Study H-750 May 10, 2012

Memorandum 2012-23

Community Redevelopment Law Cleanup: Revenue

Health and Safety Code Section 34189(b) requires the Law Revision Commission to "draft a Community Redevelopment Law cleanup bill for consideration by the Legislature no later than January 1, 2013." The Commission is using the following general methodology for the conduct of that study:

- The Commission's clean-up work will be limited to making technical changes to conform to the effect of ABx1 26 (Blumenfield), 2011 Cal. Stat. ch. 5.
- The Commission will not recommend any revisions to construe, clarify, or alter the substantive effect of ABx1 26.
- The Commission's clean-up work will not alter the existing powers and duties of successor agencies, as established by ABx1 26.
- The Commission's clean-up work will not alter the existing status of the employees of former redevelopment agencies, as established by ABx1 26.
- The Commission's clean-up work will not disturb the existing allocation of the revenue of former redevelopment agencies, as established by ABx1 26.
- The scope of the Commission's clean-up work will include Parts 1, 1.5, 1.7, 1.8, 1.85, and 1.9 of Division 24 of the Health and Safety Code. The Commission will also correct any cross-references to any of those provisions.
- If a provision of the community redevelopment statutes contains an apparent substantive defect or its meaning is unclear, the Commission may note the matter in an appendix for inclusion in the Commission's final report. The appendix will state expressly that it has been prepared solely for informational purposes and that the Commission does not take any position on whether or how any of the issues noted in the appendix should be addressed. The appendix will also make clear that the omission of any issue from the appendix should not be construed to infer that the Commission evaluated the issue and concluded that it is unproblematic.

Any California Law Revision Commission document referred to in this memorandum can be obtained from the Commission. Recent materials can be downloaded from the Commission's website (www.clrc.ca.gov). Other materials can be obtained by contacting the Commission's staff, through the website or otherwise.

The Commission welcomes written comments at any time during its study process. Any comments received will be a part of the public record and may be considered at a public meeting.

- If the Commission determines that a provision of the community redevelopment statute is wholly obsolete, it shall recommend the provision's repeal.
- The Commission's clean-up proposal will include a general "savings provision." The savings provision will expressly declare that the Commission's clean-up work does not have any effect on the existing powers and duties of successor agencies, the existing rights and obligations of the employees of former redevelopment agencies, the existing rules for allocation of the revenue of former redevelopment agencies, or any other substantive effect of ABx1 26.

See Minutes (Feb. 2012), p. 6; Minutes (April 2012), p. 9. The concept of the "savings provision" is explained in Memorandum 2012-11. For the current draft of the savings provision, see Memorandum 2012-20; see also Minutes (April 2012), pp. 3-6.

This memorandum provides preliminary analysis and staff recommendations relating to provisions governing redevelopment agency ("RDA") revenue, including the following provisions of Part 1 of Division 24 of the Health and Safety Code:

- Articles 1 through 6, inclusive, of Chapter 6 (with the exception of Sections 33607.5-33608 and 33670.9-33670.95).
- Chapters 7.5 through 9, inclusive.

Those provisions are attached in an Exhibit, for reference. The Exhibit also includes Revenue and Taxation Code Section 7280.5 and Section 16 of Article XVI of the California Constitution.

This memorandum does not address RDA payment obligations, such as pass-through payments, housing fund contributions, and school financing contributions. Those obligations will be discussed in a future memorandum.

In many places, this memorandum refers to the "transitional period," a term that is defined in the proposed savings provision. At the April meeting, the Commission decided to revise its definition of "transitional period" to refer to mediation, but it did not decide exactly how to implement that decision. See Minutes (April 2012), p. 5. The staff has since recommended the following language:

"Transitional period" means the period during which either or both of the following are true:

(A) A successor agency is winding down the affairs of a former redevelopment agency.

(B) A redevelopment-related proceeding is pending or may be legally commenced. For the purposes of this section, "proceeding" means any adjudicative, investigative, or dispute resolution proceeding, including, without limitation, a civil, criminal, or administrative action or proceeding, mediation, or arbitration.

See Memorandum 2012-20, pp. 3-4. Throughout this memorandum, the staff has used that definition of "transitional period."

Unless otherwise indicated, all statutory citations in this memorandum are to the Health and Safety Code.

TWO-STEP ANALYSIS

In this memorandum, the staff will first group the provisions that we're examining, by subject matter. The staff will analyze each subject matter group separately, using the same two-step process that we first described and applied in Memorandum 2012-12:

- (1) Analyze the relevance of the provisions after the transitional period. First, the staff will assess whether any of the provisions in the subject matter group will serve any purpose after the end of the transitional period. In other words, once the affairs of all former RDAs have been wound down and all redevelopment-related proceedings have been finally resolved, will any of the provisions in the group still be needed? If not, the provisions are obsolete and should be repealed. If any of the provisions in the group would serve some continuing purpose after the end of the transitional period, the staff will recommend that those provisions be retained, or suggest another means of effectively dealing with the situation.
- (2) Analyze the relevance of the provisions *during* the transitional period. Second, the staff will assess whether any of the provisions in the subject matter group might have some continuing utility during the transitional period that would not be adequately preserved by the savings provision. If so, the staff will assess whether and how to adjust the savings provision to account for the issue.

ORGANIZATION OF MATERIAL

The RDA revenue provisions examined in this memorandum have been organized into the following groups, each addressing a different source of RDA revenue:

- Tax increment
- Agency bonds
- Revenue bonds issued to finance housing construction loans
- Special assessments
- Transient occupancy tax
- Other miscellaneous sources of revenue

Note that this memorandum examines the main body of statutory provisions relating to the topics listed above. It does not address every provision that touches on those topics. For example, there are a number of Revenue and Taxation Code sections that reference tax increment revenue in discussing related taxation matters. Those technically complex sections will be examined separately, in a future memorandum.

TAX INCREMENT

Before analyzing the continuing relevance of the tax increment provisions, it would be helpful to first provide an overview of tax increment financing and a discussion of how tax increment financing was changed by ABx1 26.

Overview of Tax Increment Financing

"Tax increment financing" is the most important source of funding for redevelopment. It is expressly authorized by the California Constitution and is implemented by statute. See Cal. Const. art XVI, § 16; Section 33670.

Under tax increment financing, property taxes collected within a redevelopment project area are divided between the RDA and all of the public entities that are otherwise entitled to a share of property taxes within the project area (the "taxing agencies"). See Section 33670.

In general, the share of property tax revenue allocated to the taxing agencies is based on the "baseline assessment," which is the tax assessment roll for the area at the time that the redevelopment plan was approved. See Section 33670(a). Over time, any "tax increment" (i.e., the property tax revenue in excess of the amount allocated to the taxing agencies pursuant to the baseline assessment) goes to the RDA. See Section 33670(b). As the assessed value of property in the redevelopment project area increases (presumably as the result of redevelopment activity), the amount of property taxes collected will grow, thereby producing a larger tax increment for allocation of the RDA. Tax increment revenue "shall be paid into a special fund of the redevelopment agency to pay the principal of and

interest on loans, moneys advanced to, or indebtedness (whether funded, refunded, assumed, or otherwise) incurred by the redevelopment agency to finance or refinance, in whole or in part, the redevelopment project." *Id*.

A number of provisions govern the process by which tax increment revenue is calculated and allocated. See Sections 33670(d)-(e) (exclusion of certain taxes from allocation rule), 33670.5 (comparison of assessed values to be based on same assessment ratio), 33672 ("tax" defined), 33672.5 (tax allocation statement), 33674 (start date for tax increment allocation), 33675(a) (method of allocation), 33657(b)-(c) (RDA statement of indebtedness and reconciliation statement), 33657(b) & (d) (RDA reconciliation statement), 33673-33673.1 (taxation of property developed by RDA for lease to third party), 33676(a)(1), (c)-(f) (revenue from tax rate increase after establishment of baseline), 33676(a)(2), (c)-(f) (redevelopment plan amended to add tax increment financing authority), 33676(b), (e)-(f) (allocation of revenue to "basic aid" school districts), 33677 (merged project areas), 33677.5 (allocation where RDA governs more than one project), 33678 (exemption from spending limitations of Cal. Const. art XIII B), 33679 (special procedures for use of tax increment to fund RDA construction of public building).

There are also two provisions that provide special tax allocation rules for specific projects. See Sections 33670(c) (reduction of baseline assessment for specified project), 33670.8 (cities of Santa Cruz and Watsonville).

Finally, there is a provision stating that tax increment revenue can be irrevocably pledged for the payment of the principal and interest on RDA loans, advances, and other indebtedness. See Section 33671. Such a pledge has priority over any other claim to the tax revenues, other than a prior pledge. See Section 33671.5.

As noted above, this memorandum does not examine provisions outside of Community Redevelopment Law (most notably in the Revenue and Taxation Code) that contain cross-references to the tax increment provisions. Those cross-referencing provisions will be analyzed in a future memorandum.

Changes to Tax Increment Financing Made by ABx1 26

Section 34189(a), added by ABx1 26, expressly states that "all provisions of the Community Redevelopment Law that depend on the allocation of tax increment to redevelopment agencies, including, but not limited to, ... subdivision (b) of Section 33670, shall be inoperative...." As discussed above,

Section 33670(b) is the pivotal provision that authorizes tax increment allocation to RDAs. In effect, Section 34189(a) wiped out the statutory basis for tax increment allocation.

But that was not the last word on the subject. Section 34172(d) then restored the basic principle of tax increment allocation, but on a different foundation. It provides for tax increment allocation *pursuant to Section 16(b) of Article XVI of the California Constitution* (which is nearly identical to Section 33670(b) in its effect):

Revenues equivalent to those that would have been allocated pursuant to subdivision (b) of Section 16 of Article XVI of the California Constitution shall be allocated to the Redevelopment Property Tax Trust Fund of each successor agency for making payments on the principal of and interest on loans, and moneys advanced to or indebtedness incurred by the dissolved redevelopment agencies.

This significantly simplified the revenue side of the tax increment equation, replacing the complex body of law discussed earlier with a simple reference to the tax increment that "would have been allocated" to the former RDAs under the underlying constitutional provision.

(ABx1 26 also made significant changes to the law governing the *expenditure* of tax increment revenue. Those changes are beyond the scope of this memorandum. They will be discussed in a future memorandum addressing RDA obligations.)

Relevance After Transitional Period

It appears that all of the provisions of Article 6 of Chapter 6 that authorize and regulate the allocation of tax increment (Sections 33670-33670.8, 33671-33679) are now inoperative. They have been replaced with a simplified tax increment rule grounded in the constitutional provision on tax increment. Consequently, the tax increment provisions would not appear to have any continuing relevance (once all legal actions relating to the now-inoperative provisions have been resolved). **They should be repealed.**

Relevance During Transitional Period

As discussed above, tax increment allocation has been shifted from its former statutory basis (which is now inoperative) to a new basis grounded in constitutional authority. The inoperative provisions no longer have any legal relevance, and will not have any operational effect during the transitional period.

However, it is possible that there may be legal action that involves the now-inoperative tax increment provisions, making those provisions relevant for as long as such legal action is pending or possible. The savings provision should be sufficient to avoid making any change to the meaning or effect of those provisions, with respect to their relevance in any legal actions during the transitional period. See proposed Section 33090(b).

AGENCY BONDS

While tax increment revenue is an extremely important funding source, it is not available at the beginning of a redevelopment project. When a project is first approved, there is not any debt to justify the allocation of tax increment, nor is there any tax increment to be allocated. Only later, after the assessed value of real property within the project area has increased, will tax increment revenue begin to flow.

There are various ways in which an RDA can obtain funding early in a project's lifetime, before significant tax increment revenues are available. One of the most important alternatives, discussed here, is the issuance of an RDA bond (which also establishes the RDA's indebtedness). Typically, the bond is secured by a pledge of future tax increment revenue.

Other potential sources of startup revenue are discussed later, under "Other Sources of Revenue."

Overview of Agency Bond Provisions

An RDA is expressly authorized (subject to the approval of its legislative body) to issue bonds. Section 33640. Such bonds are fully negotiable. Section 33648.

Sources of payment for an RDA bond may include tax increment revenue, income and revenue from the redevelopment project itself, revenue from a city's transient occupancy tax, general revenue, and state and federal financial assistance. Section 33641. Payment of the bond may be secured by a pledge of collateral, including a pledge of tax increment revenue. Sections 33641.5, 33642 (pledge of collateral to secure bond repayment). See also Sections 33671, 33671.5 (pledge of tax increment revenue).

A bond issued by an RDA is deemed to be issued for an essential public and governmental purpose and is exempt from state taxation. Section 33662.

There are numerous implementing provisions, which address various technical issues relating to the character of the bond and bond-related transactions, including:

- Definition of "bonds." Section 33602.
- Liability. Sections 33643-33644.
- Bond issuance and sale provisions. Sections 33645-33649.
- RDA powers relating to bond issuance and terms. Sections 33650-33659.
- Obligee remedies. Sections 33660-33661.
- Authority to purchase RDA bonds. Sections 33663-33664.

Changes to Agency Bond Provisions Made by ABx1 26

Section 34162 generally prohibits an RDA from incurring any new indebtedness. More specifically, that section expressly prohibits the issuance of any bond for any purpose. See Section 34162(a)(1). It is therefore clear that, in the period after enactment of ABx1 26 but prior to the dissolution of all RDAs, an RDA could not issue a new bond.

Can a successor agency issue a bond? In other words, is a successor agency vested with the powers and duties conferred by Sections 33640 through 33665? Probably not, for two reasons.

First, as discussed above, Section 34189(a) makes any provision that "depends" on tax increment inoperative. That provision expressly identifies Section 33640, which authorizes the issuance of RDA bonds, as an example of a section that depends on tax increment and is now inoperative. It therefore seems clear that a successor agency cannot issue a bond that is secured with tax increment revenue.

Second, it is likely that the statutory authority to issue a bond has not vested in successor agencies. Generally, successor agencies have been vested with the powers and duties of the former RDAs. See Section 34173(b). However, there is an important exception to that rule. A successor agency is *not* vested with an RDA power or duty if that power or duty is "restricted" by ABx1 26. Here, the authority of an RDA to issue bonds was eliminated by ABx1 26. See Section 34162. Consequently, it would appear that a successor agency does not have the authority, under Section 33640, to issue bonds.

For those reasons, it seems nearly certain that no new agency bonds will be issued pursuant to Section 33640.

Relevance After Transitional Period

Once all outstanding agency bonds have been fully retired and any legal action relating to those bonds has been resolved, the provisions authorizing and regulating RDA bonds will be obsolete. No new bonds will be issued and there will be no need for provisions establishing the validity and character of such bonds. The provisions should be repealed.

Relevance During Transitional Period

As discussed above, there should be no new bonds issued during the transitional period. Therefore, the bond provisions will not have any relevance related to the issuance of new bonds during the transitional period.

However, there are outstanding bonds that still need to be repaid and there may be pending or future litigation that involves the bond provisions. The bond provisions will remain relevant with respect to those matters.

Because the obligation to repay existing bonds is particularly important, the proposed savings provision includes express language making clear that the Commission's clean-up legislation will not have any effect on the validity of existing bonds:

33090....

- (b) The repeal or amendment of a provision of former law by the Redevelopment Clean-Up Act shall have no effect, during the transitional period, on the policy, substance, construction, or application of former law with regard to any redevelopment-related matter, including, but not limited to, any of the following redevelopment-related matters:
 - (5) The validity of any bond issued by a redevelopment agency.

Proposed Section 33090(b)(5). That specific language, in combination with the more general language in proposed Section 33090(b), should be sufficient to avoid making any change to the law governing agency bonds during the transitional period.

One final point: the definition of "bonds" in Section 33602 is expressly incorporated in Section 34171 (as added by ABx1 26). Given the continued use of the definition, it should not be repealed. Instead, it should be preserved (and perhaps co-located with Section 34171). The staff will present language to make that change in a future memorandum, in connection with an analysis of any

necessary clean-up to Parts 1.8 (commencing with Section 34161) or 1.85 (commencing with Section 34170) of Division 24.

REVENUE BONDS ISSUED TO FINANCE HOUSING CONSTRUCTION LOANS

Two chapters in the Community Redevelopment Law authorize an RDA to issue tax-exempt revenue bonds in order to finance loans for the construction of housing:

- Chapter 7.5 (Sections 33740-33746) authorizes an RDA to make bond-financed loans to tax exempt organizations, for use in funding the acquisition or development of multifamily rental housing.
- Chapter 8 (Sections 33750-33799) authorizes an RDA to make bond-financed loans, for use in funding residential construction.

Revenue bonds, unlike general obligation bonds, are repaid using specified agency revenue (in this case, loan payments), rather than general tax revenue. See Sections 33746(a), 33753(k) ("revenue bond" defined), (*l*) ("revenues" defined).

Both Chapter 7.5 and Chapter 8 provide detailed procedures governing the issuance of such bonds and the use of the resulting revenue, as summarized below.

Chapter 7.5. Loans to Tax-Exempt Organizations

Chapter 7.5 is fairly brief and direct. It authorizes an RDA to issue tax-exempt revenue bonds to finance loans to nonprofit organizations for the construction of multifamily rental housing. Section 33741. It declares such loans to be "beneficial." Section 33740.

Section 33742 sets out a number of detailed requirements for housing that is constructed with bond proceeds. Such a project (which can include a mobile home park) must either meet specified low- and moderate-income occupancy standards and rent caps or it must be a "qualified low-income housing project" under specified federal law. Section 33742(a). The occupancy requirements remain in effect for the duration of the bond or 30 years, whichever is greater. Section 33742(c). A project may contain a small percentage of commercial property, subject to specified restrictions. Section 33743.

Section 33743 provides a procedure for adjudicating complaints that a nonprofit is violating the restrictions imposed by Section 33742. See Section 33744.

Finally, Sections 33745 and 33746 govern the major terms of a revenue bond issued pursuant to Chapter 7.5.

Chapter 8. Redevelopment Construction Loans

Chapter 8 is much more complex and detailed than Chapter 7.5, but the two are similar in their broad outlines.

Chapter 8 authorizes the issuance of tax-exempt revenue bonds for the financing of housing construction. See Sections 33760, 33775, 33797. Such loans are declared to be beneficial to the public. See Sections 33750-33752, 33784.

Housing constructed with loans issued under Chapter 8 must meet detailed specifications relating to low- and moderate-income occupancy. See Sections 33760-33760.5, 33761.5.

The chapter provides detailed rules governing the issuance and terms of bonds. See Sections 33761, 33766, 33775-33784, 33796, 33799. It also contains a number of provisions that govern various aspects of the bond financing program. See Sections 33762-33765, 33767-33769, 33790-33795, 33798.

Relevance After Transitional Period

Chapters 7.5 and 8 both provide for long-term bonds, loans, and enforceable low- and moderate-income occupancy restrictions on housing constructed with loans issued under those chapters. Consequently, these provisions may require many years to fully wind down. But once all bond-financed housing has been constructed, all bonds and loans have been fully repaid, the period for enforcement of the occupancy restrictions has expired, and the time for commencing any legal action relating to the requirements of the chapters has ended, the provisions will serve no further purpose. They will be obsolete and should be repealed.

Relevance During Transitional Period

As discussed above, ABx1 26 barred the former RDAs from issuing any new bonds. The same is probably true of their successor agencies.

Nonetheless, Chapters 7.5 and 8 will remain relevant during the transitional period. It is likely that some bonds and loans issued under those chapters have

not yet been fully paid. It is important that the validity and terms of those bonds and loans not be called into question.

In addition, there may still be ongoing construction pursuant to bond-financed loans. That construction is governed by the requirements in Chapters 7.5 and 8, including provisions that authorize ongoing supervision by RDAs. See, e.g., Section 33790. Presumably, successor agencies are now vested with those duties. See generally Section 34173(b) (successor agencies vested with powers and duties of former RDAs). See also Section 34177(i) (successor agencies to "[c]ontinue to oversee development of properties until the contracted work has been completed....").

Once the housing is constructed, it is subject to occupancy and rent restrictions, designed to guarantee a specified measure of low- and moderate-income tenant housing. Those restrictions will remain enforceable for many years. See Sections 33742(c) (for duration of bond or 30 years, whichever is greater), 33760(c)-(d) (for duration of bond, plus holdover period which can extend for an additional 30 years).

Under Chapter 7.5, an RDA (and presumably a successor agency) has a mandatory duty to investigate and take corrective action on receipt of a complaint that the occupancy restrictions have been violated. See Section 33744.

The provisions governing all of those duties and powers will remain relevant for as long as the related activities are ongoing. In addition, the provisions will remain relevant while any legal action relating to those provisions is pending or can be legally brought.

For the most part, the savings provision should be sufficient to avoid making any change to the meaning or effect of Chapters 7.5 and 8 during the transitional period. The transitional period will include the lengthy time in which the activity described above is winding down, as well as the time in which related legal actions may be brought. See proposed Section 33090(a)(3). In addition to general language expressly stating that repeal of a provision by the clean-up legislation "shall have no effect, during the transitional period, on the policy, substance, construction, or application of former law with regard to any redevelopment-related matter," the savings provision also expressly states that "redevelopment-related matters" include:

(1) The authority, rights, powers, duties, and obligations of a successor agency or any other person or entity who is granted or

charged with authority, rights, powers, duties, and obligations relating to redevelopment.

