

OVERSIGHT BOARD
(TO THE SUCCESSOR AGENCY TO THE DISSOLVED CLAREMONT REDEVELOPMENT AGENCY)
REGULAR MEETING AGENDA

Claremont City Hall
Citrus Room
207 Harvard Avenue
(After 6:00 p.m. Enter Building
at 225 Second Street)
Claremont, California



Wednesday
6:00 p.m.
April 18, 2012

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a regular meeting of the Oversight Board to the Successor Agency to the dissolved Claremont Redevelopment Agency, as called by said Oversight Board, will be held on the 18th day of April 2012, at 6:00 p.m., at the above location for the purpose of considering the items listed below. The Brown Act provides for an opportunity for members of the public to address the Oversight Board concerning the items described below.

CALL TO ORDER

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

PUBLIC COMMENT

This time has been set aside for persons in the audience to make comments on items within the subject matter jurisdiction of the Oversight Board that **are not listed on this agenda**. Members of the audience will have the opportunity to address the Oversight Board about **all other items on this agenda** at the time those items are considered.

Under the provisions of the Brown Act, the Oversight Board is prohibited from taking action on oral requests but may refer the matter to staff or to a subsequent meeting. The Oversight Board will respond after public comment has been received. Please state your name. Each speaker will be limited to four (4) continuous minutes.

1. Introduction of Board Members
2. Election of Chair and Vice Chair
RECOMMENDED BOARD ACTION: Elect one member to serve as Chair and elect one member to serve as Vice Chair of the Oversight Board to the Successor Agency to the Dissolved Claremont Redevelopment Agency for one-year terms.
3. Adoption of Board Rules of Parliamentary Procedure
RECOMMENDED BOARD ACTION: Adopt, by motion, Rosenberg's Rules of Order as the Oversight Board's rules of parliamentary procedure.
4. Designation of Contact Person for Department of Finance Inquires
RECOMMENDED BOARD ACTION: Designate Colin Tudor, Interim Assistant City Manager for the City of Claremont, as the official who shall serve as the contact person for the Department of Finance inquiries regarding Oversight Board actions.
5. Successor Agency Administrative Budget
RECOMMENDED BOARD ACTION: The Oversight Board approve the Administrative Budget for February through June and July through December 2012.
6. Recognized Obligation Payment Schedules of the Dissolved Claremont Redevelopment Agency (ROPS)
RECOMMENDED BOARD ACTION: The Oversight Board approve the Recognized Obligation Payment Schedules, which cover the periods February 1, 2012 through June 30, 2012, and July 1, 2012 through December 31, 2012.

ADJOURNMENT

The next regular meeting of the Claremont Redevelopment Agency Successor Agency Oversight Board will be held on May 16, 2012 at 6:00 p.m. in the Claremont City Hall Citrus Room, 207 Harvard Avenue, Claremont, CA.

PLEASE NOTE: MATERIALS RELATED TO AN ITEM ON THIS AGENDA, AND SUBMITTED TO THE CITY COUNCIL AFTER PUBLICATION OF THE AGENDA, ARE AVAILABLE TO THE PUBLIC IN THE CITY CLERK'S OFFICE AT 207 HARVARD AVENUE, CLAREMONT, MONDAY THROUGH THURSDAY, 7 AM – 6 PM. SUBJECT MATERIALS WILL BE MADE AVAILABLE ON THE CITY WEBSITE AS SOON AS POSSIBLE - www.ci.claremont.ca.us. For more information, please call the City Clerk's Office at 909-399-5461.

I, LYNNE E. FRYMAN, CITY CLERK OF THE CITY OF CLAREMONT, CALIFORNIA, HEREBY CERTIFY UNDER PENALTY OF PERJURY THAT THE FOREGOING AGENDA WAS POSTED AT CLAREMONT CITY HALL, 207 HARVARD AVENUE, ON APRIL 12, 2012, PURSUANT TO GOVERNMENT CODE SECTION 54956.

IN COMPLIANCE WITH THE AMERICANS WITH DISABILITIES ACT OF 1990, THIS AGENDA WILL BE MADE AVAILABLE IN APPROPRIATE ALTERNATIVE FORMATS TO PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES. ANY PERSON WITH A DISABILITY WHO REQUIRES A MODIFICATION OR ACCOMMODATION IN ORDER TO PARTICIPATE IN A CITY MEETING SHOULD CONTACT THE CITY CLERK AT 909-399-5461 "VOICE" OR 1-800-735-2929 "TT/TTY" AT LEAST THREE (3) WORKING DAYS PRIOR TO THE MEETING, IF POSSIBLE.

Post Through: 4/19/12

Oversight Board
Agenda Report

ITEM # 2.

TO: CLAREMONT OVERSIGHT BOARD
FROM: COLIN TUDOR, INTERIM ASSISTANT CITY MANAGER
DATE: APRIL 18, 2012
SUBJECT: ELECTION OF CHAIR AND VICE CHAIR

SUMMARY

AB1x26, the Redevelopment Dissolution Act, requires each successor agency to have an Oversight Board composed of seven members. The Oversight Board must elect one of its members as Chair to preside over the Oversight Board meetings. It is also recommended that a Vice Chair be elected to preside over meetings in the absence of the Chair. Staff recommends that one-year terms be adopted.

Recommended Voting Procedure:

A majority of the total membership of the Oversight Board constitutes a quorum (four members) for the transaction of business. Given the lack of a Chair or Vice Chair, it is recommended that the Acting Secretary open and close nominations to the Oversight Board for the election of Chair. Votes will be cast for the nominee(s) by roll call vote. The nominee receiving a majority vote will be elected as Chair. The same process would be facilitated by the Chair for the election of a Vice Chair.

Recommendation action

Elect one member to serve as Chair and elect one member to serve as Vice Chair of the Oversight Board to the Successor Agency to the dissolved Claremont Redevelopment Agency for one-year terms.

ALTERNATIVES TO STAFF RECOMMENDATION

The appointment of a Chair and Vice Chair is required by the Redevelopment Dissolution Act. However, the board may desire to modify the one-year term for Chair and Vice Chair as recommended by staff.

Submitted by:



Colin Tudor
Interim Assistant City Manager

Prepared by:



Brad McKinney
Senior Management Analyst

Oversight Board
Agenda Report

ITEM # 3.

TO: CLAREMONT OVERSIGHT BOARD
FROM: COLIN TUDOR, INTERIM ASSISTANT CITY MANAGER
DATE: APRIL 18, 2012
SUBJECT: ADOPTION OF BOARD RULES OF PARLIAMENTARY PROCEDURE

SUMMARY

The Oversight Board to the Successor Agency to the dissolved Claremont Redevelopment Agency has been appointed pursuant to Health and Safety Code Section 34179.

