond or collateral in favor of the City in the amount Tax Collector declared to be in jeopardy in his notice.
- (c) “Bond or Collateral”, as required by this Section,
- (1) shall mean either:
- (A) a bond issued in favor of the City by a surety company authorized to transact business in this State and approved by the Director of Insurance as to solvency and responsibility, or
- (B) collateral composed of securities or cash which are deposited with, and kept in the custody of, the Tax Collector.
- (2) shall be of such form that it may, at any time without notice, be applied to any tax, penalties, or interest due and payable for the purposes of this Chapter. Securities held as collateral by the Tax Collector must be of a nature that they may be sold at public or private sale without notice to the taxpayer.
- (d) If bond or collateral is not filed within the period prescribed by subsection (b) above, the tax collector may treat the assessment as final for purposes of any collection proceedings. The taxpayer nevertheless shall be afforded the appeal rights provided in Sections 12-570 and 12-575. The filing of a petition by the taxpayer under Section 12-570, however, shall not stay the tax collector’s rights to pursue any collection proceedings.
- (e) If the taxpayer timely files sufficient bond or collateral, the jeopardy requirements are deemed satisfied, and the taxpayer may avail himself of the provisions of Section 12-570, including requests for additional time to file a petition.

(Code 1977, § 9A-571)

(Ord. 03-17, 4/15/03, renumbered from Chapter 9A) SUPP 2003-2

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Sec. 12-572. Expedited review of jeopardy assessments.

- (a) Within thirty (30) days after the day on which the Tax Collector furnishes the written notice required by Section 12-571(a), the taxpayer, pursuant to Section 12-570, may request the Tax Collector to review the action taken. Within fifteen (15) days after the request for review, the Tax Collector shall determine whether both the jeopardy determination and the amount assessed are reasonable.
- (b) Within thirty (30) days after the Tax Collector notifies the taxpayer of the determination he reached pursuant to subsection (a) above, the taxpayer may bring a civil action in the appropriate Court. If the taxpayer so requests, the City shall stipulate to an accelerated and expedited resolution of the civil action. If the Court determines that either the jeopardy determination or the amount assessed is unreasonable, the Court may order the Tax Collector to abate the assessment, to redetermine any part of the amount assessed or to take such other action as the Court finds to be appropriate. A determination made by the Court under this subsection is final except as provided in Arizona Revised Statutes Section 12-170.

(Code 1977, § 9A-572)

(Ord. 03-17, 4/15/03, renumbered from Chapter 9A) SUPP 2003-2

Sec. 12-573 through 12-574. Reserved.

Sec. 12-575. Judicial review.

- (a) A taxpayer may seek judicial review of all or any part of a Hearing Officer's decision by initiating an action against the City in the appropriate Court of this County. A taxpayer is not required to pay any tax, penalty, or interest upheld by the Hearing Officer before seeking such judicial review.
- (b) The Tax Collector may seek judicial review of all or any part of a Hearing Officer's decision by initiating an action in the appropriate Court of this County.
- (c) An action for judicial review can not be commenced by either the taxpayer or the Tax Collector more than thirty (30) days after receipt by the taxpayer of notice of any refund or assessment recalculated or reduced to conform to the Hearing Officer's decision, unless the time to commence such an action is extended in writing signed by both the taxpayer and the Tax Collector. Failure to bring the action within thirty (30) days or such other time as is agreed upon in writing shall constitute a waiver of any right to judicial review, except as provided in subsection (g) below.
- (d) The Court shall hear and determine the appeal as a trial de novo; however, the Tax Collector cannot raise in the Court any grounds or basis for the assessment not asserted before the Hearing Officer. Nothing in this subsection, however, shall preclude the Tax Collector from responding to any arguments which are raised by the taxpayer in the appeal.

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- (e) The City has the burden of proof by a preponderance of the evidence in any court proceeding regarding any factual issue relevant to ascertaining the tax liability of a taxpayer. This subsection does not abrogate any requirement of this Chapter that requires a taxpayer to substantiate an item of gross income, exclusion, exemption, deduction, or credit. This subsection applies to a factual issue if a preponderance of the evidence demonstrates that:
 - (1) the taxpayer asserts a reasonable dispute regarding the issue.
 - (2) the taxpayer has fully cooperated with the tax collector regarding the issue, including providing within a reasonable period of time, access to and inspection of all witnesses, information and documents within the taxpayer's control, as reasonably requested by the tax collector.
 - (3) the taxpayer has kept and maintained records as required by the City.
- (f) The issuance of an adjusted or corrected assessment or notice of refund due to the taxpayer, where made by the Tax Collector pursuant to the decision of the Hearing Officer, shall not be deemed an acquiescence by the City or the Tax Collector in said decision, nor shall it constitute a bar or estoppel to the institution of an action or counterclaim by the City to recover any amounts claimed to be due to it by virtue of the original assessment.
- (g) After the initiation of any action in the appropriate court by either party, the opposite party may file such counterclaim as would be allowed pursuant to the Arizona Rules of Civil Procedure.

(Code 1977, § 9A-575)

(Ord. 03-17, 4/15/03, renumbered from Chapter 9A) SUPP 2003-2

Sec. 12-576. Reserved.

Sec. 12-577. Refunds of taxes paid under protest.

In the event the Hearing Officer's decision or a final judgment by the Court is rendered in favor of the taxpayer to recover protested taxes, it shall be the duty of the Tax Collector, upon receipt of such decision or of a certified copy of such final judgment, to authorize a warrant in favor of the taxpayer in an amount equal to the amount of the tax found by such decision or by the final judgment to have been paid under protest, and such warrant shall include the amount of interest or other cost that may have been recovered against the City by the final judgment in such action in the courts, to be paid from the Privilege Tax revenue accounts.

(Code 1977, § 9A-577)

(Ord. 03-17, 4/15/03, renumbered from Chapter 9A) SUPP 2003-2

Sec. 12-578. Reimbursement of fees and other costs; definitions.

- (a) A taxpayer who is a prevailing party may be reimbursed for reasonable fees and other costs related to any administrative proceeding brought by the taxpayer pursuant to Section 12-570(b). For purposes of this Section, a taxpayer is considered to be the prevailing party only if both of the following are true:

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- (1) the Tax Collector's position was not substantially justified.
 - (2) the taxpayer prevails as to the most significant issue or set of issues.
- (b) Reimbursement under this Section may be denied if any of the following circumstances apply:
- (1) during the course of the proceeding the taxpayer unduly and unreasonably protracted the final resolution of the matter.
 - (2) the reason that the taxpayer prevailed is due to an intervening change in the applicable law.
- (c) The taxpayer shall present an itemization of the reasonable fees and other costs to the Taxpayer Problem Resolution Officer within thirty (30) days after receipt by the taxpayer of a notice of refund or recalculated assessment issued by the Tax Collector pursuant to Section 12-570(b)(8). The Taxpayer Problem Resolution Officer shall determine the validity of the fees and other costs within thirty (30) days after receiving the itemization. The Taxpayer Problem Resolution Officer's decision is considered a final decision. Either the taxpayer or the Tax Collector may seek judicial review of the Taxpayer Problem Resolution Officer's decision. An action for judicial review, however, shall not be commenced more than thirty (30) days after receipt of the Resolution Officer's decision.
- (d) In the event judicial review is not sought pursuant to subsection (c) above, the City shall pay the fees and other costs awarded as provided in this Section within thirty days after demand by a person who has received an award pursuant to this Section.
- (e) Reimbursement to a taxpayer under this Section shall not exceed twenty thousand dollars or actual monies spent, whichever is less. The reimbursable attorney or representative fees shall not exceed one hundred dollars per hour or actual monies spent, whichever is less, unless the Taxpayer Problem Resolution Officer determines that an increase in the cost of living or a special factor such as the limited availability of qualified attorneys or representatives for the proceeding involved justifies a higher fee.
- (f) For purposes of this Section "reasonable fees and other costs" means fees and other costs that are based on prevailing market rates for the kind and quality of the furnished services, but not exceeding the amounts actually spent for expert witnesses, the cost of any study, analysis, report, test or project that is found to be necessary to prepare the party's case and necessary fees for attorneys or other representatives.

(Code 1977, § 9A-580)

(Ord. 03-17, 4/15/03, renumbered from Chapter 9A) SUPP 2003-2

Sec. 12-579. Reserved.

Sec. 12-580. Criminal penalties.

- (a) It is unlawful for any person to knowingly or willfully:
 - (1) fail or refuse to make any return required by this Chapter.

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- (2) fail to remit as and when due the full amount of any tax or additional tax or penalty and interest thereon.
 - (3) make or cause to be made a false or fraudulent return.
 - (4) make or cause to be made a false or fraudulent statement in a return, in written support of a return, or to demonstrate or support entitlement to a deduction, exclusion, or credit or to entitle the person to an allocation or apportionment or receipts subject to tax.
 - (5) fail or refuse to permit any lawful examination of any book, account, record, or other memorandum by the Tax Collector.
 - (6) fail or refuse to remit any tax collected by such person from his customer to the Tax Collector before the delinquency date next following such collection.
 - (7) advertise or hold out to the public in any manner, directly or indirectly, that any tax imposed by this Chapter, as provided in this Chapter, is not considered as an element in the price to the consumer.
 - (8) fail or refuse to obtain a Privilege License or to aid or abet another in any attempt to intentionally refuse to obtain such a license or evade the license fee.
 - (9) reproduce, forge, falsify, fraudulently obtain or secure, or aid or abet another in any attempt to reproduce, forge, falsify, or fraudulently obtain or secure, an exemption from taxes imposed by this Chapter.
- (b) The violation of any provision of subsection (a) above shall constitute a Class One Misdemeanor.
- (c) In addition to the foregoing penalties, any person who shall knowingly swear to or verify any false or fraudulent statement, with the intent aforesaid, shall be guilty of the offense of perjury and on conviction thereof shall be punished in the manner provided by law.

(Code 1977, § 9A-580)

(Ord. 03-17, 4/15/03, renumbered from Chapter 9A) SUPP 2003-2

Secs. 12-581 through 12-589. Reserved.

Sec. 12-590. Civil actions.

(a) Liens.

- (1) Any tax, penalty, or interest imposed under this Chapter which has become final, as provided in this Chapter, shall become a lien when the City perfects a notice and claim of lien setting forth the name of the taxpayer, the amount of the tax, penalty, and interest, the period or periods for which the same is due, and the date of accrual thereof, the amount of the recording costs by the county recorder in any county in which the taxpayer owns real property and the documentation and lien processing fees imposed by the City council and further, stating that the City claims a lien therefor.
- (2) The notice of claim of lien shall be signed by the Finance Director under his official seal or the official seal of the City, and, with respect to real property, shall be recorded in the office of the County Recorder of any county in which the taxpayer owns real property, and, with respect to personal property shall be filed in the office

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of the Secretary of State. After the notice and claim of lien is recorded or filed, the taxes, penalties, interest and recording costs and lien processing fees referred to above in the amounts specified therein shall be a lien on all real property of the taxpayer located in such county where recorded, and all tangible personal property of the taxpayer within the State, superior to all other liens and assessments recorded or filed subsequent to the recording or filing of the notice and claim of lien.

- (3) Every tax and any increases, interest, penalties, and recording costs and lien processing fees referred to above, shall become from the time the same is due and payable a personal debt from the person liable to the City, but shall be payable to and recoverable by the Tax Collector and which may be collected in the manner set forth in subsection (b) below.
 - (4) Any lien perfected pursuant to this Section shall, upon payment of the taxes, penalties, interest, recording costs and lien processing fees referred to above and lien release fees imposed by the county recorder in any county in which the lien was recorded, thereby, be released by the Tax Collector in the same manner as mortgages and judgments are released. The Tax Collector may, at his sole discretion, release a lien in part, that is, against only specified property, for partial payment of moneys due the City.
- (b) Actions to recover tax. An action may be brought by the City Attorney or other legal advisor to the City designated by the City Council, at the request of the Tax Collector, in the name of the City, to recover the amount of any taxes, penalties, interest, recording costs, lien processing fees and lien release fees due under this Chapter; provided that:
- (1) no action or proceeding may be taken or commenced to collect any taxes levied by this Chapter until the amount thereof has been established by assessment, correction, or reassessment; and
 - (2) such collection effort is made or the proceedings begun:
 - (A) within six (6) years after the assessment of the tax; or
 - (B) prior to the expiration of any period of collection agreed upon in writing by the Tax Collector and the taxpayer before the expiration of such six (6) year period, or any extensions thereof; or
 - (C) at any time for the collection of tax arising by reason of a tax lien perfected, recorded, or possessed by the City under this Section.

(Code 1977, § 9A-590)

(Ord. 03-17, 4/15/03, renumbered from Chapter 9A) SUPP 2003-2

Secs. 12-591 through 12-594. Reserved.

Sec. 12-595. Collection of taxes when there is succession in and/or cessation of business.

- (a) In addition to any remedy provided elsewhere in this City Code that may apply, the Tax Collector may apply the provisions of subsections (b) through (d) below concerning the collection of taxes when there is succession in and/or cessation of business.
- (b) The taxes imposed by this Chapter are a lien on the property of any person subject to this Chapter who sells his business or stock of goods, or quits his business, if the person fails to

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make a final return and payment of the tax within fifteen (15) days after selling or quitting his business.

- (c) Any person who purchases, or who acquires by foreclosure, by sale under trust deed or warranty deed in lieu of foreclosure, or by any other method, improved real property or a portion of improved real property for which the Privilege Tax imposed by this Chapter has not been paid shall be responsible for payment of such tax as a speculative builder or owner builder, as provided in Sections 12-416 and 12-417.
- (d) A person's successors or assignees shall withhold from the purchase money an amount sufficient to cover the taxes required to be paid, and interest or penalties due and payable, until the former owner produces a receipt from the Tax Collector showing that all City tax has been paid or a certificate stating that no amount is due as then shown by the records of the Tax Collector. The Tax Collector shall respond to a request from the seller for a certificate within fifteen (15) days by either providing the certificate or a written notice stating why the certificate cannot be issued.
 - (1) If a subsequent audit shows a deficiency arising before the sale of the business, the deficiency is an obligation of the seller and does not constitute a liability against a buyer who has received a certificate from the Tax Collector.
 - (2) If the purchaser of a business or stock of goods fails to obtain a certificate as provided by this Section, he is personally liable for payment of the amount of taxes required to be paid by the former owner on account of the business so purchased, with interest and penalties accrued by the former owner or assignees.

(Code 1977, § 9A-595)

(Ord. 03-17, 4/15/03, renumbered from Chapter 9A) SUPP 2003-2

Sec. 12-596. Agreement for installment payments of tax.

- (a) The City may enter into an agreement with a taxpayer to allow the taxpayer to satisfy a liability for any tax imposed by this Chapter by means of installment payments. The Tax Collector may require a taxpayer who requests an installment payment agreement to complete a financial report in such form and manner as the Tax Collector may prescribe.
- (b) The Tax Collector, without notice, may alter, modify or terminate an installment payment agreement if the taxpayer:
 - (1) fails to pay an installment at the time the installment payment is due under the agreement.
 - (2) fails to pay any other tax liability at the time the liability is due.
 - (3) fails to file any tax report or return at the time the report or return is due.
 - (4) fails to furnish any information requested by the Tax Collector within thirty days after receiving a written request for such information.
 - (5) fails to notify the Tax Collector of a material improvement in the taxpayer's financial condition above the income previously reported in the most recent income statement within thirty days after the material improvement.
 - (6) provides inaccurate, false or incomplete information to the Tax Collector.

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- (c) Notwithstanding any installment payment agreement, the Tax Collector may offset any tax refunds against the liabilities provided for in the installment payment agreement, may file and perfect any tax liens and, in the event the taxpayer breaches any term or provision of the installment payment agreement, may engage in collection activities.
- (d) The Tax Collector, without notice, may terminate an installment payment agreement if the Tax Collector believes that the collection of tax to which the payment agreement pertains is in jeopardy.
- (e) If the Tax Collector determines that the financial condition of a taxpayer has improved, the Tax Collector may alter, modify or terminate the agreement by providing notice to the taxpayer at least thirty days before the effective date of the action. The notice shall include the reasons why the Tax Collector believes the alteration, modification or termination is appropriate.
- (f) An installment payment agreement shall remain in effect for the term of the agreement except as otherwise provided in this Section.
- (g) A taxpayer who is aggrieved by a decision of the Tax Collector to refuse to enter into an installment payment agreement or to alter, modify or terminate an agreement entered into pursuant to this Section may petition the Taxpayer Problem Resolution Officer to review that determination. The Taxpayer Problem Resolution Officer may stay such alteration, modification or termination pending its review and may modify or nullify the determination.
- (h) The City and the taxpayer may modify any installment payment agreement at any time by entering into a new or modified agreement.

(Code 1977, § 9A-596)

(Ord. 03-17, 4/15/03, renumbered from Chapter 9A) SUPP 2003-2

Sec. 12-597. Private taxpayer rulings; request; revocation or modification; definition.

- (a) The Tax Collector shall issue private taxpayer rulings to taxpayers and potential taxpayers on request. Each request shall be in writing and shall:
 - (1) state the name, address and, if applicable, taxpayer identifying number of the taxpayer or potential taxpayer who requests the ruling.
 - (2) describe all facts that are relevant to the requested ruling.
 - (3) state whether, to the best knowledge of the taxpayer or potential taxpayer, the issue or related issues are being considered by the Tax Collector or any other taxing jurisdiction in connection with an active audit, protest or appeal that involves the taxpayer or potential taxpayer and whether the same request has been or is being submitted to another taxing jurisdiction for a ruling.
 - (4) be signed by the taxpayer or potential taxpayer who makes the request or by an authorized representative of the taxpayer or potential taxpayer.
- (b) A private taxpayer ruling may be revoked or modified by either:

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- (1) a change or clarification in the law that was applicable at the time the ruling was issued, including changes or clarifications caused by regulations and court decisions.
 - (2) actual written notice by the Tax Collector to the last known address of the taxpayer or potential taxpayer of the revocation or modification of the private taxpayer ruling.
- (c) With respect to the taxpayer or prospective taxpayer to whom a private taxpayer ruling is issued, the revocation or modification of a private taxpayer ruling shall not be applied retroactively to tax periods or tax years before the effective date of the revocation or modification and the Tax Collector shall not assess any penalty or tax attributable to erroneous advice that is furnished to the taxpayer or potential taxpayer in the private taxpayer ruling if:
- (1) the taxpayer reasonably relied on the private taxpayer ruling.
 - (2) the penalty or tax did not result either from a failure by the taxpayer to provide adequate or accurate information or from a change in the information.
- (d) A private taxpayer ruling may not be relied upon, cited nor introduced into evidence in any proceeding by any taxpayer other than the taxpayer who received the ruling.
- (e) A taxpayer may appeal the propriety of a retroactive application of a revoked or modified private taxpayer ruling by filing a written petition with the Tax Collector pursuant to Section 12-570 within forty-five (45) days after receiving written notice of the intent to retroactively apply a revoked or modified private taxpayer ruling.
- (f) A private taxpayer ruling constitutes the Tax Collector’s interpretation of the Sections of this Chapter only as they apply to the taxpayer making, and the particular facts contained in, the request.
- (g) A private taxpayer ruling which addresses a taxpayer’s ongoing business activities will apply only to transactions that occur or tax liabilities that accrue from and after the date of the taxpayer’s ruling request.
- (h) The Tax Collector shall attempt to issue private taxpayer rulings within forty-five (45) days after receiving the written request and on receiving the facts that are relevant to the ruling. If the ruling is expected to be delayed beyond the forty-five (45) days, the Tax Collector shall notify the requestor of the delay and the proposed date of issuance.
- (i) Within thirty (30) days after being issued, the Tax Collector shall maintain the private taxpayer ruling as a public record and make it available at a reasonable cost for public inspection and copying. The text of private taxpayer rulings are open to public inspection subject to the confidentiality requirements prescribed by Section 12-510.
- (j) In this Section, “private taxpayer ruling” means a written determination by the Tax Collector issued pursuant to this Section that interprets and applies one or more Sections contained in this Chapter and any applicable regulations.

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- (k) A private taxpayer ruling issued by the Arizona Department of Revenue pursuant to A.R.S. Section 42-2101 may be relied upon by the taxpayer to whom the ruling was issued and must be recognized and followed by any City in which such taxpayer has obtained a privilege license if the City has not issued a ruling addressing the facts described in the taxpayer's ruling request and the statute at issue in the taxpayer's ruling request is, in essence, worded and written the same as the applicable Section hereunder.

(Code 1977, § 9A-597)

(Ord. 03-17, 4/15/03, renumbered from Chapter 9A) SUPP 2003-2

Secs. 12-598 through 12-599. Reserved.

Sec. 12-600. Use tax: definitions

For the purposes of this Article only, the following definitions shall apply, in addition to the definitions provided in Article I:

“Acquire (for Storage or Use)” means purchase, rent, lease, or license for storage or use.

“Retailer” also means any person selling, renting, licensing for use, or leasing tangible personal property under circumstances which would render such transactions subject to the taxes imposed in Article IV, if such transactions had occurred within this City.

“Storage (within the City)” means the keeping or retaining of tangible personal property at a place within the City for any purpose, except for those items acquired specifically and solely for the purpose of sale, rental, lease, or license for use in the regular course of business or for the purpose of subsequent use solely outside the City.

“Use (of Tangible Personal Property)” means consumption or exercise of any other right or power over tangible personal property incident to the ownership thereof except the holding for the sale, rental, lease, or license for use of such property in the regular course of business.

(Code 1977, § 9A-600)

(Ord. 03-17, 4/15/03, renumbered from Chapter 9A) SUPP 2003-2

Sec. 12-601. (Reserved)

(Code 1977, § 9A-601)

Sec. 12-602. (Reserved)

(Code 1977, § 9A-602)

Secs. 12-603 through 12-609. Reserved.

Sec. 12-610. Use tax: imposition of tax; presumption.

- (a) There is hereby levied and imposed, subject to all other provisions of this Chapter, an excise tax on the storage or use in the City of tangible personal property, for the purpose of

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raising revenue to be used in defraying the necessary expenses of the City, such taxes to be collected by the Tax Collector.

- (b) The tax rate shall be at an amount equal to one and eight tenths percent (1 8/10%) of the:
 - (1) cost of tangible personal property acquired from a retailer, upon every person storing or using such property in this City.
 - (2) gross income from the business activity upon every person meeting the requirements of subsection 12-620(b) or (c) who is engaged or continuing in the business activity of sales, rentals, leases, or licenses of tangible personal property to persons within the City for storage or use within the City, to the extent that tax has been collected upon such transaction.
 - (3) cost of the tangible personal property provided under the conditions of a warranty, maintenance, or service contract.
 - (4) cost of complimentary items provided to patrons without itemized charge by a restaurant, hotel, or other business.
 - (5) cost of food consumed by the owner or by employees or agents of the owner of a restaurant or bar subject to the provisions of Section 12-455 of this Chapter.
- (c) It shall be presumed that all tangible personal property acquired by any person who at the time of such acquisition resides in the City is acquired for storage or use in this City, until the contrary is established by the taxpayer.
- (d) Exclusions. For the purposes of this Article, the acquisition of the following shall not be deemed to be the purchase, rental, lease, or license of tangible personal property for storage or use within the City:
 - (1) stocks, bonds, options, or other similar materials.
 - (2) lottery tickets or shares sold pursuant to Article I, Chapter 5, Title 5, Arizona Revised Statutes.
 - (3) Platinum, bullion, or monetized bullion, except minted or manufactured coins transferred or acquired primarily for their numismatic value as prescribed by Regulation.
- (e) (Reserved)
(Code 1977, § 9A-610)
(Ord. 03-17, 4/15/03, renumbered from Chapter 9A) SUPP 2003-2
(Ord. 05-55, 9/19/05, Resolution # 05-44 approved by voters 09/13/05) SUPP 2006-3

Sec. 12-620. Use tax: liability for tax.

The following persons shall be deemed liable for the tax imposed by this Article; and such liability shall not be extinguished until the tax has been paid to this City, except that a receipt from a retailer separately charging the tax imposed by this Chapter is sufficient to relieve the person acquiring such property from further liability for the tax to which the receipt refers:

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- (a) Any person who acquires tangible personal property from a retailer, whether or not such retailer is located in this City, when such person stores or uses said property within the City.
- (b) Any retailer not located within the City, selling, renting, leasing, or licensing tangible personal property for storage or use of such property within the City, may obtain a License from the Tax Collector and collect the Use Tax on such transactions. Such retailer shall be liable for the Use Tax to the extent such Use Tax is collected from his customers.
- (c) Every agent within the City of any retailer not maintaining an office or place of business in this City, when such person sells, rents, leases, or licenses tangible personal property for storage or use in this City shall, at the time of such transaction, collect and be liable for the tax imposed by this Article upon the storage or use of the property so transferred, unless such retailer or agent is liable for an equivalent excise tax upon the transaction.
- (d) Any person who acquires tangible personal property from a retailer located in the City and such person claims to be exempt from the City Privilege or Use tax at the time of the transaction, and upon which no City Privilege Tax was charged or paid, when such claim is not sustainable.
- (e) Every person storing or using tangible personal property under the conditions of a warranty, maintenance, or service contract.

(Code 1977, § 9A-620)

(Ord. 03-17, 4/15/03, renumbered from Chapter 9A) SUPP 2003-2

Secs. 12-621 through 12-629. Reserved.

Sec. 12-630. Use tax: recordkeeping requirements.

All deductions, exclusions, exemptions, and credits provided in this Article are conditional upon adequate proof of documentation as required by Article III or elsewhere in this Chapter.

(Code 1977, § 9A-630)

(Ord. 03-17, 4/15/03, renumbered from Chapter 9A) SUPP 2003-2

Secs. 12-631 through 12-639. Reserved.

Sec. 12-640. Use tax: credit for equivalent excise taxes paid another jurisdiction.

In the event that an equivalent excise tax has been levied and paid upon tangible personal property which is acquired to be stored or used within this City, full credit for any and all such taxes so paid shall be allowed by the Tax Collector but only to the extent Use Tax is imposed upon that transaction by this Article.

(Code 1977, § 9A-640)

(Ord. 03-17, 4/15/03, renumbered from Chapter 9A) SUPP 2003-2

Secs. 12-641 through 12-649. Reserved.

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Sec. 12-650. Use tax: exclusion when acquisition subject to Use Tax is taxed or taxable elsewhere in this Chapter; limitation.

The tax levied by this Article does not apply to the storage or use in this City of tangible personal property acquired in this City, the gross income from the sale, rental, lease, or license of which were included in the measure of the tax imposed by Article IV of this Chapter; provided, however, that any person who has acquired tangible personal property from a vendor in this City without paying the City Privilege Tax because of a representation to the vendor that the property was not subject to such tax, when such claim is not sustainable, may not claim the exclusion from such Use Tax provided by this Section.

(Code 1977, § 9A-650)

(Ord. 03-17, 4/15/03, renumbered from Chapter 9A) SUPP 2003-2

Secs. 12-651 through 12-659. Reserved.

Sec. 12-660. Use tax: exemptions.

The storage or use in this City of the following tangible personal property is exempt from the Use Tax imposed by this Article:

- (a) tangible personal property brought into the City by an individual who was not a resident of the City at the time the property was acquired for his own use, if the first actual use of such property was outside the City, unless such property is used in conducting a business in this City.
- (b) tangible personal property, the value of which does not exceed the amount of one thousand dollars (\$1,000) per item, acquired by an individual outside the limits of the City for his personal use and enjoyment.
- (c) charges for delivery, installation, or other customer services, as prescribed by Regulation.
- (d) charges for repair services, as prescribed by Regulation.
- (e) separately itemized charges for warranty, maintenance, and service contracts.
- (f) prosthetics.
- (g) income-producing capital equipment.
- (h) rental equipment and rental supplies.
- (i) mining and metallurgical supplies.

