

1988

County Correctional Facility Capital Expenditure And Youth Facility Bond Act Of 1988

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Official Title and Summary Prepared by the Attorney General

COUNTY CORRECTIONAL FACILITY CAPITAL EXPENDITURE AND YOUTH FACILITY BOND ACT OF 1988. This act provides for a bond issue of five hundred million dollars (\$500,000,000) to provide funds for the construction, reconstruction, remodeling, replacement, and deferred maintenance of county correctional facilities and county juvenile facilities and to provide funds to youth centers and youth shelters.

Final Vote Cast by the Legislature on SB 1664 (Proposition 86)

Assembly: Ayes 64
Noes 3

Senate: Ayes 37
Noes 0

Analysis by the Legislative Analyst

Background

Jails and Juvenile Detention Facilities. California's 58 counties house adults and juveniles who are serving time for committing a crime or are awaiting court decisions in jails and detention facilities.

In 41 counties, these facilities are holding more people than they were designed to house. In 24 counties with overcrowded conditions, courts have imposed limits on the number of people that may be held at any one time.

Since 1981, the voters have authorized the state to sell \$1 billion in general obligation bonds to raise money to expand and improve county jail and juvenile facilities. (General obligation bonds are backed by the state, meaning that the state will use its taxing power to assure that enough money is available to pay off the bonds.) All of this money is fully committed for various projects.

The Board of Corrections estimates that after counties have used all existing resources (including their own funds) for jail construction and renovation, plus an additional \$40 million proposed in Proposition 80 (also on this ballot), the jails will have the capacity to house about 65,000 people by 1990. The board states there will be a shortage of space for an estimated 11,500 inmates in county jails at that time. By 1995, the board estimates that the statewide average daily jail population will increase to about 105,000 people.

Youth Centers and Youth Shelters. Private nonprofit and local government agencies throughout the state provide a variety of programs and services to youth, including recreation, delinquency prevention, counseling, and shelter. The Department of the Youth Authority provides about \$1.5 million annually to various agencies for support of these activities. Currently, the state provides no money to construct facilities for these programs.

Proposal

This measure would authorize the state to sell \$500 million in general obligation bonds to raise money for county correctional facilities, county juvenile facilities, youth centers and youth shelters. The money would be allocated as follows:

- \$410 million for construction, reconstruction, remodeling, deferred maintenance, and replacement of county correctional facilities,

- \$65 million for construction, reconstruction, remodeling, deferred maintenance, and replacement of county juvenile facilities, and
- \$25 million for the purchase of equipment and for acquiring, renovating, or constructing youth centers or youth shelters.

In order for a county to receive bond money for jails or juvenile detention facilities, it would be required to do the following:

1. Provide matching funds of 25 percent of the project's costs (this requirement could be modified or waived by the Legislature),
2. Adopt a plan to prohibit the detention of juveniles in jails unless the county is permitted by law to keep them there,
3. Show that it has adequate facilities for mentally ill inmates and persons arrested because of intoxication, or that it has a plan to provide services to these persons, and
4. Show that it has made the greatest applicable use of alternatives to keeping persons in jail, such as work release, own recognizance release, or weekend work programs.

The amount of money a county would be eligible to receive would be determined by the Legislature.

Fiscal Effect

Direct Cost of Paying Off the Bonds. The state would make principal and interest payments on these bonds from the state's General Fund over a period of about 20 years. Assuming that all of the bonds were sold at an interest rate of 7.5 percent, the cost would be about \$900 million to pay off the principal (\$500 million) and interest (\$400 million). The average payment for principal and interest would be about \$40 million per year.

Borrowing Costs for Other Bonds. By increasing the amount that the state borrows, this measure may cause the state and local governments to pay more under other bond programs. These costs cannot be estimated.

Lower State Revenues. The people who buy these bonds are not required to pay state income tax on the interest they earn. Therefore, if California taxpayers buy these bonds instead of making other taxable investments, the state would collect less taxes. This loss of revenue cannot be estimated.

Text of Proposed Law

This law proposed by Senate Bill 1664 (Statutes of 1988, Ch. 264) is submitted to the people in accordance with the provisions of Article XVI of the Constitution.

This proposed law adds sections to the Penal Code; therefore, new provisions proposed to be added are printed in *italic type* to indicate that they are new.

