

File No. 201010

Committee Item No. 9

Board Item No. _____

COMMITTEE/BOARD OF SUPERVISORS

AGENDA PACKET CONTENTS LIST

Committee: Budget & Finance Committee

Date September 16, 2020

Board of Supervisors Meeting

Date _____

Cmte Board

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| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | Legislative Digest |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | Budget and Legislative Analyst Report |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | Youth Commission Report |
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| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | MOU |
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| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | Award Letter |
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OTHER (Use back side if additional space is needed)

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| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <u>Preliminary Official Statement</u> |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <u>Preliminary Official Statement Appendix A</u> |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <u>Board of Supervisors Resolution No. 498-16</u> |
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Completed by: Linda Wong

Date September 9, 2020

Completed by: Linda Wong

Date _____

1 [Certificates of Participation - Animal Care & Control Project - Official Statement]

2

3 **Resolution approving the form of and authorizing the distribution of a preliminary**
4 **Official Statement relating to the execution and delivery of City and County of San**
5 **Francisco Certificates of Participation for the Animal Care & Control Project, and**
6 **authorizing the preparation, execution and delivery of a final Official Statement; and**
7 **modifying and ratifying the approvals and terms and conditions of a previous**
8 **Resolution, and related matters, as defined herein.**

9

10 WHEREAS, By Resolution No. 498-16 passed on November 29, 2016, and approved
11 by the Mayor of the City on December 9, 2016 ("2016 Resolution"), the Board of Supervisors
12 of the City and County of San Francisco ("Board of Supervisors" or the "Board"), in order to
13 finance the costs of acquisition, construction, and improvement of the City and County of San
14 Francisco Animal Care and Control replacement facility located at 1419 Bryant Street
15 ("Project"), has previously authorized the execution and delivery of not to exceed \$60,500,000
16 Certificates of Participation ("Certificates of Participation" or the "Certificates") issued pursuant
17 to a Trust Agreement ("Trust Agreement"), between the City and a trustee named therein
18 ("Trustee"), which are to be secured by a Property Lease ("Property Lease"), pursuant to
19 which the City leases certain property to the Trustee, as Project Trustee, and a Lease
20 Agreement ("Lease Agreement"), pursuant to which the Trustee, as Project Trustee, leases
21 said property back to the City; and

22 WHEREAS, The Board desired to initially finance costs of the Project on an interim
23 basis in part through the issuance of commercial paper under the City's commercial paper
24 program; and

25 ///

1 WHEREAS, The Board now desires to cause the execution and delivery of the
2 Certificates, the proceeds of which will be used to refund and repay the City's commercial
3 paper and interest thereon issued to provide initial funding for the Project, and the balance of
4 such proceeds to pay a portion of the costs of the Project and other costs related to the
5 execution and delivery of the Certificates as authorized in the 2016 Resolution; and

6 WHEREAS, Pursuant to the 2016 Resolution, the Board has authorized and directed
7 the Director of Public Finance of the City or her designee, acting for and on behalf of the City
8 Controller (collectively, the "Director of Public Finance"), to provide for the sale of the
9 Certificates, by either competitive or negotiated sale, using the approved forms of such
10 documents and subject to the terms and conditions set forth in the 2016 Resolution; and

11 WHEREAS, The Director of Public Finance has determined to cause the execution and
12 delivery of the Certificates, under the authority granted by and subject to the terms and
13 conditions set forth in the 2016 Resolution, to finance the Project; and

14 WHEREAS, The Board has obtained and disclosed certain estimates regarding the
15 Certificates in accordance with Government Code, Section 5852.1 in the publicly available
16 report accompanying this Resolution; and

17 WHEREAS, The Director of Public Finance, in consultation with the City Attorney and
18 Hawkins Delafield & Wood LLP as disclosure counsel to the City ("Disclosure Counsel"), now
19 seeks approval and authorization of the distribution of the form of a preliminary official
20 statement relating to the Certificates ("Preliminary Official Statement"); and

21 WHEREAS, The Director of Public Finance has submitted the form of the Preliminary
22 Official Statement to the Board; such document is on file with the Clerk of the Board of
23 Supervisors in File No. 201010, which is hereby declared to be a part of this
24 Resolution as if set forth fully herein; and

25 ///

1 WHEREAS, The Board desires to modify the identity of the property that will be
2 encumbered by the Property Lease and Lease Agreement as the Project, which is located at
3 1419 Bryant Street in the City (“Leased Property”); now, therefore, be it

4 RESOLVED By the Board of Supervisors of the City and County of San Francisco, as
5 follows:

6 Section 1. Recitals. All of the recitals herein are true and correct.

7 Section 2. Approval of the Leased Property. The Board hereby approves the leasing,
8 pursuant to the terms of the Property Lease and the Lease Agreement, of all or a portion of
9 the Leased Property, which the Director of Public Finance determines is in the best interest of
10 the City.

11 Section 3. Preliminary and Final Official Statements. The form of Preliminary Official
12 Statement is hereby approved with such changes, additions, amendments or modifications
13 made in accordance with Section 4 hereof. The Controller of the City ("Controller") is hereby
14 authorized to cause the distribution of the Preliminary Official Statement in connection with the
15 Certificates, deemed “final” for purposes of Rule 15c2-12 promulgated by the United States
16 Securities and Exchange Commission under the Securities and Exchange Act of 1934, as
17 amended, and to sign a certificate to that effect. The Controller is hereby further authorized
18 and directed to prepare and sign a final Official Statement for the Certificates. The Co-
19 Municipal Advisors to the City, under the direction of the Director of Public Finance, are
20 hereby authorized and directed to cause to be printed and mailed, or distributed electronically,
21 to prospective bidders or purchasers, as appropriate, for the Certificates, copies of the
22 Preliminary Official Statement and the final Official Statement relating to the Certificates.

23 Section 4. Modifications. The Controller is further authorized, in consultation with the
24 City Attorney, to approve and make such changes, additions, amendments or modifications to
25 the Preliminary Official Statement or the final Official Statement described in Section 3 hereof

1 as may be necessary or advisable. The approval of any change, addition, amendment or
2 modification to the Preliminary Official Statement or the final Official Statement shall be
3 evidenced conclusively by the distribution of the Preliminary Official Statement to potential
4 bidders for or purchasers of the Certificates and the execution and delivery of the final Official
5 Statement. Any such actions are solely intended to further the purposes of this Resolution,
6 and are subject in all respects to the terms of this Resolution. No such actions shall increase
7 the risk to the City or require the City to spend any resources not otherwise granted herein.
8 Final versions of such documents shall be provided to the Clerk of the Board of Supervisors
9 for inclusion in the official file within 30 days after the public distribution thereof.

10 Section 5. Ratification. The terms and conditions and approvals of the 2016
11 Resolution, as modified hereby, and all actions heretofore taken pursuant to the 2016
12 Resolution in connection with the issuance of the Certificates, and subject in all respects to
13 the terms and limitations set forth in the 2016 Resolution, are hereby ratified, approved and
14 confirmed.

15
16 APPROVED AS TO FORM:
17 DENNIS J. HERRERA, City Attorney

18
19 By: /s/ Mark D. Blake
20 MARK D. BLAKE
21 Deputy City Attorney
22 n:\financ\as2020\1300182\01474540.docx




OFFICE OF THE CONTROLLER
CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO

Ben Rosenfield
Controller
Todd Rydstrom
Deputy Controller
Anna Van Degna
Director of Public Finance

MEMORANDUM

TO: Honorable Members, Board of Supervisors

FROM: Anna Van Degna, Director of Public Finance 
Luke Brewer, Controller's Office of Public Finance
Bridget Katz, Controller's Office of Public Finance

DATE: **Monday, August 31, 2020**

SUBJECT: Resolution Approving the Form of and Authorizing the Distribution of a Preliminary Official Statement Relating to the Execution and Delivery of City and County of San Francisco Certificates of Participation for the Animal Care & Control Project

Recommended Action

We respectfully request that the Board of Supervisors consider for review and approval the resolution ("Resolution") authorizing the distribution of a preliminary official statement relating to the execution and delivery of City and County of San Francisco Certificates of Participation ("COPs") for the Animal Care & Control Project, authorizing the preparation, execution and delivery of a final official statement, modifying and ratifying the approvals and terms and conditions of a previous resolution, and related matters.

As further discussed below, the Board of Supervisors previously approved the execution and delivery of the COPs to finance the Animal Care & Control Project per Resolution No. 498-16. This recommended action is to further facilitate the execution and delivery of the previously authorized COPs.

Background

Animal Care & Control

San Francisco Animal Care and Control ("ACC") is the City's only open door animal shelter. The municipal agency provides housing, care and medical treatment to wild, exotic and domestic, stray, lost, abandoned, sick, injured and surrendered animals. Every year, ACC shelters 10,000 animals of various species in an outdated and seismically unsafe building with cramped spaces that struggle to accommodate these needs. ACC's mission is to adopt, rehome or reunite domestic animals with their guardians and to release wildlife to their native habitat. The department receives 16,000 calls every year

from residents looking for assistance with animal-related emergencies including abuse and neglect as well as matters of public safety. ACC is responsible for enforcing all State and local animal welfare and control laws and is a first responder to natural disasters and emergencies.

The Project

A portion of the proceeds of the COPs will be used to finance or refinance the costs of the acquisition, construction and installation of improvements to the new San Francisco Animal Care and Control Facility (“Project”) to be located at 1419 Bryant Street in San Francisco’s Mission neighborhood. The Project involves the adaptive reuse and rehabilitation and seismic improvement of the original Market Street Railway powerhouse, originally built in 1893 and expanded in 1902. The single-story-plus-mezzanine, 42-foot building measures 34,350 square feet, and was most recently used by the San Francisco Municipal Transportation Agency (“MTA”) as a maintenance facility for Muni’s overhead power lines. The City plans to convert the existing building on the site into the new ACC facility. The Project will include the addition of a second story within the existing building. New exterior dog runs and gardens will be added on the ground floor and roof. The Project will increase the total square footage of the building to 44,600 square feet. The new facility is designed and will be built to an enhanced level of seismic resilience that is required of an essential facility, and includes the ability to operate completely off the grid for 72 hours with backup power and water provisions. A second, smaller building at the eastern end of the Project site will remain in use as SFMTA storage.

The ground floor of the building will house animal holding areas, dog runs, public lobbies, staff work areas, veterinary offices, and a sally port for loading use. The new second floor of the building will house adoption facilities, classrooms, accessory offices, staff rooms, and additional animal holding areas. The roof will contain a dog run, solar panels, and a roof garden for use by small animals.

Total costs of the Project are expected to be approximately \$76.4 million, which includes a 10% construction contingency. The City has used amounts from grants, other City funds, and the proceeds from the sale of commercial paper certificates of participation (“CP”) to finance part of the Project costs, as discussed further below. The construction of the Project is currently within budget, as provided in the construction contract.

Project construction began in May 2019 and is expected to be substantially completed in December 2020, with move in anticipated to be completed by April 2021. The City estimates that the Project is 85% complete as of July 2020. Estimated Project completion is currently consistent with the original schedule. The existing animal care and control facility located at 1200 15th Street will be closed once the proposed project is completed. Per the Resolution, it is currently anticipated that the new Animal Care and Control facility located at 1419 Bryant Street will serve as the leased asset for the COPs.

Prior Board of Supervisors Actions

In May 2016, per Ordinance No. 92-16 (“2016 Ordinance”), the Board approved the appropriation of \$60,500,000 of Certificates of Participation to the Department of Administrative Services for the Animal Care and Control Renovation Project.

In November 2016, per Resolution No. 498-16 (“2016 Resolution”), the Board approved the execution and delivery of COPs in a principal amount not to exceed \$60,500,000 in order to finance the

costs of acquisition, construction, and improvement of the Project. The 2016 Resolution also authorized the issuance of commercial paper notes in advance of the delivery of the COPs.

The Official Statement

The Official Statement provides information for prospective bidders and investors in connection with the public offering by the City of its COPs. The Official Statement describes the COPs including sources and uses of funds; security for the COPs; the Project and leased property; risk factors; and tax and other legal matters, among other information. The Official Statement also includes the City's Appendix A, the most recent Comprehensive Annual Financial Report of the City, the City's Investment Policy, and other forms of legal documents for the benefit of investors, holders and owners of the COPs.

A Preliminary Official Statement is distributed to prospective investors prior to the sale of the COPs and within seven days of the public offering of the COPs, the Final Official Statement (adding certain sale results including the offering prices, interest rates, selling compensation, principal amounts, and aggregate principal amounts) is distributed to the initial purchasers of the COPs.

The 2016 Resolution also approved the form of a Preliminary Official Statement, approved the form and execution of the Official Statement relating to the sale of the COPs, approved the form of the Continuing Disclosure Certificate and granted general authority to City officials to take necessary actions in connection with the authorization, execution, sale and delivery of the COPs and approved modifications to documents and agreements.

The Preliminary Official Statement relating to the COPs has been updated as of August 27, 2020 and reflects significant changes in the City's budget and finances that have occurred since the 2016 Resolution. The Preliminary Official Statement includes the City's Comprehensive Annual Financial Report ("CAFR") for Fiscal Year 2018-2019. Updated information regarding the Project and the status of the development was provided by City staff for inclusion in the Preliminary Official Statement. Additionally, the information contained in the Appendix A, was prepared by City staff for inclusion in the Preliminary Official Statement. In accordance with rule 15c2-12 of the Securities and Exchange Act of 1934, the Controller will certify, on behalf of the City, that the Preliminary and Final Official Statements are "deemed final" as of their release dates. The Controller will also certify that such document does not contain any material misstatement or omissions prior to it being distributed to the investing marketplace. A form of the Preliminary Official Statement is attached for your approval prior to its publication.

The Office of Public Finance proposes the execution and delivery of the COPs under the authority of the 2016 Resolution and seeks approval of this Resolution by the Board of Supervisors and the Mayor, to approve and authorize the use and distribution of the Preliminary Official Statement by the co-financial advisors with respect to the COPs.

The Certificates and Current Plan of Finance

The 2016 Resolution authorized the execution and delivery of tax-exempt or taxable (if necessary) COPs in a par amount not-to-exceed \$60,500,000. Based on Project cost estimates, tax analysis and schedule, the Office of Public Finance anticipates selling \$47,735,000 in tax-exempt COPs under market assumptions prevailing at the expected time of sale. The difference between the expected issuance amount and the \$60,500,000 not-to-exceed amount provides flexibility for market fluctuations until the sale of the COPs, any increased deposits to the debt service reserve fund, and possible additional delivery date expenses.

Commercial Paper. From January 2017 through June 2020, the Project incurred expenditures totaling approximately \$10.8 million using the City's commercial paper program. The Project anticipates issuing additional commercial paper notes to fund Project expenditures prior to the delivery of the COPs. The commercial paper notes outstanding for the Project will be refinanced with the delivery of the COPs.

Based upon an estimated 2.597% true interest cost and the anticipated total par value of \$47,735,000, the total principal and interest payments over the approximate 20-year term of the COPs are estimated to be approximately \$71,800,000. The variance between the anticipated par value and the and the 2016 Resolution not-to-exceed amount is primarily due to current investor preferences for a premium bond structure. Additionally, the interest rates for the CP interim financing have been lower than the initial projections.

For good faith estimates required by Code Section 5852.1 of the California Government regarding the proposed financing, see Attachment 1. The information set forth in Attachment 1 is based on estimates of prevailing market conditions, and the ability to finance the entirety of the project on a tax-exempt basis. Actual results may differ if assumed market conditions change.

Additional Information

The Preliminary Official Statement will include the City's CAFR as well as the attachments described below.

Appendix A: The City prepares the Appendix A: "City and County of San Francisco—Organization and Finances" (the "Appendix A") for inclusion in the Official Statement. The Appendix A describes the City's government and organization, the budget, property taxation, other City tax revenues and other revenue sources, general fund programs and expenditures, employment costs and post-retirement obligations, investment of City funds, capital financing and certificates, major economic development projects, constitutional and statutory limitations on taxes and expenditures, and litigation and risk management.

Continuing Disclosure Certificate: The City covenants to provide certain financial information and operating data relating to the City (the "Annual Report") not later than 270 days after the end of the fiscal year and to provide notices of the occurrence of certain enumerated events.

The Continuing Disclosure Certificate describes the nature of the information to be contained in the Annual Report or the notices of enumerated events. These covenants have been made in order to assist

initial purchasers of the COPs in complying with the Securities and Exchange Commission Rule 15c2-12(b)(5).

Anticipated Financing Timeline

Milestones	Dates*
• Introduction of the Resolution to the Board of Supervisors	September 1, 2020
• Budget and Finance Committee Hearing	September 16, 2020
• Board Considers Approval of the Resolution	September 22, 2020
• Sale and Closing of the COPs	Est. October 2020

*Please note that dates are estimated unless otherwise noted.

Please contact Anna Van Degna (Anna.VanDegna@sfgov.org) at 415-554-5956, Luke Brewer (Luke.Brewer@sfgov.org) at 415-554-7693 or Bridget Katz (bridget.katz@sfgov.org) at 415-554-6240 if you have any questions. Your consideration of this matter is greatly appreciated.

cc: Angela Calvillo, Clerk of the Board of Supervisors
Andrea Bruss, Mayor's Office
Andres Powers, Mayor's Office
Ashley Groffenberger, Mayor's Acting Budget Director
Harvey Rose, Budget Analyst
Severin Campbell, Budget Analyst
Ben Rosenfield, Controller
Mark Blake, Deputy City Attorney
Kenneth Roux, Deputy City Attorney
Ken Bukowski, Deputy City Administrator
Andrico Penick, Director of Real Estate Division
Tim Kempf, Project Manager, San Francisco Public Works
Virginia Donohue, Executive Director, San Francisco Animal Care and Control

ATTACHMENT 1

For purposes of compliance with Section 5852.1 of the California Government Code, the following information are good faith estimates provided by the City's Co-Municipal Advisors, Montague DeRose & Associates, LLC and CSG Advisors Incorporated:

1. True interest cost of the COPs: 2.597%
2. Finance charge for the COPs, including all fees and charges for third parties (including underwriter's compensation, municipal advisory fees, co-bond counsel fees, disclosure counsel fees, trustee fees and other payments to third parties): \$995,197.
3. Amount of COP proceeds expected to be received by the City, net of payments identified in 2 above and any reserve fund or capitalized interest funded with proceeds of the COPs: \$49,908,353.
4. Total payment amount for the COPs, being the sum of (a) debt service on the COPs to final maturity, and (b) any financing costs not paid from proceeds of the COPs: \$71,781,780.

The information set forth above is based up estimates of prevailing market conditions, and the ability to finance the entirety of the project on a tax-exempt basis. Actual results may differ if assumed market conditions change.

PRELIMINARY OFFICIAL STATEMENT DATED [OCTOBER] __, 2020

NEW ISSUE – BOOK-ENTRY ONLY

RATINGS: Moody's: _____
S&P: _____
Fitch: _____
(See "RATINGS" herein)

[In the separate opinions of Jones Hall, A Professional Law Corporation, San Francisco, California and Curls Bartling P.C., Oakland, California, Co-Special Counsel, under existing statutes, regulations, rulings and court decisions, and subject to the matters described in "TAX MATTERS" herein, interest evidenced by the Certificates is excluded pursuant to section 103(a) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 from the gross income of the owners thereof for federal income tax purposes and is not included in the federal alternative minimum tax for individuals or, except as described herein, corporations. It is also the opinion of Co-Special Counsel that under existing law interest evidenced by the Certificates is exempt from personal income taxes of the State of California. See "TAX MATTERS" herein, including a discussion of the federal alternative minimum tax consequences for corporations.] [To be updated by Co-Special Counsel.]



**§[Par Amount]*
CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO
CERTIFICATES OF PARTICIPATION, SERIES 2020A
(ANIMAL CARE & CONTROL PROJECT)**

**evidencing proportionate interests of the Owners thereof in a Lease
Agreement, including the right to receive Base Rental payments to be
made by the
CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO**

Dated: Date of Delivery

Due: April 1, as shown on the inside cover

This cover page contains certain information for general reference only. It is not intended to be a summary of the security for or the terms of the Certificates. Investors are advised to read the entire Official Statement to obtain information essential to the making of an informed investment decision.

The Certificates captioned above (the "Certificates") will be sold to provide funds to: (i) finance or refinance the costs of the acquisition, construction and installation of improvements to the new San Francisco Animal Care and Control Facility (as further described herein, the "Project"); (ii) retire certain commercial paper certificates of participation of the City and County of San Francisco (the "City"), the proceeds of which financed or refinanced a portion of the costs of the Project; (iii) fund the Reserve Fund established under the Trust Agreement for the Certificates; (iv) [pay capitalized interest through FUNDS.]; and (v) pay costs of execution and delivery of the Certificates. See "ESTIMATED SOURCES AND USES OF FUNDS."

The Certificates are executed and delivered pursuant to a Trust Agreement, to be dated as of [October] 1, 2020 (the "Trust Agreement"), by and between the City and Zions Bancorporation, National Association, as trustee (the "Trustee"), and in accordance with the Charter of the City (the "Charter"). See "THE CERTIFICATES – Authority for Execution and Delivery." The Certificates will evidence the principal and interest components of the Base Rental payable by the City pursuant to a Lease Agreement to be dated as of [October] 1, 2020 (the "Lease Agreement"), by and between the Trustee, as lessor, and the City, as lessee. The City will covenant in the Lease Agreement to take such action as may be necessary to include and maintain all Base Rental and Additional Rental payments in its annual budget, and to make necessary annual appropriations therefor. See "SECURITY AND SOURCES OF PAYMENT FOR THE CERTIFICATES – Covenant to Budget." The obligation of the City to pay Base Rental will be in consideration for the use and occupancy of the site and facilities of the San Francisco Animal Care and Control Facility subject to the Lease Agreement (as further described herein, the "Leased Property"), and such obligation may be abated in whole or in part if there is substantial interference with the City's use and occupancy of the Leased Property. See "CERTAIN RISK FACTORS – Abatement." The Leased Property will generally consist of the site and facilities of the Project. See "THE PROJECT AND THE LEASED PROPERTY" herein.

The Certificates will be delivered in fully registered form and registered in the name of Cede & Co., as nominee of The Depository Trust Company ("DTC"). Individual purchases of the Certificates will be made in book entry form only, in the principal amount of \$5,000 and integral multiples thereof. Principal and interest with respect to the Certificates will be paid by the Trustee to DTC, which will in turn remit such payments to the participants in DTC for subsequent disbursement to the beneficial owners of the Certificates. See "THE CERTIFICATES – Form and Registration." Interest evidenced and represented by the Certificates will be payable on April 1 and October 1 of each year, commencing April 1, 2021. Principal will be paid as shown on the inside cover hereof. See "THE CERTIFICATES – Payment of Principal and Interest."

* Preliminary, subject to change.

This Preliminary Official Statement and the information contained herein are subject to completion or amendment without notice. Under no circumstances shall this Preliminary Official Statement constitute an offer to sell or the solicitation of an offer to buy, nor shall there be any sale of these securities, in any jurisdiction in which such offer, solicitation, or sale would be unlawful prior to registration or qualification under the securities laws of such jurisdiction.

This Preliminary Official Statement and the information contained herein are subject to completion or amendment without notice. Under no circumstances shall this Preliminary Official Statement constitute an offer to sell or the solicitation of an offer to buy, nor shall there be any sale of these securities, in any jurisdiction in which such offer, solicitation, or sale would be unlawful prior to registration or qualification under the securities laws of such jurisdiction.

The Certificates will be subject to prepayment prior to maturity as described herein. See “THE CERTIFICATES – Prepayment of the Certificates.”

THE OBLIGATION OF THE CITY TO MAKE BASE RENTAL OR ADDITIONAL RENTAL PAYMENTS UNDER THE LEASE AGREEMENT WILL NOT CONSTITUTE AN OBLIGATION FOR WHICH THE CITY WILL BE OBLIGATED TO LEVY OR PLEDGE ANY FORM OF TAXATION OR FOR WHICH THE CITY HAS LEVIED OR PLEDGED ANY FORM OF TAXATION. NEITHER THE CERTIFICATES NOR THE OBLIGATION OF THE CITY TO MAKE BASE RENTAL OR ADDITIONAL RENTAL PAYMENTS WILL CONSTITUTE AN INDEBTEDNESS OF THE CITY, THE STATE OR ANY OF ITS POLITICAL SUBDIVISIONS WITHIN THE MEANING OF ANY CONSTITUTIONAL OR STATUTORY DEBT LIMITATION OR RESTRICTION. THE CITY SHALL BE OBLIGATED TO MAKE BASE RENTAL PAYMENTS SUBJECT TO THE TERMS OF THE LEASE AGREEMENT AND NEITHER THE CITY NOR ANY OF ITS OFFICERS SHALL INCUR ANY LIABILITY OR ANY OTHER OBLIGATION WITH RESPECT TO THE EXECUTION AND DELIVERY OF THE CERTIFICATES. SEE “CERTAIN RISK FACTORS.”

BIDS FOR THE PURCHASE OF THE CERTIFICATES WILL BE RECEIVED BY THE CITY AT [] A.M. PACIFIC TIME ON [], 2020, AS PROVIDED IN THE OFFICIAL NOTICE OF SALE INVITING BIDS DATED [], 2020, UNLESS POSTPONED AS SET FORTH IN SUCH OFFICIAL NOTICE OF SALE. See “SALE OF THE CERTIFICATES” herein.

MATURITY SCHEDULE

(See inside cover)

The Certificates are offered when, as and if executed and received by the Purchaser, subject to the approval of the validity of the Lease Agreement by Jones Hall, A Professional Law Corporation, and Curls Bartling P.C., Oakland, California, Co-Special Counsel, and certain other conditions. Certain legal matters will be passed upon for the City by the City Attorney and by Hawkins Delafield & Wood LLP, San Francisco, California, Disclosure Counsel. It is expected that the Certificates in book-entry form will be available for delivery through DTC on or about [October] __, 2020.

Dated: [October] __, 2020.

MATURITY SCHEDULE

(Base CUSIP Number: _____¹)

<u>Certificate Payment Date</u> <u>(April 1)</u>	<u>Principal Amount</u>	<u>Interest Rate</u>	<u>Price/Yield²</u>	<u>CUSIP Suffix</u>
-----------------------------------------------------	-------------------------	----------------------	--------------------------------	---------------------

[\$ _____ % Term Bonds due April 1, 20__ Price/Yield² _____ % CUSIP¹: _____]

¹ CUSIP is a registered trademark of the American Bankers Association. CUSIP data herein is provided by CUSIP Global Services, managed by Standard and Poor's Financial Services LLC on behalf of the American Bankers Association. CUSIP numbers are provided for convenience of reference only. Neither the City nor the Purchaser take any responsibility for the accuracy of such numbers.

² Reoffering prices/yields furnished by the Purchaser. The City takes no responsibility for the accuracy thereof.

No dealer, broker, salesperson or other person has been authorized by the City to give any information or to make any representations other than those contained herein and, if given or made, such other information or representation must not be relied upon as having been authorized by the City. This Official Statement does not constitute an offer to sell or the solicitation of an offer to buy nor shall there be any sale of the Certificates by any person, in any jurisdiction in which it is unlawful for such person to make such an offer, solicitation or sale.

This Official Statement is not to be construed as a contract with the purchaser or purchasers of the Certificates. Statements contained in this Official Statement which involve estimates, forecasts or matters of opinion, whether or not expressly so described herein, are intended solely as such and are not to be construed as representations of fact.

The information set forth herein, other than that provided by the City, has been obtained from sources that are believed to be reliable, but is not guaranteed as to accuracy or completeness. The information and expressions of opinion herein are subject to change without notice and neither delivery of this Official Statement nor any sale made hereunder shall, under any circumstances, create any implication that there has been no change in the affairs of the City since the date hereof.

This Official Statement is submitted in connection with the execution and sale of the Certificates referred to herein and may not be reproduced or used, in whole or in part, for any other purpose, unless authorized in writing by the City. All summaries of the documents and laws are made subject to the provisions thereof and do not purport to be complete statements of any or all such provisions.

In connection with the offering of the Certificates, the underwriters may over-allot or effect transactions which stabilize or maintain the market price of the Certificates at levels above that which might otherwise prevail in the open market. Such stabilizing, if commenced, may be discontinued at any time. The underwriters may offer and sell the Certificates to certain dealers and dealer banks at prices lower than the initial public offering prices stated on the inside cover hereof. Such initial public offering prices may be changed from time to time by the underwriters.

This Official Statement contains forecasts, projections, estimates and other forward-looking statements that are based on current expectations. The words “expects,” “forecasts,” “projects,” “intends,” “anticipates,” “estimates,” “assumes” and analogous expressions are intended to identify forward-looking statements. Such forecasts, projections and estimates are not intended as representations of fact or guarantees of results. Any such forward-looking statements inherently are subject to a variety of risks and uncertainties that could cause actual results or performance to differ materially from those that have been forecast, estimated or projected. Such risks and uncertainties include, among others, changes in social and economic conditions, federal, state and local statutory and regulatory initiatives, litigation, population changes, seismic events and various other events, conditions and circumstances, many of which are beyond the control of the City. These forward-looking statements speak only as of the date of this Official Statement. The City disclaims any obligation or undertaking to release publicly any updates or revisions to any forward-looking statement contained herein to reflect any changes in the expectations of the City with regard thereto or any change in events, conditions or circumstances on which any such statement is based.

The execution and sale of the Certificates have not been registered under the Securities Act of 1933 in reliance upon the exemption provided thereunder by Section 3(a)2 for the issuance and sale of municipal securities.

The City maintains a website. The information presented on such website is *not* incorporated by reference as part of this Official Statement and should not be relied upon in making investment decisions with respect to the Certificates. Various other websites referred to in this Official Statement also are not incorporated herein by such references.

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CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO

MAYOR

London N. Breed

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS

Norman Yee, *Board President, District 7*

Sandra Lee Fewer, *District 1*
Catherine Stefani, *District 2*
Aaron Peskin, *District 3*
Gordon Mar, *District 4*
Dean Preston, *District 5*

Matt Haney, *District 6*
Rafael Mandelman, *District 8*
Hillary Ronen, *District 9*
Shamann Walton, *District 10*
Ahsha Safai, *District 11*

CITY ATTORNEY

Dennis J. Herrera

CITY TREASURER

José Cisneros

OTHER CITY AND COUNTY OFFICIALS

Naomi M. Kelly, *City Administrator*
Benjamin Rosenfield, *Controller*
Anna Van Degna, *Director, Controller's Office of Public Finance*

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Co-Special Counsel

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San Francisco, California

Curls Bartling P.C.
Oakland, California

Co-Municipal Advisors

CSG Advisors Incorporated
San Francisco, California

Montague DeRose & Associates, LLC
Walnut Creek, California

Disclosure Counsel

Hawkins Delafield & Wood LLP
San Francisco, California

Trustee

Zions Bancorporation, National Association
Los Angeles, California

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OFFICIAL STATEMENT

**[\$Par Amount]*
CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO
CERTIFICATES OF PARTICIPATION, SERIES 2020A
(ANIMAL CARE & CONTROL PROJECT)**

**evidencing proportionate interests of the Owners thereof in a Lease Agreement,
including the right to receive Base Rental payments to be made by the
CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO**

INTRODUCTION

This Official Statement, including the cover page and the appendices hereto, is provided to furnish information in connection with the offering by the City and County of San Francisco (the “City”) of its City and County of San Francisco Certificates of Participation, Series 2020A (Animal Care & Control Project) (the “Certificates”). Any capitalized term not defined herein will have the meaning given to such term in APPENDIX C: [“SUMMARY OF CERTAIN PROVISIONS OF THE LEGAL DOCUMENTS – Definitions.”] The references to any legal documents, instruments and the Certificates in this Official Statement do not purport to be comprehensive or definitive, and reference is made to each such document for complete details of all terms and conditions.

This Introduction is designed to give an overview of the transactions and serve as a guide to the contents of this Official Statement.

Overview of the Transaction. The City, exercising its Charter powers to convey and lease property for City purposes, will convey certain real property to Zions Bancorporation, National Association, as trustee (the “Trustee”) under the Property Lease to be dated as of [October] 1, 2020, by and between the City, as lessor, and the Trustee, as lessee (the “Property Lease”), at a nominal annual rent. The Trustee will lease the Leased Property (as defined hereafter) back to the City for the City’s use under the Lease Agreement to be dated as of [October] 1, 2020, by and between the Trustee and the City (the “Lease Agreement”). The Leased Property will generally consist of the site and facilities of the new San Francisco Animal Care and Control Facility. See “THE PROJECT AND THE LEASED PROPERTY.” The City will be obligated under the Lease Agreement to pay Base Rental payments and other payments to the Trustee each year during the term of the Lease Agreement (subject to certain conditions under which Base Rental may be “abated” as discussed herein). Each payment of Base Rental will consist of principal and interest components, and when received by the Trustee in each rental period, will be deposited in trust for payment of the Certificates. The Trustee will create the “certificates of participation” in the Lease Agreement, representing proportional interests in the principal and interest components of Base Rental it will receive from the City. The Trustee will apply Base Rental it receives to pay principal and interest with respect to each Certificate when due according to the Trust Agreement to be dated as of [October] 1, 2020, by and between the City and the Trustee (the “Trust Agreement”), which will govern the security and terms of payment of the Certificates. The money received from the sale of the Certificates will be applied by the Trustee, at the City’s direction, to (i) finance or refinance the acquisition, construction and installation of improvements to the new San Francisco Animal Care and Control Facility to be located at 1419 Bryant Street in San Francisco, California (as further described herein, the “Project”); (ii) retire certain commercial paper certificates of participation of the City, the proceeds of which financed or refinanced a portion of the costs of the Project; (iii) fund the Reserve Fund established under the Trust Agreement for the Certificates; (iv) [pay capitalized interest through _____]; and (v) pay costs of execution and delivery of the Certificates. See “ESTIMATED SOURCES AND USES OF FUNDS.” The Leased Property will consist of the site and facilities of the Project. See “THE PROJECT AND THE LEASED PROPERTY” herein.

