

# TAXES AND FEES ADMINISTERED BY THE CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF TAX AND FEE ADMINISTRATION, FISCAL YEAR 2021-22

| Tax Program   | Year Started   | What Is Taxed  | Who Pays:<br>Number of Registrants<br>as of June 30, 2022  | Tax Rate  | FY 21-22<br>Revenues/Change<br>from FY 20-21   | Fund Allocation<br>(How Funds Are Used)  |   |
|---|--|--|--|---|--|--|---|
| <b>SALES AND USE TAXES</b>  |  |  |  |   |  |  |   |
| <b>Sales and Use Tax (SUT)</b>  | Sales tax—1933<br>Use tax—1935                                     | Sales of merchandise or goods<br>Use, storage, or other consumption of property when sales tax is not applicable   | Retailers of merchandise or goods; purchasers, under certain circumstances: 1,094,934, representing 1,249,319 business locations   | Of the 7.25% uniform statewide rate, 6% represents state sales and use tax  | \$34.0 billion; 14.0%<br>\$9.1 billion; 13.7%<br>\$4.7 billion; 17.2%<br>\$4.7 billion; 17.2%  | 3.9375% General Fund<br>1.0625% Local Revenue Fund 2011<br>0.50% Local Revenue Fund<br>0.50% Local Public Safety Fund  |   |
| <b>Bradley-Burns Uniform Local Sales and Use Tax</b>  | 1956   | Same as Sales and Use Tax above  | Same as Sales and Use Tax above  | Of the 7.25% uniform statewide rate, 1.25% represents the local portion   | \$11.6 billion; 19.8%  | 1.00% County and incorporated city general funds<br>0.25% County transportation funds  |   |
| <b>District Transactions and Use Tax</b>  | 1970   | See above; applies to transactions within special tax districts and certain shipments into them  | Same as Sales and Use Tax above  | Ranges from 0.1% to 1% per tax  | \$13.7 billion; 30.4%  | Special tax districts (for example: transportation, hospitals, schools, libraries, open space, other)  |   |
| <b>SPECIAL TAXES AND FEES</b>   |  |  |  |   |  |  |   |
| <b>Alcoholic Beverage Tax<sup>1</sup></b>   | 1933   | Sale of alcoholic beverages  | People manufacturing, selling, or importing alcoholic beverages: 10,317  | <i>(All rates per gallon)</i><br>Distilled spirits<br>100 proof or lower—\$3.30<br>over 100 proof—\$6.60<br>Beer and wine—\$0.20<br>Sparkling hard cider—\$0.20<br>Champagne and sparkling wine—\$0.30                          | \$431.4 million; 4.6%  | General Fund (for example: education, public safety, health and social services programs, resource management, other)  |   |
| <b>California Tire Fee</b>  | 1991   | New tires purchased from a retailer  | Retailers selling new tires; purchasers under certain circumstances: 13,319  | \$1.75 per tire   | \$60.3 million; 0.9%   | California Tire Recycling Management Fund for recycling, disposal, and reuse of used tires; Air Pollution Control Fund for mitigation of air pollution from used tires   |   |
| <b>Cannabis Taxes:<br/>- Cannabis Excise Tax<br/>- Cannabis Cultivation Tax</b>                                   | 2018   | Cultivation and retail sales of cannabis and cannabis products   | Cannabis distributors for cannabis cultivated and sold at retail: 1,895  | Cannabis Excise Tax:<br>15% of average market price<br>Cannabis Flowers:<br>\$10.08 per dry-weight ounce<br>Cannabis Leaves:<br>\$3.00 per dry-weight ounce<br>Fresh Cannabis Plant:<br>\$1.41 per ounce (effective 01-01-2022) | \$934.7 million; 14.1%   | Cannabis Tax Fund for youth programs, environmental cleanup, law enforcement, drug prevention programs, and to support the cannabis program and other uses   |   |
| <b>Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention Fee</b>  | 1993   | Motor vehicle fuel; architectural coatings; lead releases into California air  | The petroleum industry, the architectural coatings industry, and facilities reporting releases of lead into the air: 519   | Re-established each reporting year by the Department of Public Health   | \$31.1 million; 7.8%   | Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention Fund to support lead poisoning prevention program for children   |   |
| <b>Cigarette and Tobacco Programs</b>   | <b>Cigarette and Tobacco Products Licensing</b>                    | 2004   | The activity of selling cigarettes and tobacco products in California requires licensing of manufacturers, distributors, wholesalers, importers, and retailers of cigarettes and tobacco products  | Cigarette and tobacco products manufacturers and importers: 260;<br>Cigarette and tobacco products distributors: 823;<br>Cigarette and tobacco products wholesalers: 484;<br>Cigarette and tobacco products retailers: 28,111   | Sellers of cigarettes and tobacco products must be licensed. License fees depend on type(s) of product or activity.  | \$10.8 million; 3.5%   | Cigarette and Tobacco Products Compliance Fund for tobacco sales licensing, inspection, and related activities  |