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- (j) motor vehicle fuel and use fuel which are used upon the highways of this State and upon which a tax has been imposed under the provisions of Article I or II, Chapter 16, Title 28, Arizona Revised Statutes.
- (k) tangible personal property purchased by a construction contractor, but not an owner-builder, when such person holds a valid Privilege License for engaging or continuing in the business of construction contracting, and where the property acquired is incorporated into any structure or improvement to real property in fulfillment of a construction contract.
- (l) sales of motor vehicles to nonresidents of this State for use outside this State if the vendor ships or delivers the motor vehicle to a destination outside this State.
- (m) tangible personal property which directly enters into and becomes an ingredient or component part of a product sold in the regular course of the business of job printing, manufacturing, or publication of newspapers, magazines or other periodicals. Tangible personal property which is consumed or used up in a manufacturing, job printing, publishing, or production process is not an ingredient nor component part of a product.
- (n) rental, leasing, or licensing for use of film, tape, or slides by a theater or other person taxed under Section 12-410, or by a radio station, television station, or subscription television system.
- (o) food served to patrons for a consideration by any person engaged in a business properly licensed and taxed under Section 12-455, but not food consumed by owners, agents, or employees of such business.
- (p) tangible personal property acquired by a qualifying hospital, qualifying community health center or a qualifying health care organization, except when the property is in fact used in activities resulting in gross income from unrelated business income as that term is defined in 26 U.S.C. Section 512.
- (q) food purchased with food stamps provided through the food stamp program established by the Food Stamp Act of 1977 (P.L. 95-113; 91 Stat. 958.7 U.S.C. Section 2011 et seq.) or purchased with food instruments issued under Section 17 of the Child Nutrition Act (P.L. 95-627; 92 Stat. 3603; and P.L. 99-669; Section 4302; 42 United States Code Section 1786).
- (r) (Reserved)
 - (1) (Reserved)
 - (2) (Reserved)
 - (3) (Reserved)
 - (4) (Reserved)
- (s) groundwater measuring devices required by A.R.S. Section 45-604.

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- (t) (Reserved)
- (u) aircraft acquired for use outside the State, as prescribed by Regulation.
- (v) sales of food products by producers as provided for by A.R.S. Sections 3-561, 3-562 and 3-563.
- (w) (Reserved)
- (x) (Reserved)
- (y) (Reserved)
- (z) tangible personal property used or stored by this City.
- (aa) tangible personal property used in remediation contracting as defined in Section 12-100 and Regulation 12-100.5.
- (bb) materials that are purchased by or for publicly funded libraries including school district libraries, charter school libraries, community college libraries, state university libraries or federal, state, county or municipal libraries for use by the public as follows:
 - (1) printed or photographic materials.
 - (2) electronic or digital media materials.
- (cc) food, beverages, condiments and accessories used for serving food and beverages by a commercial airline, as defined in A.R.S. § 42-5061(A)(50), that serves the food and beverages to its passengers, without additional charge, for consumption in flight. For the purposes of this subsection, “accessories” means paper plates, plastic eating utensils, napkins, paper cups, drinking straws, paper sacks or other disposable containers, or other items which facilitate the consumption of the food.
- (dd) wireless telecommunication equipment that is held for sale or transfer to a customer as an inducement to enter into or continue a contract for telecommunication services that are taxable under Section 12-470.
- (ee) (Reserved)
- (ff) alternative fuel as defined in A.R.S. § 1-215, by a used oil fuel burner who has received a Department of Environmental Quality permit to burn used oil or used oil fuel under A.R.S. § 49-426 or § 49-480.
- (gg) food, beverages, condiments and accessories purchased by or for a public educational entity, pursuant to any of the provisions of Title 15, Arizona Revised Statutes; to the extent such items are to be prepared or served to individuals for consumption on the premises of a public educational entity during school hours. For the purposes of this subsection, “accessories” means paper plates, plastic eating utensils, napkins, paper cups, drinking

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straws, paper sacks or other disposable containers, or other items which facilitate the consumption of the food.

- (hh) personal hygiene items purchased by a person engaged in the business of and subject to tax under Section 12-444 of this code if the tangible personal property is furnished without additional charge to and intended to be consumed by the person during his occupancy.
- (ii) The diversion of gas from a pipeline by a person engaged in the business of operating a natural or artificial gas pipeline, for the sole purpose of fueling compressor equipment to pressurize the pipeline, is not a sale of the gas to the operator of the pipeline.
- (jj) Food , beverages, condiments and accessories purchased by or for a nonprofit charitable organization that has qualified as an exempt organization under 26 U.S.C Section 501(c)(3) and regularly serves meals to the needy and indigent on a continuing basis at no cost. For the purposes of this subsection, “accessories” means paper plates, plastic eating utensils, napkins, paper cups, drinking straws, paper sacks or other disposable containers, or other items which facilitate the consumption of the food.
- (kk) (Reserved)
- (ll) sales of motor vehicles that use alternative fuel as defined in A. R.S. Section 43-1086 if such vehicle was manufactured as a diesel fuel vehicle and converted to operate on alternative fuel and sales of equipment that is installed in a conventional diesel fuel motor vehicle to convert the vehicle to operate on an alternative fuel, as defined in A.R.S. Section 1-215.

(Code 1977, § 9A-660)

(Ord. 03-17, 4/15/03, renumbered from Chapter 9A) SUPP 2003-2

Sec. R12-100.1 Brokers

(a) For the purposes of proper administration of this Chapter and to prevent evasion of taxes imposed, brokers shall be wherever necessary treated as taxpayers for all purposes, and shall file a return and remit the tax imposed on the activity on behalf of the principal. No deduction shall be allowed for any commissions or fees retained by such broker, except as provided in Section 12-405, relating to advertising commissions.

(b) Brokers for vendors. A broker acting for a seller, lessor, or other similar person deriving gross income in a category upon which this Chapter imposes a tax shall be liable for such tax, even if his principal would not be subject to the tax if he conducted such activity in his own behalf, by reason of the activity being deemed a "casual" one. For example:

- (1) An auctioneer or other sales agent of tangible personal property is subject to the tax imposed upon retail sales, even if such sales would be deemed "casual" if his principal had sold such items himself.

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(2) A property manager is subject to the tax imposed upon rental, leasing, or licensing of real property, even if such rental, leasing, or licensing would be deemed "casual" if his principal managed such real property himself.

(c) Brokers for vendees. A broker acting solely for a buyer, lessee, tenant, or other similar person who is a party to a transaction which may be subject to the tax, shall be liable for such tax and for filing a return in connection with such tax only to the extent his principal is subject to the tax.

(d) The liability of a broker does not relieve the principal of liability except upon presentation to the Tax Collector of proof of payment of the tax, and only to the extent of the correct payment. The broker shall be relieved of the responsibility to file and pay taxes upon the filing and correct payment of such taxes by the principal.

(e) (Reserved)

(f) Location of Business. Retail sales by brokers acting for another person shall be deemed to have occurred at the regular business location of the broker, in a manner similar to that used to determine "out-of-city sales"; provided, however, that an auctioneer is deemed to be engaged in business at the site of each auction.

(Ord. 2010-25, 9/7/2010, Reenacted) SUPP 2010-03

Sec. R12-100.2 Delivery, installation, or other direct customer services.

(a) "Delivery Charges" exist only when the total charges to the ultimate customer or consumer include, as separately charged to the ultimate customer, charges for delivery to the ultimate consumer, whether the place of delivery is within or without the City, and when the taxpayer's books and records show the separate delivery charges.

(1) Identification to the customer or consumer that the listed price has "delivery included" or other similar expression is insufficient to show the delivery as a separate charge. Only the separately stated charge for the delivery shall be deemed a "delivery charge".

(2) Freight in. Charges for delivery from place of production or the manufacturer to the vendor either directly or through a chain of wholesalers or jobbers or other middlemen are deemed "freight -in" and are not considered delivery.

(b) "Installation", as used in this definition, relates only to tangible personal property. Installation to real property is deemed construction contracting in this Chapter. Examples of installation relating to tangible personal property are: installing a radio in an automobile; applying sun screens on the windows of a boat; installing cabinets, carpeting, or "built-in appliances" to a camper or motorized recreational vehicle.

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(c) Repair of tangible personal property is not included in this definition. See Regulation 12-465.1.

(d) "Direct Customer Services" means services other than repair rendered directly to the customer. Services or labor provided by any person prior to the transfer of tangible personal property to the customer or consumer are not included in this definition. In the following examples, the requirements of subsection (e) below are referred to by the words "identify" or "identification."

(1) A retailer sells a customer a \$100 "plug-in" appliance, with a \$25 delivery and installation charge. If the retailer identifies the \$25 delivery and installation charge, it is a charge for direct customer services.

(2) A caterer charges his customer \$1,000 for the food and drink served, \$300 for setup and site cleanup, and \$500 for bartender and waiters. If all charges are properly identified, only the \$300 for set up and cleanup is a charge for direct customer services, and the \$1,500 for food and service is restauranting gross income.

(3) Persons engaged in engraving on wood, metal, stone, etc. or persons engaged in retouching photographs or paintings may consider such charges for labor as direct customer services.

(4) All charges by a photographer resulting in the sale of a photograph (sitting charges, developing, making enlargements, retouching, etc.) for services that occur prior to transfer of tangible personal property are not direct customer services.

(5) An equipment rental company charging \$25 for delivery may consider such delivery charge as a charge for direct customer service only if such charge is properly identified.

(6) Even if identified, charges for labor incurred in the production of any manufactured article or of a custom-made article (jewelry, artwork, tailoring, draperies, etc.) are not included in this definition, as such labor occurs prior to the transfer of property.

(e) Recordkeeping requirements.

(1) Any person who engages in transactions involving these services must:

(A) Separately bill, invoice, or charge the customer for such services in a manner by which the customer or consumer may readily identify the specific dollar amount of the service charge; and

(B) Maintain business books and records in a manner in which the separate charge for such services can be clearly identified, to the satisfaction of the Tax Collector.

(2) Rendering a statement to a customer for a transaction involving such services and the transfer of tangible personal property which only indicates the total amount of the

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charges with words such as "services included" or "charge includes labor and parts" or a similar expression does not satisfy the requirements of this subsection.
(Ord. 2010-25, 9/7/2010, Reenacted) SUPP 2010-03

Sec. R12-100.3 Retailers.

When in the opinion of the Tax Collector it is necessary for efficient administration of this Chapter, he may regard any salesman, representative, peddler, canvasser, or agent of any dealer, distributor, supervisor, or employer under whom he operates or from whom he obtains tangible personal property for sale, rental, lease, or license as a retailer for the purposes of this Chapter, irrespective of whether he is making sales, rentals, leases, or licenses on his own behalf or on behalf of others. The Tax Collector may also regard such dealer, distributor, supervisor, or employer as a retailer for the purposes of this Chapter.
(Ord. 2010-25, 9/7/2010, Reenacted) SUPP 2010-03

Sec. R12-100.4 Out-of-City/Out-of-State Sales: Sales to Native Americans.

Sales to Native Americans or tribal councils by vendors located within the City shall be deemed sales within the City, unless all of the following conditions exist:

- (1) The vendor has properly accounted for such sales, in a manner similar to the recordkeeping requirements for out-of-City sales; and,
 - (2) All of the following elements of the sale exist:
 - (a) solicitation and placement of the order occurs on the reservation; and
 - (b) delivery is made to the reservation; and
 - (c) payment originates from the reservation.
- (Ord. 2010-25, 9/7/2010, Reenacted) SUPP 2010-03

Sec. R12-100.5 Remediation Contracting

The following activities are considered remediation contracting and are exempt:

- (1) excavation, transportation, treatment, and/or disposal of contaminated soil for purposes of site remediation (rather than characterization);
- (2) installation of groundwater extraction and/or injection wells for purposes of groundwater remediation;
- (3) installation of pumps and piping into groundwater extraction wells for remediation purposes;

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- (4) installation of vapor extraction wells for the purpose of soil or groundwater remediation;
 - (5) construction of remediation systems, such as groundwater treatment plants, vapor extraction systems, or air injection systems;
 - (6) connection of remediation systems to utilities;
 - (7) abandonment of groundwater or vapor extraction wells;
 - (8) removal/demolition of remediation systems;
 - (9) capping/closure construction activities; and
 - (10) service or handling charges for subcontracted remediation contracting activities.
- (Ord. 2010-25, 9/7/2010, Reenacted) SUPP 2010-03

Sec. R12-115.1 Computer hardware, software, and data services.

(a) Definitions.

(1) "Computer Hardware" (also called "computer equipment" or "peripherals") is the components and accessories which constitute the physical computer assembly, including but not limited to: central processing unit, keyboard, console, monitor, memory unit, disk drive, tape drive or reader, terminal, printer, plotter, modem, document sorter, optical reader and/or digitizer, network.

(2) "Computer Software" (also called "computer program") is tangible personal property, and includes:

(A) "Operating Program (Software)" (also called "executive program (software)"), which is the programming system or technical language upon which or by means of which the basic operating procedures of the computer are recorded. The operating program serves as an interface with user applied programs and allows the user to access the computer's processing capabilities.

(B) "Applied Program (Software)", which is the programming system or technical language (including the tape, disk, cards, or other medium upon which such language or program is recorded) designed either for application in a specialized use, or upon which or by means of which a plan for the solution of a particular problem is based. Typically, applied programs can be transferred from one computer to another via storage media. Examples of applied programs include: payroll processing, general ledger, sales data, spreadsheet, word processing, and data management programs.

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(3) "Storage Medium" is any hard disk, compact disk, floppy disk, diskette, diskpack, magnetic tape, cards, or other medium used for storage of information in a form readable by a computer, but not including the memory of the computer itself.

(4) A "Terminal Arrangement" (also called "'on-line' arrangement") is any agreement allowing access to a remote central processing unit through telecommunications via hardware.

(5) A "Computer Services Agreement" (also called "data services agreement") is an agreement allowing access to a computer through a third-party operator.

(b) For the purposes of this Chapter, transfer of title and possession of the following are deemed sales of tangible personal property and any other transfer of title, possession, or right to use for a consideration of the following is deemed rental, leasing, or licensing of tangible personal property:

(1) Computer hardware or storage media. Rental, leasing, or licensing for use of computer hardware or storage media includes the lessee's use of such hardware or storage media on the lessor's premises.

(2) Computer software which is not custom computer programming. Such prewritten ("canned") programs may be transferred to a customer in the form of punched cards, magnetic tape, or other storage medium, or by listing the program instructions on coding sheets. Transfer is deemed to have occurred whether title to the storage medium upon which the program is recorded, coded, or punched passes to the customer or the program is recorded, coded, or punched on storage medium furnished by the customer. Gross income from the transfer of such prewritten programs includes:

(A) the entire amount charged to the customer for the sale, rental, lease, or license for use of the storage medium or coding sheets on which or into which the prewritten program has been recorded, coded, or punched.

(B) the entire amount charged for the temporary transfer or possession of a prewritten program to be directly used or to be recorded, coded, or punched by the customer on the customer's premises.

(C) license fees, royalty fees, or program design fees; any fee present or future, whether for a period of minimum use or of use for extended periods, relating to the use of a prewritten program.

(D) the entire amount charged for transfer of a prewritten ("canned") program by remote telecommunications from the transferor's place of business to or through the customer's computer.

(E) any charge for the purchase of a maintenance contract which entitles the customer to receive storage media on which prewritten program improvements or

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error corrections have been recorded or to receive telephone or on-site consultation services, provided that:

(i) if such maintenance contract is not optional with the customer, then the charges for the maintenance contract, including the consultation services, are deemed gross income from the transfer of the prewritten program.

(ii) if such maintenance contract is optional with the customer but the customer does not have the option to purchase the consultation services separately from the storage media containing the improvements or error corrections, then the charges for the maintenance contract, including the consultation services, are deemed gross income from the transfer of the prewritten program.

(iii) if such maintenance contract is optional with the customer and the customer may purchase the consultation services separately from the storage media containing the improvements or error corrections, then only the charges for such improvements or error corrections are deemed gross income from the transfer of a prewritten program and charges for consultation are deemed to be charges for professional services.

(c) Producing the following by means of computer hardware is deemed to be the activity of job printing for the purposes of this Chapter:

(1) statistical reports, graphs, diagrams, microfilm, microfiche, photorecordings, or any other information produced or compiled by a computer; except as provided in subsection (e) below.

(2) additional copies of records, reports, manuals, tabulations, etc. "Additional Copies" are any copies in excess to those produced simultaneously with the production of the original and on the same printer, whether such copies are prepared by running the same program, by using multiple printers, by looping the program, by using different programs to produce the same output, or by other means.

(d) Charges for the use of communications channel in conjunction with a terminal arrangement or data services agreement are deemed gross income from the activity of providing telecommunication services.

(e) The following transactions are deemed direct customer services, provided that charges for such services are separately stated and maintained as provided by Regulation 12-100.2(e):

(1) "Custom (Computer) Programming", which is any computer software which is written or prepared for a single customer, including those services represented by separately stated charges for the modification of existing prewritten programs.

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- (A) Custom computer programming is deemed a professional service regardless of the form in which the programming is transferred.
 - (B) Custom programming includes such programming performed in connection with the sale, rental, lease, or license for use of computer hardware, provided that the charges for such are separately stated from the charges for the hardware.
 - (C) Custom computer programming includes a program prepared to the special order of a customer who will use the program to produce copies of the program for sale, rental, lease, or license. The subsequent sale, rental, lease, or license of such a program is deemed the sale, rental, lease, or license of a prewritten program.
- (2) Training services related to computer hardware or software, provided further that:
- (A) the provider of such training services is deemed the ultimate consumer of all tangible personal property used in training others or provided to such trainees without separately itemized charge for the materials provided.
 - (B) training deemed a direct customer service does not include:
 - (i) training materials, books, manuals, etc. furnished to customers for a charge separate from the charge for training services.
 - (ii) training provided to customers without separate charge as part of the sale, rental, lease, or license of computer hardware or software, or as part of a terminal arrangement or data services agreement.
- (3) The use of computer time through the use of a terminal arrangement or a data service agreement, but not charges for computer hardware located at the customer's place of business (for example, the terminal, a printer attached to the terminal, a modem used to communicate with the remote central processing unit over a telephone line).
- (4) Compiling and producing, as part of a terminal arrangement or computer services agreement, original copies of statistical reports, graphs, diagrams, microfilm, microfiche, photorecordings, or other information for the same person who supplied the raw data used to create such reports.
- (f) The purchase, rental, lease, or license for use of computer hardware, storage media, or computer software which is not deemed custom programming is deemed the use or storage of tangible personal property for the purpose of this Chapter, and the amount which may be subject to Use Tax shall be determined in the same manner as the determination of the gross income from the sale, rental, lease, or license for use of such.
(Ord. 2010-25, 9/7/2010, Reenacted) SUPP 2010-03

Sec. R12-120.1 Reserved.
(Ord. 2010-25, 9/7/2010, Reenacted) SUPP 2010-03

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Sec. R12-200.1 When deposits are includable in gross income.

(a) Refundable deposits shall be includable as gross income of the taxpayer for the month in which the deposits are forfeited by the lessee.

(b) Nonrefundable deposits for cleaning, keys, pet fees, maintenance. or for any other purpose are deemed gross income upon receipt.

(Ord. 2010-25, 9/7/2010, Reenacted) SUPP 2010-03

Sec. R12-250.1 Excess tax collected.

If a taxpayer collects taxes in excess of the combined tax rate from any customer in any transaction, all such excess tax shall be paid to the taxing jurisdictions in proportion to their effective rates. The right of the taxpayer to charge his customer for his own liability for tax does not allow the taxpayer to enrich himself at the cost of his customers. Tax paid on an activity that is not subject to tax or that qualifies for an exemption, deduction, exclusion or credit is not excess tax collected.

(Ord. 2010-25, 9/7/2010, Reenacted) SUPP 2010-03

Sec. R12-270.1 Proprietary activities of municipalities are not considered activities of a governmental entity.

The following activities, when performed by a municipality, are considered to be activities of a person engaged in business for the purposes of this Chapter, and not excludable by reason of Section 12-270:

(a) rental, leasing, or licensing for use of real property to other than another department or agency of the municipality.

(b) producing, providing, or furnishing electricity, electric lights, current, power, gas (natural or artificial), or water to consumers or ratepayers.

(c) sale of tangible personal property to the public, when similar tangible personal property is available for sale by other persons, as, for example, at police or surplus auctions.

(Ord. 2010-25, 9/7/2010, Reenacted) SUPP 2010-03

Sec. R12-270.2 Proprietary clubs.

(a) Equity requirements. In order to qualify for exclusion under Section 12-270, a proprietary club must actually be owned by the members. For the purposes of qualification, a club will be deemed to be member-owned if at least eighty-five percent (85%) of the equity of the total amount of club-owned property is owned by bona fide individual members whose membership is represented in the form of shares, certificates, bonds, or other indicia of capital interest. A corporation may be considered an individual owner provided that it owns a membership solely for the benefit of one or more of its employees and it is not engaged in any business activity connected with the operation of the club.

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(b) Gross revenue requirements. In computing gross revenue for the computation of this fifteen percent (15%) rule of subsection 12-270(c)(1),

(1) the following shall be excluded:

(A) membership dues.

(B) membership fees which relate to the general admission to the club on a periodic (or perpetual) basis.

(C) assessments.

(D) special fund raising events, raffles, etc.

(E) donations, gifts, or bequests.

(F) gate receipts, admissions, and program advertising for not more than one tournament in any calendar year.

(2) the following must be included:

(A) green fees, court use fees, and similar charges for the actual use of a facility or part thereof.

(B) pro shop sales if the shop is owned by the club.

(C) golf cart rental if the carts are owned by the club.

(D) rentals, percentages, or commissions received for permitting the use of the premises or any portion thereof by a caterer, concessionaire, professional, or any other person for sales, rental, leasing, licensing, catering, food or beverage service, or instruction.

(E) all receipts from food or beverage sales, room use or rental charge, corkage and catering charges, and similar receipts.

(F) locker and locker room fees and attendants charges if paid to the club.

(G) tournament entry fees other than entry fees for the one annual tournament exempt under subsection (b)(1)(F) above.

(Ord. 2010-25, 9/7/2010, Reenacted) SUPP 2010-03

Sec. R12-300.1 Who must apply for a license.

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(a) For the purposes of determining whether a license is required under Section 12-300, a person shall be deemed to be "engaged in or continuing in business" within the City, if he meets any of the following conditions:

- (1) He is engaged in any activity subject to the City's Privilege Taxes as principal or broker.
- (2) He has or maintains within the City directly, or if a corporation by a subsidiary, an office, distribution house, sales house, warehouse or other place of business, or any agent or other representative operating within this City under the authority of such person or if a corporation its subsidiary, irrespective of whether such place of business or agent or other representative is located here permanently or temporarily or whether such person or subsidiary is authorized or licensed to do business in this State or this City.
- (3) He is soliciting sales, orders, contracts, leases, and other similar forms of business relationships, within the City from customers, consumers, or users located within the City, by means of salesmen, solicitors, agents, representatives, brokers, and other similar agents or by means of catalogs or other advertising, whether such orders are received or accepted within or without this City.
- (4) He is regularly engaged in any activity subject to the City's Use Tax; provided, however, that individuals are not normally required to obtain a license because they acquire items outside the City for their own or their family's personal use and enjoyment.
- (5) He is required to report and pay the tax upon Rental Occupancy imposed by Section 12-440.

(b) (Reserved)

(Ord. 2010-25, 9/7/2010, Reenacted) SUPP 2010-03

Sec. R12-300.2 Reserved

(Ord. 2010-25, 9/7/2010, Reenacted) SUPP 2010-03

Secs. R12-310.1 through R12-310.3 Reserved.

(Ord. 2010-25, 9/7/2010, Reenacted) SUPP 2010-03

Sec. R12-350.1 Recordkeeping: income.

The minimum records required for persons having gross income subject to, or exempt or excluded from, tax by this Chapter must show:

- (a) the gross income of the taxpayer attributable to any activity occurring in whole or in part in the City.
- (b) the gross income taxable under this Chapter, divided into categories as stated in the official City tax return.

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(c) the gross income subject to Arizona Transaction Privilege Taxes, divided into categories as stated in the official State tax return.

(d) the gross income claimed to be exempt, and with respect to each activity or transaction so claimed:

(1) if the transaction is claimed to be exempt as a sale for resale or as a sale, rental, lease, or license for use of rental equipment:

(A) the City Privilege License number and State Transaction Privilege Tax License number of the customer (or the equivalent city, if applicable, and state tax numbers of the city and state where the customer resides), and

(B) the name, business address, and business activity of the customer, and

(C) evidence sufficient to persuade a reasonably prudent businessman that the transaction is believed to be in good faith a purchase for resale, or a purchase, rental, lease, or license for use of rental equipment, by the vendee in the ordinary and regular course of his business activity, as provided by Regulation.

(2) if the transaction is claimed to be exempt for any other reason:

(A) the name, business address, and business activity of the customer, and

(B) evidence which would establish the applicability of the exemption to a reasonably prudent businessman acting in good faith. Ordinary business documentation which would reasonably indicate the applicability of an exemption shall be sufficient to relieve the person on whom the tax would otherwise be imposed from liability therein, if he acts in good faith as provided by Regulation.

(e) with respect to those allowed deductions or exclusions for tax collected or charges for delivery or other direct customer services, where applicable, evidence that the deductible income has been separately stated and shown on the records of the taxpayer and on invoices or receipts provided to the customer. All other deductions, exemptions, and exclusions shall be separately shown and substantiated.

(f) with respect to special classes and activities, such other books, records, and documentation as the Tax Collector, by regulation, shall deem necessary for specific classes of taxpayer by reason of the specialized business activity of any such class.

(g) In all cases, the books and records of the taxpayer shall indicate both individual transaction amounts and totals for each reporting period for each category of taxable, exempt, and excluded income defined by this Chapter.

(Ord. 2010-25, 9/7/2010, Reenacted) SUPP 2010-03

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Sec. R12-350.2 Recordkeeping: expenditures.

The minimum records required for persons having expenditures, costs, purchases and rental or lease or license expenses subject to, or exempt or excluded from, tax by this Chapter are:

- (a) the total price of all goods acquired for use or storage in the City.
- (b) the date of acquisition and the name and business address of the seller or lessor of all goods acquired for use or storage in the City.
- (c) documentation of taxes, freight, and direct customer service labor separately charged and paid for each purchase, rental, lease, or license.
- (d) the gross price of each acquisition claimed as exempt from tax, and with respect to each transaction so claimed, sufficient evidence to satisfy the Tax Collector that the exemption claimed is applicable.
- (e) as applicable to each taxpayer, documentation sufficient to the Tax Collector, so that he may ascertain:
 - (1) all construction expenditures and all Privilege and Use Taxes claimed paid, relating to owner-builders and speculative builders.
 - (2) disbursement of collected gratuities and related payroll information required of restaurants.
 - (3) franchise and license fee payments and computations thereto which relate to:
 - (A) utility service
 - (B) telecommunication service.
 - (4) the validity of any claims of proof of exemption, as provided by Regulation.
 - (5) a claimed alternative prior value for reconstruction.
 - (6) all claimed exemptions to the Use Tax imposed by Article VI of this Chapter.
 - (7) costs used to compute the "computed charge" claimed for retail service and repair.
 - (8) payments of tax to the Arizona Department of Transportation and computations therefor, when a motor-vehicle transporter claims such the exemption.
 - (9) payments by tenants subject to the tax upon Rental Occupancy imposed by Section 12-440.

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(f) any additional documentation as the Tax Collector, by Regulation, shall deem necessary for any specific class of taxpayer by reason of the specialized business activity of specific exemptions afforded to that class of taxpayer.

(g) In all cases, the books and records of the taxpayer shall indicate both individual transaction amounts and totals for each reporting period for each category of taxable, exempt, and excluded expenditures as defined by this Chapter.

(Ord. 2010-25, 9/7/2010, Reenacted) SUPP 2010-03

Sec. R12-350.3 Recordkeeping: out-of-City and out-of-State sales

(a) Out-of-City Sales. Any person engaging or continuing in a business who claims out-of-City sales shall maintain and keep accounting records or books indicating separately the gross income from the sales of tangible personal property from such out-of-City branches or locations.

(b) Out-of-State sales. Persons engaged in a business claiming out-of-State sales shall maintain accounting records or books indicating for each out-of-State sale the following documentation:

- (1) documentation of location of the buyer at the time of order placement; and
- (2) shipping, delivery, or freight documents showing where the buyer took delivery; and
- (3) documentation of intended location of use or storage of the tangible personal property sold to such buyer.

(Ord. 2010-25, 9/7/2010, Reenacted) SUPP 2010-03

Sec. R12-360.1 Proof of exemption: sale for resale; sale, rental, lease, or license of rental equipment.

A claim of purchase for resale or of purchase, rental, lease, or license for rent, lease, or license is valid only if the evidence is sufficient to persuade a reasonably prudent businessman that the particular item is being acquired for resale or for rental, lease, or license in the ordinary course of business. The fact that the acquiring person possesses a Privilege License number, and makes a verbal claim of "sale for resale or lease" or "lease for re-lease" does not meet this burden and is insufficient to justify an exemption. The "reasonable evidence" must be evidence which exists objectively, and not merely in the mind of the vendor, that the property being acquired is normally sold, rented, leased, or licensed by the acquiring person in the ordinary course of business. Failure to obtain such reasonable evidence at the time of the transaction will be a basis for disallowance of any claimed deduction on returns filed for such transactions.