In addition to the Oversight Board's required compliance with the Ralph M. Brown Act, staff is recommending the Board, by minute motion, adopt Rosenberg's Rules of Order (Attachment 1) as the governing parliamentary procedure for the Oversight Board. Although staff expects the Oversight Board to operate in a relatively informal manner, parliamentary rules are appropriate to guide the making of motions, taking votes and other Board procedures. For ease and simplicity, staff is recommending the Board refer to Robert's Rules for its parliamentary procedure.

Recommendation action

Adopt, by motion, Rosenberg's Rules of Order as the Oversight Board's rules of parliamentary procedure.

ALTERNATIVES TO STAFF RECOMMENDATION

The Oversight Board may desire to adopt an alternative form of parliamentary procedure.

Submitted by:



Colin Tudor
Interim Assistant City Manager

Prepared by:



Brad McKinney
Senior Management Analyst

Attachment: 1 - Rosenberg's Rules of Order

Rosenberg's Rules of Order:
Simple Parliamentary
Procedures for the 21st Century



MISSION:

To restore and protect local control for cities through education and advocacy to enhance the quality of life for all Californians.

VISION:

To be recognized and respected as the leading advocate for the common interests of California cities.



About the League of California Cities

Established in 1898, the League of California Cities is a member organization that represents California's incorporated cities. The League strives to protect the local authority and autonomy of city government and help California's cities effectively serve their residents. In addition to advocating on cities' behalf at the state capitol, the League provides its members with professional development programs and information resources, conducts educational conferences and research, and publishes *Western City* magazine.

About *Western City* Magazine

Western City is the League of California Cities' monthly magazine. *Western City* provides lively, interdisciplinary analyses of issues affecting local governance. Its goal is to offer immediately practical ideas, information and bigger-picture policy issues and trends. For more information, visit www.westerncity.com.

"Rosenberg's Rules of Order" first appeared in *Western City* magazine in August and September 2003.

About the Author

Dave Rosenberg is an elected county supervisor representing the 4th District in Yolo County. He also serves as director of community and intergovernmental relations, director of operations, and senior advisor to the governor of California. He has served as a member and chair of numerous state and local boards, both appointed and elected, and also served on the Davis City Council for 12 years, including two terms as mayor. He has taught classes on parliamentary procedure and has served as parliamentarian for large and small governing bodies. In the fall of 2003, Gov. Davis appointed Rosenberg as a judge of the Yolo County Superior Court.

Rosenberg's Rules of Order: Simple Parliamentary Procedures for the 21st Century

by Dave Rosenberg

The rules of procedure at meetings should be simple enough for most people to understand. Unfortunately, that hasn't always been the case. Virtually all clubs, associations, boards, councils and bodies follow a set of rules, *Robert's Rules of Order*, which are embodied in a small but complex book. Virtually no one I know has actually read this book cover to cover.

Worse yet, the book was written for another time and purpose. If you are running the British Parliament, *Robert's Rules of Order* is a dandy and quite useful handbook. On the other hand, if you're running a meeting of a five-member body with a few members of the public in attendance, a simplified version of the rules of parliamentary procedure is in order. Hence, the birth of "Rosenberg's Rules of Order."

This publication covers the rules of parliamentary procedure based on my 20 years of experience chairing meetings in state and local government. These rules have been simplified and slimmed down for 21st century meetings, yet they retain the basic tenets of order to which we are accustomed.

"Rosenberg's Rules of Order" are supported by the following four principles:

1. Rules should establish order. The first purpose of the rules of parliamentary procedure is to establish a

framework for the orderly conduct of meetings.

2. Rules should be clear. Simple rules lead to wider understanding and participation. Complex rules create two classes: those who understand and participate and those who do not fully understand and do not fully participate.

3. Rules should be user-friendly. That is, the rules must be simple enough that citizens feel they have been able to participate in the process.

4. Rules should enforce the will of the majority while protecting the rights of the minority. The ultimate purpose of the rules of procedure is to encourage discussion and to facilitate decision-making by the body. In a democracy, the majority rules. The rules must enable the majority to express itself and fashion a result, while permitting the minority to also express itself (but not dominate) and fully participate in the process.

The Chairperson Should Take a Back Seat During Discussions

While all members of the governing body should know and understand the rules of parliamentary procedure, it is the chairperson (chair) who is charged with applying the rules of conduct. The chair should be well versed in those

rules, because the chair, for all intents and purposes, makes the final ruling on the rules. In fact, all decisions by the chair are final unless overruled by the governing body itself.

Because the chair conducts the meeting, it is common courtesy for the chair to take a less active role than other members of the body in debates and discussions. This does *not* mean that the chair should not participate in the debate or discussion. On the contrary, as a member of the body, the chair has full rights to participate in debates, discussions and decision-making. The chair should, however, strive to be the last to speak at the discussion and debate stage, and should not make or second a motion unless he or she is convinced that no other member of the body will do so.

The Basic Format for an Agenda Item Discussion

Formal meetings normally have a written, published agenda; informal meetings may have only an oral or understood agenda. In either case, the meeting is governed by the agenda and the agenda constitutes the body's agreed-upon road map for the meeting. And each agenda item can be handled by the chair in the following basic format.

First, the chair should clearly announce the agenda item number and should clearly state what the subject is. The chair should then announce the format that will be followed.

Second, following that agenda format, the chair should invite the appropriate people to report on the item, including any recommendation they might have. The appropriate person may be the chair, a member of the governing body,

There are exceptions to the general rule of free and open debate on motions. The exceptions all apply when there is a desire to move on.

a staff person, or a committee chair charged with providing information about the agenda item.

Third, the chair should ask members of the body if they have any technical questions for clarification. At this point, members of the governing body may ask clarifying questions to the people who reported on the item, and they should be given time to respond.

Fourth, the chair should invite public comments or, if appropriate at a formal meeting, open the meeting to public input. If numerous members of the public indicate a desire to speak to the subject, the chair may limit the time of each public speaker. At the conclusion of the public comments, the chair should announce that public input has concluded (or that the public hearing, as the case may be, is closed).

Fifth, the chair should invite a motion from the governing body members. The chair should announce the name of the member who makes the motion.