|   | <b>Cigarettes</b>  | 1959   | Cigarette distributions  | Cigarette manufacturers: 25;<br>Cigarette distributors/importers: 135;<br>Cigarette wholesalers: 218<br>Cigarette consumers who buy directly from out-of-state vendors: 67  | \$2.87 per pack of 20 cigarettes (effective 04-01-2017)  | \$1.6 billion; -7.4%   | \$0.02 Breast Cancer Fund<br>\$0.10 General Fund<br>\$0.25 Special Fund 1—see below<br>\$0.50 Special Fund 2—see below<br>\$2.00 Special Fund 3—see below   |
|   | <b>Tobacco Products</b>  | 1989   | Distribution of tobacco products, including cigars, chewing tobacco, pipe tobacco, snuff, e-cigarettes, and any products containing tobacco or nicotine  | Tobacco products distributors: 814;<br>Tobacco products manufacturers and importers: 190;<br>Tobacco products wholesalers: 394  | 63.49% of wholesale cost (effective 07-01-2021)  | \$209.1 million; -3.7% <sup>2</sup>  | Special Fund 1: 35% hospital services, 20% health education, 10% physician services, 5% research, 5% public resources, 25% not allocated, Special Fund 2: Early childhood development, 20% state, 80% counties, Special Fund 3: 82% healthcare treatment, 13% prevention and control programs, 5% medical research. |
| <b>Diesel Fuel Tax</b>  | 1995   | Diesel fuel upon removal from the rack, importation into the state, or blending below the rack   | Suppliers of diesel fuel: 215;<br>Other accounts: 2,566  | \$0.389 per gallon (effective 07-01-2021)   | \$1.4 billion; 3.5%  | Motor Vehicle Fuel Account in the Transportation Tax Fund, for transfer to the Highway Users Tax Account to construct and maintain public roads and mass transit systems   |   |
| <b>Motor Carrier Office</b>   | <b>International Fuel Tax Agreement (IFTA) Interstate User Tax</b> | 1995   | Diesel fuel used to operate qualified motor vehicles on California highways  | Motor carriers who use diesel fuel in interstate operations: 37,532 <sup>3</sup>  | \$0.727 per gallon (effective 07-01-2021)  | \$157.1 million; 6.1%<br>Included with revenue for diesel fuel   | Same as Diesel Fuel Tax   |
|   | <b>Use Fuel Tax</b>  | 1937   | Vehicular use of liquid natural gas (LNG), compressed natural gas (CNG), liquefied propane gas (LPG), alcohol fuels, and certain other fuels   | Owners and operators of vehicles powered by covered fuels, use fuel vendors: 1,146  | \$0.18 per gallon base rate, alcohol fuels; \$0.09 per gallon (half of base rate), various reduced rates or annual flat rate based on weight of vehicle for LPG, CNG, LNG, and certain other fuels (various effective dates) | Included with revenue for diesel fuel  | Same as Diesel Fuel Tax   |
| <b>Aircraft Jet Fuel Tax</b>  | 1969   | Sales of jet fuel  | Jet fuel dealers: 209  | \$0.02 per gallon   | \$4.3 million; 35.3%   | State Transportation Fund, Aeronautics Account for airport programs  |   |
| <b>Motor Vehicle Fuel Tax</b>   | 2002 <sup>4</sup>  | Motor vehicle fuel upon removal from the rack, importation into the state, or blending below the rack  | Gasoline suppliers: 186;<br>Other accounts: 149  | \$0.511 per gallon (effective 07-01-2021)   | \$7.1 billion; 9.2%  | Motor Vehicle Fuel Account in the Transportation Tax Fund for transfer to various accounts in the State Transportation Fund and the balance to the Highway Users Tax Account to construct and maintain public roads and mass transit systems |   |
| <b>Electronic Waste Recycling Fee</b>   | 2005   | Certain new or refurbished televisions, computer monitors, laptop computers, and other devices (referred to as Covered Electronic Devices [CEDs])                              | Retailers of new or refurbished CEDs, purchasers under certain circumstances: 6,716  | Fee ranges from \$4.00 to \$6.00 imposed on the retail sale to consumers, depending on the screen size, measured diagonally (effective 01-01-2020)  | \$86.1 million; -17.1%   | Electronic Waste and Recovery Recycling Account funds electronic waste recycling programs that, over time, will reduce the amount of hazardous waste in landfills  |   |
| <b>Energy Resources Surcharge</b>   | 1975   | Use of electricity   | Electrical energy consumers and utilities: 306   | \$0.00030 per kilowatt hour (thirty-hundredths of a mill) (effective 01-01-2019)  | \$70.3 million; 1.6%   | Energy Resources Programs Account funds ongoing energy programs and projects   |   |
| <b>Fire Prevention Fee</b>  | 2011   | Habitable structures located on property in areas where the state is financially responsible for the prevention and suppression of wildfires (State Responsibility Area [SRA]) | Owners of habitable structures located within the SRA  | \$152.33 per habitable structure (owners of habitable structures within boundaries of a local agency providing fire protection receive a \$35 reduction per habitable structure)  | \$9,000; -30.8%  | State Responsibility Area Fire Prevention Fund supports fire prevention activities. This program ended in June 2017.   |   |