PROPOSED LAW

SECTION 1. Title 4.8 (commencing with Section 4496) is added to Part 3 of the Penal Code, to read:

TITLE 4.8. COUNTY CORRECTIONAL FACILITY CAPITAL EXPENDITURE AND YOUTH FACILITY BOND ACT OF 1988

CHAPTER 1. GENERAL PROVISIONS

4496. This title shall be known and may be cited as the County Correctional Facility Capital Expenditure and Youth Facility Bond Act of 1988.

4496.02. The Legislature finds and declares all of the following:

(a) While the County Jail Capital Expenditure Bond Act of 1981, the County Jail Capital Expenditure Bond Act of 1984, and the County Correctional Facility Capital Expenditure Bond Act of 1986 have helped eliminate many of the critically overcrowded conditions found in county correctional facilities in the state, many problems remain.

(b) Numerous county jails and juvenile facilities throughout California are dilapidated and overcrowded.

(c) Capital improvements are necessary to protect life and safety of the persons confined or employed in jail facilities and to upgrade the health and sanitary conditions of those facilities.

(d) County jails are threatened with closure or the imposition of court supervision if health and safety deficiencies are not corrected immediately.

(e) Due to fiscal constraints associated with the loss of local property tax revenues, counties are unable to finance the construction of adequate jail and juvenile facilities.

(f) Local facilities for adults and juveniles are operating over capacity and the population of these facilities is still increasing. It is essential to the public safety that construction of new facilities proceed expeditiously as possible to relieve overcrowding and to maintain public safety and security.

4496.04. As used in this title, the following terms have the following meanings:

(a) "Committee" means the 1988 County Correctional Facility Capital Expenditure and Youth Facility Finance Committee created pursuant to Section 4496.34.

(b) "Fund" means the 1988 County Correctional Facility Capital Expenditure and Youth Facility Bond Fund created pursuant to Section 4496.10.

(c) "County correctional facilities" means county jail facilities, including separate facilities for the care of mentally ill inmates and persons arrested because of intoxication, but does not include county juvenile facilities.

(d) "County juvenile facilities" means county juvenile halls, juvenile homes, ranches, or camps, and other juvenile detention facilities.

(e) "Youth center" means a facility where children, ages 6 to 17, inclusive, come together for programs and activities, including, but not limited to, recreation, health and fitness, delinquency prevention such as antigang programs and programs fostering resistance to peer group pressures, counseling for problems such as drug and alcohol abuse and suicide, citizenship and leadership development, and youth employment.

(f) "Youth shelter" means a facility that provides a variety of services to homeless minors living on the street or abused and neglected children to assist them with their immediate survival needs and to help reunite them with their parents or, as a last alternative, to find a suitable home.

CHAPTER 2. PROGRAM

4496.10. The proceeds of bonds issued and sold pursuant to this chapter shall be deposited in the 1988 County Correctional Facility Capital Expenditure and Youth Facility Bond Fund, which is hereby created.

4496.12. (a) (1) Moneys in the fund, up to a limit of four hundred million dollars (\$410,000,000), may be available for the construction, reconstruction, remodeling, and replacement of county correctional facilities, and the performance of deferred maintenance on county correctional facilities. However, deferred maintenance for facilities shall only include items with a useful life of at least 10 years.

(2) Moneys in the fund, up to a limit of sixty-five million dollars (\$65,000,000), may be available for the construction, reconstruction, remodeling, and replacement of county juvenile facilities, and the performance of deferred maintenance on county juvenile facilities, but may only be used for the purpose of reducing overcrowding and eliminating health, fire, and life safety hazards.

(3) Expenditure shall be made only if county matching funds of 25 percent are provided as determined by the Legislature, except that this requirement may be modified or waived by the Legislature where it determines that it is necessary to facilitate the expeditious and equitable construction of state and local correctional facilities.

(b) Moneys in the fund, up to a limit of twenty-five million dollars (\$25,000,000), may be available for the purpose of making awards to public or private nonprofit agencies or joint ventures, or a combination of those entities, for purpose of purchasing equipment and for acquiring, renovating, or constructing youth centers or youth shelters, as may be provided by statute. Fifteen million dollars (\$15,000,000) shall be available for youth centers and ten million dollars (\$10,000,000) shall be available for youth shelters and shall be distributed by the Department of the Youth Authority. However, any remaining money that has not been awarded under this subdivision within two years of the effective date of this title shall be available for both youth centers and youth shelters.