(Ord. 2010-25, 9/7/2010, Reenacted) SUPP 2010-03

Sec. R12-360.2 Proof of exemption: exemption certificate.

For the purpose of proof of exemption, in transactions other than those in which the proof is set by standard documentation as detailed in Regulations 12-350.1 and 12-360.1, the minimum

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acceptable proof and documentation for each transaction shall be the completion, at the time of the transaction, in all material respects, of a certificate containing all the information set forth below. For the purpose of validating the vendor's claim of exemption, such certificate is sufficient if executed by any person with apparent authority to act for the customer, and the information provided validates the claim.

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INVALID UNLESS COMPLETED IN FULL

VENDOR'S NAME _____ Sales Invoice No. _____

Customer's Exemption Claim

City of Peoria Privilege License (Sales) Tax

Customer's Business Name: _____

Customer's Business Address: _____

Specific Business Activity: _____

(e.g., if retailer, lessor, _____

or manufacturer, specify items _____

leased, sold or made, i.e., cars, _____

computers, clothes, etc.) _____

Customer's License Nos. _____ City: _____ State: _____

ITEMS CLAIMED AS EXEMPT FROM TAX

_____ : All Items on This Invoice or Purchase Order.

Or

_____ : Only Those Items Marked With an "E".

REASON FOR CLAIMED EXEMPTION:

_____ : The items claimed as exempt are sold, rented, leased, or licensed by the above named customer in the normal course of its business activity.

Or

_____ : The items claimed as exempt are exempt from the City of Peoria Privilege Tax for the following specific reason(s):

CUSTOMER'S CERTIFICATE

I certify that the above information is accurate to the best of my information and belief, and that I am authorized by the Customer above to acquire the items claimed as exempt on a tax-free basis on its behalf. I further understand that the making of a false or fraudulent claim to obtain a tax exemption is a Class One Misdemeanor under City Code Section 12-580.

Name

Date

Title

(Ord. 2010-25, 9/7/2010, Reenacted) SUPP 2010-03

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Sec. R12-405.1 Local advertising examples.

For the purposes of illustration only, and not by way of limitation, the following are provided as examples of local advertising subject to the tax:

- (1) retail sales and rental establishments doing business within the State when only one commonly designated business entity is identified by name in the advertisement.
 - (2) financial institutions doing business within the State whether part of a national chain or local business only.
 - (3) sales of real estate located within the State.
 - (4) health care facilities located within the State.
 - (5) hotels, motels, and apartments, whether a national chain or local so long as the advertisement identifies any location within the State.
 - (6) brokers doing business within the State whether stockbrokers, real estate brokers, insurance brokers, etc.
 - (7) nonprofit organizations, which even though tax exempt, have an office, whether national, local, or branch, within the State.
 - (8) political activity, except United States Presidential and Vice Presidential candidates.
 - (9) restaurants or food service establishments which have one or more branches, outlets, or franchises within the State even though the local franchisee or licensee may not be responsible for the placement of the advertisement.
 - (10) services provided by individuals or entities within the State such as doctors, lawyers, architects, hairdressers, auto repair shops, counseling services, utilities, contractors, auction houses, etc.
 - (11) coupons redeemable only at a single commonly designated business entity within the State.
 - (12) theater, sports, and other entertainment events held at locations within the State.
- (Ord. 2010-25, 9/7/2010, Reenacted) SUPP 2010-03

Sec. R12-405.2 Advertising activity within the City.

(a) In General. Except as provided elsewhere in this Regulation, a person engaged in advertising activity shall be considered to be doing business entirely within the City if all or a major portion of the dissemination facilities such as broadcasting studios, printing plants. or

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distribution centers are located within the City limits. Remote studios patched to an in-City studio and subject to engineering modulation or control at the in-City studio are considered studios doing business in the City.

(b) Billboards and other outdoor advertising companies shall be considered to be doing business within the City to the extent they have billboards or similar displays within the City.

(c) Publishers and distributors of newspaper and other periodicals shall be subject to the tax upon advertising imposed by Section 12-405 and such tax shall be allocated in the manner prescribed by subsection (e) of Section 12-435.

(Ord. 2010-25, 9/7/2010, Reenacted) SUPP 2010-03

Sec. R12-415.1 Distinction between the categories of construction contracting.

For the purposes of this Chapter, transactions involving improvements to, or sales of, real property are designated into one of the following categories, and these categorizations shall apply, whether or not a person designates himself as a contractor, construction manager, developer, or otherwise:

(a) A person performing improvements to real property is one of the following:

(1) an "Owner-Builder" when the work is performed by the owner or lessor or lessee-in-possession. An "owner-builder" may also be a "speculative builder".

(2) a "Construction Contractor" when performing work for the owner or lessor or lessee-in-possession of the real property, unless that person has provided a written declaration stating that:

(A) the owner-builder is improving the property for sale; and

(B) the owner-builder is liable for the tax for such construction contracting activity; and

(C) the owner-builder has provided the contractor his City Privilege License number.

(3) a "Subcontractor" as provided in Section 12-415 (c).

(b) An owner or lessor ("owner-builder") of improved real property is one of the following:

(1) a "Speculative Builder" as provided in Section 12-100; or

(2) an "owner-builder who is not a speculative builder" in all other cases.

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(c) The terms "owner", "lessor", and "lessee-in-possession" shall be deemed to include any authorized agent for such person.
(Ord. 2010-25, 9/7/2010, Reenacted) SUPP 2010-03

Sec. R12-415.2 Distinction between construction contracting and certain related activities.

(a) Certain rentals, leases, and licenses for use in connection with construction contracting. Rental, leasing, or licensing of earthmoving equipment with an operator shall be deemed construction contracting activity. Rental, leasing, or licensing of any other tangible personal property (with or without an operator) or of earthmoving equipment without an operator shall be deemed rental, leasing, or licensing of tangible personal property. For example:

(1) Rental of a backhoe, bulldozer, or similar earthmoving equipment with operator is construction contracting. Rental of these items without an operator is rental of tangible personal property.

(2) Rental of scaffolding, temporary fences, or barricades is rental of tangible personal property.

(3) Rental of pumps or cranes is rental of tangible personal property, whether or not an operator is provided with the equipment rented.

(b) Distinction between construction contracting, retail, and certain direct customer service activities.

(1) When an item is attached or installed on real property, it is a construction contracting activity and any subsequent repair, removal, or replacement of that item is construction contracting.

(2) Items attached or installed on tangible personal property are retail sales.

(3) Transactions where no tangible personal property is attached or installed are considered direct customer service activities (for example: carpet cleaning, lawn mowing, landscaping maintenance).

(4) Demolition, earth moving, and wrecking activities are considered construction contracting.

(c) Sale of consumable goods incorporated into or applied to real property is considered a retail sale and not construction contracting. Examples of consumable goods are lubricants, faucet washers, and air conditioning coolant, but not paint.

(d) Installation or removal of tangible personal property which has independent functional utility is considered a retail activity.

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(1) "Tangible personal property which has independent functional utility" must be able to substantially perform its function(s) without attachment to real property. "Attachment to real property" must include more than connection to water, power, gas, communication, or other service.

(2) Examples of tangible personal property which has independent functional utility include artwork, furnishings, "plug-in" kitchen equipment, or similar items installed by bolts or similar fastenings.

(3) Examples of tangible personal property which does not have independent functional utility include wall-to-wall carpeting, flooring, wallpaper, kitchen cabinets, or "built-in" dishwashers or ranges.

(4) The installation of window coverings (drapes, mini-blinds, etc.) is always a retail activity.

(Ord. 2010-25, 9/7/2010, Reenacted) SUPP 2010-03

Sec. R12-415.3 Construction contracting; tax rate effective date.

A In the event of a tax rate change, the rate imposed on gross income from construction contracting shall be computed based upon the rate in effect when the contract was executed, subject to the "enactment date" as defined in this section. Gross income from a contract executed prior to the enactment date shall not be subject to the tax rate change, provided the contract contains no provision that entitles the construction contractor to recover the amount of the tax.

B In the event of a rate increase, in order to qualify for the lower rate, the construction contractor shall, upon request, provide sufficient documentation, in a manner and form prescribed by the tax collector, to verify that a contract was entered into before the enactment date.

C For purposes of this section, "enactment date" shall be:

(1) in the event an election is held, the date of election.

(2) in the event no election is held, the date of final adoption by the mayor and council.

(3) notwithstanding the above, nothing in this section shall be construed to prevent the city from establishing a later enactment date.

(Ord. 2010-25, 9/7/2010, Reenacted) SUPP 2010-03

Sec. R12-416.1 Speculative builders: homeowner's bona fide non-business sale of a family residence.

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(a) A sale of a custom home, regardless of the stage of completion of such home shall be considered a "homeowner's bona fide non-business sale" and not subject to the tax on speculative builders if:

(1) the property was actually used as the principal place of family residence or vacation residence by the immediate family of the seller for the six (6) months next prior to the offer for sale; and

(2) the seller has not sold more than two (2) such residences (or, if the residence is a vacation residence, two (2) such vacation residences) within the thirty-six (36) months immediately prior to the offer for sale; and

(3) the seller has not licensed, leased, or rented the sold premises for any period within twenty-four (24) months prior to the offer for sale.

(b) In the event that a homeowner of a family residence contracts with a licensed construction contractor for improvements to a residence, the construction contracting on a family residence shall be presumed to be for an owner's bona fide non-business purpose and all construction contractors shall be required to report and pay the tax imposed on all such improvements.

(c) Purchases by a homeowner of tangible personal property for inclusion in any construction, alteration, or repair of his residence shall be subject to tax as retail sales to the ultimate consumer.

(d) "Owner" and "Homeowner" as used in this Regulation shall only mean an individual. and no other entity, association, or representative shall qualify; except that an administrator, executor, personal representative, or guardian in guardianship or probate proceedings, for the estate of a deceased or incompetent person or a minor, may claim "homeowner" status for such person if such person would have otherwise qualified with respect to the specific property involved.

(Ord. 2010-25, 9/7/2010, Reenacted) SUPP 2010-03

Sec. R12-416.2 Reconstruction contracting

(a) "Reconstruction (of Real Property)" shall mean the subdividing of real property and, in addition, all construction contracting activities performed upon said real property; provided, however, that each of the following conditions are met:

(1) a structure existed on said real property prior to the reconstruction activity; and

(2) the "prior value" of said structure exceeds fifteen percent (15%) of the "prior value" of the integrated property (land, improvements, and structure); and

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(3) the total cost of all construction contracting activities performed on said real property in the twenty-four (24) month period prior to the sale of any part of the real property exceeds fifteen percent (15%) of the "prior value" of the real property; and

(4) the structure which existed on the real property prior to the reconstruction activity still exists in some form upon the property, and is included, in whole or in part, in the property sold.

(b) Except as provided in subsection (c) below, "prior value" means the value of the total integrated property, with improvements, as existing immediately prior to any reconstruction activity. Where, according to Title 42 of the Arizona Revised Statutes, a property's full cash value for secondary tax purposes is intended to represent the property's fair market value, "prior value" shall be the property's full cash value for secondary property tax purposes as determined by the County Assessor in the year immediately preceding the year in which the reconstruction improvement(s) are or could have been included in the County Assessor's valuation. If the County Assessor's valuation is contested or appealed, the final determination at either the administrative or judicial level shall apply. Where, according to Title 42 of the Arizona Revised Statutes, a property's full cash value for secondary property tax purposes is not intended to represent the property's fair market value, "prior value" shall be the property's fair market value prior to the reconstruction improvement(s).

(c) "Alternative Prior Value" shall mean that as an alternative to the "prior value" defined above, the taxpayer may use his actual cost of the reconstructed property prior to reconstruction, provided that evidence of such cost is presented to the Tax Collector and is determined by the Tax Collector, in his sole discretion, to be satisfactory. Such evidence shall consist, at a minimum, of proof of the actual, arms-length acquisition price, accompanied by a full appraisal of all property involved which appraisal shall have been performed by a real estate broker or MAI appraiser specifically for the purpose of assisting in the acquisition and further shall have been performed on behalf of the seller or a lending institution which has lent at least sixty-five percent (65%) of the acquisition price. (Only long term lending - not interim or construction financing will be considered.) This alternative value shall be used only if the property was acquired by the reconstruction taxpayer not more than thirty-six (36) months prior to a "sale" as defined below.

(d) A "sale" for the purpose of determining "alternative prior value" or "reconstruction" only shall be deemed to have occurred as of the date of the execution of a contract of sale or a deed (joint tenancy or warranty) whichever is earlier, to a purchaser or grantee of any single residential or other occupancy unit. In addition to the foregoing, a lease with option to purchase a single residential unit shall be considered a "sale" at the date of execution of such lease if said option is exercisable by the lessee in not later than nine (9) months. Further in the case of cooperative apartments, the sale date shall be the date of execution of the contract selling (subject or not to encumbrances, liens or security interests) of a share, or a sufficient number of shares which entitle the purchaser to the occupancy of a residential unit. In all cases a person shall include a husband and wife as a community, or any co-occupants of a single unit as joint tenants.

(Ord. 2010-25, 9/7/2010, Reenacted) SUPP 2010-03

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Sec. R12-425.1 Distinction between job printing and certain related activities.

(a) Computerized Printing. Computerized versions of all items which would be taxable under Section 12-425 if performed without computerized assistance are considered taxable under that Section, and therefore, are not exempt services.

(b) Book publishing. The printing of books shall be deemed job printing. Sales of books shall be deemed retail sales.

(c) Publication of newspapers, magazines, or other periodicals shall not be considered job printing for the purposes of this Chapter.
(Ord. 2010-25, 9/7/2010, Reenacted) SUPP 2010-03

Sec. R12-435.1 Distinction between publishing of periodicals and certain related activities.

(a) Book publishing shall not be considered publication of newspapers, magazines, or other periodicals for purposes of this Chapter. Sales of books shall be deemed retail sales. The printing of books shall be deemed job printing.

(b) Publication of newspapers, magazines, or other periodicals shall not be considered job printing for the purposes of this Chapter.
(Ord. 2010-25, 9/7/2010, Reenacted) SUPP 2010-03

Sec. R12-435.2 Advertising income of publishers and distributors of newspapers and other periodicals.

Publishers and distributors of newspapers and other periodicals shall be subject to the tax upon advertising imposed by Section 12-405 and such tax shall be allocated in the manner prescribed by subsection (e) of Section 12-435.
(Ord. 2010-25, 9/7/2010, Reenacted) SUPP 2010-03

Sec. R12-445.1 Reserved
(Ord. 2010-25, 9/7/2010, Reenacted) SUPP 2010-03

Sec. R12-445.3 Rental, leasing, and licensing of real property as lodging: room and board; furnished lodging.

(a) Room and board.

(1) Rooming houses, lodges, or other establishments providing both lodging and meals, shall maintain a record of the separate charges made for the lodging and the meals.

(2) The charge for lodging shall be subject to the tax imposed by Section 12-444 or Section 12-445. The charge for meals is subject to the tax upon restaurants and bars prescribed by Section 12-455.

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(b) **Furnished lodging.** A person who provides lodging with furnishings shall be deemed to be only in the business of rental, leasing, and licensing of lodging, and not in the business of rental, leasing, and licensing of such furnishings as tangible personal property, unless:

- (1) Any tenant of any lodging space may choose to rent, lease, or license such lodging space either furnished or unfurnished; and
- (2) The lessor separately charges tenants for lodging and for furnishings; and
- (3) The lessor separately maintains his gross income from lodging and from furnishings separately in his accounting books and records.

If all of the above conditions are met, such person shall report both sources of income separately to the City.

(Ord. 2010-25, 9/7/2010, Reenacted) SUPP 2010-03

Sec. R12-450.1 Distinction between rental, leasing, and licensing for use of tangible personal property and certain related activities.

(a) Certain rentals, leases, and licenses for use in connection with construction contracting. Rental, leasing, or licensing of earthmoving equipment with an operator shall be deemed construction contracting activity. Rental, leasing, or licensing of any other tangible personal property (with or without an operator) or of earthmoving equipment without an operator shall be deemed rental, leasing, or licensing of tangible personal property. For example:

- (1) Rental of a backhoe, bulldozer, or similar earthmoving equipment with operator is construction contracting. Rental of these items without an operator is rental of tangible personal property.
- (2) Rental of scaffolding, temporary fences, or barricades is rental of tangible personal property.
- (3) Rental of pumps or cranes is rental of tangible personal property, regardless of whether or not an operator is included with the equipment rented.

(b) **Distinction between equipment rental, leasing, or licensing for use and transporting for hire.** The hiring of mobile equipment (cranes, airplanes, limousines, etc.) is considered rental, leasing, or licensing of tangible personal property whenever the charge is for a fixed sum or hourly rate. By comparison, the activity of a common carrier conveying goods or persons for a fee based upon distance, and not time, shall be considered transporting for hire.

(Ord. 2010-25, 9/7/2010, Reenacted) SUPP 2010-03

Sec. R12-450.2 Rental, leasing, and licensing for use of tangible personal property: membership fees; other charges.

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(a) Membership, admission, or other fees charged by any rental club or limited access lessor are considered part of taxable gross income.

(b) Gross income from rental, leasing, or licensing for use of tangible personal property must include all charges by the lessor to the lessee for repair, maintenance, or other service upon the tangible personal property rented, leased, or licensed.

(c) Sale of a warranty, maintenance, or service contract as a requirement of, or in conjunction with, a rental, leasing, or licensing contract is exempt.
(Ord. 2010-25, 9/7/2010, Reenacted) SUPP 2010-03

Sec. R12-450.3 Rental, leasing, and licensing for use of equipment with operator.

In cases where the tangible personal property is rented, leased, or licensed with an operator provided by the lessor, the charge for the operator shall not be includable in the gross income from the rental, lease, or license of such tangible personal property if the charge for the operator and the charge for the use of the equipment are separately itemized to the lessee and separately maintained on the books and records of the lessor.

(Ord. 2010-25, 9/7/2010, Reenacted) SUPP 2010-03

Sec. R12-450.4 Rental leasing, and licensing for use of tangible personal property: semi-permanently or permanently installed tangible personal property.

(a) The term "semi-permanently or permanently installed" means that the item of tangible personal property has and is expected to have at the time of installation a permanent location at the site installed, as under a long-term lease agreement, except that the person using or applying said property may eventually replace it because it has become worn out or has become obsolete or the person ceases to have the right to possession of said property.

(b) An item of tangible personal property is deemed permanently installed if its installation requires alterations to the premises.

(c) Examples of "semi-permanently or permanently installed tangible personal property" include, but are not limited to: computers, duplicating machines, furniture not of portable design, major appliances, store fixtures.

(d) The term does not include mobile transportation equipment or tangible personal property designed for regular use at different locations or customarily used at different locations, as under numerous short-term rental, lease, or license agreements, whether or not such property is in fact so used.

(1) For example, use of a mobile crane, trencher, automobile, or other similar equipment shall be considered a rental, lease, or license transaction subject to taxation only by the city or town in which such business office of the lessor is based.

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(2) Other similar examples include, but are not limited to: camping equipment, contracting equipment, chain saw, forklift, household items, invalid needs, janitorial equipment, reducing equipment, furniture of portable design, trucks or trailers, tools, towbars, sump pumps, arc welders.

(e) A rental, lease, or license agreement which specifies that the item in question shall remain, under the terms of the agreement, located within the same city or town for more than one hundred eighty (180) consecutive days shall be sufficient evidence that such rented, leased, or licensed item is "permanently or semi-permanently installed" in said city or town, except when the item is mobile transportation equipment or one of the other types of portable equipment or property described in subsection (d) above.

(Ord. 2010-25, 9/7/2010, Reenacted) SUPP 2010-03

Sec. R12-450.5 Rental, leasing, and licensing for use of tangible personal property: delivery, installation, repair, and maintenance charges.

(a) Delivery and installation charges in connection with the rental, leasing, and licensing of tangible personal property are exempt from the tax imposed by Section 12-450; provided that the provisions of Regulation 12-100.2 have been met.

(b) Gross income from the sale of a warranty, maintenance, or similar service contract in connection with the rental, leasing, and licensing of tangible personal property shall be exempt.

(c) Separately stated charges for repair not included as part of a warranty, maintenance, or similar service contract relating to the rental, leasing, or licensing of tangible personal property are exempt from the tax imposed by Section 12-450; however, such income is subject to the provisions of Sections 12-460 and 12-465. and the provisions of Regulation 12-465.1.

(Ord. 2010-25, 9/7/2010, Reenacted) SUPP 2010-03

Sec. R12-455.1 Gratuities related to restaurant activity.

Gratuities charged by or collected by persons subject to the tax imposed by Section 12-455 may be excluded from gross income if:

(1) such charge is separately stated upon the bill, invoice, etc. provided the customer, and such amounts are maintained separately in the books and records of the taxpayer; and

(2) such gratuities are distributed in total to employees of the taxpayer in addition to customary and regular wages.

(Ord. 2010-25, 9/7/2010, Reenacted) SUPP 2010-03

Sec. R12-460.1 Distinction between retail sales and certain other transfers of tangible personal property.

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(a) Charges for transfer of tangible personal property included in the gross income of the business activity of persons engaged in the following business activities shall be deemed only as gross income from such business activity and not sales at retail taxed by Section 12-460:

- (1) tangible personal property incorporated into real property as part of reconstruction or construction contracting, per Sections 12-415 through 12-418.
- (2) (Reserved)
- (3) job printing, per Section 12-425.
- (4) mining, timbering, and other extraction, but not sales of sand, gravel, or rock extracted from the ground, per Section 12-430.
- (5) publication of newspapers, magazines, and other periodicals, per Section 12-435.
- (6) rental, leasing, and licensing of real or tangible personal property, per Sections 12-445 or 12-450.
- (7) restaurants and bars, per Section 12-455.
- (8) telecommunications services, per Section 12-470.
- (9) utility services, per Section 12-480.

(b) Distinction between construction contracting, retail, and certain direct customer service activities.

- (1) When an item is attached or installed on real property, it is a construction contracting activity and any subsequent repair, removal, or replacement of that item is construction contracting.
- (2) Items attached or installed on tangible personal property are retail sales.
- (3) Transactions where no tangible personal property is attached or installed are considered direct customer service activities (for example: carpet cleaning, lawn mowing, landscape maintenance).
- (4) Demolition, earth moving, and wrecking activities are considered construction contracting.

(c) The sale of sand, rock, and gravel extracted from the ground shall be deemed a sale of tangible personal property and not mining or metallurgical activity.

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(d) Sale of consumable goods incorporated into or applied to real property is considered a retail sale and not construction contracting. Examples of consumable goods are lubricants, faucet washers, and air conditioning coolant, but not paint.

(e) Installation or removal of tangible personal property which has independent functional utility is considered a retail activity.

(1) "Tangible personal property which has independent functional utility" must be able to substantially perform its function(s) without attachment to real property. "Attachment to real property" must include more than connection to water, power, gas, communication, or other service.

(2) Examples of tangible personal property which has independent functional utility include artwork, furnishings, "plug-in" kitchen equipment, or similar items installed by bolts or similar fastenings.

(3) Examples of tangible personal property which does not have independent functional utility include wall-to-wall carpeting, flooring, wallpaper, kitchen cabinets, or "built-in" dishwashers or ranges.

(4) The installation of window coverings (drapes, mini-blinds, etc.) is always a retail activity.

(Ord. 2010-25, 9/7/2010, Reenacted) SUPP 2010-03

Sec. R12-460.2 Retail Sales: trading stamp company transactions.

A trading stamp transaction is defined as follows: the trading stamp company issues stamps to a vendor; the vendor then provides them to its customers; and the customer then exchanges the stamps for merchandise from the trading stamp company.

The exchange transaction for the merchandise shall be deemed a retail sale and the trading stamp company a retailer. All taxes imposed by this Chapter applicable to retail transactions are therefore applicable to such exchange transactions.

The rate of tax shall be the retail rate based upon the retail dollar value of the redeemed merchandise as expressed in the redemption dollar value per book of stamps or portion thereof. The tax imposition described herein is in lieu of any Privilege or Use Tax upon the business of issuing stamps, redeeming the same, or using or storing property redeemed.

(Ord. 2010-25, 9/7/2010, Reenacted) SUPP 2010-03

Sec. R12-460.3 Retail sales: membership fees of retailers.

Membership, admission, or other fees charged by limited access retailers are considered part of taxable gross income of the business activity of selling tangible personal property.

(Ord. 2010-25, 9/7/2010, Reenacted) SUPP 2010-03

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Sec. R12-460.4 Retail sales: professional services.

(a) "Professional Services" refer to services rendered by such persons as doctors, lawyers, accountants, architects, etc. for their customers or clients where the services meet particular needs of a specific client and only apply in the factual context of the client and the final product has no retail value in itself. For example, opinion letters, workpapers, reports, etc. are not in a form which would be subject to retail sales to customers. However, transfer of items in a form which would be subject to retail sales (e.g., artwork, forms, manuals, etc.) would not be considered professional services. The issue is one of fact which must be resolved in each situation.

(b) Creative ("idea") labor and design labor that do not result in tangible personal property that will be or can be sold are deemed professional services and, if charged separately and maintained separately in the taxpayer's books and records, are not includable in gross income.

(c) "Professional services" shall be deemed to include those items of tangible personal property which are incidental to the services rendered, provided such tangible personal property is "inconsequential."

(1) Incidental transfers of tangible personal property shall be regarded as "inconsequential" if,

(A) the purchase price of the tangible personal property to the person rendering the professional services represents less than fifteen percent (15%) of the charge, billing, or statement rendered to the purchaser in connection with the transaction, and

(B) the tangible personal property transferred is not itself in a form which is subject to retail sale.

(2) In cases where the tangible personal property transferred is deemed inconsequential, the provider of the tangible personal property so transferred is deemed the ultimate consumer of such tangible personal property, and subject to all applicable taxes imposed by this Chapter upon such transfer.

(d) Examples:

(1) The transfer of paper embodying the result or work product of the services rendered by an attorney or certified public accountant is regarded as inconsequential to the charges for professional services.

(2) An appraisal report issued by an appraiser, reflecting such appraiser's efforts to appraise real estate, is regarded inconsequential.

(3) Use of a hair care product on a client's hair by a barber or beautician in connection with performing professional services is usually inconsequential. On the other hand, if the

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barber or beautician supplies the customer with a bottle of the product for the client's use thereafter and without the professional's assistance, the transfer of the bottle of hair care product is deemed not inconsequential.

(4) If a mortician properly segregates his professional services from other taxable activities on his bill (invoice, contract), his gross income would include only the income derived from the sale of tangible personal property (casket, cards, flowers, etc.) and rental, leasing, or licensing of real and tangible personal property. His charges for professional services (embalming, cosmetic work, etc.) would not be includable in gross income.

(Ord. 2010-25, 9/7/2010, Reenacted) SUPP 2010-03

Sec. R12-460.5 Retail sales: monetized bullion; numismatic value of coins.

(a) "Monetized Bullion" means coins or other forms of money manufactured or minted from precious metals or other metals and issued as legal tender or a medium of exchange by or for any government authorized to do so.

(b) Any coin shall be considered to have been transferred or acquired primarily for its "Numismatic value" if the sale or acquisition price:

(1) is equal to or greater than twice (2 times) the value of the metallic content of the coin as of the date of transfer or acquisition; and

(2) is equal to or greater than twice (2 times) its face value, in the case of a coin which, at the time of transfer or acquisition, was legal tender or a medium of exchange of the government issuing or authorizing its issuance.

(Ord. 2010-25, 9/7/2010, Reenacted) SUPP 2010-03

Sec. R12-460.6 Retail sales: consignment sales.

Sales of merchandise acquired on consignment are taxable as retail sales. In cases where the merchant is acting as an agent on behalf of another dealer, sales of the consigned merchandise are taxable to the principal, provided the merchant makes full disclosure to customers that he is acting only as an agent for the named principal. However, when the principal is not deemed to be a dealer, such sales are considered to be those of the merchant and are taxable to him.

(Ord. 2010-25, 9/7/2010, Reenacted) SUPP 2010-03

Sec. R12-465.1 Retail sales: repair services

(a) Fair market value of parts and labor charges. The Tax Collector may examine the reporting of all transactions covered by this Section to determine if an "arms-length" price is charged for the parts and materials. The applicable tax may not be avoided by pricing a part, which ordinarily sells to the customer at \$10, at \$5 and including the difference as "service" or "labor". In the absence of satisfactory evidence supplied by the taxpayer as to industry or business practice, the Tax Collector may use the cost of the part or materials to the taxpayer marked up by a reasonable profit, to estimate the gross income subject to tax.