Sixth, the chair should determine if any member of the body wishes to second the motion. The chair should announce the name of the member who seconds the motion. It is normally good practice for a motion to require a second before proceeding with it, to ensure that it is not just one member of the body who is interested in a particular approach. However, a second is not an absolute requirement, and the chair can proceed with consideration and a vote on the motion even when there is no second. This is a matter left to the discretion of the chair.

Seventh, if the motion is made and seconded, the chair should make sure everyone understands the motion. This is done in one of three ways:

1. The chair can ask the maker of the motion to repeat it;
2. The chair can repeat the motion; or
3. The chair can ask the secretary or the clerk of the body to repeat the motion.

Eighth, the chair should now invite discussion of the motion by the members of the governing body. If there is no desired discussion or the discussion has ended, the chair should announce that the body will vote on the motion. If there has been no discussion or a very brief discussion, the vote should proceed immediately, and there is no need to repeat the motion. If there has been substantial discussion, it is normally best to make sure everyone understands the motion by repeating it.

Debate on policy is healthy; debate on personalities is not. The chair has the right to cut off discussion that is too personal, too loud or too crude.

Ninth, the chair takes a vote. Simply asking for the "ayes" and then the "nays" is normally sufficient. If members of the body do not vote, then they "abstain." Unless the rules of the body provide otherwise or unless a super-majority is required (as delineated later in these rules), a simple majority determines whether the motion passes or is defeated.

Tenth, the chair should announce the result of the vote and should announce what action (if any) the body has taken. In announcing the result, the chair should indicate the names of the members, if any, who voted in the minority on the motion. This announcement might take the following form: "The motion passes by a vote of 3-2, with Smith and Jones dissenting. We have passed the motion requiring 10 days' notice for all future meetings of this governing body."

Motions in General

Motions are the vehicles for decision-making. It is usually best to have a motion before the governing body prior to discussing an agenda item, to help everyone focus on the motion before them.

Motions are made in a simple two-step process. First, the chair recognizes the member. Second, the member makes a motion by preceding the member's desired approach with the words: "I move ..." A typical motion might be: "I move that we give 10 days' notice in the future for all our meetings."

The chair usually initiates the motion by:

1. Inviting the members to make a motion: "A motion at this time would be in order."
2. Suggesting a motion to the members: "A motion would be in order that we give 10-days' notice in the future for all our meetings."
3. Making the motion.

As noted, the chair has every right as a member of the body to make a motion, but normally should do so only if he or she wishes a motion to be made but no other member seems willing to do so.

The Three Basic Motions

Three motions are the most common:

1. **The basic motion.** The basic motion is the one that puts forward a decision for consideration. A basic motion might be: "I move that we create a five-member committee to plan and put on our annual fundraiser."
2. **The motion to amend.** If a member wants to change a basic motion that is under discussion, he or she would move to amend it. A motion to amend might be: "I move that we amend the motion to have a 10-member committee." A motion to amend takes the basic motion that is before the body and seeks to change it in some way.

3. The substitute motion. If a member wants to completely do away with the basic motion under discussion and put a new motion before the governing body, he or she would “move a substitute motion.” A substitute motion might be: “I move a substitute motion that we cancel the annual fundraiser this year.”

Motions to amend and substitute motions are often confused. But they are quite different, and so is their effect, if passed.

A motion to amend seeks to retain the basic motion on the floor, but to modify it in some way.

A substitute motion seeks to throw out the basic motion on the floor and substitute a new and different motion for it.

The decision as to whether a motion is really a motion to amend or a substitute motion is left to the chair. So that if a member makes what that member calls a motion to amend, but the chair determines it is really a substitute motion, the chair's designation governs.

When Multiple Motions Are Before The Governing Body

Up to three motions may be on the floor simultaneously. The chair may reject a fourth motion until the three that are on the floor have been resolved.

When two or three motions are on the floor (after motions and seconds) at the same time, the *first* vote should be on the *last* motion made. So, for example, assume the first motion is a basic “motion to have a five-member committee to plan and put on our annual fundraiser.” During the discussion of this motion, a member might make a second motion to “amend the main motion to have a 10-member committee, not a five-member committee, to plan and put on our annual fundraiser.” And perhaps, during that discussion, a member makes yet a third motion as a “substitute motion that we not have an annual fundraiser this year.” The proper procedure would be as follows.

First, the chair would deal with the *third* (the last) motion on the floor, the substitute motion. After discussion and debate, a vote would be taken first on the third motion. If the substitute motion *passes*, it would be a substitute for the basic motion and would eliminate it. The first motion would be moot, as would the second motion (which sought to amend the first motion), and the action on the agenda item would be complete. No vote would be taken on the first or second motions. On the other hand, if the substitute motion (the third motion) *failed*, the chair would proceed to consideration of the second (now the last) motion on the floor, the motion to amend.

If the substitute motion failed, the chair would then deal with the second (now the last) motion on the floor, the motion to amend. The discussion and debate would focus strictly on the amendment (should the committee be five or 10 members). If the motion to amend *passed*, the chair would now move to consider the main motion (the first motion) as *amended*. If the motion to amend failed, the chair would now move to consider the main motion (the first motion) in its original format, not amended.

The challenge for anyone chairing a public meeting is to accommodate public input in a timely and time-sensitive way, while maintaining steady progress through the agenda items.

Third, the chair would now deal with the first motion that was placed on the floor. The original motion would either be in its original format (five-member committee) or, if amended, would be in its amended format (10-member committee). And the question on the floor for discussion and decision would be whether a committee should plan and put on the annual fundraiser.

To Debate or Not to Debate

The basic rule of motions is that they are subject to discussion and debate. Accordingly, basic motions, motions to amend, and substitute motions are all eligible, each in their turn, for full discussion before and by the body. The debate can continue as long as members of the body wish to discuss an item, subject to the decision of the chair that it is time to move on and take action.

There are exceptions to the general rule of free and open debate on motions. The exceptions all apply when there is a desire of the body to move on. The following motions are *not* debatable (that is, when the following motions are made and seconded, the chair must immediately call for a vote of the body without debate on the motion):

A motion to adjourn. This motion, if passed, requires the body to immediately adjourn to its next regularly scheduled meeting. This motion requires a simple majority vote.

A motion to recess. This motion, if passed, requires the body to immediately take a recess. Normally, the chair determines the length of the recess, which may range from a few minutes to an hour. It requires a simple majority vote.

A motion to fix the time to adjourn.

This motion, if passed, requires the body to adjourn the meeting at the specific time set in the motion. For example, the motion might be: “I move we adjourn this meeting at midnight.” It requires a simple majority vote.