Guide to this Official Statement. The Project and the Leased Property are described herein in the section “THE PROJECT AND THE LEASED PROPERTY.” The application of the proceeds of sale of the Certificates is described in the sections “THE PROJECT AND THE LEASED PROPERTY” and “ESTIMATED SOURCES AND USES OF FUNDS.” The terms of the Certificates and repayment thereof and security for the Certificates are described in the sections “THE CERTIFICATES,” “SECURITY AND SOURCES OF PAYMENT FOR THE CERTIFICATES,” and other sections in the front portion of this Official Statement. Current information about the City, its finances and governance, are provided in APPENDIX A. The City’s most recent comprehensive annual financial report appears in APPENDIX B. A summary of the Lease Agreement, the Property Lease, the Trust Agreement, and other basic legal documents are provided in APPENDIX C.

This Official Statement speaks only as of its date, and the information contained herein is subject to change. Except as required by the Continuing Disclosure Certificate to be executed by the City, the City has no obligation to update the information in this Official Statement. See “CONTINUING DISCLOSURE” and APPENDIX D: “FORM OF CONTINUING DISCLOSURE CERTIFICATE” herein.

Quotations from and summaries and explanations of the Certificates, the Trust Agreement, the Lease Agreement, the Property Lease, the resolutions providing for the execution and delivery of the Certificates, other legal documents and provisions of the constitution and statutes of the State of California (the “State”), the City’s Charter and ordinances, and other documents described herein, do not purport to be complete, and reference is made to said laws and documents for the complete provisions thereof. Copies of those documents and information concerning the Certificates are available from the City through the Office of Public Finance, 1 Dr. Carlton B. Goodlett Place, Room 336, San Francisco, CA 94102-4682. Reference is made herein to various other documents, reports, websites, etc., which were either prepared by parties other than the City, or were not prepared, reviewed and approved by the City with a view towards making an offering of public securities, and such materials are therefore not incorporated herein by such references nor deemed a part of this Official Statement.

THE CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO

General. The City is the economic and cultural center of the San Francisco Bay Area and northern California. The limits of the City encompass over 93 square miles, of which 49 square miles are land, with the balance consisting of tidelands and a portion of the San Francisco Bay (the “Bay”). The City is located at the northern tip of the San Francisco Peninsula, bounded by the Pacific Ocean to the west, the Bay and the San Francisco-Oakland Bay Bridge to the east, the entrance to the Bay and the Golden Gate Bridge to the north, and San Mateo County to the south. Silicon Valley is about a 40-minute drive to the south, and the wine country is about an hour’s drive to the north. The City estimates the City’s population in fiscal year 2018-19 to be 887,463.

The San Francisco Bay Area consists of the nine counties contiguous to the Bay: Alameda, Contra Costa, Marin, Napa, San Francisco, San Mateo, Santa Clara, Solano and Sonoma Counties (collectively, the “Bay Area”). The economy of the Bay Area includes a wide range of industries, supplying local needs as well as the needs of national and international markets. Major business sectors in the Bay Area include technology, retail, entertainment and the arts, conventions and tourism, service businesses, banking, professional and financial services, corporate headquarters, international and wholesale trade, multimedia and advertising and higher education. The California State Supreme Court is also based in San Francisco.

The COVID-19 Emergency (as defined in APPENDIX A) is a significant development materially adversely affecting the City’s finances and outlook. Many aspects of the City’s future finances and operations and the local economy have been and are expected to continue to be materially adversely impacted by the COVID-19 Emergency. Accordingly, any historical information or budgets and projections described in this Official Statement, including Appendices A and B attached hereto, which predate the COVID-19 Emergency or do not reflect its impact, should be considered in light of a

possible or probable negative impact from the COVID-19 Emergency. To date, City economic and tax revenue losses associated with the COVID-19 Emergency have been stark and immediate. Impacts from the COVID-19 Emergency have been and are expected to be significant to many aspects of the local economy and City operations and finances. These impacts involve many developing and unknown outcomes. The projections and other forward-looking statements in this Official Statement are based on current expectations and are not intended as representations of fact or guarantees of results. Any such forward-looking statements inherently are subject to a variety of risks and uncertainties that could cause actual results or performance to differ materially from those that have been forecast, estimated or projected. See “RISK FACTORS – Public Health Emergencies” and APPENDIX A – “CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO ORGANIZATION AND FINANCES – Recent Developments” herein. The City may post certain reports and other information relating to the COVID-19 Emergency when available on its investor information website located at <https://sfcontroller.org/continuing-secondary-market-disclosure>.

The City has historically been a major convention and tourist destination. According to the San Francisco Travel Association, a nonprofit membership organization, during the calendar year 2019, approximately 26.2 million tourists visited the City, with total spending estimated at \$10.2 billion, including spending from conventions, trade shows and group meetings. The COVID-19 Emergency has significantly adversely impacted and is expected to continue to adversely impact tourism and convention activities in the City.

The City is also a leading center for financial activity in the State. The headquarters of the Twelfth Federal Reserve District and the Eleventh District Federal Home Loan Bank are located in the City.

The City benefits from a highly skilled, educated and professional labor force. The City estimates the per-capita personal income of the City for fiscal year 2018-19 to be \$130,961. The San Francisco Unified School District (“SFUSD”), which is a separate legal entity from the City, operates 14 transitional kindergarten (“TK”) schools, 64 elementary schools serving grades TK-5, 8 schools serving grades TK-8, 13 middle schools serving grades 6-8, 15 high schools serving grades 9-12, 12 early education schools, and 14 active charter schools authorized by SFUSD. Higher education institutions located in the City include the University of San Francisco, California State University – San Francisco, University of California – San Francisco (a medical school and health science campus), the University of California Hastings College of the Law, the University of the Pacific’s School of Dentistry, Golden Gate University, City College of San Francisco (a public community college), the Art Institute of California – San Francisco, the San Francisco Conservatory of Music, and the Academy of Art University.

San Francisco International Airport (“SFO”), located 14 miles south of downtown San Francisco in an unincorporated area of San Mateo County, is owned and operated by the City, and is the principal commercial service airport for the Bay Area and one of the nation’s principal gateways for Pacific Rim traffic. In fiscal year 2018-19, SFO serviced approximately 57 million passengers and handled 564,521 metric tons of cargo. The City is also served by the Bay Area Rapid Transit District (“BART,” an electric rail commuter service linking the City with the East Bay and the San Francisco Peninsula, including SFO), Caltrain (a conventional commuter rail line linking the City with the San Francisco Peninsula), and bus and ferry services between the City and residential areas to the north, east and south of the City. San Francisco Municipal Railway (“Muni”), operated by the San Francisco Municipal Transportation Agency (“SFMTA”), provides bus and streetcar service within the City. The Port of San Francisco (the “Port”), which administers 7.5 miles of Bay waterfront held in “public trust” by the Port on behalf of the people of the State, promotes a balance of maritime-related commerce, fishing, recreational, industrial and commercial activities, and natural resource protection.

Government. San Francisco is a city and county chartered pursuant to Article XI, Sections 3, 4, 5 and 6 of the Constitution of the State of California and is the only consolidated city and county in the State. Voters approved the City’s current Charter at the November 1995 election. The City is governed by a Board of Supervisors elected from 11 districts to serve 4-year terms, and a Mayor who serves as chief executive officer,

elected citywide to a 4-year term. The City's adopted budget for fiscal years 2019-20 and 2020-21 totaled \$12.3 billion and \$12.0 billion, respectively. The General Fund portion of each year's adopted budget was \$6.1 billion in fiscal year 2019-20 and \$6.0 billion in fiscal year 2020-21, with the balance allocated to all other funds, including enterprise fund departments, such as SFO, SFMTA, the Port Commission and the San Francisco Public Utilities Commission ("SFPUC"). The City's budget for fiscal year 2019-20 and 2020-21 includes 37,907 and 38,122 budgeted and funded City positions, respectively. According to the Treasurer and Tax Collector, the fiscal year 2019-20 total net assessed valuation of taxable property in the City is approximately \$281.1 billion, which represented an increase of 8.4% over fiscal year 2018-19.

More detailed information about the City's governance, organization and finances may be found in APPENDIX A: "CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO ORGANIZATION AND FINANCES" and in APPENDIX B: "COMPREHENSIVE ANNUAL FINANCIAL REPORT OF THE CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019."

THE CERTIFICATES

Authority for Execution and Delivery

The Certificates will be executed and delivered pursuant to the Trust Agreement. Each Certificate will represent a proportionate interest in the right of the Trustee to receive Base Rental payments (comprising principal and interest components) payable by the City pursuant to the Lease Agreement. The City will be obligated under the Lease Agreement to pay the Base Rental in consideration for its use and occupancy of the Leased Property. The Leased Property will be leased by the City to the Trustee pursuant to the Property Lease.

The Trust Agreement, the Property Lease, and the Lease Agreement were approved by the Board of Supervisors of the City by its Resolution No. 498-16, adopted by the Board of Supervisors on November 29, 2016 and approved by the Mayor on December 9, 2016, and the sale of the Certificates was authorized by Resolution No. _____, adopted by the Board of Supervisors on _____, 2020 and approved by the Mayor on _____, 2020 (collectively, the "Resolution"). The Resolution authorized the execution and delivery of up to \$60,500,000 aggregate principal amount of the Certificates under the Trust Agreement and the payment of a maximum annual Base Rental payment under the Lease Agreement. Under Section 9.108 of the Charter of the City, the City is authorized to enter into lease-financing agreements with a public agency or nonprofit corporation only with the assent of the majority of the voters voting upon a proposition for the purpose. The lease-financing arrangements with the Trustee for the Certificates do not fall under this provision, since the Trustee is neither a public agency nor a nonprofit corporation.

Payment of Principal and Interest

The principal evidenced and represented by the Certificates will be payable on April 1 of each year shown on the inside cover hereof, or upon prepayment prior thereto, and will evidence and represent the sum of the portions of the Base Rental Payments designated as principal components coming due on each April 1. Payment of the principal and premium, if any, of the Certificates upon prepayment or upon the Certificate Payment Date will be made upon presentation and surrender of such Certificates at the Principal Office of the Trustee. Principal and premium will be payable in lawful money of the United States of America.

Interest evidenced and represented by the Certificates will be payable on April 1 and October 1 of each year, commencing on April 1, 2021 (each, an "Interest Payment Date") and continuing to and including their Certificate Payment Dates or on prepayment prior thereto, and will evidence and represent the sum of the portions of the Base Rental designated as interest components coming due on such dates in each year. Interest with respect to the Certificates will be calculated on the basis of a 360-day year composed of twelve 30-day months. Interest evidenced and represented by each Certificate will accrue from the Interest Payment Date next preceding the date of execution and delivery thereof, unless (i) it is executed after a Regular Record Date and before the close of business on the immediately following Interest Payment Date, in which event interest

represented thereby will be payable from such Interest Payment Date; or (ii) it is executed prior to the close of business on the first Regular Record Date, in which event interest represented thereby will be payable from the date of delivery; provided, however, that if at the time of execution of any Certificate interest thereon is in default, such interest will be payable from the Interest Payment Date to which interest has previously been paid or made available for payment or, if no interest has been paid or made available for payment, from the date of delivery.

Interest evidenced and represented by the Certificates will be payable in lawful money of the United States of America. Payments of interest represented by the Certificates will be made on each Interest Payment Date by check of the Trustee sent by first-class mail, postage prepaid, or by wire transfer to any Owner of \$1,000,000 or more of Certificates to the account in the United States of America specified by such Owner in a written request delivered to the Trustee on or prior to the Regular Record Date for such Interest Payment Date, to the Owner thereof on the Regular Record Date; provided, however, that payments of defaulted interest will be payable to the person in whose name such Certificate is registered at the close of business on a special record date fixed therefor by the Trustee which will not be more than 15 days and not less than 10 days prior to the date of the proposed payment of defaulted interest

Form and Registration

The Certificates will be executed and delivered in the aggregate principal amount shown on the cover hereof.

The Certificates will be delivered in fully registered form, without coupons, dated their date of delivery, and registered in the name of Cede & Co., as nominee of The Depository Trust Company, New York, New York (“DTC”), who will act as securities depository for the Certificates. Individual purchases of the Certificates will be made in book-entry form only in the principal amount of \$5,000 or any integral multiple thereof. Principal and interest evidenced and represented by the Certificates will be paid by the Trustee to DTC which will in turn remit such principal and interest to the participants in DTC for subsequent disbursement to the beneficial owners of the Certificates. Beneficial owners of the Certificates will not receive physical certificates representing their interest in the Certificates. For further information concerning the Book-Entry Only System, see APPENDIX E: “DTC AND THE BOOK-ENTRY ONLY SYSTEM.”

Prepayment of the Certificates

Optional Prepayment

The Certificates with a Certificate Payment Date on or after April 1, 20__ will be subject to optional prepayment prior to their respective Certificate Payment Dates in whole or in part on any date on or after _____, at the option of the City, in the event the City exercises its option under the Lease Agreement to prepay the principal component of the Base Rental payments at a prepayment price equal to 100% of the principal component to be prepaid, plus accrued interest to the date fixed for prepayment, without premium.

In the event the City gives notice to the Trustee of its intention to exercise such option, but fails to deposit with the Trustee on or prior to the prepayment date an amount equal to the prepayment price, the City will continue to pay the Base Rental payments as if no such notice were given.

Special Mandatory Prepayment

The Certificates will be subject to mandatory prepayment prior to their respective Certificate Payment Dates, as a whole or in part on any date, at a Prepayment Price equal to the principal amount thereof (plus accrued but unpaid interest to the prepayment date), without premium, from amounts deposited in the Prepayment Account of the Base Rental Fund following an event of damage, destruction or condemnation of

the Leased Property or any portion thereof or upon loss of the use or possession of the Leased Property or any portion thereof due to a title defect.

*Mandatory Sinking Account Installment Prepayment**

The Certificates with a Certificate Payment Date of April 1, 20__ will be subject to sinking account installment prepayment prior to their stated final Certificate Payment Date, in part, by lot, from scheduled payments of the principal component of Base Rental payments, at the principal amount thereof, plus accrued interest to the prepayment date, without premium, on April 1 in each of the years and in the amounts set forth below:

Sinking Account Payment Date (April 1)	Sinking Account Installment Amount
----------------------------------------------	---------------------------------------

†

† Final Certificate Payment Date.

Selection of Certificates for Prepayment

Whenever provision is made in the Trust Agreement for the prepayment of Certificates (other than from Sinking Account Installments) and less than all Outstanding Certificates are to be prepaid, the City will direct the principal amount of each Certificate Payment Date to be prepaid. Within a maturity, the Trustee, with the consent of the City, will select Certificates for prepayment by lot in any manner that the Trustee in its sole discretion deems fair and appropriate. The Trustee will promptly notify the City in writing of the Certificates so selected for prepayment. Prepayment by lot will be in such manner as the Trustee determines; provided, however, that the portion of any Certificate to be prepaid will be in Authorized Denominations and all Certificates to remain Outstanding after any prepayment in part will be in Authorized Denominations.

Notice of Prepayment

Notice of prepayment will be given to the respective Owners of Certificates designated for prepayment by Electronic Notice or first-class mail, postage prepaid, at least 20 but not more than 45 days before any prepayment date, at their addresses appearing on the registration books maintained by the Trustee; provided, however, that so long as the DTC book-entry system is used for any Certificates, notice with respect thereto will be given to DTC, as nominee of the registered Owner, in accordance with its operational requirements. Notice will also be given as required by the Continuing Disclosure Certificate. See "CONTINUING DISCLOSURE" herein.

Each notice of prepayment will specify: (i) the Certificates or designated portions thereof (in the case of prepayment of the Certificates in part but not in whole) which are to be prepaid, (ii) the date of prepayment, (iii) the place or places where the prepayment will be made, including the name and address of the Trustee, (iv) the prepayment price, (v) the CUSIP numbers (if any) assigned to the Certificates to be prepaid, (vi) the Certificate numbers of the Certificates to be prepaid in whole or in part and, in the case of any Certificate to be prepaid in part only, the amount of such Certificate to be prepaid, and (vii) the original issue date and stated Certificate Payment Date of each Certificate to be prepaid in whole or in part. Such Prepayment Notice will further state that on the specified date there will become due and payable with respect to each Certificate or

* Preliminary, subject to change.

portion thereof being prepaid the prepayment price, together with interest represented thereby accrued but unpaid to the prepayment date, and that from and after such date, if sufficient funds are available for prepayment, interest with respect thereto will cease to accrue and be payable.

Neither failure to receive any prepayment notice nor any defect in such prepayment notice so given will affect the sufficiency of the proceedings for the prepayment of such Certificates. Each check or other transfer of funds issued by the Trustee for the purpose of prepaying Certificates will bear the CUSIP number identifying, by issue, series and maturity, the Certificates being prepaid with the proceeds of such check or other transfer.

Conditional Notice of Prepayment; Cancellation of Optional Prepayment

The City may direct the Trustee to provide a conditional notice of prepayment and such notice will specify its conditional status. Any notice of prepayment may be rescinded by notice delivered in the same manner as the original notice of prepayment.

Notwithstanding any other provision of the Trust Agreement, a conditional prepayment notice may be provided and if the Certificates are subject to optional prepayment and the Trustee does not have on deposit moneys sufficient to prepay the principal, plus the applicable premium, if any, represented by the Certificates proposed to be prepaid on the date fixed for prepayment, and interest with respect thereto, on or prior to such date, the prepayment will be canceled and in each and every such case, the City, the Trustee and the Owners, as the case may be, will be restored to their former positions and rights under the Trust Agreement. Such a cancellation of a prepayment will not constitute a default under the Trust Agreement nor an event that with the passage of time or giving of notice or both will constitute a default under the Trust Agreement and the Trustee and the City will have no liability from such cancellation. In the event of such cancellation, the Trustee will send notice of such cancellation to the Owners in the same manner as the related notice of prepayment. Neither the failure to receive such cancellation notice nor any defect therein shall affect the sufficiency of such cancellation.

Partial Prepayment

Upon the surrender of any Certificate prepaid in part only, the Trustee will execute and deliver to the Owner thereof, at the expense of the City, a new Certificate or Certificates of Authorized Denominations equal to the unprepaid portion of the Certificates surrendered and of the same Certificate Payment Date and interest rate. Such partial prepayment will be valid upon payment of the amount required to be paid to such Owner, and the City and the Trustee will be released and discharged thereupon from all liability to the extent of such payment.

Effect of Prepayment

If, on the designated prepayment date, money for the prepayment of all of the Certificates to be prepaid, together with accrued interest to such prepayment date, is held by the Trustee so as to be available for the prepayment on the scheduled prepayment date, and if a prepayment notice has been given as described above, then from and after such prepayment date, no additional interest will become due with respect to the Certificates to be prepaid, and such Certificate or portion thereof will no longer be deemed Outstanding under the provisions of the Trust Agreement; however, all money held by or on behalf of the Trustee for the prepayment of such Certificates will be held in trust for the account of the Owners thereof.

If the City acquires any Certificate by purchase or otherwise, such Certificate will no longer be deemed Outstanding and will be surrendered to the Trustee for cancellation.

Purchase of Certificates in Lieu of Prepayment

Unless expressly provided in the Trust Agreement, money held in the Base Rental Fund may be used to reimburse the City for the purchase of Certificates that would otherwise be subject to prepayments from such moneys upon the delivery of such Certificates to the Trustee for cancellation at least 10 days prior to the date on which the Trustee is required to select Certificates for prepayment. The purchase price of any Certificates purchased by the City will not exceed the applicable prepayment price of the Certificates that would be prepaid but for the operation of this paragraph. Any such purchase must be completed prior to the time notice would otherwise be required to be given to prepay the related Certificates. All Certificates so purchased will be surrendered to the Trustee for cancellation and applied as a credit against the obligation to prepay such Certificates from such moneys.

THE PROJECT AND THE LEASED PROPERTY

A portion of the proceeds of the Certificates will be used to finance or refinance the costs of the acquisition, construction and installation of improvements to the new San Francisco Animal Care and Control Facility (the “Project”) to be located at 1419 Bryant Street in San Francisco’s Mission neighborhood, on the block bounded by Bryant Street to the west, Division Street and US Highway 101 (central Freeway) to the north, 10th Street and Portrero Avenue to the east, and Alameda Street to the south. The site and facilities of the Project will be the Leased Property that is the subject of the Lease Agreement. Under certain conditions, the Lease Agreement provides that the Leased Property may be amended, released or substituted from time to time. See “SECURITY AND SOURCES OF PAYMENT FOR THE CERTIFICATES – Substitution, Release and Addition of Leased Property” and “CERTAIN RISK FACTORS – Release and Substitution of the Leased Property.”

Description of the Project

San Francisco Animal Care and Control is the City’s only open door animal shelter. The municipal agency provides housing, care and medical treatment to wild, exotic and domestic, stray, lost, abandoned, sick, injured and surrendered animals. Every year, San Francisco Animal Care and Control shelters 10,000 animals of various species in an outdated and seismically unsafe building with cramped spaces that struggle to accommodate these needs. San Francisco Animal Care and Control's mission is to adopt, rehome or reunite domestic animals with their guardians and to release wildlife to their native habitat. The department receives 16,000 calls every year from residents looking for assistance with animal-related emergencies including abuse and neglect as well as matters of public safety. San Francisco Animal Care and Control is responsible for enforcing all State and local animal welfare and control laws and is a first responder to natural disasters and emergencies.

The Project involves the adaptive reuse and rehabilitation and seismic improvement of the original Market Street Railway powerhouse, originally built in 1893 and expanded in 1902. The single-story-plus-mezzanine, 42-foot building measures 34,350 square feet, and was most recently used by the SFMTA as a maintenance facility for Muni’s overhead power lines. The City plans to convert the existing building on the site into the new San Francisco Animal Care and Control Facility. The Project will include the addition of a second story within the existing building. New exterior dog runs and gardens will be added on the ground floor and roof. The Project will increase the total square footage of the building to 44,600 square feet. The new facility is designed and will be built to an enhanced level of seismic resilience that is required of an essential facility, and includes the ability to operate completely off the grid for 72 hours with backup power and water provisions. A second, smaller building at the eastern end of the Project site will remain in use as SFMTA storage.

The ground floor of the building will house animal holding areas, dog runs, public lobbies, staff work areas, veterinary offices, and a sally port for loading use. The new second floor of the building will house

adoption facilities, classrooms, accessory offices, staff rooms, and additional animal holding areas. The roof will contain a dog run, [solar panels,] and a roof garden for use by small animals.

The existing animal care and control facility located at 1200 15th Street will be closed once the proposed project is completed.

Project Costs

Total costs of the Project are expected to be approximately \$76.4 million, which includes a 10% construction contingency. The City has used amounts from grants, other City funds, and the proceeds from the sale of commercial paper certificates of participation to finance part of the Project costs. The City plans to use a portion of the proceeds of the Certificates for reimbursement of certain of these Project costs and the retirement of the commercial paper certificates of participation used to finance a portion of the Project costs. Current estimated sources and uses for the Project are shown below:

<u>Estimated Sources of Project Funds⁽¹⁾</u>	<u>Amount (in millions)</u>
Certificate of Participation Proceeds ⁽²⁾	\$49.000
Grants	15.000
Other City Funds	12.403
<u>Estimated Uses of Project Funds⁽¹⁾</u>	
Construction	\$61.198
Project Control/Planning & Design	12.344
Art	1.097
FF&E and Moving Costs	0.922
Contingency/Reserve	0.842

⁽¹⁾ Preliminary, subject to change. Totals may not add up due to rounding of individual components.

⁽²⁾ A portion of the proceeds of the Certificates will be used to retire commercial paper certificates used to finance a portion of the Project Costs.

The construction of the Project is currently within budget, as provided in the Construction Contract.

See “ESTIMATED SOURCES AND USES OF FUNDS” herein for a further description of the expected application of proceeds of sale of the Certificates.

Project Schedule

Project construction began in May 2019 and is expected to be substantially completed in December 2020, with move in anticipated to be completed by April 2021. The City estimates that the Project is currently 85% complete as of July 2020. Estimated Project completion is currently consistent with the original schedule, as provided in the Construction Contract.

ESTIMATED SOURCES AND USES OF FUNDS

Following is a table of estimated sources and uses of funds with respect to the Certificates:

Sources of Funds:

Certificate Par Amount
Plus: Original Issue Premium
Less: Purchaser's Discount
Total Sources

Uses of Funds:

Project Fund ⁽¹⁾
Retirement of Commercial Paper
[Base Rental Fund ⁽²⁾]
Reserve Fund
Costs of Delivery ⁽³⁾
Total Uses

-
- (1) Includes \$ _____ (representing 0.2% of the Project Fund for project costs), which will be applied to pay the City's Office of the Controller's audit fee.
 - (2) [Represents capitalized interest through _____.]
 - (3) Includes amounts for legal fees, Trustee's fees and expenses, municipal advisory fees, rating agency fees, appraisals and property condition report fees, escrow and title insurance fees, rounding amounts, printing costs and any other delivery costs.

CERTIFICATE PAYMENT SCHEDULE

The Trust Agreement requires that Base Rental payments payable by the City pursuant to the Lease Agreement on each _____ and _____ be deposited in the Base Rental Fund maintained by the Trustee. Pursuant to the Trust Agreement, on April 1 and October 1 of each year, commencing on April 1, 2021, the Trustee will apply such amounts in the Base Rental Fund as are necessary to make principal and interest payments with respect to the Certificates as the same become due and payable, as shown in the following table.

Payment Date	Principal	Interest	Debt Service	Fiscal Year Debt Service
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SECURITY AND SOURCES OF PAYMENT FOR THE CERTIFICATES

Source of Payment

The Certificates will evidence and represent proportionate interests in the Base Rental payments required to be made by the City to the Trustee under the Lease Agreement so long as the City has use and occupancy of the Leased Property. The Lease Agreement terminates on _____ 1, 20__, or upon early payment of all of the Certificates in accordance with the Trust Agreement, unless extended upon the event of abatement. See “- Abatement of Base Rental Payments” below.

Pursuant to the Trust Agreement, the City will grant to the Trustee, for the benefit of the Owners, a first and exclusive lien on, and security interest in, all amounts on hand from time to time in the funds and accounts established under the Trust Agreement (excluding the Rebate Fund), including: (i) all Base Rental payments received by the Trustee from the City; (ii) the proceeds of any insurance (including the proceeds of any self-insurance and any liquidated damages received in respect of the Leased Property), and eminent domain award not required to be used for repair or replacement of the Project or the Leased Property; (iii) proceeds of rental interruption insurance policies with respect to the Leased Property, (iv) all amounts on hand from time to time in the Reserve Fund and the Base Rental Fund established under the Trust Agreement, including amounts transferred to the Base Rental Fund from other funds and accounts, as provided in the Trust Agreement (including proceeds of the Certificates no longer needed to complete the Project or to pay costs of execution and delivery of the Certificates); and (v) any additional property subjected to the lien of the Trust Agreement by the City or anyone on its behalf. The City will pay to the Trustee the Base Rental payments to the extent required under the Lease Agreement, which Base Rental payments are designed to be sufficient, in both time and amount, to pay, when due, the annual principal and interest represented by the Certificates.

Covenant to Budget

The City will covenant in the Lease Agreement to take such action as may be necessary to include all Rental Payments as a separate line item in its annual budget and to make the necessary annual appropriations for such Rental Payments. The Lease Agreement provides that such covenants on the part of the City are deemed and construed to be ministerial duties imposed by law and by the Charter, and it is the duty of each and every public official of the City to take such action and do such things as are required by law and by the Charter in the performance of the official duty of such officials to enable the City to carry out and perform the covenants and agreements in the Lease Agreement agreed to be carried out and performed by the City.

If the City defaults on its covenant in the Lease Agreement to include all Rental Payments in the applicable annual budget and such default continues for 60 days or more, the Trustee may retain the Lease Agreement and hold the City liable for all Rental Payments as they become due under the Lease Agreement.

The obligation of the City to make Rental Payments is an obligation payable from any legally available funds of the City. For a discussion of the budget and finances of the City, see APPENDIX A: “CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO ORGANIZATION AND FINANCES – City Budget” and APPENDIX B: “COMPREHENSIVE ANNUAL FINANCIAL REPORT OF THE CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019.” For a discussion of the City’s investment policy regarding pooled cash, see APPENDIX G: “CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO OFFICE OF THE TREASURER INVESTMENT POLICY.”

Limited Obligation

The obligation of the City to make Base Rental or Additional Rental payments under the Lease Agreement does not constitute an obligation for which the City is obligated to levy or pledge any form of taxation or for which the City has levied or pledged any form of taxation. Neither the Certificates nor the obligation of the City to make Base Rental or Additional Rental payments constitutes an indebtedness of the City, the State or any of its political subdivisions within the meaning of any constitutional or statutory debt limitation or restriction. See “CERTAIN RISK FACTORS – Rental Payments Not a Debt of the City.”

Base Rental Payments; Additional Rental

Base Rental Payments. The City has covenanted in the Lease Agreement that, so long as the City has the full use and occupancy of the Leased Property, it will make Base Rental payments to the Trustee from any legally available funds of the City. The Trustee is required by the Trust Agreement to deposit in the Base Rental Fund all Base Rental payments and certain other amounts received and required to be deposited therein, including investment earnings. The total Rental Payment due in any Fiscal Year will not be in excess of the total fair rental value of the Leased Property for such Fiscal Year.

Base Rental payments will be payable by the City on _____ and _____ of each year during the term of the Lease, commencing _____, 2021, provided that any such payment will be for that portion of the applicable period that the City has use and occupancy of all or a portion of the Leased Property. In the event that during any such period the City does not have use and occupancy of all or a portion of the Leased Property due to material damage to, destruction of or condemnation of or defects in the title to the Leased Property, Base Rental payments are subject to abatement. See “– Abatement of Base Rental Payments” and “CERTAIN RISK FACTORS – Abatement.” The obligation of the City to make Base Rental payments is payable solely from annual appropriations of the City from any legally available funds of the City and the City has covenanted in the Lease Agreement to take such action as may be necessary to include all Base Rental and Additional Rental due under the Lease Agreement as a separate line item in its annual budget and to make necessary annual appropriations for all such Base Rental and Additional Rental, subject to the abatement provisions under the Lease Agreement. See “– Covenant to Budget” above.

Additional Rental. Additional Rental payments due from the City to the Trustee include, among other things, amounts sufficient to pay any taxes and insurance premiums, and to pay all fees, costs and expenses of the Trustee in connection with the Trust Agreement, deposits required to be made to the Rebate Fund, if any, and all other fees, costs and expenses of the Trustee incurred from time to time in administering the Lease Agreement and the Trust Agreement. The City is also responsible for repair and maintenance of the Leased Property during the term of the Lease Agreement.

Abatement of Base Rental Payments

The Trustee will collect and receive all of the Base Rental payments, and all payments of Base Rental received by the Trustee under the Lease Agreement will be deposited into the Base Rental Fund. The City's obligation to make Rental Payments in the amount and on the terms and conditions specified in the Lease Agreement is absolute and unconditional without any right of set-off or counterclaim, subject only to the provisions of the Lease Agreement regarding rental abatement. See "CERTAIN RISK FACTORS – Abatement."

Rental Payments will be abated during any period in which there is substantial interference with the right to the use and occupancy of the Leased Property or any portion thereof by the City, by reason of material damage, destruction or condemnation of the Leased Property or any portion thereof, or due to defects in title to the Leased Property, or any portion thereof, except to the extent of (i) available amounts held by the Trustee in the Base Rental Fund or in the Reserve Fund, (ii) amounts, if any, received in respect of rental interruption insurance, and (iii) amounts, if any, otherwise legally available to the City for Rental Payments or to the Trustee for payments in respect of the Certificates. The amount of annual rental abatement will be such that the resulting Rental Payments in any Lease Agreement Year during which such interference continues do not exceed the annual fair rental value of the portions of the Leased Property with respect to which there has not been substantial interference. Abatement will commence with such damage, destruction, condemnation or discovery of such title defect and end when use and occupancy or possession is restored or the correction of the title defect. In the event of abatement, the term of the Lease Agreement may be extended until all amounts due under the Lease Agreement and the Trust Agreement are fully paid, but in no event later than _____ 1, 20__ . See "CERTAIN RISK FACTORS – Abatement."

In order to mitigate the risk that an abatement event will cause a disruption in payment of Base Rental, the Lease Agreement requires the City to maintain rental interruption insurance in an amount not less than the aggregate Base Rental payable by the City pursuant to the Lease Agreement for a period of at least 24 months. Pursuant to the Lease Agreement, rental interruption insurance is required to insure only against loss of rental income from the Leased Property caused by fire, lightning, explosion, windstorm, hail, riot, civil commotion, vandalism, malicious mischief, aircraft, vehicle damage, smoke and such other hazards as are normally covered by the City's all risk property insurance on the Leased Property. The City is not required to maintain flood insurance (or rental interruption insurance relating to such coverage) under the Lease Agreement. The Lease Agreement requires the City to obtain, to the extent commercially available, earthquake insurance, and rental interruption insurance relating to such coverage, in an amount equal to the lesser of the Outstanding principal amount of the Certificates; provided that no such earthquake insurance (or related rental interruption insurance) is required if the City's Risk Manager files a written recommendation annually with the Trustee that such insurance is not obtainable in reasonable amounts at reasonable costs on the open market from reputable insurance companies. [The City does not currently have earthquake or flood insurance on the Leased Property.] See "– Insurance with Respect to the Leased Property" below. During any period of abatement with respect to all or any part of the Leased Property, the Trustee is required to use the proceeds of the rental interruption insurance to make payments of principal and interest represented by the Certificates. The City is also required by the Lease Agreement to use insurance proceeds to replace or repair Leased Property destroyed or damaged to the extent that there is substantial interference with the City's use and occupancy, or to prepay Certificates such that resulting Rental Payments are sufficient to pay all amounts due under the Lease Agreement and the Trust Agreement with respect to the Certificates remaining Outstanding. See "– Replacement, Maintenance and Repairs" below. In lieu of abatement of Rental Payments, the City in its sole discretion may elect, but is

not obligated, to substitute property for the damaged, condemned or destroyed Leased Property, or portion thereof, pursuant to the substitution provisions of the Lease Agreement. See “– Substitution, Release and Addition of Leased Property” below. In addition, the Trust Agreement establishes a Reserve Fund and requires the Trustee to use any moneys on deposit in the Reserve Fund to make payments of principal and interest represented by the Certificates. See “– Reserve Fund” below.