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(b) Notwithstanding Regulation 12-350.l(e),

(1) in the case where the taxpayer does not normally and regularly sell items of tangible personal property apart from a repair transaction, the taxpayer may determine the sale price of the tangible personal property transferred by means of a "computed charge". The "computed charge" shall be the sum of the cost of the item of tangible personal property transferred, plus a "reasonable markup." The "reasonable markup" shall be that amount needed to achieve a representative retail price for which such items of tangible personal property are normally sold at retail by comparable businesses within the State (not under circumstances involving the combination of such sale with the providing of repair services). The taxpayer shall have the initial responsibility of determining such reasonable markup, and providing to the Tax Collector, if requested, the basis for his determination.

(2) in the event that there is a disagreement between the Tax Collector and the taxpayer as to the proper determination of the "computed charges", the burden shall be upon the taxpayer to satisfy the Tax Collector, the Hearing Officer in the event of a hearing, or the court in any subsequent court action involving an assessment, of the validity of the taxpayer's method of determination of such "computed charges". The determination by the Tax Collector as to the proper "computed charge" shall be considered valid, and shall be sustained unless it is proven by the taxpayer that such determination is arbitrary and unreasonable.

(Ord. 2010-25, 9/7/2010, Reenacted) SUPP 2010-03

Sec. R12-465.2 Retail sales: warranty, maintenance, and similar service contracts.

(a) Gross income from sales of warranty, maintenance, and service contracts is exempt from the tax imposed by Section 12-460.

(b) Transfers of tangible personal property in connection with a service, warranty, guaranty, or maintenance agreement between a vendor and a vendee shall be subject to tax under Section 12-460 only to the extent of gross income received from separately itemized charges made for the items of property transferred.

(c) The gross income derived from a maintenance insurance agreement, which agreement is entered into between the purchaser and any person other than the seller is not subject to tax imposed by Section 12-460. If the provider of the maintenance insurance agreement pays for tangible personal property on behalf of the insured in the performance of the agreement, such sales are subject to all applicable taxes imposed by this Chapter.

(d) Charges for tangible personal property provided under the terms of a warranty, maintenance, or service contract exempted under Section 12-465 are subject to tax as retail sales.

(e) However, gross income received by a dealer from a manufacturer for work performed under a manufacturer's warranty is not taxable under Section 12-460.

(Ord. 2010-25, 9/7/2010, Reenacted) SUPP 2010-03

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Sec. R12-465.3 Retail sales: sale of containers, paper products, and labels.

(a) The sale of a container or similar packaging material which contains personal property and which is transferred to the customer with the sale of the product is not taxable as a sale for resale. Examples of such nontaxable containers include but are not limited to:

- (1) packaging materials sold to a manufacturer of video equipment for containment of the product during shipment.
- (2) cellophane-type wrap sold to a meat department or butcher for containment of the individually wrapped or contained meat.
- (3) bags used to contain loose fungible goods such as fruits, vegetables, and other products sold in bulk, where such bags or containers are used to contain and measure the amount purchased by the customer.
- (4) shopping bags and similar merchandising bags sold to grocery stores, department stores or other retailers.
- (5) gift wrappings and gift boxes sold to department stores or other retailers.

(b) Sales of non-returnable or disposable paper (and similar products such as plastic or styrofoam) cups, lids, plates, bags, napkins, straws, knives, forks and other similar food accessories to a restaurant or others taxable under Section 12-455 for transfer by the restaurant to its customer to contain or facilitate the consumption of the food, drink or condiment are sales for resale and not taxable.

(c) Where a retailer imposes a charge for gift wrapping and the charge includes the container, paper, and other appropriate materials, the wrapping charge shall be considered a sale.

(d) Charges for returnable containers, where the charges are imposed on the customer, are subject to tax at the time of the transaction. A credit may be taken for the amount of refund after such refund is made.

(e) The sale of labels to a purchaser who affixes them to a primary container is a sale for resale and not taxable. Directional or instructional material included with products sold are considered to be part of the product and a sale for resale. However, the sale of items such as price tags, shipping tags, and advertising matter delivered to the customer in connection with the retail sale is taxable to the retailer as a retail sale to it, and is not exempt as a sale for resale. (Ord. 2010-25, 9/7/2010, Reenacted) SUPP 2010-03

Sec. R12-465.4 Retail sales: aircraft acquired for use outside the State

"Aircraft acquired for use outside the State" means aircraft, navigational and communication instruments, and other accessories and related equipment sold to:

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(a) Any foreign government for use by such government outside of this State.

(b) Persons who are not residents of this State and who will not use such property in this State other than in removing such property from this State. This subsection also applies to corporations that are not incorporated in this State, regardless of maintaining a place of business in this State, if the principal corporate office is located outside this State and the property will not be used in this State other than in removing the property from this State.

(Ord. 2010-25, 9/7/2010, Reenacted) SUPP 2010-03

Sec. R12-470.1 Telecommunication services

(a) Gross income from the business activity of providing telecommunication services to consumers within this City shall not include:

(1) charges for installation, maintenance, and repair of telecommunication equipment which are subject to the provisions of Sections 12-415, 12-416, or 12-417 (construction contracting); 12-445 (real property rental); 12-450 (tangible personal property rental); or 12-460 (retail sales); depending upon the nature of the work performed.

(2) separately billed advertising charges which are subject to the provisions of Section 12-405 or 12-435.

(b) Mobile equipment. In cases where the customer is being provided telecommunication services to receiving/transmission equipment designed to be mobile in nature (for example, mobile telephones, portable hand-held two-way radios, paging devices, etc.), the provider shall, for the purposes of the tax imposed by this Section, determine whether such provider's customers are "within this City" as follows:

(1) by the billing address of the customer, provided that such address is a permanent residence or business location of the consumer within the State.

(2) in all other cases, the business location of the telecommunications provider.

(Ord. 2010-25, 9/7/2010, Reenacted) SUPP 2010-03

Sec. R12-475.1 Distinction between transporting for hire and certain related activities.

The hiring of mobile equipment (cranes, airplanes, limousines, etc.) is deemed rental, leasing, or licensing for use of tangible personal property whenever the charge is for a fixed sum or hourly rate. By comparison, the activity of a common carrier conveying goods or persons for a fee based upon distance, and not time, shall be considered transporting for hire.

(Ord. 2010-25, 9/7/2010, Reenacted) SUPP 2010-03

Sec. R12-520.1 Reports made to the City.

(a) Each taxpayer shall provide, as a minimum, all of the following when reporting taxes due as provided in this Chapter:

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- (1) legal business name of the taxpayer or his agent.
- (2) mailing address of the taxpayer.
- (3) City Privilege License number of the taxpayer.
- (4) period of time for which the report is intended.
- (5) for each category of income to which the taxpayer is subject, for the reporting period, as provided on the official City tax return:
 - (A) all amounts subject to, excluded from, exempt from, or deductible from the tax imposed upon that category of business activity, summarized in total as "gross receipts" of that category of business activity.
 - (B) the total amount claimed as excludable, exempted, or deducted from such "gross receipts", itemized as provided on the official City tax return, and summarized in total as "total deductions" for that category.
 - (C) the difference between such "gross receipts" and "total deductions" as "net taxable" for that category.
 - (D) the tax due and payable for that category.
- (6) that total amount subject to Use Tax, summarized as "net taxable", and the Use Tax due and payable for that reporting period.
- (7) any excess tax collected which is due and payable.
- (8) any claimed tax credits against taxes due and payable.
- (9) total amount remitted with the return.
- (10) a statement verifying that the information provided on the return is accurate to the best of the preparer's knowledge. Such statement must be accompanied by a dated signature of the preparer, and also show the preparer's title or relationship to the taxpayer.
- (11) The Tax Collector may prescribe and will notify taxpayers of alternative methods for signing, subscribing or verifying any report or statement required to be filed, including but not limited to electronic signatures and/or security codes, and such methods shall have the same validity and consequence as the actual signature or written declaration of the taxpayer or other person required to sign, subscribe or verify the return, statement or other document.

(Ord. 2010-25, 9/7/2010, Reenacted) SUPP 2010-03

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Sec. R12-520.2 Change of method of reporting.

(a) Any taxpayer electing to change his reporting method shall be permitted to do so only upon filing a written request to the Tax Collector and after receiving written approval of the Tax Collector. The approval shall state the effective date of the change.

(b) The Tax Collector may postpone such approval to allow for examination of the records of the taxpayer and may further require that all tax liability be satisfied up to the effective date of the change.

(c) Failure of the taxpayer to notify the Tax Collector and await approval before changing the method of reporting will subject the taxpayer to interest and penalties if his original method of reporting would produce higher taxes due the City. When a person makes such change without the consent of the Tax Collector, the Tax Collector may audit his books and records to verify the tax liability as of the date of the change.

(d) Any taxpayer who has failed to indicate a choice of reporting method upon the application for a Privilege License shall be deemed to have chosen the accrual method of reporting.

(Ord. 2010-25, 9/7/2010, Reenacted) SUPP 2010-03

Sec. R12-555.1 Administrative Request for the attendance of witnesses or the production of documents; service thereof; remedies and penalties for failure to respond.

(a) If a taxpayer refuses or fails to comply in whole or in part with a request to provide records authorized by Section 12-555, the Tax Collector may issue his written Administrative Request which shall:

- (1) designate the individual to provide information.
- (2) describe specifically or generally the information to be provided, and any documents sought to be examined.
- (3) state the date, time, and place in which the individual shall appear before the Tax Collector to provide the information and to produce the documents sought.
- (4) be directed to:
 - (A) any director, officer, employee, agent, or representative of the person sought to be examined; or
 - (B) any independent accountant, accounting firm, bookkeeping or financial service retained or employed by such person for any purpose connected with business activity subject to taxation; or

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(C) any other person who, in the opinion of the Tax Collector, has knowledge of facts bearing upon any tax liability of the person or taxpayer from whom information is sought.

(b) The failure of a taxpayer to comply with reasonable requests for records without good reason or cause may, in the exercise of judicial discretion by a court, be held to constitute a failure to exhaust administrative remedies.

(Ord. 2010-25, 9/7/2010, Reenacted) SUPP 2010-03

Sec. R12-571.1 Collection of tax in jeopardy.

Evidence that collection of tax due is in jeopardy shall include documentation that:

- (a) the taxpayer is going out of business.
 - (b) the taxpayer has no City Privilege License or has no pennanent business location in the State.
 - (c) the taxpayer has failed to timely pay any tax (or penalties and interest thereon) due to the City on three (3) or more occasions within the previous thirty-six (36) calendar months.
 - (d) the taxpayer has remitted payment by check, which has been dishonored.
 - (e) the taxpayer has failed to comply with a formal written request of the Tax Collector made pursuant to Regulation 12-555.1.
- (Ord. 2010-25, 9/7/2010, Reenacted) SUPP 2010-03

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¹Cross reference(s) -- Music festivals, Ch. 16.

State law reference(s) -- Authority relative to parks and recreational facilities, A.R.S. §§ 9-494, 9-500.03, 11-931 et seq.; proof of residency to obtain discount at recreational facilities, A.R.S. § 9-499.07.

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Sec. 18-1. Community Services Department; establishment.

(a) There shall be a Department of Community Services. The Director of the Department of Community Services shall be appointed by the City Manager and confirmed by the City Council, and shall serve at the pleasure and will of the City Manager. The position shall be an unclassified position and not subject to the City merit system.

(b) The Department of Community Services shall consist of four divisions: Library Operations, Recreation Programs, Parks, and Sports Complexes.

(Ord. No. 91-42, 11/12/91, Enacted)

(Ord. No. 93-14, 3/2/93, Amended (b))

(Ord. No. 96-26, 5/7/96, Amended (b))

(Ord. No. 98-27, 4/7/98, Amended (b))

(Ord. No. 05-33, 6/21/05, Amended (b)) SUPP 2005-02

(Ord. No. 09-31, 08/25/09, Amended (b)) SUPP 2009-3

Sec. 18-2. Community Services Department; division managers.

Each division within the Department of Community Services shall be headed by a division manager. Each division manager shall be recommended by the Director of Community Services for appointment to the City Manager. The position of division manager shall be a classified position subject to the City merit system. The position of division manager may be filled by designating an incumbent in another position in the division to perform the duties of division manager.

(Ord. No. 91-42, 11/12/91, Enacted)

(Ord. No. 96-26, 5/7/96)

Sec. 18-3. Reserved.

(Ord. No. 91-42, 11/12/91, Enacted)

(Ord. No. 93-14, 3/2/93, Amended to add (c))

(Ord. No. 96-17, 4/2/96, Amended (a) deleting transit services)

(Ord. No. 96-19, 4/2/96, Amended by deleting (a) and renumbering (b) and (c))

(Ord. No. 96-26, 5/7/96, Amended (a) and (b) and added (c))

(Ord. No. 98-27, 4/7/98, Repealed)

Sec. 18-4. Community Services Department; position classification plan.

The city manager shall promulgate a position classification plan for the department of community services. The plan shall establish specific positions assigned to ranges and steps within the city's pay plan. The promulgation of a position classification plan shall not create any obligation upon the city council to appropriate funds for any position within the plan.

(Ord. No. 91-42, 11/12/91, Enacted)

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Secs. 18-5. through 18-15. Reserved.
(Ord. No. 91-42, 11/12/91, Renumbered)

Sec. 18-16. Parks and recreation board; established.¹

The parks and recreation board of the city is established.
(Code 1977, § 3-5-1)

Sec. 18-17. Parks and recreation board; members.

(a) The Parks and Recreation Board of the City shall be composed of a total of seven (7) members. The members of the Board shall be appointed by the mayor with the approval of the Council.

(b) All members shall serve without pay. However, members may be reimbursed for actual expenses incurred in connection with their duties upon authorization or ratification by the board and approval of the expenditure by the council.

(c) Notwithstanding subsection (a) of this section, any member of the board may be removed by a majority vote of the council, upon motion of any member of the council.
(Code 1977, Sec. 3-5-2)
(Ord. No. 90-61, 12/11/90)

Sec. 18-18. Parks and recreation board; officers.

The parks and recreation board shall elect a chairman and vice-chairman from among its own members, each of whom shall serve for one (1) year and until his successor is elected and qualified. The chairman shall preside at all meetings and exercise all the usual rights, duties and prerogatives of the head of any similar organization. The chairman shall have the power to administer oaths and to take evidence. The vice-chairman shall perform the duties of the chairman in the absence or disability of the chairman. Vacancies created by any cause shall be filled for the unexpired term by a new election.
(Code 1977, § 3-5-3)

Sec. 18-19. Parks and recreation board; meetings.

(a) The parks and recreation board shall provide in its rules for its meetings. Special meetings may be called by the chairman, or in his absence, the vice-chairman. Any two (2) members

¹Charter reference(s) -- Appointed boards, art. V.

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of the board may make a written request to the chairman for a special meeting and if a meeting is not called, the members may call such special meeting in such manner and form as may be provided in the board's rules.

(b) A majority of the members comprising the board shall constitute a quorum. A quorum is necessary to transact board business. The affirmative vote of a majority of those members present and voting shall be required for passage of any matter before the board. The minutes of the meetings shall reflect the "ayes" and "noes" cast on a particular measure and shall reflect the vote of each member present. A member may abstain from voting only upon a declaration that he has a conflict of interest, in which case such member shall take no part in the deliberations on the matter in question. The vote of any member who fails to declare his vote shall be recorded as an "aye" vote, provided that he is not exempt from voting by reason of a declared conflict of interest.

(Code 1977, § 3-5-5)

Sec. 18-20. Parks and recreation board; powers and duties.

(a) The parks and recreation board shall:

- (1) Advise the city, through the city manager, on establishing policies for recreational facilities and services within and without the city as the developing public recreation needs may require.
- (2) Advise the city, through the city manager, regarding contracts to grant concessions, licenses and permits for the use of the recreational facilities of the city and for others for the use of recreational facilities needed by the city.
- (3) Advise the city, through the city manager, concerning recreational needs and recommend acquisition, location and nature of facilities to meet said needs.
- (4) Perform such other duties as may be prescribed by ordinance or resolution.

(b) The board may advise the city through the city manager regarding a uniform schedule of charges to be made by the city for recreational facilities. All receipts shall be paid into the general fund of the city. Such schedule shall become effective upon approval by the council.

(Code 1977, §§ 3-5-4, 3-5-6)

Sec. 18-21. Reserved.

(Ord. No. 94-55, 7/19/94, enacted)

(Ord. No. 01-10, 3/20/2000, Repealed and Reserved) SUPP 2001-1

Sec. 18-22. Reserved.

(Ord. No. 94-55, 7/19/94, enacted)

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(Ord. No. 01-10, 3/20/2000, Repealed and Reserved) SUPP 2001-1

Sec. 18-23. Reserved

(Ord. No. 94-55, 7/19/94, enacted)

(Ord. No. 01-10, 3/20/2000, Repealed and Reserved) SUPP 2001-1

Sec. 18-24. Reserved.

(Ord. No. 94-55, 7/19/94, enacted)

(Ord. No. 01-10, 3/20/2000, Repealed and Reserved) SUPP 2001-1

Sec. 18-25. Reserved.

(Ord. No. 94-55, 7/19/94, enacted)

(Ord. No. 01-10, 3/20/2000, Repealed and Reserved) SUPP 2001-1

Sec. 18-26. Youth Advisory Board; established.

The Youth Advisory Board of the City is established.

(Ord. No. 93-40, 8/31/93)

(Ord. No. 94-55, 7/19/94)

(Ord. No. 99-27, 6/15/99, enacted) SUPP. 1999-2

Sec. 18-27. Youth Advisory Board; Members; Officers.

(a) The Youth Advisory Board of the City shall be composed of a total of Nineteen (19) members. Alternate Board members shall not automatically succeed to the seat of a vacant board member unless appointed by the Mayor with the approval of the Council in the manner provided by this Code. All members and alternates shall be appointed by the Mayor with the approval of the Council.

(b) All members shall serve without pay. However, members may be reimbursed for actual expenses incurred in connection with their duties upon authorization or ratification by the Board and approval of the expenditure by the Council.

(c) Notwithstanding the provisions of Section 2-150 of this code, the terms of members of the Youth Advisory Board shall be two (2) years. At the time of initial appointment, the terms shall be staggered so that no more than 10 members shall serve two-year terms and 9 members having one-year terms. The terms of the alternate members shall be two years. Notwithstanding any other provision of this code, members of the Youth Advisory Board shall be eligible for reappointment for up to two additional terms.

(d) The Youth Advisory Board shall elect a chairman and vice-chairman from among its own members; each of who shall serve for one (1) year and until his successor is elected and

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qualified. The chairman shall preside at all meetings and exercise all the usual rights, duties and prerogatives of the head of any similar organization. Upon vacancy in the position of chairman, the vice-chairman shall succeed as chairman and complete the remainder of their term. Vacancies for any other position, created by any cause shall be filled for the unexpired term by a new election.

(Ord. No. 93-40, 8/31/93)

(Ord. No. 94-55, 7/19/94)

(Ord. No. 99-27, 6/15/99, enacted) SUPP. 1999-2

(Ord. No. 01-21, 5/22/2001, amended (a)) SUPP 2001-2

(Ord. No. 03-167, 9/2/2003), Amended) SUPP 2003-3

Sec. 18-28. Youth Advisory Board; meetings.

(a) The Youth Advisory board shall provide in its rules for its meetings. Special meetings may be called by the chairman, or in his absence, the vice-chairman. Any five (5) members of the board may make a written request to the chairman for a special meeting and if a meeting is not called, the members may call such special meeting in such manner and form as may be provided in the board's bylaws and or rules.

(b) A majority of the members comprising the board shall constitute a quorum. A quorum is necessary to transact board business. The affirmative vote of a majority of those members present and voting shall be required for passage of any matter before the board. The minutes of the meetings shall reflect the "ayes" and "noes" cast on a particular measure and shall reflect the vote of each member present. A member may abstain from voting only upon a declaration that he has a conflict of interest, in which case such member shall take no part in the deliberations on the matter in question. The vote of any member who fails to declare his vote shall be recorded as a vote in favor the prevailing side, provided that he is not exempt from voting by reason of a declared conflict of interest.

(Ord. No. 93-40, 8/31/93)

(Ord. No. 94-55, 7/19/94)

(Ord. No. 99-27, 6/15/99, enacted) SUPP. 1999-2

Sec. 18-29. Youth Advisory Board; powers and duties.

- (a) The Youth Advisory Board shall:
- (1) Advise the city, through the city manager, on the development of public recreational facilities in the City
 - (2) Assist the city staff through the city manager or their designee with the planning and implementation of a Student Government Day.
 - (3) Advise the city, through the city manager or their designee on the activities,

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programs and events offered to the Youth of Peoria.

- (4) Review ordinances and proposals pertaining to youth issues as directed by the Mayor and Council.
- (5) Adopt bylaws governing the operation of the board, subject to the approval of the Council.
- (6) Perform such other duties as may be prescribed by ordinance or resolution.

(Ord. No. 93-40, 8/31/93)

(Ord. No. 94-55, 7/19/94)

(Ord. No. 99-27, 6/15/99, enacted) SUPP. 1999-2

Sec. 18-30. Establishment of Drug Free Zones in City Parks.

The city manager or his designee shall prepare a map that identifies the area on or within 300 feet of a city park, recreation area or accompanying grounds. The maps shall be called the "drug free park zone maps". The city clerk shall maintain copies of the maps and provide them upon request.

(Ord. No. 93-40, 8/31/93, Enacted)

Sec. 18-31. Signage.

(a) The City Manager or his designee shall place and maintain permanently affixed signs located in a visible manner at the main entrance of each park or recreation area that identifies the park or recreation area and its accompanying grounds as a drug free park zone. The signs shall indicate that it is the policy of the City that each park or recreation area is a drug free park zone and that the City will fully enforce all state and local laws pertaining to the possession, sale and use of drugs and controlled substances in parks and recreation areas.

(b) The drug free park zone map prepared pursuant to this Code shall constitute an official record as to the location and boundaries of each drug free park zone. The City Manager or his designee shall promptly notify the City Attorney of any changes in the location and boundaries of any City park or recreation area property and shall file with the county recorder the original maps prepared pursuant to this Code.

(Ord. No. 93-40, 8/31/93, Enacted)

Sec. 18-32. Reporting.

(a) All City employees who observe a violation of Title 13, Chapter 34, Sections 13-3402 - 13-3411, Arizona Revised Statutes, as amended shall immediately report the violation to the City manager or his designee. The City Manager or his designee shall immediately report the

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violation to a peace officer. It is unlawful for any City employee to fail to report a violation as prescribed in this section.

(b) City personnel having custody or control of City records of an individual involved in an alleged violation of Title 13, Chapter 34, Sections 13-3402 - 13-3411, Arizona Revised Statutes, as amended shall make the records available to a peace officer upon written request signed by a magistrate. Records disclosed pursuant to this section are confidential and may be used only in an administrative or judicial proceeding. A person furnishing records under this section or a person participating in a judicial or administrative proceeding shall be immune from any civil or criminal liability by reason of such action, unless the person acted with malice.

(c) The reporting requirements of this section shall be included in all agreements, contracts, licenses, permits or any authorization granted to use a City park or recreation facility after September 1, 1993. The person or entity using the City park or recreation facility shall be subject to the reporting requirements of subsection (a) of this section.

(Ord. No. 93-40, 8/31/93, Enacted)

Sec. 18-33. Violation.

A person who violates section 18-32 of this section is guilty of a class (3) misdemeanor.
(Ord. No. 93-40, 8/31/93, Enacted)

Sec. 18-34. Forfeiture.

Any of the following items used in violation of Title 13, Chapter 34, Sections 13-3402 -13-3411, Arizona Revised Statutes, as amended in a designated drug free park zone shall be subject to forfeiture in the same manner as authorized by Arizona Revised Statutes, Title 13, Chapter 39.
(Ord. No. 93-40, 8/31/93, Enacted)

Sec. 18-35. Reserved.

(Ord. No. 91-18, 6/4/91)

(Ord. No. 93-40, 8/31/93, Enacted)

Sec. 18-36.

(Code 1977, § 16-1-1)

(Ord. No. 91-18, 6/4/91, Repealed)

Sec. 18-37.

(Code 1977, § 16-1-2)

(Ord. No. 91-18, 6/4/91, Repealed)

Sec. 18-38.

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(Code 1977, §§ 16-1-3, 16-1-7, 16-1-8)
(Ord. No. 91-18, 6/4/91, Repealed)

Sec. 18-39.
(Code 1977, § 16-1-4)
(Ord. No. 91-18, 6/4/91, Repealed)

Sec. 18-40.
(Code 1977, § 16-1-5)
(Ord. No. 91-18, 6/4/91, Repealed)

Sec. 18-41. Repealed.
(Code 1977, § 16-1-6)
(Ord. No. 91-18, 6/4/91, Repealed)

Sec. 18-42 through Sec. 18-49 Reserved.
Code 1992, Chap. 18
(Ord. No. 08-32, 11/18/08, Repealed.)

Sec. 18-50. Tree ordinance purpose.

This Ordinance is intended for the City of Peoria to provide guidelines for the care, maintenance, and management of the tree resources in the public right of ways and parks in the City. This Ordinance provides authority for the maintenance of trees located within the right of ways, parks, and public places throughout the City.
(Ord. No. 08-32, 11/18/08, Repealing and Enacting) SUPP 2008-4

Sec. 18-51. Definitions.

For the purpose of this Chapter, the following words, terms and phrases shall have the following meanings/definitions ascribed to them, except where the context clearly indicates a different meaning:

City means the City of Peoria, Maricopa County, Arizona and/or the City Manager and the Community Services Department (Parks Division).

City Arborist means an (existing) employee of the City designated by the Director of the Community Services Department. The City Arborist shall be a Certified Arborist by the International Society of Arboriculture. The City Arborist shall serve without any additional compensation other than their current salary.

City Arborist Duties and Responsibilities means to study, investigate, council and develop and/or update annually, and administer a written plan for the care, preservation, pruning, planting,

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replanting, removal or disposition of Street and Park Trees. Such plan will be presented annually to the Community Services Director, or his/her designee. The City Arborist, when requested by the Community Services Director, shall consider, investigate, make finding, report and recommend upon any special matter of question coming within the scope of his/her work.

Park Trees means shrubs, bushes and all other woody vegetation, whose individual or combined trunks measure greater than 14” in circumferences at 4’ 6” above the natural grade, in public parks and all areas owned by the City, or to which the public has free access as a park.

Street Trees means shrubs, bushes and all other woody vegetation, whose individual or combined trunks measure greater than 14” in circumferences at 4’ 6” above the natural grade, on land lying between property lines on either side of all streets, avenues or right of ways within the City and where the landscaping is maintained by the City.

Street Tree Species means acceptable street tree species for the City.

Topping means the severe cutting back of limbs to stubs larger than three inches in diameter within the tree’s crown to such a degree so as to remove the normal canopy and disfigure the tree. (Ord. No. 08-32, 11/18/08, Repealing and Enacting) SUPP 2008-4 Sec. 18-52. Acceptable Street Tree Species.

The following list constitutes acceptable Street Tree Species for the City. No species other than those included in this list may be planted as Street Trees without written permission of the City Arborist.

- | | |
|--|---|
| *Acacia anuera | Eucalyptus spathulata –Narrow leaf gimlet |
| **Acacia berlandieri – Guajillo | Fraxinus greggii – little leaf ash |
| **Acacia constricta – White thorn Acacia | Juniperus scopulorum – rocky mtn. juniper |
| *Acacia craspedocarpa – Leather leaf Acacia | *Lysiloma thornberi – Feather tree |
| **Acacia farnesiana – Sweet Acacia | Olea europea – olive (fruitless) |
| **Acacia rigidula – Blackbrush Acacia | **Olneya tesota – Ironwood |
| Acacia salicina – Willow Acacia | **Parkinsonia aculeata – Mexican palo verde |
| Acacia stenophylla – Shoestring Acacia | Parkinsonia aculeata X microphyllum _ Desert museum |
| Acacia willardiana – Palo Blanco | Pinus canariensis – Canary Island pine |
| **Caesalpinia cacalaco – Cascalote | Pinus eldarica – Afghan pine |
| *Caesalpinia mexicana – Mexican Bird of Paradise | Pinus halepensis – Aleppo pine |
| *Caesalpinia platyloba – Palo Colorado | Pinus pinea – Italian stone pine |
| Cerantonia siliqua – carob | Pistacia atlantica – Mt Atlas pistacia |
| **Celtis pallida – Desert Hackberry | *Pistacia lentiscus – Mastic tree |
| Celtis reticulata – Western Hackberry | **Pithecellobium flexicaule – Texas ebony |
| **Cercidium floridum – Blue Palo Verde | **Pithecellobium mexicanum – Mexican ebony |

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** <i>Cercidium praecox</i> – Palo Brea	** <i>Pithecellobium pallens</i> - Tenaza
* <i>Cercis canadensis mexicana</i> – Mexican Redbud	<i>Pittosporum phillyraeoides</i> – willow pittosporum
* <i>Cercis occidentalis</i> – Western Redbud	<i>Rhus lancea</i> – African sumac
<i>Chitalpa tashkentensis</i> – chitalpa	<i>Quercus buckleyi</i> – Texas red oak
* <i>Chilopsis linearis</i> – desert willow	<i>Quercus ilex</i> – Holly oak
<i>Cupressus sempervirens</i> – Italian cypress	<i>Quercus virginiana</i> – Southern live oak
<i>Dalbergia sisso</i> – Indian rosewood	* <i>Sophora secundiflora</i> – Texas mountain laurel
<i>Eucalyptus albens</i> – White box	<i>Ulmus parviflora</i> – Evergreen elm
<i>Eucalyptus campaspe</i> –Silver topped gimlet	* <i>Vitex agnus-castus</i> – chaste tree
<i>Eucalyptus citriodora</i> – Lemon scented Gum	<i>Ziziphus jujube</i> – jujube
<i>Eucalyptus erythrocorys</i> – Red cap gum	
<i>Eucalyptus leucoxydon</i> – White Iron bark	
<i>Eucalyptus microtheca</i> – Coolibah	
<i>Eucalyptus papuana</i> – Ghost gum	
<i>Eucalyptus salmonophloia</i> –Salmon gum	

No Street Trees other than those species identified by an asterisk (*) in this Section may be planted without written permission of the City Arborist under or within ten (10) lateral feet of any overhead utility wire, or over or within five (5) lateral feet of any underground water line, sewer line, transmission line or other utility.