...

- (4) Any provision of former law authorizing legal action or specifying rules of evidence or procedure governing a legal action.
 - (5) The validity of any bond issued by a redevelopment agency.
- (6) The validity of any redevelopment-related ordinance, resolution, referendum, regulation, plan, report, map, boundary description, or other legally operative document promulgated by a former redevelopment agency, a successor agency, or any other person or entity.

Proposed Section 33090(b).

As drafted, those provisions should be adequate to describe all of the matters addressed in Chapters 7.5 and 8. However, it might be helpful if proposed Section 33090(b)(6) were revised to highlight two types of "legally operative documents" that are particularly germane to Chapters 7.5 and 8, thus:

(6) The validity of any redevelopment-related <u>contract</u>, ordinance, resolution, referendum, regulation, <u>property use restriction</u>, plan, report, map, boundary description, or other legally operative document promulgated by a former redevelopment agency, a successor agency, or any other person or entity.

In evaluating the inclusion of the word "contract," recall that the proposed savings provision only addresses the effect of the proposed clean-up legislation. It would not have any effect on ABx1 26 (which did nullify some contracts).

Should the changes shown in underscore above be made to the proposed savings provision?

TRANSIENT OCCUPANCY TAX

Revenue and Taxation Code Section 7280.5 authorizes an RDA to levy a "transient occupancy tax" (on hotel stays) within the project area, if the city allows payment of the RDA's tax to be credited to the transient occupancy tax that the hotel patron would otherwise pay to the city.

The proceeds of the RDA's tax can be pledged to secure an agency bond. See Rev. & Tax. Code § 7280.5(c)-(d); see also Section 33641(d).

Although Section 7280.5 is not part of the "Community Redevelopment Law," the staff decided to analyze it in this memorandum anyway, because it establishes a source of RDA revenue. That decision stretches the scope of work

described in the sixth bullet point on page 1 of this memorandum, but it seemed appropriate in order to give a more complete picture of the revenue available to an RDA. Furthermore, Section 7280.5 does contain a cross-reference to a provision of the Community Redevelopment law and is itself referenced in ABx1 26 (as discussed below).

Changes to Transient Occupancy Tax Provisions Made by ABx1 26

Section 34162(a)(2), added by ABx1 26, bars an RDA from incurring any new indebtedness, including any indebtedness "payable from prohibited sources, which include, but are not limited to, ... taxes imposed by the agency pursuant to Section 7280.5 of the Revenue and Taxation Code...." The emphasis of this provision is on prohibiting any *new* indebtedness. It does not seem to have any effect on an existing transient occupancy tax (the proceeds of which might be pledged to payment of an *existing* indebtedness).

Section 34165(b), added by ABx1 26, provides that an RDA cannot "[i]mpose new assessments" pursuant to Revenue and Taxation Code Section 7280.5. This seems to be aimed at prohibiting the creation of a new transient occupancy tax. However, the use of the words "impose new assessments" could perhaps be read to include the collection of future revenue under an already existing transient occupancy tax. That strikes the staff as an unlikely reading, but not an impossible one.

However, if the language is read to prohibit the collection of future transient occupancy tax revenue, then it would seem to be at odds with Section 7280.5 itself, which expressly prohibits the repeal of an RDA transient occupancy tax, so long as the proceeds are pledged to payment of an existing bond:

The provisions of this section which authorize the imposition of the taxes may not be repealed during the time that any of the bonds remain outstanding.

Moreover, Section 34175(a) states:

It is the intent of this part that pledges of revenues associated with enforceable obligations of the former redevelopment agencies are to be honored. It is intended that the cessation of any redevelopment agency shall not affect either the pledge, the legal existence of that pledge, or the stream of revenues available to meet the requirements of the pledge."

(Emphasis added). Consequently, the staff is not entirely sure whether existing RDA transient occupancy taxes remain in effect after enactment of ABx1 26. **The**

staff will raise this issue in the next version of its list of "Minor Issues for Possible Future Legislative Attention."

Relevance After Transitional Period

Once all redevelopment activity has wound down, all bonds have been fully paid, and all related legal action has been resolved or can no longer be brought, there would not seem to be any need for Revenue and Taxation Code Section 7280.5. It can be repealed as obsolete.

Relevance During Transitional Period

If an RDA-imposed transient occupancy tax remains in effect after the enactment of ABx1 26, then the successor agency would probably continue to receive any revenues pursuant to that tax. See Section 34177(f) (requiring successor agency to collect all revenues due former RDA). For that reason, Revenue and Taxation Code Section 7280.5 could remain relevant during the transitional period. That provision would also be relevant while any legal action relating to the tax may legally be brought.

The proposed savings provision appears to be adequate to preserve the effect of Section 7280.5 during the transitional period. It would make clear that the repeal of Section 7280.5 by the Commission's clean-up legislation would have no effect on the "policy, substance, construction, or application" of that provision "with regard to any redevelopment-related matter...." See proposed Section 33090(b). The savings provision would also make clear that "redevelopment-related matter" includes an ordinance promulgated by an RDA or any other entity. See proposed Section 33090(b)(6). That plainly encompasses the ordinance-based procedure by which an RDA and its city would impose an RDA transient occupancy tax.

It does not matter that Section 7280.5 is in the Revenue and Taxation Code, rather than in the Community Redevelopment Law. The savings provision applies to any provision of "former law" that is repealed by the clean-up legislation, without any limitation as to code.

SPECIAL ASSESSMENTS

In 1978, the People enacted Proposition 13. Among other things, Proposition 13 capped *ad valorem* real property taxes at 1%, reducing the amount of property tax revenue available to local taxing agencies by more than half. *California*

Redevelopment Assn. v. Matosantos, 53 Cal. 4th 231, 244, 267 P.3d 580, 135 Cal. Rptr. 3d 683 (2011). Among other things, that change significantly reduced tax increment revenue that had been expected to be available for the repayment of then-existing RDA obligations.

In apparent response, the Legislature enacted Chapter 9 of Part 1, which permits RDAs to impose special assessments on property owners, solely for the purposes of paying pre-1978 indebtedness. See Sections 33800-33855.

Chapter 9 is organized as follows:

- Article 1 (Sections 33800-33804) provides definitions that govern the chapter.
- Article 2 (Sections 33810-33817) contains legislative findings and declarations. They provide the necessary justification for the imposition of special assessments.
- Article 3 (Sections 33820-33839) authorizes the imposition of special assessments (Section 33820) and provides a procedure for their imposition. The procedure includes various reports and findings that must be prepared by the RDA and the legislative body (Sections 33821-33824), a public hearing that must be held (Sections 33825-33830), a procedure for written protest by affected property owners (Sections 33831-33834), and implementation procedures (Sections 33835-33839).
- Article 4 (Sections 33840-33845) provides rules for the administration of the special assessment and the resulting revenue.
- Article 5 (Sections 33850-33855) governs legal action to contest the validity of a special assessment (Section 33850), exemptions from the scope and effect of the chapter (Sections 33851-33853), and severability rules, in the event that some part of the chapter is invalid (Sections 33854-33855).

Changes to Special Assessment Provisions Made by ABx1 26

As discussed above, Section 34182(a) makes any provision that "depend[s] on the allocation of tax increment to redevelopment agencies" inoperative.

It is not clear whether the special assessment provisions "depend on" tax increment allocation in a way that makes them inoperative pursuant to Section 34182(a). For the most part, the special assessment provisions do not govern the allocation of tax increment revenue. Nor do they involve activities funded by tax increment. Rather, they serve to establish an independent stream of revenue. In that sense, they are not dependent on tax increment.

However, the special assessment provisions only apply where tax increment revenues are insufficient to pay pre-1978 obligations. In that sense, the application of those provisions is dependent on tax increment allocation.

Furthermore, one of the special assessment provisions does directly affect tax increment allocation. Section 33839 provides:

Notwithstanding any other provision of this chapter, all tax increments allocated to the agency pursuant to subdivision (b) of Section 33670 with respect to a redevelopment project for which a special assessment district has been created pursuant to this chapter, shall first be used to pay indebtedness, as defined in this chapter.

That provision may well be inoperative.

Thus, the impact of Section 34182(a) on the special assessment provisions, if any, is not altogether clear. For that reason, the Commission should discuss the possible application of Section 34182(a) to the Chapter 9 special assessment provisions in the next version of its list of "Minor Issues for Possible Future Legislative Attention."

Relevance After Transitional Period

The special assessments may only be levied for the specific purpose of paying pre-1978 RDA indebtedness. Once those obligations have been satisfied, there will be no authority to continue to collect special assessments and the provisions governing those assessments will not be needed. Once the time to commence or resolve any legal action involving those provisions has passed, they will be obsolete. **The provisions should be repealed.**

Relevance During Transitional Period

As discussed above, it is not clear whether the special assessment provisions are now inoperative. If not, then the successor agency would appear to be obligated to continue to collect the assessment revenues. See Section 34177(f) (requiring successor agency to collect all revenues due former RDA). In that case, the provisions remain relevant until the pre-1978 obligations have been paid.

In addition, the provisions will also remain relevant while any legal action relating to RDA special assessments is pending or can be legally brought.

The savings provision should be sufficient to avoid making any change to the meaning or effect of those provisions (if they remain operative) during the transitional period. It would make clear that the repeal of Chapter 9 by the Commission's clean-up legislation would have no effect on the "policy, substance, construction, or application" of those provisions "with regard to any redevelopment-related matter...." See proposed Section 33090(b). The savings provision would also make clear that "redevelopment-related matter" includes a resolution or report promulgated by an RDA or any other entity. See proposed Section 33090(b)(6). That plainly encompasses the key documents used by an RDA and its city to impose special assessments under Chapter 9.

OTHER MISCELLANEOUS SOURCES OF REVENUE

In addition to the sources of revenue discussed above, an RDA may also receive direct financial assistance from any source, public or private. Section 33600. This assistance can be in the form of loans or grants. Section 33601. An RDA is expressly authorized to invest any funds held in reserve. Section 33603.

A local community may appropriate funds for use by an RDA to pay administrative costs and overhead. Section 33610. There are a number of provisions regulating the administration of such funds. See Sections 33611 (annual RDA administrative budget), 33612 (legislative body's budget for agency administrative expenses), 33613 ("community redevelopment agency administrative fund"), 33615 (detailed RDA transaction reports).

A legislative body can also create a special "redevelopment revolving fund" for use in funding redevelopment activities. See Section 33620. The legislative body can raise money for deposit into the revolving fund through an appropriation or the sale of general obligation bonds. Section 33621. There are a number of procedures governing the administration of the revolving fund. See Sections 33622 (majority approval required for specified uses), 33623 (two-thirds approval required for specified uses), 33624 (redeposit of surplus funds), 33625 (application of specified provisions), 33626 (abolition of revolving fund and disposition of funds withdrawn by legislative body).

As noted above, a community may issue a general obligation bond to provide funds for deposit into a redevelopment revolving fund. There are several provisions governing such bonds. See Section 33630 (purpose of bond, principal amount, disposition or retired bond, maturity date), 33631 (repayment from tax increment revenue of RDA), 33632 (disposition of surplus).

Importantly, although Section 33631 authorizes an agreement requiring an RDA to repay a community's general obligation bond with tax increment

revenue, the section only applies to a redevelopment agency that receives tax increment revenue. Therefore, it seems to expressly "depend" on tax increment and is probably inoperative pursuant to Section 34189(a).

Nonetheless, existing agreements created pursuant to that section probably remain valid. See Section 34175(a) ("It is the intent of this part that pledges of revenues associated with enforceable obligations of the former redevelopment agencies are to be honored. It is intended that the cessation of any redevelopment agency shall not affect either the pledge, the legal existence of that pledge, or the stream of revenues available to meet the requirements of the pledge."); see also Section 34167(d)(5) ("enforceable obligation" includes any "legally binding and enforceable agreement or contract"). Note, however, that such an agreement executed after December 31, 2010, may be invalid. See Section 34178 (invalidating agreements between RDAs and their communities, with specified exceptions).

Relevance After Transitional Period

Once redevelopment activity has fully ceased, there will be no further need for public or private entities to provide financial resources to RDAs or their successor agencies. Once all indebtedness arising under the financial assistance provisions has been paid all legal action involving those provisions has been resolved or is time-barred, the provisions will be obsolete. **They should be repealed.**

Relevance During Transitional Period

Section 34163(g) provides that an RDA may not receive aid from any private or public source "if the acceptance necessitates or is conditioned on" the RDA incurring new indebtedness. This plainly precludes the operation of some of the financial assistance provisions discussed above (to the extent that they require repayment by an RDA). However, the provisions governing a direct grant of resources do not seem to be affected. Those provisions would seem to remain relevant during the transitional period.

And, as always, the provisions may be relevant in any legal action that is pending or can be brought.

The savings provision should be sufficient to avoid making any change to the meaning or effect of the financial assistance provisions during the transitional period. It would make clear that the repeal of the provisions, pursuant to the Commission's clean-up legislation, would have no effect on the "policy, substance, construction, or application" of those provision "with regard

to any redevelopment-related matter...." See proposed Section 33090(b). The savings provision would also make clear that "redevelopment-related matters" include:

(1) The authority, rights, powers, duties, and obligations of a successor agency or any other person or entity who is granted or charged with authority, rights, powers, duties, and obligations relating to redevelopment.

...

- (4) Any provision of former law authorizing legal action or specifying rules of evidence or procedure governing a legal action.
 - (5) The validity of any bond issued by a redevelopment agency.
- (6) The validity of any redevelopment-related ordinance, resolution, referendum, regulation, plan, report, map, boundary description, or other legally operative document promulgated by a former redevelopment agency, a successor agency, or any other person or entity.

Proposed Section 33090(b). Those express provisions should be sufficient to encompass the various powers and duties of cities and counties addressed in the financial assistance provisions, the validity of any bonds issued pursuant to those provisions, and the validity of any resolutions promulgated pursuant to those provisions.

NEXT STEP

This memorandum only presents one side of the lengthy and complicated provisions governing RDA finances. It does not discuss the financial obligations of RDAs. Those matters will be discussed in a future memorandum.

Respectfully submitted,

Brian Hebert Executive Director

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6	§ 33600. Financial assistance from any public or private source
7	33600. An agency may accept financial or other assistance from any public or
8	private source, for the agency's activities, powers, and duties, and expend any
9	funds so received for any of the purposes of this part.
10	§ 33601. Loans and grants
11	33601. An agency may borrow money or accept financial or other assistance
12	from the state or the federal government or any other public agency for any
13	redevelopment project within its area of operation, and may comply with any
14	conditions of such loan or grant.
15	An agency may borrow money (by the issuance of bonds or otherwise) or accept
16	financial or other assistance from any private lending institution for any
17 18	redevelopment project for any of the purposes of this part, and may execute trust deeds or mortgages on any real or personal property owned or acquired.
19	§ 33602. "Bonds" defined
20	33602. "Bonds" means any bonds, notes, interim certificates, debentures, or
21	other obligations issued by an agency pursuant to Article 5 (commencing with
22	Section 33640) of this chapter.
23	§ 33603. Investments
24	33603. An agency may invest any money held in reserves or sinking funds, or
25	any money not required for immediate disbursement, in property or securities in
26	which savings banks may legally invest money subject to their control.
27	§ 33604. Disposition of funds of RDA that has ceased to function
28	33604. If an agency ceases to function, any surplus funds existing after payment
29	of all its obligations and indebtedness shall vest in the community.

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§ 33605. Preliminary loan notes

33605. In connection with the issuance and sale of preliminary loan notes, secured by a requisition agreement with the United States of America, the agency may delegate to one or more of its agents or employees the powers or duties it deems proper.

§ 33606. Annual RDA budget

33606. An agency shall adopt an annual budget containing all of the following specific information, including all activities to be financed by the Low and Moderate Income Housing Fund established pursuant to Section 33334.3:

- (a) The proposed expenditures of the agency.
- (b) The proposed indebtedness to be incurred by the agency.
- (c) The anticipated revenues of the agency.
 - (d) The work program for the coming year, including goals.
 - (e) An examination of the previous year's achievements and a comparison of the achievements with the goals of the previous year's work program.

The annual budget may be amended from time to time as determined by the agency. All expenditures and indebtedness of the agency shall be in conformity with the adopted or amended budget.

When the legislative body is not the redevelopment agency, the legislative body shall approve the annual budget and amendments of the annual budget of the agency.

§ 33607. Reimbursement of county in specified circumstances

33607. A county may require a community redevelopment agency to reimburse the county for any expenses incurred by the county in performing any of the services required to be performed by the county for the redevelopment agency pursuant to Sections 33670, 33675, and 33676 for a project area as to which no payments are made by the agency to the county in accordance with subdivision (b) of Section 33401 and no agreement has been entered into and either of the following situations exist:

- (a) A final redevelopment plan for the project area is adopted on or after January 1.1986.
- (b) A final redevelopment plan for the project area was adopted prior to January 1, 1986, but its boundaries are changed on or after January 1, 1986, to add land to, or to exclude land from, the project area. However, in the case of a project area which changes its boundaries on or after January 1, 1986, to add land to the project area, the reimbursement shall relate only to expenses incurred by the county with respect to the added area.

[§§ 33607.5-33608. Omitted]

Article 2. Community Redevelopment Agency Administrative Fund

§ 33610. Grant or loan of initial administrative funds

33610. At any time after the agency created for any community becomes authorized to transact business and exercise its powers, the legislative body of the community may appropriate to the agency such amounts as the legislative body deems necessary for the administrative expenses and overhead of the agency. The money appropriated may be paid to the agency as a grant to defray the expenses and overhead, or as a loan to be repaid upon such terms and conditions as the legislative body may provide.

In addition to the common understanding and usual interpretation of the term, "administrative expense" includes, but is not limited to, expenses of redevelopment planning and dissemination of redevelopment information.

§ 33611. Submission of annual RDA administrative budget to legislative body

33611. Each agency transacting business and exercising powers under this part shall annually submit to the legislative body of the community a proposed budget of its administrative expenses.

§ 33612. Legislative body adoption of annual budget for administrative expenses of RDA

33612. The legislative body may adopt an annual budget for the administrative expenses of the agency in such amounts as it deems necessary and may provide such conditions and restrictions upon the expenditure or encumbrance of the money appropriated pursuant to the budget as it deems advisable.

§ 33613. Community redevelopment agency administrative fund

33613. The money appropriated for administrative expenses shall be kept in the treasury of the community in a special fund to be known as the community redevelopment agency administrative fund, and money shall be drawn from the fund to meet the administrative expenses of the agency in substantially the same manner as money is drawn by other agencies and departments of the community subject to budgetary control.

§ 33614. Nature of money appropriated for administrative expenses of RDA

33614. The money appropriated by the legislative body to the community redevelopment agency administrative fund is money granted by the community to defray the administrative expenses of the agency which is performing [sic] a public function of the community.

§ 33615. RDA report of revenues and expenditures

33615. Each such agency shall file with the legislative body a detailed report of all its transactions, including a statement of all revenues and expenditures, at monthly, quarterly, or annual intervals as the legislative body may prescribe.

Article 3. Redevelopment Revolving Fund

§ 33620. Creation of redevelopment revolving fund in community treasury

33620. At any time after it has adopted a resolution declaring that there is need for an agency to function in the community, the legislative body may establish a redevelopment revolving fund to be kept in the treasury of the community.

§ 33621. Sources of funds

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33621. For the purpose of raising money to be deposited in the redevelopment revolving fund, the legislative body may appropriate money or the community may issue and sell its general obligation bonds.

§ 33622. Expenditure of funds for acquisition and preparation of property

33622. By resolution of the legislative body adopted by a majority vote, any money in the redevelopment revolving fund may be expended from time to time for:

- (a) The acquisition of real property in any project area.
- (b) The clearance, aiding in relocation of site occupants, and preparation of any project area for redevelopment.

§ 33623. Payment of funds to RDA

33623. By resolution of the legislative body adopted by a two-thirds vote, any money in the redevelopment revolving fund may be paid to the agency, upon such terms and conditions as the legislative body may prescribe for any of the following purposes:

- (a) Deposit in a trust fund to be expended for the acquisition of real property in any project area.
 - (b) The clearance of any project area for redevelopment.
- (c) Any expenses necessary or incidental to the carrying out of a redevelopment plan which has been adopted by the legislative body.

§ 33624. Redeposit of excess funds

33624. All money received by the agency from the sale, lease, or encumbering of property acquired with money from the redevelopment revolving fund in excess of the money required to repay the loans and interest thereon authorized by this part shall be redeposited in the fund.

§ 33625. All financing provisions subject to specified provisions governing sale or lease of

property

3 33625. All other provisions of this part that relate to financing are subject to Sections 33433, 33434, and 33624.

§ 33626. Withdrawal of funds from or abolition of revolving fund

33626. The legislative body of any community may abolish the redevelopment revolving fund whenever it finds that the purposes for which it was established have been accomplished.