Reserve Fund

The Trust Agreement establishes a Reserve Fund that will be held by the Trustee. Simultaneously with the delivery of the Certificates, the City will cause to be deposited into the Reserve Fund established under the Trust Agreement a portion of the proceeds of the Certificates, which amount will be at least equal to the Reserve Requirement. The Reserve Requirement with respect to the Certificates means, as of any date of calculation, the least of (i) the maximum annual principal and interest evidenced by the Certificates payable in the then current Fiscal Year or any future Fiscal Year, (ii) 125% of average annual principal and interest evidenced by the Certificates payable in each Fiscal Year between the date of calculation and the last Certificate Payment Date of the Certificates, or (iii) 10% of the stated principal amount evidenced by the Certificates (less original issue discount if in excess of two percent of the stated redemption price at maturity) originally executed and delivered. On the date of execution and delivery of the Certificates, the Reserve Requirement will be \$ _____.

The Reserve Fund is required to be maintained by the Trustee until the Base Rental is paid in full pursuant to the Lease Agreement or until there are no longer any Certificates Outstanding; provided, however, that the Reserve Fund may be used to pay a portion of the final Base Rental Payment.

A Credit Facility in the amount of the Reserve Requirement may be substituted by the City at any time for all or a portion of the funds held by the Trustee in the Reserve Fund, provided that (i) such substitution will not result in the reduction or withdrawal of any ratings by any Rating Agency with respect to the Certificates at the time of such substitution (and the City will notify each Rating Agency prior to making any such substitution), as confirmed by each applicable Rating Agency in writing, and (ii) the Trustee receives an opinion of Independent Counsel stating that such substitution will not, by itself, adversely affect the exclusion from gross income for federal income tax purposes of interest components of the Base Rental evidenced and represented by the Certificates. If the Credit Facility is a surety bond or insurance policy, such Credit Facility will be for the term of the Certificates. Amounts on deposit in the Reserve Fund for which a Credit Facility has been substituted will be transferred as directed in writing by a City Representative.

If on any Interest Payment Date the amounts on deposit in the Base Rental Fund are less than the principal and interest payments due with respect to the Certificates on such date, the Trustee will transfer from the Reserve Fund for credit to the Base Rental Fund an amount sufficient to make up such deficiency. In the event of any such transfer, the Trustee will immediately provide written notice to the City of the amount and the date of such transfer.

Replacement, Maintenance and Repairs

The Lease Agreement requires the City, at its own expense and as determined and specified by the Director of Real Estate of the City, to maintain or cause to be maintained the Leased Property in good order, condition and repair during the term of the Lease Agreement. The Trust Agreement requires that if the Leased Property or any portion thereof is damaged or destroyed or taken by eminent domain, the City must elect to either prepay the Certificates or replace or repair the affected portion of the Leased Property in accordance with the Lease Agreement, provided however that the City’s obligation to repair or replace any portion of the Leased Property pursuant to the Lease Agreement will be subject to the availability of proceeds of insurance or condemnation for such purpose. Under the Lease Agreement, the City must replace any portion of the Leased Property that is destroyed or damaged or taken by eminent domain, to such an extent that there is substantial interference with its right to the use and occupancy of the Leased Property or any portion thereof that would

result in an abatement of Rental Payments or any portion thereof pursuant to the Lease Agreement; provided, however, that the City is not required to repair or replace any such portion of the Leased Property if there is applied to the prepayment of Outstanding Certificates insurance or condemnation proceeds or other legally available funds are sufficient to prepay: (i) all of the Certificates Outstanding and to pay all other amounts due under the Lease Agreement and under the Trust Agreement or (ii) any portion of the Certificates such that the resulting Rental Payments payable in any Lease Agreement Year following such partial prepayment are sufficient to pay in the then current and any future Lease Agreement Year the principal and interest evidenced and represented by all Certificates to remain Outstanding and all other amounts due under the Lease Agreement and under the Trust Agreement to the extent they are due and payable in such Lease Agreement Year. See APPENDIX C: [“SUMMARY OF CERTAIN PROVISIONS OF THE LEGAL DOCUMENTS – LEASE AGREEMENT.”]

Insurance with Respect to the Leased Property

The Lease Agreement requires the City to maintain or cause to be maintained throughout the term of the Lease Agreement: (i) general liability insurance against damages occasioned by construction of improvements to or operation of the Leased Property with minimum coverage limits of \$5,000,000 combined single limit for bodily and personal injury and property damage per occurrence, which general liability insurance may be maintained as part of or in conjunction with any other liability insurance coverage maintained or caused by the City to be maintained; (ii) all risk property insurance on all structures constituting any part of the Leased Property in an amount equal to the Outstanding principal amount of Certificates, with such insurance covering, as nearly as practicable, loss or damage by fire, lightning, explosion, windstorm, hail, riot, civil commotion, vandalism, malicious mischief, aircraft, vehicle damage, smoke and such other hazards as are normally covered by such insurance (excluding earthquakes and flood), including a replacement cost endorsement; (iii) boiler and machinery insurance, comprehensive form, insuring against accidents to pressure vessels and mechanical and electrical equipment, with a property damage limit not less than \$5,000,000 per accident; and (iv) rental interruption insurance in an amount not less than the aggregate Base Rental payable by the City pursuant to the Lease Agreement for a period of 24 months (such amount may be adjusted to reflect the actual scheduled Base Rental payments due under the Lease Agreement for the next succeeding 24 months) to insure against loss of rental income from the Leased Property caused by perils covered by the insurance described in (ii) above. To the extent commercially available, the City is required to maintain earthquake insurance and rental interruption insurance relating to such coverage in an amount equal to the lesser of the Outstanding principal amount of the Certificates; provided that no such earthquake insurance or related rental interruption insurance will be required if the City’s Risk Manager files a written recommendation annually with the Trustee that earthquake insurance is not obtainable in reasonable amounts at reasonable costs on the open market from reputable insurance companies. The City is not required to maintain flood insurance (or rental interruption insurance relating to such coverage) under the Lease Agreement and the City does not currently have earthquake or flood insurance on the Leased Property. All policies of insurance required under the Lease Agreement may provide for a deductible amount that is commercially reasonable as determined by the City Risk Manager.

The City is also required under the Lease Agreement to deliver to the Trustee, on the date of execution and delivery of the Certificates, evidence of the commitment of a title insurance company to issue a CLTA or ALTA policy of title insurance (with no survey required), in an amount at least equal to the initial aggregate principal amount of the Certificates, showing a leasehold interest in the Leased Property in the name of the Trustee and naming the insured parties as the City and the Trustee, for the benefit of the Owners of the Certificates, and to deliver such policy to the Trustee promptly after the execution and delivery of the Certificates.

THE CITY MAY SELF-INSURE AGAINST ANY OF THE RISKS REQUIRED TO BE INSURED AGAINST IN THE LEASE, EXCEPT FOR SELF-INSURANCE FOR RENTAL INTERRUPTION INSURANCE AND TITLE INSURANCE. [The City expects to self-insure for all exposures for which the Lease Agreement permits self-insurance.]

Eminent Domain

If all of the Leased Property, or so much thereof as to render the remainder of the Leased Property unusable for the City's purposes under the Lease Agreement, is taken under the power of eminent domain: (i) the City may, at its option, replace the Leased Property or (ii) the Lease Agreement will terminate and the proceeds of any condemnation award will be paid to the Trustee for application to the prepayment of Certificates. If less than a substantial portion of the Leased Property is taken under the power of eminent domain, and the remainder is useable for the City's purposes, the Lease Agreement will continue in full force and effect as to the remaining portions of the Leased Property, subject only to its rental abatement provisions. Any condemnation award will be paid to the Trustee for application to the replacement of the portion of the Leased Property taken or to the partial prepayment of Certificates. See APPENDIX C: ["SUMMARY OF CERTAIN PROVISIONS OF THE LEGAL DOCUMENTS – TRUST AGREEMENT – Eminent Domain" and "– LEASE AGREEMENT – Eminent Domain."]

Substitution, Release, and Addition of Leased Property

If no Event of Default has occurred and is continuing under the Lease Agreement, the Lease Agreement may be modified or amended at any time, and the Trustee may consent thereto without the consent of the Owners, if such amendment is to modify or amend the description of the Leased Property or to release from the Lease Agreement any portion of the Leased Property, or to add other property and improvements to the Leased Property or substitute other property and improvements for the Leased Property, upon satisfaction of the conditions to such amendment and substitution in the Lease Agreement. See APPENDIX C: ["SUMMARY OF CERTAIN PROVISIONS OF THE LEGAL DOCUMENTS – LEASE AGREEMENT – Substitution of Leased Property," "– Release of Leased Property" and "– Addition of Leased Property."]

CERTAIN RISK FACTORS

The following risk factors should be considered, along with all other information in this Official Statement, by potential investors in evaluating the risks inherent in the purchase of the Certificates. The following discussion is not meant to be a comprehensive or definitive list of the risks associated with an investment in the Certificates. The order in which this information is presented does not necessarily reflect the relative importance of the various issues. Any one or more of the risk factors discussed below, among others, could lead to a decrease in the market value and/or in the liquidity of the Certificates. There can be no assurance that other risk factors not discussed herein will not become material in the future.

Rental Payments Not a Debt of the City

The obligation of the City to make Base Rental or Additional Rental payments will not constitute an obligation of the City to levy or pledge any form of taxation or for which the City has levied or pledged any form of taxation. The obligation of the City to make Base Rental or Additional Rental payments will not constitute an indebtedness of the City, the State or any of its political subdivisions within the meaning of any constitutional or statutory debt limitation or restriction.

The Certificates will represent and be payable solely from Base Rental payments made by the City pursuant to the Lease Agreement and amounts held in the Reserve Fund and the Base Rental Fund established pursuant to the Trust Agreement, subject to the provisions of the Trust Agreement permitting the application of such amounts for the purposes and on the terms and conditions set forth therein. The City will be obligated to make Rental Payments subject to the terms of the Lease Agreement, and neither the City nor any of its officers will incur any liability or any other obligation with respect to the delivery of the Certificates.

Additional Obligations

Subject to certain City Charter restrictions, the City may incur other obligations, which may constitute additional charges against its revenues, without the consent of the Owners of the Certificates. To the extent that the City incurs additional obligations, the funds available to make payments of Base Rental may be decreased. The City is currently liable on other obligations payable from its general revenues. See APPENDIX A: “CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO ORGANIZATION AND FINANCES – CAPITAL FINANCING AND BONDS – General Obligation Bonds Authorized but Unissued,” “– Overlapping Debt,” and “– Lease Payments and Other Long-Term Obligations.” See also APPENDIX B: “COMPREHENSIVE ANNUAL FINANCIAL REPORT OF THE CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019.”

Abatement

The obligation of the City under the Lease Agreement to make Base Rental payments will be in consideration for the use and right of occupancy of the Leased Property. Under certain circumstances, the City’s obligation to make Base Rental payments will be abated during any period in which there is substantial interference with the right to the use and occupancy of the Leased Property or any portion thereof by the City, by reason of material damage, destruction or condemnation of the Leased Property or any portion thereof, or due to defects in title to the Leased Property, or any portion thereof. See “SECURITY AND SOURCES OF PAYMENT FOR THE CERTIFICATES – Abatement of Base Rental Payments.”

In the case of abatement relating to the Leased Property, the amount of annual rental abatement would be such that the resulting Rental Payments in any Lease Agreement Year during which such interference continues do not exceed the annual fair rental value of the portions of the Leased Property with respect to which there has not been substantial interference, as evidenced by a certificate of a City Representative. Such abatement would continue for the period commencing with the date of such damage, destruction, condemnation or discovery of such title defect and ending with the restoration of the Leased Property or portion thereof to tenantable condition or correction of the title defect; and the term of the Lease Agreement will be extended by the period during which the rental is abated under the Lease Agreement, except that such extension will in no event extend beyond _____ 1, 20___. Reserve Fund moneys and the proceeds of rental interruption insurance may be used by the Trustee to make payments with respect to the Certificates in the event Base Rental payments received by the Trustee are insufficient to pay principal or interest represented by the Certificates as such amounts become due. See “SECURITY AND SOURCES OF PAYMENT FOR THE CERTIFICATES – Insurance with Respect to the Leased Property.” and “SECURITY AND SOURCES OF PAYMENT FOR THE CERTIFICATES – Replacement, Maintenance and Repairs” for additional provisions governing damage to the Leased Property.

In addition, even if such amounts are sufficient to make such payments, moneys remaining in the Reserve Fund after such payments may be less than the Reserve Fund Requirement. The City is not required by the Lease Agreement or the Trust Agreement, and cannot be compelled, to replenish the Reserve Fund to the Reserve Fund Requirement.

It is not possible to predict the circumstances under which such an abatement of Base Rental Payments may occur. In addition, there is no statute, case or other law specifying how such an abatement of rental should be measured. For example, it is not clear whether fair rental value is established as of commencement of the Lease Agreement or at the time of the abatement. If the latter, it may be that the value of the Leased Property is substantially higher or lower than its value at the time of execution and delivery of the Certificates. Abatement, therefore, could have an uncertain and material adverse effect on the security for and payment of the Certificates.

If damage, destruction, condemnation or title defect with respect to the Leased Property or any portion thereof results in abatement of Base Rental payments and the resulting Base Rental payments, together with

moneys in the Reserve Fund and any available insurance proceeds, are insufficient to make all payments with respect to the Certificates during the period that the Leased Property, or portion thereof, is being restored, then all or a portion of such payments may not be made and no remedy is available to the Trustee or the Owners under the Lease Agreement or Trust Agreement for nonpayment under such circumstances. Failure to pay principal of, premium, if any, or interest with respect to the Certificates as a result of abatement of the City's obligation to make Rental Payments under the Lease Agreement is not an event of default under the Trust Agreement or the Lease Agreement.

Notwithstanding the provisions of the Lease Agreement and the Trust Agreement specifying the extent of abatement in the event of the City's failure to have use and possession of the Leased Property, such provisions may be superseded by operation of law, and, in such event, the resulting Base Rental payments of the City may not be sufficient to pay all of that portion of the remaining principal and interest with respect to the Certificates.

Reserve Fund

At the time of delivery of the Certificates, proceeds of the Certificates in the amount of the Reserve Requirement will be deposited in the Reserve Fund. In the event of abatement or default, the amounts on deposit in the Reserve Fund may be significantly less than the amount of Base Rental due at the time of abatement or default. The City has no obligation to restore the Reserve Fund if it is used to pay Base Rental.

Limited Recourse on Default; [No Re-letting]

The Lease Agreement and the Trust Agreement will provide that, if there is a default by the City, the Trustee will have the right, at its option, without any further demand or notice, so long as the Trustee does not terminate the Lease Agreement or the City's possession of the Leased Property, to enforce all of its rights and remedies under the Lease Agreement, including the right to recover Base Rental Payments as they become due. The Trustee or any assignee of the rights of the Trustee under the Lease Agreement will not exercise its remedies under the Lease Agreement so as to cause the interest with respect to the Certificates to be includable in gross income for federal income tax purposes or the interest with respect to the Certificates to be subject to State personal income tax.

Each and every remedy of the Trustee or any assignee of the rights of the Trustee under the Lease Agreement is cumulative and the exercise of one remedy will not impair the right of the Trustee or its assignee to any or all other remedies. If any statute or rule validly limits the remedies given to the Trustee or any assignee of the rights of the Trustee, the Trustee or its assignee nevertheless will be entitled to whatever remedies are allowable under any statute or rule of law.

[Under the Lease Agreement, The Trustee waives any right of the Trustee to re-let the Leased Property.]

Enforcement of Remedies

The enforcement of any remedies provided in the Lease Agreement and the Trust Agreement could prove both expensive and time consuming. The rights and remedies provided in the Lease Agreement and the Trust Agreement may be limited by and are subject to the limitations on legal remedies against cities and counties in the State, including State constitutional limits on expenditures and limitations on the enforcement of judgments against funds needed to serve the public welfare and interest; by federal bankruptcy laws, as now or hereafter enacted; applicable bankruptcy, insolvency, reorganization, moratorium, or similar laws relating to or affecting the enforcement of creditors' rights generally, now or hereafter in effect; equity principles which may limit the specific enforcement under State law of certain remedies; the exercise by the United States of America of the powers delegated to it by the Constitution; the reasonable and necessary exercise, in certain exceptional situations, of the police powers inherent in the sovereignty of the State and its governmental

bodies in the interest of serving a significant and legitimate public purpose, and the limitations on remedies against municipal corporations in the State. Bankruptcy proceedings, or the exercise of powers by the federal or State government, if initiated, could subject the Owners of the Certificates to judicial discretion and interpretation of their rights in bankruptcy or otherwise, and consequently may entail risks of delay, limitation, or modification of their rights.

The legal opinions to be delivered concurrently with the delivery of the Certificates will be qualified, as to the enforceability of the Certificates, the Trust Agreement, the Lease Agreement and other related documents, by bankruptcy, insolvency, reorganization, moratorium, arrangement, fraudulent conveyance and other laws relating to or affecting creditors' rights, to the application of equitable principles, to the exercise of judicial discretion in appropriate cases, and to the limitations on legal remedies against charter cities and counties and non-profit public benefit corporations in the State. See "CERTAIN RISK FACTORS – Bankruptcy" herein.

No Acceleration on Default

In the event of a default, there is no remedy of acceleration of the total Base Rental payments for the term of the Lease Agreement. Any suit for money damages would be subject to the legal limitations on remedies against cities and counties in the State, including a limitation on enforcement of judgments against funds needed to serve the public welfare and interest.

Release and Substitution of the Leased Property

The Lease Agreement will permit the release of portions of the Leased Property or the substitution of other real property for all or a portion of the Leased Property. See APPENDIX C: ["SUMMARY OF CERTAIN PROVISIONS OF THE LEGAL DOCUMENTS – LEASE AGREEMENT – Substitution of Leased Property" and "– Release of Leased Property."] Although the Lease Agreement will require that the substitute property have an annual fair rental value upon becoming part of the Leased Property equal to the maximum annual amount of the Base Rental payments remaining due with respect to the Leased Property being replaced, it will not require that such substitute property have an annual fair rental value equal to the total annual fair rental value at the time of replacement of the Leased Property or portion thereof being replaced. In addition, such replacement property could be located anywhere within the City's boundaries. Therefore, release or substitution of all or a portion of the Leased Property could have an adverse effect on the security for the Certificates.

Bankruptcy

In addition to the limitations on remedies contained in the Trust Agreement and the Lease Agreement, the rights and remedies in the Trust Agreement and the Lease Agreement may be limited and are subject to the provisions of federal bankruptcy laws, as now or hereafter enacted, and to other laws or equitable principles that may affect the enforcement of creditors' rights. The legal opinions to be delivered concurrently with the delivery of the Certificates will be qualified, as to the enforceability of the Certificates, the Trust Agreement, the Lease Agreement and other related documents, by bankruptcy, insolvency, reorganization, moratorium, arrangement, fraudulent conveyance and other laws relating to or affecting creditors' rights, to the application of equitable principles, to the exercise of judicial discretion in appropriate cases, and to the limitations on legal remedies against charter cities and counties and non-profit public benefit corporations in the State. See "CERTAIN RISK FACTORS – Enforcement of Remedies" herein.

The City is authorized under California law to file for bankruptcy protection under Chapter 9 of the United States Bankruptcy Code (Title 11, United States Code), as amended (the "Bankruptcy Code"), which governs the bankruptcy proceedings for public agencies such as the City. Third parties, however, cannot bring involuntary bankruptcy proceedings against the City. If the City were to file a petition under Chapter 9 of the Bankruptcy Code, the rights of the Owners of the Certificates may be materially and adversely affected as

follows: (i) the application of the automatic stay provisions of the Bankruptcy Code, which, until relief is granted, would prevent collection of payments from the City or the commencement of any judicial or other action for the purpose of recovering or collecting a claim against the City and could prevent the Trustee from making payments from funds in its possession; (ii) the avoidance of preferential transfers occurring during the relevant period prior to the filing of a bankruptcy petition; (iii) the existence of unsecured or secured debt which may have a priority of payment superior to that of Owners of the Certificates; and (iv) the possibility of the adoption of a plan (an “Adjustment Plan”) for the adjustment of the City’s various obligations over the objections of the Trustee or all of the Owners of the Certificates and without their consent, which Adjustment Plan may restructure, delay, compromise or reduce the amount of any claim of the Owners of the Certificates if the Bankruptcy Court finds that such Adjustment Plan is “fair and equitable” and in the best interests of creditors. The Adjustment Plans approved by the Bankruptcy Courts in connection with the bankruptcies of the cities of Vallejo, San Bernardino and Stockton resulted in significant reductions in the amounts payable by the cities under lease revenue obligations that were substantially identical or similar to the Certificates. The City can provide no assurances about the outcome of the bankruptcy cases of other California municipalities or the nature of any Adjustment Plan if it were to file for bankruptcy. The City is not currently considering filing for protection under the Bankruptcy Code.

In addition, if the Lease Agreement was determined to constitute a “true lease” by the bankruptcy court (rather than a financing lease providing for the extension of credit), the City could choose to reject the Lease Agreement despite any provision therein that makes the bankruptcy or insolvency of the City an event of default thereunder. If the City rejects the Lease Agreement, the Trustee, on behalf of the Owners of the Certificates, would have a pre-petition unsecured claim that may be substantially limited in amount, and this claim would be treated in a manner under an Adjustment Plan over the objections of the Trustee or Owners of the Certificates. Moreover, such rejection would terminate the Lease Agreement and the City’s obligations to make payments thereunder. The City may also be permitted to assign the Lease Agreement (or the Property Lease) to a third party, regardless of the terms of the transaction documents. In any event, the mere filing by the City for bankruptcy protection likely would have a material adverse effect on the marketability and market price of the Certificates.

City Long-Term Financial Challenges

The following discussion highlights certain long-term challenges facing the City and is not meant to be an exhaustive discussion of challenges facing the City (see also, for example, “– Seismic Risks” and “– Climate Change, Risk of Sea Level Rise and Flooding Damage” below). While the City had strong economic and financial performance during the recovery from the great recession and despite significant City initiatives to improve public transportation systems, expand access to healthcare and modernize parks and libraries, the City faces several long-term financial challenges and risks described below. **In particular, the City faces new significant adverse financial and budgetary challenges due to the COVID-19 Emergency.** See “– Public Health Emergencies” below and APPENDIX A: “CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO ORGANIZATION AND FINANCES – Recent Developments” attached hereto.

Significant capital investments are proposed in the City’s adopted 10-year capital plan. The City’s most recent adopted 10-year capital plan sets forth \$39.1 billion of capital needs for all City departments. However, identified funding resources are below those necessary to maintain and enhance the City’s physical infrastructure. As a result, over \$4.9 billion in capital needs are deferred from the capital plan’s 10-year horizon. More than half of these unfunded needs relate to the City’s transportation and waterfront infrastructure, where capital investment has lagged for decades.

In addition, the City faces long-term challenges with respect to the management of pension and post-employment retirement obligations. The City has taken major steps to address long-term unfunded liabilities for employee pension and other post-employment benefits, including retiree health obligations, yet significant liabilities remain. In recent years, the City and voters have adopted changes that should mitigate these unfunded liabilities over time, including adoption of lower-cost benefit tiers, increases to employee and

employer contribution requirements, and establishment of a trust fund to set-aside funding for future retiree health costs. The financial benefit from these changes will phase in over time, however, leaving ongoing financial challenges for the City in the shorter term. Further, the size of these liabilities is based on a number of assumptions, including but not limited to assumed investment returns and actuarial assumptions. It is possible that actual results will differ materially from current assumptions, and such changes in investment returns or other actuarial assumptions could increase budgetary pressures on the City.

Further, while the City has adopted a number of measures to better position its operating budget for future economic downturns, these measures may not be sufficient. See APPENDIX A: “CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO – ORGANIZATION AND FINANCES – City Budget.”

There is no assurance that other challenges not discussed in this Official Statement may become material to investors in the future. For more information, see APPENDIX A: “CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO ORGANIZATION AND FINANCES.”

Seismic Risks

General. The City is located in a seismically active region. The obligation of the City to make payments of Base Rental may be abated, in whole or in part, if the Leased Property or any improvements thereon are damaged or destroyed by natural hazards such as earthquake or flood. The City is not obligated under the Lease Agreement to maintain earthquake or flood insurance except as described under “SECURITY AND SOURCES OF PAYMENT FOR THE CERTIFICATES – Insurance with Respect to the Leased Property,” [and the City does not currently have earthquake or flood insurance on the Leased Property]. There can be no assurance that the Leased Property would not be damaged in whole or in part by seismic activity.

Active earthquake faults underlie both the City and the surrounding Bay Area, including the San Andreas Fault, which passes within about three miles of the City’s border, and the Hayward Fault, which runs under Oakland, Berkeley and other cities on the east side of San Francisco Bay, about 10 miles away, as well as a number of other significant faults in the region. Significant seismic events include the 1989 Loma Prieta earthquake, centered about 60 miles south of the City, which registered 6.9 on the Richter scale of earthquake intensity. That earthquake caused fires, building collapses, and structural damage to buildings and highways in the City and surrounding areas. The San Francisco-Oakland Bay Bridge, the only east-west vehicle access into the City, was closed for a month for repairs, and several highways in the City were permanently closed and eventually removed. On August 24, 2014, the San Francisco Bay Area experienced a 6.0 earthquake centered near Napa along the West Napa Fault. The City did not suffer any material damage as a result of this earthquake.

California Earthquake Probabilities Study. In March 2015, the Working Group on California Earthquake Probabilities (a collaborative effort of the U.S. Geological Survey (U.S.G.S.), the California Geological Survey, and the Southern California Earthquake Center) reported that there is a 72% chance that one or more earthquakes of magnitude 6.7 (the magnitude of the 1994 Northridge earthquake) or larger will occur in the San Francisco Bay Area before the year 2045. In addition, the U.S.G.S. released a report in April 2017 entitled The HayWired Earthquake Scenario, which estimates that property damage and direct business disruption losses from a magnitude 7.0 earthquake on the Hayward Fault would be more than \$82 billion (in 2016 dollars). Most of the losses are expected to be attributable to shaking damage, liquefaction, and landslides (in that order). Eighty percent of shaking damage is expected to be caused by the magnitude 7.0 mainshock, with the rest of the damage resulting from aftershocks occurring over a 2-year period thereafter. Such earthquakes could be very destructive. In addition to the potential damage to City-owned buildings and facilities (on which the City does not generally carry earthquake insurance), due to the importance of San Francisco as a tourist destination and regional hub of commercial, retail and entertainment activity, a major earthquake anywhere in the Bay Area may cause significant temporary and possibly long-term harm to the City’s economy, tax receipts, and residential and business real property values.

Earthquake Safety Implementation Plan (ESIP). ESIP began in early 2012, evolving out of the key recommendations of the Community Action Plan for Seismic Safety (CAPSS), a 10-year-long study evaluating the seismic vulnerabilities the City faces. The CAPSS Study prepared by the Applied Technology Council looked at the impact to all of San Francisco’s buildings and recommended a 30-year plan for action. As a result of this plan, the City has mandated the retrofit of nearly 5,000 soft-story buildings housing over 111,000 residents by September 2020. Future tasks will address the seismic vulnerability of older nonductile concrete buildings, which are at high risk of severe damage or collapse in an earthquake.

Vulnerability Study of the Northern Waterfront Seawall. In early 2016, the Port Commission of the City commissioned an earthquake vulnerability study of the Northern Waterfront Seawall. The three-mile Seawall was constructed over 100 years ago and sits on reclaimed land, rendering it vulnerable to seismic risk. The Seawall provides flood and wave protection to downtown San Francisco, and stabilizes hundreds of acres of filled land. Preliminary findings of the study indicate that a strong earthquake may cause most of the Seawall to settle and move outward toward the Bay, which would significantly increase earthquake damage and disruption along the waterfront. The Port Commission estimates that seismic retrofitting of the Seawall could cost as much as \$3 billion, with another \$2 billion or more needed to prepare the Seawall for rising sea levels. The study estimates that approximately \$1.6 billion in Port assets and \$2.1 billion of rents, business income, and wages are at risk from major damage to the Seawall. See “– Climate Change, Risk of Sea Level Rise and Flooding Damage” below.

Tall Buildings Safety Strategy Report and Executive Directive. The City commissioned a first in the nation “Tall Buildings Study” by the Applied Technology Council to consider the impact of earthquakes on buildings taller than 240 feet. The final report following the study, released in January 2019, evaluates best practices for geotechnical engineering, seismic risks, standards for post-earthquake structural evaluations, barriers to re-occupancy, and costs and benefits of higher performance goals for new construction. The study estimates that for a tall building designed to current seismic standards, it might take two to six months to mobilize for and repair damage from a major earthquake, depending on the building location, geologic conditions, and the structural and foundation systems. The report identifies and summarizes sixteen recommendations for reducing seismic risk prior to earthquakes for new and existing buildings, reducing seismic risk following earthquakes, and improving the City’s understanding of its tall building seismic risk.

On January 24, 2019, Mayor London N. Breed issued an executive directive instructing City departments to work with community stakeholders, develop regulations to address geotechnical and engineering issues, clarify emergency response and safety inspection roles, and establish a Disaster Recovery Task Force for citywide recovery planning, including a comprehensive recovery plan for the financial district and surrounding neighborhoods by the end of the year. All of these tasks are currently underway. In November 2019, an exercise was conducted to test post-earthquake building safety inspection protocol and logistics. San Francisco was the first jurisdiction to test this Statewide program. The City’s Disaster Recovery Taskforce had its kickoff meeting in February 2020 to evaluate plans for development of a Disaster Recovery Framework and Downtown Resilience Plan, following several months of groundwork by a consultant team. Partnering with the Structural Engineers Association of Northern California (SEAONC), geotechnical regulations for tall buildings [are being drafted and expected to be delivered to the City for adoption in June 2020].

The City obtains commercial insurance only in certain limited circumstances, including when required by bond or lease financing transactions and for other limited purposes. The City does not maintain commercial earthquake coverage, with certain minor exceptions. See APPENDIX A: “CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO ORGANIZATION AND FINANCES – Litigation and Risk Management.”

Climate Change, Risk of Sea Level Rise and Flooding Damage

Numerous scientific studies on global climate change show that, among other effects on the global ecosystem, sea levels will rise, extreme temperatures will become more common, and extreme weather events will become more frequent as a result of increasing global temperatures attributable to atmospheric pollution.

The *Fourth National Climate Assessment*, published by the U.S. Global Change Research Program in November 2018 (“NCA4”), finds that more frequent and intense extreme weather and climate-related events, as well as changes in average climate conditions, are expected to continue to damage infrastructure, ecosystems and social systems over the next 25 to 100 years. NCA4 states that rising temperatures, sea level rise, and changes in extreme events are expected to increasingly disrupt and damage critical infrastructure and property and regional economies and industries that depend on natural resources and favorable climate conditions. Disruptions could include more frequent and longer-lasting power outages, fuel shortages and service disruptions. NCA4 states that the continued increase in the frequency and extent of high-tide flooding due to sea level rise threatens coastal public infrastructure. NCA4 also states that expected increases in the severity and frequency of heavy precipitation events will affect inland infrastructure, including access to roads, the viability of bridges and the safety of pipelines.

Sea levels will continue to rise in the future due to the increasing temperature of the oceans causing thermal expansion and growing ocean volume from glaciers and ice caps melting into the ocean. Between 1854 and 2016, sea level rose about nine inches according to the tidal gauge at Fort Point, a location underneath the Golden Gate Bridge. Weather and tidal patterns, including 100-year or more storms and king tides, may exacerbate the effects of climate related sea level rise. Coastal areas like the City are at risk of substantial flood damage over time, affecting private development and public infrastructure, including roads, utilities, emergency services, schools, and parks. As a result, the City could lose considerable tax revenues and many residents, businesses, and governmental operations along the waterfront could be displaced, and the City could be required to mitigate these effects at a potentially material cost.

Adapting to sea level rise is a key component of the City’s policies. The City and its enterprise departments have been preparing for future sea level rise for many years and have issued a number of public reports. For example, in March 2016, the City released a report entitled “Sea Level Rise Action Plan,” identifying geographic zones at risk of sea level rise and providing a framework for adaptation strategies to confront these risks. That study shows an upper range of end-of-century projections for permanent sea level rise, including the effects of temporary flooding due to a 100-year storm, of up to 108 inches above the 2015 average high tide. To implement this Plan, the Mayor’s Sea Level Rise Coordinating Committee, co-chaired by the Planning Department and Office of Resilience and Capital Planning, joined the Port, the Public Utilities Commission and other public agencies in moving several initiatives forward. This includes a Citywide Sea Level Rise Vulnerability and Consequences Assessment to identify and evaluate sea level rise impacts across the City and in various neighborhoods that was released in February 2020.

In April 2017, the Working Group of the California Ocean Protection Council Science Advisory Team (in collaboration with several state agencies, including the California Natural Resource Agency, the Governor’s Office of Planning and Research, and the California Energy Commission) published a report, that was formally adopted in March 2018, entitled “Rising Seas in California: An Update on Sea Level Rise Science” (the “Sea Level Rise Report”) to provide a new synthesis of the state of science regarding sea level rise. The Sea Level Rise Report provides the basis for State guidance to state and local agencies for incorporating sea level rise into design, planning, permitting, construction, investment and other decisions. Among many findings, the Sea Level Rise Report indicates that the effects of sea level rise are already being felt in coastal California with more extensive coastal flooding during storms, exacerbated tidal flooding, and increased coastal erosion. In addition, the report notes that the rate of ice sheet loss from Greenland and Antarctic ice sheets poses a particular risk of sea level rise for the California coastline. The City has incorporated the projections from the 2018 report into its Guidance for Incorporating Sea Level Rise Guidance

into Capital Planning. The Guidance requires that City projects over \$5 million consider mitigation and/or adaptation measures.

In March 2020, a consortium of State and local agencies, led by the Bay Area Conservation and Development Commission, released a detailed study entitled, “Adapting to Rising Tides Bay Area: Regional Sea Level Rise Vulnerability and Adaptation Study,” on how sea level rise could alter the Bay Area. The study states that a 48-inch increase in the bay’s water level in coming decades could cause more than 100,000 Bay Area jobs to be relocated, nearly 30,000 lower-income residents to be displaced, and 68,000 acres of ecologically valuable shoreline habitat to be lost. The study further argues that without a far-sighted, nine-county response, the region’s economic and transportation systems could be undermined along with the environment. Runways at SFO could largely be under water.