4496.16. In order to be eligible to receive funds for the purposes specified in subdivision (a) of Section 4496.12 derived from the issuance of bonds under this title, a county shall do all of the following:

(a) Adopt a plan to prohibit the detention of all juveniles in county jails unless otherwise authorized by law.

(b) Demonstrate that it has adequate facilities for mentally ill inmates or detainees and for those persons arrested because of inebriation, or demonstrate that it has a plan for the provision of services to these persons.

(c) Demonstrate that it has utilized, to the greatest practicable extent, alternatives to jail incarceration.

4496.19. Money in the fund may only be expended for projects specified in this chapter as allocated in appropriations made by the Legislature.

CHAPTER 3. FISCAL PROVISIONS

4496.30. Bonds in the total amount of five hundred million dollars (\$500,000,000), exclusive of refunding bonds, or so much thereof as is necessary, may be issued and sold to provide a fund to be used for carrying out the purposes expressed in this title and to be used to reimburse the General Obligation Bond Expense Revolving Fund pursuant to Section 16724.5 of the Government Code. The bonds shall, when sold, be and constitute a valid and binding obligation of the State of California, and the full faith and credit of the State of California is hereby pledged for the punctual payment of both principal of, and interest on, the bonds as the principal and interest become due and payable.

4496.32. The bonds authorized by this title shall be prepared, executed, issued, sold, paid, and redeemed as provided in the State General Obligation Bond Law (Chapter 4 (commencing with Section 16720) of Part 3 of Division 4 of Title 2 of the Government Code), and all of the provisions of that law apply to the bonds and to this chapter and are hereby incorporated in this chapter as though set forth in full in this title.

4496.34. (a) Solely for the purpose of authorizing the issuance and sale, pursuant to the State General Obligation Bond Law, of the bonds authorized by this title, the 1988 County Correctional Facility Capital Expenditure and Youth Facility Finance Committee is hereby created. For purposes of this title, the finance committee is "the committee" as that term is used in the State General Obligation Bond Law. The committee consists of the Governor, the Controller, the Treasurer, the Director of Finance, or their designated representatives. A majority of the committee may act for the committee.

(b) For purposes of the State General Obligation Bond Law, the Board of Corrections is designated the "board."

4496.36. The committee shall determine whether or not it is necessary or desirable to issue bonds authorized pursuant to this chapter in order to carry out the actions specified in Section 4496.12 and, if so, the amount of bonds to be issued and sold. Successive issues of bonds may be authorized and sold to carry out those actions progressively, and it is

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Argument in Favor of Proposition 86

Proposition 86 is an important opportunity to address the problems arising from overcrowded county jails, juvenile halls, and youth facilities throughout the state.

California is growing at a rapid rate and that growth is placing an enormous demand on county jails. In 24 of the state's 58 counties the courts have stepped in and set limits on the number of inmates that may be held in county jails at any one time. Twenty-eight counties have been sued because of the general conditions in their jail facilities, and 40 counties have seriously overcrowded facilities. The simple fact is that there is a valid need for more jails if we are to maintain public safety.

However, it is important for you, the voter, to recognize that Proposition 86 does not just encourage the building of more jails in response to the overcrowding. Proposition 86 requires counties to provide matching funds for construction. This requirement has the effect of forcing design and operational efficiencies. The counties must also demonstrate they have developed alternative detention plans for public inebriates and mentally ill inmates before funding is granted. This provision encourages further efficiency because it can be unnecessarily expensive or simply inappropriate to keep these persons in jail when other more suitable and equally safe arrangements can be developed at far less cost.

County juvenile facilities are also plagued by overcrowding and significant fire and safety deficiencies. These problems must be addressed before these facilities also become the target of lawsuits. Our ability to keep county juvenile halls and camps operating effectively will greatly enhance our efforts to redirect troubled youth before it's too late.

Proposition 86 also authorizes \$25 million for youth centers and youth shelters. This is an important step toward recognizing our obligation to provide guidance and support for youth in need and shelter for those abused and neglected children who, through no fault of their own, are without a home of any kind.

This measure has bipartisan support in the Legislature and the support of the Governor. It is also supported by local law enforcement, county officials and community groups.

It deserves your support as well.