The legislative body of any connmunity [sic] may, with the consent of the agency, withdraw money from the redevelopment revolving fund whenever and to the extent that it finds that the amount of money therein exceeds the amount necessary to finance existing or planned purposes for which its expenditure is authorized by the provisions of this article. All money withdrawn from the fund by reason of its being reduced in size, or its abolition, and all money which, after abolition, would have been required to be deposited or redeposited in the fund, shall be transferred to the general obligation bond redemption fund of the community or to the general fund of the community, as directed by the legislative body.

Article 4. Community Appropriations and General Obligation Bonds

§ 33630. Authorization of community to issue general obligation bonds

33630. The community may issue and sell its general obligation bonds for any or all of the following purposes: raising money to be deposited in the redevelopment revolving fund, or providing funds with which to redeem before maturity, retire at maturity, or purchase agency bonds issued under Article 5 (commencing with Section 33640) of this chapter. General obligation bonds issued pursuant to this article may be authorized and issued in a principal amount sufficient to provide funds for the payment of any or all of the following:

- (a) The estimated amount of money to be raised to be deposited in the redevelopment revolving fund.
- (b) The principal amount of agency bonds proposed to be so redeemed, retired or purchased.
- (c) The estimated amount of any premiums required to be paid in connection with the redemption or purchase of such agency bonds.
- (d) The estimated amount of any due and unpaid interest or accrued interest on such agency bonds which must be paid at the time the same are redeemed, retired or purchased.
- (e) The amount of interest on such general obligation bonds estimated to accrue during the period from the date thereof until the portion of taxes allocated to and paid into the special fund of the redevelopment agency under the provisions of Section 33670 pledged or to be pledged to the repayment of an advance to the

agency for any purpose authorized by this article or by Article 3 (commencing with Section 33620) of this chapter equals the annual amount of the interest upon such bonds due and payable thereon in the next succeeding year, such period not to exceed 10 years from the date of such general obligation bonds or the first series thereof; provided, that such amount shall not include any interest estimated to accrue during any year for which interest on agency bonds proposed to be so redeemed, retired or purchased has been provided from the proceeds of sale of such agency bonds.

(f) The estimated amount of all expenses incidental to or connected with the redemption, retirement or purchase of such agency bonds and the authorization, issuance and sale of such general obligation bonds.

All agency bonds redeemed, retired or purchased with the proceeds of such general obligation bonds shall be canceled and shall not be reissued.

The legislative body may fix a date, not more than 10 years from the date of issuance of any such general obligation bonds, for the earliest maturity of each issue or series of such bonds.

§ 33631. General obligation bond as loan to RDA

33631. If the redevelopment plan contains the provision authorized by Section 33670, the agency and the legislative body of the community may, either before or after the authorization of general obligation bonds for the purposes permitted by Section 33630, enter into an agreement that the principal amount of any such general obligation bonds sold for such purposes, together with all interest which the community may pay thereon, shall constitute a loan by the community to the agency for the purpose of refinancing the redevelopment project, and that, subject to any prior pledge of or claim upon the moneys in the special fund provided for in said section 33670, the moneys accruing to such special fund are irrevocably pledged to the repayment of such loan until there has been repaid to the community from time to time from such special fund the principal amount of such general obligation bonds plus all interest which the community may pay thereon, less such part, if any, of the proceeds of such general obligation bonds which were not used for such purposes, and less any premiums and accrued interest received by the community upon the sale of such general obligation bonds.

§ 33632. Disposition of surplus in general obligation bond redemption fund

33632. Any surplus existing in the general obligation bond redemption fund after payment of principal and interest shall be transferred to the general fund of the community.

§ 33633. Authorization of bonds issued pursuant to article

33633. Except as otherwise provided in this part, any general obligation bonds issued by any community pursuant to this article shall be authorized and issued in the manner and within the limitations prescribed by law or the charter of the

- community for the issuance and authorization of such bonds for public purposes
- 2 generally. Irrespective of any limitation as to the amount of general obligation
- bonds which may be issued a community may issue such bonds for the purposes
- 4 prescribed in this article, in excess of the limitation, in such amount as may be
- 5 authorized by the voters of the community at any general or special election.

Article 5. Agency Bonds

§ 33640. Authority for RDA to issue bond

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33640. From time to time an agency may, subject to the approval of the legislative body, issue bonds for any of its corporate purposes. An agency may also, subject to the approval of the legislative body, issue refunding bonds for the purpose of paying or retiring bonds previously issued by it.

§ 33641. Sources of bond payment

- 33641. An agency may issue any types of bonds which it may determine, including bonds on which the principal and interest are payable:
- (a) Exclusively from the income and revenues of the redevelopment projects financed with the proceeds of the bonds, or with the proceeds together with financial assistance from the state or federal government in aid of the projects.
- (b) Exclusively from the income and revenues of certain designated redevelopment projects whether or not they were financed in whole or in part with the proceeds of the bonds.
- (c) In whole or in part from taxes allocated to, and paid into a special fund of, the agency pursuant to the provisions of Article 6 (commencing with Section 33670).
- (d) In whole or in part from taxes imposed pursuant to Section 7280.5 of the Revenue and Taxation Code which are pledged therefor.
 - (e) From its revenues generally.
- (f) From any contributions or other financial assistance from the state or federal government.
 - (g) By any combination of these methods.

§ 33641.5. Pledge of collateral

- 33641.5. (a) As used in this section:
- (1) "Collateral" means any revenues, moneys, accounts receivable, contracts rights, and other rights to payment of whatever kind or other property subject to the pledge provided for or created in a pledge document.
- (2) "Pledge document" means the resolution, indenture, trust agreement, loan agreement, lease, installment sale agreement, reimbursement agreement, pledge agreement, or similar agreement in which the pledge is provided for or created.
- (3) "Pledge" means a committment [sic] of, by the grant of a lien on and a security interest in, the collateral referred to in a pledge document.

(b) A pledge of collateral by a redevelopment agency to secure, directly or indirectly, the payment of the principal or redemption price of, or interest on, any bonds, or any reimbursement agreement with any provider of credit to bonds, which is issued by or entered into by an agency shall be valid and binding in accordance with the terms of the pledge document from the time the pledge is made for the benefit of pledgees and successors thereto.

The collateral shall immediately be subject to the pledge, and the pledge shall constitute a lien and security interest which immediately shall attach to the collateral and be effective, binding, and enforceable against the pledgor, its successors, purchasers of the collateral, creditors, and all others asserting the rights therein, to the extent set forth, and in accordance with, the pledge document irrespective of whether those parties have notice of the pledge and without the need for any physical delivery, recordation, filing, or further act.

§ 33642. Pledge of revenue, mortgage, or deed of trust

33642. Any of such bonds may be additionally secured by a pledge of any revenues or by an encumbrance by mortgage, deed of trust, or otherwise of any redevelopment project or other property of the agency or by a pledge of the taxes referred to in subdivision (c) of Section 33641, or by any combination thereof.

§ 33643. No personal liability

33643. Neither the members of an agency nor any persons executing the bonds are liable personally on the bonds by reason of their issuance.

§ 33644. Bond not a debt of community or state

33644. The bonds and other obligations of any agency are not a debt of the community, the State, or any of its political subdivisions and neither the community, the State, nor any of its political subdivisions is liable on them, nor in any event shall the bonds or obligations be payable out of any funds or properties other than those of the agency; and such bonds and other obligations shall so state on their face. The bonds do not constitute an indebtedness within the meaning of any constitutional or statutory debt limitation or restriction.

§ 33645. Authorization of bond by resolution

33 33645. The agency may authorize bonds by resolution. The resolution, trust indenture, or mortgage may provide for:

- (a) The issuance of the bonds in one or more series.
- (b) The date the bonds shall bear.
- (c) The maturity dates of the bonds.
- (d) The rate or maximum rate of interest on the indebtedness, which shall not exceed the maximum rate permitted by Section 53531 of the Government Code, and need not be recited if the rate does not exceed 4 1/2 percent. The interest may

- be fixed or variable and may be simple or compound. The interest shall be payable at the time or times determined by the agency.
- 3 (e) The denomination of the bonds.
- 4 (f) Their form, either coupon or registered.
- 5 (g) The conversion or registration privileges carried by the bonds.
 - (h) The rank or priority of the bonds.
 - (i) The manner of their execution.
- 8 (j) The medium of payment.
- 9 (k) The place of payment.

- 10 (*l*) The terms of redemption with or without premium to which the bonds are subject.
 - (m) The maximum amount of bonded indebtedness in compliance with, and not to exceed, the limit specified in the redevelopment plan as required in Section 33334.1.

The resolution, trust indenture, or mortgage shall provide that tax-increment funds allocated to an agency pursuant to Section 33670 shall not be payable to a trustee on account of any issued bonds when sufficient funds have been placed with the trustee to redeem all outstanding bonds of the issue.

§ 33645.5. Interest rate of bond payable to or guaranteed by federal government

33645.5. Notwithstanding Section 33645 or any other provision of law, the rate of interest on any indebtedness or obligation of an agency which is payable to the federal government or any agency or instrumentality thereof or on any such indebtedness or obligation guaranteed by the federal government or any instrumentality thereof may be at a rate higher than the limitation established in Section 33645, or any other law, if such rate is the rate established by the federal government or any instrumentality thereof. Any such indebtedness or obligation shall be in such form and denomination, have such maturity, and be subject to such conditions as may be prescribed by the federal government or agency or instrumentality thereof.

§ 33646. Sale of bonds

33646. The bonds may be sold at no less than par less a discount of not to exceed 5 percent, at public sale held after notice published once at least five days prior to the sale in a newspaper of general circulation published in the community, or, if there is none, in a newspaper of general circulation published in the county. The bonds may be sold at not less than par to the federal government at private sale without any advertisement.

The amendment to this section made at the 1969 Regular Session of the Legislature shall be applicable to bonds of a redevelopment agency which have been authorized by the agency prior to the effective date of the amendment but which have not been issued prior to such date.

1 § 33647. Signature of former member or officer remains effective

- 2 33647. If any agency member or officer whose signature appears on bonds or
- 3 coupons ceases to be such member or officer before delivery of the bonds, his
- 4 signature is as effective as if he had remained in office.

5 § 33648. Bonds negotiable

6 33648. Bonds issued pursuant to this part are fully negotiable.

7 § 33649. Conclusive presumption

- 33649. In any action or proceedings involving the validity or enforceability of
- any bonds or their security, any such bond reciting in substance that it has been
- issued by the agency to aid in financing a redevelopment project is conclusively
- deemed to have been issued for a redevelopment project and the project is
- conclusively deemed to have been planned, located, and constructed pursuant to
- this part.

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§ 33650. Other specified powers

- 15 33650. In connection with the issuance of bonds, and in addition to its other
- powers, an agency has the powers prescribed in Sections 33651 to 33659,
- 17 inclusive.

18 § 33651. Authority to pledge and encumber

- 19 33651. An agency may:
- 20 (a) Pledge all or any part of its gross or net rents, fees, or revenues to which its
- 21 right then exists or may thereafter come into existence.
- (b) Encumber by mortgage, deed of trust, or otherwise all or any part of its real
- or personal property, then owned or thereafter acquired.

24 § **33652.** Covenants

- 25 33652. An agency may covenant:
 - (a) Against pledging all or any part of its rents, fees, and revenues.
- (b) Against encumbering all or any part of its real or personal property, to which
- its right or title then exists or may thereafter come into existence.
- 29 (c) Against permitting any lien on such revenues or property.
- 30 (d) With respect to limitations on its right to sell, lease, or otherwise dispose of
- all or part of any redevelopment project.
- (e) As to what other, or additional debts or obligations it may incur.

33 § 33653. Covenents, replacement, redemption

- 34 33653. An agency may:
- 35 (a) Covenant as to the bonds to be issued, as to the issuance of such bonds in
- secrow or otherwise, and as to the use and disposition of the bond proceeds.
- (b) Provide for the replacement of lost, destroyed, or mutilated bonds.

- (c) Covenant against extending the time for the payment of its bonds or interest.
- 2 (d) Redeem the bonds, covenant for their redemption, and provide the redemption terms and conditions.

4 § 33654. Covenants and special funds

33654. An agency may:

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- (a) Covenant as to the consideration or rents and fees to be charged in the sale or lease of a redevelopment project, the amount to be raised each year or other period of time by rents, fees, and other revenues, and as to their use and disposition.
- (b) Create or authorize the creation of special funds for money held for redevelopment or other costs, debt service, reserves, or other purposes, and covenant as to the use and disposition of such money.

§ 33655. Procedure for amendment or abrogation of contract with bondholders

33655. An agency may prescribe the procedure, if any, by which the terms of any contract with bondholders may be amended or abrogated, the amount of bonds whose holders are required to consent thereto, and the manner in which such consent may be given.

§ 33656. Covenants regarding use, maintenance, insurance, and replacement of property

- 18 33656. An agency may covenant:
- (a) As to the use of any or all of its real or personal property.
- 20 (b) As to the maintenance of its real and personal property, its replacement, the insurance to be carried on it, and the use and disposition of insurance money.

22 **§ 33657. More covenants**

- 23 33657. An agency may:
- (a) Covenant as to the rights, liabilities, powers, and duties arising upon the breach by it of any covenant, condition, or obligation.
- (b) Covenant and prescribe as to the events of default and terms and conditions upon which any or all of its bonds or obligations become or may be declared due before maturity, and as to the terms and conditions upon which such declaration and its consequences may be waived.

§ 33658. Powers and duties of trustee

- 33658. An agency may:
- 32 (a) Vest in a trustee or the holders of bonds or any proportion of them the right 33 to enforce the payment of the bonds or any covenants securing or relating to the 34 bonds.
 - (b) Vest in a trustee the right, in the event of a default by the agency, to take possession of all or part of any redevelopment project, to collect the rents and revenues arising from it and to dispose of such money pursuant to the agreement of the agency with the trustee.

- (c) Provide for the powers and duties of a trustee and limit his liabilities.
- 2 (d) Provide the terms and conditions upon which the trustee or the holders of 3 bonds or any proportion of them may enforce any covenant or rights securing or 4 relating to the bonds.

§ 33659. Powers of RDA

33659. An agency may:

- (a) Exercise all or any part or combination of the powers granted in Sections 33651 to 33658 inclusive.
- (b) Make covenants other than and in addition to the covenants expressly authorized in such sections of like or different character.
- (c) Make such covenants and to do any and all such acts and things as may be necessary, convenient, or desirable to secure its bonds, or, except as otherwise provided in this part, as will tend to make the bonds more marketable notwithstanding that such covenants, acts, or things may not be enumerated in this part.

§ 33660. Obligee remedies

33660. In addition to all other rights which may be conferred on him, and subject only to any contractual restrictions binding upon him, an obligee may:

- (a) By mandamus, suit, action, or proceeding, compel the agency and its members, officers, agents, or employees to perform each and every term, provision, and covenant contained in any contract of the agency with or for the benefit of the obligee, and require the carrying out of any or all such covenants and agreements of the agency and the fulfillment of all duties imposed upon it by this part.
- (b) By suit, action, or proceeding in equity, enjoin any acts or things which may be unlawful, or the violation of any of the rights of the obligee.

§ 33661. More obligee remedies

- 33661. By its resolution, trust indenture, mortgage, lease, or other contract, an agency may confer upon any obligee holding or representing a specified amount in bonds, the following rights upon the happening of an event or default prescribed in such resolution or instrument, to be exercised by suit, action, or proceeding in any court of competent jurisdiction:
- (a) To cause possession of all or part of any redevelopment project to be surrendered to any such obligee.
- (b) To obtain the appointment of a receiver of all or part of any redevelopment project of the agency and of the rents and profits from it. If a receiver is appointed, he may enter and take possession of the redevelopment project or any part of it, operate and maintain it, collect and receive all fees, rents, revenues, or other charges thereafter arising from it, and shall keep such money in separate accounts and apply it pursuant to the obligations of the agency as the court shall direct.

(c) To require the agency and its members and employees to account as if it and they were the trustees of an express trust.

3 § **33662. Tax exemption**

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33662. The bonds are issued for an essential public and governmental purpose, and together with interest on them and income from them are exempt from all taxes.

§ 33663. Authority to purchase RDA bonds

33663. Notwithstanding any restrictions on investments contained in any laws, the state and all public officers, municipal corporations, political subdivisions, and public bodies, all banks, bankers, trust companies, savings banks and institutions, building and loan associations, savings and loan associations, investment companies, and other persons carrying on a banking business, all insurance companies, insurance associations, and other persons carrying on an insurance business, and all executors, administrators, guardians, conservators, trustees, and other fiduciaries may legally invest any sinking funds, money, or other funds belonging to them or within their control in any bonds or other obligations issued by an agency. Such bonds and other obligations are authorized security for all public deposits. It is one of the purposes of this part to authorize any persons, firms, corporations, associations, political subdivisions, bodies and officers, public and private, to use any funds owned or controlled by them, including, but not limited to, sinking, insurance, investment, retirement, compensation, pension, and trust funds, and funds held on deposit, for the purchase of any such bonds or other obligations. This part does not relieve any person, firm, or corporation from any duty of exercising reasonable care in selecting securities.

§ 33664. RDA repurchase of bonds

33664. (a) An agency may purchase its bonds as follows:

- (1) At a price not more than the sum of their principal amount and accrued interest plus (if the bonds purchased are callable at a premium) an amount not to exceed the premium that would be applicable if the bonds were purchased on the next following call date.
- (2) At a higher price if a majority of the members of the agency determine, based upon substantial evidence, that under then prevailing conditions the purchase would be of financial advantage to the agency. Prior to purchasing bonds pursuant to this paragraph, the agency shall adopt a resolution designating paragraph (1), (2), or (3) of subdivision (b) as the financial advantage accruing to the agency from the bond purchase or specifying in detail any alternative basis for the agency's finding of financial advantage. Unless the legislative body has designated itself as the redevelopment agency, the agency shall additionally obtain the approval of the legislative body for repurchase of agency bonds under this subdivision and, if applicable, under Section 33640.

A resolution of the legislative body approving repurchase of agency bonds under this subdivision shall be operative only for the period specified in the resolution of the legislative body, not to exceed five years. However, the authorization may be renewed by an appropriate resolution of the legislative body and the expiration of the legislative body's resolution shall in no way impair the obligation of bonds previously issued by the agency to refund bonds purchased under this subdivision.

- (b) "Financial advantage," as used in subdivision (a), includes, but is not limited to, each of the following:
 - (1) A reduction in the aggregate debt service on the agency's outstanding bonds.
- (2) The creation of opportunities to more efficiently leverage revenues of the agency.
- (3) Cancellation of agency bonds subject to adverse provisions of, or tax consequences under, the laws of the United States.
- (c) Any bond purchases made pursuant to this section shall be (1) identified in the agency's annual fiscal year report required by Section 33080.1 for the fiscal year in which the purchase was made and (2) reflected in the agency's statement of indebtedness filed pursuant to Section 33675.
- (d) Within two weeks following a purchase of bonds pursuant to paragraph (2) of subdivision (a), the redevelopment agency shall transmit to the California Debt Advisory Commission a copy of the agency's resolution specifying the financial advantage to the agency in making the purchase, together with a covering letter that includes all of the following information respecting the bonds purchased:
- (1) The date of the agency's resolution authorizing the bonds, the date of issuance of the bonds, and any other information necessary to identify the particular issuance or series of bonds.
- (2) The terms of redemption to which the bonds were originally subject.
- 27 (3) The denominations and interest rates of the bonds purchased.
 - (4) The purchase price.

(e) All bonds purchased pursuant to this section shall be canceled.

§ 33665. Application of Article 3 (commencing with Section 33620)

33665. All of the provisions of this article are subject to the limitations of Article 3 (commencing with Section 33620) of this chapter.