The City has already incorporated site specific adaption plans in the conditions of approval for certain large waterfront development projects, such as the Candlestick/Hunters Point Shipyard, Treasure Island, Pier 70 and Mission Rock projects. Also, the City has started the process of planning to fortify the Port’s seawall from sea level rise, including an initial investment of about \$8 million during fiscal year 2017-18 and consideration of financing options. The City expects short-term upgrades to cost over \$500 million and long-term upgrades to cost more than \$5 billion.

Portions of the San Francisco Bay Area, including the City, are built on fill that was placed over saturated silty clay known as “Bay Mud.” This Bay Mud is soft and compressible, and the consolidation of the Bay Mud under the weight of the existing fill is ongoing. A report issued in March 2018 by researchers at UC Berkeley and the University of Arizona suggests that flooding risk from climate change could be exacerbated in the San Francisco Bay Area due to the sinking or settling of the ground surface, known as subsidence. The study claims that the risk of subsidence is more significant for certain parts of the City built on fill.

Projections of the effects of global climate change on the City are complex and depend on many factors that are outside the City’s control. The various scientific studies that forecast climate change and its adverse effects, including sea level rise and flooding risk, are based on assumptions contained in such studies, but actual events may vary materially. Also, the scientific understanding of climate change and its effects continues to evolve. Accordingly, the City is unable to forecast when sea level rise or other adverse effects of climate change (e.g., the occurrence and frequency of 100-year storm events and king tides) will occur. In particular, the City cannot predict the timing or precise magnitude of adverse economic effects, including, without limitation, material adverse effects on the business operations or financial condition of the City and the local economy during the term of the Certificates. While the effects of climate change may be mitigated by the City’s past and future investment in adaptation strategies, the City can give no assurance about the net effects of those strategies and whether the City will be required to take additional adaptive mitigation measures. If necessary, such additional measures could require significant capital resources.

In September 2017, the City filed a lawsuit against the five largest investor-owned oil companies seeking to have the companies pay into an equitable abatement fund to help fund investment in sea level rise adaptation infrastructure. In July 2018, the United States District Court, Northern District of California denied the plaintiffs’ motion for remand to state court, and then dismissed the lawsuit. The City appealed these decisions to the United States Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit, which is pending. While the City believes that its claims are meritorious, the City can give no assurance regarding whether it will be successful and obtain the requested relief from the courts, or contributions to the abatement fund from the defendant oil companies.

Cybersecurity

The City, like many other large public and private entities, relies on a large and complex technology environment to conduct its operations, and faces multiple cybersecurity threats including, but not limited to, hacking, viruses, malware and other attacks on its computing and other digital networks and systems

(collectively, “Systems Technology”). As a recipient and provider of personal, private, or sensitive information, the City has been the subject of cybersecurity incidents that have resulted in or could have resulted in adverse consequences to the City’s Systems Technology and that required a response action to mitigate the consequences. For example, in November 2016, the SFMTA was subject to a ransomware attack which disrupted some of the SFMTA’s internal computer systems. Although the attack neither interrupted Muni train services nor compromised customer privacy or transaction information, SFMTA took the precaution of turning off the ticket machines and fare gates in the Muni Metro subway stations from Friday, November 25 until the morning of Sunday, November 27.

Cybersecurity incidents could result from unintentional events, or from deliberate attacks by unauthorized entities or individuals attempting to gain access to the City’s Systems Technology for the purposes of misappropriating assets or information or causing operational disruption and damage. To mitigate the risk of business operations impact and/or damage from cybersecurity incidents or cyber-attacks, the City invests in multiple forms of cybersecurity and operational safeguards. In November 2016, the City adopted a City-wide Cyber Security Policy (“Cyber Policy”) to support, maintain, and secure critical infrastructure and data systems. The objectives of the Cyber Policy include the protection of critical infrastructure and information, manage risk, improve cyber security event detection and remediation, and facilitate cyber awareness across all City departments. The City’s Department of Technology has established a cybersecurity team to work across all City departments to implement the Cyber Policy. The City’s Cyber Policy is reviewed periodically.

The City has also appointed a City Chief Information Security Officer (“CCISO”), who is directly responsible for understanding the business and related cybersecurity needs of the City’s 54 departments. The CCISO is responsible for identifying, evaluating, responding, and reporting on information security risks in a manner that meets compliance and regulatory requirements, and aligns with and supports the risk posture of the City.

While City cybersecurity and operational safeguards are periodically tested, no assurances can be given by the City that such measures will ensure against other cybersecurity threats and attacks. Cybersecurity breaches could damage the City’s Systems Technology and cause material disruption to the City’s operations and the provision of City services. The costs of remedying any such damage or protecting against future attacks could be substantial. Further, cybersecurity breaches could expose the City to material litigation and other legal risks, which could cause the City to incur material costs related to such legal claims or proceedings.

Public Health Emergencies

In recent years, public health authorities have warned of threats posed by outbreaks of disease and other public health threats. On February 11, 2020 the World Health Organization (“WHO”) announced the official name for the outbreak of COVID-19, an upper respiratory tract illness. COVID-19 has since spread across the globe. The spread of COVID-19 is having significant adverse health and financial impacts throughout the world, including the City. See APPENDIX A: “CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO ORGANIZATION AND FINANCES – Recent Developments.” The WHO has declared the COVID-19 outbreak to be a pandemic, and states of emergency have been declared by the Mayor of the City, the Governor of the State and the President of the United States.

The COVID-19 outbreak is ongoing, and its duration and severity and economic effects are uncertain in many respects. Uncertain too are the actions that may be taken by federal and State governmental authorities to contain or mitigate the effects of the outbreak. The ultimate impact of COVID-19 on the City’s operations and finances is not fully known, and it may be some time before the full adverse impact of the COVID-19 outbreak is known. The City has undertaken modifications to its standard budget approval process calendar and has been issuing and plans to issue periodic updates on the Controller’s website. Certain reports providing preliminary information regarding the impact of the COVID-19 Emergency are described herein under APPENDIX A: “CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO ORGANIZATION AND FINANCES –

Recent Developments.” The COVID-19 outbreak is expected to have material adverse impacts on the projections and budget information provided in APPENDIX A: “CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO ORGANIZATION AND FINANCES.” Further, there could be future COVID-19 outbreaks or other public health emergencies that could have material adverse effects on the City’s operations and finances.

Other Events

Seismic events, wildfires, tsunamis, other natural or man-made events and civil unrest may adversely impact persons and property within San Francisco, and damage City infrastructure and adversely impact the City’s ability to provide municipal services.

In September 2010, a PG&E high pressure natural gas transmission pipeline exploded in San Bruno, California, with catastrophic results. PG&E owns, operates and maintains numerous gas transmission and distribution pipelines throughout the City.

In August 2013, a massive wildfire in Tuolumne County and the Stanislaus National Forest burned over 257,135 acres (the “Rim Fire”), which area included portions of the City’s Hetch Hetchy Project.

The Hetch Hetchy Project is comprised of dams (including O’Shaughnessy Dam), reservoirs (including Hetch Hetchy Reservoir which supplies 85% of San Francisco’s drinking water), hydroelectric generation and transmission facilities and water transmission facilities. SFPUC is currently conducting an overall conditions assessment of all dams in its system. Hetch Hetchy facilities affected by the Rim Fire included two power generating stations and the southern edge of the Hetch Hetchy Reservoir. There was no impact to drinking water quality. The City’s hydroelectric power generation system was interrupted by the fire, forcing the San Francisco Public Utilities Commission to spend approximately \$1.6 million buying power on the open market and using existing banked energy with PG&E. The Rim Fire inflicted approximately \$40 million in damage to parts of the City’s water and power infrastructure located in the region. Certain portions of the Hetch Hetchy Project such as Mountain Tunnel, an 18.9-mile water conveyance facility, are old and deteriorating, and outages at critical points of the project could disrupt water delivery to significant portions of the region and/or cause significant costs and liabilities to the City.

Many areas of northern California have suffered from wildfires in more recent years, including the Tubbs fire which burned across several counties north of the Bay Area in October 2017 (part of a series of fires covering approximately 245,000 acres and causing 44 deaths and approximately \$14 billion in damage), the Camp fire which burned across Butte County, California in November 2018 (covering almost 240 square miles and resulting numerous deaths and over \$16 billion in property damage) and Kincade Fire which burned across Sonoma County, California in late 2019 (covering over 77,000 acres). Spurred by findings that these fires were caused, in part, by faulty powerlines owned by PG&E, the power company subsequently adopted mitigation strategies which results in pre-emptive distribution circuit and high power transmission line shut offs during periods of extreme fire danger (i.e. high winds, high temperatures and low humidity) to portions of the Bay Area, including the City. In 2019 the City experienced several black out days as a result of PG&E’s wildfire prevention strategy. Future shut offs are expected to continue and it is uncertain what effects future PG&E shut offs will have on the local economy.

With certain exceptions, the City believes that it is more economical to manage its risks internally and administer, adjust, settle, defend, and pay claims from budgeted resources (i.e., “self-insurance”). The City obtains commercial insurance in certain circumstances, including when required by bond or lease financing transactions and for other limited purposes. The City does not maintain commercial earthquake coverage, with certain minor exceptions. See APPENDIX A: “CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO ORGANIZATION AND FINANCES – Litigation and Risk Management.”

Risk Management and Insurance

The Lease Agreement obligates the City to maintain and keep in force various forms of insurance, subject to deductibles, on the Leased Property for repair or replacement in the event of damage or destruction to the Leased Property. The City is also required to maintain rental interruption insurance in an amount equal to but not less than 24 months' Base Rental payments. The City makes no representation as to the ability of any insurer to fulfill its obligations under any insurance policy provided for in the Lease Agreement and no assurance can be given as to the adequacy of any such insurance to fund necessary repair or replacement or to pay principal of and interest with respect to the Certificates when due.

The Lease Agreement allows the City to self-insure against any or all risks, except rental interruption and title defects, through an alternative risk management program such as its risk management retention program. [The City expects to self-insure for all hazards for which the Lease Agreement permits self-insurance.] [*Confirm.*] See APPENDIX A: "CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO ORGANIZATION AND FINANCES – LITIGATION AND RISK MANAGEMENT – Risk Retention Program."

State Law Limitations on Appropriations

Article XIII B of the State Constitution limits the amount that local governments can appropriate annually (the "Gann Limit"). The ability of the City to make Base Rental payments may be affected if the City should exceed its appropriations limit.

According to the City Controller, the City may exceed the Gann Limit in fiscal years following fiscal year 2020-21, depending on the timing and outcome of litigation regarding three legally-contested tax measures approved by voters in 2018. Should the City exceed the Gann Limit, the City would be required to seek voter approval to exceed such limit, shift spending to capital or other exempt expenditure types, or issue tax rebates. See APPENDIX A: "CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO ORGANIZATION AND FINANCES – BUDGETARY RISKS – Impact of Recent Voter-Initiated and Approved Revenue Measures on Local Finances" and "– CONSTITUTIONAL AND STATUTORY LIMITATIONS ON TAXES AND EXPENDITURES – Article XIII B of the California Constitution."

Changes in Law

No assurance can be given that the State or the City electorate will not at some future time adopt initiatives or that the State Legislature or the City's Board of Supervisors will not enact legislation that will amend the laws or the Constitution of the State or the Charter, respectively, in a manner that could result in a reduction of the City's General Fund revenues and therefore a reduction of the funds legally available to the City to make Base Rental payments. See, for example, APPENDIX A: "CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO ORGANIZATION AND FINANCES – CONSTITUTIONAL AND STATUTORY LIMITATIONS ON TAXES AND EXPENDITURES – Articles XIII C and XIII D of the California Constitution."

The General Fund of the City, which is the source of payment of Base Rental, may also be adversely affected by actions taken (or not taken) by voters. Under the State Constitution, the voters of the State have the ability to initiate legislation and require a public vote on legislation passed by the State Legislature through the powers of initiative and referendum, respectively. Under the City's Charter, the voters of the City can restrict or revise the powers of the City through the approval of a Charter amendment. The City is unable to predict whether any such initiatives might be submitted to or approved by the voters, the nature of such initiatives, or their potential impact on the City.

State of California Financial Condition

The City receives a significant portion of its funding from the State. Changes in the revenues received by the State can affect the amount of funding, if any, to be received from the State by the City and other counties in the State. See APPENDIX A: “CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO ORGANIZATION AND FINANCES – CITY BUDGET – Impact of the State of California Budget on Local Finances.”

The City cannot predict the extent of the budgetary problems the State may encounter in this or in any future fiscal years, nor is it clear what measures could be taken by the State to balance its budget, as required by law. In addition, the City cannot predict the outcome of any elections impacting fiscal matters, the outcome of future State budget negotiations, the impact that such budgets will have on its finances and operations or what actions will be taken in the future by the State Legislature and Governor to deal with changing State revenues and expenditures. Current and future State budgets will be affected by national and State economic conditions and other factors, over which the City has no control.

U.S. Government Finances

The City receives substantial federal funds for assistance payments, social service programs and other programs. A portion of the City’s assets are also invested in securities of the United States government. The City’s finances may be adversely impacted by fiscal matters at the federal level, including but not limited to cuts to federal spending. Changes to or termination or replacement of the Affordable Care Act, for example, could increase costs to the City, and the City’s financial condition may also be impacted by the withholding of federal grants or other funds flowing to “sanctuary jurisdictions.” The City cannot predict the outcome of future federal administrative actions, legislation or budget deliberations and the impact that such budgets will have on the City’s finances and operations. See APPENDIX A: “CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO ORGANIZATION AND FINANCES – CITY BUDGET – Impact of Federal Budget Tax Increases and Expenditure Reductions on Local Finances.” See also APPENDIX A: “CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO ORGANIZATION AND FINANCES – OTHER CITY TAX REVENUES” and “– INVESTMENT OF CITY FUNDS.”

Other

There may be other risk factors inherent in ownership of the Certificates in addition to those described in this section.

TAX MATTERS

Tax Exemption

[To be updated by Co-Special Counsel.] The delivery of the Certificates is subject to delivery of the opinion of Co-Special Counsel, to the effect that interest evidenced by the Certificates for federal income tax purposes under existing statutes, regulations, published rulings, and court decisions (1) will be excludable from the gross income, as defined in section 61 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended to the date of initial delivery of the Certificates (the “Code”), of the owners thereof pursuant to section 103 of the Code, and (2) will not be included in computing the alternative minimum taxable income of the owners thereof who are individuals or, except as hereinafter described, corporations. The delivery of the Certificates is also subject to the delivery of the opinion of Co-Special Counsel, based upon existing provisions of the laws of the State of California that interest evidenced by the Certificates is exempt from personal income taxes of the State of California. The form of Co-Special Counsel’s anticipated opinion is included as APPENDIX F. The statutes, regulations, rulings, and court decisions on which such opinion will be based are subject to change.

Interest evidenced by the Certificates owned by a corporation will be included in such corporation’s adjusted current earnings for purposes of calculating the alternative minimum taxable income of such

corporation, other than an S corporation, a qualified mutual fund, a real estate investment trust, a real estate mortgage investment conduit, or a financial asset securitization investment trust ("FASIT"). A corporation's alternative minimum taxable income is the basis on which the alternative minimum tax imposed by Section 55 of the Code will be computed.

In rendering the foregoing opinions, Co-Special Counsel will rely upon the representations and certifications of the City made in a certificate of even date with the initial delivery of the Certificates pertaining to the use, expenditure, and investment of the proceeds of the Certificates and will assume continuing compliance with the provisions of the Lease Agreement and the Trust Agreement by the City subsequent to the issuance of the Certificates. The Lease Agreement, the Trust Agreement and the Tax Certificate contain covenants by the City with respect to, among other matters, the use of the proceeds of the Certificates and the facilities and equipment financed or refinanced therewith by persons other than state or local governmental units, the manner in which the proceeds of the Certificates are to be invested, the calculation and payment to the United States Treasury of any "arbitrage profits" and the reporting of certain information to the United States Treasury. Failure to comply with any of these covenants may cause interest evidenced by the Certificates to be includable in the gross income of the owners thereof from the date of the issuance of the Certificates.

Except as described above, Co-Special Counsel will express no other opinion with respect to any other federal, state or local tax consequences under present law, or proposed legislation, resulting from the receipt or accrual of interest on, or the acquisition or disposition of, the Certificates. Prospective purchasers of the Certificates should be aware that the ownership of tax-exempt obligations such as the Certificates may result in collateral federal tax consequences to, among others, financial institutions, life insurance companies, property and casualty insurance companies, S corporations with subchapter C earnings and profits, certain foreign corporations doing business in the United States, individual recipients of Social Security or Railroad Retirement benefits, individuals otherwise qualifying for the earned income tax credit, owners of an interest in a FASIT, and taxpayers who may be deemed to have incurred or continued indebtedness to purchase or carry, or who have paid or incurred certain expenses allocable to, tax-exempt obligations. Prospective purchasers should consult their own tax advisors as to the applicability of these consequences to their particular circumstances.

Co-Special Counsel's opinion is not a guarantee of a result, but represents their legal judgment based upon their review of existing statutes, regulations, published rulings and court decisions and the representations and covenants of the City described above. No ruling has been sought from the Internal Revenue Service (the "IRS") or the State of California with respect to the matters addressed in the opinion of Co-Special Counsel, and Co-Special Counsel's opinion is not binding on the IRS or the State of California. The IRS has an ongoing program of auditing the tax-exempt status of the interest on municipal obligations. If an audit of the Certificates is commenced, under current procedures, the IRS is likely to treat the City as the "taxpayer," and the owners of the Certificates would have no right to participate in the audit process. In responding to or defending an audit of the tax-exempt status of the interest evidenced by the Certificates, the City may have different or conflicting interests from the owners of the Certificates. Public awareness of any future audit of the Certificates could adversely affect the value and liquidity of the Certificates during the pendency of the audit, regardless of its ultimate outcome.

Existing law may change to reduce or eliminate the benefit to Certificate holders of the exclusion of interest evidenced by the Certificates from gross income for federal income tax purposes. Any proposed legislation or administrative action, whether or not taken, could also affect the value and marketability of the Certificates. Prospective purchasers of the Certificates should consult with their own tax advisors with respect to any proposed or future changes in tax law.

Tax Accounting Treatment of Discount and Premium on Certain Certificates

The initial public offering price of certain Certificates (the “Discount Certificates”) may be less than the amount payable on such Certificates at maturity. An amount equal to the difference between the initial public offering price of a Discount Certificate (assuming that a substantial amount of the Discount Certificates of that maturity are sold to the public at such price) and the amount payable at maturity constitutes original issue discount to the initial purchaser of such Discount Certificate. A portion of such original issue discount allocable to the holding period of such Discount Certificate by the initial purchaser will, upon the disposition of such Discount Certificate (including by reason of its payment at maturity), be treated as interest excludable from gross income, rather than as taxable gain, for federal income tax purposes, on the same terms and conditions as those for other interest evidenced by the Certificates described above under “Tax Exemption.” Such interest is considered to be accrued actuarially in accordance with the constant interest method over the life of a Discount Certificate, taking into account the semiannual compounding of accrued interest, at the yield to maturity on such Discount Certificate and generally will be allocated to an initial purchaser in a different amount from the amount of the payment denominated as interest actually received by the initial purchaser during the tax year.

However, such interest may be required to be taken into account in determining the alternative minimum taxable income of a corporation, for purposes of calculating a corporation’s alternative minimum tax imposed by Section 55 of the Code, and the amount of the branch profits tax applicable to certain foreign corporations doing business in the United States, even though there will not be a corresponding cash payment. In addition, the accrual of such interest may result in certain other collateral federal income tax consequences to, among others, financial institutions, life insurance companies, property and casualty insurance companies, S corporations with subchapter C earnings and profits, individual recipients of Social Security or Railroad Retirement benefits, individuals otherwise qualifying for the earned income tax credit, owners of an interest in a FASIT, and taxpayers who may be deemed to have incurred or continued indebtedness to purchase or carry, or who have paid or incurred certain expenses allocable to, tax-exempt obligations. Moreover, in the event of the redemption, sale or other taxable disposition of a Discount Certificate by the initial owner prior to maturity, the amount realized by such owner in excess of the basis of such Discount Certificate in the hands of such owner (adjusted upward by the portion of the original issue discount allocable to the period for which such Discount Certificate was held) is includable in gross income.

Owners of Discount Certificates should consult with their own tax advisors with respect to the determination of accrued original issue discount on Discount Certificates for federal income tax purposes and with respect to the state and local tax consequences of owning and disposing of Discount Certificates. It is possible that, under applicable provisions governing determination of state and local income taxes, accrued interest on Discount Certificates may be deemed to be received in the year of accrual even though there will not be a corresponding cash payment.

The initial offering price of certain Certificates (the “Premium Certificates”) may be greater than the amount payable on such Certificates at maturity. An amount equal to the difference between the initial public offering price of a Premium Certificate (assuming that a substantial amount of the Premium Certificates of that maturity are sold to the public at such price) and the amount payable at maturity constitutes premium to the initial purchaser of such Premium Certificates. The basis for federal income tax purposes of a Premium Certificate in the hands of such initial purchaser must be reduced each year by the amortizable bond premium, although no federal income tax deduction is allowed as a result of such reduction in basis for amortizable bond premium. Such reduction in basis will increase the amount of any gain (or decrease the amount of any loss) to be recognized for federal income tax purposes upon a sale or other taxable disposition of a Premium Certificate. The amount of premium which is amortizable each year by an initial purchaser is determined by using such purchaser’s yield to maturity. Purchasers of the Premium Certificates should consult with their own tax advisors with respect to the determination of amortizable bond premium with respect to the Premium Certificates for federal income purposes and with respect to the state and local tax consequences of owning and disposing of Premium Certificates.

OTHER LEGAL MATTERS

Certain legal matters incident to the authorization, issuance and sale of the Certificates and with regard to the tax status of the interest represented by the Certificates (see "TAX MATTERS" herein) are subject to the separate legal opinions of Jones Hall, A Professional Law Corporation, San Francisco, California and Curls Bartling, P.C., Oakland, California, Co-Special Counsel. The signed legal opinions of Co-Special Counsel, dated and premised on facts existing and law in effect as of the date of original delivery of the Certificates, will be delivered to the initial purchasers of the Certificates at the time of original delivery of the Certificates.

The proposed form of the legal opinions of Co-Special Counsel are set forth in APPENDIX F hereto. The legal opinions to be delivered may vary that text if necessary to reflect facts and law on the date of delivery. The opinions will speak only as of their date, and subsequent distributions of it by recirculation of this Official Statement or otherwise will create no implication that Co-Special Counsel have reviewed or express any opinion concerning any of the matters referred to in the opinion subsequent to its date. Certain legal matters will be passed upon for the City by the City Attorney and by Hawkins Delafield & Wood LLP, San Francisco, California, Disclosure Counsel.

Hawkins Delafield & Wood LLP, San Francisco, California has served as disclosure counsel to the City and in such capacity has advised the City with respect to applicable securities laws and participated with responsible Commission and City officials and staff in conferences and meetings where information contained in this Official Statement was reviewed for accuracy and completeness. Disclosure Counsel is not responsible for the accuracy or completeness of the statements or information presented in this Official Statement and has not undertaken to independently verify any of such statements or information. Rather, the City is solely responsible for the accuracy and completeness of the statements and information contained in this Official Statement. Upon the delivery of the Certificates, Disclosure Counsel will deliver a letter to the City which advises the City, subject to the assumptions, exclusions, qualifications and limitations set forth therein, that no facts came to the attention of such firm which caused them to believe that this Official Statement as of its date and as of the date of delivery of the Certificates contained or contains any untrue statement of a material fact or omitted or omits to state any material fact necessary to make the statements therein, in the light of the circumstances under which they were made, not misleading. No purchaser or holder of the Certificates, or other person or party other than the City, will be entitled to or may rely on such letter or Hawkins Delafield & Wood LLP's having acted in the role of disclosure counsel to the City.

The legal opinions and other letters of counsel to be delivered concurrently with the delivery of the Certificates express the professional judgment of the attorneys rendering the opinions or advice regarding the legal issues and other matters expressly addressed therein. By rendering a legal opinion or advice, the giver of such opinion or advice does not become an insurer or guarantor of the result indicated by that opinion, or the transaction on which the opinion or advice is rendered, or of the future performance of parties to the transaction. Nor does the rendering of an opinion guarantee the outcome of any legal dispute that may arise out of the transaction.

PROFESSIONALS INVOLVED IN THE OFFERING

CSG Advisors Incorporated and Montague DeRose & Associates, LLC have served as Co-Municipal Advisors to the City with respect to the sale of the Certificates. The Co-Municipal Advisors have assisted the City in the City's review and preparation of this Official Statement and in other matters relating to the planning, structuring, and sale of the Certificates. The Co-Municipal Advisors have not independently verified any of the data contained herein nor conducted a detailed investigation of the affairs of the City to determine the accuracy or completeness of this Official Statement and assume no responsibility for the accuracy or completeness of any of the information contained herein. The Co-Municipal Advisors, Co-Special Counsel and Disclosure Counsel will all receive compensation from the City contingent upon the sale and delivery of the Certificates.

CONTINUING DISCLOSURE

The City has covenanted for the benefit of the Owners of the Certificates to provide certain financial information and operating data relating to the City (the “Annual Report”) not later than 270 days after the end of the City’s fiscal year (which currently ends on June 30), commencing with the report for fiscal year 2020, which is due not later than March 27, 2021, and to provide notices of the occurrence of certain enumerated events. The Annual Report will be filed by the City with the Municipal Securities Rulemaking Board (“MSRB”). The notices of enumerated events will be filed by the City with the MSRB. The specific nature of the information to be contained in the Annual Report or the notices of enumerated events is summarized in APPENDIX D: “FORM OF CONTINUING DISCLOSURE CERTIFICATE.” These covenants have been made in order to assist the initial purchasers of the Certificates in complying with Securities and Exchange Commission Rule 15c2-12(b)(5) (the “Rule”). In the last five years, the City has not failed to comply in all material respects with any previous undertakings with regard to the Rule to provide annual reports or notices of enumerated events.

The City may, from time to time, but is not obligated to, post its Comprehensive Annual Financial Report and other financial information on the City Controller’s web site at www.sfgov.org/controller.

ABSENCE OF LITIGATION

No litigation is pending or threatened concerning the validity of the Certificates, the Trust Agreement, the Lease Agreement, the Property Lease, the corporate existence of the City, or the entitlement to their respective offices of the officers of the City who will execute and deliver the Certificates and other documents and certificates in connection therewith. The City will furnish to the initial purchasers of the Certificates a certificate of the City as to the foregoing as of the time of the original delivery of the Certificates.

RATINGS

Moody’s Investors Service, Inc. (“Moody’s”), S&P Global Ratings (“S&P”) and Fitch Ratings (“Fitch”) have assigned municipal bond ratings of “___,” “___” and “___” respectively, to the Certificates. Certain information not included in this Official Statement was supplied by the City to the rating agencies to be considered in evaluating the Certificates. The ratings reflect only the views of each rating agency, and any explanation of the significance of any rating may be obtained only from the respective credit rating agencies: Moody’s, at www.moody.com; S&P, at www.standardandpoors.com; and Fitch, at www.fitchratings.com. Investors are advised to read the entire Official Statement to obtain information essential to the making of an informed investment decision. No assurance can be given that any rating issued by a rating agency will be retained for any given period of time or that the same will not be revised or withdrawn entirely by such rating agency, if in its judgment circumstances so warrant. Any such revision or withdrawal of the ratings obtained, or other actions of a rating agency related to its rating, may have an adverse effect on the market price of the Certificates. The City undertakes no responsibility to oppose any such downward revision, suspension or withdrawal. See “CONTINUING DISCLOSURE” herein.

SALE OF CERTIFICATES

The Certificates are scheduled to be sold at competitive bid on _____, 2020, as provided in the Official Notice of Sale, dated _____, 2020 (the “Official Notice of Sale”). The Official Notice of Sale provides that all Certificates would be purchased if any were purchased, the obligation to make such purchase being subject to certain terms and conditions set forth in the Official Notice of Sale, the approval of certain legal matters by Co-Special Counsel and certain other conditions. The Purchaser will represent to the City that the Certificates have been reoffered to the public at the price or yield to be stated on the inside cover page hereof.

MISCELLANEOUS

Any statements in this Official Statement involving matters of opinion, whether or not expressly so stated, are intended as such and not as representations of fact. This Official Statement is not to be construed as a contract or agreement between the City and the initial purchasers or Owners and beneficial owners of any of the Certificates.

The preparation and distribution of this Official Statement have been duly authorized by the Board of Supervisors of the City.

CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO

By: _____
Benjamin Rosenfield
Controller

APPENDIX A

CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO ORGANIZATION AND FINANCES

APPENDIX B

**COMPREHENSIVE ANNUAL FINANCIAL REPORT OF THE
CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019**

APPENDIX C

SUMMARY OF CERTAIN PROVISIONS OF THE LEGAL DOCUMENTS

The following summary discussion of selected features of the Trust Agreement, the Property Lease and the Lease Agreement, all dated as of [October] 1, 2020, are made subject to all of the provisions of such documents and to the discussions of such documents contained elsewhere in this Official Statement. This summary does not purport to be a complete statement of said provisions and prospective purchasers of the Certificates are referred to the complete texts of said documents, copies of which are available upon request from the City through the Office of Public Finance, 1 Dr. Carlton B. Goodlett Place, Room 336, San Francisco, California 94102-4682.

APPENDIX D

FORM OF CONTINUING DISCLOSURE CERTIFICATE

[\$Par Amount]*
CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO
CERTIFICATES OF PARTICIPATION, SERIES 2020A
(ANIMAL CARE & CONTROL PROJECT)

This Continuing Disclosure Certificate (the “Disclosure Certificate”) is executed and delivered by the City and County of San Francisco (the “City”) in connection with the delivery of the certificates of participation captioned above (the “Certificates”). The Certificates are issued pursuant to that certain Trust Agreement (the “Trust Agreement”), dated as of [October] 1, 2020, between the City and Zions Bancorporation, National Association, as trustee (the “Trust Agreement”). Pursuant to Section 8.10 of the Trust Agreement and Section 4.8 of that certain Lease Agreement dated as of [October] 1, 2020, by and between the Trustee and the City, the City covenants and agrees as follows:

SECTION 1. Purpose of the Disclosure Certificate. This Disclosure Certificate is being executed and delivered by the City for the benefit of the Holders and Beneficial Owners of the Certificates and in order to assist the Participating Underwriters (defined below) in complying with Securities and Exchange Commission (the “S.E.C.”) Rule 15c2-12(b)(5).

SECTION 2. Definitions. In addition to the definitions set forth in the Trust Agreement, which apply to any capitalized term used in this Disclosure Certificate unless otherwise defined in this Section 2, the following capitalized terms will have the following meanings:

“Annual Report” will mean any Annual Report provided by the City pursuant to, and as described in, Sections 3 and 4 of this Disclosure Certificate.

“Beneficial Owner” will mean any person which: (a) has or shares the power, directly or indirectly, to make investment decisions concerning ownership of any Certificates (including persons holding Certificates through nominees, depositories or other intermediaries) including, but not limited to, the power to vote or consent with respect to any Certificates or to dispose of ownership of any Certificates; or (b) is treated as the owner of any Certificates for federal income tax purposes.

“Dissemination Agent” will mean the City, acting in its capacity as Dissemination Agent under this Disclosure Certificate, or any successor Dissemination Agent designated in writing by the City and which has filed with the City a written acceptance of such designation.

“Holder” will mean either the registered owners of the Certificates, or, if the Certificates are registered in the name of The Depository Trust Company or another recognized depository, any applicable participant in such depository system.

“Financial Obligation” means “financial obligation” as such term is defined in the Rule.

“Listed Events” will mean any of the events listed in Section 5(a) of this Disclosure Certificate.

“MSRB” will mean the Municipal Securities Rulemaking Board or any other entity designated or authorized by the Securities and Exchange Commission to receive reports pursuant to the Rule. Until otherwise designated by the MSRB or the Securities and Exchange Commission, filings with the MSRB are to be made through the Electronic Municipal Market Access (EMMA) website of the MSRB currently located at <http://emma.msrb.org>.

“Participating Underwriter” will mean any of the original underwriters or purchasers of the Certificates required to comply with the Rule in connection with offering of the Certificates.

“Rule” will mean Rule 15c2-12(b)(5) adopted by the S.E.C. under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as the same may be amended from time to time.

SECTION 3. Provision of Annual Reports.

(a) The City will, or will cause the Dissemination Agent to, not later than 270 days after the end of the City’s fiscal year (which is June 30), commencing with the report for the 2020 Fiscal Year (which is due not later than March 27, 2021), provide to the MSRB an Annual Report which is consistent with the requirements of Section 4 of this Disclosure Certificate. If the Dissemination Agent is not the City, the City will provide the Annual Report to the Dissemination Agent not later than 15 days prior to said date. The Annual Report must be submitted in electronic format and accompanied by such identifying information as prescribed by the MSRB, and may cross-reference other information as provided in Section 4 of this Disclosure Certificate; provided, that if the audited financial statements of the City are not available by the date required above for the filing of the Annual Report, the City will submit unaudited financial statements and submit the audited financial statements as soon as they are available. If the City’s fiscal year changes, it will give notice of such change in the same manner as for a Listed Event under Section 5(b).

(b) If the City is unable to provide to the MSRB an Annual Report by the date required in subsection (a), the City will send a notice to the MSRB in substantially the form attached as Exhibit A.

(c) The Dissemination Agent will (if the Dissemination Agent is other than the City), file a report with the City certifying the date that the Annual Report was provided to the MSRB pursuant to this Disclosure Certificate.

SECTION 4. Content of Annual Reports. The City’s Annual Report will contain or incorporate by reference the following information, as required by the Rule:

(a) the audited general purpose financial statements of the City prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles applicable to governmental entities;

(b) a summary of budgeted general fund revenues and appropriations;

(c) a summary of the assessed valuation of taxable property in the City;

(d) a summary of the ad valorem property tax levy and delinquency rate;

(e) a summary of aggregate annual scheduled lease payments or rental obligations with respect to outstanding certificates of participation and lease revenue bonds payable from the general fund of the City.

(f) a summary of outstanding and authorized but unissued general fund lease obligations, certificates of participation, and other long-term obligations payable from the general fund of the City.

Any or all of the items listed above may be set forth in a document or set of documents, or may be included by specific reference to other documents, including official statements of debt issues of the City or related public entities, which are available to the public on the MSRB website. If the document included by reference is a final official statement, it must be available from the MSRB. The City will clearly identify each such other document so included by reference.