| <b>Hazardous Substances Tax Law</b>   | <b>Disposal Fee</b>  | 1985   | Hazardous waste disposed of by depositing on, or into, land  | Hazardous waste disposal facilities: 8  | \$5.72 to \$323.84 per disposal (effective 01-01-2022)   | \$5.2 million; 2.9%  | Hazardous Waste Control Account for regulation of hazardous waste management. The program ended on June 30, 2022.   |
|   | <b>Environmental Fee</b>   | 1989   | Activity by certain types of organizations   | Businesses and organizations with at least 100 <sup>5</sup> employees, in industry groups that use, generate, store, or conduct activities relating to hazardous materials: 36,139  | \$1,261 - \$54,100 per year based on the number of workers employed in California more than 500 hours annually (effective 01-01-2022)  | \$69.1 million; 23.7%  | Toxic Substances Control Account for cleanup of contaminated sites  |
|   | <b>Facility Fee</b>  | 1986   | Storage, treatment, or disposal of hazardous waste   | Hazardous waste facilities: 107   | \$2,308 - \$359,430 per year, depending on the type of permit held by the facility (effective 01-01-2021)  | \$5.7 million; 12.1%   | Hazardous Waste Control Account for regulation of hazardous waste management  |
|   | <b>Generation and Handling Fee<sup>7</sup></b>                     | 1986   | Generation of hazardous waste at a specific site   | Generators of hazardous waste: 5,082  | \$49.25 per ton or portion of a ton per site for five or more tons of hazardous waste (effective 01-01-2022)   | \$33.3 million; 21.6%  | Hazardous Waste Control Account for regulation of hazardous waste management  |
| <b>Home Protection for Seniors, Severely Disabled, Families, and Victims of Wildfire or Natural Disasters Act</b> | 2021   | Real property  | Counties/local agencies will receive prorated fund allocations based on reported losses and availability of funds. Registration will be completed by all California counties: 58. They will register for any localities in their county.   | N/A   | N/A  | 15% County Revenue Protection Fund<br>75% California Fire Response Fund  |   |
| <b>Insurance Tax<sup>1,5</sup></b>  | 1911   | Gross premiums, ocean marine insurance underwriting profits, and title insurance company income  | Insurance companies: 2,469;<br>Surplus line brokers: 183   | 5.00% ocean marine, 3.00% surplus line brokers, 2.35% all others  | \$2.9 billion; 4.8%  | General Fund   |   |
| <b>Integrated Waste Management Fee</b>  | 1989   | Disposed waste, by volume  | Solid waste landfill operators and wood waste facility operators: 138  | \$1.40 per ton—solid waste;<br>\$0.75 per ton—wood waste  | \$58.1 million; -2.7%  | Integrated Waste Management Account for landfill-related environmental programs  |   |
| <b>Lead-Acid Battery Fees</b>   | 2017   | Purchases of replacement lead-acid batteries by consumers and sales of lead-acid batteries by manufacturers to dealers, wholesalers, or distributors                           | Lead-acid battery manufacturers: 78;<br>Lead-acid battery retailers: 6,645   | \$2.00 California Battery Fee (effective 04-01-2022);<br>\$2.00 Manufacturer Battery Fee (effective 04-01-2022)   | \$20.2 million; 4.3%   | Lead-Acid Battery Cleanup Fund for cleanup of areas contaminated by lead-acid battery facilities   |   |
| <b>Lumber Products Assessment</b>   | 2013   | Purchases of lumber products and engineered wood products for use in California  | Retailers selling lumber or engineered wood products: 3,920  | 1% assessment on purchases of lumber products and engineered wood products for use in California, based on the selling price of the products  | \$83.3 million; 30.9%  | Timber Regulation and Forest Restoration Fund for the regulation and care of the state's forests   |   |
| <b>Marine Invasive Species Fee</b>  | 2000   | Ships with ballast water entering California from outside a defined coastal zone   | Owners and operators of vessels entering California ports: 2,426   | \$1,000 per qualifying vessel voyage (effective 04-01-2017)   | \$5.1 million; 10.9%   | Marine Invasive Species Control Fund to support a program that reduces the risk of non-native species introduction into the state's waters   |   |
| <b>Natural Gas Surcharge</b>  | 2001   | Natural gas used by customers of a public utility gas corporation or interstate pipeline   | Gas utility companies and gas consumers: 26  | Varies, depending on utility's service area and program costs   | \$670.6 million; 16.3%   | Gas Consumption Surcharge Fund for programs for low-income assistance, energy conservation, and related purposes   |   |