Article 6. Taxation

§ 33670. Tax revenue allocation

33670. Any redevelopment plan may contain a provision that taxes, if any, levied upon taxable property in a redevelopment project each year by or for the benefit of the State of California, any city, county, city and county, district, or other public corporation (hereinafter sometimes called "taxing agencies") after the effective date of the ordinance approving the redevelopment plan, shall be divided as follows:

(a) That portion of the taxes which would be produced by the rate upon which the tax is levied each year by or for each of the taxing agencies upon the total sum of the assessed value of the taxable property in the redevelopment project as shown upon the assessment roll used in connection with the taxation of that property by the taxing agency, last equalized prior to the effective date of the ordinance, shall be allocated to and when collected shall be paid to the respective taxing agencies as taxes by or for the taxing agencies on all other property are paid (for the purpose of allocating taxes levied by or for any taxing agency or agencies which did not include the territory in a redevelopment project on the effective date of the ordinance but to which that territory has been annexed or otherwise included after that effective date, the assessment roll of the county last equalized on the effective date of the ordinance shall be used in determining the assessed valuation of the taxable property in the project on the effective date); and

- (b) Except as provided in subdivision (e) or in Section 33492.15, that portion of the levied taxes each year in excess of that amount shall be allocated to and when collected shall be paid into a special fund of the redevelopment agency to pay the principal of and interest on loans, moneys advanced to, or indebtedness (whether funded, refunded, assumed, or otherwise) incurred by the redevelopment agency to finance or refinance, in whole or in part, the redevelopment project. Unless and until the total assessed valuation of the taxable property in a redevelopment project exceeds the total assessed value of the taxable property in that project as shown by the last equalized assessment roll referred to in subdivision (a), all of the taxes levied and collected upon the taxable property in the redevelopment project shall be paid to the respective taxing agencies. When the loans, advances, and indebtedness, if any, and interest thereon, have been paid, all moneys thereafter received from taxes upon the taxable property in the redevelopment project shall be paid to the respective taxing agencies as taxes on all other property are paid.
- (c) In any redevelopment project in which taxes have been divided pursuant to this section prior to 1968, located within any county with total assessed valuation subject to general property taxes for the 1967–68 fiscal year between two billion dollars (\$2,000,000,000) and two billion one hundred million dollars (\$2,100,000,000), if the total assessed valuation of taxable property within the redevelopment project for the 1967–68 fiscal year was reduced, the total sum of the assessed value of taxable property used as the basis for apportionment of taxes under subdivision (a) shall be reduced by 10 percent for the 1968–69 fiscal year and fiscal years thereafter.
- (d) For the purposes of this section, taxes shall not include taxes from the supplemental assessment roll levied pursuant to Chapter 3.5 (commencing with Section 75) of Part 0.5 of Division 1 of the Revenue and Taxation Code for the 1983–84 fiscal year.
- (e) That portion of the taxes in excess of the amount identified in subdivision (a) which are attributable to a tax rate levied by a taxing agency for the purpose of producing revenues in an amount sufficient to make annual repayments of the

principal of, and the interest on, any bonded indebtedness for the acquisition or improvement of real property shall be allocated to, and when collected shall be paid into, the fund of that taxing agency. This subdivision shall only apply to taxes levied to repay bonded indebtedness approved by the voters of the taxing agency on or after January 1, 1989.

§ 33670.5. Assessment ratio

33670.5. Section 33670 fulfills the intent of Section 16 of Article XVI of the Constitution. To further carry out the intent of Section 16 of Article XVI of the Constitution, whenever that provision requires the allocation of money between agencies such allocation shall be consistent with the intent of the people when they approved Section 16 of Article XVI of the Constitution. Whenever money is allocated between agencies by means of a comparison of assessed values for different years, that comparison shall be based on the same assessment ratio. When there are different assessment ratios for the years compared, the assessed value shall be changed so that it is based on the same assessment ratio for the years so compared.

§ 33670.8. Special tax allocation rules for cities of Santa Cruz and Watsonville

33670.8. (a) With respect to the allocation of taxes pursuant to Section 33670 in redevelopment project areas within the incorporated City of Santa Cruz, which were already approved on October 17, 1989, the otherwise applicable provisions of this part shall be modified as specified in this subdivision.

For the purpose of determining the portion of taxes to be paid annually to the Redevelopment Agency of the City of Santa Cruz pursuant to Sections 33328, 33670, and 33675 for any redevelopment project which was approved on or before October 17, 1989, "assessment roll ... last equalized" and "base-year assessment roll" mean the last equalized assessment roll determined pursuant to subdivision (a) of Section 33670 reduced by the same amount as the amount of reduction in the current assessment roll determined pursuant to Section 170 of the Revenue and Taxation Code.

(b) With respect to the allocation of taxes pursuant to Section 33670 in redevelopment project areas within the incorporated City of Watsonville, which were already approved on October 17, 1989, the otherwise applicable provisions of this part shall be modified as specified in this subdivision.

For the purpose of determining the portion of taxes to be paid annually to the Redevelopment Agency of the City of Watsonville pursuant to Sections 33328, 33670, and 33675 for any redevelopment project which was approved on or before October 17, 1989, "assessment roll ... last equalized" and "base-year assessment roll" mean the last equalized assessment roll determined pursuant to subdivision (a) of Section 33670 reduced by the same amount as the amount of reduction in the current assessment roll determined pursuant to Section 170 of the Revenue and Taxation Code.

(c) In claiming an allocation of taxes pursuant to Section 33675, as adjusted pursuant to subdivision (b), the redevelopment agency of the City of Watsonville shall consider the economic impact of the allocation on other agencies which have sustained substantial disaster damage and shall negotiate and enter into an agreement with the County of Santa Cruz to avoid further economic hardship.

- (d) Within 30 days after receipt of a notice from the Assessor of the County of Santa Cruz establishing the adjustment in the assessment roll pursuant to subdivision (b), the Redevelopment Agency of the City of Watsonville may elect not to be subject to this section by giving written notice of its decision to the County of Santa Cruz. Notwithstanding an election by the Redevelopment Agency of the City of Watsonville not to be subject to this section pursuant to this subdivision, it shall still reimburse the County of Santa Cruz for its cost of revising the property tax assessment rolls and allocations.
- (e) Subdivisions (a) and (b) shall apply to allocation of taxes levied on the 1990 and subsequent equalized assessment rolls, upon the request of the redevelopment agencies of the Cities of Santa Cruz and Watsonville, and those agencies shall reimburse the County of Santa Cruz for its cost of revising the property tax assessment rolls and allocations.
- (f)(1) The county auditor shall certify to the director of finance of each city which includes a redevelopment project subject to this section when the total sum of the assessed value of the taxable property in each redevelopment project subject to this section as shown upon each current year's equalized assessment roll becomes equal to the total sum of the assessed value of the taxable property in each redevelopment project as shown upon the assessment roll last equalized before October 17, 1989, adjusted by the change in the Consumer Price Index for the San Francisco/Oakland Metropolitan Area between 1989 and the date of the certification pursuant to this subdivision. On the July 1 following the date of certification and each July 1 thereafter, the county auditor shall increase the total sum of the assessed value of the taxable property in each redevelopment project as shown upon the assessment roll adjusted pursuant to subdivision (a) or (b) by 10 percent of the difference between the total sum of the assessed value of the taxable property in each redevelopment project determined pursuant to subdivision (a) of Section 33670 and the total sum of the assessed value of the taxable property in each redevelopment project as adjusted pursuant to subdivision (a) or (b), until the two total assessed values are equal, and shall report this adjusted value to the other county officials charged with the responsibility of allocating taxes pursuant to Sections 33670 and 33675, who shall use this assessed value in determining the portion of taxes to be paid annually to the redevelopment agency subject to this section.
- (2) For purposes of this subdivision only, in the event that any redevelopment project area within the incorporated area of the City of Santa Cruz already approved on October 17, 1989, is amended to add territory to the project area, the assessed value of taxable property in the territory added shall be computed

- separately and the county assessor shall not take the assessed value into account in determining when the total sum of the assessed value of the taxable property in the redevelopment project becomes equal to the total sum of the assessed value of the taxable property as shown on the assessment roll last equalized prior to October 17, 1989, as adjusted pursuant to this subdivision.
- (g) With respect to an area added to a redevelopment project by the City of Santa Cruz or the City of Watsonville pursuant to Sections 33458.5 and 33477, the terms "assessment roll" and "last equalized assessment roll" as used in Section 33670 shall mean and refer to the assessment roll as reduced in accordance with the provisions of subdivision (b) of Section 170 of the Revenue and Taxation Code.

12 [§§ **33670.9-33670.95**. Omitted]

13 § 33671. Pledge of tax increment revenue

33671. In any redevelopment plan or in the proceedings for the advance of moneys, or making of loans, or the incurring of any indebtedness (whether funded, refunded, assumed, or otherwise) by the redevelopment agency to finance or refinance, in whole or in part, the redevelopment project, the portion of taxes mentioned in subdivision (b) of Section 33670 may be irrevocably pledged for the payment of the principal of and interest on such loans, advances, or indebtedness.

§ 33671.5. Priority of pledge

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33671.5. Whenever any redevelopment agency is authorized to, and does, expressly pledge taxes allocated to, and paid into a special fund of, the agency pursuant to Section 33670, to secure, directly or indirectly, the obligations of the agency including, but not limited to, bonded indebtedness and agreements pursuant to subdivision (b) of Section 33401, then that pledge heretofore or hereafter made shall have priority over any other claim to those taxes not secured by a prior express pledge of those taxes.

§ 33672. "Tax" defined

33672. As used in this article the word "taxes" shall include, but without limitation, all levies on an ad valorem basis upon land or real property. As used in this article, "taxes" shall not include any amounts of money deposited in a Sales and Use Tax Compensation Fund pursuant to Section 97.68 of the Revenue and Taxation Code or a Vehicle License Fee Property Tax Compensation Fund pursuant to Section 97.70 of the Revenue and Taxation Code.

35 § 33672.5. Tax allocation statements

33672.5. (a) Upon the written request of a redevelopment agency for the purpose of assisting the agency, the county auditor or other officer responsible for allocation of tax revenues pursuant to Section 33670 shall prepare a statement

each fiscal year, commencing with the 1992–93 fiscal year, for each redevelopment project area and each area added to a redevelopment project area by amendment, which provides for all the following:

- (1) The total taxable assessed value of secured, unsecured, and state-assessed railroad and nonoperating, nonunitary property.
- (2) The total taxable assessed value used by the county auditor to determine the division of taxes required by subdivision (a) of Section 33670.
- (3) The total taxable assessed value used by the county auditor to determine the division of taxes required by subdivision (b) of Section 33670.
- (4) The estimated amount of taxes calculated pursuant to subdivision (b) of Section 33670, as adjusted by subdivision (e) of Section 33670 and subdivision (a) of Section 33676. The statement shall specify the gross amount of tax-increment revenue allocated to the agency and any payments to other taxing entities that are deducted from the gross amount allocated.
- (5) The estimated amount of taxes to be allocated pursuant to subdivisions (c) and (d) of Section 100 of the Revenue and Taxation Code.
- (b) If requested to provide a statement pursuant to subdivision (a), the county auditor shall deliver each statement to the respective redevelopment agencies receiving property tax revenue on or before November 30 of each year.
- (c)(1) Upon the request of a redevelopment agency pursuant to subdivision (a), and concurrently with the disbursement of those property tax revenues, the county auditor shall prepare a statement which provides the amount of disbursement made pursuant to all of the following:
 - (A) Section 33670.

- (B) Section 100 of the Revenue and Taxation Code.
- (C) Supplemental property tax revenues allocated pursuant to Sections 75 to 75.80 of the Revenue and Taxation Code, inclusive.
- (2) The statement provided pursuant to this subdivision shall also include corrections, updates, or adjustments, if any, to the property tax revenue amounts and taxable assessed values reported pursuant to subdivision (a) of Section 33670.
- (d) The county auditor shall also provide to a redevelopment agency, no later than 30 days after the receipt of a written request from that agency, information or clarification with respect to any statement issued pursuant to this section.
- (e) If any redevelopment agency requests a statement or information pursuant to this section, the agency shall reimburse the county auditor for all actual and reasonable costs incurred.

§ 33673. Taxation of property leased by redevelopment agency to third person

33673. Whenever property in any redevelopment project has been redeveloped and thereafter is leased by the redevelopment agency to any person or persons or whenever the agency leases real property in any redevelopment project to any person or persons for redevelopment, the property shall be assessed and taxed in the same manner as privately owned property, and the lease or contract shall

provide that the lessee shall pay taxes upon the assessed value of the entire property and not merely the assessed value of his or its leasehold interest.

§ 33673.1. Notice of leased property

33673.1. Every redevelopment agency shall provide notice to the local assessor within 30 days whenever the agency leases real property in a redevelopment project to any person or persons for redevelopment. The notice shall provide the date on which the lessee acquires the beneficial use of the leased property. The notice shall be accompanied by a memorandum of lease and a map of the leased property.

§ 33674. Start date for tax increment allocation

33674. The portion of taxes mentioned in subdivision (b) of Section 33670 shall not be allocable and payable for the first time until the tax year which begins after the December 1st next following the transmittal of the documents as required in Section 33375 or Section 33457.

§ 33675. Tax increment allocation procedure

- 33675. (a) The portion of taxes required to be allocated pursuant to subdivision (b) of Section 33670 shall be allocated and paid to the agency by the county auditor or officer responsible for the payment of taxes into the funds of the respective taxing entities pursuant to the procedure contained in this section.
- (b) Not later than October 1 of each year, for each redevelopment project for which the redevelopment plan provides for the division of taxes pursuant to Section 33670, the agency shall file, with the county auditor or officer described in subdivision (a), a statement of indebtedness and a reconciliation statement certified by the chief financial officer of the agency.
- (c)(1) For each redevelopment project for which a statement of indebtedness is required to be filed, the statement of indebtedness shall contain all of the following:
- (A) For each loan, advance, or indebtedness incurred or entered into, all of the following information:
 - (i) The date the loan, advance, or indebtedness was incurred or entered into.
- (ii) The principal amount, term, purpose, interest rate, and total interest of each loan, advance, or indebtedness.
- (iii) The principal amount and interest due in the fiscal year in which the statement of indebtedness is filed for each loan, advance, or indebtedness.
- (iv) The total amount of principal and interest remaining to be paid for each loan, advance, or indebtedness.
 - (B) The sum of the amounts determined under clause (iii) of subparagraph (A).
 - (C) The sum of the amounts determined under clause (iv) of subparagraph (A).
- (D) The available revenues as of the end of the previous year, as determined pursuant to paragraph (10) of subdivision (d).

(2) The agency may estimate the amount of principal or interest, the interest rate, or term of any loan, advance, or indebtedness if the nature of the loan, advance, or indebtedness is such that the amount of principal or interest, the interest rate or term cannot be precisely determined. The agency may list on a statement of indebtedness any loan, advance, or indebtedness incurred or entered into on or before the date the statement is filed.

- (d) For each redevelopment project for which a reconciliation statement is required to be filed, the reconciliation statement shall contain all of the following:
- (1) A list of all loans, advances, and indebtedness listed on the previous year's statement of indebtedness.
- (2)(A) A list of all loans, advances, and indebtedness, not listed on the previous year's statement of indebtedness, but incurred or entered into in the previous year and paid in whole or in part from revenue received by the agency pursuant to Section 33670. This listing may aggregate loans, advances, and indebtedness incurred or entered into in the previous year for a particular purpose (such as relocation expenses, administrative expenses, consultant expenses, or property management expenses) into a single item in the listing.
- (B) For purposes of this section, any payment made pursuant to Section 33684 shall be considered as payment against existing passthrough payment indebtedness as listed on the agency's statement of indebtedness. If the most recent statement of indebtedness documents failed to include all or a part of the agency's obligation to the passthrough payments, those obligations shall be added to the next statement of indebtedness to be filed and shall include both current payments plus all future passthrough obligations.
- (3) For each loan, advance, or indebtedness described in paragraph (1) or (2), all of the following information:
- (A) The total amount of principal and interest remaining to be paid as of the later of the beginning of the previous year or the date the loan, advance, or indebtedness was incurred or entered into.
- (B) Any increases or additions to the loan, advance, or indebtedness occurring during the previous year.
- (C) The amount paid on the loan, advance, or indebtedness in the previous year from revenue received by the agency pursuant to Section 33670.
- (D) The amount paid on the loan, advance, or indebtedness in the previous year from revenue other than revenue received by the agency pursuant to Section 33670.
- (E) The total amount of principal and interest remaining to be paid as of the end of the previous fiscal year.
- (4) The available revenues of the agency as of the beginning of the previous fiscal year.
- (5) The amount of revenue received by the agency in the previous fiscal year pursuant to Section 33670.

- (6) The amount of available revenue received by the agency in the previous fiscal year other than pursuant to Section 33670.
- (7) The sum of the amounts specified in subparagraph (D) of paragraph (3), to the extent that the amounts are not included as available revenues pursuant to paragraph (6).
 - (8) The sum of the amounts specified in paragraphs (4), (5), (6), and (7).

- (9) The sum of the amounts specified in subparagraphs (C) and (D) of paragraph (3).
- (10) The amount determined by subtracting the amount determined under paragraph (9) from the amount determined under paragraph (8). The amount determined pursuant to this paragraph shall be the available revenues as of the end of the previous fiscal year.
- (e) For the purposes of this section, available revenues shall include all cash or cash equivalents held by the agency that were received by the agency pursuant to Section 33670 and all cash or cash equivalents held by the agency that are irrevocably pledged or restricted to payment of a loan, advance, or indebtedness that the agency has listed on a statement of indebtedness. In no event shall available revenues include funds in the agency's Low and Moderate Income Housing Fund established pursuant to Section 33334.3. For the purposes of determining available revenues as of the end of the 1992–93 fiscal year, an agency shall conduct an examination or audit of its books and records for the 1990–91, 1991–92, and 1992–93 fiscal years to determine the available revenues as of the end of the 1992–93 fiscal year.
- (f) For the purposes of this section, the amount an agency will deposit in its Low and Moderate Income Housing Fund established pursuant to Section 33334.3 shall constitute an indebtedness of the agency. For the purposes of this section, no loan, advance, or indebtedness that an agency intends to pay from its Low and Moderate Income Housing Fund established pursuant to Section 33334.3 shall be listed on a statement of indebtedness or reconciliation statement as a loan, advance, or indebtedness of the agency. For the purposes of this section, any statutorily authorized deficit in or borrowing from an agency's Low and Moderate Income Housing Fund established pursuant to Section 33334.3 shall constitute an indebtedness of the agency.
- (g) The county auditor or officer shall, at the same time or times as the payment of taxes into the funds of the respective taxing entities of the county, allocate and pay the portion of taxes provided by subdivision (b) of Section 33670 to each agency. The amount allocated and paid shall not exceed the amount determined pursuant to subparagraph (C) of paragraph (1) of subdivision (c) minus the amount determined pursuant to subparagraph (D) of paragraph (1) of subdivision (c).
- (h)(1) The statement of indebtedness constitutes prima facie evidence of the loans, advances, or indebtedness of the agency.
- (2)(A) If the county auditor or other officer disputes the amount of loans, advances, or indebtedness as shown on the statement of indebtedness, the county

auditor or other officer shall, within 30 days after receipt of the statement, give written notice to the agency thereof.

- (B) The agency shall, within 30 days after receipt of notice pursuant to subparagraph (A), submit any further information it deems appropriate to substantiate the amount of any loans, advances, or indebtedness which has been disputed. If the county auditor or other officer still disputes the amount of loans, advances, or indebtedness, final written notice of that dispute shall be given to the agency, and the amount disputed may be withheld from allocation and payment to the agency as otherwise required by subdivision (g). In that event, the auditor or other officer shall bring an action in the superior court in declaratory relief to determine the matter not later than 90 days after the date of the final notice.
- (3) In any court action brought pursuant to this section, the issue shall involve only the amount of loans, advances, or indebtedness, and not the validity of any contract or debt instrument or any expenditures pursuant thereto. Payments to a trustee under a bond resolution or indenture of any kind or payments to a public agency in connection with payments by that public agency pursuant to a lease or bond issue shall not be disputed in any action under this section. The matter shall be set for trial at the earliest possible date and shall take precedence over all other cases except older matters of the same character. Unless an action is brought within the time provided for herein, the auditor or other officer shall allocate and pay the amount shown on the statement of indebtedness as provided in subdivision (g).
- (i) Nothing in this section shall be construed to permit a challenge to or attack on matters precluded from challenge or attack by reason of Sections 33500 and 33501. However, nothing in this section shall be construed to deny a remedy against the agency otherwise provided by law.
- (j) The Controller shall prescribe a uniform form of statement of indebtedness and reconciliation statement. These forms shall be consistent with this section. In preparing these forms, the Controller shall obtain the input of county auditors, redevelopment agencies, and organizations of county auditors and redevelopment agencies.
- (k) For the purposes of this section, a fiscal year shall be a year that begins on July 1 and ends the following June 30.

§ 33676. Tax allocation in special cases (including "basic aid" school district)

33676. (a) Prior to the adoption by the legislative body of a redevelopment plan providing for tax increment financing pursuant to Section 33670, any affected taxing agency may elect to be allocated, and every school district and community college district shall be allocated, in addition to the portion of taxes allocated to the affected taxing agency pursuant to subdivision (a) of Section 33670, all or any portion of the tax revenues allocated to the agency pursuant to subdivision (b) of Section 33670 attributable to one or more of the following:

(1) Increases in the rate of tax imposed for the benefit of the taxing agency which levy occurs after the tax year in which the ordinance adopting the redevelopment plan becomes effective.