SECTION 5. Reporting of Significant Events.

(a) To the extent applicable and pursuant to the provisions of this Section 5, the City will give, or cause to be given, notice of the occurrence of any of the following events with respect to the Certificates:

- (1) Principal and interest payment delinquencies;
- (2) Nonpayment related defaults, if material;
- (3) Unscheduled draws on any debt service reserves reflecting financial difficulties;
- (4) Unscheduled draws on credit enhancements reflecting financial difficulties;
- (5) Substitution of credit or liquidity providers or their failure to perform;
- (6) Adverse tax opinions, the issuance by the Internal Revenue Service of proposed or final determinations of taxability, Notices of Proposed Issue (IRS Form 5701-TEB) or other material notices or determinations with respect to the tax status of the Certificates, or other material events affecting the tax status of the Certificates;
- (7) Modifications to the rights of Certificate holders, if material;
- (8) Certificate calls, if material, and tender offers;
- (9) Defeasances;
- (10) Release, substitution, or sale of property securing repayment of the Certificates, if material;
- (11) Rating changes;
- (12) Bankruptcy, insolvency, receivership or similar event of the obligated person;
- (13) Consummation of a merger, consolidation or acquisition involving an obligated person or the sale of all or substantially all of the assets of the obligated person, other than in the ordinary course of business, the entry into a definitive agreement to undertake such an action or the termination of a definitive agreement relating to any such actions, other than pursuant to its terms, if material;
- (14) Appointment of a successor or additional trustee or the change of name of a trustee;
- (15) Incurrence of a Financial Obligation of the City, if material, or agreement to covenants, events of default, remedies, priority rights, or other similar terms of a Financial Obligation of the City, any of which affect security holders, if material; and
- (16) Default, event of acceleration, termination event, modification of terms, or other similar events under the terms of a Financial Obligation of the City, any of which reflect financial difficulties.

(b) Whenever the City obtains knowledge of the occurrence of a Listed Event, the City will, in a timely manner not in excess of ten business days after the occurrence of the Listed Event, file a notice of such occurrence with the MSRB in electronic format, accompanied by such identifying information as is prescribed by the MSRB.

SECTION 6. Termination of Reporting Obligation. The City's obligations under this Disclosure Certificate will terminate upon the legal defeasance, prepayment or payment in full of all of the Certificates. If such termination occurs prior to the final Certificate Payment Date of the Certificates, the City will give notice of such termination in the same manner as for a Listed Event under Section 5(b).

SECTION 7. Dissemination Agent. The City may, from time to time, appoint or engage a Dissemination Agent to assist it in carrying out its obligations under this Disclosure Certificate, and may

discharge any such Dissemination Agent, with or without appointing a successor Dissemination Agent. The Dissemination Agent will have only such duties as are specifically set forth in this Disclosure Certificate.

SECTION 8. Amendment; Waiver. Notwithstanding any other provision of this Disclosure Certificate, the City may amend or waive this Disclosure Certificate or any provision of this Disclosure Certificate, provided that the following conditions are satisfied:

(a) If the amendment or waiver relates to the provisions of Sections 3(a), 3(b), 4 or 5(a), it may only be made in connection with a change in circumstances that arises from a change in legal requirements, change in law, or change in the identity, nature or status of an obligated person with respect to the Certificates or the type of business conducted;

(b) The undertaking, as amended or taking into account such waiver, would, in the opinion of the City Attorney or nationally recognized bond counsel, have complied with the requirements of the Rule at the time of the original delivery of the Certificates, after taking into account any amendments or interpretations of the Rule, as well as any change in circumstances; and

(c) The amendment or waiver either (i) is approved by the owners of a majority in aggregate principal amount of the Certificates or (ii) does not, in the opinion of the City Attorney or nationally recognized bond counsel, materially impair the interests of the Holders.

In the event of any amendment or waiver of a provision of this Disclosure Certificate, the City will describe such amendment in the next Annual Report, and will include, as applicable, a narrative explanation of the reason for the amendment or waiver and its impact on the type (or, in the case of a change of accounting principles, on the presentation) of financial information or operating data being presented by the City. In addition, if the amendment relates to the accounting principles to be followed in preparing financial statements, (i) notice of such change will be given in the same manner as for a Listed Event under Section 5, and (ii) the Annual Report for the year in which the change is made should present a comparison (in narrative form and also, if feasible, in quantitative form) between the financial statements as prepared on the basis of the new accounting principles and those prepared on the basis of the former accounting principles.

SECTION 9. Additional Information. Nothing in this Disclosure Certificate will be deemed to prevent the City from disseminating any other information, using the means of dissemination set forth in this Disclosure Certificate or any other means of communication, or including any other information in any Annual Report or notice of occurrence of a Listed Event, in addition to that which is required by this Disclosure Certificate. If the City chooses to include any information in any Annual Report or notice of occurrence of a Listed Event in addition to that which is specifically required by this Disclosure Certificate, the City will have no obligation under this Disclosure Certificate to update such information or include it in any future Annual Report or notice of occurrence of a Listed Event.

SECTION 10. Remedies. In the event of a failure of the City to comply with any provision of this Disclosure Certificate, any Participating Underwriter, Holder or Beneficial Owner of the Certificates may take such actions as may be necessary and appropriate to cause the City to comply with its obligations under this Disclosure Certificate; provided that any such action may be instituted only in a federal or state court located in the City and County of San Francisco, State of California, and that the sole remedy under this Disclosure Certificate in the event of any failure of the City to comply with this Disclosure Certificate will be an action to compel performance.

SECTION 11. Beneficiaries. This Disclosure Certificate will inure solely to the benefit of the City, the Dissemination Agent, the Participating Underwriters and Holders and Beneficial Owners from time to time of the Certificates, and will create no rights in any other person or entity.

SECTION 12. Counterparts. This Disclosure Certificate may be executed in several counterparts, each of which will be an original and all of which will constitute but one and the same instrument.

Date: _____

CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO

Benjamin Rosenfield
Controller

Approved as to form:

DENNIS J. HERRERA
CITY ATTORNEY

By: _____
Deputy City Attorney

**CONTINUING DISCLOSURE CERTIFICATE
EXHIBIT A**

FORM OF NOTICE TO THE
MUNICIPAL SECURITIES RULEMAKING BOARD
OF FAILURE TO FILE ANNUAL REPORT

Name of City: CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO

Name of Issue: CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO
CERTIFICATES OF PARTICIPATION, SERIES 2020A
(ANIMAL CARE & CONTROL PROJECT)

Date of Delivery: _____

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the City has not provided an Annual Report with respect to the above-named Certificates as required by Section 3 of the Continuing Disclosure Certificate of the City and County of San Francisco, dated the Date of Delivery. The City anticipates that the Annual Report will be filed by _____.

Dated: _____

CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO

By: _____ [to be signed only if filed]
Title: _____

APPENDIX E

DTC AND THE BOOK-ENTRY ONLY SYSTEM

The information in numbered paragraphs 1-11 of this APPENDIX E, concerning The Depository Trust Company, New York, New York (“DTC”) and DTC’s book-entry system, has been furnished by DTC for use in official statements and the City takes no responsibility for the completeness or accuracy thereof. The City cannot and does not give any assurances that DTC, DTC Participants or Indirect Participants will distribute to the Beneficial Owners (a) payments of interest or principal with respect to the Certificates, (b) certificates representing ownership interest in or other confirmation of ownership interest in the Certificates, or (c) redemption or other notices sent to DTC or Cede & Co., its nominee, as the registered owner of the Certificates, or that they will so do on a timely basis, or that DTC, DTC Participants or DTC Indirect Participants will act in the manner described in this APPENDIX. The current “Rules” applicable to DTC are on file with the Securities and Exchange Commission and the current “Procedures” of DTC to be followed in dealing with DTC Participants are on file with DTC.

Information Furnished by DTC Regarding its Book-Entry Only System

1. The Depository Trust Company (“DTC”), New York, NY, will act as securities depository for the certificates (as used in this Section, the “Securities”). The Securities will be issued as fully-registered securities registered in the name of Cede & Co. (DTC’s partnership nominee) or such other name as may be requested by an authorized representative of DTC. One fully-registered Security certificate will be issued for each maturity of the Securities, in the aggregate principal amount of such issue, and will be deposited with DTC. If, however, the aggregate principal amount of any issue exceeds \$500 million, one certificate will be issued with respect to each \$500 million of principal amount, and an additional certificate will be issued with respect to any remaining principal amount of such issue.

2. DTC, the world’s largest securities depository, is a limited-purpose trust company organized under the New York Banking Law, a “banking organization” within the meaning of the New York Banking Law, a member of the Federal Reserve System, a “clearing corporation” within the meaning of the New York Uniform Commercial Code, and a “clearing agency” registered pursuant to the provisions of Section 17A of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. DTC holds and provides asset servicing for over 3.5 million issues of U.S. and non-U.S. equity issues, corporate and municipal debt issues, and money market instruments from over 100 countries that DTC’s participants (“Direct Participants”) deposit with DTC. DTC also facilitates the post-trade settlement among Direct Participants of sales and other securities transactions in deposited securities, through electronic computerized book-entry transfers and pledges between Direct Participants’ accounts. This eliminates the need for physical movement of securities certificates. Direct Participants include both U.S. and non-U.S. securities brokers and dealers, banks, trust companies, clearing corporations, and certain other organizations. DTC is a wholly-owned subsidiary of The Depository Trust & Clearing Corporation (“DTCC”). DTCC is the holding company for DTC, National Securities Clearing Corporation and Fixed Income Clearing Corporation, all of which are registered clearing agencies. DTCC is owned by the users of its regulated subsidiaries. Access to the DTC system is also available to others such as both U.S. and non-U.S. securities brokers and dealers, banks, trust companies, and clearing corporations that clear through or maintain a custodial relationship with a Direct Participant, either directly or indirectly (“Indirect Participants”). DTC is rated “AA+” by Standard & Poor’s. The DTC Rules applicable to its Participants are on file with the Securities and Exchange Commission. More information about DTC can be found at www.dtcc.com and www.dtc.org.

3. Purchases of Securities under the DTC system must be made by or through Direct Participants, which will receive a credit for the Securities on DTC’s records. The ownership interest of each actual purchaser of each Security (“Beneficial Owner”) is in turn to be recorded on the Direct and Indirect Participants’ records. Beneficial Owners will not receive written confirmation from DTC of their purchase. Beneficial Owners are, however, expected to receive written confirmations providing details of the transaction,

as well as periodic statements of their holdings, from the Direct or Indirect Participant through which the Beneficial Owner entered into the transaction. Transfers of ownership interests in the Securities are to be accomplished by entries made on the books of Direct and Indirect Participants acting on behalf of Beneficial Owners. Beneficial Owners will not receive certificates representing their ownership interests in Securities, except in the event that use of the book-entry system for the Securities is discontinued.

4. To facilitate subsequent transfers, all Securities deposited by Direct Participants with DTC are registered in the name of DTC's partnership nominee, Cede & Co., or such other name as may be requested by an authorized representative of DTC. The deposit of Securities with DTC and their registration in the name of Cede & Co. or such other DTC nominee do not effect any change in beneficial ownership. DTC has no knowledge of the actual Beneficial Owners of the Securities; DTC's records reflect only the identity of the Direct Participants to whose accounts such Securities are credited, which may or may not be the Beneficial Owners. The Direct and Indirect Participants will remain responsible for keeping account of their holdings on behalf of their customers.

5. Conveyance of notices and other communications by DTC to Direct Participants, by Direct Participants to Indirect Participants, and by Direct Participants and Indirect Participants to Beneficial Owners will be governed by arrangements among them, subject to any statutory or regulatory requirements as may be in effect from time to time. Beneficial Owners of Securities may wish to take certain steps to augment the transmission to them of notices of significant events with respect to the Securities, such as redemptions, tenders, defaults, and proposed amendments to the Security documents. For example, Beneficial Owners of Securities may wish to ascertain that the nominee holding the Securities for their benefit has agreed to obtain and transmit the notices to Beneficial Owners. In the alternative, Beneficial Owners may wish to provide their names and addresses to the registrar and request that copies of notices be provided directly to them.

6. Redemption notices will be sent to DTC. If less than all of the Securities within an issue are being redeemed, DTC's practice is to determine by lot the amount of the interest of each Direct Participant in such issue to be redeemed.

7. Neither DTC nor Cede & Co. (nor any other DTC nominee) will consent or vote with respect to the Securities unless authorized by a Direct Participant in accordance with DTC's MMI Procedures. Under its usual procedures, DTC mails an Omnibus Proxy to the City as soon as possible after the record date. The Omnibus Proxy assigns Cede & Co.'s consenting or voting rights to those Direct Participants to whose accounts the Securities are credited on the record date (identified in a listing attached to the Omnibus Proxy).

8. Redemption proceeds, distributions, and dividend payments on the Securities will be made to Cede & Co., or such other nominee as may be requested by an authorized representative of DTC. DTC's practice is to credit Direct Participants' accounts upon DTC's receipt of funds and corresponding detail information from the City or the paying agent or bond trustee, on payable date in accordance with their respective holdings shown on DTC's records. Payments by Participants to Beneficial Owners will be governed by standing instructions and customary practices, as is the case with securities held for the accounts of customers in bearer form or registered in "street name," and will be the responsibility of such Participant and not of DTC nor its nominee, the paying agent or bond trustee, or the City, subject to any statutory or regulatory requirements as may be in effect from time to time. Payment of redemption proceeds, distributions, and dividend payments to Cede & Co. (or such other nominee as may be requested by an authorized representative of DTC) is the responsibility of the City or the paying agent or bond trustee, disbursement of such payments to Direct Participants will be the responsibility of DTC, and disbursement of such payments to the Beneficial Owners will be the responsibility of Direct and Indirect Participants.

9. DTC may discontinue providing its services as depository with respect to the Securities at any time by giving reasonable notice to the City or the paying agent or bond trustee. Under such circumstances, in the event that a successor depository is not obtained, Security certificates are required to be printed and delivered.

10. The City may decide to discontinue use of the system of book-entry-only transfers through DTC (or a successor securities depository). In that event, Security certificates will be printed and delivered to DTC.

11. The information in this section concerning DTC and DTC's book-entry system has been obtained from sources that the City believes to be reliable, but the City takes no responsibility for the accuracy thereof.

APPENDIX F

PROPOSED FORM OF CO-SPECIAL COUNSEL OPINIONS

APPENDIX G

**CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO OFFICE OF THE TREASURER
INVESTMENT POLICY**

APPENDIX A

RECENT DEVELOPMENTS

The following information regarding certain recent developments in the finances and operations of the City supplements and amends the information set forth in Appendix A as of the date of this Official Statement. **Certain of the information provided below regarding the recent and ongoing COVID-19 Emergency (as defined below) has had and is expected to continue to have material adverse impacts on the projections and budget information provided in APPENDIX A – “CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO ORGANIZATION AND FINANCES,” which information in certain cases was prepared and released by the City prior to the COVID-19 Emergency.** Investors are advised to carefully consider the information presented below, together with other information presented in this Official Statement, in order to make an informed investment decision. Certain of the information provided below, and elsewhere in this Official Statement, involves forward-looking statements, which are based on current expectations and are not intended as representations of fact or guarantees of results. Any such forward-looking statements inherently are subject to a variety of risks and uncertainties that could cause actual results or performance to differ materially from those that have been forecast, estimated or projected. See “CERTAIN RISK FACTORS – Public Health Emergencies.”

General

On February 11, 2020 the World Health Organization (“WHO”) announced the official name for the outbreak of a new disease (“COVID-19”) caused by a strain of novel coronavirus, an upper respiratory tract illness which has since spread across the globe. The spread of COVID-19 is having significant adverse health and financial impacts throughout the world, including the City. The WHO has declared the COVID-19 outbreak to be a pandemic, and states of emergency have been declared by the Mayor of the City, the Governor of the State and the President of the United States.

To date there have been over 5,500 confirmed cases of COVID-19 in the City, and health officials expect the number of confirmed cases to grow. The outbreak has resulted in the imposition of restrictions on mass gatherings and widespread temporary closings of businesses, universities and schools (including the San Francisco Unified School District) throughout the United States. In addition, stock markets in the United States and globally have been volatile.

Several counties in the Bay Area (including the City) announced shelter-in-place (“Shelter-in-Place”) emergency orders, which direct individuals to stay home, except for certain limited travel for the conduct of essential services. Most retail establishments (e.g., restaurants, bars and nightclubs, entertainment venues, gyms, etc.) were closed in response to the Shelter-in-Place order. The Governor of the State announced a similar Shelter-in-Place emergency order (N-33-20) effective for the entire state.

On July 13, 2020, the San Francisco Department of Public Health released the current Health Order (“Order”) in effect for the City and County of San Francisco. The Order does not have an expiration date and has been updated once thus far to refine the criteria for further implementation of the multi-stage reopening plan released by Mayor Breed on May 28, 2020. The reopening plan, informed by the work of the Economic Recovery Task Force, outlines anticipated stages for businesses and activities to resume operations in San Francisco dependent on key health indicators. An update to the prior Order on June 11, 2020 provided guidance for additional allowable business operations including outdoor dining, in-store retail, and non-essential office work. Further reopenings proposed for June 29, 2020 and July 13, 2020

were paused due to an increase in local COVID-19 cases. On July 17, 2020, the same day San Francisco was placed on the State of California's county watch list, Mayor Breed and Dr. Grant Colfax announced that the City's schedule for reopening would remain on pause indefinitely to slow the spread of COVID-19. Future updates to the Order are uncertain at this time.

In February 2020, the Mayor declared a state of emergency, activating the City's Emergency Operations Center. The response quickly grew into a multi-agency initiative to address issues arising from the health crisis. In addition to Department of Public Health-led efforts to respond to the immediate health emergency, the City has stood up multiple programs to assist residents and businesses with the ancillary impacts of COVID-19. The City announced emergency relief measures for local businesses that will defer collection of certain tax revenues and increase City expenditures, with potential offsets from federal and State emergency funds. Existing and potential impacts to the City associated with the COVID-19 outbreak include, but are not limited to, increasing costs and challenges to the City's public health system, reductions in tourism and disruption of the regional and local economy, including triggering an economic recession of unknown duration, widespread business closures and significantly higher levels of unemployment, with corresponding decreases in City revenues.

The ongoing response to COVID-19 will likely cost hundreds of millions of dollars, depending on the duration and severity of the pandemic. New costs will be partially offset by the re-assignment of City employees, FEMA reimbursement for eligible costs, and federal funding from the CARES Act. Meanwhile, the economic impact of COVID-19 has drastically affected the City's tax revenues and, in turn, the ability to sustain regular operations at current levels. The City projects a \$1.5 billion shortfall for the upcoming two-year budget and is charter-mandated to adopt a balanced two-year budget by October 1. Closing the shortfall will require a combination of reserve usage and reductions across various City expenditures.

The adverse effects of the COVID-19 outbreak will likely also have an adverse impact on the City's retirement system. See "May Update Report" below. While the City's retirement system is structured for long term performance, it is likely that the current market value of the City's retirement fund has been materially adversely affected given the recent volatility and deterioration in global stock market values. These declines in market value could result in future increases in required pension fund contributions.

Modifications to Budget Calendar

On March 31, 2020, Mayor Breed announced in a press release that due to the current COVID-19 pandemic, the City's budget timeline will be delayed for two months. This delay allowed the City to focus on responding to the public health crisis and provide enough time for City budget staff to develop a plan to bring fiscal year 2019-20 expenditures into alignment with projected lower revenues and prepare for the upcoming budget cycle. The additional time is intended to ensure the City's response to the significant fiscal year 2019-20 shortfall and upcoming budget deficits are thoughtful and responsible.

Mayor Breed issued Budget Instructions to departments in May, and Departments were instructed to submit new department proposals to aid the Mayor in developing her balanced budget in June and July. On June 1, 2020 the Mayor introduced and on June 30, 2020 the Board of Supervisors approved a balanced interim budget for fiscal years 2020-21 and 2021-22, which will remain in effect until the final budget is adopted by October 1, 2020. The Mayor plans to introduce a two-year balanced budget to the Board of Supervisors by August 1, 2020 for fiscal years 2020-21 and 2021-22. Following the Budget and Finance Committee Phase and the full Board phase, the budget is planned to go to Mayor Breed for her approval and signature by October 1, 2020. Also, see "May Update Report" below.

March Joint Report Update

On March 31, 2020, the Mayor, Board of Supervisors Budget Analyst, and Controller released an update (the “March Joint Report Update”) to the City’s Five-Year Financial Plan (the “Plan” or the “January Joint Report”). The January Joint Report forecasts City expenditures and revenues for the next five fiscal years. See APPENDIX A – “CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO ORGANIZATION AND FINANCES – CITY BUDGET – Five-Year Financial Plan.” The March Joint Report Update updated the previous projections in the January Joint Report with new information since January, notably the impacts on the City’s local tax revenues resulting from the COVID-19 public health emergency (the “COVID-19 Emergency”). Generally, the March Joint Report Update has been updated and superseded by the May Update described below.

May Update Report

On May 13, 2020, the City released the May Update. The May Update report summarizes current projections of the City’s General Fund revenue and expenditures for the five-year period from fiscal year 2019-20 through fiscal year 2023-24, and was prepared jointly by the Mayor’s Budget Office, the Board of Supervisors Budget & Legislative Analyst, and the Controller’s Office. A copy of the May Update may be found on the City’s investor information website located at <https://sfcontroller.org/continuing-secondary-market-disclosure>. Neither the copy of the May Update on the City’s investor relations website nor any other content on the City’s investor relations website is incorporated by reference herein.

The report’s assessment of the severity and duration of economic and financial losses have worsened and changed in some aspects since the March Joint Report Update. In the City’s upcoming budget cycle, the Mayor and Board of Supervisors were required to close the \$246 million shortfall for fiscal year 2019-20 and the projected \$1.5 billion shortfall for the following two fiscal years during the remaining months of fiscal year 2019-20 and the upcoming two-year budget period (through fiscal year 2021-22).

In addition to the projected shortfalls through fiscal year 2021-22, the May Update report projects annual shortfalls of \$1.0 billion in fiscal year 2022-23 and \$1.1 billion in fiscal year 2023-24, the last two fiscal years of the five-year forecast period:

Cumulative Changes in General Fund Supported Revenues and Expenditures (\$ in millions)

	Fiscal Year				
	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24
Current fiscal year	(246.2)				
Future fiscal years		(753.9)	(735.4)	(1,016.4)	(1,088.5)
Projected shortfalls	(246.2)	(753.9)	(735.4)	(1,016.4)	(1,088.5)
FY 2019-20 through FY 2021-22 total			(1,735.5)		

While the March Joint Report Update presented the impacts of both an extended and limited recession, the May Update report no longer includes a more rapid recovery underpinning a limited impact scenario. Further, numerous factors, known and unknown, could cause actual results to differ materially from the projections, including but not limited to a delayed economic and revenue recovery scenario, emergency expenditures being required for a longer duration and/or loss of expected federal or State aid.

Economic and Revenue Recovery Delayed. As mentioned above, the May Update projections assume a slower economic recovery begins later in 2020 and continues into subsequent fiscal years. To the extent that the recovery occurs later or more gradually than assumed in the May Update, tax revenue losses will exceed those projected in the May Update report. Deeper losses would occur if continued community exposure to COVID-19 requires a slower resumption of economic activity, or subsequent outbreaks require re-imposition of public health measures that had been lifted.

Property, business, hotel, and sales tax revenue account for \$3.6 billion of the City's General Fund revenues. More significant economic losses that drive either a deeper loss or slower recovery of these revenue sources than assumed in the May Update would worsen the projections significantly.

Emergency Expenditures Required for Longer Duration. The City's response to the public health emergency has been expansive, and the City projects emergency response expenditures to total approximately \$375 million during fiscal year 2019-20 alone. These costs include extensive procurement of protective equipment for medical staff and first responders, operation and augmentation of the City's public health system, new congregate and non-congregate housing alternatives for vulnerable residents, and economic and social support programs for those effected by both the public health and economic emergencies.

Given uncertainty regarding the duration of the public health emergency and nascent financial planning regarding the need to sustain response programs in upcoming fiscal years, these projections assume no additional General Fund cost for these programs beyond June 30, 2020. However, sustained emergency and public health responses will be required.

Reliance on Federal and State Support. The May Update notes that the City is reliant on federal and State revenues to support a variety of public health, social, and other government services. These funds account for approximately 20% of total General Fund revenues. The reliance on federal funds is heightened in the current emergency, as Federal Emergency Management Agency ("FEMA") and other federal grant programs are needed to offset the costs of the City's emergency response. The May Update projects that federal sources, including a significant allocation provided under the federal CARES Act for state and local governments, will offset the majority of emergency costs during fiscal year 2019-20. However, absent additional allocations from the federal government, CARES Act funds will be largely exhausted in fiscal year 2019-20. Similarly, the duration of reimbursements from FEMA are unknown and tied to the duration of the federal emergency. As these federal programs expire, it will significantly decrease non-City revenues available to offset future local emergency response costs.

Additionally, the City receives funding through the State for a number of human welfare, public health, and other programs. The public health emergency has significantly weakened the State's financial condition. On May 14, 2020, the Governor released a proposed State budget to bridge a projected \$54 billion shortfall for the current and upcoming fiscal year. See "Impact of the State of California Budget on Local Finances." To the extent that the State's budget challenge results in reductions in funding for local governments, it may increase General Fund shortfalls accordingly. Projections in the May Update report assume no loss of federal or State aid.

Other Key Assumptions. The May Update report includes projections of all General Fund expenditures and revenues for fiscal years 2019-20 through 2023-24 and assumes current service levels and adopted policies. The City is required to adopt and maintain balanced budgets.

In its projections of fund balance available to support future fiscal years, the May Update assumes that a plan to bridge the \$246 million projected fiscal year 2019-20 shortfall will be enacted in fiscal year 2019-

20. The Mayor’s Office submitted a plan to offset projected revenue losses in fiscal year 2019-20. The \$246 million in reductions and balancing solutions include utilization of the City’s General Reserve, reductions to capital projects and allocations from the General Fund Pay-Go capital program, savings from City departments, debt savings, and prior ERAF reallocation. The Board of Supervisors approved the Proposed Interim Budget and Appropriation Ordinance for Departments - FYs 2020-2021 and 2021-2022 on June 30, 2020.

Nine-Month Report for Fiscal Year 2019-20. The May Update includes the Controller’s nine-month update on fiscal year 2019-20 revenue and expenditures as required by Charter Section 3.105, with information and projections as of April 15, 2020 (“Nine Month Report”). The Nine Month Report shows a fiscal year 2019-20 mid-year shortfall of \$246.2 million, as shown in the table below.

**FY 2019-20 Project General Fund Variances to Budget
(\$ in millions)**

	FY 2018-19 Ending Fund Balance	504.7
	Appropriation in the FY 2019-20 Budget	(210.6)
A.	FY 2019-20 Starting Fund Balance	294.0
	Citywide Revenue Surplus / (Shortfall)	(436.0)
	Baseline Contributions	103.8
	Departmental Operations	123.7
	Approved Supplemental Appropriations	2.2
	Projected Use of General Reserve	(2.2)
B.	Current Year Revenues and Expenditures	(208.5)
	Deposit to Budget Stabilization Reserve	(66.8)
	Deposit to Budget Stabilization One-Time Reserve	66.8
	Deposit to Budget Savings Incentive Fund	-
C.	Withdrawals from / (Deposits) to Reserves	-
D.	FY 2019-20 Projected Ending Balance	85.5
E.	Previously Projected Available for Budget Years	331.7
F.	FY 2019-20 Mid-Year Shortfall	(246.2)

Citywide revenues are anticipated to be \$436.0 million below budget, a decline of \$542.8 million from the budget status update on revenues and expenditures through the first six months of the year issued by the Controller’s Office in February 2020 (the “Six Month Report”). Formula-driven voter-mandated baseline spending requirements are projected to be \$103.8 million below budget as a result of projected revenue declines.

The Controller’s Office projects a net departmental operating surplus of \$123.7 million. At the time of the Six-Month report, several departments anticipated requesting overtime supplemental appropriations in annual operating funds, as required by Administrative Code Section 3.17. This requirement is currently superseded by the Mayor’s Emergency Declaration.

Given a significant projected revenue shortfall and as permitted by the authorizing legislation, the Controller has suspended deposits to the Citywide Budget Savings Incentive Fund, and no deposits to other reserves are projected. The funded level of the City’s economic stabilization reserves remains at the target of 10% of General Fund revenue, absent appropriation of these reserves by policymakers. Due to revenue losses in fiscal year 2019-20 and high levels of excess ERAF revenues received in the prior fiscal year, the value of the 10% cap has fallen by \$66.8 million in fiscal year 2019-20, which causes the \$66.8 million in excess of the cap to be shifted into the Budget Stabilization One-Time Reserve.

Based on the above assumptions and projections, the Nine-Month Report anticipates an ending available General Fund balance for fiscal year 2019-20 of \$85.5 million.

The budget outlook for fiscal years 2020-21 to 2023-24 described below assumes \$331.7 million in available fund balance is drawn down to reduce shortfalls in those years. This balance is based upon estimates of available balance as of the City’s January 2020 projection report for those years.

The difference between current and previous estimates of ending available fund balance for fiscal year 2019-20 totals is \$246.2 million. The Mayor’s Office introduced a rebalancing plan to bridge this loss in May 2020. To the extent that the rebalancing plan offsets this projected loss of fund balance, the ending balance for fiscal year 2019-20 will be restored to \$331.7 million, consistent with assumptions for subsequent fiscal year projections below.

FY 2020-21 – FY 2023-24 Budget Outlook. The table below describes the changes since the City’s January Joint Report:

**Summary Changes to Updated Projected Budgetary Surplus / (Shortfall),
cumulative, as compared to January 2020 Projection
(\$ in millions)**

	FY 2020-21	FY 2021-22	FY 2022-23	FY 2023-24
Sources - Revenue and Fund Balance	(739.2)	(534.2)	(479.2)	(419.1)
Uses - Baselines & Reserves	138.4	75.5	97.9	77.1
Uses - Salaries & Benefits	43.0	(37.8)	(76.6)	(87.0)
Uses - Citywide Operating Budget Costs	1.4	6.2	0.9	(0.9)
Uses - Departmental Costs	(2.1)	(20.9)	(28.4)	(28.0)
Total Cumulative Change	(558.6)	(511.2)	(485.3)	(457.9)

Change in Two Year Deficit (1,069.8)

Certain of the explanations provided in the May Update regarding changes to projected revenue sources and uses are summarized below.

SOURCES – Revenue and Fund Balance:

- *Use of Fund Balance.* The current projection is the same as the January projection, assuming the use of \$331.7 million of fund balance, as well as the entirety of the fund balance draw down reserve. To achieve this level of fund balance, the May Update notes that policymakers will need to eliminate the fiscal year 2019-20 shortfall of \$246.2 million, as described above.

- *Citywide Revenue.* The current projection includes significant downward revisions of revenue. Changes to major sources of revenue are detailed below:

- *Property Tax Revenue.* Changes in property tax revenues lag other recessionary revenue losses due to statutory deadlines. Fiscal year 2019-20 taxable values reflect the lower of either the current market value of the property as of the January 1, 2019 lien date or the property's base year value (when first acquired or new construction improvements completed) plus accumulated annual inflation (capped at 2% per year) since that base year. Taxable values for fiscal 2020-21 were set as of the January 1, 2020 lien date. The first upcoming fiscal year that may reflect negative economic conditions is fiscal year 2021-22 with a lien date of January 1, 2021.

Over two-thirds of the fiscal 2019-20 secured taxable value of San Francisco real estate is comprised of either single or multi-unit residential properties. Due to Proposition 13 limitations on reassessments, the median taxable value of single-family dwellings of \$590,000 in San Francisco is well below recent median market sales prices above \$1 million, and most valuations will continue to increase with California Consumer Price Index (CPI). The revenue risk from declining residential property market values would stem largely from new construction and recently sold properties with taxable base year valuations set near their full market values. Given restrictions on travel and commerce and the move toward telecommuting, hotel and commercial retail property values appear to be at greatest risk of reduction, followed by office space.

Although there is little argument for reductions to values as of the January 1, 2020 lien date, there is a risk that legislators may approve changes (e.g. SB 1431) that would allow the COVID-19 public health emergency to be considered a misfortune and calamity for commercial properties such as hotels, retail, and office that could result in material losses of property tax revenue. Multi-unit residential buildings values would not be immune from downward revision if harmed by the emergency.

Fiscal year 2021-22 General Fund property tax revenues are projected to be \$1,819.0 million. This is the first fiscal year that COVID-19 is anticipated to substantially impact property tax revenues. Automatic inflationary increases to taxable values, usually assumed at the 2% Prop 13 limit, have been reduced to 1%, and hotel, retail, and office assessed values are assumed reduced by \$8.5 billion, reflecting declines of about 20%, 20%, and 7%, respectively. A 20% reduction in unsecured business property tax assessments is included in the projection, reflecting the possibility that many businesses will dissolve prior to the January 1, 2021 lien date.

Fiscal year 2022-23 and fiscal year 2023-24 General Fund property tax revenues are projected to be \$1,922 million and \$2,037 million, respectively, assuming California CPI will provide the Proposition 13 capped 2% growth in secured property taxable valuations along with 2% growth from changes in ownership that result taxable values set to higher market rates.

- *Business Tax.* Business tax revenue in fiscal year 2019-20 will be negatively affected by COVID-19. The May Update projection of fiscal year 2019-20 business tax revenue is \$843.5 million rather than the March Joint Report Update amount of \$1,056.9

million for three main reasons. First, the due date for business registration fees was delayed from May 31 to September 30. There will now be two years of business registration fees received in fiscal year 2020-21. Second, the payroll tax is calculated based on work performed within San Francisco. With the Shelter-in-Place order, more people are telecommuting from home rather than commuting into the City. Because far more workers commute into the City than out of it, Shelter-in-Place reduces payroll tax revenue. Moreover, more than half of San Francisco businesses use their San Francisco payroll as a factor to determine their gross receipts subject to the gross receipts tax. As their San Francisco payroll falls, gross receipts tax revenue will also fall. Third, businesses have the option of paying the first and second quarter payments for tax year 2020 that businesses remit in April and July 2020 for revenue in fiscal year 2019-20 based on their fiscal year 2019-20 liability, if it is lower than the prior year.