Street Trees identified by two asterisks (**) in this Section will not be planted unless there is a separation of at least two (2) lateral feet of their anticipated mature canopy and any pedestrian corridor.
(Ord. No. 08-32, 11/18/08, Repealing and Enacting) SUPP 2008-4

Sec. 18-53. Public tree care.

The City shall have the right to plant, prune, maintain and remove trees, plants and shrubs within the lines of all streets, alleys, avenues, lanes, squares and public grounds, as may be necessary to insure public safety or to preserve or enhance the symmetry and beauty of such public grounds.

The City Arborist may remove or cause or order to be removed, any tree or part thereof which is in an unsafe condition or which by reason of its nature is injurious to sewers, electrical power lines, gas lines, water lines or other public improvements, or is affected with any injurious fungus, insect or other pest. This Section does not prohibit the planting of Street Trees by adjacent property owners.
(Ord. No. 08-32, 11/18/08, Repealing and Enacting) SUPP 2008-4

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Sec. 18-54. Responsibility for maintenance.

Unless there is a specific agreement between the property owner and the City relieving the property owner of responsibility, the property owner shall be responsible for the irrigation and maintenance of the trees planted in public right of ways abutting the owner's property. Maintenance of City authorized trees in medians and parks shall be the responsibility of the Community Services Department.

(Ord. No. 08-32, 11/18/08, Repealing and Enacting) SUPP 2008-4

Sec. 18-55. Planting, removing or cutting trees on public property.

No person shall plant, remove, cut above the ground or disturb any tree within any City maintained right of way, park or other public place without first obtaining written permission from the City Arborist. The person obtaining permission shall abide by the standards set forth in this Chapter. Any person maintaining any overhead wires or conduit along or across any street or alley of the City desiring to have any trees that may interfere with any such utility cut, trimmed or pruned must be granted written permission to cut, prune or trim such trees.

(Ord. No. 08-32, 11/18/08, Repealing and Enacting) SUPP 2008-4

Sec. 18-56. Tree topping.

It shall be unlawful as a normal practice for any person, firm, or city department to top any Street Tree, Park Tree or other tree on public property. Trees severely damaged by storms or other causes, or certain trees under utility wires or other obstructions where other pruning practices are impractical may be exempt from this Ordinance at the determination of the City Arborist.

(Ord. No. 08-32, 11/18/08, Repealing and Enacting) SUPP 2008-4

Sec. 18-57. Removal of stumps.

All stumps of Street and Park Trees shall be removed below the surface of the ground so that the top of the stump shall not project above the surface of the ground.

(Ord. No. 08-32, 11/18/08, Repealing and Enacting) SUPP 2008-4

Sec. 18-58. Interference with the City Arborist.

It shall be unlawful for any person to prevent, delay or interfere with the City Arborist, or any of his/her agents, while engaging in and about the planting, cultivating, mulching, pruning, spraying or removing of any Street Trees or Park Trees as authorized in this Ordinance.

(Ord. No. 08-32, 11/18/08, Repealing and Enacting) SUPP 2008-4

Sec. 18-59. Review by City Manager.

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The City Manager shall have the right to review the conduct, acts and decisions of the City Arborist and the Community Services Department Director. Any person may appeal from a ruling or order of the City Arborist to the City Manager who may hear the matter and make a final decision.

(Ord. No. 08-32, 11/18/08, Repealing and Enacting) SUPP 2008-4

Sec. 18-60. Civil sanction.

Any person violating any of the provisions and/or sections of the Tree Ordinance shall be upon being found in violation or a plea of guilty, deemed to have committed a civil infraction and shall be punished by imposition of a civil sanction not to exceed two hundred and fifty dollars (\$250.00) in accordance with this code.

(Ord. No. 08-32, 11/18/08, Repealing and Enacting) SUPP 2008-4

Sec. 18-61. Parks; definitions.

The following terms shall have the following meaning:

(a) Animals--includes cats, dogs, horses, any fowl or birds and any living creatures within the jurisdiction of the park and recreation area.

(b) City Manager--means the City Manager or the Community Services Director and such other persons as they may designate.

(c) Crossing--any crossing whether marked by a pavement or otherwise; the extension to any sidewalk space across any intersecting drive, street, highway.

(d) Curb--any boundary of any street, road, avenue, boulevard, or drive, whether or not marked by a curb.

(e) Director means the Director of the Community Services Department, or his or her designee.

(f) Dog friendly area means a designated area in a park and recreation area which is enclosed where dogs need not be restrained by a leash. Commonly referred to as a dog park.

(g) Food means any items intended for human consumption as defined by rules and regulations adopted by the Department of Revenue, State of Arizona, pursuant to A.R.S. section 42-5106.

(h) In-line skates means a shoe or boot that have attached to their soles a row of

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wheels which are used for gliding with alternate movement of the legs on a surface other than ice. Commonly referred to as rollerblades.

(i) Park and Recreation Area, means any neighborhood park, community park, regional park, public open space, multi-use trail, mountain hiking trail or swimming pool or aquatics facility whether enclosed or open in which the City of Peoria, Arizona has an interest in property and which is open to the public for either active or passive recreation.

(j) Park attendant--any person employed by the City to perform duties or tasks within the park and recreation areas, including but not limited to Park Rangers.

(k) Path--any footpath, walk, or any path maintained for pedestrians.

(l) Pedestrian--means a person afoot.

(m) Permit--any written license issued by or under the authority of the Community Services Department or other approving governing agency pursuant to Section 18-72 permitting a special event or activity on park and recreation area facilities.

(n) Person--any natural person, corporation, company, association, joint stock association, firm or co-partnership. "Person" is not limited to City of Peoria residents unless specified otherwise in this Code.

(o) Stopping or standing--when prohibited means any cessation of movement of a vehicle occupied or not, except when necessary to avoid conflict with pedestrians or other vehicles.

(p) Vehicle--any conveyance (except baby carriages) including motor vehicles, trailers of all types, campers, tricycles, bicycles, motorized or not, sleds, sleighs, pushcarts, or vehicles propelled by other than muscular power. A "pushcart" means any device which is on wheels, is propelled solely by human power and is specifically designed for the sale of or for storage and preservation of food or goods for a short time. A "vehicle" also includes any horse or horse-drawn conveyance.

(Ord. No. 04-213, 12/14/2004, repealing and enacting) SUPP 2004-4

(Ord. No. 05-59, 11/01/2005, amending) SUPP 2005-04

(Ord. No. 2010-13, 7/6/2010, amending) SUPP 2010-03

Sec. 18-62. Parks; regulated activities; violations.

(a) The following activities, designated as "regulated activities" for purposes of this Section, are permitted in a park and recreation area only as allowed by Subsection (b) of this Section:

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- (1) Swimming, bathing, wading, fishing.
- (2) Model airplane flying, rocket launching, or model boat sailing.
- (3) Boating on ponds--without motors.
- (4) Baseball.
- (5) Archery.
- (6) Horseshoe pitching.
- (7) Tennis.
- (8) Picnicking.
- (9) Football and track.
- (10) Basketball.
- (11) Soccer.
- (12) Bicycle riding.
- (13) Throwing or propelling any objects.
- (14) Sale of food, beverages or merchandise.
- (15) Special equipment (i.e. inflatables, dunk tanks, etc.)
- (16) Practice golfing.

(b) Regulated activities only may occur in a park and recreation area in one of the following two circumstances:

- (1) Signage is posted in the park and recreation area indicating that the regulated activity is allowed in designated areas.
 - (2) The regulated activity is conducted pursuant to a permit.
- (c) It is presumed that unless a permit has been issued for a regulated activity or

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signage is posted indicating that such an activity is permitted that the activity is prohibited in a park and recreation area. .

(d) In addition to the other requirements of this Section, it shall be a violation of this Section if a person engages in a regulated activity in any of the following circumstances:

- (1) The area has signage posted prohibiting the regulated activity.
- (2) No signage is posted indicating that the regulated activity is allowed and no permit has been issued for the activity.
- (3) The regulated activity occurs outside of the area designated in a permit or by posted signage.

(e) Violation of this section shall be deemed to be a civil infraction and shall be punished by imposition of a civil sanction not to exceed two hundred and fifty dollars (\$250.00) in accordance with Chapter 15 of this Code.

(Code 1977, § 5-1-22)

(Ord. No. 04-213, 12/14/2004, repealing and enacting) SUPP 2004-4

(Ord. No. 05-59, 11/01/2005, amended) SUPP 2005-04

Sec. 18-63. Parks; Hours of Operation. Access Restricted; Violations

(a) It shall be a violation of this chapter for any person other than a peace officer or designated park ranger to be in any park and recreation area during the hours the park and recreation area are closed. The City Manager or his designee may establish hours for each park and recreation area which shall be posted at all parks and recreation areas. Unless otherwise established by the City Manager or his designee, Parks shall be closed from 10:30 p.m. to 6:00 a.m., multi-use trails shall be closed from 10:30 p.m. until sunrise and mountain hiking trails shall be closed from sunset until sunrise. The City Manager, Director or their designee may extend the hours of operation of any park and recreation area for such events as they determine to be appropriate.

(b) The Public Works Director and City Engineer are authorized to post appropriate signage, set appropriate speed limits and install appropriate devices to restrict access into parks and recreation areas during closing hours.

(c) The City Manager or his designee may direct that a park and recreation area be closed or a temporary period where a situation exists that the public health and safety require that the premises be closed. A copy of the closure order shall be posted at the entrance to the Park and recreation area.

(d) Violation of this section, other than subsection (c) shall be deemed to be a civil

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infraction and shall be punished by imposition of a civil sanction not to exceed two hundred and fifty dollars (\$250.00) in accordance with Chapter 15 of this Code.

(e) Violations of Subsection (c) of this section shall be a class one (1) misdemeanor punishable by a minimum fine of not less than two hundred and fifty dollars (\$250.00). Upon conviction, the Municipal Court shall order restitution to be paid by the violator to the City for all costs arising from the violation and the enforcement of this section. Restitution shall be actual cost, but in no event less than One Hundred(\$100.00) Dollars.

(Code 1977, § 5-1-22)

(Ord. No. 04-213, 12/14/2004, repealing and enacting) SUPP 2004-4

(Ord. No. 2010-31, 7/6/2011, amending) SUPP 2010-3

Sec. 18-64. Parks; vehicles; peace officer authority; violations

(a) It shall be unlawful for any person in a public park and recreation area to:

(1) Drive any vehicle on any area except the designated roads or parking areas, or such areas as may on occasion be specifically designated as temporary areas or to exceed the speed limit posted in any park and recreation area.

(2) Park a vehicle anywhere except on a designated parking area or to Park a vehicle in any space not designated for such a purpose. The Public Works Director or Community Services Director are authorized to designate spaces in parks and recreation areas for specific purposes and to post appropriate signage.

(3) Leave a vehicle standing or parked in established parking areas or elsewhere in the park and recreation areas during hours when the park and recreation area is closed.

(4) Leave a bicycle in a place other than a bicycle rack when such is provided and there is space available.

(5) Operate a bicycle without reasonable regard to the safety of others.

(6) Leave a bicycle lying on the ground or paving or set against trees, or in any place or position where other persons may trip over or be injured by them.

(7) Wash any vehicle in the park and recreation area, without a permit granted for such purpose.

(8) Use the parks and recreation areas, park and recreation area drives, parking places, or parkways for the purpose of demonstrating any vehicles, or for

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the purpose of instructing another to drive or operate any vehicle,

(9) Engage in any repair or maintenance of any kind to any motor vehicle, except to the extent that emergency repairs are necessary to permit immediate removal of the vehicle from the parking area.

(10) Engage in the washing, waxing, detailing or cleaning of any motor vehicle.

(11) Cause or permit a vehicle in tow of another vehicle to enter a park and recreation area or proceed therein, except that in case of a breakdown a disabled vehicle may be towed to the nearest exist; or operate or drive a vehicle containing any person or object projecting or hanging outside of or beyond the side or the rear thereof.

(b) In addition to Park Rangers, a Peace Officer, Police Assistant or an, Unarmed Traffic Investigator may issue citations for violations of this chapter. Alternatively, for those offenses deemed to be a misdemeanor under this chapter, a complaint may be filed in accordance with the Arizona Rules of Criminal Procedure.

(c) Violation of this section shall be deemed to be a civil infraction and shall be punished by imposition of a civil sanction not to exceed two hundred and fifty dollars (\$250.00) in accordance with Chapter 15 of this Code.

(Code 1977, § 5-1-22(B))

(Ord. No. 04-213, 12/14/2004, repealing and enacting) SUPP 2004-4

(Ord. No. 2010-13, 7/6/2010, amending) SUPP 2010-3

Sec. 18-65. Parks; alcoholic beverages, beer permits..

(a) It shall be unlawful for any person in a park and recreation area to:

(1) Consume alcoholic beverages other than beer.

(2) Consume beer outside of a ramada or concession area.

(3) If the person is a member of a group of five or more individuals who are 21 years of age or older, to consume beer without a Beer Permit for the group.

(4) Possess or control any keg, vat, pump or item designed to serve alcoholic beverages to persons for consumption without a permit. . For purposes of this code, a person serving alcoholic beverages from such keg, vat, pump or item shall be presumed to be in possession and control.

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(5) Serve alcoholic beverages to members of the public other than those invited to the event for which the permit is issued or to permit persons to possess and consume alcoholic beverages outside designated areas provided in the permit, or to permit persons under the age of 21 years to possess and consume alcoholic beverages.

(6) Fail to present a valid identification upon request of a duly designated park ranger or peace officer and/or presentation of a false or altered ID to a duly designate park ranger or peace officer for the purpose of determining whether an individual who is possessing or consuming alcoholic beverages is under the age of 21 years.

(7) Fail to ensure that only beer and no other alcoholic beverages are consumed by any group that is subject to a Beer Permit.

(8) Bring beer or other alcoholic beverages inside the Rio Vista Park softball complex or multipurpose fields.

(b) For purpose of this Section, the following definitions shall apply:

(1) "Alcoholic Beverage" means alcohol, brandy, whiskey, rum, tequila, mescal, gin, wine, porter, ale, beer, any malt liquor or malt beverage, absinthe, a compound or mixture of any of them or of any of them with any vegetable or other substance, alcohol bitters, bitters containing alcohol, any liquid mixture or preparation, whether patented or otherwise, which produces intoxication, fruits preserved in ardent spirits, and beverages containing more than one-half of one per cent of alcohol by volume. This definition is intended to be synonymous with the term "spirituous liquor" as used in State law.

(2) "Beer" means any beverage obtained by the alcoholic fermentation, infusion or decoction of barley malt, hops or other ingredients not drinkable, or any combination of them.

(c) Violations of this Section shall be a class one (1) misdemeanor punishable by a minimum fine of not less than Two Hundred and Fifty Dollars (\$250.00). Upon conviction, the Municipal Court shall order restitution to be paid by the violator to the City for the cost of cleanup resulting from the violation and the enforcement of this section. Restitution shall be actual cost, but in no event less than One Hundred (\$100.00) Dollars.

(Code 1977, § 5-1-22(C))

(Ord. No. 04-213, 12/14/2004, repealing and enacting) SUPP 2004-4

(Ord. No. 05-59, 11/01/2005, amended) SUPP 2005-04

(Ord. No. 2010-13, 7/6/2010, amended) SUPP 2010-3

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Sec. 18-66. Parks; general rules of conduct; violations.

- (a) It shall be unlawful for any person in a public park or recreation area to:
- (1) Mark, deface, disfigure, injure, tamper with or displace or remove any buildings, bridges, tables, benches, fireplaces, railings, pavings or paving materials, water lines or other public utilities or parts or appurtenances thereof, signs, notices or placards, whether temporary or permanent, monuments, stakes, posts, or other boundary markers, or other structures or equipment, facilities or park property or appurtenances whatsoever, either real or personal.
 - (2) Fail to cooperate in maintaining restrooms and washrooms in a neat and sanitary condition. No person over the age of six (6) years of age shall use the restrooms and washrooms designated for the opposite sex.
 - (3) Dig or remove any soil, rock, sand, stones, trees, shrubs or plants or other wood or materials, or make any excavation by tool, equipment, blasting or other means or agency.
 - (4) Construct or erect any building or structure of whatever kind, whether permanent or temporary, or run or string any public service utility into, upon, or across such lands, except on special written permit issued by the Community Services Department and approved by the Director of Engineering.
 - (5) Damage, cut, carve, mark, transplant or remove any plant, or injure the bark, or pick flowers or seed of any tree or plant, dig in or otherwise disturb grass areas, or in any other way injure the natural beauty or usefulness of any area.
 - (6) Climb any tree or walk; climb, stand or sit upon monuments, vases, planters, fountains, railings, fences or upon any other property not designated or customarily used for such purpose.
 - (7) Attach any rope or cable or other contrivance to any tree, fence, railing, bridge, bench, or other structure.
 - (8) Throw, discharge, or otherwise place or cause to be placed in the waters of any fountains, pond, lake, stream or other body of water in or adjacent to any park and recreation area or any tributary, stream, storm sewer, or drain flowing into such water, any substance, matter or thing, liquid or solid, which will or may result in the pollution of said waters.
 - (9) Take into, carry through, or put into any park and recreation area, any rubbish, refuse, garbage or other material. Such refuse and rubbish shall be deposited in receptacles so provided. Where receptacles are not provided, all such rubbish or waste shall be carried

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away from the park and recreation area by the person responsible for its presence, and properly disposed of elsewhere.

- (10) Cause or permit to run at large any animal.
- (11) Tie or hitch an animal to any tree or plant.
- (12) Hunt, molest, harm, frighten, kill, trap, pursue, chase, tease, shoot or throw missiles at any animal, wildlife, reptile or bird; nor shall he remove or have in his possession the young of any wild animal, or the eggs or nest, or young of any reptile or bird.
- (13) Exception to the foregoing is made in that snakes known to be deadly poisonous may be killed on sight.
- (14) Walk a dog without a leash except in a designated dog friendly area, said leash to be no longer than six feet. Further, the owner or person having custody of said dog shall be responsible for removal of any animal solid waste from the park and recreation area.
- (15) Fail to immediately remove from a dog friendly area any dog displaying aggressive behavior towards a person or another animal or for the owner or person having custody of a dog not to be in attendance of their dog while said dog is in a dog friendly area.
- (16) Fail to comply with any posted rule or regulation which has been established by the Community Services Department to regulate the use of any dog friendly area.
- (17) Walk any other domestic animal other than a dog without a leash, said leash to be no longer than six feet. Further, the owner or person having custody of said domestic animal shall be responsible for removal of any animal solid waste from the park and recreation area.
- (18) Bring into a park and recreation area or ride a horse except on designated bridle and multi-use trails; horses shall be thoroughly broken and properly restrained, and ridden with due care.
- (19) No person shall permit his or her horse, donkey or mule to be unattended or to graze in a park and recreation area.
- (20) No person shall hitch his or her horse, donkey or mule to any rock, vegetation, fence or other improvement in a city park and recreation area, except for such improvements as are intended to be used for such purpose.
- (21) Use a sound amplification system in any park and recreation area, except as provided by this Chapter.

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(b) Violation of this section shall be deemed to be a civil infraction and shall be punished by imposition of a civil sanction not to exceed two hundred and fifty dollars (\$250.00) in accordance with Chapter 15 of this Code.

State law reference(s) -- Littering, A.R.S. § 13-1603.

Cross reference(s) -- Solid wastes, Ch. 22.

(Code 1977, § 5-1-22(D))

(Ord. No. 04-213, 12/14/2004, repealing and enacting) SUPP 2004-4

(Ord. No. 2010-12, 7/6/2010, amending) SUPP 2010-3

Sec. 18-67. Parks; miscellaneous rules of conduct; violations.

(a) It shall be unlawful for any person in a park and recreation area to:

(1) Camp or stay overnight anywhere except in areas designated for camping or staying overnight in vehicles or trailers. For the purposes of this section to camp means to sleep at any time between the hours of sunset to sunrise with or without bedding, tent, hammock or other similar protection or equipment or on, in or under any structure not intended for human occupancy or any parked vehicle.

(2) Take part in the playing of any games involving thrown or otherwise propelled objects except in those areas designated for such forms of recreation.

(3) Play football, baseball, basketball, soccer or lacrosse, except in areas designated for such games.

(4) Use roller skates, skateboards, in line skates, street skates, roller blades, motorized play vehicles, non-motorized scooters, and bicycles except in those areas specifically designated for such uses.

(5) Engage in threatening, abusive, insulting or indecent language likely to provoke immediate retaliation by any person present or engage in any unwanted physical contact or disorderly conduct or behavior tending to breach or interfere with the public peace, safety, or orderly administration of a park and recreation area. This prohibition shall include any acts of intimidation that are intended to hinder, prevent, or attempt to hinder or prevent any person from using a park and recreation area. Nothing in this paragraph of this section shall prohibit a Peace Officer from citing or arresting a person for a violation of A.R.S. §13-2904.

(6) Fail to produce and exhibit any permit a person claims to have, upon request of any peace officer, police assistant, unarmed traffic investigator, park ranger or Community Services Director or designee who shall desire to inspect the same for the purpose of enforcing compliance with any ordinance or rule.

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- (7) Disturb or interfere unreasonably with any person or party occupying any area or participating in any activity under the authority of a permit.
- (8) Erect any tent, stand, canopy, or other structure in any park or playground, or sell or give away from any such tent, stand, canopy, or other structure any food, drink or other thing, without a permit. These prohibitions are subject to two exceptions:
- a. A person may set up a table in a free speech area designated by the Community Services Director.
 - b. A person may set up a portable shade canopy if the following requirements are met:
 - i. Shade canopies are limited to spectator viewing areas immediately surrounding sports fields, courts and skate parks for the purpose of providing temporary shade for spectators and participants when such areas have been reserved for use through the Community Services Department or when such areas are being used as part of a City-sponsored event.
 - ii. Shade canopies must be weighted down so that they cannot be moved or overturned by the wind. Staking of canopies is not allowed, so weighting must be accomplished by sand bags or similar effective means.
 - iii. Shade canopies shall not block entrances or exits, aisles, sidewalks, parking areas, or any portion thereof.
 - iv. Shade canopies only may be used in the areas and for the purpose described in Subsection "a" and may not be used by groups for picnics or other activities.
- (9) Fail to vacate any ramada upon request of a Park Ranger or Peace Officer where such ramada has been reserved for use by another person. Presentation of a reservation permit shall constitute presumption of registration of use of the ramada.
- (10) Enter any area posted as "closed to the public" or without invitation enter or disrupt any area, including a ramada or a playing field, that has been reserved for use by another person.
- (11) Obstruct, impede, or create a hazard for vehicles or pedestrians that are using roads, parking areas, sidewalks, or other driving or walking areas, including access to and from parking lots, buildings, and other facilities that are part of a park and recreation area.
- (a) Violation of this section shall be deemed to be a civil infraction and shall be

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punished by imposition of a civil sanction not to exceed two hundred and fifty dollars (\$250.00) in accordance with Chapter 15 of this Code.

(b) It shall be unlawful to knowingly obstruct, interfere, impair, hinder with any park ranger or city employee in the performance of such person's official duties in a park and recreation area. Violation of this subsection is a class one (1) misdemeanor.

(Code 1977, § 5-1-22(E))

(Ord. No. 04-213, 12/14/2004, repealing and enacting) SUPP 2004-4

(Ord. No. 05-59, 11/01/2005, amending) SUPP 2005-04

(Ord. No. 2010-13, 7/6/2010, amending) SUPP 2010-03

Sec. 18-68. Parks; advertising, assemblages, entertainment., sales, free speech and non-public forum areas.

(a) No person shall post, paint, affix, distribute, deliver, place, cast or leave about, any sign, poster, billboard, placard, ticket, handbill, circular, advertisement or notice of any kind in a park and recreation area except as provided in this section.

(1) A person may hand printed materials, including flyers, directly to another person who willingly accepts them.

(2) A person may place printed materials, including flyers, on vehicles temporarily parked at a park and recreation area if the person is the owner of the vehicle or first has secured in writing the consent of the vehicle owner. The burden shall be on the person to provide evidence of consent.

(3) Any person who posts, paints, affixes, distributes, delivers, places, casts, or leaves about any sign, poster, billboard, placard, ticket, handbill, circular, advertisement, or notice of any kind in a park and recreation area, regardless of whether such action is done in violation or compliance with this Section, shall be liable to reimburse the City for any verified costs incurred by the City associated with the removal of any litter created by such action.

(b) No person in a park and recreation area shall do any of the following without a permit, provided that no permit shall be required for any action or event sponsored by the City.

(1) Display any advertising signs or other advertising matter, provided that a sign attached to a vehicle to identify the vehicle, or a sign lawfully on a taxi or bus, is not prohibited.

(2) Operate for advertising purposes any musical instrument, soundtrack or drum.

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(3) Attach any other materials, signs or other objects shall not be attached to any area or facility. The only exception is the tethering of a piñata with the reservation of a ramada.

(4) Hold public assemblages. A public assemblage is an organized activity where individuals are invited to attend and participate in organized activities using the facilities of the park and recreation area. All activities where more than 25 persons are participating are presumed to be public assemblages.

(5) Conduct exhibitions, festivals or events advertised and open to members of the general public.

(6) Offer for sale any article in any park or recreation area, without obtaining a City business or sales tax license and permit from the Community Services Department as a concessionaire and pay all required fees.

a. "Offer for sale" shall mean the selling, vending, peddling or transfer of possession of an item for a price, something of value, or minimum stated donation. "Offer for sale" includes offering goods or services by sample or taking orders for future delivery, with or without accepting advance payment for the goods or services.

b. The unauthorized use of any park and recreation area for commercial purposes is prohibited. "Commercial purpose" means offering to sell any goods or services or otherwise advertising or conducting a business or any portion of a business, whether or not for profit or not-for-profit.

c. This Subsection shall not apply to the sale of newspapers, books, brochures or other printed item that have imprinted on them a political, religious, philosophical or ideological message relevant to the purpose of the organization selling the item.

(7) Conduct organized sports activity, including practices, games or clinics, as a sole proprietor or a representative of a private organization.

(c) The Community Services Director shall designate on a map, that shall be available to the public, one or more locations at each park and recreation area as "free speech areas" where a person or group may set up temporary tables for the sole purpose of engaging in core free speech expressive activities, such as gathering signatures, distributing informational leaflets, proselytizing, or selling message-bearing merchandise in compliance with other provisions in this Code.

(d) The Director of the Community Services Department may designate on a map, that shall be available to the public, locations at park and recreation areas that are "non-public forum areas" where core free speech expressive activities may be restricted due to legitimate governmental

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concerns. Generally such areas will include ramadas, playground areas, sport playing fields and courts, skate parks, and swimming pools. The Director may designate a location as a non-public forum area only if activities at the location would create one or more of the following conditions:

- (1) Cause injury or damage to park and recreation area resources;
- (2) Unreasonably impair the atmosphere of peace and tranquility maintained in certain park and recreation areas;
- (3) Unreasonably interfere with interpretive, visitor services, or other program or administrative activities of the City;
- (4) Substantially impair the operation of City facilities or contractors; or
- (5) Present a clear and present danger to the public health and safety.