- (2) If an agency pursuant to Section 33354.5 amends a redevelopment plan which does not utilize tax increment financing to add tax increment financing, and pursuant to subdivision (a) of Section 33670 uses the assessment roll last equalized prior to the effective date of the ordinance originally adopting the redevelopment plan, an affected taxing agency may elect to be allocated all or any portion of the tax revenues allocated to the agency pursuant to subdivision (b) of Section 33670 which the affected taxing agency would receive if the agency were to use the assessment roll last equalized prior to the effective date of the ordinance amending the redevelopment plan to add tax increment financing.
- (b)(1) Any local education agency that is a basic aid district or office at the time the ordinance adopting a redevelopment plan is adopted and that receives no state funding, other than that provided pursuant to Section 6 of Article IX of the California Constitution, pursuant to Section 2558, 42238, or 84751, as appropriate, of the Education Code, shall receive annually its percentage share of the property taxes from the project area allocated among all of the affected taxing entities during the fiscal year the funds are allocated, increased by an amount equal to the lesser of the following:
- (A) The percentage growth in assessed value that occurs throughout the district, excluding the portion of the district within the redevelopment project area.
- (B) Eighty percent of the growth in assessed value that occurs within the portion of the district within the redevelopment project area.
- (2) Subparagraphs (A) and (B) of paragraph (1) shall not apply to a redevelopment plan adopted by the legislative body of a community if both of the following occur:
- (A) The median household income in the community in which the redevelopment project area is located is less than 80 percent of the median household income in the county in which the redevelopment project area is located.
- (B) The preliminary plan for the redevelopment plan was adopted on or before September 1, 1993, and the redevelopment plan was adopted on or before August 1, 1994.
- (3) Any local education agency that is a basic aid district or office at the time the ordinance amending a redevelopment plan is adopted pursuant to Section 33607.7 and that receives no state funding, other than that provided pursuant to Section 6 of Article IX of the California Constitution, pursuant to Section 2558, 42238, or 84751, as appropriate, of the Education Code, shall receive either of the following:
- (A) If an agreement exists that requires payments to the basic aid district, the amount required to be paid by an agreement between the agency and the basic aid district entered into prior to January 1, 1994.

(B) If an agreement does not exist, the percentage share of the increase in property taxes from the project area allocated among all of the affected taxing entities during the fiscal year the funds in the project area are allocated, derived from 80 percent of the growth in assessed value that occurs within the portion of the district within the redevelopment project area from the year in which the amendment takes effect pursuant to subdivision (c) of Section 33607.7.

- (4) The redevelopment agency shall subtract from any payments made pursuant to this section the amount that a basic aid district receives pursuant to Sections 33607.5 and 33607.7 for the purposes of either paragraph (1) of subdivision (h) of Section 42238 of the Education Code or either Section 2558 or 84751 of the Education Code.
- (c) The governing body of any affected taxing agency, other than a school district and a community college district, electing to receive allocation of taxes pursuant to this section in addition to taxes allocated to it pursuant to subdivision (a) of Section 33670 shall adopt a resolution to that effect and transmit the same, prior to the adoption of the redevelopment plan, to (1) the legislative body, (2) the agency, and (3) the official or officials performing the functions of levying and collecting taxes for the affected taxing agency. Upon receipt by the official or officials of the resolution, allocation of taxes pursuant to this section to the affected taxing agency which has elected to receive the allocation pursuant to this section by the adoption of the resolution and allocation of taxes pursuant to this section to every school district and community college district shall be made at the time or times allocations are made pursuant to subdivision (a) of Section 33670.
- (d) An affected taxing agency, at any time after the adoption of the resolution, may elect not to receive all or any portion of the additional allocation of taxes pursuant to this section by rescinding the resolution or by amending the same, as the case may be, and giving notice thereof to the legislative body, the agency, and the official or officials performing the functions of levying and collecting taxes for the affected taxing agency. After receipt of a notice by the official or officials that an affected taxing agency has elected not to receive all or a portion of the additional allocation of taxes by rescission or amendment of the resolution, any allocation of taxes to the affected taxing agency required to be made pursuant to this section shall not thereafter be made but shall be allocated to the agency and the affected taxing agency shall thereafter be allocated only the portion of taxes provided for in subdivision (a) of Section 33670. After receipt of a notice by the official or officials that an affected taxing agency has elected to receive additional tax revenues attributable to only a portion of the increases in the rate of tax, only that portion of the tax revenues shall thereafter be allocated to the affected taxing agency in addition to the portion of taxes allocated pursuant to subdivision (a) of Section 33670, and the remaining portion thereof shall be allocated to the agency.
- (e) As used in this section, "affected taxing agency" means and includes every public agency for the benefit of which a tax is levied upon property in the project

- area, whether levied by the public agency or on its behalf by another public 1 agency. 2
- (f) This section shall apply only to redevelopment projects for which a final 3 redevelopment plan is adopted pursuant to Article 5 (commencing with Section 4 33360) of Chapter 4 on or after January 1, 1977. 5

§ 33677. Tax allocation in merged project areas 6

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33677. The amount of taxes allocated to the redevelopment agency pursuant to 7 Section 33670 shall be separately computed for each constituent project area merged into a single project area pursuant to Section 33460, and for the original project area and each separate addition of land to the project area made by amendment of the redevelopment plan pursuant to Section 33450. The section is declaratory of existing law with respect to amendments to redevelopment plans. 12

§ 33677.5. Allocation where RDA governs more than one project

33677.5. A county auditor shall only offset excess amounts of property tax revenues allocated to a redevelopment project against property tax revenues of that redevelopment project, and not against the property tax revenues of another redevelopment project governed by the same redevelopment agency.

§ 33678. California Constitution Article XIII B

33678. (a) This section implements and fulfills the intent of this article and of Article XIII B and Section 16 of Article XVI of the California Constitution. The allocation and payment to an agency of the portion of taxes specified in subdivision (b) of Section 33670 for the purpose of paying principal of, or interest on, loans, advances, or indebtedness incurred for redevelopment activity, as defined in subdivision (b) of this section, shall not be deemed the receipt by an agency of proceeds of taxes levied by or on behalf of the agency within the meaning or for the purposes of Article XIII B of the California Constitution, nor shall such portion of taxes be deemed receipt of proceeds of taxes by, or an appropriation subject to limitation of, any other public body within the meaning or for purposes of Article XIII B of the California Constitution or any statutory provision enacted in implementation of Article XIII B. The allocation and payment to an agency of this portion of taxes shall not be deemed the appropriation by a redevelopment agency of proceeds of taxes levied by or on behalf of a redevelopment agency within the meaning or for purposes of Article XIII B of the California Constitution.

- (b) As used in this section, "redevelopment activity" means either of the 35 following: 36
 - (1) Redevelopment meeting all of the following criteria:
- (A) Is redevelopment as prescribed in Sections 33020 and 33021. 38
 - (B) Primarily benefits the project area.

- (C) None of the funds are used for the purpose of paying for employee or contractual services of any local governmental agency unless these services are directly related to the purpose of Sections 33020 and 33021 and the powers established in this part.
 - (2) Payments authorized by Section 33607.5.

(c) Should any law hereafter enacted, without a vote of the electorate, confer taxing power upon an agency, the exercise of that power by the agency in any fiscal year shall be deemed a transfer of financial responsibility from the community to the agency for that fiscal year within the meaning of subdivision (a) of Section 3 of Article XIII B of the California Constitution.

§ 33679. Use of tax increment to construct publicly-owned building

33679. Before an agency commits to use the portion of taxes to be allocated and paid to an agency pursuant to subdivision (b) of Section 33670 for the purpose of paying all or part of the value of the land for, and the cost of the installation and construction of, any publicly owned building, other than parking facilities, the legislative body shall hold a public hearing.

Notice of the time and place of the public hearing shall be published in a newspaper of general circulation in the community for at least two successive weeks prior to the public hearing. There shall be available for public inspection and copying, at a cost not to exceed the cost of duplication, a summary that includes all of the following:

- (a) Estimates of the amount of the taxes proposed to be used to pay for the land and construction of any publicly owned building, including interest payments.
- (b) Sets forth the facts supporting the determinations required to be made by the legislative body pursuant to Section 33445 or the findings required to be made by the legislative body pursuant to Section 33445.1.
- (c) Sets forth the redevelopment purpose for which the taxes are being used to pay for the land and construction of the publicly owned building.

The summary shall be made available to the public for inspection and copying no later than the time of the first publication of the notice of the public hearing.

[Article 7. School Finance — Omitted]

CHAPTER 7.5. LOANS TO TAX-EXEMPT ORGANIZATIONS

§ 33740. Findings and declarations

33740. The Legislature hereby finds and declares that it would be beneficial to empower redevelopment agencies to issue tax-exempt revenue bonds for the purpose of lending the proceeds to nonprofit organizations exempt from federal income taxation pursuant to Section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code of

1 1986, as amended (26 U.S.C. Sec. 501(c)(3)), for the housing purposes specified in Section 33741.

§ 33741. Authority to issue bonds to fund loans to nonprofits for development of multifamily rental housing

33741. An agency may issue bonds to provide funds to be loaned by the agency to nonprofit organizations exempt from federal income taxation under Section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (26 U.S.C. Sec. 501(c)(3)), for use by the organization to finance the acquisition, construction, rehabilitation, refinancing, or development of multifamily rental housing, including mobilehome parks that are or will be nonprofit or cooperatively owned, or both, in which residents rent spaces and either rent or own the mobilehomes occupying these spaces, to provide housing within the territorial jurisdiction of the agency in accordance with the organization's tax-exempt purposes under that federal law. The bonds shall be issued so as to satisfy the requirements of Section 145 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (26 U.S.C. Sec. 145).

§ 33742. Occupancy and rent restrictions

33742. (a) Occupancy and rent restrictions with respect to housing acquired pursuant to this chapter shall either meet the requirements of subparagraphs (A) and (B) of paragraph (1) or the requirements of paragraph (2), as follows:

(1)(A) Not less than 20 percent of the total number of units in a multifamily rental housing development financed, or for which financing has been extended or committed, pursuant to this chapter from the proceeds of the sale of bonds of each bond issuance of the agency shall be for occupancy on a priority basis by lower income households, as defined by Section 50079.5. If a multifamily rental housing development is located within a targeted area project, as defined by Section 103(b)(12)(A) of Title 26 of the United States Code, not less than 15 percent of the total number of units financed, or for which financing has been extended or committed pursuant to this chapter, shall be for occupancy on a priority basis by lower income households. Not less than one-half of the units required for occupancy on a priority basis by lower income households shall be for occupancy on a priority basis for very low income households, as defined by Section 50105.

(B)(i) With respect to multifamily rental developments that are not mobilehome parks, the rental payments on the units required for occupancy by very low income households paid by the persons occupying the units (excluding any supplemental rental assistance from the state, the federal government, or any other public agency to those persons or on behalf of those units) shall not exceed 30 percent of an amount equal to 50 percent of area median income. If the nonprofit organization elects to establish a base rent for all or part of the units for lower income households and very low income households, the base rents shall be adjusted for household size. In adjusting rents for household size for this purpose, it shall be assumed that one person will occupy a studio unit, two persons will occupy a one-

bedroom unit, three persons will occupy a two-bedroom unit, four persons will occupy a three-bedroom unit, and five persons will occupy a four-bedroom unit.

(ii) With respect to mobilehome parks:

- (I) Where a resident rents both the mobilehome and the space occupied by the mobilehome, for spaces and mobilehomes required for occupancy by very low income households, the total rental payments paid by the household on the mobilehome and the space occupied by the mobilehome (excluding any supplemental rental assistance from the state, the federal government, or any other public agency to that household or on behalf of that space and mobilehome) shall not exceed 30 percent of an amount equal to 50 percent of the area median income, adjusted for household size as appropriate for the unit that occupies the space.
- (II) Where a resident is both the registered and legal owner of the mobilehome, is not making mortgage payments for the purchase of that mobilehome, and rents the space that the mobilehome occupies, for spaces and mobilehomes required for occupancy by very low income households, the total rental charge for occupancy of that space, excluding a reasonable allowance for other related housing costs determined at the time of acquisition of the mobilehome park by the nonprofit corporation, excluding any supplemental rental assistance from the state, the federal government, or any other public agency to that household on behalf of that space and mobilehome, shall not exceed 30 percent of 50 percent of the area median income, adjusted for household size as appropriate for the unit that occupies the space.
- (III) Where a resident is the registered owner of the mobilehome, is making mortgage payments for the purchase of that mobilehome, and rents the space occupied by the mobilehome, for spaces and mobilehomes required for occupancy by very low income households, the rental charge for occupancy of a space by a mobilehome, exclusive of any charges for utilities and storage (excluding any supplemental rental assistance from the state, the federal government, or any other public agency to that household or on behalf of that space and mobilehome), shall not exceed 15 percent of 50 percent of the area median income, adjusted for household size as appropriate for the unit that occupies the space.
- (IV) In adjusting rents for household size, either the occupancy standards established in clause (i) of subparagraph (B) of paragraph (1) of subdivision (a) or the alternative standards that assume that one person will occupy a recreational vehicle, two persons will occupy a single-wide mobilehome, and three persons will occupy a multisectional mobilehome may be utilized.
- (2) The multifamily rental housing development is a "qualified low-income housing project," within the meaning of Section 42(g) of the federal Internal Revenue Code (26 U.S.C. Sec. 42), because it meets the criteria set forth in Section 42 (g)(1)(B) and (2) of the federal Internal Revenue Code.
- (b) If at the time of acquisition any of the units or mobilehome spaces are occupied by ineligible households, that fact alone shall neither constitute a cause

- for the tenant's eviction nor render the project ineligible. Upon vacation of any unit initially occupied by an ineligible household, that unit shall be rented to an eligible household until the required residency by eligible households is attained.
- (c) As a condition of financing pursuant to this chapter, the nonprofit organization shall enter into a regulatory agreement with the agency, which shall require that units reserved for occupancy by lower income households shall remain available on a priority basis for occupancy for the term of the bonds issued to provide the financing or 30 years, whichever is greater. The regulatory agreement shall contain a provision making the covenants and conditions of the agreement binding upon successors in interest of the nonprofit organization. The regulatory agreement shall be recorded in the office of the county recorder of the county in which the multifamily rental housing development is located. The regulatory agreement shall be recorded in the grantor-grantee index to the name of the property owner as grantor and to the name of the agency as grantee.

§ 33743. Related commercial property

- 33743. An agency may, in conjunction with the financing of multifamily rental housing pursuant to this chapter, finance the acquisition of commercial property for lease, subject to all of the following conditions:
- (a) No more than 10 percent of the proceeds of any revenue bonds issued pursuant to this chapter may be used to acquire the commercial property for lease.
- (b) The commercial property acquired will be located on the same parcel or on a parcel adjacent to a multifamily rental housing development.
- (c) As a condition of the financing, any lease payments collected in excess of payments necessary for debt service, operating expenses and any required reserves related to the property, shall be used to reduce rents or units reserved for occupancy by lower income households and very low income households in a multifamily rental housing development.

§ 33744. Complaint of violation of occupancy and rent restrictions

33744. Whenever a complaint is received concerning a violation of the restrictions imposed pursuant to Section 33742, the agency shall investigate promptly and make a report to the complaining party on whether the violation existed and whether it persists, and if it persists, what action the agency will take to remedy the violation. When the agency determines that a violation exists, whether determined upon an investigation of a complaint or on its own motion, the agency shall take all appropriate action, including necessary legal action, to promptly eliminate the violation.

Notwithstanding other provisions of this section, any person aggrieved by a violation of the restrictions imposed pursuant to Section 33742 may seek a judicial remedy without regard to whether a complaint has been made to the agency or whether the agency is then taking any action to remedy the violation.

§ 33745. Bond-related costs

33745. For the purposes of this chapter, an agency shall have the power to issue its bonds to defray, in whole or in part, the costs of studies and surveys, insurance premiums, underwriting fees, and legal, accounting and marketing services incurred in connection with the issuance and sale of bonds pursuant to this chapter, including bond and mortgage reserve accounts, trustee, custodian, and rating agency fees, and any other costs which are reasonably related to the foregoing.

§ 33746. Bond terms

- 33746. (a) Bonds issued pursuant to this chapter shall be repayable solely from payments of principal and interest on account of the loans funded thereby. The agency may pledge all or any portion of these payments to secure the bonds.
- (b) Neither the members of the agency nor any person executing the bonds shall be personally liable on the bonds or be subject to any personal liability or accountability by reason of the issuance thereof.
- (c) The exercise of the powers granted by this chapter shall be in all respects for the benefit of the people of this state and for their health and welfare. Any bonds issued under this chapter, their transfer, and income therefrom shall at all times be free from taxation of every kind by the state and by the municipalities and political subdivisions of the state, except estate taxes.
- (d) This chapter provides an alternative method for issuing bonds and lending moneys for acquisition of multifamily rental housing by private nonprofit organizations.

CHAPTER 8. REDEVELOPMENT CONSTRUCTION LOANS

Article 1. General Provisions and Definitions

§ 33750. Need for RDAs to make housing construction loans

33750. The Legislature finds and declares that it is necessary and essential that redevelopment agencies be authorized to make long-term, low-interest loans through qualified mortgage lenders to finance residential construction in order to encourage investment and upgrade redevelopment project areas and increase the supply of housing. Unless redevelopment agencies intervene to generate mortgage funds and to provide some form of assistance to finance residential construction, many redevelopment areas will stagnate and deteriorate because owners and investors are not able to obtain loans from private sources.

The Legislature further finds and declares that financing of rehabilitation, as provided in this chapter, serves an essential public purpose for the economic renewal of our cities.

§ 33751. Benefits of RDA construction loans

- 33751. The Legislature further finds and determines that a program to provide residential construction financing would accomplish the following:
- (a) Facilitate increasing the supply of urban housing and ease the housing shortage that exists in many parts of the state.
- (b) Encourage Californians of all social and economic positions to reinhabit urban areas, thereby rendering these areas more socially balanced and economically self-sufficient.
- (c) Reduce pressures for suburbanization and thereby mitigate many of the problems caused by urban migration, including inefficient use of scarce energy resources and urban sprawl.
- (d) Stimulate urban building and construction activity and thereby increase urban employment and improve the urban tax base.

14 § 33751.5. Development outside project area

33751.5. The Legislature further finds and declares that the construction and rehabilitation of residences intended for occupancy primarily by persons and families of low or moderate income, as defined in Section 50093, is properly included within redevelopment plans whether or not such construction or rehabilitation is to occur within a redevelopment area, since redevelopment agencies have specific obligations for development of housing whether or not such development is feasible within specific redevelopment project areas.

§ 33752. General public benefit

33752. It is the intent of the Legislature, in enacting this chapter, to strengthen the vitality and promote the completion of urban redevelopment for the general public benefit. The construction of federally assisted housing for low- and moderate-income households is not a primary purpose of this chapter. However, nothing in this chapter shall be deemed to prohibit financing of federally assisted housing for low- and moderate-income households when such housing is consistent with the redevelopment plan and the loan is directly or indirectly insured.

§ 33753. Definitions

33753. The definitions set forth in Article 1 (commencing with Section 33000) of Chapter 1 of this part shall govern the construction of this chapter. Additionally, as used in this chapter:

- (a) "Construction loan" means a loan to finance residential construction under this chapter, whether such loan is insured or uninsured.
- (b) "Financing" means the lending of moneys or any other thing of value for the purpose of facilitating residential construction pursuant to this chapter, including the making of construction loans and mortgage loans to purchasers of newly constructed and newly rehabilitated residences and the making of loans to

qualified mortgage lenders, and the making of mortgage loans to purchasers of newly constructed or existing residences located in targeted areas as provided in Section 33760.

- (c) "Local codes" means applicable local, state and federal standards for residential construction or rehabilitation, including any other standards adopted by the agency for a redevelopment project area or as part of its redevelopment program.
- (d) "Mortgage loan" means a long-term loan which is secured by a mortgage and is made for permanent financing of residences, pursuant to this chapter.
- (e) "Participating party" means any person, corporation, partnership, firm, or other entity or group of entities requiring financing for residential construction pursuant to the provisions of this chapter. No elective officer of the state other than officers provided for by Article VI of the California Constitution, and no employee or member of the redevelopment agency, shall be eligible to be a participating party under the provisions of this chapter. If any elected officer of any political subdivision of the state participates in deliberations or votes on a financing plan, redevelopment plan, or bond issue, that person shall not be eligible to be a participating party for bonds issued pursuant to those plans or issues.
- (f) "Qualified mortgage lender" means a mortgage lender authorized by a redevelopment agency to do business with the agency and to aid in financing pursuant to this chapter on behalf of the agency, for which service the qualified mortgage lender will be reasonably compensated. Such a mortgage lender shall be a state or national bank, federal or state-chartered savings and loan association, or trust company or mortgage banker which is capable of providing service or otherwise aiding in the financing of mortgages on residential construction within the jurisdiction of the agency. Nothing in any other provision of state law shall prevent such a lender from serving as a qualified mortgage lender pursuant to this chapter.
- (g) "Redevelopment project area" means a project area, as defined in Section 33320.1, for which a final redevelopment plan has been adopted pursuant to Section 33365.
- (h) "Rehabilitation" means repairs and improvements to a substandard residence necessary to make it meet local codes; and also means the acquisition of substandard residences for purposes of repairs and improvements where the cost of such repairs and improvements equals or exceeds 25 percent of the cost of the acquisition. As used in this section, "substandard residence" has the same meaning as the term "substandard building," as defined in Section 17920.3, except that "substandard residence" shall include all property improved with any structure defined in subdivision (j) of this section as a "residence," with respect to which any of the conditions listed in Section 17920.3 exist.
- (i) "Residential construction" means the construction of new residences or the rehabilitation and improvement of substandard residences to meet requirements of

local codes and the redevelopment plan. "Residential construction" also means the improvement of residences as provided in subdivision (h).