Because of the shift in business registration fees from fiscal year 2019-20 to fiscal year 2020-21 offset by a continued decline in business tax revenue due to telecommuting, the City's projection for fiscal year 2020-21 revenue will increase \$136.5 million over the prior year, from \$843.5 million to \$980.0 million. It is expected that COVID-19 will continue to impact business tax revenue beyond fiscal year 2020-21 and the May Update projects fiscal year 2021-22 business tax revenue of \$995.5 million, an increase of 1.6% over the prior year; fiscal year 2022-23 revenue of \$1,011.7 million, an increase of 1.6%; and fiscal year 2023-24 revenue of \$1,026.4 million, an increase of 1.5%.

There remains significant short-term and long-term uncertainty in business tax revenue due to the effects of COVID-19. In the short-term, Shelter-in-Place rules could be extended, to varying degrees, until more therapeutics are developed to treat the disease or a vaccine is available to prevent the disease. Businesses could expand their use of telecommuting even after Shelter-in-Place rules have ended, which would lower both payroll and gross receipts revenue. The long-term risk is that the economy will be subject to future closings and even after, recover very slowly, given the magnitude of job losses to date and expected business closures.

- Local Sales Tax and State Sales Tax Subventions. In fiscal year 2020-21, the May Update projection assumes a more moderate sales decrease from pre-COVID-19 levels in July to September to a 50% reduction for restaurants and bars and 25% for all other sectors, and a 25% reduction for restaurants and bars and 10% for all other sectors into December. Beyond fiscal 2020-21, consumer spending is expected to slowly recover, and sales tax is anticipated to rise to \$190.0 million by fiscal year 2023-24, which would still be 11.1% below the fiscal year 2018-19 peak.
- Hotel Room Tax. The May Update projection assumes a decline in revenue per available room (RevPAR) of 38% in the first quarter (January to March), and a 90% decrease into September 2020, 75% in the fourth quarter (October to December), 30% through June 2022, and 20% through the end of FY 2022-23. The hotel industry is anticipated to slowly recover; hotel tax across all funds is projected to be \$402.3 million in fiscal year 2023-24, still below the prior peak, with \$363.2 million in the General Fund, \$29.2 million (7.4%) less than that in fiscal year 2018-19.

- *Real Property Transfer Tax.* In fiscal year 2020-21, the May Update continues to assume dampened commercial real estate activity through the first half of the fiscal year, with monthly receipts of \$15 million, rising to \$21 million per month in the second half of the year. Transfer tax is assumed to return its long-term historical average of \$253.4 million by fiscal year 2021-22 and remain at that level through fiscal year 2023-24.
- *Department of Public Health Revenue.* In addition to the January assumptions, the current projection includes a new one-time reduction of public health revenues of \$80.2 million in fiscal year 2020-21, recovering in the following year. This amount mostly represents lost patient and Medi-Cal revenue due to the cancellation and deferral of elective medical visits as a result of the health emergency.

USES – Salaries and Benefits

- *Labor Agreements.* The May Update assumes contracts for Police and Firefighter unions remain closed through fiscal year 2020-21, and contracts for miscellaneous unions remain closed through fiscal year 2021-22. The May Update assumes the six-month delay of wage increases set to go into effect in July 2020 and December 2020, consistent with language in negotiated memorandums of understanding (MOUs) regarding current fiscal conditions.
- *Retirement Benefits – Employer Contribution Rates.* Changes in the assumed employer contribution rates for SFERS are a significant driver in the change in salary and benefits costs as compared to the January 2020 report. The projection reflects the employer contribution rate set by the Retirement Board in February 2020 for the upcoming fiscal year 2020-21, resulting in a savings of \$5.6 million compared to January. For the remaining years of the projection, the report assumes investment returns of -5.0% in fiscal year 2019-20 as a result of poor market performance due to the COVID-19 emergency, as opposed to the 7.4% rate of returns assumed in January. These losses result in projected increased year-over-year costs of \$26.9 million in fiscal year 2021-22 and an additional \$30.7 million in fiscal year 2022-23 versus the January projection.
- *Health Benefits for Active Employees and Retirees.* The update includes a number of changes to the cost of health benefits for active employees and retirees. In January 2020, the average health rate increases for active and retirees was approximately 6.0% across the projection period; in this update, average health rates are projected to increase to 6.7%. For active employees, health rates were increased modestly from the January report to account for projected increases in health care costs. For retirees, the update includes increased retiree health costs in fiscal year 2020-21 to reflect actual retiree health costs in fiscal year 2019-20, and then assumes increased rates in the final three years of the projection. The May Update report also assumes the elimination of the so-called Cadillac Tax, which was repealed by Congress in December 2019, reducing expected costs of health care. Together, these changes result in an additional year-over-year increase of \$8.7 million in fiscal year 2020-21, \$2.1 million in fiscal year.

USES – Departmental Costs

- These changes are primarily due to a projected increased General Fund subsidy for the Moscone Convention Center and increased cost for entitlements and other benefits, offset by some savings in the annualization of fiscal year 2019-20 supplementals.

Emergency Expenditure and Revenue. The City's response to the COVID-19 public health emergency has been extensive, and has involved significant public health, emergency management, shelter and temporary housing, and social and economic support programs. The May Update summarizes projection of these costs during fiscal year 2019-20 and provides a preliminary assessment of possible spending levels in fiscal year 2020-21.

City costs and encumbrances for the effort in the fiscal year ending June 30, 2020 are projected to total \$372.2 million. These expenses are expected to be offset in part by projected FEMA reimbursements, local philanthropy, and other sources of approximately \$231.9 million. The remaining projected shortfall of \$140.8 million will likely be covered by one-time allocations available from the CARES Act, but largely deplete the value of those allocations available to support those expenditures in coming fiscal years.

City costs for fiscal year 2020-21, and potentially beyond, are largely unknown at this time, but are likely to be significant. The level of costs will depend on the intensity and duration of local health risks in the next phases of the COVID-19 emergency and the investment in strategies to mitigate this risk. For illustration, if current spending rates are sustained for the coming fiscal year, local costs remaining after FEMA reimbursement would total approximately \$470 million. If costs drop to 25% of current spending levels, the local share after FEMA reimbursement would total approximately \$85 million. Local costs pressures will rise if the duration of FEMA reimbursements, which is tied to the federally-declared national emergency, is shortened.

The table below summarizes projected expenditures and revenues related to the City's emergency response efforts to mitigate, prepare for, and respond to the spread of COVID-19, and to provide immediate relief and assistance to San Francisco residents and workers. The figures represent projected expenditures and revenues for the fiscal year ending on June 30, 2020. The City projects fiscal year 2019-20 expenditures and encumbrances totaling \$372.7 million, offset by projected claims to FEMA, local philanthropic allocations to date, and some state or federal sources that have already been allocated for specific programs of \$231.9 million. The City projects that the remaining fiscal year 2019-20 shortfall of \$140.8 million can be covered in fiscal year 2019-20 by available one-time allocations of \$183.2 million from the CARES Act Coronavirus Relief Fund and the State's Senate Bill 89. However, this will largely exhaust these CARES Act allocations, resulting in uncertainty as to funding for continued emergency response costs in FY 2020-21.

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FY 2019-20 COVID-19 Response Expenditures & Revenues
(\$ in millions)

	Total Cost	FEMA & Other	Net Local
Expenditures			
Health system costs	177.7	132.5	45.2
Shelter and housing programs	91.6	46.2	45.4
Emergency operations and staffing	30.7	10.7	20.0
Economic and social relief programs	72.7	42.5	30.2
Subtotal, Expenditures	372.7	231.9	140.8
Other Federal & State Sources			
CARES Act - State & Local Governments			153.8
CARES Act - Other allocations			22.0
State Senate Bill 89 - Emergency homelessness funding			7.4
Subtotal, Other Federal & State Sources			183.2
Balance of CARES Act Funding for Response Costs in FY 2020-21			42.4

Threat of Extended Recession

Following the widespread shutdown of businesses and supply chain disruption in response to the COVID-19 pandemic, on June 8, 2020 the National Bureau of Economic Research announced that the US officially entered into a recession in February 2020. According to the California Employment Development Department, the State’s unemployment rate hit a record high of 16.4% in April 2020 before decreasing slightly in May 2020 to 16.3%. In the “Great Recession” occurring nationally from December 2007 to June 2009 (according to the U.S. National Bureau of Economic Research), California real GDP growth slowed for five consecutive quarters from the third quarter of 2008 to the third quarter of 2009 and did not return to pre-recession level of output until three years later in the third quarter of 2012. The unemployment rate rose steadily from 4.9 percent in the fourth quarter of 2006 to peak at 12.3 percent in the fourth quarter of 2010 and did not return to the pre-recession level until the second quarter of 2017. More than a third of California jobs are in sectors that are immediately vulnerable to stay-at-home disruptions.

Impact of the State of California Budget on Local Finances

On June 26, 2020, the Governor signed the State of California’s fiscal year 2020-21 budget, which closed a \$54.3 billion shortfall from the May Revise. The State’s FY 2020-21 General Fund budget of \$133.9 billion is \$13.0 billion (or 8.9 percent) less than FY 2019-20. The most significant anticipated losses in the State’s General Fund sources include Personal Income Tax (decrease of \$18 billion or 18.8 percent) and Sales and Use tax (decrease of 4.4 billion or 17.5 percent). The State subvenes portions of its revenue to counties; thus, when the State experiences revenue loss, so do counties.

The greatest known impact of the State budget on the City’s General Fund budget is the reduction of 1991 and 2011 realignment funding, which supports health, human services, and public safety agencies. For FY 2020-21, the loss to the City is projected to total approximately \$40 million, compared to the City’s pre-COVID projection in the January 2020 Joint Report. However, the City’s share of the State’s temporary backfill is expected to be \$28 million, partially offsetting this loss. In addition, the State is passing its share of federal Coronavirus Relief Fund monies to counties. San Francisco is expected to receive \$20.3 million from this source.

Education trailer bill language published with Governor Newsom’s May 2020 budget revision would have amended state code to allow the California Department of Finance to adopt guidelines for counties to use in the allocation of excess ERAF and to impose retroactive civil penalties for calculations deemed not in compliance with this future guidance. The bill was amended to eliminate civil penalties and create a process under which the State Controller, which regularly audits all counties’ allocations of property tax revenue, will adopt guidelines by the end of December 2020, applicable to fiscal years 2019-20 and forward only. While the State Controller’s directions on the treatment of charter schools and redevelopment tax increment in ERAF calculations may materially reduce the City’s excess ERAF revenue, the legislature did not eliminate excess ERAF outright; this provides some indication that while reduced, the revenue will be ongoing.

Impact of the Federal Government on Local Finances

Under the CARES Act, the United States Treasury department distributed \$150 billion to state and local governments within 30 days of enactment under a population-based formula. The statute limits the use of funds to COVID-19 expense reimbursement rather than to offset anticipated state tax revenue losses. The City has received its \$153.8 million allocation from this Coronavirus Relief Fund, which can be used to cover COVID-19-related medical, public health, economic support, and other emergency response costs. The federal government also provides significant funding for COVID-19 expenses through FEMA. See “May Update Report” above.

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APPENDIX A

CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO ORGANIZATION AND FINANCES

For supplemental information as of the date of this Official Statement, please see “RECENT DEVELOPMENTS” for a discussion of the expected material adverse impacts on the City’s General Fund of the COVID-19 Emergency.

This Appendix A to the Official Statement of the City provides general information about the City’s governance structure, budget processes, property taxation system and tax and other revenue sources, City expenditures, labor relations, employment benefits and retirement costs, investments, bonds, and other long-term obligations.

The various reports, documents, websites and other information referred to herein are not incorporated herein by such references. The City has referred to certain specified documents in this Appendix A which are hosted on the City’s website. A wide variety of other information, including financial information, concerning the City is available from the City’s publications, websites and its departments. Any such information that is inconsistent with the information set forth in this Official Statement should be disregarded and is not a part of or incorporated into this Appendix A and should not be considered in making a decision to buy the bonds.

Information concerning the City’s finances that does not materially impact the availability of moneys deposited in the General Fund including San Francisco International Airport (“SFO” or the “Airport”), Public Utilities Commission (“PUC”), and other enterprise funds, or the expenditure of moneys from the General Fund, is generally not included or, if included, is not described in detail in this Appendix A.

The information presented in this Appendix A contains, among other information, City budgetary forecasts, projections, estimates and other statements that are based on current expectations as of its date. The words “expects,” “forecasts,” “projects,” “budgets,” “intends,” “anticipates,” “estimates,” “assumes” and analogous expressions are intended to identify such information as “forward-looking statements.” Such budgetary forecasts, projections and estimates are not intended as representations of fact or intended as guarantees of results. Any such forward-looking statements are inherently subject to a variety of risks and uncertainties that could cause actual results or performance to differ materially from those that have been forecast, estimated or projected.

The information contained in this Official Statement, including this Appendix A, speaks only as of its date, and the information herein is subject to change. Prospective investors are advised to read the entire Official Statement to obtain information essential to make an informed investment decision. As described in “RECENT DEVELOPMENT—COVID-19,” the COVID-19 pandemic has had and is expected to continue to have a materially adversely impact financial condition of the City’s General Fund.

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CITY GOVERNMENT

City Charter

San Francisco is constituted as a city and county chartered pursuant to Article XI, Sections 3, 4, 5 and 6 of the Constitution of the State of California (the “State”) and is the only consolidated city and county in the State. In addition to its powers under its charter in respect of municipal affairs granted under the State Constitution, San Francisco generally can exercise the powers of both a city and a county under State law. On April 15, 1850, several months before California became a state, the original charter was granted by territorial government to the City. New City charters were adopted by the voters on May 26, 1898, effective January 8, 1900, and on March 26, 1931, effective January 8, 1932. In November 1995, the voters of the City approved the current charter, which went into effect in most respects on July 1, 1996 (the “Charter”).

The City is governed by a Board of Supervisors consisting of eleven members elected from supervisorial districts (the “Board of Supervisors”), and a Mayor elected at large who serves as chief executive officer (the “Mayor”). Members of the Board of Supervisors and the Mayor each serve a four-year term. The Mayor and members of the Board of Supervisors are subject to term limits as established by the Charter. Members of the Board of Supervisors may serve no more than two successive four-year terms and may not serve another term until four years have elapsed since the end of the second successive term in office. The Mayor may serve no more than two successive four-year terms, with no limit on the number of non-successive terms of office. The City Attorney, Assessor-Recorder, District Attorney, Treasurer and Tax Collector, Sheriff, and Public Defender are also elected directly by the citizens and may serve unlimited four-year terms. The Charter provides a civil service system for most City employees. School functions are carried out by the San Francisco Unified School District (grades TK-12) (“SFUSD”) and the San Francisco Community College District (post-secondary) (“SFCCD”). Each is a separate legal entity with a separately elected governing board.

Unique among California cities, San Francisco as a charter city and county provides the services of both a city and a county. Public services include police, fire and public safety; public health, mental health and other social services; courts, jails, and juvenile justice; public works, streets, and transportation, including a port and airport; construction and maintenance of all public buildings and facilities; water, sewer, and power services; parks and recreation; libraries and cultural facilities and events; zoning and planning, and many others. Employment costs are relatively fixed by labor and retirement agreements, and account for slightly less than 50% of all City expenditures. In addition, voters have approved Charter amendments that impose certain spending mandates and tax revenue set-asides, which dictate expenditure or service levels for certain programs, and allocate specific revenues or specific proportions thereof to other programs, including transportation services, children’s services and public education, and libraries.

Under its original charter, the City committed to a policy of municipal ownership of utilities. The Municipal Railway, when acquired from a private operator in 1912, was the first such city-owned public transit system in the nation. In 1914, the City obtained its municipal water system, including the Hetch Hetchy watershed near Yosemite. In 1927, the City dedicated Mill’s Field Municipal Airport at a site in what is now San Mateo County 14 miles south of downtown San Francisco, which would grow to become today’s San Francisco International Airport (the “Airport”). In 1969, the City acquired the Port of San Francisco (the “Port”) in trust from the State. Substantial expansions and improvements have been made to these enterprises since their original acquisition. SFO, the Port, the PUC (which now includes the Water Enterprise, the Wastewater Enterprise and the Hetch Hetchy Water and Power Project), the Municipal

Transportation Agency (“MTA”) (which operates the San Francisco Municipal Railway or “Muni” and the Department of Parking and Traffic (“DPT”), including the Parking Authority and its five public parking garages), and the City-owned hospitals (San Francisco General and Laguna Honda), are collectively referred to herein as the “enterprise fund departments,” as they are not integrated into the City’s General Fund operating budget. However, certain of the enterprise fund departments, including San Francisco General Hospital, Laguna Honda Hospital, and the MTA, receive annually significant General Fund transfers.

The Charter distributes governing authority among the Mayor, the Board of Supervisors, the various other elected officers, the City Controller and other appointed officers, and the boards and commissions that oversee the various City departments. The Mayor appoints most commissioners subject to a two-thirds vote of the Board of Supervisors, unless otherwise provided in the Charter. The Mayor appoints each department head from among persons nominated to the position by the appropriate commission and may remove department heads.

Mayor

Mayor London Breed is the 45th Mayor of San Francisco and the first African-American woman to serve in such capacity in the City’s history. Mayor Breed was elected on the June 4, 2018 special election to serve until January 2020, fulfilling the remaining term of the late Mayor Edwin Lee. In November 2019 Mayor Breed was elected to serve her first full term. Prior to her election, Mayor Breed served as Acting Mayor, leading San Francisco following the sudden passing of Mayor Lee. Mayor Breed previously served as a member of the Board of Supervisors for six years, including the last three years as President of the Board.

Board of Supervisors

Table A-1 lists the current members of the Board of Supervisors. The Supervisors are elected for staggered four-year terms and are elected by district. Vacancies are filled by appointment by the Mayor.

TABLE A-1

CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO
Board of Supervisors

Name	First Elected or Appointed	Current Term Expires
Sandra Lee Fewer, <i>District 1</i>	2017	2021
Catherine Stefani, <i>District 2</i>	2018	2023
Aaron Peskin, <i>District 3</i>	2017	2021
Gordon Mar, <i>District 4</i>	2019	2023
Dean Preston, <i>District 5</i>	2019	2020
Matt Haney, <i>District 6</i>	2019	2023
Norman Yee, Board President, <i>District 7</i>	2017	2021
Rafael Mandelman, <i>District 8</i>	2018	2023
Hillary Ronen, <i>District 9</i>	2017	2021
Shamann Walton, <i>District 10</i>	2019	2023
Ahsha Safai, <i>District 11</i>	2017	2021

Other Elected and Appointed City Officers

The City Attorney represents the City in all legal proceedings in which the City has an interest. Dennis J. Herrera was re-elected to a four-year term as City Attorney in November 2019. Mr. Herrera was first elected City Attorney in December 2001. Before becoming City Attorney, Mr. Herrera had been a partner in a private law firm and had served in the Clinton Administration as Chief of Staff of the U.S. Maritime Administration. He also served as president of the San Francisco Police Commission and was a member of the San Francisco Public Transportation Commission.

The Assessor-Recorder administers the property tax assessment system of the City. Carmen Chu was re-elected to a four-year term as Assessor-Recorder of the City in November 2018. Before becoming Assessor-Recorder, Ms. Chu was elected in November 2008 and November 2010 to the Board of Supervisors, representing the Sunset/Parkside District 4 after being appointed by then-Mayor Gavin Newsom in September 2007.

The Treasurer is responsible for the deposit and investment of all City moneys, and also acts as Tax Collector for the City. José Cisneros was re-elected to a four-year term as Treasurer of the City in November 2019. Mr. Cisneros has served as Treasurer since September 2004, following his appointment by then-Mayor Newsom. Prior to being appointed Treasurer, Mr. Cisneros served as Deputy General Manager, Capital Planning and External Affairs for the MTA.

The City Controller is responsible for timely accounting, disbursement, and other disposition of City moneys, certifies the accuracy of budgets, estimates the cost of ballot measures, provides payroll services for the City's employees, and, as the Auditor for the City, directs performance and financial audits of City activities. Benjamin Rosenfield was appointed to a ten-year term as Controller of the City by then-Mayor Newsom in March 2008 and was confirmed by the Board of Supervisors in accordance with the Charter. Mr. Rosenfield was reappointed by then-Mayor Mark Farrell to a new ten-year term as Controller in 2017, and his nomination was confirmed by the Board of Supervisors on May 1, 2018. Before becoming Controller, Mr. Rosenfield served as the Deputy City Administrator under former City Administrator Edwin Lee from 2005 to 2008. He was responsible for the preparation and monitoring of the City's ten-year capital plan, oversight of a number of internal service offices under the City Administrator and implementing the City's 311 non-emergency customer service center. From 2001 to 2005, Mr. Rosenfield worked as the Budget Director for then-Mayor Willie L. Brown, Jr. and then-Mayor Newsom. As Budget Director during that period, Mr. Rosenfield prepared the City's proposed budget for each fiscal year and worked on behalf of the Mayor to manage City spending during the course of each year. From 1997 to 2001, Mr. Rosenfield worked as an analyst in the Mayor's Budget Office and as a project manager in the Controller's Office.

The City Administrator has overall responsibility for the management and implementation of policies, rules and regulations promulgated by the Mayor, the Board of Supervisors and the voters. The City Administrator oversees the General Services Agency consisting of 25 departments, divisions, and programs that include the Public Works Department, Department of Technology, Office of Contract Administration/Purchasing, Real Estate, County Clerk, Fleet Management, Convention Facilities, Animal Care and Control, Medical Examiner, and Treasure Island. Naomi M. Kelly was appointed to a five-year term as City Administrator by then-Mayor Lee in February of 2012, following her brief role as Acting City Administrator. Ms. Kelly was re-appointed for a second five-year term on February 8, 2017. Prior to her City Administrator position, Ms. Kelly was appointed City Purchaser and Director of the Office of Contract Administration by Mayor Newsom. She previously served as Special Assistant in the Mayor's Office of

Neighborhood Services, and the Office of Policy and Legislative Affairs, under Mayor Brown. She also served as the City's Executive Director of the Taxicab Commission. Ms. Kelly, a native San Franciscan, is the first woman and African American to serve as City Administrator of the City. She received her undergraduate and law degrees, respectively, from New York University and the University of San Francisco. Ms. Kelly is a member of the California State Bar.

CITY BUDGET

Overview

The City manages the operations of its nearly 60 departments, commissions and authorities, including the enterprise fund departments, and funds such departments and enterprises through its annual budget process. Each year the Mayor prepares budget legislation for the City departments, which must be approved by the Board of Supervisors. General Fund revenues consist largely of local property tax, business tax, sales tax, other local taxes and charges for services. A significant portion of the City's revenue also comes in the form of intergovernmental transfers from the State and federal governments. Thus, the City's fiscal position is affected by the health of the local real estate market, the local business and tourist economy, and by budgetary decisions made by the State and federal governments which depend, in turn, on the health of the larger State and national economies. All these factors are almost wholly outside the control of the Mayor, the Board of Supervisors and other City officials. In addition, the State Constitution limits the City's ability to raise taxes and property-based fees without a vote of City residents. See "CONSTITUTIONAL AND STATUTORY LIMITATIONS ON TAXES AND EXPENDITURES" herein. Also, the fact that the City's annual budget must be adopted before the State and federal budgets adds uncertainty to the budget process and necessitates flexibility so that spending decisions can be adjusted during the course of the fiscal year. See "CITY GENERAL FUND PROGRAMS AND EXPENDITURES" herein.

On August 1, 2019, the City adopted its two-year budget. The City's fiscal year 2019-20 adopted budget appropriated annual revenues, fund balance, transfers and reserves of approximately \$12.3 billion, of which the City's General Fund accounts for approximately \$6.1 billion. The City's fiscal year 2020-21 adopted budget appropriated revenues, fund balance, transfers and reserves of approximately \$12.0 billion, of which approximately \$6.0 billion represents the General Fund budget. Table A-2 shows Final Revised Budget revenues and appropriations for the City's General Fund for fiscal years 2016-17 through 2018-19 and the Original Budgets for fiscal years 2019-20. See "PROPERTY TAXATION –Tax Levy and Collection," "OTHER CITY TAX REVENUES" and "CITY GENERAL FUND PROGRAMS AND EXPENDITURES" herein. For detailed discussion of the fiscal years 2019-20 adopted budget, see "City Budget Adopted for Fiscal Years 2019-20" herein.

As described in "RECENT DEVELOPMENTS," economic and tax revenue losses associated with the COVID-19 Emergency have been stark and immediate, and the COVID-19 Emergency is expected to have material adverse impacts on the projections and budget information provided in in this APPENDIX A. See "RECENT DEVELOPMENTS – May Update Report" for a discussion of current projections of the magnitude of the financial impact of the COVID-19 Emergency on the City. The COVID-19 Emergency is expected to result in significant shortfalls in Fiscal Years 2019-20 and 2020-21 (as compared to the Original Budgets for such years). The information with respect to Fiscal Year 2019-20, Fiscal 2020-21 and future fiscal years was prepared prior to the COVID-19 Emergency and does not reflect the anticipated revenue shortfalls and related fiscal pressures.

As described in “RECENT DEVELOPMENTS – Modifications to Budget Calendar,” on June 1, 2020, the Mayor introduced and on June 30, 2020 the Board of Supervisors approved a balanced interim budget for fiscal years 2020-21 and 2021-22, which will remain in effect until the final budget is adopted by October 1, 2020. The Mayor plans to introduce the revised full two-year fiscal year 2020-21 and fiscal year 2021-22 balanced budget by August 1, 2020. Following the Budget and Finance Committee Phase and the full Board phase, the budget is planned to go to Mayor Breed for her approval and signature by October 1, 2020.

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TABLE A-2*

CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO
Budgeted General Fund Revenues and Appropriations for
Fiscal Years 2016-17 through 2019-20
(000s)

	2016-17 Final Revised Budget	2017-18 Final Revised Budget	2018-19 Final Revised Budget ⁶	2019-20 Original Budget ⁷
Prior-Year Budgetary Fund Balance & Reserves	\$1,526,830	\$1,999,334	\$2,342,082	\$299,880
<u>Budgeted Revenues</u>				
Property Taxes ¹	\$1,412,000	\$1,557,000	\$2,142,727	\$1,956,008
Business Taxes	669,450	750,820	879,414	1,050,620
Other Local Taxes ²	1,126,245	1,112,570	1,053,390	1,144,376
Licenses, Permits and Franchises	28,876	29,964	30,794	30,431
Fines, Forfeitures and Penalties	4,671	4,579	3,131	3,125
Interest and Investment Earnings	13,971	18,615	20,323	76,590
Rents and Concessions	15,855	14,089	14,896	15,141
Grants and Subventions	978,252	965,549	1,072,205	1,088,615
Charges for Services	235,491	242,842	263,340	245,222
Other	58,776	40,130	268,855	69,424
Total Budgeted Revenues	\$4,543,587	\$4,736,158	\$5,749,075	\$5,679,551
Bond Proceeds & Repayment of Loans	\$881	\$110	\$87	-
<u>Expenditure Appropriations</u>				
Public Protection	\$1,266,148	\$1,316,870	\$1,390,266	\$1,493,084
Public Works, Transportation & Commerce	166,295	238,564	214,928	208,755
Human Welfare & Neighborhood Development	978,126	1,047,458	1,120,892	1,183,587
Community Health	763,496	832,663	967,113	950,756
Culture and Recreation	139,473	142,081	154,056	173,969
General Administration & Finance	252,998	259,916	290,274	596,806
General City Responsibilities ³	134,153	114,219	172,028	193,971
Total Expenditure Appropriations	\$3,700,689	\$3,951,771	\$4,309,557	\$4,800,929
Budgetary reserves and designations, net	\$9,868	\$0	\$0	29,880
Transfers In	\$246,779	\$232,032	\$239,056	163,455
Transfers Out ⁴	(857,528)	(1,009,967)	(1,468,021)	(1,312,077)
Net Transfers In/Out	(\$610,749)	(\$777,935)	(\$1,228,965)	(\$1,148,622)
Budgeted Excess (Deficiency) of Sources				
Over (Under) Uses	\$1,749,993	\$2,005,897	\$2,552,722	-
Variance of Actual vs. Budget	249,475	336,422	374,136	-
Total Actual Budgetary Fund Balance ⁵	\$1,999,468	\$2,342,319	\$2,553,096	-

¹ The City's final budget for FY 2018-19 property tax included \$414.7 million of "Excess Educational Revenue Augmentation Fund (ERAF)" revenue, representing 2 years of Excess ERAF. In FY 2019-20, the City budgeted \$185.0 million of "Excess Educational Revenue Augmentation Fund (ERAF) revenue. In the following year, no excess ERAF revenue is assumed given the risk of entitlement formula volatility, potential cash flow changes, and possible modifications to local property tax revenue allocation laws by the State. Please see Property Tax section for more information about Excess ERAF.

² Other Local Taxes includes sales, hotel, utility users, parking, sugar sweetened beverage, stadium admissions, access line, and cannabis taxes.

³ Over the past five years, the City has consolidated various departments to achieve operational efficiencies. This has resulted in changes in how departments were summarized in the service area groupings above for the time periods shown.

⁴ Other Transfers Out is primarily related to transfers to support Charter-mandated spending requirements and hospitals.

⁵ Fiscal year 2016-17 through fiscal year 2018-19 Final Revised Budget reflects prior year *actual* budgetary fund balance. Fiscal year 2019-20 Original Budget reflects *budgeted* use of fund balance and reserve.

⁶ FY 2018-19 Final Revised Budget updated from FY 2018-19 CAFR.

⁷ FY 2019-20 Original Budget Prior-Year Budgetary Fund Balance & Reserves will be reconciled with the previous year's Final Revised Budget.

Source: Office of the Controller, City and County of San Francisco.

* As described in "RECENT DEVELOPMENTS," as a result of the COVID-19 Emergency, the estimates and projections in City's 2019-20 Original Budget have been materially adversely impacted by the COVID-19 Emergency.

Budget Process

The following paragraphs contains a description of the City's customary budget process. As described in "RECENT DEVELOPMENTS – Modifications to Budget Calendar," due to the current COVID-19 pandemic, the City's budget timeline will be delayed for two months. Mayor Breed reissued Budget Instructions to departments in May, and Departments will be instructed to submit new department proposals to aid the Mayor in developing her balanced budget in June and July. On June 1, 2020 the Mayor introduced and on June 30, 2020 the Board of Supervisors approved a balanced interim budget for fiscal years 2020-21 and 2021-22, which will remain in effect until the final budget is adopted by October 1, 2020. The Mayor plans to introduce the full two-year fiscal year 2020-21 and fiscal year 2021-22 balanced budget by August 1, 2020. Following the Budget and Finance Committee Phase and the full Board phase, the budget is planned to go to Mayor Breed for her approval and signature by October 1, 2020.

The City's fiscal year commences on July 1 and ends on June 30. The City's budget process for each fiscal year begins in the middle of the preceding fiscal year as departments prepare their budgets and seek any required approvals from the applicable City board or commission. Departmental budgets are consolidated by the City Controller, and then transmitted to the Mayor no later than the first working day of March. By the first working day of May, the Mayor is required to submit a proposed budget to the Board of Supervisors for certain specified departments, based on criteria set forth in the Administrative Code. On or before the first working day of June, the Mayor is required to submit a proposed budget, including all departments, to the Board of Supervisors.

Under the Charter, following the submission of the Mayor's proposed budget, the City Controller must provide an opinion to the Board of Supervisors regarding the economic assumptions underlying the revenue estimates and the reasonableness of such estimates and revisions in the proposed budget (the City Controller's "Revenue Letter"). The City Controller may also recommend reserves that are considered prudent given the proposed resources and expenditures contained in the Mayor's proposed budget. The Revenue Letter and other information from said website are not incorporated herein by reference. The City's Capital Planning Committee (composed of other City officials) also reviews the proposed budget and provides recommendations based on the budget's conformance with the City's adopted ten-year capital plan. For a further discussion of the Capital Planning Committee and the City's ten-year capital plan, see "CAPITAL FINANCING AND BONDS – Capital Plan" herein.

The City is required by the Charter to adopt a budget which is balanced in each fund. During its budget approval process, the Board of Supervisors has the power to reduce or augment any appropriation in the proposed budget, provided the total budgeted appropriation amount in each fund is not greater than the total budgeted appropriation amount for such fund submitted by the Mayor. The Board of Supervisors must approve the budget by adoption of the Annual Appropriation Ordinance (also referred to herein as the "Original Budget") by no later than August 1 of each fiscal year.

The Annual Appropriation Ordinance becomes effective with or without the Mayor's signature after 10 days; however, the Mayor has line-item veto authority over specific items in the budget. Additionally, in the event the Mayor were to disapprove the entire ordinance, the Charter directs the Mayor to promptly return the ordinance to the Board of Supervisors, accompanied by a statement indicating the reasons for disapproval and any recommendations which the Mayor may have. Any Annual Appropriation Ordinance so disapproved by the Mayor shall become effective only if, subsequent to its return, it is passed by a two-thirds vote of the Board of Supervisors.

Following the adoption and approval of the Annual Appropriation Ordinance, the City makes various revisions throughout the fiscal year (the Original Budget plus any changes made to date are collectively referred to herein as the “Revised Budget”). A “Final Revised Budget” is prepared at the end of the fiscal year upon release of the City’s CAFR to reflect the year-end revenue and expenditure appropriations for that fiscal year.