A motion to table. This motion, if passed, requires discussion of the agenda item to be halted and the agenda item to

be placed on "hold." The motion may contain a specific time in which the item can come back to the body: "I move we table this item until our regular meeting in October." Or the motion may contain no specific time for the return of the item, in which case a motion to take the item off the table and bring it back to the body will have to be taken at a future meeting. A motion to table an item (or to bring it back to the body) requires a simple majority vote.

A motion to limit debate. The most common form of this motion is to say: "I move the previous question" or "I move the question" or "I call for the question." When a member of the body makes such a motion, the member is really saying: "I've had enough debate. Let's get on with the vote." When such a motion is made, the chair should ask for a second to the motion, stop debate, and vote on the motion to limit debate. The motion to limit debate requires a two-thirds vote of the body. Note that a motion to limit debate could include a time limit. For example: "I move we limit debate on this agenda item to 15 minutes." Even in this format, the

the motion fails. If one member is absent and the vote is 3-3, the motion still fails.

All motions require a simple majority, but there are a few exceptions. The exceptions occur when the body is taking an action that effectively cuts off the ability of a minority of the body to take an action or discuss an item. These extraordinary motions require a two-thirds majority (a super-majority) to pass:

Motion to limit debate. Whether a member says, "I move the previous question," "I move the question," "I call for the question" or "I move to limit debate," it all amounts to an attempt to cut off the ability of the minority to discuss an item, and it requires a two-thirds vote to pass.

Motion to close nominations. When choosing officers of the body, such as the chair, nominations are in order either from a nominating committee or from the floor of the body. A motion to close nominations effectively cuts off the right of the minority to nominate officers, and it requires a two-thirds vote to pass.

pend the rules for a particular purpose. For example, the body (a private club) might have a rule prohibiting the attendance at meetings by non-club members. A motion to suspend the rules would be in order to allow a non-club member to attend a meeting of the club on a particular date or on a particular agenda item.

The Motion to Reconsider

There is a special and unique motion that requires a bit of explanation all by itself: the motion to reconsider. A tenet of parliamentary procedure is finality. After vigorous discussion, debate and a vote, there must be some closure to the issue. And so, after a vote is taken, the matter is deemed closed, subject only to reopening if a proper motion to reconsider is made.

A motion to reconsider requires a majority vote to pass, but there are two special rules that apply only to the motion to reconsider.

First is the matter of timing. A motion to reconsider must be made at the meeting where the item was first voted upon or at the very next meeting of the body. A motion to reconsider made at a later time is untimely. (The body, however, can always vote to suspend the rules and, by a two-thirds majority, allow a motion to reconsider to be made at another time.)

Second, a motion to reconsider may be made only by certain members of the body. Accordingly, a motion to reconsider may be made only by a member who voted *in the majority* on the original motion. If such a member has a change of heart, he or she may make the motion to reconsider (any other member of the body may second the motion). If a member who voted *in the minority* seeks to make the motion to reconsider, it must be ruled out of order. The purpose of this rule is finality. If a member of the minority could make a motion to reconsider, then the item could be brought back to the body again and again, which would defeat the purpose of finality.

If you are running the British Parliament, Robert's Rules of Order is a dandy and quite useful handbook.

motion to limit debate requires a two-thirds vote of the body. A similar motion is a *motion to object to consideration of an item*. This motion is not debatable, and if passed, precludes the body from even considering an item on the agenda. It also requires a two-thirds vote.

Majority and Super-Majority Votes

In a democracy, decisions are made with a simple majority vote. A tie vote means the motion fails. So in a seven-member body, a vote of 4-3 passes the motion. A vote of 3-3 with one abstention means

Motion to object to the consideration of a question. Normally, such a motion is unnecessary, because the objectionable item can be tabled or defeated straight up. However, when members of a body do not even want an item on the agenda to be considered, then such a motion is in order. It is not debatable, and it requires a two-thirds vote to pass.

Motion to suspend the rules. This motion is debatable, but requires a two-thirds vote to pass. If the body has its own rules of order, conduct or procedure, this motion allows the body to sus-

If the motion to reconsider passes, then the original matter is back before the body, and a new original motion is in order. The matter may be discussed and debated as if it were on the floor for the first time.

Courtesy and Decorum

The rules of order are meant to create an atmosphere where the members of the body and the members of the public can attend to business efficiently, fairly and with full participation. And at the same time, it is up to the chair and the members of the body to maintain common courtesy and decorum. Unless the setting is very informal, it is always best for only one person at a time to have the floor, and it is always best for every

lege relate to anything that would interfere with the normal comfort of the meeting. For example, the room may be too hot or too cold, or a blowing fan might interfere with a person's ability to hear.

Order. The proper interruption would be: "Point of order." Again, the chair would ask the interrupter to "state your point." Appropriate points of order

Withdraw a motion. During debate and discussion of a motion, the maker of the motion on the floor, at any time, may interrupt a speaker to withdraw his or her motion from the floor. The motion is immediately deemed withdrawn, although the chair may ask the person who seconded the motion if he or she wishes to make the motion, and any other member may make the motion if properly recognized.

Motions to amend and substitute motions are often confused. But they are quite different, and so is their effect, if passed.

speaker to be first recognized by the chair before proceeding to speak.

The chair should always ensure that debate and discussion of an agenda item focus on the item and the policy in question, not on the personalities of the members of the body. Debate on policy is healthy; debate on personalities is not. The chair has the right to cut off discussion that is too personal, too loud or too crude.

Debate and discussion should be focused, but free and open. In the interest of time, the chair may, however, limit the time allotted to speakers, including members of the body. Can a member of the body interrupt the speaker? The general rule is no. There are, however, exceptions. A speaker may be interrupted for the following reasons:

Privilege. The proper interruption would be: "Point of privilege." The chair would then ask the interrupter to "state your point." Appropriate points of privi-

lege relate to anything that would not be considered appropriate conduct of the meeting; for example, if the chair moved on to a vote on a motion that permits debate without allowing that discussion or debate.

Appeal. If the chair makes a ruling that a member of the body disagrees with, that member may appeal the ruling of the chair. If the motion is seconded and after debate, if it passes by a simple majority vote, then the ruling of the chair is deemed reversed.

Call for orders of the day. This is simply another way of saying, "Let's return to the agenda." If a member believes that the body has drifted from the agreed-upon agenda, such a call may be made. It does not require a vote, and when the chair discovers that the agenda has not been followed, the chair simply reminds the body to return to the agenda item properly before them. If the chair fails to do so, the chair's determination may be appealed.