- (j)(1) "Residence" means real property improved with a residential structure and within a redevelopment project area real property improved with a commercial structure (or structures) or a mixed residential and commercial structure, which the redevelopment agency determines to be an integral part of a residential neighborhood. For purposes of determining the integrality of new construction for such purpose, a proposed commercial or mixed residential and commercial structure shall be located within or immediately adjacent to a neighborhood primarily residential in character.
- (2) "Residence" also means residential hotels in which not less than one-half of the occupied dwelling units are occupied on a nontransient basis. A dwelling unit shall be deemed to be used on a nontransient basis if the term of the tenancy is one month or longer or if the tenant has resided in the unit for more than 30 days. In a residential hotel, individual dwelling units shall lack either cooking facilities or individual sanitary facilities, or both. However, for purposes of this paragraph, a residential hotel does not include dormitories, fraternity and sorority houses, hospitals, sanitariums, rest homes, or trailer parks and courts.

New construction of any commercial structure, or of the commercial portion of any mixed residential and commercial structure, financed under this chapter shall not exceed 80,000 square feet of gross building area per development. Any suit challenging such finding shall be filed within 60 days, or the findings of the agency shall be conclusive.

An agency may not provide long-term financing pursuant to this chapter for new construction of a commercial structure or the commercial portion of a mixed residential and commercial structure if conventional financing in an amount sufficient to complete the construction has been obtained for the construction of such structure or portion thereof.

Prior to the financing of any commercial structure within a redevelopment project area, the agency shall adopt a financing plan by resolution, which may include commercial and residential structures. The square footage of the commercial structures shall not exceed 30 percent of the aggregate square footage of all the commercial and residential structures within the project area and financed pursuant to the financing plan. The financing plan for the commercial and residential structures shall include structures that have been, or are being, financed pursuant to this chapter or under federal or state financial assistance programs or local assistance programs of any kind whatsoever. However, such a financing plan shall not be required for an agency that has financed residential structures with the proceeds of bonds issued prior to September 30, 1980, nor shall such amendments affect the validity of the tax-exempt status of bonds issued pursuant to this chapter prior to such date.

Additionally, any financing for a commercial structure or a mixed residential and commercial structure authorized or preliminarily approved by resolution

adopted by a redevelopment agency or community development commission established pursuant to Section 33201 either (1) on or before June 3, 1980, in furtherance of which the agency or any person or entity has expended substantial funds or committed to reimburse another person or entity which has expended substantial funds; provided that if the long-term permanent financing is in excess of five million dollars (\$5,000,000) on any one project from all financing sources, including conventional and tax-exempt financing, a redevelopment agency or community development commission shall not provide such long-term permanent financing unless such agency or commission adopted a resolution before January 1, 1981, officially approving and authorizing the sale of revenue bonds to provide such long-term permanent financing, and the bonds were sold and delivered before March 1, 1981; or (2) before October 31, 1980, in furtherance of which the agency has expended funds in connection with such financing or plans relating to such financing if the structure to be financed is located within a city designated pursuant to Section 119 of federal Public Law 95-128, as amended, or within a city designated as of September 30, 1980, under Title IX of federal Public Law 89-136, as amended, as a long-term economic deterioration area, or financing for a commercial structure or mixed residential and commercial structure as to which bonds have been delivered on or before July 31, 1980 (without regard to the date the bonds were authorized or received preliminary approval), shall not be subject to new requirements or conditions of this subdivision enacted by Chapter 1331 of the Statutes of 1980.

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"Residence" includes condominium and cooperative dwelling units, and includes both real property improved with single-family residential structures and real property improved with multiple-family residential structures.

- (k) "Revenue bonds" means any bonds, notes, interim certificates, debentures, or other obligations issued by an agency pursuant to this chapter and which are payable exclusively from revenues and from any other funds specified in this chapter upon which the revenue bonds may be made a charge and from which they are payable.
- (*l*) "Revenues" means all amounts received as repayment of principal, interest, and all other charges received for, and all other income and receipts derived by, the redevelopment agency from the financing of residential construction, including moneys deposited in a sinking, redemption, or reserve fund or other fund to secure the revenue bonds or to provide for the payment of the principal of, or interest on, the revenue bonds.
- (m) "Target areas" has the same meaning as in Section 103A of the Federal Internal Revenue Code of 1954, as amended.

§ 33760. Financing authorized for specified types of construction; occupancy restrictions

- 33760. (a) Within its territorial jurisdiction, an agency may determine the location and character of any residential construction to be financed under this chapter and may make mortgage or construction loans to participating parties through qualified mortgage lenders, or purchase mortgage or construction loans without premium made by qualified mortgage lenders to participating parties, or make loans to qualified mortgage lenders, for financing any of the following:
 - (1) Residential construction within a redevelopment project area.
- (2) Residential construction of residences in which the dwelling units are committed, for the period during which the loan is outstanding, for occupancy by persons or families who are eligible for financial assistance specifically provided by a governmental agency for the benefit of occupants of the residence.
- (3) To the extent required by Section 103A of Title 26 of the United States Code, as amended, to maintain the exemption from federal income taxes of interest on bonds or notes issued by the agency under this chapter, residences located within targeted areas, as defined by Section 103(b)(12)(A) of Title 26 of the United States Code. Any loans to qualified mortgage lenders shall be made under terms and conditions which, in addition to other provisions as determined by the agency, shall require the qualified mortgage lender to use all of the net proceeds thereof, directly or indirectly, for the making of mortgage loans or construction loans in an appropriate principal amount equal to the amount of the net proceeds. Those mortgage loans may, but need not, be insured.
- (b)(1) Not less than 20 percent (15 percent in target areas) of the units in any residential project financed pursuant to this section on or after January 1, 1986, shall be occupied by, or made available to, individuals of low and moderate income, as defined by Section 103(b)(12)(C) of Title 26 of the United States Code. If the sponsor elects to establish a base rent for units reserved for lower income households, the base rents shall be adjusted for household size, as determined pursuant to Section 8 of the United States Housing Act of 1937 (42 U.S.C. Sec. 1437f), or its successor, for a family of one person in the case of a studio unit, two persons in the case of a one-bedroom unit, three persons in the case of a two-bedroom unit, four persons in the case of a three-bedroom unit, and five persons in the case of a four-bedroom unit.
- (2) Not less than one-half of the units described in paragraph (1) shall be occupied by, or made available to, very low income households, as defined by Section 50105. The rental payments for those units paid by the persons occupying the units (excluding any supplemental rental assistance from the state, the federal government, or any other public agency to those persons or on behalf of those units) shall not exceed the amount derived by multiplying 30 percent times 50 percent of the median adjusted gross income for the area, adjusted for family size, as determined pursuant to Section 8 of the United States Housing Act of 1937 (42)

U.S.C. Sec. 1437f), or its successor, for a family of one person in the case of a studio unit, two persons in the case of a one-bedroom unit, three persons in the case of a two-bedroom unit, four persons in the case of a three-bedroom unit, and five persons in the case of a four-bedroom unit.

- (c) Units required to be reserved for occupancy as provided in subdivision (b) and financed with the proceeds of bonds issued on or after January 1, 1986, shall remain occupied by, or made available to, those persons until the bonds are retired.
- (d)(1) When issuing tax-exempt bonds for purposes of this section, the regulatory agreement entered into by the agency shall require that following the expiration or termination of the qualified project period, except in the event of foreclosure and redemption of the bonds, deed in lieu of foreclosure, eminent domain, or action of a federal agency preventing enforcement, units required to be reserved for occupancy for low- or very low income households and financed or refinanced with proceeds of bonds issued pursuant to this section on or after January 1, 2006, or refinanced with the proceeds of bonds issued pursuant to Section 53583 of the Government Code or any charter city authority on or after January 1, 2007, shall remain available to any eligible household occupying a reserved unit at the date of expiration or termination, at a rent not greater than the amount set forth by the regulatory agreement prior to the date or expiration or termination, until the earliest of any of the following occur:
- (A) The household's income exceeds 140 percent of the maximum eligible income specified in the regulatory agreement for reserved units.
- (B) The household voluntarily moves or is evicted for "good cause." "Good cause" for the purposes of this section, means the nonpayment of rent or allegation of facts necessary to prove major, or repeated minor, violations of material provisions of the occupancy agreement which detrimentally affect the health and safety of other persons or the structure, the fiscal integrity of the development, or the purposes or special programs of the development.
- (C) Thirty years after the date of the commencement of the qualified project period.
- (D) The sponsor pays the relocation assistance and benefits to tenants as provided in subdivision (b) of Section 7264 of the Government Code.
- (2) As used in this subdivision, "qualified project period" shall have the meaning specified in, and shall be determined in accordance with the provisions of, subsection (d) of Section 142 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended, and United States Treasury regulations and rulings promulgated pursuant thereto.
- (3) The amendment to this subdivision made during the 2005-06 Regular Session of the Legislature that is set forth in paragraph (1) is declaratory of existing law.
 - (e) This section shall become operative January 1, 1996.

§ 33760.5. Financing authorized for multifamily rental property outside project area; occupancy restrictions

- 33760.5. (a) Notwithstanding the requirements of Section 33760, agencies which operate within a jurisdiction, the population of which is in excess of 600,000 persons, as determined by the Department of Finance, may additionally provide financing for residential construction of multifamily rental units outside of a redevelopment project area as set forth in and subject to the limitations of this section.
- (b) Within its territorial jurisdiction, an agency may determine the location and character of any residential construction to be financed under this chapter and may make mortgage or construction loans to participating parties through qualified mortgage lenders, or purchase mortgage or construction loans without premium made by qualified mortgage lenders to participating parties for financing residential construction of multifamily rental units.
- (c) Not less than 20 percent (15 percent in target areas) of the units in each project financed pursuant to this section shall be occupied by, or made available to, individuals of low and moderate income, as defined in Section 103(b)(12)(C) of Title 26 of the United States Code. If the sponsor elects to establish a base rent for units reserved for lower income households, the base rents shall be adjusted for household size, as determined pursuant to Section 8 of the United States Housing Act of 1937 (42 U.S.C. Sec. 1437f), or its successor, for a family of one person in the case of a studio unit, two persons in the case of a one-bedroom unit, three persons in the case of a two-bedroom unit, four persons in the case of a three-bedroom unit, and five persons in the case of a four-bedroom unit.
- (d) Not less than one-half of the low- and moderate-income units described in subdivision (c) shall be occupied by, or made available to, very low income households, as defined in Section 50105. The rental payments for those units paid by the persons occupying the units (excluding any supplemental rental assistance from the state, the federal government, or any other public agency to those persons or on behalf of those units) shall not exceed the amount derived by multiplying 30 percent times 50 percent of the median adjusted gross income for the area, adjusted for family size, as determined pursuant to Section 8 of the United States Housing Act of 1937, (42 U.S.C. Sec. 1437f), or its successor, for a family of one person in the case of a studio unit, two persons in the case of a one-bedroom unit, three persons in the case of a two-bedroom unit, four persons in the case of a three-bedroom unit, and five persons in the case of a four-bedroom unit.
- (e) No agency may issue any bonds on or after January 1, 1986, until the information required to be filed pursuant to Section 8855.5 of the Government Code has been filed with the California Debt Advisory Commission and the Treasurer certifies to the Legislature that the agency has filed that information.
- (f) Units required to be reserved for occupancy by subdivisions (c) and (d) and financed with the proceeds of bonds issued on or after January 1, 1986, shall remain occupied by, or made available to, those persons until the bonds are retired.

(g) This section shall become operative January 1, 1996.

§ 33760.7. Notice of change affecting tenants who receive housing assistance

33760.7. The same notice requirements as specified in Section 65863.10 of the Government Code shall apply to multifamily rental housing that receives financial assistance pursuant to Section 33760 or 33760.5.

6 § 33761. Authority to issue revenue bond to fund or refund previously issued bond

33761. An agency may issue revenue bonds for the purpose of financing residential construction authorized by this chapter and for the purpose of funding or refunding previously issued revenue bonds. An agency may also issue revenue bonds for the purpose of refunding bonds previously issued by another political subdivision of the state for the purpose of financing residential construction authorized by this chapter for projects within the jurisdiction of the agency. For the purposes of this section, "political subdivision" means a city, a housing authority, or a nonprofit corporation acting on behalf of a city or a housing authority, all of which operate within the jurisdiction of the agency. Any savings that accrue to the agency from refunding bonds previously issued by another political subdivision shall be limited to the expenditures authorized in subdivision (e) of Section 33334.2.

§ 33761.5. Retention of occupancy restrictions when refunding bond

33761.5. (a)(1) When refunding revenue bonds for multifamily housing which were previously issued pursuant to this chapter, the agency shall ensure that rental units required, by this chapter or by applicable federal law at the time the original bonds were issued, to be reserved for occupancy for low- and very low income households shall remain occupied by, or made available to, those persons at least until the later of the following:

- (A) The date originally so required.
- (B) As long as any bonds remain outstanding with respect to the development.
- (2) For bonds previously issued to finance a development where all of the units, other than management units, are, at the time of the refunding, subsidized by a housing assistance payments contract for new construction and substantial rehabilitation pursuant to Section 8 of the United States Housing Act of 1937 (42 U.S.C. Sec. 1437f), subparagraph (B) of paragraph (1) shall mean a period of time until the termination of the contract.
- (b) The agency may determine that the period set forth in paragraph (1) of subdivision (a) shall not apply to the refunding of previously issued revenue bonds for which there is a mandatory redemption or acceleration as a result of default under the terms of the existing loan agreement or other security documents.

§ 33762. RDA authority to regulate construction loan terms; related agency powers

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33762. An agency may establish limitations respecting fees, charges, and 2 interest rates to be used by qualified mortgage lenders for financing residential 3 construction pursuant to this chapter and may from time to time revise such fees, 4 charges, and interest rates to reflect changes in interest rates on the agency's 5 revenue bonds, losses due to defaults, changes in loan-servicing charges, or other expenses related to administration of the residential construction financing program. Any change in interest rate shall conform to the provisions of Section 8 1916.5 of the Civil Code, except that paragraph (3) of subdivision (a) of Section 1916.5 shall not apply and that the "prescribed standard" specified in Section 10 1916.5 shall be periodically determined by the redevelopment agency after hearing 11 preceded by public notice to affected parties, and shall reflect changes in interest 12 rates on the agency's bonds, and bona fide changes in loan servicing charges 13 related to the administration of a program under the provisions of this chapter. An 14 agency may purchase mortgage or construction loans made by a qualified 15 mortgage lender without premium or may itself pay such fees and charges incurred 16 in lending money for the purpose of residential construction and may collect and 17 disburse, or may contract to pay any person, partnership, association, corporation, 18 or public agency for, collection and disbursal of payments of principal, interest, 19 taxes, insurance, and mortgage insurance. An agency may hold deeds of trust or 20 mortgages, including mortgages insured under Title II of the National Housing 21 Act, as security for financing residential construction and may pledge or assign the 22 same as security for repayment of revenue bonds. Such deeds of trust or mortgages 23 may be assigned to, and held on behalf of the agency by, any bank or trust 24 company appointed to act as trustee or fiscal agent by the agency in any indenture 25 or resolution providing for issuance of bonds pursuant to this chapter. An agency 26 may establish the terms and conditions of financing, which shall be consistent with 27 the provisions of any applicable federal or state law under which the financing is 28 to be insured. 29

§ 33763. Loan requirements relating to qualified mortgage lender and mortgage insurance

33763. (a) No loan shall be made for financing except through a qualified mortgage lender.

(b) All mortgage loans made for financing pursuant to this chapter from the proceeds of bonds issued on or before October 1, 1983, shall be insured or guaranteed, in whole or in part, by any instrumentality of the United States, or the State of California, or by any person licensed to insure mortgages in this state. Mortgage loans made for financing pursuant to this chapter from the proceeds of bonds issued after October 1, 1983, may be insured or guaranteed, in whole or in part by those entities or persons. However, nothing in this subdivision shall impair any contractual rights which may have vested in bondholders or other persons prior to October 1, 1983.

§ 33763.5. RDA to regulate standards, qualifications, and criteria for loan approval

33763.5. All loans made by a redevelopment agency shall be made according to a regulation that contains standards, qualifications, and criteria for the making and approval of loans and that has been adopted by the redevelopment agency at a public meeting.

§ 33764. Authority to employ consultants

33764. An agency may employ engineering, architectural, accounting, collection, or other services, including services in connection with the servicing of loans made to participating parties, as may be necessary in the judgment of the agency for the successful financing of residential construction pursuant to this chapter. An agency may pay the reasonable costs of consulting engineers, architects, accountants, and other experts, if, in the judgment of the agency, such services are necessary to the successful financing of any residential construction and if the agency is not able to provide such services. An agency may employ and fix the compensation of financing consultants, bond counsel, and other advisers as may be necessary in its judgment to provide for the issuance and sale of any revenue bonds of the agency.

§ 33765. General grant of authority to carry out purposes of chapter

33765. In addition to all other powers specifically granted by this chapter, an agency may do all things necessary or convenient to carry out the purposes of this chapter.

§ 33766. Sole source of repayment of revenue bonds

33766. Revenues and the proceeds of mortgage insurance or guarantee claims, if any, shall be the sole source of funds pledged by an agency for repayment of its revenue bonds. Revenue bonds issued under this chapter do not constitute a debt or liability of the agency or the state for which the faith and credit of the agency or the state is pledged but shall be payable solely from revenues and the proceeds of mortgage insurance or guarantee claims, if any.

§ 33767. Authority to regulate construction and to acquire and dispose of property as necessary for purposes of chapter

33767. All residential construction shall be undertaken or completed subject to the rules and regulations of the agency. An agency may acquire by deed, purchase, lease, contract, gift, devise, or otherwise any real or personal property, structures, rights, rights-of-way, franchises, easements, and other interests in lands necessary or convenient for the financing of residential construction, upon such terms and conditions as it deems advisable, and may lease, sell, or dispose of the same in such manner as may be necessary or desirable to carry out the objectives and purposes of this chapter.

§ 33768. Relocation assistance inapplicable to default on RDA loan

33768. The provisions of Chapter 16 (commencing with Section 7260) of Division 7 of Title I of the Government Code shall not apply to owners or tenants of any property acquired by foreclosure, trust deed, sale or other proceeding resulting from default on a loan made by the agency.

§ 33769. Nondiscrimination

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33769. (a) An agency shall require that any residence that is constructed with financing obtained under this chapter shall be open, upon sale or rental of any portion thereof, to all regardless of any basis listed in subdivision (a) or (d) of Section 12955 of the Government Code, as those bases are defined in Sections 12926, 12926.1, subdivision (m) and paragraph (1) of subdivision (p) of Section 12955, and Section 12955.2 of the Government Code. The agency shall also require that contractors and subcontractors engaged in residential construction financed under this chapter shall provide equal opportunity for employment, without discrimination as to any basis listed in subdivision (a) of Section 12940 of the Government Code, as those bases are defined in Sections 12926 and 12926.1 of the Government Code, and except as otherwise provided in Section 12940 of the Government Code. All contracts and subcontracts for residential construction financed under this chapter shall be let without discrimination as to any basis listed in subdivision (a) of Section 12940 of the Government Code, as those bases are defined in Sections 12926 and 12926.1 of the Government Code and except as otherwise provided in Section 12940 of the Government Code. It shall be the policy of an agency financing residential construction under this chapter to encourage participation by minority contractors, and the agency shall adopt rules and regulations to implement this section.

(b) Notwithstanding subdivision (a), with respect to familial status, subdivision (a) shall not be construed to apply to housing for older persons, as defined in Section 12955.9 of the Government Code. With respect to familial status, nothing in subdivision (a) shall be construed to affect Sections 51.2, 51.3, 51.4, 51.10, 51.11, and 799.5 of the Civil Code, relating to housing for senior citizens. Subdivision (d) of Section 51 and Section 1360 of the Civil Code and subdivisions (n), (o), and (p) of Section 12955 of the Government Code shall apply to subdivision (a).

Article 3. Bonds and Notes

§ 33775. Authority to issue revenue bonds and bond anticipation notes

33775. (a) An agency may, from time to time, issue its negotiable revenue bonds for the purpose of making or purchasing mortgage or construction loans, or making loans to qualified mortgage lenders, to finance residential construction. In anticipation of the sale of bonds, the agency may issue negotiable bond anticipation notes and may renew the notes from time to time. Bond anticipation

notes may be paid from the proceeds of sale of the bonds of the agency in anticipation of which they were issued. Bond anticipation notes and agreements relating thereto and the resolution or resolutions authorizing the notes and agreements may contain any provisions, conditions, or limitations which a bond, agreement relating thereto, or bond resolution of the agency may contain except that any note or renewal thereof shall mature at a time not later than five years from the date of the issuance of the original note.

(b) Every issue of its revenue bonds shall be a special obligation of the redevelopment agency payable from all or any part of the revenues specified in this chapter. The revenue bonds shall be negotiable instruments for all purposes, subject only to the provisions of the bonds for registration.