Multi-Year Budgeting and Planning

The City’s budget involves multi-year budgeting and financial planning, including:

1. Fixed two-year budgets are approved by the Board of Supervisors for five departments: SFO, Child Support Services, the Port, the PUC and MTA. All other departments prepare balanced, rolling two-year budgets for Board approval. For all other departments, the Board annually approves appropriations for the next two fiscal years.
2. Five-year financial plan and update, which forecasts revenues and expenses and summarizes expected public service levels and funding requirements for that period. The most recent five-year financial plan update, including a forecast of expenditures and revenues and proposed actions to balance them in light of strategic goals, was issued by the Mayor, the Budget Analyst for the Board of Supervisors and Controller’s Office on January 3, 2020, for fiscal year 2020-21 through fiscal year 2023-24. See “Five Year Financial Plan” section below.
3. The Controller’s Office proposes to the Mayor and Board of Supervisors financial policies addressing reserves, use of volatile revenues, debt and financial measures in the case of disaster recovery and requires the City to adopt budgets consistent with these policies once approved. The Controller’s Office may recommend additional financial policies or amendments to existing policies no later than October 1. Key financial policies include:
 - Non-Recurring Revenue Policy - This policy limits the Mayor’s and Board’s ability to use for operating expenses the following nonrecurring revenues: extraordinary year-end General Fund balance, the General Fund share of revenues from prepayments provided under long- term leases, concessions, or contracts, otherwise unrestricted revenues from legal judgments and settlements, and other unrestricted revenues from the sale of land or other fixed assets. Under the policy, these nonrecurring revenues may only be used for nonrecurring expenditures that do not create liability for or expectation of substantial ongoing costs, including but not limited to: discretionary funding of reserves, acquisition of capital equipment, capital projects included in the City’s capital plans, development of affordable housing, and discretionary payment of pension, debt or other long-term obligations.
 - Rainy Day and Budget Stabilization Reserve Policies – These reserves were established to support the City’s budget in years when revenues decline. These and other reserves (among many others) are discussed in detail below. Charter Section 9.113.5 requires deposits into the Rainy Day Reserve if total General Fund revenues for fiscal year 2019-20 exceed total General Fund revenues for the prior year by more than five percent. Similarly, if budgeted revenues exceed fiscal year 2019-20 revenues by more than five percent, the budget must allocate deposits to the Rainy Day Reserve. The Budget Stabilization Reserve augments the Rainy Day Reserve and is funded through the dedication of 75% of certain volatile revenues. These and other reserves are discussed under Rainy Day Reserve and Budget Stabilization Reserve below.

4. The City is required to submit labor agreements for all public employee unions to the Board of Supervisors by May 15, so the fiscal impact of the agreements can be incorporated in the Mayor's proposed June 1 budget. All labor agreements are closed for the budget year, fiscal year 2020-21.

Role of Controller in Budgetary Analysis and Projections

As Chief Fiscal Officer and City Services Auditor, the City Controller monitors spending for all officers, departments and employees charged with receipt, collection or disbursement of City funds. Under the Charter, no obligation to expend City funds can be incurred without a prior certification by the Controller that sufficient revenues are or will be available to meet such obligation as it becomes due in the then-current fiscal year, which ends June 30. The Controller monitors revenues throughout the fiscal year, and if actual revenues are less than estimated, the City Controller may freeze department appropriations or place departments on spending "allotments" which will constrain department expenditures until estimated revenues are realized. If revenues are in excess of what was estimated, or budget surpluses are created, the Controller can certify these surplus funds as a source for supplemental appropriations that may be adopted throughout the year upon approval of the Mayor and the Board of Supervisors. The City's actual expenditures are often different from the estimated expenditures in the Original Budget due to supplemental appropriations, continuing appropriations of prior years, and unexpended current-year funds.

In addition to the five-year planning responsibilities discussed above, Charter Section 3.105 directs the Controller to issue periodic or special financial reports during the fiscal year. Each year, the Controller issues six-month and nine-month budget status reports to apprise the City's policymakers of the current budgetary status, including projected year-end revenues, expenditures and fund balances. The Controller issued the first of these reports, the fiscal year 2019-20 Six Month Report (the "Six Month Report"), in February 2020 issued the second of these reports, the fiscal year 2019-20 Nine Month Report (the "Nine Month Report" or the "May Update Report") in May 2020. The City Charter also directs the Controller to annually report on the accuracy of economic assumptions underlying the revenue estimates in the Mayor's proposed budget.

General Fund Results: Audited Financial Statements

The City's most recently completed Comprehensive Annual Financial Report (the "CAFR," which includes the City's audited financial statements) for fiscal year 2018-19, was issued on December 31, 2019. The fiscal year 2018-19 CAFR reported that as of June 30, 2019, the General Fund fund balance available for appropriation in subsequent years was \$812.7 million (see Table A-4), which represents a \$196.1 million increase in available fund balance from the \$616.6 million available as of June 30, 2018. This increase resulted primarily from greater-than-budgeted property tax revenue given unanticipated Excess ERAF allocations, real property transfer tax revenue, and operating surpluses at the Department of Public Health, which was partially offset by under-performance in business tax revenues in fiscal year 2018-19. The COVID-19 Emergency may negatively impact the availability of Excess ERAF contributions, as described in "RECENT DEVELOPMENTS - Impact of the State of California Budget on Local Finances."

The audited General Fund fund balance as of June 30, 2019 was \$2.7 billion (shown in Tables A-3 and A-4) using Generally Accepted Accounting Principles ("GAAP"), derived from audited revenues of \$5.9 billion. The City prepares its budget on a modified accrual basis, which is also referred to as "budget basis" in the CAFR. Accruals for incurred liabilities, such as claims and judgments, workers' compensation, accrued vacation and sick leave pay are funded only as payments are required to be made. Table A-3 focuses on a

specific portion of the City's balance sheet; audited General Fund fund balances are shown on both a budget basis and a GAAP basis with comparative financial information for the fiscal years ended June 30, 2015 through June 30, 2019. See Note 10 of the CAFR for additional information on fund balances and reserves.

TABLE A-3

CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO					
Summary of Audited General Fund Fund Balances					
Fiscal Years 2014-15 through 2018-19 ¹					
(000s)					
	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
Restricted for rainy day (Economic Stabilization account) ²	\$71,904	\$74,986	\$78,336	\$89,309	\$229,069
Restricted for rainy day (One-time Spending account) ²	43,065	45,120	47,353	54,668	95,908
Committed for budget stabilization (citywide) ³	132,264	178,434	323,204	369,958	396,760
Committed for Recreation & Parks savings reserve ⁴	10,551	8,736	4,403	1,740	803
<u>Assigned, not available for appropriation</u>					
Assigned for encumbrances	\$137,641	\$190,965	\$244,158	\$345,596	\$351,446
Assigned for appropriation carryforward	201,192	293,921	434,223	423,835	496,846
Assigned for budget savings incentive program (Citywide) ⁴	33,939	58,907	67,450	73,650	86,979
Assigned for salaries and benefits ⁵	20,155	18,203	23,051	23,931	28,965
Total Fund Balance Not Available for Appropriation	\$650,711	\$869,272	\$1,222,178	\$1,382,687	\$1,686,776
<u>Assigned and unassigned, available for appropriation</u>					
Assigned for litigation & contingencies ⁵	\$131,970	\$145,443	\$136,080	\$235,925	\$186,913
Assigned for subsequent year's budget	180,179	172,128	183,326	188,562	210,638
Unassigned for General Reserve ⁶	62,579	76,913	95,156	106,878	130,894
Unassigned - Budgeted for use second budget year	194,082	191,202	288,185	223,251	285,152
Unassigned - Contingency for second budget year	-	60,000	60,000	160,000	308,000
Unassigned - Available for future appropriation	16,569	11,872	14,409	44,779	8,897
Total Fund Balance Available for Appropriation	\$585,379	\$657,558	\$777,156	\$959,395	\$1,130,494
Total Fund Balance, Budget Basis	\$1,236,090	\$1,526,830	\$1,999,334	\$2,342,082	\$2,817,270
<u>Budget Basis to GAAP Basis Reconciliation</u>					
Total Fund Balance - Budget Basis	\$1,236,090	\$1,526,830	\$1,999,334	\$2,342,082	\$2,817,270
Unrealized gain or loss on investments	1,141	343	(1,197)	(20,602)	16,275
Nonspendable fund balance	24,786	522	525	1,512	1,259
Cumulative Excess Property Tax Revenues Recognized on Budget Basis	(37,303)	(36,008)	(38,469)	(25,495)	(23,793)
Cumulative Excess Health, Human Service, Franchise Tax and other Revenues on Budget Basis	(50,406)	(56,709)	(83,757)	(68,958)	(87,794)
Deferred Amounts on Loan Receivables	(23,212)	-	-	-	-
Pre-paid lease revenue	(5,900)	(5,816)	(5,733)	(6,598)	(6,194)
Total Fund Balance, GAAP Basis	\$1,145,196	\$1,429,162	\$1,870,703	\$2,221,941	\$2,717,023

Source: Office of the Controller, City and County of San Francisco.

¹ Fiscal year 2019-20 will be available upon release of the fiscal year 2019-20 CAFR.

² Additional information in Rainy Day Reserves section of Appendix A, following this table.

³ Additional information in Budget Stabilization Reserve section of Appendix A, following this table.

⁴ Additional information in Budget Savings Incentive Reserve section of Appendix A, following this table.

⁵ Additional information in Salaries, Benefits and Litigation Reserves section of Appendix A, following this table.

The increase in FY18 was largely due to a small number of claims filed against the City with large known or potential settlement stipulations.

⁶ Additional information in General Reserves section of Appendix A, following this table.

In addition to the reconciliation of GAAP versus budget-basis fund balance, Table A-3 shows the City's various reserve balances as designations of fund balance. Key reserves are described below:

The following sections describe various reserves maintained by the City. As described in “RECENT DEVELOPMENTS,” the COVID-19 Emergency has materially adversely impacted revenues in Fiscal Year 2019-20, and the Emergency is expected to materially adversely impact revenues in Fiscal Year 2020-21 and future fiscal years. The use of reserves is being considered by the City in connection with the development of the revised Fiscal Year 2020-21 and Fiscal Year 2021-22 budget, as described herein in “Budget Process.”

Rainy Day Reserve

The City maintains a Rainy Day Reserve, as shown on the first and second line of Table A-3 above. Charter Section 9.113.5 requires that if total General Fund revenues for the current year exceed total General Fund revenues for the prior year by more than five percent, then the City must deposit anticipated General Fund revenues in excess of that five percent growth into three accounts within the Rainy Day Reserve (see below) and for other lawful governmental purposes. Similarly, if budgeted revenues exceed current year revenues by more than five percent, the budget must allocate deposits to the Rainy Day Reserve. Effective January 1, 2015, Proposition C, passed by the voters in November 2014, divided the existing Rainy Day Economic Stabilization Account into a City Rainy Day Reserve (“City Reserve”) and a School Rainy Day Reserve (“School Reserve”) for SFUSD, with each reserve account receiving 50% of the existing balance at the time. Deposits to the reserve are allocated as follows:

- 37.5 percent of the excess revenues to the City Reserve;
- 12.5 percent of the excess revenues to the School Reserve (not shown in Table A-3 because it is not part of the General Fund, it is reserved for SFUSD);
- 25 percent of the excess revenues to the Rainy Day One-Time or Capital Expenditures account; and
- 25 percent of the excess revenues to any lawful governmental purpose.

Fiscal year 2018-19 revenue generated a deposit of \$139.8 million to the City Reserve and \$41.2 million to the Rainy Day One-Time Reserve. The FY 2018-19 ending balances are \$229.1 million and \$95.9 million, respectively, as shown in Table A-3. The combined balances of the Rainy Day Reserve’s Economic Stabilization account and the Budget Stabilization Reserve are subject to a cap of 10% of actual total General Fund revenues as stated in the City’s most recent independent annual audit. Amounts in excess of that cap in any year will be placed in the Budget Stabilization One-Time Reserve, which is eligible to be allocated to capital and other one-time expenditures. Monies in the City Reserve are available to provide budgetary support in years when General Fund revenues are projected to decrease from prior-year levels (or, in the case of a multi-year downturn, the highest of any previous year’s total General Fund revenues). Monies in the Rainy Day One-Time Reserve are available for capital and other one-time spending initiatives.

Budget Stabilization Reserve

The City maintains a Budget Stabilization Reserve, as shown on the third line of Table A-3 above. The Budget Stabilization Reserve augments the Rainy Day Reserve and is funded through the dedication of 75% of certain volatile revenues, including Real Property Transfer Tax (“RPTT”) receipts in excess of the rolling five-year annual average (adjusting for the effect of any rate increases approved by voters), funds from the sale of assets, and year-end unassigned General Fund balances beyond the amount assumed as a source in the subsequent year’s budget.

Fiscal year 2018-19 revenue generated an overall deposit of \$26.8 million to the combined Budget Stabilization Reserve and Budget Stabilization One-Time Reserve. Because the City's combined Rainy Day Economic Stabilization Reserve and Budget Stabilization Reserve exceeds 10% of General Fund revenues for fiscal year 2018-19, the Budget Stabilization Reserve balance was capped in fiscal year 2018-19 at \$359.3 million and the City deposited the amount exceeding the cap, \$37.4 million, in the Budget Stabilization One-Time Reserve. Table A-3 reflects the sum of the Budget Stabilization Reserve and the Budget Stabilization One-Time Reserve in prior fiscal years.

The Budget Stabilization Reserve has the same withdrawal requirements as the Rainy Day Reserve. Withdrawals are structured to occur over a period of three years: in the first year of a downturn, a maximum of 30% of the combined value of the Rainy Day Reserve and Budget Stabilization Reserve could be drawn; in the second year, the maximum withdrawal is 50%; and, in the third year, the entire remaining balance may be drawn. No deposits are required in years when the City is eligible to withdraw.

General Reserve

The City maintains a General Reserve, shown as "Unassigned for General Reserve" in the "assigned and unassigned, available for appropriation" section of Table A-3 above. The General Reserve is to be used for current-year fiscal pressures not anticipated during the budget process. The policy, originally adopted on April 13, 2010, set the reserve equal to 1% of budgeted regular General Fund revenues in fiscal year 2012-13 and increasing by 0.25% each year thereafter until reaching 2% of General Fund revenues in fiscal year 2016-17. On December 16, 2014, the Board of Supervisors adopted financial policies to further increase the City's General Reserve from 2% to 3% of General Fund revenues between fiscal year 2017-18 and fiscal year 2020-21 while reducing the required deposit to 1.5% of General Fund revenues during economic downturns. The intent of this policy change was to increase reserves available during a multi-year downturn. The fiscal year 2017-18 balance of this reserve was \$106.9 million, as shown in Table A-3 above. In fiscal year 2018-19, \$20.4 million was budgeted and deposited for the General Fund Reserve, resulting in an ending balance of \$127.3 million. In fiscal year 2018-19, Table A-3 includes \$3.6 million in other reserve-type appropriations.

Budget Savings Incentive Reserve

The Charter requires reserving a portion of Recreation and Parks revenue surplus in the form of the Recreation and Parks Budget Savings Incentive Reserve, as shown with note 4 of Table A-3. The Administrative Code authorizes reserving a portion of departmental expenditure savings in the form of the Citywide Budget Savings Incentive Reserve, also referred to as the "Budget Savings Incentive Fund," as shown with note 4 of the "assigned, not available for appropriation" section of Table A-3. In fiscal year 2018-19, the Recreation and Parks Savings Reserve had a balance of \$0.8 million and the Citywide Budget Savings Incentive Reserve had a balance of \$87.0 million.

Salaries, Benefits and Litigation Reserves

The City maintains two types of reserves to offset unanticipated expenses and which are available to City departments through a Controller's Office review and approval process. These are shown with note 5 in the "assigned, not available for appropriation," and "assigned and unassigned, available for appropriation" sections of Table A-3 above. These include the Salaries and Benefit Reserve (balance of \$29.0 million as of Fiscal Year 2018-19), and the Litigation and Public Health Management Reserve (balance of \$186.9 million in Fiscal Year 2018-19).

Operating Cash Reserve

Not shown in Table A-3, under the City Charter, the Treasurer, upon recommendation of the City Controller, is authorized to transfer legally available moneys to the City's operating cash reserve from any unencumbered funds then held in the City's pooled investment fund (which contains cash for all pool participants, including city departments and external agencies such as San Francisco Unified School District and City College). The operating cash reserve is available to cover cash flow deficits in various City funds, including the City's General Fund. From time to time, the Treasurer has transferred unencumbered moneys in the pooled investment fund to the operating cash reserve to cover temporary cash flow deficits in the General Fund and other City funds. Any such transfers must be repaid within the same fiscal year in which the transfer was made, together with interest at the rate earned on the pooled funds at the time the funds were used. See "INVESTMENT OF CITY FUNDS – Investment Policy" herein.

Table A-4, entitled "Audited Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in General Fund Balances," is extracted from information in the City's CAFR for the five most recent fiscal years. Prior years audited financial statements can be obtained from the City Controller's website. Information from the City Controller's website is not incorporated herein by reference. Excluded from this Statement of General Fund Revenues and Expenditures in Table A-4 are fiduciary funds, internal service funds, special revenue funds (which relate to proceeds of specific revenue sources which are legally restricted to expenditures for specific purposes) and all of the enterprise fund departments of the City, each of which prepares separate audited financial statements.

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TABLE A-4

CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO
Audited Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in General Fund Fund Balances¹
Fiscal Years 2014-15 through 2018-19²
(000s)

	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
Revenues:					
Property Taxes ³	\$1,272,623	\$1,393,574	\$1,478,671	\$1,673,950	\$2,248,004
Business Taxes	609,614	659,086	700,536	897,076	917,811
Other Local Taxes	1,085,381	1,054,109	1,203,587	1,093,769	1,215,306
Licenses, Permits and Franchises	27,789	27,909	29,336	28,803	27,960
Fines, Forfeitures and Penalties	6,369	8,985	2,734	7,966	4,740
Interest and Investment Income	7,867	9,613	14,439	16,245	88,523
Rents and Concessions	24,339	46,553	15,352	14,533	14,460
Intergovernmental	854,464	900,820	932,576	983,809	1,069,349
Charges for Services	215,036	233,976	220,877	248,926	257,814
Other	9,162	22,291	38,679	24,478	46,254
Total Revenues	\$4,112,644	\$4,356,916	\$4,636,787	\$4,989,555	\$5,890,221
Expenditures:					
Public Protection	\$1,148,405	\$1,204,666	\$1,257,948	\$1,312,582	\$1,382,031
Public Works, Transportation & Commerce	87,452	136,762	166,285	223,830	202,988
Human Welfare and Neighborhood Development	786,362	853,924	956,478	999,048	1,071,309
Community Health	650,741	666,138	600,067	706,322	809,120
Culture and Recreation	119,278	124,515	139,368	142,215	152,250
General Administration & Finance	208,695	223,844	238,064	244,773	267,997
General City Responsibilities	98,620	114,663	121,444	110,812	144,808
Total Expenditures	\$3,099,553	\$3,324,512	\$3,479,654	\$3,739,582	\$4,030,503
Excess of Revenues over Expenditures	\$1,013,091	\$1,032,404	\$1,157,133	\$1,249,973	\$1,859,718
Other Financing Sources (Uses):					
Transfers In	\$164,712	\$209,494	\$140,272	\$112,228	\$104,338
Transfers Out	(873,741)	(962,343)	(857,629)	(1,010,785)	(1,468,971)
Other Financing Sources	5,572	4,411	1,765	-	-
Other Financing Uses	-	-	-	(178)	(3)
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)	(\$703,457)	(\$748,438)	(\$715,592)	(\$898,735)	(\$1,364,636)
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues and Other Sources Over Expenditures and Other Uses	\$309,634	\$283,966	\$441,541	\$351,238	\$495,082
Total Fund Balance at Beginning of Year	\$835,562	\$1,145,196	\$1,429,162	\$1,870,703	\$2,221,941
Total Fund Balance at End of Year -- GAAP Basis	\$1,145,196	\$1,429,162	\$1,870,703	\$2,221,941	\$2,717,023
Assigned for Subsequent Year's Appropriations and Unassigned Fund Balance, Year End					
-- GAAP Basis	\$234,273	\$249,238	\$273,827	\$286,143	\$326,582
-- Budget Basis ⁴	\$390,830	\$435,202	\$545,920	\$616,592	\$812,687

¹ Summary of financial information derived from City CAFRs. Fund balances include amounts reserved for rainy day (Economic Stabilization and One-time Spending accounts), encumbrances, appropriation carryforwards and other purposes (as required by the Charter or appropriate accounting practices) as well as unreserved designated and undesignated available fund balances (which amounts constitute unrestricted General Fund balances).

² Fiscal year 2019-20 will be available upon release of the fiscal year 2019-20 CAFR.

³ The City recognized \$548.0 million of "Excess Educational Revenue Augmentation Fund (ERAF)" revenue in FY 2018-19, representing FY16-17, FY17-18, and FY18-19 (3 fiscal years) of ERAF. Please see Property Tax section for more information about Excess ERAF.

⁴ Fund balance available for appropriations of \$1.13 billion includes amounts Assigned for Litigation and Contingencies and Unassigned - General Reserve.

Sources: Comprehensive Annual Financial Report; Office of the Controller, City and County of San Francisco.

Five-Year Financial Plan

The Five-Year Financial Plan (“Plan”) is required under Proposition A, a charter amendment approved by voters in November 2009. The Charter requires the City to forecast expenditures and revenues for the next five fiscal years, propose actions to balance revenues and expenditures during each year of the Plan, and discuss strategic goals and corresponding resources for City departments. Proposition A required that a Plan be adopted every two years. The City’s Administrative Code requires that by March 1 of each even-numbered year, the Mayor, Board of Supervisors Budget Analyst, and Controller submit an updated estimated summary budget for the remaining four years of the most recently adopted Plan.

On January 3, 2020, the Mayor, Budget Analyst for the Board of Supervisors, and the Controller’s Office issued the Plan update for fiscal years 2020-21 through 2023-24 (“Original FY21-FY24 Plan”), which projected cumulative annual shortfalls of \$195.4 million, \$224.1 million, \$531.1 million, and \$630.6 million, for fiscal years 2020-21 through 2023-24, respectively. However, as a result of the COVID-19 Emergency, on March 31, 2020, the Mayor, Board of Supervisors Budget Analyst, and Controller released an update to the Original FY21-FY24 Plan (“March Joint Report Update”). The March Joint Report Update adopts the assumptions detailed in the Original FY21-FY24 Plan (which are described below), with updates for three significant changes since the initial issuance of the Original FY21-FY24 Plan: (1) improvement in current fund balance, as reported in the Controller’s Office Six Month Budget Status Report, (2) General Fund tax revenue losses associated with the emergency, and (3) reductions in voter-adopted baseline spending requirements given those revised revenue projections. The City issued a further update to its projections of the impact of the COVID-19 Emergency on May 13, 2020 (the “May Update”). The next full update of the City’s Five-Year Financial Plan is expected to be submitted in December 2020. Prior to that, the City anticipates releasing in August 2020 updated revenue projections to further account for impacts of the COVID Emergency.

The following information reflects the Original FY21-FY24 Plan as initially issued and does not reflect any of the material adverse impacts expected to result from the COVID-19 Emergency. See “RECENT DEVELOPMENTS – May Update Report,” for a description of the May Update.

The Original FY21-FY24 Plan projected growth in General Fund revenues over the forecast period of 6.9%, primarily composed of growth in local tax sources. The revenue growth was projected to be offset by projected expenditure increases of 17.2% over the same period, primarily composed of growth in employee wages and health care costs, citywide operating expenses, and Charter mandated baselines and reserves. The Original FY21-FY24 Plan projected growth in General Fund sources of \$423.6 million over the Original FY21-FY24 Plan period, and expenditure growth of \$1.05 billion. The composition of the projected shortfall is shown in Table A-5 below.

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TABLE A-5*

CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO
Five Year Financial Plan Update
Fiscal Years 2020-21 through 2023-24
(\$millions)

	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	% of Uses for 2023-24
Sources - Increase / (Decrease):	\$89.0	\$346.0	\$289.4	\$423.6	
Uses:					
Baselines & Reserves	(\$45.5)	(\$54.0)	(\$127.1)	(\$163.3)	15.5%
Salaries & Benefits	(167.9)	(269.6)	(338.5)	(407.5)	38.7%
Citywide Operating Budget Costs	(66.9)	(167.8)	(235.0)	(314.6)	29.8%
Departmental Costs	(3.9)	(78.8)	(119.9)	(168.8)	16.0%
Total Uses - (Increase) / Decrease:	(\$284.3)	(\$570.1)	(\$820.5)	(\$1,054.2)	100.0%
Projected Cumulative Surplus / (Shortfall):	(\$195.4)	(\$224.1)	(\$531.1)	(\$630.6)	

**Table A-5 is based on the pre-COVID Emergency Original FY21-FY24 Plan. See "RECENT DEVELOPMENTS" for a discussion of the May Update to the Original FY21-FY24 Plan, which reflects the City's preliminary projections of certain of the adverse impacts on the General Fund.*

The Original FY21-FY24 Plan incorporated the following key assumptions:

- Changes in Employer Contribution Rates to City Retirement System:** Consistent with SFERS' fiscal year 2018-19 results, projected employer contribution rates assume an 8.0% rate of return on SFERS investments for fiscal year 2018-19, 0.6% above the actuarially assumed rate of return of 7.4%. This better-than-expected return triggers an on-going supplemental COLA payment to certain retirees, which increases employer contributions in FY 2020-21. The Original FY21-FY24 Plan does not assume any changes to existing funding policy and amortizes the 2019 supplemental COLA over five years per current policy. As described in "RECENT DEVELOPMENTS," the COVID-19 Emergency has resulted in significant declines in the global and national stock markets. Contributions to SFERS are based upon an assumption of 7.4% investment returns each fiscal year. The City expects to finalize performance results for FY2019-20 in August 2020. On a preliminary basis, SFERS is projecting returns in the range of 2.00% to 2.25% for FY2019-20. To the extent that returns fall below the investment assumption level in the current and upcoming fiscal years, it will increase required City and employee contributions.
- Assumes previously negotiated wage increases and inflationary increases for open contracts in line with CPI:** The Original FY21-FY24 Plan assumes the additional salary and benefit costs for previously negotiated, closed labor agreements. Police and Firefighters' unions have closed MOUs through FY 2020-21. Miscellaneous unions have closed MOUs through FY 2021-22. In open contract years, this report projects salary increases equal to the change in CPI. This corresponds to 3.38% for FY 2021-22, 2.94% for FY 2022-23, and 2.90% for FY 2023-24.
- Property Tax Shifts:** The FY 2019-20 General Fund budget anticipates the City will receive "Excess ERAF" property tax allocations. The Original FY21-FY24 Plan assumes that the City will also receive Excess ERAF revenues in FY 2020-21, and in accordance with legislation adopted by the Mayor and Board of Supervisors will allocate at least 50% of these revenues to one-time purposes and 50% to affordable housing expenditures. Given these assumptions of revenue and equally offsetting expenditures, there is no net impact on the General Fund shortfall projections. Given both uncertainty

regarding the timing and volatility of these revenues and the potential for State changes to funding levels for K-12 and community college districts, the projections do not include receipt of Excess ERAF revenues in years after FY 2020-21. (The COVID-19 Emergency may negatively impact the availability of Excess ERAF contributions, as described in “RECENT DEVELOPMENTS - Impact of the State of California Budget on Local Finances.”)

While the projected shortfalls in the May Update reflect the difference in projected revenues and expenditures over the next five years using the assumptions set forth in the May Update, the Charter requires that each year’s budget be balanced. As a result of the significant financial impacts expected to result from the COVID-19 Emergency, balancing the budgets is expected to require a combination of expenditure reductions, additional revenues and use of available reserves. The projections in the May Update assume no ongoing solutions are implemented.

The Original FY21-FY24 Plan did not assume an economic downturn. To illustrate the effect of a hypothetical recession on San Francisco’s fiscal condition, the Original FY21-FY24 Plan included a recession scenario that assumes weakness in the California and San Francisco economies beginning in FY 2021-22. The scenario assumes rates of revenue loss in major local tax sources—including business, hotel, sales, transfer and parking taxes—consistent with the average declines experienced during the last two recessions, FY 2001-02 through FY 2003-04 and FY 2008-09 through FY 2010-11, which would result in revenue losses of approximately \$820 million. In addition, the scenario assumes a \$52 million increase in employer pension contributions in the final year of the forecast, triggered by losses in the value of assets held by the San Francisco Employee’s Retirement System comparable to the losses experienced in the aftermath of the global financial crisis in 2008 and 2009. The resulting shortfall of \$872 million would be closed, in part, by a \$114 million reduction in voter-approved spending mandates tied to General Fund revenue and the use of \$634 million in General Fund Reserves, leaving an estimated \$124 million to be closed through spending reductions and other means.

The City cannot predict the severity or length of the recession that is expected is result from the COVID-19 Emergency, and there can be no assurances that it will not result in more severe adverse impacts than those projected in the recession scenario included in the Original FY21-FY24 Plan. Further, the City’s projections in the May Update provide for a worse economic impact than these prior projections of an economic recession. See “RECENT DEVELOPMENTS” for a discussion of the May Update to the Original FY21-FY24 Plan.

Fiscal Year 2019-20 Six-Month Budget Status Report

On February 13, 2020, the Controller’s Office issued a budget status update on revenues and expenditures through the first six months of the year. The report projects a \$98.1 million improvement in General Fund ending balance over the projections in the Original FY21-FY24 Plan. Application of this additional fund balance would reduce the projected shortfall in the upcoming two-year budget from \$419.5 million to \$321.4 million. The improvement was driven largely by increased real property transfer tax revenue in the General Fund, Public Health hospital revenue surpluses, and cost savings at the Human Services Agency due to reduced caseloads.

As described in “RECENT DEVELOPMENTS,” the City has prepared updates to the Joint Report, which describes the material adverse impact on the financial condition of the General Fund which potentially may result from the COVID-19 Emergency.

City Budget Adopted for Fiscal Years 2019-20 and 2020-21

On August 1, 2019, Mayor Breed signed the Consolidated Budget and Annual Appropriation Ordinance (the “Original Budget”) for the fiscal years ending June 30, 2020 and June 30, 2021. The adopted budget closed the \$30.6 million and \$125.5 million General Fund projected shortfalls for fiscal years 2019-20 and 2020-21 identified in the City’s March 2019 update to the Five-Year Financial Plan through a combination of increased revenue and expenditure savings.

The Original Budget for fiscal year 2019-20 and fiscal year 2020-21 totaled \$12.3 billion and \$12.0 billion respectively. The General Fund portion of each year’s budget is \$6.1 billion in fiscal year 2019-20 and \$6.0 billion in fiscal year 2020-21. There are 31,784 funded full-time positions in the fiscal year 2019-20 Original Budget and 32,052 in the fiscal year 2020-21 Original Budget.

On June 11, 2019, the Controller’s Office issued the Controller’s Discussion of the Mayor’s fiscal year 2019-20 and fiscal year 2020-21 Proposed Budget (“Revenue Letter”). The Revenue Letter found that tax revenue assumptions were reasonable, and reserve and baselines were funded at or above required levels. The Revenue Letter noted that the budget draws on volatile revenues and reserves at a higher rate than recent years, to fund a variety of one-time purposes. The extraordinary revenue and reserve draws are primarily related to unexpected Excess ERAF monies.

City Budget Adopted for Fiscal Years 2020-21 and 2021-22

On June 30, 2020 the Board of Supervisors adopted the Interim Budget for fiscal year 2020-21 and fiscal year 2021-22 with totals of \$12.1 billion and \$11.6 billion respectively. The General Fund portion of each year’s budget is \$5.9 billion in fiscal year 2020-21 and \$5.9 billion in fiscal year 2021-22. There are 38,207 funded full-time positions in the fiscal year 2020-21 Interim Budget and 38,211 in the fiscal year 2021-22 Interim Budget.

The COVID-19 Emergency has and is expected to continue to materially adversely impact the financial condition of the City’s General Fund. See “RECENT DEVELOPMENTS – Modifications to the Budget Calendar” for a description of the projected timeline for budget-related actions the City currently expects to take in response to the COVID-19 Emergency, including the adoption of a revised fiscal year 2020-21 and fiscal year 2021-22 budget.

BUDGETARY RISKS

Material Adverse Impacts of the COVID-19 Emergency

See “RECENT DEVELOPMENTS” for a discussion of the anticipated material adverse impacts of the COVID-19 Emergency on the City’s General Fund.

Impact of Bankruptcy Filing by the Pacific Gas and Electric Company (PG&E)

On January 29, 2019, PG&E filed for Chapter 11 bankruptcy protection in the face of potential wildfire liability that has been estimated upwards of \$30 billion. Taxes and fees paid by PG&E to the City total approximately \$75 million annually and include property taxes, franchise fees and business taxes, as well as the utility user taxes it remits on behalf of its customers. In April 2019, the bankruptcy court granted relief to PG&E to pay property taxes and franchise fees.

On September 6, 2019, in connection with Pacific Gas and Electric Company (“PG&E”) and PG&E Corporation’s Chapter 11 pending bankruptcy cases, the City and County of San Francisco submitted a non-binding indication of interest (“IOI”) to PG&E and PG&E Corporation to purchase substantially all of PG&E’s electric distribution and transmission assets needed to provide retail electric service to all electricity customers within the geographic boundaries of the City (“Target Assets”) for a purchase price of \$2.5 billion (such transaction, the “Proposed Transaction”). In a letter dated October 7, 2019, PG&E declined the City’s offer. On November 4, 2019, the City sent PG&E a follow-up letter reiterating its interest in acquiring the Target Assets. To demonstrate public support for the Proposed Transaction, on January 14, 2020, the City’s Board of Supervisors and the SFPUC’s Commission conditionally authorized the sale of up to \$3.065 billion of Power Enterprise Revenue Bonds to finance the acquisition of the Target Assets and related costs, subject to specific conditions set forth in each authorizing resolution.

The IOI reflects the City’s interest in purchasing the Target Assets and does not create any legally binding obligations on the City or any of its officials, representatives, agencies, political subdivisions, affiliates or their respective advisors. The City is unable to predict whether it will be able to consummate a final negotiated acquisition price for the Target Assets and, if so, the terms thereof. Any such final terms would be subject to approval by the Board of Supervisors and the Commission. If consummated, it is expected that such new electric system would be wholly supported by its own revenues, and no revenues of the City’s general fund would be available to pay for system operations, or bonds issued to acquire the Target Assets.

On June 20, 2020, the United States Bankruptcy Court for the Northern District of California confirmed PG&E’s Plan of Reorganization, and on July 1, 2020 PG&E announced that it had emerged from Chapter 11 bankruptcy. The City is committed to acquiring PG&E’s assets and expects to continue its pursuit with the newly reorganized entity.