ROBERT PRESLEY

State Senator, 36th District

SHERMAN BLOCK

Sheriff, Los Angeles County

BARBARA SHIPNUCK

Supervisor

President, County Supervisors Association of California

Rebuttal to Argument in Favor of Proposition 86

County jails hold convicts who have received jail sentences of one year or less, and prisoners waiting for trial.

In some counties half the prisoners are awaiting trial. For many of these inmates, the court process could be speeded up. Currently misdemeanor cases drag on for months, while felony cases take over a year. The victims should have a right to see their assailants have speedy trials, as required by the U.S. Constitution. The most extreme example of judicial dawdling has been the "Night Stalker" case in Los Angeles. The suspect has been in the county jail since his arrest over three years ago, and the trial is just beginning after all this time.

The main reason for overcrowded jails, though, is that many prisoners do not belong there. Those charged with victimless crimes, such as prostitution, drug use, gambling, traffic warrants, etc., should be released immediately. For those prisoners who deserve punishment, such

as pickpockets, car thieves, assaulters, etc., restitution to their victims should be the first priority, and house arrest should be at least one alternative to imprisonment.

The proponents of Proposition 86 want to ignore the government policies that foster rises in criminal activity and just build more jails where society's problems can be locked away and forgotten. This philosophy does not work.

A vote against Proposition 86 is a vote for new thinking, common sense, and a much-needed change in our failed judicial system. Vote NO on Proposition 86.

TED BROWN

Chairman, Libertarian Party of California

Candidate for U.S. Congress, 22nd District

KIM J. GOLDSWORTHY

Southern Vice Chairman, Libertarian Party of California

Candidate for U.S. Congress, 30th District

WILLIAM T. "BILL" LAKE

Libertarian Candidate for State Assembly, 46th District

County Correctional Facility Capital Expenditure and Youth Facility Bond Act of 1988

86

Argument Against Proposition 86

Proposition 86 asks for \$500 million in bonds for the construction of county jails and juvenile detention facilities. We urge you to vote NO.

Please note that there are \$3,286,000,000 in bond proposals on this ballot alone. Among them is Proposition 80, which calls for \$817 million for state prisons. Proposition 86 is remarkably similar, except it is designed to pay for county facilities.

Since when does the state government pay for county jails and youth camps? Such projects are usually planned and financed locally, like the similar Proposition A, which was passed by Los Angeles County voters in November 1986. Proposition 86 is just another example of the state government trying to expand its sphere of influence.

In any event we would oppose this measure no matter which set of taxpayers was to pay for it. County jails usually house minor offenders who cannot make bail. At best, they house some dangerous people before they go on trial. The key to making us safer is not automatically locking everybody up for minor infractions. The key to our safety is a shift in law enforcement priorities.

Did you know that you could go to jail if you don't pay a traffic ticket or a jaywalking ticket? It's true, and it's an outrageous practice that must end. Many people are in county jails on such warrants, and no one can claim that these individuals are dangerous. The laws are arbitrary, and enforcement is selective. They are used to harass individuals unfairly.

This example only looks at county jails. Youth facilities

are full of kids who also shouldn't be there, like runaways, curfew violators, etc. All that kids learn in institutions like these is how to commit violent crimes.

There is a great need for a shift in priorities in law enforcement. A recent study found that more than 50% of a police officer's time is spent dealing with victimless crimes, like prostitution, pornography, gambling, drug use, and public drunkenness. If traffic violations are added, it is easy to see that there is little time left for officers to protect us against murderers, rapists, thieves, and defrauders.

Only crimes where someone violates the rights of another are crimes, and thus deserve punishment. Any other use of law is unconstitutional and leads to the persecution of people who choose alternative lifestyles that may offend, but not harm, others.

To vote half a billion dollars for more county jails and youth camps is to vote for more of a police state. A deep and serious review of the reason people are being imprisoned is needed before there is talk of locking more away.

Send a message to the politicians. We don't want California turning into one big detention center. Vote NO on Proposition 86.

TED BROWN

*Chairman, Libertarian Party of California
Candidate for U.S. Congress, 22nd District*

KIM J. GOLDSWORTHY

*Southern Vice Chairman, Libertarian Party of California
Candidate for U.S. Congress, 30th District*

WILLIAM T. "BILL" LAKE

Libertarian Candidate for State Assembly, 46th District

Rebuttal to Argument Against Proposition 86

After reading the opponents' arguments, it's obvious they are completely uninformed.