Special Notes About Public Input

The rules outlined here help make meetings very public-friendly. But in addition, and particularly for the chair, it is wise to remember three special rules that apply to each agenda item:

Rule One: Tell the public what the body will be doing.

Rule Two: Keep the public informed while the body is doing it.

Rule Three: When the body has acted, tell the public what the body did.

Public input is essential to a healthy democracy, and community participation in public meetings is an important element of that input. The challenge for anyone chairing a public meeting is to accommodate public input in a timely and time-sensitive way, while maintaining steady progress through the agenda items. The rules presented here for conducting a meeting are offered as tools for effective leadership and as a means of developing sound public policy. ■

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\$5.00

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Oversight Board
Agenda Report

ITEM # 4.

TO: CLAREMONT OVERSIGHT BOARD
FROM: COLIN TUDOR, INTERIM ASSISTANT CITY MANAGER
DATE: APRIL 18, 2012
SUBJECT: DESIGNATION OF CONTACT PERSON FOR DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE
INQUIRES

SUMMARY

California Health and Safety Code Section 34179 requires that all meetings of the Oversight Board be noticed and held in accordance with the Ralph M. Brown Act, and that agendas and proposed actions of the Oversight Board be posted on the Successor Agency's website for public review. Health and Safety Code Section 34179 provides that the Department of Finance (DOF) may review Oversight Board actions, and as such, all board actions are not effective for three business days, pending review by the DOF. If the DOF exercises its right to review the action, it then has ten days to approve the action or return it to the Oversight Board for reconsideration. The Oversight Board's modified action does not become effective until approved by the DOF.

Health and Safety Code Section 34179 requires the Oversight Board to formally designate an official for the purpose of communicating with the DOF regarding Oversight Board actions. Staff recommends that Colin Tudor, Interim Assistant City Manager for the City of Claremont, be designated as the contact person for the Oversight Board. Once the Oversight Board designates an official, staff will transmit the official's contact information to the DOF.

Recommendation action

Designate Colin Tudor, Interim Assistant City Manager for the City of Claremont, as the official who shall serve as the contact person for Department of Finance inquiries regarding Oversight Board actions.

ALTERNATIVES TO STAFF RECOMMENDATION

The Oversight Board is required to designate an official to serve as the contact person to the Department of Finance. However, the Oversight Board may choose to designate an official other than the one recommended.

Submitted by:



Colin Tudor
Interim Assistant City Manager

Prepared by:



Brad McKinney
Senior Management Analyst

Oversight Board
Agenda Report

ITEM # 5.

TO: CLAREMONT OVERSIGHT BOARD
FROM: COLIN TUDOR, INTERIM ASSISTANT CITY MANAGER
DATE: APRIL 18, 2012
SUBJECT: SUCCESSOR AGENCY ADMINISTRATIVE BUDGET

SUMMARY

On December 29, 2011, the California Supreme Court upheld Assembly Bill x1 26 (the Dissolution Act) and directed that all redevelopment agencies in the State be dissolved effective February 1, 2012. On January 10, 2012, the City Council of the City of Claremont elected to become the Successor Agency to the Claremont Redevelopment Agency. As the Successor Agency, the City is responsible for winding down the affairs of the former Redevelopment Agency, with certain actions subject to the approval of an Oversight Board. The Successor Agency is entitled to an Administrative Cost Allowance to compensate it for the costs of winding down the former Redevelopment Agency.

Recommendation action

The Oversight Board approve the Administrative Budget for February through June and July through December 2012.

FINANCIAL REVIEW

The City of Claremont, as the successor agency, is entitled to the minimum administration cost allowance of \$250,000 annually.

Approval of the proposed administrative budgets by the Oversight Board allows the County Auditor-Controller to distribute property tax revenues to the Successor Agency for the administrative costs of winding down the dissolved Claremont Redevelopment Agency. Estimated administrative costs for February through June are \$104,167 and for July through December, \$125,000.

ANALYSIS

The Successor Agency, which became operative on February 1, 2012, is responsible for the administrative functions needed to wind down the affairs of the former Claremont Redevelopment Agency. These functions include making payments on and performing obligations related to enforceable obligations, preparing administrative budgets, disposing of former agency assets and preparing Recognized Obligation Payment Schedules every six months. The Successor Agency's responsibilities of implementing and ensuring compliance with the Dissolution Act will be performed by City staff, consultants and legal counsel, who combined, provide support to the Successor Agency.

The Dissolution Act provides the Successor Agency with an Administrative Cost Allowance to reimburse its costs to wind down the affairs of the dissolved Redevelopment Agency. Reimbursement will be made from property tax revenues, not to exceed the minimum \$250,000. In any fiscal year, the minimum Allowance will not be less than \$250,000, provided sufficient property tax revenues are available. The Successor Agency is required to submit a proposed administrative budget to the Oversight Board for approval for each upcoming six-month fiscal period. The proposed budget for February through June and July through December presented for Oversight Board approval include staffing costs for City employees carrying out the dissolution functions.

These positions and functions include:

- City Clerk will serve as the secretary to the board,
- Assistant City Manager will serve as the lead staff person and Department of Finance point of contact,
- Senior Management Analyst will prepare analysis and background information,
- Accounting Supervisor and Accountant will ensure proper financial management, bond payments, and other financial compliance issues related to the wind down,
- Accounting Assistant will be responsible for processing of payments relating to the agencies dissolutions, and
- Community Development Director will oversee all long-term agreements and property liquidation.

Additional estimated costs include legal services, professional consultants, and administrative overhead (operations supplies and business expenses). All administrative costs are being funded by the City of Claremont's General Fund. These administrative costs will be reimbursed by the Administrative Cost Allowance. A Reimbursement and Operating Agreement formally documenting this arrangement is also being presented to the Oversight Board for approval.

ALTERNATIVES TO STAFF RECOMMENDATION

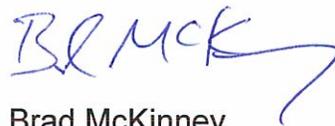
- 1) Request additional information and direct staff to bring back the administration budget at a future meeting.