(e) Violation of this section shall be deemed to be a civil infraction and shall be punished by imposition of a civil sanction not to exceed two hundred and fifty dollars (\$250.00) in accordance with Chapter 15 of this Code.

(Code 1977, § 5-1-22(F), (G))

(Ord. No. 04-213, 12/14/2004, repealing and enacting) SUPP 2004-4

(Ord. No. 05-59, 11/01/2005, amended) SUPP 2005-04

(Ord. No. 2010-13, 7/6/2010, amended) SUPP 2010-03

Sec. 18-69. Parks; fireworks, fires, glass, weapons; violations

- (a) Within a park and recreation area it shall be unlawful for any person to:
 - (1) Have in his possession or set off any fireworks. Permits may be given by the Fire Marshall and Director for conducting properly supervised fireworks in designated park and recreation areas.
 - (2) Kindle, build, maintain or use a fire except in barbecue containers within a ramada. Any fire shall be continuously under the care and direction of a competent person from the time it is kindled until it is extinguished. No person shall throw away or discard any lighted match, cigar, cigarette, tobacco, paper or other material within or against any building, boat or vehicle, or under any tree or in underbrush. The City Manager or his designee may declare a Fire Emergency and prohibit all fires and/or smoking of tobacco products in one or more park and recreation areas.
 - (3) Bring in or use any portable grill, unless subject to a permit issued by the City.

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- (4) Throw, toss or otherwise propel or either willfully or maliciously or carelessly or negligently break any glass object.
- (5) Have a glass beverage container in his or her possession.
- (6) Bring into or have in his possession in any park and recreation area any BB gun, air gun, spring gun, slingshot, bow, or other similar weapon in which the propelling force is a spring in air.
- (7) Discharge or fire any firearm or other weapon in which the propelling force is gunpowder, except in self-defense or defense of another person against a use or an attempted use of unlawful physical or deadly physical force by a third person or an animal attack if a reasonable person would believe that the use of physical force or deadly physical force against the third person or animal is immediately necessary and reasonable under the circumstances to protect oneself or the other person.

(b) Violations of this section shall be a class one (1) misdemeanor. Upon conviction, the Municipal Court shall order restitution to be paid by the violator to the City for the cost of cleanup resulting from the violation and the enforcement of this section. Restitution shall be actual cost, but in no event less than One Hundred (\$100.00) Dollars.

(Ord. No. 04-213, 12/14/2004, Enacting) SUPP 2004-4

(Ord. No. 05-59, 11/01/2005, Amended) SUPP 2005-04

(Ord. No. 2010-13, 7/6/2010, Amended) SUPP 2010-03

Sec. 18-70. Parks; enforcement; violations.

(a) The Community Services Director shall have the authority to revoke a permit issued under this Chapter upon a finding of violation of any rule, ordinance, or condition of the permit or upon good cause shown. A permit holder who has a permit revoked shall not be entitled to a refund by the City of any fees paid.

(b) The Police Department and Community Services Department shall, in connection with their duties imposed by law, diligently enforce the provisions of this ordinance.

(c) Any peace officer, park ranger or community services director shall have the authority to order any person or persons acting in violation of this ordinance to leave the park and recreation area.

(d) Any peace officer, park ranger, designee of or community services director shall have the authority to temporarily detain any individual in a park or recreation area for the purposes of obtaining and inspecting identification of the individual.

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(e) It shall be unlawful for any person in a park and recreation area to fail to present a valid identification upon request of a duly designated park ranger or peace officer and/or presentation of a false or altered ID to a duly designated park ranger or peace officer.

(f) Violation of an order issued under this section shall be a class one (1) misdemeanor and punishable by a fine of not less than Five Hundred (\$500.00) Dollars.
(Ord. No. 04-213, 12/14/2004, Enacting) SUPP 2004-4
(Ord. No. 2010-13, 7/6/2010, Amended) SUPP 2010-03

Sec. 18-71. Parks; sound amplification systems; requirements;

(a) For purposes of this section, “sound amplification system” means any device, instrument or system, whether electrical, mechanical or otherwise used for one of its purposes to amplify sound or to produce or reproduce sound. Sound amplification systems include, but are not limited to radios; stereos, computer reproduced sound, musical instruments, phonographs, receivers, sound or musical recorders, compact discs, audio discs and video disc players.

(b) No person shall operate or permit the operation of any sound amplification system in any outdoor portion of a park and recreation area, including a ramada, under any one of the following circumstances

- (1) Between the hours of 9:00 p.m. and 6:00 a.m.,
- (2) If the sound amplification system can be heard more than fifty (50) feet from the original source;
- (3) If the sound amplification system disturbs the peace or quiet of a neighborhood, family or person, except as provided in subsection (c).

(c) The following sound amplification system uses are exempt from this section.

- (1) Use by law enforcement agencies and emergency medical and fire service agencies.
- (2) Use by a public service corporation, telecommunications provider or political subdivision of this state, or the United States or this state in performance of their duties.

(d) If a person wants to operate or permit the operation of a sound amplification system used as part of a live musical performance (including a band, duo, or solo artist), dee-jay, karaoke, or other related entertainment, the person must obtain a permit. Any permit issued for a sound amplification system shall be subject to applicable requirements of this Section, unless specifically exempted in the permit.

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(e) Violation of this Section shall be deemed to be a civil infraction and shall be punished by imposition of a civil sanction not to exceed two hundred and fifty dollars (\$250.00) in accordance with Chapter 15 of this Code.

(Ord. No. 04-213, 12/14/2004, Enacting) SUPP 2004-4

(Ord. No. 05-59, 11/01/2005, Amended) SUPP 2005-04

Sec. 18-72 Parks; permits.

(a) Permits required under this Chapter for events in parks and recreation areas including Beer Permits required under § 18-65, shall be obtained by application to the Community Services Director or their designee in accordance with the following procedure. The Community Services Director is empowered to adopt additional rules and procedures for the issuance of permits pursuant to this Section.

(1) A person seeking issuance of a permit hereunder shall file an application on a form promulgated by the Community Services Department stating:

- a. The name and address of the applicant.
- b. The name and address of the person, persons, corporation or association sponsoring the activity; if any.
- c. The day and hours for which the permit is desired.
- d. The park and recreation area or portion thereof for which the permit is desired.
- e. Any other information reasonably necessary to a determination as to whether a permit should be issued hereunder.
- f. Variances requested from park rules and regulations.

(2) A person filing an application for a permit shall pay such fees as provided by Chapter 2 of this Code.

(3) Standards for issuance of a use permit shall include the following findings:

- a. That the proposed activity or use of the park and recreation area will not unreasonably interfere with or detract from the general public's enjoyment of the park and recreation area.

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- b. That the proposed activity and use will not unreasonably interfere with or detract from the promotion of public health, welfare, safety, and recreation.
- c. That the proposed activity or uses that are reasonably anticipated will not include violence, crime, or disorderly conduct.
- d. That the proposed activity will not entail extraordinary or burdensome expense or police operation by the City.
- e. That the facilities desired have not been reserved for other use on the date and hour requested in the application.
- f. That the applicant has not been held responsible previously for two or more violations of this Chapter in a one-year consecutive period from the date of the first violation.
- g. That the application is complete and does not contain any material falsehood or misrepresentation.

(b) Within ten days after the receipt of an application the Community Services Director or his designee shall tell an applicant in writing of their decision to grant or deny a permit; in the event of a denial the notification shall include the reason for the denial. Any aggrieved person shall have the right to appeal to the City Manager or his designee by serving written notice thereof on the City Manager within five (5) working days of said refusal. A copy of said notice shall also be served on the Community Services Director within the same time and said Community Services Director shall immediately forward the application and the reasons for their refusal to the City Manager. The City Manager shall decide within ten (10) days from the receipt of the Appeal. The decision of the City Manager shall be final and subject to judicial review.

- (c) A permittee shall be bound by all of the following requirements;
 - (1) The terms of the permit.
 - (2) Park rules and regulations and all applicable ordinances fully as though the same were inserted in said permits.
 - (3) A permittee shall be physically present in the park and recreation area described in the permit during the events for which the permit is issued.
 - (4) The activities allowed in the permit shall be conducted only in areas so designated in the permit.

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(5) The permit authorizes the permittee and its invitees to use the permitted areas for the permittee's exclusive use without disruption. The permittee shall have sole authority to determine who it may invite into the permitted area, subject to the City's enforcement of requirements in this Code applicable to individual conduct. If a noninvitee enters the permitted area, the permittee may notify a City employee and request that the individual be removed from the permitted area.

(6) A permittee shall have a copy of the permit available at all times within the park and recreation area for inspection.

(d) An applicant for a permit may be required to submit evidence of liability insurance covering injuries to members of the general public arising out of such permitted activities in such amounts as may be from time to time determined prior to the commencement of any activity or issuance of any permit in an amount and form satisfactory to the Office of the City Attorney.

(e) All permits issued under this chapter are non-transferable between persons or locations.

(f) A permittee may be required to use City employees to supervise the activities authorized by a permit as a condition of issuing the permit, and the direct and indirect costs of such employee supervision to the City may be added to any other fees required for the use of the park and recreation area.

(g) A permittee may be required, at the permittee's cost, to obtain such control or security personnel as determined by the City to be necessary, taking into account the nature of the activity and any other circumstances the City determines to be relevant.

(h) It shall be presumed for purposes of this Section that absent presentation of a permit that a required permit has not been issued.

(Ord. No. 04-213, 12/14/2004, Enacting) SUPP 2004-4

(Ord. No. 05-59, 11/01/2005, Amended) SUPP 2005-04

Sec. 18-73 Parks; beer permits.

(Ord. No. 04-213, 12/14/2004, Enacting) SUPP 2004-4

(Ord. No. 05-59, 11/201/2005, Repealing) SUPP 2005-04

APPENDIX A
FRANCHISES¹

¹ Charter reference(s) -- Franchises, art. XII.
Cross reference(s) -- Cable communications systems, Ch. 6.

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- Art. I. Arizona Public Service Company, §§ A – 1-10
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APPENDIX A – FRANCHISES

ORDINANCE NO. 05-69 (Franchise Agreement)

AN ORDINANCE GRANTING ARIZONA PUBLIC SERVICE COMPANY, AN ARIZONA CORPORATION, ITS SUCCESSORS AND ASSIGNS, THE RIGHT, PRIVILEGE AND FRANCHISE TO CONSTRUCT, MAINTAIN, AND OPERATE UPON, OVER, ALONG, ACROSS AND UNDER THE STREETS, AVENUES, ALLEYS, HIGHWAYS, BRIDGES AND OTHER PUBLIC RIGHTS-OF-WAY IN THE CITY OF PEORIA, ARIZONA, ITS ELECTRICAL TRANSMISSION AND DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM, POWER LINES, AND NECESSARY APPURTENANCES FOR THE PURPOSE OF SUPPLYING ELECTRIC ENERGY TO THE CITY, ITS SUCCESSORS, THE INHABITANTS THEREOF, AND INDIVIDUALS AND ENTITIES WITHIN THE LIMITS THEREOF; PRESCRIBING CERTAIN RIGHTS, DUTIES, TERMS AND CONDITIONS; PROVIDING FOR THE SUBMISSION HEREOF TO THE ELECTORS FOR THEIR APPROVAL; AND DECLARING AN EMERGENCY.

Section 1. -- Grant of Franchise:

There is hereby granted to Arizona Public Service Company, a corporation organized and existing under and by virtue of the laws of the State of Arizona (herein called “Grantee”), its successors and assigns, the right and privilege to construct, maintain and operate its electrical system, as defined herein, upon, over, along, across and under the present and future public rights-of-way (herein called “Franchise”). These rights-of-way include but are not limited to streets, alleys and highways in the City of Peoria, Arizona (herein called “the City”). Grantee’s system includes electric power lines, together with all necessary or desirable appurtenances, including, but not limited to, poles, towers, wires, cables, conduits, transmission lines, transformers, switches and communication lines for Grantee’s own use. This Franchise is for Grantee’s use of the City’s public rights-of-way to supply and deliver electric energy to the City, its successors, the inhabitants thereof, and all individuals and entities either within or beyond the limits thereof, for all purposes.

This Franchise shall extend to and include all streets, avenues, alleys, highways, bridges, and other public rights-of-way within the limits of the City, and any part thereof, either as now located and as may be hereafter or extended within the present or any future limits of the City, provided, however, that the City shall not be liable to Grantee should Grantee construct facilities pursuant to this grant on an area which the City has erroneously exercised dominion and control.

This Franchise does not include cable communication services as defined by Chapter 5 of the Peoria City Code (1992) or telecommunication services as defined by Chapter 23 of the Peoria

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City Code (1992) regardless of whether such telecommunication services are interstate or intrastate. Grantee agrees that if Grantee uses its wires, cables or lines for telecommunication services, Grantee must apply for and obtain a telecommunications license from the City.

Section 2. – Grantee’s Compliance with the City’s Practice; Plans Submitted for Approval; The City’s Construction near Grantee’s Facilities:

Grantee shall perform all construction under this Franchise in accordance with the City’s established practices, duly adopted standards or as required by permits, which may incorporate special standards when required for the City’s purposes, with respect to such public rights-of-way. Before Grantee makes any installations in the public rights-of-way, Grantee shall submit for approval a map showing the location of such proposed installations to the City Engineer/Engineering Director. Grantee will provide as available its plans for major construction projects and system improvements in the City planning area. Grantee shall cooperate with the City to furnish upon the City’s request the plans and maps required by this section in an electronic format compatible with the City’s current electronic format. If Grantee needs to change its electronic format to be compatible with the City’s format, Grantee shall do so within a reasonable time.

Prior to the installation, construction, erection, enlargement, replacement, extension or relocation of any portion of the electric transmission and distribution system authorized herein, Grantee shall apply for and obtain from the City a permit pursuant to the City Street Code, Chapter 23 of the City Code, as amended. The City shall issue such permit to Grantee on such conditions as are reasonable and necessary to ensure compliance with the terms and conditions of this Franchise.

If the City authorizes any construction project adjacent to or near Grantee’s facilities operated pursuant to this Franchise, the City shall include in all such construction specifications, bids, and contracts, a requirement that the contractor or his designee must comply with the overhead power line safety laws (A.R.S. § 40-360.41 et. seq. as amended).

Section 3. – Construction and Relocation of Grantee’s Facilities; Payment:

All Grantee’s facilities shall be installed, constructed, located or relocated pursuant to this Franchise so as to interfere as little as possible with traffic, or other authorized uses over, under or through the streets, avenues, highways, bridges, and other public rights-of-way. For the purpose of this Franchise, traffic use shall include the City’s traffic signals, traffic control related equipment, as well as the City’s signal interconnect fiber. Those phases of construction of Grantee’s facilities relating to traffic control, backfilling, compaction and paving, as well as the location or relocation of lines and related facilities herein provided for shall be subject to regulation by the City. Grantee shall keep accurate records of the location of all facilities in the public rights-of-way and furnish them to the City. Upon completion of new or relocation construction of underground facilities in the public rights-of-way, Grantee shall provide the City Engineer/Engineering Director with corrected drawings showing the actual location of the underground facilities in those cases where the actual location differs significantly from the proposed location. All underground abandoned lines shall

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continue to remain the property of Grantee, unless Grantee specifically acknowledges otherwise to the City Engineer/Engineering Director and such is accepted by the City.

Grantee shall cooperate with the City to furnish upon the City's request the actual location of such new or relocated facilities in the public rights-of-way in an electronic format compatible with the City's current electronic format. If Grantee needs to change its electronic format to be compatible with the City's format, Grantee shall do so within a reasonable time.

A. If the City requires Grantee to relocate Grantee's facilities which are located in private easements obtained by Grantee prior to the City's acquisition of said property from which the facilities must be relocated, the entire cost of relocating Grantee's facilities (including the cost of purchasing a new private easement if necessary) shall be borne by the City. The City shall also bear the entire cost of all subsequent relocations of the relocated facilities required by the City, until such time as the City condemns or purchases Grantee's private easement.

B. Except as covered in Paragraph A above, Grantee shall bear the entire cost of relocating facilities located on public rights-of-way, the relocation of which is necessary for the City's carrying out a function in the interest of the public health, safety or welfare. Grantee's right to maintain its lines and facilities is subject to the paramount right of the City, to use its streets for all governmental purposes. Governmental purposes include, but are not limited to, the following functions of the City:

- (1) Any and all improvements to the City streets, alleys, and avenues;
- (2) Establishing and maintaining sanitary sewers, storm drains, and related facilities;
- (3) Installation of pipe and other facilities to serve domestic and municipal water;
- (4) Establishing and maintaining municipal parks, parking spaces (or parking lots), parkways, pedestrian malls or grass, shrubs, trees and other vegetation for purposes of landscaping any street or public property;
- (5) Providing fire protection;
- (6) The relocation of Grantee's facilities necessary to carry out the exercise of the City's police power for urban renewal;
- (7) Collection and disposal of garbage and recyclable materials.

C. The City reserves its prior superior right to use the public rights-of-way, including the surface areas, for all public purposes, funded with public funds. When the City uses its prior superior right to the public rights-of-way for a governmental function, Grantee shall move its property that is located in the public rights-of-way at its own cost, to such location as the City directs (with the exception of relocations in private easements, addressed in subsection A above).

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The City will bear the entire cost of relocating any of Grantee's facilities, the relocation of which is necessitated by the construction of improvements by or on behalf of the City in furtherance of a proprietary function. All functions of the City that are not governmental are proprietary.

If the City participates in the cost of relocating Grantee's facilities for any reason, the cost of relocation to the City shall not include any upgrade or improvement of Grantee's facilities as they existed prior to relocation.

While the City and Grantee acknowledge that the City has a right to require relocation of Grantee's facilities in public rights-of-way, the City will not exercise its right to require Grantee's facilities to be relocated in an unreasonable or arbitrary manner, or to avoid its obligation under the Franchise. In such instances where relocation of Grantee's facilities is required, the City will provide Grantee with sufficient time for such relocation.

The City agrees it will not require Grantee to relocate its facilities located within the public rights-of-way without providing Grantee adequate space within the rights-of-way to relocate the facilities that must be moved.

The City will exercise its best effort to not plant any tree that can normally grow to a height of more than 25 feet in the public rights-of-way under or adjacent to Grantee's overhead power lines. Grantee shall have the authority to trim, prune or remove any trees or shrubs located within or hanging over the limits of the public rights-of-way of the City that in the judgment of Grantee may interfere with the construction, or endanger the operation, of the lines and/or facilities of Grantee. All said vegetation management work is to be done at Grantee's expense.

Section 4. – Indemnification:

The City shall in no way be liable to or responsible for any accident or damage that may occur in the construction, operation or maintenance by Grantee of its lines and appurtenances hereunder, and the acceptance of this grant shall be deemed an agreement on the part of Grantee to indemnify the City and hold it harmless from and against any and all liability, loss, costs, legal fees, damage or any other expense which may be imposed on the City by reason of the acts of this Grantee in the construction, operation and maintenance of its lines and appurtenances hereunder, including the maintenance of barricades and traffic control devices in construction and maintenance areas. The City shall indemnify and hold Grantee harmless from any and all claims, costs, damages, expenses and losses, including but not limited to attorney fees and court costs relating to, or arising out of, or alleged to have resulted from the City's use of Grantee's facilities pursuant to this Franchise, provided, however, that such claims are not the result of willful misconduct, negligent acts or omissions of Grantee.

Grantee shall have and maintain throughout the term of this Franchise liability insurance, a program of self-retention or general assets to adequately insure and/or protect the legal liability of Grantee with reference to the installation, operation and maintenance of its facilities authorized

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herein to occupy the public rights-of-way.

Section 5. – Restoration of Rights-of-Way:

Whenever Grantee shall cause any opening or alteration to be made for any purpose in any public rights-of-way, the work shall be completed with due diligence pursuant to the City issued permit in accordance with Chapter 23 of the City Code (as amended) and Grantee shall, without expense to the City and upon completion of such work, restore the disturbed property in a manner consistent with the City's duly adopted standards, or as required by City permit.

Should such restoration, repair or replacement fail to be completed pursuant to the City issued permit or fail to meet the City's duly adopted standards, as may be amended from time to time, the City shall provide notice to Grantee of such failure and provide reasonable time for Grantee to perform restoration, repair or replacement. Except due to circumstances beyond Grantee's control, the City may then perform the necessary restoration, repair or replacement either through its own forces or through a hired contractor and Grantee agrees to reimburse the City for the reasonable expenses it incurred in performing the necessary restoration, repair or replacement, together with the pavement cut surcharges as provided in Chapter 23 of the Peoria City Code (1992) within thirty (30) days after receipt of an invoice from the City.

Section 6. – Franchise Fee:

Grantee shall pay to the City in consideration of the grant of this Franchise a sum equal to two percent (2%) of all revenues of Grantee, including Regulatory Assessments but, excluding governmental impositions, from the retail sales and/or delivery by it of electric energy and other charges for services attendant to the retail sale and/or delivery of electric energy delivered through Grantee's electric distribution system within the present and any future corporate limits of the City, as shown by Grantee's billing records. Except as otherwise provided in this Franchise, said payments shall be in lieu of any and all fees, charges or exaction of any kind otherwise assessed by the City in any way associated with Grantee's use of the rights-of-way, including but not limited to, the construction of Grantee's facilities hereunder or for inspections thereof during the term of this Franchise.. Said payments are due and payable monthly on or before the thirtieth calendar day of the month next succeeding the end of the month in which the franchise fee accrued (the "Due Date"). Such payment shall be considered delinquent if not received by the last day of the month (the "Delinquent Date"). If the payment is later than the Delinquent Date, a 2% penalty will be added, and interest of 1.5% monthly shall occur on the entire amount due. The penalty and interest may be waived by the City if the failure to pay by the Delinquent Date was the result of an unforeseen event that renders Grantee unable to compute the liability from business records; provided, however, Grantee in such event must file an estimated payment by the Delinquent Date to avoid penalty and interest charges. Based on a history of prior on-time payments, the City may waive the penalty and interest.

Grantee shall not, however, pay said franchise fee on revenues charged to Grantee's retail

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customers by third party electric service providers.

For the purpose of verifying amounts payable hereunder, the books and records of Grantee shall be subject to inspection by duly authorized officers or representatives of the City at reasonable times.

Grantee shall pay franchise fees pursuant to the terms of the previously executed franchise agreement through May 13, 2005. Beginning May 14, 2005, payment as described in the preceding paragraphs shall be payable in monthly amounts within thirty (30) days after the end of each calendar month.

Notwithstanding the provisions of this Franchise, if during the term of this Franchise Grantee enters into any electricity franchise with any other municipality in Arizona during the term of this Franchise that provides for a higher percentage of Grantee's revenues than two percent (2%) or includes more categories of revenues than set forth in this Franchise, Grantee shall notify the City of such higher percentage or expanded revenue base. Grantee agrees to henceforth pay to the City a new franchise fee at the higher franchise percentage or include the additional revenue categories.

Section 7. – Additional Fees and Taxes:

Notwithstanding any provision contained herein to the contrary, Grantee shall pay, in addition to the payment provided in Section 6, the following charges, taxes and fees as established in a code or ordinance properly adopted by the City:

General ad valorem property taxes;

Transaction privilege and use tax as authorized by law and collected by Grantee for its retail sales to its users and consumers of electricity within the present and any future corporate limits of the City;

Pavement cut surcharge fees, as described in City Code 23-54(b) as enacted in Ord. No. 97-38, 7/15/97, which is effective as of November 8, 2005;

Other charges, taxes or fees generally levied upon businesses by the City, provided that the annual amount of such fee does not exceed the amount of similar fees paid by any other businesses operated within the City.

Section 8. – Term:

This Franchise shall continue and exist for a period of twenty-five (25) years from May 14, 2005; provided, however, that either party may terminate this Franchise on its tenth anniversary by giving written notice of its intention to do so not less than one (1) year before the date of termination. If such notice is given for the purpose of negotiating a new franchise and such negotiation is successful, the party giving the notice of termination shall be responsible for the costs of the resulting franchise election.

Section 9. – Franchise; Non-Exclusive:

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This Franchise is not exclusive, and nothing contained herein shall be construed to prevent the City from granting other like or similar grants or privileges to any other person, firm or corporation.

Section 10. – Conflicting Ordinances:

Grantee agrees, insofar as the applicable provisions of the City Charter and the City Code existing at the time that this Franchise becomes effective are legally enforceable and constitute valid requirements, to comply therewith in all respects. Provided however, notwithstanding any other provisions hereof, all ordinances and parts of ordinances in conflict with the provisions hereof, to the extent applicable to a franchised electric public service corporation, are hereby superseded.

Section 11. – Independent Provisions:

If any section, paragraph, clause, phrase or provision of this Franchise, other than Section 6, shall be adjudged invalid or unconstitutional, the same shall not affect the validity of this Franchise as a whole or any part of the provisions hereof other than the part so adjudged to be invalid or unconstitutional. If Section 6 shall be adjudged invalid or unconstitutional in whole or in part by a final judgment, this Franchise shall immediately terminate and shall be of no further force or effect.

Section 12. – The City Use of Facilities:

In consideration of this Franchise and the rights granted hereby, the City shall, if the following six criteria are met, have the right to place, maintain, and operate on Grantee's poles located on public rights-of-way within the City's corporate limits, any and all wires and appurtenances (other than steps or climbing devices) the City may use for its municipal fire alarm, police telephone or other municipal communications services utilized for governmental functions:

The City must notify Grantee in writing of the City's intended use of Grantee's poles;

The City shall, to the fullest extent permitted by law, defend, indemnify and hold Grantee harmless from any and all claims, costs, damages, expenses and losses, including but not limited to attorney fees and court costs relating to, arising out of, or alleged to have resulted from the City's use of Grantee's facilities pursuant to this Franchise; provided however, that such claims, expenses and losses are not the result of the willful misconduct or negligent acts or omissions of Grantee.

The City's facilities and the installation and maintenance thereof must comply with the applicable requirements of the Occupational Safety and Health Act, the National Electrical Safety Code, and all other applicable rules and regulations as amended. If the City does not comply with all applicable laws, ordinances and regulations, or if the City's facilities create an immediate safety hazard, Grantee retains the right to remove or correct the City's facilities at the City's expense;

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The City's facilities and the installation and maintenance thereof must not cause Grantee's facilities and the installation and maintenance thereof to be out of compliance with all applicable requirements of the Occupational Safety and Health Act and the National Electrical Safety Code and all other applicable rules and regulations as amended. If the City does not comply with all applicable laws, ordinances and regulations, or if the City's facilities create an immediate safety hazard, Grantee retains the right to remove or correct the City's facilities at the City's expense;

The City's use of its facilities shall not interfere with Grantee's use of Grantee's facilities, and;

The City shall be responsible for any incremental costs incurred by Grantee as a result of the City's use of Grantee's facilities.

Section 13. – The City Reserves Certain Powers:

As required by the Peoria City Charter, the City expressly reserves unto itself, subject to the limitations of the Constitution and laws of Arizona, certain powers which may be necessary or convenient for the conduct of its municipal affairs, and for the health, safety, and general welfare of its inhabitants, including, among other things, the right to pass and enforce ordinances to require proper and adequate extensions of the service of the grant hereby made, and to protect the public from danger or inconvenience in the operation of any work or business authorized by the grant of this Franchise, and the further right to make and enforce all such regulations as shall be reasonably necessary to secure adequate, sufficient and proper service, extensions and accommodations for the people and insure their comfort and convenience.

Section 14. – Condemnation; Right Reserved by the City:

The City reserves the right and power to purchase or condemn the plant and distribution facilities of Grantee within the City's corporate limits or any additions thereto, as provided by law.

Section 15. – Assignment of Franchise:

The right, privilege or Franchise granted hereunder shall not be leased, assigned or otherwise alienated without the express consent of the City evidenced by an ordinance or resolution duly passed by the City Council; provided, however, that the consent of the City is hereby given to Grantee to transfer or assign this Franchise to Grantee's parent corporation, Pinnacle West Capital Corporation or one of its affiliates. Grantee will notify the City if such transfer or assignment should occur.

Section 16. – Voter Approval Required:

This Franchise Agreement shall be submitted to be voted upon by the qualified electors residing within the corporate limits of the City at a general or special municipal election of the City to be held for that purpose.