The opponents claim county jails mostly house minor offenders. Let's be realistic. No one goes to jail for failing to pay the fine on one traffic ticket. For minor offenses sheriffs operate alternative detention programs where qualified offenders work off their sentences doing services of benefit to the community.

Further, the Board of Corrections estimates that 75% of all pretrial jail inmates have been charged with felonies involving murder, rape, armed robbery, drugs, etc. The truth is, county jails are holding very dangerous criminals and without more space these persons could be back on the streets.

And we're sure you join us in rejecting the opponents' suggestion, that law enforcement should ignore crimes involving drugs, gambling and pornography.

Finally, providing funding for youth centers and shelters is not voting for a police state, as the opponents claim. It's voting to aid youth who need our help and support. The old adage, "An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure," has never been more true when dealing with these problems.

Without adequate jail space law enforcement will be hampered and your public safety could be compromised. Without adequate juvenile and youth facilities, our efforts to help the troubled and needy youth of this state will be diminished. Don't let that happen. Vote YES on Proposition 86.

ROBERT PRESLEY

State Senator, 36th District

SHERMAN BLOCK

Sheriff, Los Angeles County

BARBARA SHIPNUCK

Supervisor

President, County Supervisors Association of California

to carry out the actions specified in Article 2 (commencing with Section 19955), and, if so, the amount of bonds to be issued and sold. Successive issues of bonds may be authorized and sold to carry out those actions progressively, and it is not necessary that all of the bonds authorized to be issued be sold at any one time.

19974. There shall be collected each year and in the same manner and at the same time as other state revenue is collected, in addition to the ordinary revenues of the state, a sum in an amount required to pay the principal of, and interest on, the bonds each year, and it is the duty of all officers charged by law with any duty in regard to the collection of the revenue to do and perform each and every act which is necessary to collect that additional sum.

19975. Notwithstanding Section 13340 of the Government Code, there is hereby appropriated from the General Fund in the State Treasury, for the purposes of this chapter, an amount that will equal the total of the following:

(a) The sum annually necessary to pay the principal of, and interest on, bonds issued and sold pursuant to this chapter, as the principal and interest become due and payable.

(b) The sum which is necessary to carry out the provisions of Section 19976, appropriated without regard to fiscal years.

19976. For the purposes of carrying out this chapter, the Director of Finance may authorize the withdrawal from the General Fund of an amount or amounts not to exceed the amount of the unsold bonds which have been authorized to be sold for the purpose of carrying out this chapter. Any amounts withdrawn shall be deposited in the fund. Any money made available under this section shall be returned to the General Fund, with interest at the rate earned by the money in the Pooled Money Investment Account during the time the money was withdrawn from the General Fund pursuant to this section from money

received from the sale of bonds for the purpose of carrying out this chapter.

19977. The board may request the Pooled Money Investment Board to make a loan from the Pooled Money Investment Account, in accordance with Section 16312 of the Government Code, for the purposes of carrying out this chapter. The amount of the request shall not exceed the amount of the unsold bonds which the committee has by resolution authorized to be sold for the purpose of carrying out this chapter. The board shall execute any documents required by the Pooled Money Investment Board to obtain and repay the loan. Any amounts loaned shall be deposited in the fund to be allocated by the board in accordance with this chapter.

19978. Any bonds issued and sold pursuant to this chapter may be refunded by the issuance of refunding bonds in accordance with Article 6 (commencing with Section 16780) of Chapter 4 of Part 3 of Division 2 of Title 2 of the Government Code. Approval by the electors of the state for the issuance of bonds shall include the approval of the issuance of any bonds issued to refund any bonds originally issued or any previously issued refunding bonds.

19979. All money deposited in the fund which is derived from premium and accrued interest on bonds sold shall be reserved in the fund and shall be available for transfer to the General Fund as a credit to expenditures for bond interest.

19980. The Legislature hereby finds and declares that, inasmuch as the proceeds from the sale of bonds authorized by this chapter are not "proceeds of taxes" as that term is used in Article XIII B of the California Constitution, the disbursement of these proceeds is not subject to the limitations imposed by that article.

19981. An amount not to exceed 1 percent of the fund may be used by the State Librarian for costs of administering this chapter.

Proposition 86: Text of Proposed Law

Continued from page 37

not necessary that all of the bonds authorized to be issued be sold at any one time.