Submitted by:



Colin Tudor
Interim Assistant City Manager

Prepared by:



Brad McKinney
Senior Management Analyst

**BUDGET FOR ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES (FEBRUARY THRU JUNE 2012) & (JULY THRU DECEMBER 2012)
SUCCESSOR AGENCY TO THE CLAREMONT COMMUNITY REDEVELOPMENT AGENCY**

ESTIMATED REVENUES

Type	Total FY Allocation	February - June 2012 (5 Months)	July - December 2012 (6 Months)
1 Estimated Property Tax Allocated to Successor Agency For FY 2011/12 & FY 2012/13	\$ 250,000	\$ 104,167	\$ 125,000
Administrative Cost Allowance for FY 11/12	\$ 250,000	\$ 104,167	\$ 125,000

ESTIMATED EXPENSES

EMPLOYEE DETAILS

Position	Fiscal Year - Total (Wages & Benefits)	Percent to Admin	Total FY Admin Cost	February - June 2012 (5 Months)	July - December 2012 (6 Months)
1 City Clerk	\$ 152,213	15%	\$ 22,832	\$ 9,513	\$ 11,416
2 Assistant City Manager	\$ 238,045	20%	\$ 47,609	\$ 19,837	\$ 23,805
3 Sr. Management Analyst	\$ 97,433	30%	\$ 29,230	\$ 12,179	\$ 14,615
4 Accounting Supervisor	\$ 104,167	25%	\$ 26,042	\$ 10,851	\$ 13,021
5 Accountant	\$ 82,515	15%	\$ 12,377	\$ 5,157	\$ 6,189
6 Accounting Assistant	\$ 74,869	15%	\$ 11,230	\$ 4,679	\$ 5,615
7 Community Development Director	\$ 198,326	15%	\$ 29,749	\$ 12,395	\$ 14,874
8 Legal and other Professional Services	\$ 38,322	100%	\$ 38,322	\$ 15,968	\$ 19,161
Sub-Total Admin Cost Allowances	\$ 985,890		\$ 217,391	\$ 90,580	\$ 108,696

OTHER ADMINISTRATION DIRECT COSTS

Item	Total during Fiscal Year 2011/12	Percent to Admin	Total FY Admin Cost	February - June 2012 (5 Months)	July - December 2012 (6 Months)
1 Administrative Overhead (Utilities, Building, etc.)	\$ 32,609	100%	\$ 32,609	\$ 13,587	\$ 16,304
Sub-Total Admin Direct Costs	\$ 32,609		\$ 32,609	\$ 13,587	\$ 16,304

TOTAL ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES COSTS	Total FY Admin Cost	February - June 2012 (5 Months)	July - December 2012 (6 Months)
	\$ 250,000	\$ 104,167	\$ 125,000

Oversight Board
Agenda Report

ITEM # 6.

TO: CLAREMONT OVERSIGHT BOARD

FROM: COLIN TUDOR, INTERIM ASSISTANT CITY MANAGER

DATE: APRIL 18, 2012

**SUBJECT: RECOGNIZED OBLIGATION PAYMENT SCHEDULES OF THE
DISSOLVED CLAREMONT REDEVELOPMENT AGENCY**

SUMMARY

On December 29, 2011, the California Supreme Court upheld Assembly Bill x1 26 (the Dissolution Act) and directed that all redevelopment agencies in the State be dissolved effective February 1, 2012. On January 10, 2012, the City Council of the City of Claremont elected to become the Successor Agency to the Claremont Redevelopment Agency. As the Successor Agency, the City will wind down the affairs of the former Redevelopment Agency, with certain actions subject to the approval of an Oversight Board.

The Successor Agency is responsible for the continued payment of enforceable obligations of the dissolved Claremont Redevelopment Agency. The Successor Agency must prepare a Recognized Obligation Payment Schedule (Payment Schedule), which sets forth the payment amounts and due dates of payments required under enforceable obligations for each six-month fiscal period. The Oversight Board is required to review and approve each Payment Schedule. The State Department of Finance may review an Oversight Board action. Once the Oversight Board's approval of Payment Schedule is effective, the County Auditor-Controller will use the Payment Schedule as the basis to provide funds to the Successor Agency to pay the enforceable obligations of the former Claremont Redevelopment Agency.

Successor agencies are required to submit a projected Payment Schedule every six months. The Oversight Board must approve each Payment Schedule before the County releases any property tax funds to the Successor Agency.

Recommendation action

The Board approve the Recognized Obligation Payment Schedules, which cover the periods February 1, 2012 through June 30, 2012, and July 1, 2012 through December 31, 2012.

FINANCIAL REVIEW

Approving the Payment Schedules allows the Successor Agency to receive property tax revenues as needed to pay enforceable obligations.

ANALYSIS

As a result of the Court's ruling on the Dissolution Act, all redevelopment agencies in California were dissolved effective February 1, 2012. The Dissolution Act prescribes the procedures to wind down the affairs of former redevelopment agencies. These provisions include the continued payment of enforceable obligations of the dissolved Redevelopment Agency.

The Successor Agency is responsible for establishing a Payment Schedule, which sets forth the payment amounts and due dates of payments required by enforceable obligations for each six-month fiscal period. Before the Payment Schedule is considered operative, it must be approved by the Oversight Board and certified by the County Audit-Controller.

Actions of the Oversight Board are not effective for three business days to allow the State Department of Finance to determine whether it would like to review an Oversight Board action. If the Department of Finance requests a review of an action, it has ten calendar days from the date of its request to either approve the Oversight Board action or return it to the Oversight Board for reconsideration.

Once approved and certified, the County Auditor-Controller will use the Payment Schedule as the basis for distributing property taxes to the Successor Agency for the payment of enforceable obligations. The County plans to have the certification complete by its statutory deadline of July 1, 2012.

The Dissolution Act calls for the County Auditor-Controller to distribute funds for the payment on the approved Payment Schedule to Successor Agencies on May 16, 2012. The County of Los Angeles as indicated that this payment will not be made, since property tax revenues were received by redevelopment agencies through January 2012. Property taxes for the payment of July through December 2012 enforceable obligations are to be distributed to the Successor Agency on June 1, 2012. To meet these timeframes, the Department of Finance has requested the Payment Schedule covering July-December 2012 (Attachment 2) be submitted by April 27, 2012.

The enforceable obligations included on the Payment Schedules are:

2001 Tax Refunding Bonds – The City of Claremont issued a bond with Union Bank to fund redevelopment and low/moderate income housing projects. The total outstanding debt or obligation is \$9,006,728 with \$653,475 due in the current fiscal year.

2004 Tax Allocation Revenue Bond – The City of Claremont issued a bond with Union Bank to fund various redevelopment projects. The total outstanding debt or obligation is \$6,557,392 with \$440,364 due in the current fiscal year.

451 W. Arrow Hwy Loan – The City of Claremont is responsible for a Citizens Business Bank Loan for the property acquisition of 451 W. Arrow Hwy. The total outstanding debt or obligation is \$102,514 with \$51,258 due in the current fiscal year.