APPENDIX A – FRANCHISES

ATTEST:

Mary Jo Kief, Peoria City Clerk

APPROVED AS TO FORM:

Stephen M. Kemp, Peoria City Attorney

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APPENDIX A – FRANCHISES

ORDINANCE NO. 05-68
(Franchise Agreement)

AN ORDINANCE GRANTING SOUTHWEST GAS CORPORATION, A CALIFORNIA CORPORATION, ITS SUCCESSORS AND ASSIGNS, THE RIGHT, PRIVILEGE AND FRANCHISE TO CONSTRUCT, MAINTAIN, AND OPERATE UPON, OVER, ALONG, ACROSS AND UNDER THE STREETS, AVENUES, ALLEYS, HIGHWAYS, BRIDGES AND OTHER PUBLIC RIGHTS-OF-WAY IN THE CITY OF PEORIA, ARIZONA, ITS GAS LINES, TRANSMISSION AND DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM AND NECESSARY APPURTENANCES FOR THE PURPOSE OF SUPPLYING GAS, INCLUDING GAS MANUFACTURED BY ANY METHOD WHATSOEVER, AND/OR GAS CONTAINING A MIXTURE OF NATURAL GAS AND SUCH ARTIFICIAL GAS, AND/OR NATURAL GAS, TO THE CITY, ITS SUCCESSORS, THE INHABITANTS THEREOF, AND INDIVIDUALS AND ENTITIES WITHIN THE LIMITS THEREOF; PRESCRIBING CERTAIN RIGHTS, DUTIES, TERMS AND CONDITIONS; PROVIDING FOR THE SUBMISSION HEREOF TO THE ELECTORS FOR THEIR APPROVAL; AND DECLARING AN EMERGENCY.

WHEREAS, Southwest Gas Corporation, a California corporation, organized and existing under and by virtue of the laws of the State of California, has submitted a proposed Franchise to be granted to said Corporation, its successors and assigns, by the City of Peoria, Arizona, for the purpose of constructing, maintaining and operating its gas mains, pipelines and transmission and distribution system upon, over, along, across and under the present and future streets, alleys, highways, bridges, and other public rights-of-way in the City of Peoria, Arizona, together with all necessary appurtenances, for the purpose of supplying natural gas, to the City of Peoria, its successors, the inhabitants thereof, and all individuals and entities within the limits thereof; and the Constitution and laws of the State of Arizona and the Charter of the City of Peoria to provide for and require the submission of this proposed Franchise to the qualified electors of the City of Peoria for their approval or disapproval.

THEREFORE, be it ordained by the Mayor and Council of the City of Peoria, Arizona, as follows:

Section 1. – Repealing and Replacing:

This ordinance repeals and replaces the previous Southwest Gas Corporation Franchise and amends Appendix A of the City of Peoria City Code (1992) to read as follows:

Section 2. - Grant of Franchise:

There is hereby granted to Southwest Gas Corporation, a California corporation, organized

APPENDIX A – FRANCHISES

and existing under and by virtue of the laws of the State of California (herein called “Grantee”), its successors and assigns, the right and privilege to construct, maintain and operate its gas facilities and distribution system, as defined herein, upon, over, along, across and under the present and future public rights-of-way (herein called “Franchise”). These rights-of-way include, but are not limited to, streets, alleys, highways and bridges in the City of Peoria, Arizona (herein called “the City”). Grantee’s system includes a natural gas and/or artificial gas transmission and distribution system, together with all necessary appurtenances, including, but not limited to, conduits, supply lines, laterals, and transmission and distribution system, pipes, laterals, service lines, pumps, manholes, meters, gauges, valves, traps, vaults, regulators, regulator stations, appliances, attachments and related equipment, facilities and appurtenances for the purpose of supplying natural gas and/or artificial gas, including gas manufactured by any method whatsoever, and/or gas containing a mixture of natural gas and such artificial gas (herein called the “natural gas”). This Franchise is for Grantee’s use of the City’s public rights-of-way to supply and deliver natural gas to the City, its successors, the inhabitants thereof, and all individuals and entities either within or beyond the limits thereof, for all purposes.

This Franchise shall extend to and include all streets, avenues, alleys, highways, bridges, and other public rights-of-way within the limits of the City, and any part thereof, either as now located and as may be hereafter or extended within the present or any future limits of the City, provided, however, that the City shall not be liable to Grantee should Grantee construct facilities pursuant to this grant on an area which the City has erroneously exercised dominion and control.

Section 3. – Grantee’s Compliance with City Practice; Plans Submitted for Approval; City Construction Near Grantee’s Facilities:

Grantee shall perform all construction under this Franchise in accordance with the City’s established practices, duly adopted standards or as required by permits, which may incorporate special standards when required for City purposes with respect to such public rights-of-way. Without limitation, Grantee shall comply with ordinances of the City regarding street cuts. Such construction shall be completed within a reasonable time. Before Grantee makes any installations in the public rights-of-way, Grantee shall apply for and obtain from the City such permit or permits as are required by the City (pursuant to the City Street Code Chapter 23 of the City Code) to be issued for other similar construction or work in the public rights-of-way, pay applicable permit fees, and submit for approval a map showing the location of such proposed installations to the City Engineer/Engineering Director. The City shall issue such permit or permits to the Grantee on such conditions as are reasonable and necessary to ensure compliance with the terms and conditions of this Franchise. Unless necessitated by emergency or exigent circumstances, should Grantee commence work hereunder without obtaining applicable permits, then Grantee shall pay to the City, in addition to applicable permits fees, a stipulated penalty of equal to one hundred percent (100%) of the applicable permit fees. Upon request, Grantee shall also provide the City with, on an annual basis, their known proposed capital plan and reasonably foreseeable future corridor plans for all improvements in the City’s planning area.

APPENDIX A – FRANCHISES

If the City undertakes, either directly or through a contractor, any construction project adjacent to Grantee's facilities operated pursuant to this Franchise, the City shall notify Grantee of such construction project. Grantee will take steps as are reasonably necessary to maintain safe conditions throughout the construction project, including, but not limited to, the temporary removal or barricading of Grantee's pipelines or equipment, the location of which may create an unsafe condition in view of the equipment to be utilized or the methods of construction to be followed by the Contractor, at Grantee's cost.

Section 4. – Construction and Relocation of Grantee's Facilities; Payment:

All facilities installed or constructed pursuant to this Franchise shall be so located or relocated and so erected as to minimize the interference with traffic and other authorized uses over, under or through the public rights-of-way.

Grantee shall coordinate the installation, construction, use, operation and relocation of its facilities within the City as appropriate to enable the City to better plan, facilitate and protect public safety and convenience. Without limiting the foregoing, Grantee shall provide reasonable advance notice of work hereunder to the City and any persons who may be affected by such work. Grantee shall provide the City with installation records to facilitate such coordination and shall plan, respond, facilitate and design its facilities in coordination with City input as the City may request or require for its purposes. Without limiting the foregoing, upon reasonable notice by the City of the proposed paving of a public right-of-way, Grantee shall extend its facilities hereunder in order to reasonably avoid the need to subsequently cut the paved right-of-way. Unless reasonably necessary due to emergency or exigent circumstances, Grantee shall not cut any City street for a period of three (3) years following construction, repaving, or widening of such street.

Grantee shall not install, construct, maintain or use its facilities in a manner that damages or interferes with any existing facilities of another utility located in the public right-of-way and agrees to relocate its facilities, if necessary, to accommodate another facility relocation that has a prior rights interest in the public rights-of-way.

Those phases of construction of Grantee's facilities relating to traffic control, backfilling, compaction and paving, as well as the location or relocation of lines and related facilities herein provided for shall be subject to regulation by the City. Grantee shall keep accurate installation records of the location of all facilities in the public rights-of-way and furnish them to the City upon request. Upon completion of new or relocation construction of underground facilities in the public rights-of-way, Grantee shall provide the City Engineer/Engineering Director with corrected drawings showing the actual location of the underground facilities in those cases where the actual location differs significantly from the proposed location. All underground abandoned lines shall continue to remain the property of the Grantee, unless the Grantee specifically acknowledges otherwise to the City Engineer/Engineering Director and such is accepted by the City. Subject to reimbursement under Section 8, Grantee shall remove, at Grantee's sole cost, abandoned lines at the request of the City when required to facilitate construction of any municipal project or as the City

APPENDIX A – FRANCHISES

determines is reasonably necessary to protect public health and safety. Grantee may contract with the City contractor for such removal. Grantee shall maintain installation records pursuant to A.R.S. § 40-360.30.

A. If the City requires the Grantee to relocate Grantee's facilities, which are located in private easements obtained by Grantee prior to the City's acquisition of said property from which the facilities must be relocated, then: a) the costs and expenditures associated with relocating Grantee's facilities shall be borne by Grantee in accordance with Section 8 of this Franchise Agreement, except that b) the cost of purchasing of a new private easement, if necessary, shall be borne by the City provided, however, such relocation is not essential to the health, welfare and safety of the general public. Notwithstanding the foregoing, should the Grantee obtain an easement during (or prior to) the development stage of a parcel, the Grantee shall abandon the easement, and based on final development plans approved by the City, either (at the City's discretion) leave the facility as is, or relocate its utilities elsewhere within the future rights-of-way corridor. The development process is defined as the stage after a pre-application conference with the City, which has occurred on the subject property.

B. Except as covered in Paragraph A above, Grantee shall bear the entire cost of relocating its facilities located on public rights-of-way, subject to Section 8 of this Franchise Agreement, the relocation of which is necessary for the City's carrying out of its governmental functions. All functions of the City, which are not specifically determined by law to be proprietary are governmental. Governmental functions include, but are not limited to, the following:

- (1) Any and all improvements to the City streets, alleys, avenues and City property;
- (2) Establishing and maintaining domestic water systems, sanitary sewers, storm drains, water, and related facilities;
- (3) Establishing and maintaining municipal parks, parking lots (or parking spaces), parkways, pedestrian malls, or grass, shrubs, trees and other vegetation for the purpose of landscaping any street or public property;
- (4) Providing fire protection and other public safety functions; and
- (5) Collection and/or disposal of garbage and recyclable materials.

C. The City reserves its prior superior right to use the public rights-of-way and City property, including the surface areas, for all public purposes, funded with public funds. When the City uses its prior superior right to the public rights-of-way, or other City property, the Grantee shall move its property that is located in the public rights-of-way, or on other City property, at its own cost, to such location as the City directs.

D. Subject to Section 8, Grantee, shall bear the entire cost of relocating any facilities regardless of the function served, where the City has a prior superior right to use the public rights-of-way, or where the City facilities or other facilities occupying public rights-of-way under authority of a City permit, license or franchise, which must be relocated are already located in the public rights-of-way and the conflict between the Grantee's potential facilities and the existing

APPENDIX A – FRANCHISES

facilities can only be resolved expeditiously as determined by the City, by the movement of the existing City or permittee facilities. The City and the Grantee agree that the City is not a party to disputes among permittees using the public rights-of-way.

E. If the City participates in the cost of relocating Grantee's facilities for any reason, the cost to the City shall be limited to those costs and expenditures reasonably incurred for relocating such facilities in accordance with the City code and, where not in conflict therewith, industry standards. Costs to the City for relocation of Grantee's facilities shall not include any upgrade or improvement of Grantee's facilities as they existed prior to relocation. Prior to payment by the City, Grantee shall provide an itemization of such costs and expenditures.

F. The City will not exercise its right to require Grantee's facilities to be relocated in an unreasonable or arbitrary manner, or to avoid its obligations under this Franchise.

G. Grantee shall reimburse the City for permit fees/costs and for pavement (cut surcharge) damages fees for the location (or re-location) of Grantee's facilities. Reimbursement for permit fees/costs (i.e., plan review, inspection, location services, design costs, etc.) and pavement (cut surcharge) damage fees is separate, and in addition to, any other Franchise fees included in this Agreement.

Section 5. – Indemnification:

The City shall in no way be liable to or responsible for any accident or damage that may occur in the exercise of this Franchise by Grantee of its facilities under this Franchise, and the acceptance of this grant shall be deemed an agreement on the part of Grantee to indemnify and hold harmless the City from and against any and all liability, loss, costs, legal fees, damages or any other expenses, which may be imposed on the City by reason of the acts of the Grantee in the exercise of this Franchise, including the maintenance of barricades and traffic control devices in construction and maintenance areas. Grantee shall defend, indemnify, and save the City harmless from any expenses and losses incurred as a result of injury or damage to third persons occasioned by the exercise of this Franchise by Grantee, provided, however, that such claims, expenses and losses are not the result of any willfully or grossly negligent acts of the City.

Grantee shall have and maintain throughout the term of this Franchise liability insurance and/or a program of self-retention or general assets to adequately insure and/or protect the legal liability of the Grantee with reference to the installation, operation and maintenance of the gas lines, together with all the necessary and desirable appurtenances authorized herein to occupy the public rights-of-way. Such insurance, self-retention or general asset program will provide protection for bodily injury and property damage including contractual liability and legal liability for damages arising from explosion, collapse and underground incidents. Such insurance program and/or program of self-retention or general assets shall comply with the Insurance Requirement recommended by the Risk Manager and approved by the City Manager on file with the City Clerk and as updated by the City Manager during the term of this Franchise.

APPENDIX A – FRANCHISES

Grantee shall file with the City documentation of such liability insurance, self-retention or general asset program within sixty (60) days following the effective date of this Franchise and thereafter upon request of the City.

Section 6. – Restoration of Rights-of-Way:

If, in the installation, use or maintenance of its natural gas transmission and distribution system Grantee damages or disturbs the surface or subsurface of any public road or adjoining public property or the public improvement located thereon, therein, or thereunder, the Grantee shall promptly, at its own expense (subject to Sections 7 and 8 of this Franchise Agreement), and in a manner acceptable to the City, restore the surface or subsurface of the public road or public property, or repair or replace the public improvement thereon, therein, or thereunder, in as good a condition as before such damage or disturbance, or as may be required by construction standards established by the City issued permit in accordance with Chapter 23 of the City code (as amended)

Except due to circumstances beyond Grantee's control, should such restoration, repair or replacement not be completed within a reasonable time or pursuant to the City issued permit or fail to meet the City's duly adopted standards, as may be amended from time to time, the City may, after prior notice to Grantee, perform the necessary restoration, repair or replacement either through its own forces or through a hired contractor, and Grantee agrees to reimburse the City for the expense it incurred in performing the necessary restoration, repair or replacement within thirty (30) days after receipt of an invoice from the City.

Section 7. – Franchise Fee:

Grantee shall pay to the City in consideration of the grant of this Franchise a sum equal to two percent (2%) of its gross revenues derived from the sale at retail by it of natural gas (as defined in Section 2, above) for residential, commercial and industrial purposes/customers, within the present or any future corporate limits of the City as shown by Grantee's billing records. Such payments are to be due and payable monthly and postmarked on or before the twentieth (20th) calendar day from the end of the preceding month in which the franchise fee accrues. In the event the payment is received later than the last business day of the month, a five percent (5%) penalty shall be added to payments not made within the required time, and interest of one point five percent (1.5%) monthly shall accrue on the entire amount due. The interest and penalty may be waived by the City if the failure to postmark by the due date was the result of a casualty that renders Grantee unable to compute or estimate the liability from the business records. For the purpose of verifying amounts payable hereunder, the books and records of Grantee shall be subject to inspection or audit by duly authorized officers or representatives of the City at reasonable times.

Grantee shall pay Franchise Fees pursuant to the terms of the previously executed Franchise Agreement between Grantee and the City through May 13, 2005. Beginning May 14, 2005, payment as described in the preceding paragraphs shall be payable in monthly amounts within

APPENDIX A – FRANCHISES

twenty (20) days after the end of each calendar month.

Notwithstanding the provisions of this Franchise, if at any time Grantee is paying any municipality in the State of Arizona a Franchise Fee greater than two percent (2%) of Grantee's gross receipts in such municipality, then, the percentage set forth in this Section 7 shall be automatically increased to match the greater percentage amount Grantee is paying to such other municipality pursuant under a franchise agreement.

In addition to the foregoing Franchise Fees, Grantee shall pay charges, taxes, and fees as described in Section 8 of this Agreement.

Section 8. – Additional Fees and Taxes:

Notwithstanding any provision contained herein to the contrary, Grantee shall pay, in addition to the payment provided in Sections 4G and 7, the following charges, taxes and fees as established in a code or ordinance properly adopted by the City:

- (a) general ad valorem property taxes;
- (b) transaction privilege and use tax authorized by law and collected by Grantee for its retail sales from users and consumers of natural gas within the present and any future corporate limits of the City, without reduction or offset;
- (c) other charges, taxes (except transaction privilege and use tax mentioned above) or fees levied upon businesses generally through the City, provided said charge, tax or fee is a flat fee per year and that the annual amount of such fee does not exceed the amount of similar fees paid by any other businesses operated within the City; and
- (d) applicable and customary permit and inspection fees (i.e., plan review, inspection, location services, design costs, etc.) and pavement (cut surcharge) damage fees, established by ordinance of the City, necessary for the construction, installation, and other work to be conducted by Grantee hereunder.

In addition to and separate from the Franchise Fee set forth above, the City and the Grantee agree that the City shall assess additional compensation to be paid by Grantee to the City in monthly payments in the amount equal to two percent (2%) of the gross revenues of Grantee as defined in Section 7 of this Agreement. The City shall place all funds collected from Grantee due to such additional compensation in a special fund labeled "Capital Expenditures Fund." Upon presentation to the City of documentation by Grantee of the Grantee's incurring of such capital expenditures and approval by the City, the City shall pay the Grantee within thirty (30) days of such approval, if the amount of money in the Capital Expenditures Fund is sufficient to pay the approved capital expenditures. In the event there is a surplus of the Capital Expenditures Fund after the City pays Grantee, such surplus shall be set aside for the City.

The Grantee shall provide the City assurances that the payments by the City from the Capital Expenditures Fund will not result in Grantee adding such reimbursed capital expenditures to

APPENDIX A – FRANCHISES

its rate base or seeking a return on investment for such reimbursed capital expenditures.

To the extent that the additional compensation generated by this section is insufficient to cover the anticipated capital expenditures, the City and Grantee shall agree to modify the additional compensation to generate sufficient funds to meet the reasonable capital expenditures in the future years plus any expenditures approved, but not paid due to lack of funds in the Capital Expenditures Fund. The Grantee assures the City that all taxes and other fees or charges shall remain combined and bundled as “taxes and other fees” or “taxes and other charges” on Grantee’s invoices/statements unless mandated otherwise by law.

For purposes of this Franchise Agreement, capital expenditures subject to reimbursement by the City, consist of any cost or expenditure required by this Franchise Agreement or any ordinance adopted by the City related to this Franchise Agreement, including without limitation, fees and costs for permanent and temporary relocations and general construction for natural gas mains, vaults, and laterals; fees and costs associated with backfilling, compaction, pavement cutting, surface restoration repair or replacement: line location, line exposure, traffic control; and permit fees, plan review fees, design fees and inspection fees.

Section 9. – Term:

This Franchise shall continue and exist for a period of twenty-five (25) years from the day of May 14, 2005; provided, however, that if at any time Grantee is paying to any municipality in the State of Arizona a Franchise Fee greater than two percent (2%) of Grantee’s gross receipts in such municipality, then the percentage set forth in Section 7 shall be increased to match such greater percentage amount payable to such municipality and provided further that, if at any time Grantee provides other enhancements or benefits to any municipality in the State of Arizona, then such enhancements or benefits shall also be provided to the City.

The right, privilege and franchise hereby granted shall continue and exist for a period of twenty-five (25) years; provided, however, that either party may terminate this Franchise on its tenth (10th) anniversary by giving written notice of its intention to do so not less than one (1) year before the date of termination. If such notice is given for the purpose of negotiating a new franchise and such negotiation is successful, the party giving the notice of termination shall be responsible for the costs of the resulting franchise election.

Section 10. – Franchise; Non-Exclusive:

This Franchise is not exclusive, and nothing contained herein shall be construed to prevent the City from granting other like or similar grants or privileges to any other person, firm or corporation.

Section 11. – Conflicting Ordinances:

APPENDIX A – FRANCHISES

Grantee agrees, insofar as the applicable provisions of the City Charter and City code existing at the time that this Franchise becomes effective are legally enforceable and constitute valid requirements, to comply therewith in all respects and to that end said provisions of the City Charter and City code are hereby made a part of this Franchise as though fully set forth herein.

Section 12. – Independent Provisions:

If any section, paragraph, clause, phrase or provision of this Franchise Agreement, other than Section 7, shall be adjudged invalid or unconstitutional, the same shall not affect the validity of this Franchise Agreement as a whole or any part of the provisions hereof other than the part so adjudged to be invalid or unconstitutional. If Section 7 shall be adjudged invalid or unconstitutional in whole or in part by a final judgment, this Franchise Agreement shall immediately terminate and shall be of no further force or effect.

Section 13. – City Reserves Certain Powers:

As required by the Peoria City Charter, the City expressly reserves unto itself, subject to the limitations of the Constitution and laws of Arizona, certain powers which may be necessary or convenient for the conduct of its municipal affairs, and for the health, safety, and general welfare of its inhabitants, including, among other things, the right to pass and enforce ordinances to require proper and adequate extensions of the service of the grant hereby made, and to protect the public from danger or inconvenience in the operation of any work or business authorized by the grant of this Franchise, and the further right to make and enforce all such regulations as shall be reasonably necessary to secure adequate, sufficient and proper service, extensions and accommodations for the people and insure their comfort and convenience.

Section 14. – No Waiver or Limitation of Condemnation; Right Reserved by the City:

The City reserves the right and power to purchase or condemn the plant and distribution facilities of Grantee within the City's corporate limits or any additions thereto, as provided by law.

Section 15. – Assignment of Franchise:

The right, privilege and franchise hereby granted may not be leased, assigned, transferred or otherwise alienated in whole or in part by the Grantee, its successors and assigns, without the prior consent of either the City or (if applicable) the Arizona Corporation Commission, such prior consent from the City will not be unreasonably withheld. No consent shall be required in connection with an assignment made as security pursuant to a mortgage or deed of trust or in connection with a subsequent transfer made pursuant to any such instrument.

Section 16. – Franchise Agreement/Ordinance:

APPENDIX A – FRANCHISES

This Franchise Agreement/Ordinance is subject to the approval of the electors of the City. Grantee shall reimburse the City for all of the costs the City incurs in conducting the franchise election, except that, if one or more additional propositions are presented to the electors at such election, Grantee shall pay only that portion of the expense determined by dividing all of the City’s expenses by the number of issues presented on the ballot.

Section 17. – Effective Date:

This Franchise shall be and become in full force and effect from May 14, 2005 until May 14, 2030, and after its approval by the majority of the qualified electors residing within the corporate limits of the City and voting thereon at a special municipal election to be held in the City for that purpose.

Section 18. – Notices:

Any notice required or permitted to be given hereunder shall be in writing, unless otherwise expressly permitted or required, and shall be deemed effective either (i) upon hand delivery to the person then holding the office shown on the attention line of the address below, or, if such office is vacant or no longer exists, to a person holding a comparable office, or (ii) on the third business day following its deposit with the United States Postal Service, first class and certified or registered mail, return receipt requested, postage prepaid, addressed as follows:

- A. To the City (2 copies):

City Clerk	City Attorney
City of Peoria	City of Peoria
8401 West Monroe Street	8401 West Monroe Street
Peoria, Arizona 85345	Peoria, Arizona 85345

- B. To Southwest Gas:

Southwest Gas Corporation
Legal Affairs Department
10851 North Black Canyon Highway
Phoenix, Arizona 85029-4755

Section 19. – Execution:

We, the undersigned, have executed this document in accordance with the results of the City of Peoria Special Election on November 8, 2005, on the dates below written.

CITY OF PEORIA, an Arizona

SOUTHWEST GAS CORPORATION, a municipal

APPENDIX A – FRANCHISES

corporation

California corporation

By _____
John C. Keegan, Mayor

By _____

Date: _____

Date: _____

ATTEST:

Mary Jo Kief, Peoria City Clerk

APPROVED AS TO FORM:

Stephen M. Kemp, Peoria City Attorney

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ORDINANCE NO. 08-30

AN ORDINANCE GRANTING TO PEORIA WATER USER ASSOCIATION, AN ARIZONA CORPORATION, ITS SUCCESSORS AND ASSIGNS, THE RIGHT, PRIVILEGE AND FRANCHISE TO CONSTRUCT, MAINTAIN AND OPERATE UPON, OVER, ALONG, ACROSS AND UNDER THE STREETS, AVENUES, ALLEYS, HIGHWAYS, BRIDGES AND OTHER PUBLIC PLACES IN THE CITY OF PEORIA, ARIZONA, AND FUTURE ADDITIONS THERETO, WATER DISTRIBUTION AND TRANSMISSION SYSTEMS AND LINES, TOGETHER WITH ALL NECESSARY OR DESIRABLE APPURTENANCES, FOR THE PURPOSE OF SUPPLYING DOMESTIC WATER TO DESIGNATED PORTIONS OF SAID CITY, ITS SUCCESSORS, THE INHABITANTS THEREOF, AND PERSONS AND CORPORATIONS WITHIN THE LIMITS THEREOF, FOR ALL PURPOSES, PRESCRIBING CERTAIN RIGHTS, DUTIES, TERMS AND CONDITIONS IN RESPECT THERETO; REPEALING CONFLICTING. ORDINANCES; AND DECLARING AN EMERGENCY.

BE IT ORDAINED by the Mayor and Council of the City of Peoria, Arizona, as follows:

Section 1. Franchise granted.

That in consideration of the payments hereinafter provided to be paid and the benefits to City to be derived from the installation, operation and maintenance of a Water Distribution system in certain portions of City, Peoria Water User Association ("Utility"), its successors and assigns, shall have the right and privilege to construct, maintain, and operate upon, over, along, across, and under the present and future public rights-of-way including but not limited to streets, alleys, rights-of-ways, highways and bridges) within the present and any future corporate limits of City for the areas described in Appendix A, a Water Distribution system, together with all necessary or desirable appurtenances (including but not limited to storage, pumping facilities, service lines, pipes, manholes, distribution mains and equipment for its own use), for the purpose of supplying Water Distribution services to a portion of the City, its successors, the inhabitants thereof, and all individuals and entities thereof, for all purposes.

Section 2. Compliance with Requirements; Plans Submitted for Approval; City Construction near Utility's Facilities.

(a) All new construction under this Franchise Agreement ("Agreement") shall be performed in accordance with the adopted specifications (including but not limited to,

APPENDIX A – FRANCHISES

infrastructure guidelines and City code requirements) of City for public works projects with respect to such public rights-of-way. Prior to Utility making any new installations in the public rights-of-way, Utility shall submit for approval plans prepared by a registered professional engineer showing the location of such proposed new installations to City's Public Works Department.

(b) If City undertakes either directly or through a contractor any construction project adjacent to or near Utility's facilities operated pursuant to this Agreement, City shall include in all such construction specifications, bids, and contracts a requirement that, as part of the cost of the project, the contractor or his designee obtain from Utility the temporary removal, relocation, barricading or depressurization of Utility's facilities or equipment, the location of which creates an unsafe condition in view of the equipment to be utilized or the method of construction to be followed by the contractor. City shall indemnify and hold Utility harmless from any and all claims, costs, losses, or expenses incurred by Utility as a result of the failure of City to comply with the requirements hereof.

Section 3. Construction and Relocation of Utility Facilities: Payment.

All new facilities installed or constructed pursuant to this Agreement shall be so located or relocated and so erected as to minimize interference with vehicular and pedestrian traffic and other authorized uses over, under or through the public rights-of-way. Those phases of construction of Utility's facilities relating to traffic control, backfilling, compaction and paving, as well as the location or relocation of facilities herein provided for shall be subject to regulation by the City. Utility shall keep accurate records of the location of all facilities in the public right-of-way and furnish them to City upon request.

Upon completion of new or relocation construction of underground facilities in the public right-of-way, Utility shall promptly furnish to the City in a format compatible with the City's computer aided drafting and geographic information system software, suitable documentation showing the actual location of the underground facilities in those cases where the actual location differs from the proposed location approved in the permit plans. In the event that Utility's electronic format is not compatible with the City's electronic system, then Utility shall provide the drawings in hard copy format satisfactory to the City, subject to payment of a fee for conversion to the City's electronic format.

(a) If City requires Utility to relocate Utility's facilities from private easements or rights-of way obtained by Utility prior to City's acquisition of the public right-of-way, the entire cost of relocating Utility's facilities (including the cost of purchasing a new private easement or right-of-way, if necessary) shall be borne by City. However, Utility shall initially install its facilities in City easements and rights-of-way as part of a future development and such facilities in City easements and rights-of-way shall not be considered prior to City's acquisition.

(b) Except as covered in Paragraph (a) above, Utility shall bear the entire cost of

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relocating its facilities located on/in public rights-of-way, the relocation of which is necessary for the City to carry out a function in the interest of the public health, safety or welfare. Utility's right to retain its facilities in their original location is subject to the paramount right of City to use its public rights-of-way for all governmental purposes.