§ 33775.5. Determination of bond amount

33775.5. In determining the amount of bonds to be issued, the agency may include all costs of the issuance of such revenue bonds, bond reserve funds, and bond interest estimated to accrue for a period not exceeding 12 months from the date of issuance of the bonds.

§ 33776. Bond terms

33776. The revenue bonds may be issued as serial bonds or as term bonds, or the redevelopment agency, in its discretion, may issue revenue bonds of both types. The revenue bonds shall be authorized by resolution of the agency and shall bear such date or dates, mature at such time or times, not exceeding 50 years from their respective dates of issuance, bear interest at such fixed or variable rate or rates, be payable at such time or times, be in such denominations, be in such form either coupon or registered, carry such registration privileges, be executed in such manner, be payable in lawful money of the United States of America at such place or places, and be subject to such terms of redemption as the resolution or resolutions of the redevelopment agency may provide. The bonds may be sold at either a public or private sale and for such prices as the agency shall determine. Pending preparation of the definitive bonds, the agency may issue interim receipts, certificates, or temporary bonds, which shall be exchanged for such definitive bonds.

§ 33777. Further bond terms

33777. Any resolution or resolutions authorizing any revenue bonds or any issue of revenue bonds may contain provisions respecting any of the following terms and conditions, which shall be a part of the contract with the holders of the revenue bonds:

(a) The pledge of all or any part of the revenues, subject to such agreements with bondholders as may then exist.

- (b) The interest and principal to be received and other charges to be charged and the amounts to be raised each year thereby, and the use and disposition of the revenues.
- (c) The setting aside of reserves or sinking funds and the regulation and disposition thereof.
- (d) Limitations on the purposes to which the proceeds of a sale of any issue of revenue bonds, then or thereafter issued, may be applied, and pledging such proceeds to secure the payment of the revenue bonds or any issue of revenue bonds.
- (e) Limitations on the issuance of additional revenue bonds, the terms upon which additional revenue bonds may be issued and secured, and the refunding of outstanding revenue bonds.
- (f) The procedure, if any, by which the terms of any contract with bondholders may be amended or abrogated, the amount of revenue bonds the holders of which must consent thereto, and the manner in which such consent may be given.
- (g) Limitation on expenditures for operating, administration, or other expenses of the agency.
- (h) Specification of the acts or omissions to act which shall constitute a default in the duties of the redevelopment agency to holders of its revenue bonds, and providing the rights and remedies of such holders in the event of default.
- (i) The mortgaging of any residence and the site thereof for the purpose of securing the bondholders.
- (j) The mortgaging of land, improvements, or other assets owned by a participating party for the purpose of securing the bondholders.

§ 33777.5. Authority to invest bond revenue

33777.5. When not immediately required to provide financing under this chapter, revenues and the proceeds of revenue bonds may be invested in any securities or obligations authorized by the resolution providing for issuance of the bonds or authorized by its trust indenture. Such investments may include mortgage obligations on single-family dwellings purchased from a state or federally chartered bank or savings and loan association pursuant to a repurchase agreement under which the bank or savings and loan association will repurchase the mortgage obligation on or before a specified date and for a specified amount, provided that the mortgage or the repurchase agreement shall be insured by a mortgage insurance company licensed to insure mortgages in the State of California and qualified to provide insurance on mortgages purchased by the Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation or the Federal National Mortgage Association.

The authority provided in this section is additional and alternative to any other authorization for investments contained in this part, including Section 33782, or in other provisions of law.

§ 33778. Personal liability limitation

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33778. Neither the members of the agency nor any person executing the revenue bonds shall be liable personally on the revenue bonds or be subject to any personal liability or accountability by reason of the issuance thereof.

§ 33779. RDA authority to purchase its own revenue bonds

33779. The agency shall have the power out of any funds available therefor to purchase its revenue bonds. The agency may hold, pledge, cancel, or resell such revenue bonds, subject to and in accordance with agreements with the bondholders.

§ 33780. Sources of bond security

33780. In the discretion of the agency, any revenue bonds issued under the provisions of this chapter may be secured by a trust agreement by and between the agency and a corporate trustee or trustees, which may be any trust company or bank having the powers of a trust company within or without this state. Such a trust agreement or the resolution providing for the issuance of revenue bonds may pledge or assign the revenues to be received or proceeds of any contract or contracts pledged, and may convey or mortgage any residence the construction of which is to be financed out of the proceeds of such revenue bonds. Such trust agreement or the resolution providing for the issuance of bonds may provide for the assignment to such corporate trustee or trustees of mortgage or construction loans or loans to qualified mortgage lenders, to be held by such trustee or trustees on behalf of the agency for the benefit of the bondholders. Such trust agreement or resolution providing for the issuance of revenue bonds may contain such provisions for protecting and enforcing the rights and remedies of the bondholders as may be reasonable and proper and not in violation of law, including such provisions as may be included in any resolution or resolutions of the agency authorizing the issuance of the revenue bonds. Any bank or trust company doing business under the laws of this state which may act as depositary of the proceeds of revenue bonds or of revenues or other moneys may furnish such indemnity bonds or pledge such securities as may be required by the agency. Any such trust agreement may set forth the rights and remedies of the bondholders and of the trustee or trustees, and may restrict the individual right of action by bondholders. In addition to the foregoing, any such trust agreement or resolution may contain such other provisions as the agency may deem reasonable and proper for the security of the bondholders. All expenses incurred in carrying out the provisions of such trust agreement or resolution may be treated as a part of the cost of residential construction.

§ 33781. Legal action by bondholder or trustee authorized

33781. Any holder of revenue bonds issued under the provisions of this chapter or any of the coupons appertaining thereto, and the trustee or trustees appointed

pursuant to any resolution authorizing the issuance of such revenue bonds, except 1 to the extent the rights thereof may be restricted by the resolution authorizing the 2 issuance of the revenue bonds, may, either at law or in equity, by suit, action, 3 mandamus, or other proceedings, protect or enforce any and all rights specified in 4 the laws of this state or in such resolution, and may enforce and compel the 5 performance of all duties required by this chapter or by such resolution to be performed by the agency or by any officer, employee, or agent thereof, including the fixing, charging, and collecting of rates, fees, interest, and charges authorized and required by the provisions of such resolution to be fixed, established, and collected. 10

§ 33782. Issuance of revenue bond to refund outstanding bond

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33782. Any agency may provide for the issuance of the revenue bonds of the agency for the purpose of refunding any revenue bonds of the agency then outstanding, or for the purpose of refunding any revenue bonds of another political subdivision of the state then outstanding pursuant to Section 33761, including the payment of any redemption premiums thereof and any interest accrued or to accrue to the earliest or subsequent date of redemption, purchase, or maturity of the bonds, and, if both (a) deemed advisable by the agency, and (b) projects financed with the bonds fall within the jurisdiction of the agency, for the additional purpose of paying all or any part of the cost of additional residential construction.

The proceeds of revenue bonds issued pursuant to this section may, in the discretion of the agency, be applied to the purchase or retirement at maturity or redemption of outstanding revenue bonds, either at their earliest or any subsequent redemption date or upon the purchase or retirement at the maturity thereof and, pending that application, the portion of the proceeds allocated for that purpose may be placed in escrow, to be applied to the purchase or retirement at maturity or redemption on that date, as may be determined by the agency. Pending use for purchase, retirement at maturity, or redemption of outstanding revenue bonds, any proceeds held in such an escrow may be invested and reinvested as provided in the resolution authorizing the issuance of the refunding bonds. Any interest or other increment earned or realized on any such investment may also be applied to the payment of the outstanding revenue bonds to be refunded. After the terms of the escrow have been fully satisfied and carried out, any balance of the proceeds and any interest or increment earned or realized from the investment thereof may be returned to the agency to be used by it for any lawful purpose under this chapter. That portion of the proceeds of any revenue bonds issued pursuant to this section which is designated for the purpose of paying all or any part of the cost of additional residential construction may be invested and reinvested in obligations of, or guaranteed by, the United States of America or in certificates of deposit or time deposits secured by obligation of, or guaranteed by, the United States of America, maturing not later than the time or times when the proceeds will be needed for the purpose of paying all or any part of the cost.

All revenue bonds issued pursuant to this section shall be subject to this chapter in the same manner and to the same extent as other bonds issued pursuant to this chapter.

§ 33783. Revenue bonds are legal investments

33783. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, revenue bonds issued pursuant to this chapter shall be legal investments for all trust funds, insurance companies, savings and loan associations, investment companies and banks, both savings and commercial, and shall be legal investments for executors, administrators, guardians, conservators, trustees, and all other fiduciaries. Such bonds shall be legal investments for state school funds and for any funds which may be invested in county, municipal, or school district bonds, and such bonds shall be deemed to be securities which may properly and legally be deposited with, and received by, any state or municipal officer or by any agency or political subdivision of the state for any purpose for which the deposit of bonds or obligations of the state is now, or may hereafter be authorized by law, including deposits to secure public funds.

§ 33784. Bonds serve public purpose, exempt from state taxation

33784. The exercise of the powers granted by this chapter shall be in all respects for the benefit of the people of this state and for their health and welfare. Any revenue bonds issued under the provisions of this chapter, their transfer and the income therefrom, shall at all times be free from taxation of every kind by the state and by the municipalities and other political subdivisions of the state, except inheritance and gift taxes.

Article 4. Residential Construction

§ 33790. Agency authority to supervise construction

33790. An agency may not finance mortgage or construction loans which have not been authorized by prior written agreement between the agency and the participating party. All agreements for such loans shall provide that the architectural and engineering design of the residential construction shall be subject to such standards as may be established by the agency and that the work of such residential construction shall be subject to such supervision as the agency deems necessary.

§ 33791. Loan agreement terms

33791. An agency may enter into loan agreements with any participating party relating to residential construction of any kind or character. The terms and conditions of such loan agreements may be as mutually agreed upon, but such

terms and conditions shall not be inconsistent with the provisions of this chapter or regulations adopted pursuant thereto. Any such loan agreement may provide the means or methods by which any mortgage taken by the agency shall be discharged, and it shall contain such other terms and conditions as the agency may require. An agency may fix, revise, charge and collect interest and principal and all other rates, fees, and charges with respect to financing of residential construction. Such rates, fees, charges and interest shall be fixed and adjusted so that the aggregate of such rates, fees, charges and interest will provide funds sufficient with other revenues and moneys which it is anticipated will be available therefor, if any, to all of the following:

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- (a) Pay the principal of, and interest on, outstanding revenue bonds of the agency issued to finance such residential construction as the same shall become due and payable.
- (b) Create and maintain reserves required or provided for in any resolution authorizing such revenue bonds. A sufficient amount of the revenues derived from residential construction may be set aside at such regular intervals as may be provided by the resolution in a sinking or other similar fund, which is hereby pledged to, and charged with, the payment of the principal of and interest on such revenue bonds as the same shall become due, and the redemption price or the purchase price of revenue bonds retired by call or purchase as therein provided. Such pledge shall be valid and binding from the time the pledge is made. The rates, fees, interest, and other charges, revenues, or moneys so pledged and thereafter received by the agency shall immediately be subject to the lien of such pledge without any physical delivery thereof or further act, and the lien of any such pledge shall be valid and binding as against all parties having claims of any kind in tort, contract, or otherwise against the agency, irrespective of whether such parties have notice thereof. Neither the resolution nor any loan agreement by which a pledge is created need be filed or recorded except in the records of the agency. The use and disposition of moneys to the credit of such sinking or other similar fund shall be subject to the provisions of the resolution authorizing the issuance of such revenue bonds. Except as may otherwise be provided in the resolution, such sinking or other similar fund may be a fund for all revenue bonds of the agency issued to finance the construction of the residence of a particular participating party without distinction or priority. The agency, however, in any such resolution may provide that such sinking or other similar fund shall be the fund for particular project or projects of residential construction and for the bonds issued to finance such project or projects and may, additionally, authorize and provide for the issuance of revenue bonds having a lien with respect to the security authorized by this section which is subordinate to the lien of other revenue bonds of the agency, and in such case, the agency may create separate sinking or other similar funds securing the revenue bonds having the subordinate lien.
- (c) Pay operating and administrative costs of the agency incurred in the administration of the program authorized by this chapter.

§ 33792. Funds received pursuant to chapter are trust funds

33792. All moneys received pursuant to the provisions of this chapter, whether revenues or proceeds from the sale of revenue bonds or proceeds of mortgage insurance or guarantee claims, shall be deemed to be trust funds to be held and applied solely for the purposes of this chapter. Any bank or trust company in which such moneys are deposited shall act as trustee of such moneys and shall hold and apply the same for the purposes specified in this chapter, subject to the terms of the resolution authorizing the revenue bonds.

§ 33795. Chapter to be construed liberally to effect its purposes

33795. This chapter being necessary for the welfare of the state and its inhabitants, shall be liberally construed to effect its purposes.

12 § 33796. Procedural defect does not invalidate bond

33796. If the jurisdiction of the agency to order a proposed act is not affected, an omission of any officer or the agency in proceedings under this chapter or any other defect in the proceedings shall not invalidate the proceedings or revenue bonds issued pursuant to this chapter.

§ 33797. Chapter confers full authority for issuance of bonds

33797. This chapter is full authority for the issuance of bonds by an agency for the purpose of financing residential construction.

§ 33798. Authority conferred by chapter is supplemental to and independent of other authority

33798. This chapter shall be deemed to provide a complete, additional, and alternative method for doing the things authorized thereby, and shall be regarded as supplemental and additional to the powers conferred by other laws. The issuance of revenue bonds and refunding revenue bonds under the provisions of this chapter need not comply with the requirements of any other law applicable to the issuance of bonds.

§ 33799. Action to determine validity of bond

33799. An action may be brought pursuant to Chapter 9 (commencing with Section 860) of Title 10 of Part 2 of the Code of Civil Procedure to determine the validity of any issuance or proposed issuance of revenue bonds under this chapter and the legality and validity of all proceedings previously taken or proposed in a resolution of an agency to be taken for the authorization, issuance, sale, and delivery of the revenue bonds and for the payment of the principal thereof and interest thereon.

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Article 1. Definitions

3 § 33800. Application of definitions

33800. The definitions contained in this article govern the construction of this chapter, unless the context requires otherwise.

6 § 33801. "Indebtedness"

- 33801. "Indebtedness" means any obligations incurred by a redevelopment agency prior to July 1, 1978, the payment of which is to be made in whole or in part out of taxes allocated to the agency pursuant to Section 33670 and includes:
- (a) Bonds, notes, interim certificates, debentures, or other obligations issued by an agency (whether funded, refunded, assumed or otherwise) pursuant to Article 5 (commencing with Section 33640) of Chapter 6 of this part.
- 13 (b) Loans or moneys advanced to the agency, including, but not limited to, loans 14 from federal, state or local agencies.
- 15 (c) A contractual obligation which, if breached, could subject the agency to damages or other liabilities or remedies.
- (d) An obligation incurred pursuant to Section 33445.
- (e) Indebtedness incurred pursuant to Section 33334.2.
- (f) Obligations imposed by law with respect to activities which occurred prior to July 1, 1978.

§ 33802. Further definition of "indebtedness"

- 33802. "Indebtedness" also means a loan from the Local Agency Indebtedness
- Fund pursuant to Article 6.5 (commencing with Section 16496) of Chapter 3 of
- Part 2 of Division 4 of Title 2 of the Government Code for the purpose of making
- 25 payments of principal or interest with respect to indebtedness specified in Section
- 26 33801.

27 § 33803. "Payment"

- 33803. "Payment" means any payment of principal or interest payable with
- respect to indebtedness payable from taxes allocated pursuant to subdivision (b) of
- 30 Section 33670, which is as defined in Section 33801 or 33802, including
- 31 redemption payments and any administrative costs associated with the payment of
- 32 such indebtedness.

§ 33804. "Persons and families of low or moderate income"

- 33804. "Persons and families of low or moderate income" has the same meaning
- as defined in Section 50093.

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§ 33810. Security of indebtedness threatened

33810. The Legislature finds and declares that the security of millions of dollars 3 of indebtedness incurred prior to July 1, 1978, and dependent upon taxes allocated 4 pursuant to Section 16 of Article XVI of the California Constitution and 5 subdivision (b) of Section 33670 for its security is seriously threatened.

7 § 33811. Additional revenue needed to avoid default

33811. The Legislature further finds and declares that unless supplemental 8 sources of revenue for the payment of such indebtedness can be established, a substantial portion of such indebtedness will not be repaid, which will include the default of bonds and the breach of contractual obligations, and that if such defaults and breaches of contract occur, the credit and future borrowing capacity of both 12 local agencies and the state may be impaired. 13

§ 33812. Default likely to cause costly legal disputes

33812. The Legislature further finds and declares that such defaults and breach 15 of contracts may result in lengthy and costly legal actions against public agencies 16 for the impairment of contractual rights.

§ 33813. Flexible solution needed

33813. The Legislature further finds and declares that there is a need to establish a flexible procedure to enable legislative bodies to obtain necessary supplemental revenues to pay the incurred indebtedness because the need for state funds for such purpose will be decreased and because the facts and circumstances surrounding each project and the indebtedness incurred are different and different solutions may be required.

§ 33814. Special benefits of redevelopment

33814. The Legislature further finds and declares that certain properties within the boundaries of redevelopment project areas established pursuant to the Community Redevelopment Law have increased in value and have received and will continue to receive special benefits from redevelopment activities undertaken by agencies, including, but not limited to, acquisition, assembly and disposition of lands, demolition and site clearance and the construction of public improvements financed by the proceeds of indebtedness incurred by redevelopment agencies.

§ 33815. Special assessments on benefitted property equitable

33815. The Legislature further finds and declares that the establishment of special assessments on the properties so specially benefited from the activities described in Section 33814 is the most equitable method for providing supplemental revenues to be used to pay the indebtedness.

§ 33816. Purpose of chapter

33816. It is the purpose of this chapter to authorize and provide for the establishment of special assessment areas within redevelopment project areas and for the levy of special assessments on properties within such special assessment areas to obtain supplemental revenues to be used for the payment of indebtedness incurred prior to July 1, 1978, and temporary borrowing from the state incurred to avoid default thereon.

§ 33817. Scope of special assessment area

33817. A special assessment area may include any or all property within a project area as the project area existed on July 1, 1978, established pursuant to Chapter 4 (commencing with Section 33300) of this part, and may, but need not be, coterminous with such project area; however, only properties benefited by redevelopment activities described in Section 33814 shall be included within the special assessment area. The properties included in a special assessment area may be either contiguous or noncontiguous; however, only properties within a single project area may be included within a single special assessment area.

Article 3. Proceedings

§ 33820. Special assessments authorized

33820. Special assessment areas wholly within redevelopment project areas may be established and special assessments levied within such special assessment areas pursuant to this chapter.

§ 33821. Report of insufficient tax revenue

33821. When, in the opinion of the governing board of an agency, it is determined that there will be insufficient tax revenues allocated to the agency to pay its incurred indebtedness, the agency shall file with the legislative body a report.

§ 33822. Contents of report

33822. The report shall contain all of the following:

- (a) The total amount of outstanding indebtedness incurred by the agency with respect to the project area containing the special assessment area, a listing of the different kinds of indebtedness incurred together with the amount of debt incurred for each separate kind of indebtedness, and the annual payment required to be made for each such kind of indebtedness for each year during which the debt is outstanding.
- (b) An estimate of the amount of taxes which will be received by the agency pursuant to subdivision (b) of Section 33670 which will be available to make payments on the different kinds of indebtedness when due.

- (c) A description and estimated amounts of other revenues, funds and other moneys, other than tax revenues described in subdivision (b), which are or will be available to the agency for making the payments.
- (d) An estimate of the total and annual amounts of the payments which the agency will be unable to make because of the insufficiency of funds available for that purpose.
- (e) A schedule of payments and either (1) copies of contracts, agreements, or other documents creating the indebtedness, or (2) a list (including a summary of parties and purpose) of contracts, agreements, and other documents creating the indebtedness.
- (f) A description of the redevelopment activities which have been or will be undertaken by the agency with the proceeds derived from the indebtedness.
 - (g) A diagram showing the following:

- (1) The boundaries of a special area of the redevelopment project area which, in the opinion of the agency, has been specially benefited.
- (2) The dimensions or description of the parcels of property within the special area as they existed at the time of making the report. Each such subdivision shall be given a separate number upon the diagram.
- (3) The proposed assessment on each of the parcels of property within the special assessment area levied in proportion to benefits.
- (h) A statement as to whether the proposed assessment district includes property containing residential dwelling units, an estimate of the number of such dwelling units occupied by persons and families of low or moderate income, and an estimate of the total amount of assessments to be levied on such dwelling units occupied by persons and families of low or moderate income.
- (i) A request that the legislative body proceed with the formation of a special assessment area and levy a special assessment on properties in the special assessment area.
- (j) For each fiscal year in which the special assessment is proposed to be levied, the amount of taxes which was projected to be available for allocation to the agency pursuant to subdivision (b) of Section 33670, based on the actual tax rates in effect for the 1977–78 fiscal year and on the projected assessed values under the applicable laws in effect for the 1977–78 fiscal year, with respect to its indebtedness incurred prior to July 1, 1978. The statement shall contain information upon which the assessed values were projected. If any bonds have been issued and the official statement or bond resolution for such bonds contained an estimate of projected tax revenues which were to be received by the agency pursuant to subdivision (b) of Section 33670, the information shall refer to the official statement or bond resolution.