Fire Protective Services Agreement –The City of Claremont entered a property tax sharing agreement with the Los Angeles County Fire Department to provide fire protection and paramedic services. The total outstanding debt or obligation is estimated at \$375,000 which is all due in the current fiscal year.

Bond Administration Fees – The City of Claremont is required to pay Union Bank Administration fees on the 2001 and 2004 bonds. The total outstanding debt is estimated at \$6,000 which is all due in the current fiscal year.

Urban Futures, Inc. Consultant Services - The City of Claremont is responsible for a continuing disclosure contract service agreement totaling \$3,200 annually.

Keyser Marston Associates Consultant Services - The City of Claremont is responsible for an affordable housing monitoring contact service agreement totaling \$10,000 annually.

Rental Subsidies Administrative Costs – The City of Claremont is responsible for administrative costs at the Claremont Villas Senior Apartments totaling \$60,768 annually.

Employee, Legal and Consultant Services Costs – The City of Claremont is responsible for employee costs on various legal and consultant services for administration, accounting and financial reporting totaling \$250,000 annually.

Property Tax Pass-Through payments – The City of Claremont is responsible for nine property tax pass-through payments totaling \$292,896. Los Angeles County has indicated that they may be making these payments on the City's behalf, but have not yet confirmed that this will be the case.

ALTERNATIVES TO STAFF RECOMMENDATION

- 1) Request additional information from staff and request this item be brought back to the Oversight Board.

Submitted by:



Colin Tudor
Interim Assistant City Manager

Prepared by:



Brad McKinney
Senior Management Analyst

Attachments:

- 1 - Recognized Obligation Payment Schedule (February – June 2012)
- 2 - Recognized Obligation Payment Schedule (July – December 2012)

**CLAREMONT REDEVELOPMENT AGENCY
CLAREMONT CONSOLIDATED REDEVELOPMENT AREA
RECOGNIZED OBLIGATION PAYMENT SCHEDULE**

Attachment 1

Per AB 26 - Section 34169 (h)

Project Name / Debt Obligation	Payee	Description	Total Outstanding Debt or Obligation	Total Due During Fiscal Year	Source of Payment	FY 2011/12 Payments by month						Total
						Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	
1) 2001 Tax Refunding Bonds	Union Bank	Bond issue to fund redevelopment & low/moderate income housing projects	\$ 9,006,728	\$ 653,475	RPTTF		\$ 163,138					\$ 163,138
2) 2004 Tax Allocation Revenue Bonds	Union Bank	Bond issue to fund redevelopment projects	\$ 6,557,392	\$ 440,364	RPTTF			\$ 100,802				\$ 100,802
3) 451 W. Arrow Hwy Loan	Citizens Business Bank	Loan for property acquisition (451 W. Arrow Hwy)	\$ 102,514	\$ 51,258	RPTTF		\$ 12,814			\$ 12,814		\$ 25,628
4) Agreement for Fire Protection Services	Los Angeles County Fire Department	Property tax sharing agreement to provide fire protection & paramedic services	\$ 375,000	\$ 375,000	RPTTF							\$ -
5) Bond Administration Fees	Union Bank	Administration fees on 2001 and 2004 bonds	\$ 6,000	\$ 6,000	RPTTF							\$ -
6) Contract for Consulting Services	Urban Futures, Inc.	Continuing disclosure services	\$ 3,200	\$ 3,200	RPTTF				\$ 3,200			\$ 3,200
7) Contract for Consulting Services	Keyser Marston Associates	Affordable housing monitoring services	\$ 10,000	\$ 10,000	RPTTF						\$ 5,000	\$ 5,000
8) Administrative Costs	Contract for Rental Subsidies	Claremont Villas Senior Apartments	\$ 60,768	\$ 60,768	RPTTF		\$ 5,064	\$ 5,064	\$ 5,064	\$ 5,064	\$ 5,064	\$ 25,320
9) Administrative Costs	Various	Administrative support services for administration, accounting, financial reporting, and contract administration (See Administrative Cost Budget)	\$ 250,000	\$ 250,000	Admin Cost Allowance		\$ 20,833	\$ 20,833	\$ 20,833	\$ 20,833	\$ 20,833	\$ 104,167
Totals - This Page			\$ 16,371,602	\$ 1,850,064		\$ -	\$ 201,849	\$ 126,699	\$ 29,097	\$ 38,711	\$ 30,897	\$ 427,255
Totals - Page 2			\$ 292,896	\$ 292,896		\$ 292,896	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Totals - Page 3			\$ -	\$ -		\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Totals - Page 4			\$ -	\$ -		\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Totals - Other Obligations			\$ -	\$ -		\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Grand total - All Pages			\$ 16,664,498	\$ 2,142,960		\$ 292,896	\$ 201,849	\$ 126,699	\$ 29,097	\$ 38,711	\$ 30,897	\$ 720,151

RPTTF = Redevelopment Property Tax Trust Fund (formerly tax increment)

**CLAREMONT REDEVELOPMENT AGENCY
CLAREMONT CONSOLIDATED REDEVELOPMENT AREA
RECOGNIZED OBLIGATION PAYMENT SCHEDULE**

Per AB 26 - Section 34169 (h)

Project Name / Debt Obligation	Payee	Description	Total Outstanding Debt or Obligation	Total Due During Fiscal Year	Source of Payment	FY 2011/12 Payments by month						Total
						Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	
1) Property Tax Pass-Throughs	City of Claremont	Payments per CRL 33607.5 and 33607.7	\$ 86,138	\$ 86,138	RPTTF	\$ 86,138						86,138
2) Property Tax Pass-Throughs	Claremont Unified School District	Payments per CRL 33607.5 and 33607.7	\$ 110,548	\$ 110,548	RPTTF	\$ 110,548						110,548
3) Property Tax Pass-Throughs	L.A. County Library	Payments per CRL 33607.5 and 33607.7	\$ 12,017	\$ 12,017	RPTTF	\$ 12,017						12,017
4) Property Tax Pass-Throughs	L.A. County Fire Protection District	Payments per CRL 33607.5 and 33607.7	\$ 52,928	\$ 52,928	RPTTF	\$ 52,928						52,928
5) Property Tax Pass-Throughs	L.A. County Flood Control District	Payments per CRL 33607.5 and 33607.7	\$ 6,974	\$ 6,974	RPTTF	\$ 6,974						6,974
6) Property Tax Pass-Throughs	L.A. County Sanitation District	Payments per CRL 33607.5 and 33607.7	\$ 6,126	\$ 6,126	RPTTF	\$ 6,126						6,126
7) Property Tax Pass-Throughs	Three Valleys Municipal Water District	Payments per CRL 33607.5 and 33607.7	\$ 4,539	\$ 4,539	RPTTF	\$ 4,539						4,539
8) Property Tax Pass-Throughs	L.A. County Office of Education	Payments per CRL 33607.5 and 33607.7	\$ 1,937	\$ 1,937	RPTTF	\$ 1,937						1,937
9) Property Tax Pass-Throughs	Citrus Community College District	Payments per CRL 33607.5 and 33607.7	\$ 11,689	\$ 11,689	RPTTF	\$ 11,689						11,689
Totals - This Page						\$ 292,896	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$ 292,896