(c) City will bear the entire cost of relocating any facilities of Utility, the relocation of which is necessitated by the construction of improvements by or on behalf of City in furtherance of a proprietary function.

(d) Where City's facilities or other facilities occupying a right-of-way under authority of a City permit or license are already located in the right-of-way and a conflict between Utility's potential facilities and the existing facilities can only be resolved expeditiously, as determined by the City's Deputy City Manager for Development Services (or designee), by relocating the existing City or permittee facilities, Utility shall bear the entire cost of relocating the existing facilities, irrespective of the function they served.

(e) If City participates in the cost of relocating Utility's facilities for any reason, the cost of relocation to City shall not include any upgrade or improvement of Utility's facilities as they existed prior to relocation.

(f) City will not exercise its right to require Utility's facilities to be relocated in an unreasonable or arbitrary manner, or to avoid City's obligations under Section 2. Utility and City may agree to cooperate on the location and relocation of facilities at Utility's expense.

(g) In the event that City abandons a public right-of-way, Utility, at its election, shall abandon its facilities or shall request City to convey its easement interest to Utility to be held as a private easement of Utility. City may elect to convey such easement by quit claim and make no warranties of title.

(h) If the City relocates a public right-of-way, Utility shall relocate all of its facilities from the old right-of-way to be abandoned by City to the new right-of-way at no expense to the City.

Section 4. Civil Liability.

The City shall indemnify and hold the Utility harmless from any and all claims, costs, losses or expenses incurred by the Utility as a result of the intentional acts or negligent acts resulting in failure of the City to comply with the requirements of Section 2. Except as provided in the preceding sentence, the Utility shall save the City harmless from any expenses and losses incurred as a result of injury or damage to third persons occasioned by the exercise of the Agreement by the Utility.

Section 5. Indemnification and Hold Harmless.

APPENDIX A – FRANCHISES

(a) Utility shall indemnify, defend and protect the City and hold the City harmless from any loss or costs due to any claim or liability and all costs and expenses, including but not limited to actual attorneys fees resulting from the construction or maintenance or from operation of Utility's facilities. City shall indemnify Utility and hold Utility harmless from any loss or costs due to any claim or liability resulting from the construction or maintenance or from operation of City's facilities.

(b) The City shall not be liable to any third party for damages, losses or liability arising from the issuance of approval by the City of this Agreement.

(c) Utility shall obtain and maintain at all times during the term of this Agreement commercial general liability insurance and commercial automobile liability insurance protecting Utility in an amount not less than One Million Dollars (\$1,000,000) per occurrence combined single limit), including bodily injury and property damage, and in an amount not less than One Million Dollars (\$1,000,000) annual aggregate for each personal injury liability and products-completed operations. Coverage shall be in an occurrence form and in accordance with the limits and provisions specified herein. Claims-made policies are not acceptable. When an umbrella or excess coverage is in effect, coverage shall be provided as noted herein. Such insurance shall not be canceled or materially altered to reduce the policy limits until the City has received at least thirty (30) days' advance written notice of such cancellation or change. Utility shall be responsible for notifying the City of such change or cancellation.

(d) Within thirty (30) days following execution of this Agreement and prior to the commencement of any work pursuant to this Agreement, Utility shall file with the City the required original certificates of insurance, with endorsements, which shall clearly state all of the following:

(i) The policy number; name of insurance company; name and address of the agent or authorized representative; name, address, and telephone number of insured; project name and address; policy expiration date; and specific coverage amounts;

(ii) That the City shall receive thirty (30) days' prior notice of cancellation; and

(iii) That Utility's insurance is primary with respect to any other valid or collectible insurance that the City may possess, including any self-insured retention the City may have; and any other insurance the City does possess shall be considered excess insurance only and shall not be required to contribute with this insurance.

(e) Any insurance provider of Utility shall be admitted and authorized to do business in the State of Arizona and shall be rated at least A-in A.M. Best & Company's Insurance Guide. Insurance policies and certificates issued by non-admitted insurance companies are not

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acceptable.

Section 6. Restoration of Rights-of-Way.

(a) Except as hereinafter provided with regard to repairs of Utility facilities, whenever Utility shall cause any opening or alteration whatever to be made for any purpose in any public right-of-way owned or maintained by City, Utility shall apply for and obtain a right-of-way permit from City and shall provide for inspection of the right-of-way by City. When time does not permit prior application for a permit and repairs to Utility's facilities are reasonably required, Utility may first institute and complete the repairs and then complete and file the right-of-way permit application. In this case, telephone notification of the repair will be given as soon as practicable to the contact person designated by the City. Utility shall complete all work with due diligence within a reasonably prompt time, and Utility shall, upon completion of such work, restore the property disturbed back to as good condition as it was prior to such openings or alteration in accordance with the specifications for public works adopted by City. Utility shall comply with the Manual of Uniform Traffic Control Devices and the City of Phoenix Barricade Manual and shall bear the full cost of any barricades, signing, rerouting of traffic, or other action or expense that City shall consider necessary or desirable in the interest of public safety during any such opening or alteration within the public right-of-way and shall bear the full cost of removal of barricades and traffic control devices upon completion of construction, including but not limited to any storage cost incurred by City in holding barricades removed to prevent obstruction to traffic. Nothing herein shall prevent the Director of Public Works from restricting construction to certain designated hours and days based on traffic control and impact on surrounding areas.

(b) In the event that Utility fails to repair the public right-of-way to a safe and satisfactory condition, normal wear and tear excepted and reasonably satisfactory to the City's Public Works Director, the City shall have the option upon fifteen (15) days' prior written notice to Utility to perform or cause to be performed such reasonable and necessary work on behalf of Utility and to charge Utility for the proposed costs to be incurred or the actual costs incurred by the City at City's standard rates, plus an administrative fee of fifteen percent (15)%. Upon the receipt of such a demand for payment by the City, Utility shall within thirty (30) days reimburse the City for such costs. Unpaid amounts after thirty (30) days shall bear interest at the rate of one and one-half percent (1.5%) per month.

Section 7. Franchise Fee.

(a) In consideration of the granting of the rights under this Agreement, Utility agrees to pay to the City, a sum equal to five percent (5%) of the gross receipts of Utility within the City, (excluding from gross receipts all sales taxes, gross revenue taxes or similar charges based upon gross receipts) from sale by it of water within the present and any future corporate limits of City, as shown by Utility's billing records (the "Fee"). This Fee shall be due and payable monthly and shall be in lieu of all fees or charges for permits or licenses issued for the construction of

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Utility's facilities hereunder (except for inspection fees relating to new installation of equipment in City rights-of-way). Notwithstanding the foregoing, Fees charged by the City for pavement damage resulting from cuts into new or rehabilitated pavement in accordance with Chapter 23 of the Peoria City Code (1992) shall be permitted. For the purpose of verifying the amounts payable hereunder, the pertinent books and records of Utility shall be subject to inspection by duly authorized officers or representatives of City upon reasonable notice during regular business hours.

(b) The City charges an additional Transaction Privilege Tax for the utilities classification at the rate of three percent (3%) on Gross Revenues of Utility, which shall not be deducted from the Fee.

(c) Notwithstanding any provision contained herein to the contrary, the total amount of taxes, levies, assessments and the Fee paid by Utility to City (except for inspection fees relating to new installation of new equipment in City rights-of-way) shall not exceed five percent (5%) of the gross receipts of Utility from sale by it of potable water at retail for residential and commercial purposes within the corporate limits of City. Further, if pavement cuts are made within three (3) years of new paving, City may additionally charge to Utility any surcharges by the Public Works Department to compensate for the depreciated value of the new and rehabilitated pavement in accordance with Chapter 23 of the Peoria City Code (1992).

Section 8. Occupation Tax.

Notwithstanding any provision contained herein to the contrary, Utility shall, in addition to the aforementioned payment, pay any business or occupation tax established by City and not levied by City exclusively upon Utilities, provided the tax is a flat fee per year and that the annual amount of such fee does not exceed the amount of similar fees paid by the other businesses with comparable gross revenue from sales operated within City.

Section 9. Election, Term and Acceptance.

(a) The right, privilege and franchise hereby granted shall continue and exist for a period of fifteen (15) years from the date of the granting hereof; provided, however, that either party may terminate the franchise on its tenth anniversary by giving written notice of its intention to do so not less than one (1) year before the date of termination. If such notice is given for the purpose of negotiating a new franchise and such negotiation is successful, the party giving the notice of termination shall be responsible for the costs of the resulting franchise election. If the franchise is the only item on the ballot, Utility shall pay all City costs. If more than one franchise or item is on the ballot, each franchise will pay a pro-rata share of the total based on the total number of items on the ballot.

(b) The franchise shall be void and of no effect if written acceptance thereof by the Utility is not filed in the Office of the City Clerk of the City within sixty (60) days after it is granted.

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Section 10. Transfer of Franchise.

The right, privilege and franchise hereby granted may not be transferred in whole or in part by the Utility, its successors and assigns, without the prior consent of both the City Council and the Arizona Corporation Commission and payment of an appropriate transfer fee to the City. No consent shall be required in connection with an assignment made as security pursuant to a mortgage or deed of trust or in connection with subsequent transfer made pursuant to any such instrument.

Section 11. Franchise not exclusive.

This City grant is not exclusive, and nothing herein contained shall be construed to prevent the City from granting other like or similar grants or privileges to any other person, firm or corporation.

Section 12. Repealer.

All ordinances and parts of ordinances previously granting this applicant a franchise and which are in conflict with the provisions hereof, are hereby repealed.

Section 13. Severability.

If any section, paragraph, clause, phrase or provision of the Agreement, other than Section 7, shall be adjudged invalid or unconstitutional, the same shall not affect the validity of the Agreement as a whole or any part of the provisions hereof other than the part so adjudged to be invalid or unconstitutional. If Section 7 shall be adjudged invalid or unconstitutional in whole or in part by a final judgment, the Agreement shall immediately terminate and shall be of no further force or effect.

Section 14. Reserved right to purchase or condemn.

The City reserves the right and power to purchase and condemn the plant and distribution facilities of the Utility within the corporate limits or any additions thereto, as provided by law.

Section 15. City's right to use facilities.

In consideration of the Agreement and the rights granted hereby, the City shall have the right to place, maintain and operate on the poles and towers of the Utility, its successors and assigns, erected and maintained upon and along the public streets, highways, alleys and places aforesaid, any and all wires, brackets and appurtenances (other than steps or climbing devices) which the City may install and/or own during the term and period of the Agreement, for its City fire alarm and police telephone or other communication services, free of any charges for the use

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of the Utility's poles and towers; provided, however, all such systems, the installation and maintenance thereof, shall comply with the applicable requirements of the Occupational Safety and Health Act and the National Electric Safety Code, as amended.

Section 16. Submission to Qualified Electors.

Upon adoption of this Agreement/Ordinance by the Mayor and Council, the question of whether to issue a franchise to Utility in accordance with the terms of this Agreement/Ordinance shall be submitted to the qualified electors of the City at an election to be held on September 2, 2008 and the City Clerk and City Attorney upon approval are authorized to take all steps necessary to accomplish submission of this item to the qualified electors of the City.

Section 17. Effective Date.

To preserve the peace, health and safety of the residents of the City of Peoria, an emergency is hereby declared to exist, and this Agreement/Ordinance shall become effective from and after its passage.

PASSED AND ADOPTED by the Mayor and Council of the City of Peoria, Arizona, this 16th day of September, 2008.

CITY OF PEORIA,
an Arizona municipal corporation

By: _____
Bob Barrett, Mayor

ATTEST:

Mary Jo Kief
City Clerk

APPROVED AS TO FORM:

Stephen M. Kemp
City Attorney

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ORDINANCE NO. 2010- 26

AN ORDINANCE GRANTING TO ARIZONA-AMERICAN WATER COMPANY, AN ARIZONA CORPORATION, ITS SUCCESSORS AND ASSIGNS, THE RIGHT, PRIVILEGE AND FRANCHISE TO CONSTRUCT, MAINTAIN AND OPERATE UPON, OVER, ALONG, ACROSS AND UNDER THE STREETS, AVENUES, ALLEYS, HIGHWAYS, BRIDGES AND OTHER PUBLIC PLACES IN THE CITY OF PEORIA, ARIZONA, AND FUTURE ADDITIONS THERETO, WATER DISTRIBUTION AND TRANSMISSION SYSTEMS AND WASTEWATER COLLECTION AND TREATMENT SYSTEMS AND LINES, TOGETHER WITH ALL NECESSARY OR DESIRABLE APPURTENANCES, FOR THE PURPOSE OF SUPPLYING DOMESTIC WATER TO AND DISPOSING OF WASTEWATER FROM DESIGNATED PORTIONS OF SAID CITY, ITS SUCCESSORS, THE INHABITANTS THEREOF, AND PERSONS AND CORPORATIONS WITHIN THE LIMITS THEREOF, FOR ALL PURPOSES, PRESCRIBING CERTAIN RIGHTS, DUTIES, TERMS AND CONDITIONS IN RESPECT THERETO; REPEALING CONFLICTING ORDINANCES; AND DECLARING AN EMERGENCY.

BE IT ORDAINED by the Mayor and Council of the City of Peoria, Arizona, as follows:

Sec. 1. Franchise Granted.

That in consideration of the payments hereinafter provided to be paid and the benefits to the City of Peoria, Arizona (“City”) to be derived from the installation, operation and maintenance of Water Distribution and Wastewater Collection systems in certain portions of City, Arizona-American Water Company, its successors and assigns (collectively, “Utility”), shall have the right and privilege to construct, maintain, and operate upon, over, along, across, and under the present and future public rights-of-way (including but not limited to streets, alleys, rights of ways, highways and bridges) within the present and any future corporate limits of City for the areas within Utility’s then-approved Certificates of Convenience and Necessity granted by the Arizona Corporation Commission (the “Certificated Service Area”), Water Distribution and Wastewater Collection systems, together with all necessary or desirable appurtenances (including but not limited to storage, pumping and treatment facilities, service lines, pipes, manholes, distribution mains and equipment for its own use), for the purpose of supplying Water Distribution and Wastewater Collection services to a portion of the City, its successors, the inhabitants thereof, and all individuals and entities thereof, for all purposes.

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Sec. 2. Compliance with Requirements; Plans Submitted for Approval; City Construction near Utility's Facilities.

(a) The quality of water treatment, transmission, and distribution services and wastewater collection, treatment, and disposal provided by Utility shall comply with the requirements of the United States Environmental Protection Agency, Arizona Department of Environmental Quality, Arizona Corporation Commission, Arizona Department of Health Services, and the Maricopa County Department of Environmental Health Services.

(b) Utility shall furnish on a monthly basis to City certain information as determined by the City relating to customers serviced by Utility in the Certificated Service Area for use by City in calculating the cost of City services. Because certain of Utility's water customers within the Certificated Service Area are provided wastewater service by the City ("City Wastewater Customers"), the City needs to be able to receive water consumption data for City Wastewater Customers for City wastewater billing purposes.

(c) All new construction under this Agreement shall be performed in accordance with the adopted specifications (including but not limited to, infrastructure guidelines and City Code requirements) of City for public works projects with respect to such public rights-of-way. Prior to Utility making any new installations in the public rights-of-way, Utility shall submit for approval plans prepared by a registered professional engineer showing the location of such proposed new installations to City's Public Works-Utilities Department.

(d) If City undertakes either directly or through a contractor any construction project adjacent to or near Utility's facilities operated pursuant to this Agreement, City shall include in all such construction specifications, bids, and contracts a requirement that, as part of the cost of the project, and at no cost to Utility, the contractor or his designee obtain from Utility the temporary removal, relocation, barricading or depressurization of Utility's facilities or equipment, the location of which create an unsafe condition in view of the equipment to be utilized or the method of construction to be followed by the contractor. City shall indemnify and hold Utility harmless from any and all claims, costs, losses, or expenses incurred by Utility as a result of the failure of City to comply with the requirements hereof.

Sec. 3. Construction and Relocation of Utility Facilities: Payment.

(a) All new facilities installed or constructed pursuant to this Agreement shall be so located or relocated and so erected as to reasonably minimize interference with vehicular and pedestrian traffic and other authorized uses over, under or through the public rights-of-way. Those phases of construction of Utility's facilities relating to traffic control, backfilling, compaction and paving, as well as the location or relocation of facilities herein provided for shall be subject to regulation by the City. Utility shall keep accurate records of the location of all facilities in the public right-of-way and furnish them to City upon request.

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(b) Upon completion of new or relocation construction of underground facilities in the public right-of-way, Utility shall promptly furnish to the City in a format compatible with the City's computer-aided drafting and geographic information system software, suitable documentation showing the actual location of the underground facilities in those cases where the actual location differs from the proposed location approved in the permit plans. In the event that Utility's electronic format is not compatible with the City's electronic system, then Utility shall provide the drawings in hard copy format satisfactory to the City, subject to payment of a fee for conversion to the City's electronic format.

(c) If Utility's facilities are required to be relocated, Utility shall relocate its facilities. The costs of relocation shall be borne as follows:

(i) If Utility's existing facilities are located in private easements or rights-of-way obtained by Utility prior to City's acquisition of the public right-of-way, the entire cost of relocating Utility's facilities (including the cost of purchasing a new private easement or right-of-way, if necessary) shall be borne by City. However, Utility shall install any future new facilities in City easements and rights-of-way.

(ii) If Utility's facilities are located on public rights-of-way and City requires that the facilities must be relocated as part of a City project, then City shall bear the costs of the relocation. Utility's right to retain its facilities in their original location is subject to the paramount right of City to use its public rights-of-way for all governmental purposes.

(iii) If Utility's facilities are located on public rights-of-way and Utility requires that the facilities must be relocated as part of a Utility project, then Utility shall bear the costs of the relocation.

(iv) Where City's facilities or other facilities occupying a right-of-way under authority of a City permit or license are already located in the right-of-way and a conflict between Utility's potential facilities and the existing facilities can only be resolved expeditiously, as determined by the City's Deputy City Manager for Operations (or designee), by relocating the existing City or permittee facilities, if Utility requests in writing such relocation Utility shall bear the entire cost of relocating the existing facilities, irrespective of the function they served.

(v) If City participates in the cost of relocating Utility's facilities for any reason, the cost of relocation to City shall not include any upgrade or improvement of Utility's facilities as they existed prior to relocation unless deemed beneficial by the City.

(vi) City will not exercise its right to require Utility's facilities to be relocated in an unreasonable or arbitrary manner, or to avoid City's obligations under Section 2. Utility and City may agree to cooperate on the location and relocation of facilities at Utility's expense.

(d) In the event that City abandons a public right-of-way, Utility at its election shall

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abandon its facilities or shall request City to convey its easement interest to Utility to be held as a private easement of Utility. If Utility requests such conveyance by City and there is no legal impediment to City doing so, City shall convey such easement by quit claim and make no warranties of title.

Sec. 4. Civil Liability.

City shall indemnify, defend and protect Utility and hold Utility harmless from any loss or costs due to any claim or liability and all costs and expenses, including but not limited to actual attorneys' fees, incurred by Utility and resulting from (i) failure of City to comply with the requirements of Section 2, or (ii) the construction or maintenance or from operation of City's facilities..

Sec. 5. Indemnification and Hold Harmless.

(a) Except as provided in Section 4, Utility shall indemnify, defend, and protect City and hold City harmless from any loss or costs due to any claim or liability and all costs and expenses, including but not limited to actual attorneys' fees, resulting from the construction or maintenance or from operation of Utility's facilities.

(b) The City shall not be liable to any third party for damages, losses or liability arising from the issuance of approval by the City of this franchise.

(c) Utility shall obtain and maintain at all times during the term of this franchise commercial general liability insurance and commercial automobile liability insurance protecting Utility in an amount not less than FIVE MILLION Dollars (\$5,000,000) per occurrence (combined single limit), including bodily injury and property damage, and in an amount not less than FIVE MILLION Dollars (\$5,000,000) annual aggregate for each personal injury liability and products-completed operations. Coverage shall be in an occurrence form and in accordance with the limits and provisions specified herein. Claims-made policies are not acceptable. When an umbrella or excess coverage is in effect, coverage shall be provided in following form. Such insurance shall not be canceled or materially altered to reduce the policy limits until City has received at least thirty (30) days' advance written notice of such cancellation or change. Utility shall be responsible for notifying City of such change or cancellation.

(d) Filing of Certificates and Endorsements. Within thirty (30) days following execution of this franchise and prior to the commencement of any work pursuant to this franchise, Utility shall file with City the required original certificates of insurance, with endorsements, which shall clearly state all of the following:

- (i) The policy number; name of insurance company; name and address of the agent or authorized representative; name, address, and telephone number of insured; project name and address; policy expiration date; and specific coverage amounts;

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- (ii) That City shall receive thirty (30) days' prior notice of cancellation; and
- (iii) That Utility's insurance is primary for services it provides as respects any other valid or collectible insurance that City may possess, including any self-insured retention City may have; and any other insurance City does possess shall be considered excess insurance only and shall not be required to contribute with this insurance.

(e) **Workers' Compensation Insurance.** Utility shall obtain and maintain at all times during the term of this franchise statutory workers' compensation and employer's liability insurance in an amount not less than Five Hundred Thousand Dollars (\$500,000) and shall furnish City with a certificate showing proof of such coverage,

(f) **Insurer Criteria.** Any insurance provider of Utility shall be admitted and authorized to do business in the State of Arizona and shall be rated at least A- in *A.M. Best & Company's Insurance Guide*. Insurance policies and certificates issued by non-admitted insurance companies are not acceptable.

Sec. 6. Restoration of Rights-of-Way.

(a) Except as hereinafter provided with regard to repairs of Utility facilities, whenever Utility shall cause any opening or alteration whatever to be made for any purpose in any public right-of-way owned or maintained by City, Utility shall apply for and obtain a right-of-way permit from City and shall provide for inspection of the right-of-way by City. When time does not permit prior application for a permit and repairs to Utility's facilities are reasonably required, Utility first may institute and complete the repairs and then complete and file the right-of-way permit application. In this case, telephone notification of the repair will be given as soon as practicable to the contact person designated by the City. Utility shall complete all work with due diligence within a reasonably prompt time, and Utility shall, upon completion of such work, restore the property disturbed back to as good condition as it was prior to such openings or alteration in accordance with the specifications for public works adopted by City. Utility shall comply with the Manual of Uniform Traffic Control Devices and the City of Phoenix Barricade Manual and shall bear the full cost of any barricades, signing, rerouting of traffic, or other action or expense that City shall consider necessary or desirable in the interest of public safety during any such opening or alteration within the public right-of-way and shall bear the full cost of removal of barricades and traffic control devices upon completion of construction, including but not limited to any storage cost incurred by City in holding barricades removed to prevent obstruction to traffic. Nothing herein shall prevent the Director of Public Works-Utilities from restricting construction to certain designated hours and days based on traffic control and impact on surrounding areas.

- (b) In the event that Utility fails to repair the public right-of-way to a safe and

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satisfactory condition, normal wear and tear excepted and reasonably satisfactory to the City's Public Works-Utilities Director, the City shall have the option upon fifteen (15) days prior written notice to Utility to perform or cause to be performed such reasonable and necessary work on behalf of Utility and to charge Utility for the proposed costs to be incurred or the actual costs incurred by the City at City's standard rates, plus an administrative fee of fifteen percent. Upon the receipt of such a demand for payment by the City, Utility shall within thirty (30) days reimburse the City for such costs. Unpaid amounts after thirty (30) days shall bear interest at the rate of 1.5% per month.

Sec. 7. Franchise Fee.

(a) In consideration of the granting of the rights under this franchise, Utility agrees to pay to the City, a sum equal to two percent (2%) of the gross receipts of Utility within the City (excluding from gross receipts all sales taxes, gross revenue taxes or similar charges based upon gross receipts), from sale by it of water and wastewater service within the present and any future corporate limits of City, as shown by Utility's billing records (the "Fee"). This Fee shall be due and payable monthly and shall be in lieu of all fees or charges for permits or licenses issued for the construction of Utility's facilities hereunder (except for inspection fees relating to new installation of equipment in City rights-of-way). Notwithstanding the foregoing, fees charged by the City for pavement damage resulting from cuts into new or rehabilitated pavement in accordance with Chapter 23 of the Peoria City Code (1992) shall be permitted. For the purpose of verifying the amounts payable hereunder, the pertinent books and records of Utility shall be subject to inspection by duly authorized officers or representatives of City upon reasonable notice during regular business hours.

(b) The City charges an additional Transaction Privilege Tax for the utilities classification at the rate of 3.3% on gross revenues of Utility, which shall not be deducted from the Fee.

Sec. 8. Occupation Tax.

Notwithstanding any provision contained herein to the contrary, Utility shall, in addition to the payment provided in Section 7, pay any business or occupation tax established by City and not levied by City exclusively upon utilities, provided the tax is a flat fee per year and that the annual amount of such fee does not exceed the amount of similar fees paid by the other businesses with comparable gross revenue from sales within City.

Sec. 9. Election, Term and Acceptance.

(a) The right, privilege, and franchise hereby granted shall continue and exist for a period of fifteen (15) years from the date of the granting hereof

(b) Utility shall be responsible for the costs of the required franchise election. If the

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franchise is the only item on the ballot, Utility shall pay all City costs. If more than one franchise or item is on the ballot, each franchise will pay a pro-rata share of the total based on the total number of items on the ballot.

(c) The franchise shall be void and of no effect if written acceptance thereof by the Utility is not filed in the Office of the City Clerk of City within sixty (60) days after it is granted.

Sec. 10. Transfer of Franchise.

The right, privilege, and franchise hereby granted may not be transferred in whole or in part by Utility, its successors and assigns, without the prior consent of both the Peoria City Council and the Arizona Corporation Commission and payment of an appropriate transfer fee to the City to reimburse City for any reasonable costs it incurs in processing the transfer. The Peoria City Council's consent shall not be unreasonably withheld. No consent shall be required in connection with an assignment made as security pursuant to a mortgage or deed of trust or in connection with subsequent transfer made pursuant to any such instrument.

Sec. 11. Franchise Not Exclusive.

This grant is not exclusive, and nothing herein contained shall be construed to prevent the City from granting other like or similar grants or privileges to any other person, firm, or corporation.

Sec. 12. Repealer.

All ordinances and parts of ordinances previously granting this Utility a Franchise and which are in conflict with the provisions hereof, are hereby repealed.

Sec. 13. Severability.

If any section, paragraph, clause, phrase or provision of the franchise, other than Section 7, shall be adjudged invalid or unconstitutional, the same shall not affect the validity of the franchise as a whole or any part of the provisions hereof other than the part so adjudged to be invalid or unconstitutional. If Section 7 shall be adjudged invalid or unconstitutional in whole or in part by a final judgment, the franchise shall immediately terminate and shall be of no further force or effect.

Sec. 14. Title to Facilities; Right to Use Easements; Reserved Right to Purchase or Condemn.

(a) Title to all water and wastewater utility facilities wherever situated on public grounds or in easements for public utility purposes and installed by Utility or its agents or contractors shall be and remain in Utility, its successors, or assigns.

(b) Nothing contained in this franchise shall be construed as preventing, diminishing, or restricting Utility from using for public utility purposes any easement shown on any plat or

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plats of any portion of the City before or hereafter platted or recorded that has been or may hereafter be created, granted, or dedicated for public utility purposes by any person, firm, or corporation. The costs associated with such use shall be borne by Utility. The City shall have the right to deny Utility the uses of restricted easements limited to sewer or drainage or easements not wide enough to accommodate a City Water Line and Utility Water Line.

(c) The City reserves the right and power to purchase and condemn the plant and distribution facilities of the Utility within the corporate limits or any additions thereto, as provided by law. Utility likewise reserves all of its rights and remedies provided by law in any such circumstance.

(d) In the event of a purchase of Utility or under the exercises of eminent domain, this franchise agreement shall be construed to have no value for purposes of establishing value of Utility.

Sec. 15. Submission to Qualified Electors.

Upon adoption of this Ordinance by the Mayor and Council, the question of whether to issue a franchise to Utility in accordance with the terms of this Ordinance shall be submitted to the qualified electors of City at an election to be held on August 24, 2010 and the City Clerk and City Attorney upon approval are authorized to take all steps necessary to accomplish submission of this item to the qualified electors of City.

Sec. 16. Effective Date.

To preserve the peace, health and safety of the residents of City, an emergency is hereby declared to exist, and this Ordinance shall become effective from and after its passage.

PASSED AND ADOPTED by the Mayor and Council of the City of Peoria, Arizona, this 7th day of September, 2010.

Bob
Barrett, Mayor
City of Peoria, Arizona

ATTEST:

City Clerk

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APPROVED AS TO FORM:

Stephen M. Kemp
City Attorney

Published in Peoria Times

Publication Dates: September 17 and 24, 2010

Effective Date: _____

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