| <b>Occupational Lead Poisoning Prevention Fee</b>   | 1991   | Industrial activity by employers in certain industrial classifications   | Employers with ten or more employees in industries with documented evidence of potential occupational lead poisoning: 11,362   | \$381 - \$4,372 per year based on the number of employees and industrial classification (effective 01-01-2022)  | \$3.1 million; 0.7%  | Occupational Lead Poisoning Prevention Account to support lead poisoning prevention program  |   |
| <b>Oil Spill</b>  | <b>Oil Spill Prevention and Administration Fee</b>                 | 1991   | Crude oil, petroleum products, and renewable fuel received at marine terminals, refineries, renewable fuel receiving facilities, and fuel shipped from renewable fuel production facilities in California <sup>8</sup>   | Owners of crude oil, petroleum products, and renewable fuel at marine terminals, refineries, renewable fuel receiving facilities, and shipped from renewable fuel production facilities in California: 57                       | \$0.085 per barrel (effective 10-01-2021)  | \$53.7 million; 43.8%  | Oil Spill Prevention and Administration Fund to support oil spill prevention programs and the Oiled Wildlife Care Network to protect wildlife affected by oil spills  |
|   | <b>Oil Spill Response Fee</b>                                      | 1991   | Petroleum products received at a marine terminal from out of state; crude oil transported out of state from a marine terminal; crude oil received at a refinery; petroleum products transported into the state via pipeline; and crude oil transported out of state via pipeline | Marine terminal operators, refinery operators, and pipeline operators: 37   | \$0.25 per barrel  | No fees collected;<br>\$50 million Oil Spill Response Trust Fund is at maximum   | Oil Spill Response Trust Fund pays for response to and cleanup of marine oil spills, related wildlife care, and spill-related damages   |
| <b>Telecommunication Surcharges</b>   | <b>Emergency Telephone Users Surcharge</b>                         | 1977   | Number of access lines that service users subscribe for use in California and purchases of prepaid mobile telephony services at retail (effective 01-01-2020)  | Telephone users, paid through telephone service suppliers: 666;<br>Sellers of prepaid mobile telephony or prepaid wireless telephone services to customers in a retail transaction: 2,559                                       | \$0.30 each access line and each retail purchase of prepaid mobile telephony services (effective 01-01-2020)   | \$199.0 million; 12.2%   | State Emergency Telephone Number Account for local agencies' operations of the 911 emergency system   |
|   | <b>Prepaid Mobile Telephony Surcharge</b>                          | 2016   | Percentage of the sales price of each retail transaction involving prepaid wireless cards/services in California   | Sellers of prepaid mobile telephony or prepaid wireless telephone services to customers in a retail transaction: 2,559  | 0.75% of the selling price of prepaid mobile telephony services  | \$0; -100%   | Prepaid Mobile Telephony Services Surcharge Fund; the 911 surcharge portion to the State Emergency Telephone Number Account in the General Fund; CPUC portion to CPUC universal service funds. The surcharge ended in November 2018.  |
|   | <b>Local Charges for Prepaid Telephony Services</b>                | 2016   | Percentage of the selling price of prepaid mobile telephony services sold at retail in California  | Sellers of prepaid mobile telephony or prepaid wireless telephone services to customers in a retail transaction: 2,826  | Varies by local jurisdiction (0% - 14.8%)  | \$2.0 million; -17.6%  | Local taxing jurisdictions  |
| <b>Timber Yield Tax</b>   | 1977   | Timber harvested for forest products   | Timber owners: 2,408   | 2.9% of immediate harvest value   | \$9.3 million; -1.7%   | Distributed to counties where timber was harvested   |   |
| <b>Underground Storage Tank Maintenance Fee</b>   | 1989   | Petroleum products placed into underground storage tanks   | Owners of underground fuel storage tanks: 7,713  | \$0.02 per gallon   | \$315.8 million; 7.4%  | Underground Storage Tank Cleanup Fund to ensure cleanup of leaking underground petroleum storage tanks   |   |
| <b>Water Rights Fee</b>   | 2004   | Applications for, and annual renewals of, water rights permits and licenses  | Holders of, and applicants for, water rights permits and licenses: 13,183  | Set each annual reporting period  | \$27.4 million; 8.2%   | Water Rights Fund for operation of the State Water Resources Control Board's Division of Water Rights  |   |