RPTTF = Redevelopment Property Tax Trust Fund (formerly tax increment)

**CLAREMONT REDEVELOPMENT AGENCY
CLAREMONT CONSOLIDATED REDEVELOPMENT AREA
RECOGNIZED OBLIGATION PAYMENT SCHEDULE**

Attachment 2

Per AB 26 - Section 34169 (h)

Project Name / Debt Obligation	Payee	Description	Total Outstanding Debt or Obligation	Total Due During Fiscal Year	Source of Payment	FY 2012/13 Payments by month											
						Jul	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total					
1) 2001 Tax Refunding Bonds	Union Bank	Bond issue to fund redevelopment & low/moderate income housing projects	\$ 9,006,728	\$ 658,455	RPTTF		\$ 503,138									\$ 503,138	
2) 2004 Tax Allocation Revenue Bonds	Union Bank	Bond issue to fund redevelopment projects	\$ 6,557,392	\$ 437,524	RPTTF			\$ 340,802								\$ 340,802	
3) 451 W. Arrow Hwy Loan	Citizens Business Bank	Loan for property acquisition (451 W. Arrow Hwy)	\$ 102,514	\$ 51,258	RPTTF		\$ 12,814				\$ 12,814					\$ 25,628	
4) Agreement for Fire Protection Services	Los Angeles County Fire Department	Property tax sharing agreement to provide fire protection & paramedic services	\$ 375,000	\$ 375,000	RPTTF									\$ 375,000		\$ 375,000	
5) Bond Administration Fees	Union Bank	Administration fees on 2001 and 2004 bonds	\$ 6,000	\$ 6,000	RPTTF			\$ 3,000						\$ 3,000		\$ 6,000	
6) Contract for Consulting Services	Urban Futures, Inc.	Continuing disclosure services	\$ 3,200	\$ 3,200	RPTTF											\$ -	
7) Contract for Consulting Services	Keyser Marston Associates	Affordable housing monitoring services	\$ 10,000	\$ 10,000	RPTTF									\$ 5,000		\$ 5,000	
8) Administrative Costs	Contract for Rental Subsidies	Claremont Villas Senior Apartments	\$ 60,768	\$ 60,768	RPTTF	\$ 5,064	\$ 5,064	\$ 5,064	\$ 5,064	\$ 5,064	\$ 5,064	\$ 5,064	\$ 5,064	\$ 5,064	\$ 5,064	\$ 30,384	
9) Administrative Costs	Various	Administrative support services for administration, accounting, financial reporting, and contract administration (See Administrative Cost Budget)	\$ 250,000	\$ 250,000	Admin Cost Allowance	\$ 20,833	\$ 20,833	\$ 20,833	\$ 20,833	\$ 20,833	\$ 20,833	\$ 20,833	\$ 20,833	\$ 20,833	\$ 20,833	\$ 125,000	
Totals - This Page			\$ 16,371,602	\$ 1,852,205		\$ 25,897	\$ 541,849	\$ 369,699	\$ 25,897	\$ 38,711	\$ 408,897	\$ 1,410,951				\$ 1,410,951	
Totals - Page 2			\$ 292,896	\$ 292,896		\$ 292,896	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 292,896			\$ 292,896	
Totals - Page 3			\$ -	\$ -		\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -			\$ -	
Totals - Page 4			\$ -	\$ -		\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -			\$ -	
Totals - Other Obligations			\$ -	\$ -		\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -			\$ -	
Grand total - All Pages			\$ 16,664,498	\$ 2,145,101		\$ 318,793	\$ 541,849	\$ 369,699	\$ 25,897	\$ 38,711	\$ 408,897	\$ 1,703,847				\$ 1,703,847	

RPTTF = Redevelopment Property Tax Trust Fund (formerly tax increment)

**CLAREMONT REDEVELOPMENT AGENCY
CLAREMONT CONSOLIDATED REDEVELOPMENT AREA
RECOGNIZED OBLIGATION PAYMENT SCHEDULE**

Per AB 26 - Section 34169 (h)

Project Name / Debt Obligation	Payee	Description	Total Outstanding Debt or Obligation	Total Due During Fiscal Year	Source of Payment	FY 2012/13 Payments by month							Total
						Jul	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec		
1) Property Tax Pass-Throughs	City of Claremont	Payments per CRL 33607.5 and 33607.7	\$ 86,138	\$ 86,138	RPTTF								0
2) Property Tax Pass-Throughs	Claremont Unified School District	Payments per CRL 33607.5 and 33607.7	\$ 110,548	\$ 110,548	RPTTF								0
3) Property Tax Pass-Throughs	L.A. County Library	Payments per CRL 33607.5 and 33607.7	\$ 12,017	\$ 12,017	RPTTF								0
4) Property Tax Pass-Throughs	L.A. County Fire Protection District	Payments per CRL 33607.5 and 33607.7	\$ 52,928	\$ 52,928	RPTTF								0
5) Property Tax Pass-Throughs	L.A. County Flood Control District	Payments per CRL 33607.5 and 33607.7	\$ 6,974	\$ 6,974	RPTTF								0
6) Property Tax Pass-Throughs	L.A. County Sanitation District	Payments per CRL 33607.5 and 33607.7	\$ 6,126	\$ 6,126	RPTTF								0
7) Property Tax Pass-Throughs	Three Valleys Municipal Water District	Payments per CRL 33607.5 and 33607.7	\$ 4,539	\$ 4,539	RPTTF								0
8) Property Tax Pass-Throughs	L.A. County Office of Education	Payments per CRL 33607.5 and 33607.7	\$ 1,937	\$ 1,937	RPTTF								0
9) Property Tax Pass-Throughs	Citrus Community College District	Payments per CRL 33607.5 and 33607.7	\$ 11,689	\$ 11,689	RPTTF								0
Totals - This Page			\$ 292,896	\$ 292,896									\$ -

RPTTF = Redevelopment Property Tax Trust Fund (formerly tax increment)