§ 33822.5. Public disclosure of related documents

- 33822.5. Copies of contracts, agreements, and other documents specified in
- subdivision (e) of Section 33822 shall be made available to the public at the time
- 4 the report is filed with the legislative body.

5 § 33822.7. Notice of report to Department of Housing and Community Development

- 6 33822.7. The agency shall notify the Department of Housing and Community
- 7 Development within five days following the filing of a report with the legislative
- 8 body pursuant to Section 33821.

9 § 33823. Resolution of intention to levy special assessment

- 33823. After the receipt of the report, the legislative body may adopt a
- resolution of intention to form a special assessment area and to levy special
- assessments on properties located therein to provide supplemental revenues for the
- purpose of making payments on the indebtedness when due.

§ 33824. Content of resolution of intention

- 15 33824. The resolution of intention shall:
- (a) Describe the exterior boundaries of the special assessment area.
- (b) Include the estimated annual amounts needed to be levied on the properties
- within such area for the purpose of making such payments and the period during
- which such special assessments will be required, which in no case shall be longer
- 20 than the time by which the debt is to be repaid.
- (c) Include the proposed assessments.
- 22 The resolution shall incorporate by reference the report required by Section
- 23 33822.

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§ 33825. Notice of public hearing

- 25 33825. The resolution shall contain a notice of the time and place at which any
- person may appear before the legislative body and object to the formation of the
- 27 special assessment area and the levy of special assessments therein. The hearing
- shall be held not less than 30 days after the passage of the resolution.

§ 33826. Content of notice of public hearing

- 33826. The notice shall contain all of the following:
- (a) A statement of the time, place, and purpose of the hearing on the resolution of intention and report of the agency.
- 33 (b) A statement of the total estimated payments of principal and interest and other payments required.
- 35 (c) The amounts as shown on the report of the agency, to be assessed against 36 each parcel of property annually.
- (d) A statement that any owner of property within the proposed assessment area may file a written protest as provided in Section 33831.

(e) A statement that the city or county will pay the assessment levied on that portion of real property containing residential dwelling units occupied by persons and families of low or moderate income. The statement shall set forth a schedule of the applicable maximum annual incomes by family size which may be received by persons and families of low or moderate income and notice as to where applications and information regarding the payments may be obtained.

7 § 33827. Notice given by clerk

33827. The clerk of the legislative body shall give notice of the time and place in the resolution of intention as provided in Section 33825.

§ 33828. Publication of notice

33828. The notice shall be published pursuant to Section 6066 of the Government Code, the first publication of which shall be at least 20 days prior to the date set for hearing. Copies of the notice shall (1) be mailed by first class mail, postage prepaid, to the owners of property in the proposed special assessment area at the addresses of such owners as shown on the last equalized assessment roll used for tax purposes or as otherwise known to the clerk, (2) be mailed postage prepaid to the occupants of property in the proposed special assessment area, and (3) be posted conspicuously on all streets within the proposed special assessment area, not more than 300 feet apart on each street so posted, but not less than three in all. If property assessed pursuant to Section 19 of Article XIII of the Constitution is within such special assessment area, such notice shall be mailed to the owner of such property as shown on the roll last transmitted by the State Board of Equalization to the county auditor.

§ 33829. Substantial compliance with notice requirements

33829. No proceeding shall be held invalid for the failure to mail notice to any property owner or occupant or to post the notice if there has been substantial compliance with the requirements of this article.

§ 33830. Alternative publication

33830. If no newspaper is published and circulated in the city, the notice shall be published in a newspaper published in any county in which the city is located.

§ 33831. Written protest procedure

33831. Any owner of property within the proposed special assessment area may protest the formation of the special assessment area, the extent thereof, or the proposed assessment by filing a written protest with the clerk of the legislative body at or before the time set for the hearing. Such protest shall contain a description of the property sufficient to identify the same and, if the signer is not shown on the last equalized assessment roll as the owner of such property, shall contain or be accompanied by written evidence that such signer is the owner of

such property. The clerk shall endorse on each protest the date of its receipt and at

the time appointed for the hearing shall present to the legislative body all protests

filed. No other protests shall be considered by the legislative body.

§ 33832. Conduct of public hearing

33832. At the time and place set for hearing on the formation of the special assessment area and levy of special assessments, the legislative body shall consider the report of the agency and hear and pass upon all written protests. Such hearing may be continued from time to time by the legislative body.

9 § **33833.** Effect of majority protest

33833. If protests are filed against the special assessment area, and the legislative body finds that such protests are signed by the owners of more than one-half of the area of the property included within the proposed special assessment area, all further proceedings under the resolution of intention are barred, and no new resolution of intention for the same shall be passed within six months after the decision of the legislative body on the hearing, unless the protests are overruled by an affirmative vote of four-fifths of the members of the legislative body.

§ 33834. Verification of protest

33834. If it is necessary, in order to find whether a majority protest exists, to determine whether any or all of the signers of written protests are the "owners" of property to be assessed, the legislative body shall make such determination from the last equalized assessment roll or the roll specified in Section 33828, any written evidence submitted with a written protest and any other evidence received at the hearing. The legislative body shall be under no duty to obtain or consider any other evidence as to ownership of property and its determination of ownership shall be final and conclusive.

§ 33835. Required findings

33835. Prior to final action on the report, the legislative body shall find and determine, based on evidence submitted at the public hearing, (a) whether the properties proposed to be assessed are specially benefited by the redevelopment activities described in Section 33814, and are capable of bearing the burden of the proposed assessment, (b) whether the assessments have been apportioned in proportion to such benefits, (c) whether property within the assessment area contains residential dwelling units, and (d) for each fiscal year in which the special assessment is proposed to be levied, the amount of taxes which was projected to be available for allocation to the agency pursuant to subdivision (b) of Section 33670, based on the actual tax rates in effect for the 1977–78 fiscal year and on the projected assessed values under the applicable laws in effect for the 1977–78 fiscal year, with respect to its indebtedness incurred prior to July 1, 1978.

§ 33835.3. Maximum amount that may be levied

33835.3. In no event shall a special assessment be levied pursuant to this chapter if the amount specified in the adopted report pursuant to subdivision (b) of Section 33822 is equal to or greater than the amount determined by the legislative body pursuant to subdivision (d) of Section 33835. If the amount established pursuant to subdivision (b) of Section 33822 in the adopted report is less than the amount determined pursuant to subdivision (d) of Section 33835, then the maximum amount which can be levied by special assessment pursuant to this chapter is the dollar difference between the amounts described in those two subdivisions plus any indebtedness described in Section 33802.

§ 33835.5. Confirmation that special assessment does not exceed maximum

33835.5. Prior to taking final action on the report pursuant to either Section 33821 or 33837, the legislative body shall find and determine that the total amount of revenues received by levying a special assessment pursuant to this chapter, plus the taxes which the legislative body has determined will be received pursuant to subdivision (b) of Section 33822 of the adopted report, does not exceed the amount determined pursuant to subdivision (d) of Section 33835 plus any indebtedness described in Section 33802.

§ 33836. Action by legislative body

33836. If written protests by more than one-half of the area of the property in the special assessment area are either not received or are received and are overruled the legislative body may, by resolution, confirm, modify, or correct the report and order the formation of the special assessment area, and levy the assessments shown on the report as confirmed, modified or corrected. The resolution shall be final as to all persons and the assessments thereby levied upon the respective subdivisions of land in the special assessment area until changed pursuant to Section 33838. However, for the purposes of Section 33838, the assessment levied pursuant to this section shall be the assessment for the first fiscal year.

§ 33837. Annual report to legislative body

33837. Prior to May 15th of each year, after the first fiscal year, during which the assessment district is to continue, the agency shall file with the legislative body a report which shall contain (1) an estimate of the total amount of funds including taxes received by the agency pursuant to subdivision (b) of Section 33670 which will be available to pay the indebtedness for the next fiscal year, (2) an estimate of the amount of payments specified in the report pursuant to Section 33822 which the agency will be unable to pay because of insufficient funds, and (3) a diagram and a proposed assessment to be levied upon each parcel of property in the area for the next fiscal year.

§ 33838. Action in response to annual report

- 33838. After receiving a report pursuant to Section 33837, the legislative body shall review and adopt the report, either as presented or as modified, and shall take one of the following actions:
- (a) Find that the existing levy will raise substantially the same amount as is needed to make the payments, in which case no change to the existing levy is needed.
- (b) Find that the existing levy will raise more than is needed to make the payments, in which case the legislative body shall reduce the levy for that fiscal year to an amount sufficient to make the payments.
- (c) Find that the existing levy will not raise sufficient funds to make the payments, in which case the legislative body may, after a notice and hearing pursuant to Sections 33825 to 33835, inclusive, levy an increased assessment for that fiscal year in an amount sufficient to make the payments.

§ 33839. All tax increment used to pay indebtedness

33839. Notwithstanding any other provision of this chapter, all tax increments allocated to the agency pursuant to subdivision (b) of Section 33670 with respect to a redevelopment project for which a special assessment district has been created pursuant to this chapter, shall first be used to pay indebtedness, as defined in this chapter.

Article 4. Collection of Assessments

§ 33840. County auditor duties

33840. Immediately after the levy, but in all cases before July 15th, a certified copy of the diagram and assessment shall be filed with the county auditor. The county auditor shall enter the amounts of the respective assessments on the county tax roll opposite the respective parcels of property. Immediately upon such recording, each of such assessments shall be a lien upon the property against which it is made and shall only be discharged by payment of the assessment and, if applicable, penalties, costs, or other charges resulting from delinquency in the payment of the assessment.

§ 33840.5. City or county to pay assessment for low or moderate income residences

33840.5. A city or county which levies assessments pursuant to this chapter shall pay to the county tax collector all such assessments levied on real property containing one or more dwelling units occupied by persons and families of low or moderate income; provided, that where such real property contains uses other than residential dwelling units occupied by persons and families of low or moderate income only that portion of the assessment attributable to the portion of the property occupied by persons and families of low or moderate income shall be

paid by the city or county. The city or county shall establish a reasonable method for determining such apportionments.

§ 33840.7. Procedure for city or county payment of assessment on residences

- 33840.7. (a) Each city or county which makes a finding that the assessment area includes property containing residential dwelling units shall establish procedures to enable persons and families of low or moderate income who occupy dwelling units within the assessment area, or owners of such dwelling units as provided in subdivision (b), to apply to the city or county to have the assessment paid. Such procedures may include (1) reasonable time deadlines for application, which, if not met by the applicant, will extinguish the obligation of the city or county to pay the assessment for that year and (2) a requirement that the applicant, not more than once each year, provide information which will enable the city or county to determine the dwelling unit in which the applicant resides and whether the applicant is a person or family of low or moderate income.
- (b) As to properties or portions of properties in which the occupancy of dwelling units is restricted by a written agreement or by operation of law to persons and families of low or moderate income, the owner of the property may apply to the city or county to have the assessment paid on all such dwelling units and as to those properties or portions of properties the use of which the city or county knows is restricted by a written agreement or by operation of law to persons and families of low or moderate income, the city or county shall pay the assessment without requiring any application to be submitted. The city or county may require the owners of such properties to provide a copy of the subject written agreement, if any, and to provide other information annually which will enable the city or county to determine the number of dwelling units actually occupied by persons or families of low or moderate income.
- (c) Except as to dwelling units in which the occupancy is restricted by law to persons and families of low or moderate income, the information required of applicants may include copies of federal and state income tax returns of the subject low or moderate income residents.
- (d) The procedures established by a city or county pursuant to this section shall provide for annual reviews as to whether real property within the assessment area containing residential dwelling units is occupied by persons and families of low or moderate income. The procedures shall additionally provide for notice to occupants and owners of property within the special assessment area of the maximum annual income by family size which may be received by persons and families of low or moderate income; the notices shall be mailed to such occupants and owners not less than 30 days prior to the final date for receiving applications for payment of the assessment pursuant to Section 33840.5.

§ 33841. Priority of lien

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- 33841. The lien of an assessment levied pursuant to this chapter shall be subordinate to all fixed special assessment liens previously imposed upon the same property but it shall have priority over all fixed special assessment liens which may thereafter be created against the property.
- § 33842. Application of Division 1 (commencing with Section 101) of the Revenue and
 Taxation Code
- 33842. Assessments levied under this chapter shall be subject to all the provisions of Division 1 (commencing with Section 101) of the Revenue and Taxation Code applicable to the collection, penalties, costs, or other charges resulting from delinquency, redemption, and sale for nonpayment of taxes on the county tax roll.

13 § 33843. Assessments deemed levied until revised or rescinded

- 33843. The special assessments provided for in the resolution adopted pursuant to Section 33836 shall be deemed to have been levied in each succeeding year until the assessment is revised pursuant to Section 33838 or rescinded and the county auditor is given notice thereof.
- 18 § 33844. Disposition of assessment funds
- 33844. All the proceeds of the assessment shall be placed in a separate fund of the legislative body and shall be transferred to the agency only for the payment of indebtedness.
- 22 § 33845. Agency use of assessment funds
 - 33845. Upon receipt of any proceeds from the legislative body pursuant to Section 33844, the agency shall either immediately use such proceeds for the payment of indebtedness or it shall place such proceeds in a separate fund and shall thereafter only be removed and expended for the purpose of making such payments.

Article 5. Legal Actions, Exceptions

§ 33850. Action to contest validity of assessment

33850. The validity of any assessment levied under this chapter shall not be contested in any action or proceeding unless commenced within 60 days after the levy thereof. The provisions of Chapter 9 (commencing with Section 860) of Title 10 of Part 2 of the Code of Civil Procedure shall be applicable to any such action or proceeding.

1 § 33851. Chapter does not authorize sale of issuance of bonds

2 33851. Nothing in this chapter shall be construed as authorizing the sale or issuance of bonds.

4 § 33852. Proceedings exempt from CEQA

33852. All proceedings and decisions undertaken or made pursuant to this chapter shall be exempt from the requirements of Division 13 (commencing with Section 21000) of the Public Resources Code.

\$ 33853. Proceedings exempt from Special Assessment Investigation, Limitation and

9 Majority Protest Act of 1931

33853. The Special Assessment Investigation, Limitation and Majority Protest Act of 1931, Division 4 (commencing with Section 2800) of the Streets and Highways Code, shall not apply to proceedings under this part.

§ 33854. Severability

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33854. If any provision of this chapter or the application thereof to any person or circumstances is held invalid, such invalidity shall not affect other provisions or applications of this chapter which can be given effect without the invalid provision or application, and to this end the provisions of this chapter are severable.

§ 33855. Effect if Section 33804.5 invalidated

33855. If Section 33840.5 or any portion thereof is held invalid such invalidity shall not affect other provisions of this chapter which can be given effect without such invalid section; however, after such section or portion thereof has been held to be invalid: (1) no assessment district shall be established which includes real property containing one or more residential dwelling units occupied by persons and families of low or moderate income; (2) no levy shall be imposed on any real property containing one or more residential dwelling units occupied by persons and families of low or moderate income; and (3) any existing levy imposed upon real property containing one or more residential units occupied by persons and families of low or moderate income shall be deemed to be rescinded and the lien discharged. If any provision in this section is held to be invalid no levy shall be imposed on any property within a special assessment area which includes real property containing one or more residential dwelling units occupied by persons and families of low or moderate income after such section or portion thereof is found to be invalid.

REVENUE AND TAXATION CODE

§ 7280.5. Transient occupancy tax imposed by RDA

7280.5. (a) The redevelopment agency of any city which has levied a transient occupancy tax pursuant to Section 7280 or 7281 may also, by ordinance, levy a

transient occupancy tax in accordance with this part, if the city's ordinance entitles any person subject to a transient occupancy tax under the city's ordinance to credit the amount of transient occupancy taxes due to the redevelopment agency of that city pursuant to this section against the payment of taxes due under the city's ordinance.

(b) An ordinance of a redevelopment agency imposing a transient occupancy tax pursuant to this section shall contain an enacting clause which states as follows:

"The redevelopment agency of the City of _____ does ordain as follows:"

The ordinance shall be signed by the chairperson of the agency and attested by the clerk or secretary of the agency, and shall take effect immediately upon its final passage, but shall become operative on the first day of the first calendar quarter commencing more than 180 days after adoption of the ordinance. In all other respects, the ordinance shall be introduced and passed, and notice given by publication, in the manner provided by law for general law cities.

- (c) Any redevelopment agency adopting an ordinance pursuant to this section shall not levy a transient occupancy tax in excess of the rate of transient occupancy tax levied by its city, and the tax shall be levied only on accommodations located in a redevelopment project area for which the taxes are pledged pursuant to subdivision (e) of Section 33641 of the Health and Safety Code.
- (d) Any pledge pursuant to Section 33641 of the Health and Safety Code made with respect to taxes imposed under this section for the payment of principal and interest on bonds of a redevelopment agency shall constitute the obligation of a contract between the redevelopment agency and the holder of the bonds and shall be protected from impairment by the United States and California Constitutions. The provisions of this section which authorize the imposition of the taxes may not be repealed during the time that any of the bonds remain outstanding.

CALIFORNIA CONSTITUTION

ARTICLE XVI. PUBLIC FINANCE

Section 16. Redevelopment funding

All property in a redevelopment project established under the Community Redevelopment Law as now existing or hereafter amended, except publicly owned property not subject to taxation by reason of that ownership, shall be taxed in proportion to its value as provided in Section 1 of this article, and those taxes (the word "taxes" as used herein includes, but is not limited to, all levies on an ad valorem basis upon land or real property) shall be levied and collected as other taxes are levied and collected by the respective taxing agencies.

The Legislature may provide that any redevelopment plan may contain a provision that the taxes, if any, so levied upon the taxable property in a redevelopment project each year by or for the benefit of the State of California, any city, county, city and county, district, or other public corporation (hereinafter sometimes called "taxing agencies") after the effective date of the ordinance approving the redevelopment plan, shall be divided as follows:

- (a) That portion of the taxes which would be produced by the rate upon which the tax is levied each year by or for each of those taxing agencies upon the total sum of the assessed value of the taxable property in the redevelopment project as shown upon the assessment roll used in connection with the taxation of that property by the taxing agency, last equalized prior to the effective date of the ordinance, shall be allocated to, and when collected shall be paid into, the funds of the respective taxing agencies as taxes by or for those taxing agencies on all other property are paid (for the purpose of allocating taxes levied by or for any taxing agency or agencies which did not include the territory in a redevelopment project on the effective date of the ordinance but to which that territory has been annexed or otherwise included after the ordinance's effective date, the assessment roll of the county last equalized on the effective date of that ordinance shall be used in determining the assessed valuation of the taxable property in the project on that effective date); and
- (b) Except as provided in subdivision (c), that portion of the levied taxes each year in excess of that amount shall be allocated to and when collected shall be paid into a special fund of the redevelopment agency to pay the principal of and interest on loans, moneys advanced to, or indebtedness (whether funded, refunded, assumed or otherwise) incurred by the redevelopment agency to finance or refinance, in whole or in part, the redevelopment project. Unless and until the total assessed valuation of the taxable property in a redevelopment project exceeds the total assessed value of the taxable property in the project as shown by the last equalized assessment roll referred to in subdivision (a), all of the taxes levied and collected upon the taxable property in the redevelopment project shall be paid into the funds of the respective taxing agencies. When the loans, advances, and indebtedness, if any, and interest thereon, have been paid, then all moneys thereafter received from taxes upon the taxable property in the redevelopment project shall be paid into the funds of the respective taxing agencies as taxes on all other property are paid.
- (c) That portion of the taxes identified in subdivision (b) which are attributable to a tax rate levied by a taxing agency for the purpose of producing revenues in an amount sufficient to make annual repayments of the principal of, and the interest on, any bonded indebtedness for the acquisition or improvement of real property shall be allocated to, and when collected shall be paid into, the fund of that taxing agency. This paragraph shall only apply to taxes levied to repay bonded indebtedness approved by the voters of the taxing agency on or after January 1, 1989.

The Legislature may also provide that in any redevelopment plan or in the proceedings for the advance of moneys, or making of loans, or the incurring of any indebtedness (whether funded, refunded, assumed, or otherwise) by the redevelopment agency to finance or refinance, in whole or in part, the redevelopment project, the portion of taxes identified in subdivision (b), exclusive of that portion identified in subdivision (c), may be irrevocably pledged for the payment of the principal of and interest on those loans, advances, or indebtedness.

It is intended by this section to empower any redevelopment agency, city, county, or city and county under any law authorized by this section to exercise the provisions hereof separately or in combination with powers granted by the same or any other law relative to redevelopment agencies. This section shall not affect any other law or laws relating to the same or a similar subject but is intended to authorize an alternative method of procedure governing the subject to which it refers.

The Legislature shall enact those laws as may be necessary to enforce the provisions of this section.

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