4496.38. There shall be collected each year and in the same manner and at the same time as other state revenue is collected, in addition to the ordinary revenues of the state, a sum in an amount required to pay the principal of, and interest on, the bonds each year, and it is the duty of all officers charged by law with any duty in regard to the collection of the revenue to do and perform each and every act which is necessary to collect that additional sum.

4496.40. Notwithstanding Section 13340 of the Government Code, there is hereby appropriated from the General Fund in the State Treasury, for the purposes of this chapter, an amount that will equal the total of the following:

(a) The sum annually necessary to pay the principal of, and interest on, bonds issued and sold pursuant to this chapter, as the principal and interest become due and payable.

(b) The sum which is necessary to carry out the provisions of Section 4496.42, appropriated without regard to fiscal years.

4496.42. For the purposes of carrying out this title, the Director of Finance may authorize the withdrawal from the General Fund of an amount or amounts not to exceed the amount of the unsold bonds which have been authorized by the committee to be sold for the purpose of carrying out this chapter. Any amounts withdrawn shall be deposited in the fund. Any money made available under this

section, plus any interest that the amounts would have earned in the Pooled Money Investment Account, shall be returned to the General Fund from money received from the sale of bonds for the purpose of carrying out this title.

4496.44. All money deposited in the fund which is derived from premium and accrued interest on bonds sold shall be reserved in the fund and shall be available for transfer to the General Fund as a credit to expenditures for bond interest.

4496.46. The bonds may be refunded in accordance with Article 6 (commencing with Section 16780) of Chapter 4 of Part 3 of Division 4 of Title 2 of the Government Code.

4496.47. The board may request the Pooled Money Investment Board to make a loan from the Pooled Money Investment Account, in accordance with Section 16312 of the Government Code, for the purposes of carrying out the provisions of this chapter. The amount of the request shall not exceed the amount of the unsold bonds which the committee has by resolution authorized to be sold for the purpose of carrying out this chapter. The board shall execute such documents as required by the Pooled Money Investment Board to obtain and repay the loan. Any amounts loaned shall be deposited in the fund to be allocated by the board in accordance with this chapter.

4496.48. The Legislature hereby finds and declares that, inasmuch as the proceeds from the sale of bonds authorized by this title are not "proceeds of taxes" as that term is used in Article XIII B of the California Constitution, the disbursement of these proceeds is not subject to the limitations imposed by that article.

Proposition 87: Text of Proposed Law

This amendment proposed by Assembly Constitutional Amendment 56 (Statutes of 1988, Resolution Chapter 54) expressly amends the Constitution by amending a section thereof; therefore, existing provisions proposed to be deleted are printed in ~~strikeout~~ type and new provisions proposed to be added are printed in *italic* type to indicate that they are new.

PROPOSED AMENDMENT TO ARTICLE XVI, SECTION 16

SEC. 16. All property in a redevelopment project established under the Community Redevelopment Law ~~Act~~ as now existing or hereafter amended, except publicly owned property not subject to taxation by reason of ~~such~~ that ownership, shall be taxed in proportion to its value as provided in Section 1 of this article, and ~~such~~ those taxes (the word "taxes" as used herein ~~shall include~~ *includes*, but ~~shall~~ is not be 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 ~~such~~ 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 ~~said~~ 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 ~~such~~ that property by ~~such~~ the taxing agency, last equalized prior to the effective date of ~~such~~ 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 ~~said~~ 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 ~~such~~ the ordinance but to which

~~such~~ that territory has been annexed or otherwise included after ~~such~~ the ordinance's effective date, the assessment roll of the county last equalized on the effective date of ~~said~~ that ordinance shall be used in determining the assessed valuation of the taxable property in the project on ~~said~~ that effective date); and

(b) ~~That~~ Except as provided in subdivision (c), that portion of ~~said~~ the levied taxes each year in excess of ~~such~~ 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 ~~such~~ the redevelopment agency to finance or refinance, in whole or in part, ~~such~~ 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 ~~such~~ the project as shown by the last equalized assessment roll referred to in ~~paragraph designated as~~ *hereof subdivision (a)*, all of the taxes levied and collected upon the taxable property in ~~such~~ the redevelopment project shall be paid into the funds of the respective taxing agencies. When ~~said~~ 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 ~~such~~ 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 ~~re~~ 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 ~~re~~ 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 rede-