California Department of Tax and Fee Administration, publication 41A, July 2023

<sup>1</sup> Administered by CDTFA according to an interagency agreement with the California State Board of Equalization.

<sup>2</sup> Figure represents revenue from the Cigarette and Tobacco Surtax Fund (Proposition 99). For total revenue for noncigarette tobacco products from all fund codes, please refer to Table 30A in the Statistical Tables section of publication 306, *Annual Report of the California Department of Tax and Fee Administration*, for fiscal year 2021-22.

<sup>3</sup> Figure includes IFTA and Interstate Use Fuel User entities.

<sup>4</sup> Originally the Motor Vehicle Fuel License Tax, implemented in 1941.

<sup>5</sup> Registration numbers reflect only those accounts registered with CDTFA for administrative purposes. Revenues reflect all companies in California.

<sup>6</sup> Effective January 1, 2022, the Environmental Fee applied to businesses and organizations with at least 100 employees in industry groups that use, generate, store, or conduct activities relating to hazardous materials.

<sup>7</sup> Effective January 1, 2022, the Generator Fee was repealed and replaced by the new Generation and Handling Fee.

<sup>8</sup> Effective January 1, 2022, the Oil Spill Prevention and Administration (OSPA) fee applied to renewable fuel and requires renewable fuel receiving facilities and renewable fuel production facilities to collect the fee.



**CDTFA**  
CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF  
TAX AND FEE ADMINISTRATION

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FY 2021-22