Impact of Recent Voter-Initiated and Approved Revenue Measures on Local Finances

On August 28, 2017, the California Supreme Court in *California Cannabis Coalition v. City of Upland* (August 28, 2017, No. S234148) interpreted Article XIII C, Section 2(b) of the State Constitution, which requires local government proposals imposing general taxes to be submitted to the voters at a general election (i.e. an election at which members of the governing body stand for election). The court concluded such provision did not apply to tax measures submitted through the citizen initiative process. Under the Upland decision, citizens exercising their right of initiative may now call for general or special taxes on the ballot at a special election (i.e. an election where members of the governing body are not standing for election). The court did not, however, resolve whether a special tax submitted by voter initiative needs only simple majority voter approval, and not the super-majority (i.e. two-thirds) voter approval required of special taxes placed on the ballot by a governing body. On June 5, 2018 voters of the City passed by majority vote two special taxes submitted through the citizen initiative process: a Commercial Rent Tax for Childcare and Early Education (“June Proposition C”) and a Parcel Tax for the San Francisco Unified School District (“Proposition G” and, together with June Proposition C, the “June Propositions C and G”). In addition, on November 6, 2018 voters passed by a majority vote a special tax submitted through the citizen initiative process: a Homelessness Gross Receipts Tax (“November Proposition C”) for homelessness prevention and services. The estimated annual values of June Propositions C and G are approximately \$146 million and \$50 million, respectively. The estimated annual value of November Proposition C is approximately \$250 million to \$300 million.

In August 2018 the Howard Jarvis Taxpayers Association and several other plaintiffs filed a reverse validation action in San Francisco Superior Court challenging the validity of June 2018's Proposition C. In September 2018 the City initiated a validation action in the same court seeking a judicial declaration of the validity of Proposition G. In January 2019 the City initiated a similar validation action in the same court concerning November 2018's Proposition C.

On July 5, 2019, the San Francisco Superior Court granted the City's dispositive motions in the lawsuits concerning June 2018's Proposition C and November 2018's Proposition C, concluding that both measures, which proposed tax increases for specific purposes, required only a simple majority for approval because they were put on the ballot through a citizen signature petition. The Howard Jarvis Taxpayers Association and other petitioners/plaintiffs appealed the decision in the litigation concerning June 2018's Proposition C, and the California Business Properties Association and the other defendants/respondents appealed the decision in the litigation concerning November 2018's Proposition C.

On June 30, 2020 the Court of Appeal upheld the decision of the trial court in the litigation concerning November 2018's Proposition C. The California Business Properties Association and the other appellants in that litigation have not yet sought review in the California Supreme Court but the City anticipates that they may do so. Briefing in the appeal concerning June 2018's Proposition C is not yet complete, and no oral argument has been scheduled.

Impact of the State of California Budget on Local Finances

Revenues from the State represent approximately 10% of the General Fund revenues appropriated in the Original Budget for fiscal years 2019-20 and 2020-21, and thus changes in State revenues could have a material impact on the City's finances. In a typical year, the Governor releases two primary proposed budget documents: 1) the Governor's Proposed Budget required to be submitted in January; and 2) the "May Revise" to the Governor's Proposed Budget. The Governor's Proposed Budget is then considered and typically revised by the State Legislature. Following that process, the State Legislature adopts, and the Governor signs, the State budget. City policy makers review and estimate the impact of both the Governor's Proposed and May Revise Budgets prior to the City adopting its own budget.

The State has publicly stated that the state's General Fund will be materially adversely impacted by the health-related and economic impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic. Efforts to respond to and mitigate the spread of COVID-19 have had a severe impact on the state and national economy, triggered a historic drop and ongoing volatility in the stock market, and a recession.

On June 26, 2020, the Governor signed the State of California's fiscal year 2020-21 budget, which closed a \$54.3 billion shortfall from the May Revise. The State's FY 2020-21 General Fund budget of \$133.9 billion is \$13.0 billion (or 8.9 percent) less than FY 2019-20. The most significant anticipated losses in the State's General Fund sources include Personal Income Tax (decrease of \$18 billion or 18.8 percent) and Sales and Use tax (decrease of 4.4 billion or 17.5 percent). The State subvenes portions of its revenue to counties; thus, when the State experiences revenue loss, so do counties.

The greatest known impact of the State budget on the City's General Fund budget is the reduction of 1991 and 2011 realignment funding, which supports health, human services, and public safety agencies. For FY 2020-21, the loss to the City is projected to total approximately \$40 million, compared to the City's pre-COVID projection in the January 2020 Joint Report. However, the City's share of the State's temporary

backfill is expected to be \$28 million, partially offsetting this loss. In addition, the State is passing its share of federal Coronavirus Relief Fund monies to counties. San Francisco is expected to receive \$20.3 million from this source.

Education trailer bill language published with Governor Newsom's May 2020 budget revision would have amended state code to allow the California Department of Finance to adopt guidelines for counties to use in the allocation of excess ERAF and to impose retroactive civil penalties for calculations deemed not in compliance with this future guidance. The bill was amended to eliminate civil penalties and create a process under which the State Controller, which regularly audits all counties' allocations of property tax revenue, will adopt guidelines by the end of December 2020, applicable to fiscal years 2019-20 and forward only. While the State Controller's directions on the treatment of charter schools and redevelopment tax increment in ERAF calculations may materially reduce the City's excess ERAF revenue, the legislature did not eliminate excess ERAF outright; this provides some indication that while reduced, the revenue will be ongoing.

Impact of Federal Government on Local Finances

The City receives substantial federal funds for assistance payments, social service programs and other programs. A portion of the City's assets are also invested in securities of the United States government. The City's finances may be adversely impacted by fiscal matters at the federal level, including but not limited to cuts to federal spending. For example, the City issued taxable obligations designated as "Build America Bonds," ("BABs") which BABs were entitled to receive a 35% subsidy payment from the federal government. The 35% subsidy payment has been reduced since 2013 in connection with the United States federal government sequestration. As well, the federal government has from time to time threatened to withhold certain funds from 'sanctuary jurisdictions' of which the City is one. The federal district court issued a permanent injunction in November 2017 to prevent any such reduction in federal funding on this basis. On August 1, 2018, the 9th Circuit Court of Appeal upheld the district's court's injunction against the President's Executive Order.

In the event Congress and the President fail to enact appropriations, budgets or debt ceiling increases on a timely basis in the future, such events could have a material adverse effect on the financial markets and economic conditions in the United States and an adverse impact on the City's finances. The City cannot predict the outcome of future federal budget deliberations and the impact that such budgets will have on the City's finances and operations. The City's General Fund and hospitals, which are supported by the General Fund, collectively receive over \$1 billion annually in federal subventions for entitlement programs, the large majority of which are reimbursements for care provided to Medicaid and Medicare recipients. In addition, tens of thousands of San Franciscans receive federal subsidies to purchase private insurance on the state's health care exchange, Covered California. Federal efforts to repeal or eliminate such subsidies, or repeal, replace or alter provisions of the Affordable Care Act through regulatory changes, could have significant effects on future health care costs. In addition, the state Department of Health Care Services is currently negotiating with the federal Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services on a successor to California's Section 1115(a) Medicaid waivers, which expire on December 31, 2020. The next waiver could significantly affect allocations to counties, but the City cannot predict the outcome of this process. To help address these risks, the City's adopted fiscal year 2019-20 Original Budget included a \$40 million reserve to manage state, federal, and other revenue uncertainty, and a \$50 million reserve to address changes to the Affordable Care Act.

THE SUCCESSOR AGENCY

Effect of the Dissolution Act

The San Francisco Redevelopment Agency (herein after the “Former Agency”) was organized in 1948 by the Board of Supervisors pursuant to the Redevelopment Law. The Former Agency’s mission was to eliminate physical and economic blight within specific geographic areas of the City designated by the Board of Supervisors. The Former Agency had redevelopment plans for nine redevelopment project areas.

As a result of AB 1X 26 and the decision of the California Supreme Court in the *California Redevelopment Association* case, as of February 1, 2012, (collectively, the “Dissolution Act”), redevelopment agencies in the State were dissolved, including the Former Agency, and successor agencies were designated as successor entities to the former redevelopment agencies to expeditiously wind down the affairs of the former redevelopment agencies and also to satisfy “enforceable obligations” of the former redevelopment agencies all under the supervision of a new oversight board, the State Department of Finance and the State Controller.

Pursuant to Ordinance No. 215-12 passed by the Board of Supervisors of the City on October 2, 2012 and signed by the Mayor on October 4, 2012, the Board of Supervisors (i) officially gave the following name to the successor to the Former Agency: the “Successor Agency to the Redevelopment Agency of the City and County of San Francisco,” (the “Successor Agency”) also referred to as the “Office of Community Investment & Infrastructure” (“OCII”), (ii) created the Successor Agency Commission as the policy body of the Successor Agency, (iii) delegated to the Successor Agency Commission the authority to act to implement the surviving redevelopment projects, the replacement housing obligations of the Former Agency and other enforceable obligations and the authority to take actions that AB 26 and AB 1484 require or allow and (iv) established the composition and terms of the members of the Successor Agency Commission.

Because of the existence of enforceable obligations, the Successor Agency is authorized to continue to implement, through the issuance of tax allocation bonds, certain major redevelopment projects that were previously administered by the Former Agency: (i) the Mission Bay North and South Redevelopment Project Areas, (ii) the Hunters Point Shipyard Redevelopment Project Area and Zone 1/Candlestick Point of the Bayview Hunters Point Redevelopment Project Area, and (iii) the Transbay Redevelopment Project Area (collectively, the “Major Approved Development Projects”). The Successor Agency exercises land use, development and design approval authority for the Major Approved Development Projects. The Successor Agency also issues community facilities district (“CFD”) bonds from time to time to facilitate development in the major approved development projects in accordance with the terms of such enforceable obligations.

GENERAL FUND REVENUES

The revenues discussed below are recorded in the General Fund, unless otherwise noted.

The information in this section “GENERAL FUND REVENUES” relating to 2019-20 revenues from the various sources described below is from the Original 2019-20 Budget. As described in “RECENT DEVELOPMENTS,” the COVID-19 Emergency resulted in significant declines in General Fund revenues. As described in “RECENT DEVELOPMENTS – May Update Report,” economic and tax revenue losses associated with the COVID-19 Emergency have been stark and immediate, resulting in a General Fund loss of \$246 million versus the adopted fiscal year 2019-20 budget (after adjustments included in the May Update).

PROPERTY TAXATION

Property Taxation System – General

The City receives approximately one-third of its total General Fund operating revenues from local property taxes. Property tax revenues result from the application of the appropriate tax rate to the total assessed value of taxable property in the City. The City levies property taxes for general operating purposes as well as for the payment of voter-approved bonds. As a county under State law, the City also levies property taxes on behalf of all local agencies with overlapping jurisdiction within the boundaries of the City.

Local property taxation is the responsibility of various City officers. The Assessor computes the value of locally assessed taxable property. After the assessed roll is closed on June 30th, the City Controller issues a Certificate of Assessed Valuation in August which certifies the taxable assessed value for that fiscal year. The Controller also compiles a schedule of tax rates including the 1.0% tax authorized by Article XIII A of the State Constitution (and mandated by statute), tax surcharges needed to repay voter-approved general obligation bonds, and tax surcharges imposed by overlapping jurisdictions that have been authorized to levy taxes on property located in the City. The Board of Supervisors approves the schedule of tax rates each year by ordinance adopted no later than the last working day of September. The Treasurer and Tax Collector prepares and mails tax bills to taxpayers and collect the taxes on behalf of the City and other overlapping taxing agencies that levy taxes on taxable property located in the City. The Treasurer holds and invests City tax funds, including taxes collected for payment of general obligation bonds, and is charged with payment of principal and interest on such bonds when due. The State Board of Equalization assesses certain special classes of property, as described below. See “Taxation of State-Assessed Utility Property” below.

Assessed Valuations, Tax Rates and Tax Delinquencies

Table A-6 provides a recent history of assessed valuations of taxable property within the City. The property tax rate is composed of two components: 1) the 1.0% countywide portion, and 2) all voter-approved overrides which fund debt service for general obligation bond indebtedness. There can be no assurances that the COVID-19 Emergency will not materially adversely impact property values in the City. See “RECENT DEVELOPMENTS.”

The total tax rate shown in Table A-6 includes taxes assessed on behalf of the City as well as the San Francisco Unified School District (SFUSD), County Office of Education (SFCOE), SFCCD, Bay Area Air Quality Management District (BAAQMD), and San Francisco Bay Area Rapid Transit District (BART), all of which are legal entities separate from the City. See also, Table A-31: “Statement of Direct and Overlapping Debt and Long-Term Obligations.” In addition to *ad valorem* taxes, voter-approved special assessment taxes or direct charges may also appear on a property tax bill.

Additionally, although no additional rate is levied, a portion of property taxes collected within the City is allocated to the Successor Agency to the San Francisco Redevelopment Agency (more commonly known OCII). Property tax revenues attributable to the growth in assessed value of taxable property (known as “tax increment”) within the adopted redevelopment project areas may be utilized by OCII to pay for outstanding and enforceable obligations and a portion of administrative costs of the agency causing a loss of tax revenues from those parcels located within project areas to the City and other local taxing agencies, including SFUSD and SFCCD. Taxes collected for payment of debt service on general obligation bonds are

not affected or diverted. The Successor Agency received \$158.6 million of property tax increment in fiscal year 2018-19 for recognized obligations, diverting about \$88.2 million that would have otherwise been apportioned to the City’s discretionary General Fund.

The percent collected of property tax (current year levies excluding supplemental) was 99.26% for fiscal year 2018-19. Foreclosures, defined as the number of trustee deeds recorded by the Assessor-Recorder’s Office, numbered 56 for the six-month period July 1 to December 31, 2019. For the fiscal year 2018-19 a total of 86 trustee deeds were recorded compared to 111 for fiscal year 2017-18 and 92 for fiscal year 2016-17. There can be no assurances that the COVID-19 Emergency will not result in increased foreclosures in the City. See “RECENT DEVELOPMENTS.”

TABLE A-6

CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO
Assessed Valuation of Taxable Property
Fiscal Years 2008-09 through 2019-20
(000s)

Fiscal Year	Net Assessed ¹ Valuation (NAV)	% Change from Prior Year	Total Tax Rate per \$100 ²	Total Tax Levy ³	Total Tax Collected ³	% Collected June 30
2008-09	141,274,628	8.7%	1.163	1,702,533	1,661,717	97.6%
2009-10	150,233,436	6.3%	1.159	1,808,505	1,764,100	97.5%
2010-11	157,865,981	5.1%	1.164	1,888,048	1,849,460	98.0%
2011-12	158,649,888	0.5%	1.172	1,918,680	1,883,666	98.2%
2012-13	165,043,120	4.0%	1.169	1,997,645	1,970,662	98.6%
2013-14	172,489,208	4.5%	1.188	2,138,245	2,113,284	98.8%
2014-15	181,809,981	5.4%	1.174	2,139,050	2,113,968	98.8%
2015-16	194,392,572	6.9%	1.183	2,290,280	2,268,876	99.1%
2016-17	211,532,524	8.8%	1.179	2,492,789	2,471,486	99.1%
2017-18	234,074,597	10.7%	1.172	2,732,615	2,709,048	99.1%
2018-19	259,329,479	10.8%	1.163	2,999,794	2,977,664	99.3%
2019-20	281,073,307 ⁴	8.4%	1.180	3,316,946	N/A	N/A

¹ Net Assessed Valuation (NAV) is Total Assessed Value for Secured and Unsecured Rolls, less Non-reimbursable Exemptions and Homeowner Exemptions.

² Annual tax rate for unsecured property is the same rate as the previous year’s secured tax rate.

³ The Total Tax Levy and Total Tax Collected through fiscal year 2018-19 is based on year-end current year secured and unsecured levies as adjusted through roll corrections, excluding supplemental assessments, as reported to the State of California (available on the website of the California SCO). Total Tax Levy for fiscal year 2019-20 is based upon initial assessed valuations times the secured property tax rate to provide an estimate.

⁴ Based on initial assessed valuations for fiscal year 2019-20.

Source: Office of the Controller, City and County of San Francisco.

SCO source noted in (3): <http://www.sco.ca.gov/Files-ARD-Tax-Info/TaxDelinq/sanfrancisco.pdf>

At the start of fiscal year 2019-20, the total net assessed valuation of taxable property within the City was \$281.1 billion. Of this total, \$264.1 billion (93.9%) represents secured valuations and \$17.0 billion (6.1%) represents unsecured valuations. See “Tax Levy and Collection” below, for a further discussion of secured and unsecured property valuations.

Proposition 13 limits to 2% per year any increase in the assessed value of property, unless it is sold, or the structure is improved. The total net assessed valuation of taxable property therefore does not generally reflect the current market value of taxable property within the City and is in the aggregate substantially less than current market value. For this same reason, the total net assessed valuation of taxable property lags behind changes in market value and may continue to increase even without an increase in aggregate market values of property.

Under Article XIII A of the State Constitution added by Proposition 13 in 1978, property sold after March 1, 1975 must be reassessed to full cash value at the time of sale. Taxpayers can appeal the Assessor's determination of their property's assessed value, and the appeals may be retroactive and for multiple years. The State prescribes the assessment valuation methodologies and the adjudication process that counties must employ in connection with counties' property assessments.

The City typically experiences increases in assessment appeals activity during economic downturns and decreases in assessment appeals as the economy rebounds. Historically, during severe economic downturns, partial reductions of up to approximately 30% of the assessed valuations appealed have been granted. Assessment appeals granted typically result in revenue refunds, and the level of refund activity depends on the unique economic circumstances of each fiscal year. Other taxing agencies such as SFUSD, SFCOE, SFCCD, BAAQMD, and BART share proportionately in any refunds paid as a result of successful appeals. To mitigate the financial risk of potential assessment appeal refunds, the City funds appeal reserves for its share of estimated property tax revenues for each fiscal year. In the period following the Great Recession, assessment appeals increased significantly. In fiscal year 2010-11, the Assessor granted 18,841 temporary reductions in residential property assessed value worth a total of \$2.35 billion, compared to 18,110 temporary reductions with a value of \$1.96 billion granted in fiscal year 2009-10.

There can be no assurances that the expected global and national recession and economic dislocation resulting from the COVID-19 Emergency will not result in significant declines in real estate values in the City.

Appeals activity is reviewed each year and incorporated into the current and subsequent years' budget projections of property tax revenues. Refunds of prior years' property taxes from the discretionary General Fund appeals reserve fund for fiscal years 2013-14 through 2018-19 are listed in Table A-7 below.

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TABLE A-7

CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO
Refunds of Prior Years' Property Taxes
General Fund Assessment Appeals Reserve
Fiscal Years 2013-14 through 2018-19
(000s)

Fiscal Year	Amount Refunded
2013-14	\$25,756
2014-15	16,304
2015-16	16,199
2016-17	33,397
2017-18	24,401
2018-19	30,071

Source: Office of the Controller, City and County of San Francisco.

As of July 1, 2020 the Assessor granted 2,797 temporary decline-in-value reductions resulting in the properties assessed values being reduced by a cumulative value of \$377.88 million (using the 2019-2020 tax rate of 1.1801% this equates to a reduction of approximately \$4.46 million in General Fund taxes), compared to July 1, 2019, when the Assessor granted 2,546 temporary reductions in property assessed values worth a total of \$244.01 million (equating to a reduction of approximately \$2.84 million in General Fund taxes). Of the 2,797 total reductions, 633 temporary reductions were granted for residential properties, 2,065 reductions were for timeshares and 99 reductions were for historically designated properties with an existing Mills Act Contract with the City and County of San Francisco. All of the temporary reductions granted are subject to review in the following year. Property owners who are not satisfied with the valuation shown on a Notice of Assessed Value may have a right to file an appeal with the Assessment Appeals Board (“AAB”) within a certain period. For regular, annual secured property tax assessments, the period for property owners to file an appeal typically falls between July 2nd and September 15th.

As of June 30, 2019, the total number of open appeals before the AAB was 740. During the nine-month period of July 1, 2019 to March 31, 2020 there were 1,284 new applications filed and a total of 1,059 open applications as of March 31, 2020. The difference between the current assessed value and the taxpayer’s opinion of values for all the open applications is \$14.66 billion. Assuming the City did not contest any taxpayer appeals and the Board upheld all the taxpayer’s requests, a negative potential total property tax impact of about \$172.32 million would result. The General Fund’s portion of that potential \$172.32 million would be approximately \$81.6 million.

The volume of appeals is not necessarily an indication of how many appeals will be granted, nor of the magnitude of the reduction in assessed valuation that the Assessor may ultimately grant. City revenue estimates take into account projected losses from pending and future assessment appeals that are based on historical results as to appeals.

Tax Levy and Collection

As the local tax-levying agency under State law, the City levies property taxes on all taxable property within the City's boundaries for the benefit of all overlapping local agencies, including SFUSD, SFCCD, the BAAQMD and BART. The total tax levy for all taxing entities to begin fiscal year 2019-20 was \$3.3 billion, not including supplemental, escape and special assessments that may be assessed during the year. Of total property tax revenues (including supplemental and escape property taxes), the City budgeted to receive \$2.0 billion in the General Fund and \$235.1 million in special revenue funds designated for children's programs, libraries and open space. SFUSD and SFCCD were estimated to receive approximately \$199.8 million and \$37.4 million, respectively, and the local ERAF was estimated to receive \$401.1 million (before adjusting for the vehicle license fees ("VLF") backfill shift). The Successor Agency was estimated to receive approximately \$171.3 million. The remaining portion will be allocated to various other governmental bodies, various special funds, and general obligation bond debt service funds, and other taxing entities. Taxes levied to pay debt service for general obligation bonds issued by the City, SFUSD, SFCCD and BART may only be applied for that purpose. The City's General Fund is allocated about 47.1% of total property tax revenue before adjusting for the VLF backfill shift and excess ERAF.

General Fund property tax revenues in fiscal year 2018-19 were \$2.2 billion, representing an increase of \$574.1 million (34.3%) over fiscal year 2017-18 actual revenue, due to recognition of three years' excess ERAF revenue (fiscal years 2016-17, 2017-18, and 2018-19) in one year. The fiscal year 2019-20 excess ERAF amount budgeted in the General Fund is \$185.0 million. The COVID-19 Emergency may negatively impact the availability of Excess ERAF contributions, as described in "RECENT DEVELOPMENTS - Impact of the State of California Budget on Local Finances." Tables A-2 and A-4 set forth a history of budgeted and actual property tax revenues.

Generally, property taxes levied by the City on real property become a lien on that property by operation of law. A tax levied on personal property does not automatically become a lien against real property without an affirmative act of the City taxing authority. Real property tax liens have priority over all other liens against the same property regardless of the time of their creation by virtue of express provision of law.

Property subject to ad valorem taxes is entered as secured or unsecured on the assessment roll maintained by the Assessor-Recorder. The secured roll is that part of the assessment roll containing State-assessed property and property (real or personal) on which liens are sufficient, in the opinion of the Assessor-Recorder, to secure payment of the taxes owed. Other property is placed on the "unsecured roll."

The method of collecting delinquent taxes is substantially different for the two classifications of property. The City has four ways of collecting unsecured personal property taxes: 1) pursuing civil action against the taxpayer; 2) filing a certificate in the Office of the Clerk of the Court specifying certain facts, including the date of mailing a copy thereof to the affected taxpayer, in order to obtain a judgment against the taxpayer; 3) filing a certificate of delinquency for recording in the Assessor-Recorder's Office in order to obtain a lien on certain property of the taxpayer; and 4) seizing and selling personal property, improvements or possessory interests belonging or assessed to the taxpayer. The exclusive means of enforcing the payment of delinquent taxes with respect to property on the secured roll is the sale of the property securing the taxes. Proceeds of the sale are used to pay the costs of sale and the amount of delinquent taxes.

A 10% penalty is added to delinquent taxes that have been levied on property on the secured roll. In addition, property on the secured roll with respect to which taxes are delinquent is declared "tax

defaulted” and subject to eventual sale by the Treasurer and Tax Collector of the City. Such property may thereafter be redeemed by payment of the delinquent taxes and the delinquency penalty, plus a redemption penalty of 1.5% per month, which begins to accrue on such taxes beginning July 1 following the date on which the property becomes tax-defaulted.

In connection with the COVID-19 Emergency, a resolution passed by the San Francisco Board of Supervisors and signed by the Mayor designated San Francisco’s property tax deadline to be May 4, 2020. On May 5, 2020 a resolution was approved by the San Francisco Board of Supervisors setting the property tax deadline to May 15, 2020. The Office of the Treasurer & Tax Collector has updated all forms to enable waiver requests for penalties if the bill is not paid by the due date.

In October 1993, the Board of Supervisors passed a resolution that adopted the Alternative Method of Tax Apportionment (the “Teeter Plan”). This resolution changed the method by which the City apportions property taxes among itself and other taxing agencies. Additionally, the Teeter Plan was extended to include the allocation and distribution of special taxes levied for City and County of San Francisco Community Facilities District No. 2014-1 (Transbay Transit Center) in June 2017 (effective fiscal year 2017-18) and for the Bay Restoration Authority Parcel Tax, SFUSD School Facilities Special Tax, SFUSD School Parcel Tax, and City College Parcel Tax in October 2017 (effective fiscal year 2018-19). The Teeter Plan method authorizes the City Controller to allocate to the City’s taxing agencies 100% of the secured property taxes billed but not yet collected. In return, as the delinquent property taxes and associated penalties and interest are collected, the City’s General Fund retains such amounts. Prior to adoption of the Teeter Plan, the City could only allocate secured property taxes actually collected (property taxes billed minus delinquent taxes). Delinquent taxes, penalties and interest were allocated to the City and other taxing agencies only when they were collected. The City has funded payment of accrued and current delinquencies through authorized internal borrowing. The City also maintains a Tax Loss Reserve for the Teeter Plan as shown on Table A-8. The Tax Loss Reserve sets aside 1% of the total of all taxes and assessments levied for which the Teeter Plan is the applicable distribution method. The purpose of the Tax Loss Reserve is to cover losses that may occur. The amount has grown in recent years as the assessed values on the secured roll has grown.

TABLE A-8

CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO
Teeter Plan
Tax Loss Reserve Fund Balance
Fiscal Years 2013-14 through 2018-19
(000s)

Year Ended	Amount Funded
2013-14	\$19,654
2014-15	20,569
2015-16	22,882
2016-17	24,882
2017-18	25,567
2018-19	29,126

Source: Office of the Controller, City and County of San Francisco.

Assessed valuations of the aggregate ten largest assessment parcels in the City for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 2019 are shown in Table A-9. The City cannot determine from its assessment records whether individual persons, corporations or other organizations are liable for tax payments with respect to multiple properties held in various names that in aggregate may be larger than is suggested by the Office of the Assessor-Recorder.

TABLE A-9

CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO
Top 10 Parcels Total Assessed Value
July 1, 2019

Assessee	Location	Parcel Number	Type	Total Assessed Value ¹	% Basis of Levy ²
SUTTER BAY HOSPITALS ³	1101 - 1133 VAN NESS AVE	0695 007	HOSPITAL	\$1,822,089,242	0.647%
TRANSBAY TOWER LLC	415 MISSION ST	3720 009	OFFICE	\$1,691,744,881	0.601%
HWA 555 OWNERS LLC	555 CALIFORNIA ST	0259 026	OFFICE	\$1,038,786,917	0.369%
ELM PROPERTY VENTURE LLC	101 CALIFORNIA ST	0263 011	OFFICE	\$1,005,060,856	0.357%
GSW ARENA LLC	1 WARRIORS WAY	8722 021	ENTERTAINMENT COMP	\$994,001,961	0.353%
SUTTER BAY HOSPITALS ³	3615 CESAR CHAVEZ ST/555 SAN JOSE	6575 005	HOSPITAL	\$854,219,935	0.303%
PPF PARAMOUNT ONE MARKET PLAZA OWNER LP	1 MARKET ST	3713 007	OFFICE	\$850,993,350	0.302%
KR MISSION BAY LLC	1800 OWENS ST	8727 008	OFFICE	\$789,225,180	0.280%
SHR GROUP LLC	301 - 345 POWELL ST	0307 001	HOTEL	\$751,943,504	0.267%
SFDC 50 FREMONT LLC	50 FREMONT ST	3709 019	OFFICE	\$703,105,639	0.250%
				\$10,501,171,465	3.729%

¹ Represents the Total Assessed Valuation (TAV) as of the Basis of Levy, which excludes assessments processed during the fiscal year.

TAV includes land & improvements, personal property, and fixtures.

² The Basis of Levy is total assessed value less exemptions for which the state does not reimburse counties (e.g. those that apply to nonprofit organizations).

³ Nonprofit organization that is exempt from property taxes.

Source: Office of the Assessor-Recorder, City and County of San Francisco

Taxation of State-Assessed Utility Property

A portion of the City's total net assessed valuation consists of utility property subject to assessment by the State Board of Equalization. State-assessed property, or "unitary property," is property of a utility system with components located in many taxing jurisdictions assessed as part of a "going concern" rather than as individual parcels of real or personal property. Unitary and certain other State-assessed property values are allocated to the counties by the State Board of Equalization, taxed at special county-wide rates, and the tax revenues distributed to taxing jurisdictions (including the City itself) according to statutory formulae generally based on the distribution of taxes in the prior year. The fiscal year 2019-20 valuation of property assessed by the State Board of Equalization is \$3.7 billion.

OTHER CITY TAX REVENUES

In addition to the property tax, the City has several other major tax revenue sources, as described below. For a discussion of State constitutional and statutory limitations on taxes that may be imposed by the City, including a discussion of Proposition 62 and Proposition 218, see "CONSTITUTIONAL AND STATUTORY LIMITATIONS ON TAXES AND EXPENDITURES" herein.

The following section contains a brief description of other major City-imposed taxes as well as taxes that are collected by the State and shared with the City. The City's General Fund is also supported by other sources of revenue, including charges for services, fines and penalties, and transfers-in, which are not discussed below.

The information in this section "GENERAL FUND REVENUES" relating to fiscal year 2019-20 projected revenues from the various sources described below is from the Original 2019-20 Budget. As described in "RECENT DEVELOPMENTS," the COVID-19 Emergency has resulted in significant declines in General Fund revenues for fiscal year 2019-20 and is expected to result in significant declines in General Fund revenues for fiscal year 2020-21 and future fiscal years.

Business Taxes

Through tax year 2014 businesses in the City were subject to payroll expense and business registration taxes. Proposition E approved by the voters in the November 2012 election changed business registration tax rates and introduced a gross receipts tax which phases in over a five-year period beginning January 1, 2014, replacing the current 1.5% tax on business payrolls over the same period. Overall, the ordinance increased the number and types of businesses in the City that pay business tax and registration fees from approximately 7,500 currently to 15,000. Current payroll tax exclusions will be converted into a gross receipts tax exclusion of the same size, terms and expiration dates.

The payroll expense tax is authorized by Article 12-A of the San Francisco Business and Tax Regulation Code. The 1.5% payroll tax rate in 2013 was adjusted to 1.35% in tax year 2014, 1.16% in tax year 2015, 0.829% in tax year 2016, 0.71% in tax year 2017, and 0.38% in tax year 2018. The gross receipts tax ordinance, like the current payroll expense tax, is imposed for the privilege of "engaging in business" in San Francisco. The gross receipts tax applies to businesses with \$1 million or more in gross receipts, adjusted by the Consumer Price Index going forward. Proposition E also imposes a 1.4% tax on administrative office business activities measured by a company's total payroll expense within San Francisco in lieu of the Gross Receipts Tax and increases annual business registration fees to as much as \$35,000 for businesses with over \$200 million in gross receipts. Prior to Proposition E, business registration taxes varied from \$25 to \$500 per year per subject business based on the prior year computed payroll tax liability. Proposition E increased the business registration tax rates to between \$75 and \$35,000 annually.

Business tax revenue in fiscal year 2018-19 was \$919.6 million (all funds), representing an increase of \$20.4 million (2.3%) from fiscal year 2017-18. Business tax revenue was budgeted at \$1,072.7 million in the fiscal year 2019-20 Original Budget which would represent an increase of \$153.2 million (16.7%) over fiscal year 2018-19 revenue. The vast majority of the City's business tax is deposited in the General Fund; approximately \$2.0 million is allocated to the Neighborhood Beautification Fund. These figures do not assume gross receipts revenue related to either of the business tax measures approved by voters in 2018 as these are special purpose taxes deposited outside the General Fund.

TABLE A-10*

CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO
Business Tax Revenues - All Funds
Fiscal Years 2015-16 through 2019-20
(000s)

Fiscal Year ¹	Revenue	Change	
2015-16	\$660,926	\$48,994	8.0%
2016-17	702,331	41,405	6.3%
2017-18	899,142	196,811	28.0%
2018-19	919,552	20,410	2.3%
2019-20 <i>budgeted</i> ²	1,072,720	153,168	16.7%

¹ Figures for fiscal years 2015-16 through 2018-19 are audited actuals. Includes portion of Payroll Tax allocated to special revenue funds for the Community Challenge Grant program, Business Registration Tax, and beginning in fiscal year 2013-14, Gross Receipts Tax revenues.

² Figures for fiscal year 2019-20 are Original Budget amounts.

Source: Office of the Controller, City and County of San Francisco.

*See "RECENT DEVELOPMENTS – May Update Report," for a discussion of the impacts to fiscal year 2019-20 and the currently projected impacts to fiscal year 2020-21 and future years resulting from the COVID-19 Emergency.

Transient Occupancy Tax (Hotel Tax)

Pursuant to the San Francisco Business and Tax Regulation Code, a 14.0% transient occupancy tax is imposed on occupants of hotel rooms and is remitted by hotel operators to the City monthly. A quarterly tax-filing requirement is also imposed. Hotel tax revenue in fiscal year 2018-19 ended at \$414.3 million, an increase of \$27.4 million (7.1%) from fiscal year 2017-18. In fiscal year 2019-20, hotel tax revenue is budgeted to be \$427.1 million, representing growth of \$12.7 million (3.1%). Hotel tax levels reflect the passage of a November 2018 ballot initiative (Proposition E) to shift a portion of hotel tax proceeds from the General Fund to arts and cultural programs effective January 1, 2019. Table A-11 includes hotel tax in all funds. The vast majority of the City’s hotel tax is allocated to the General Fund, approximately \$3 to \$5 million of hotel tax is allocated for debt service on hotel tax revenue bonds, and approximately \$16 to \$34 million of hotel tax is allocated for arts and cultural programs.

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TABLE A-11*

CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO
Transient Occupancy Tax Revenues - All Funds¹
Fiscal Years 2015-16 through 2019-20
(000s)

Fiscal Year ²	Tax Rate	Revenue	Change	
2015-16	14.0%	\$392,686	(\$6,678)	-1.7%
2016-17	14.0%	375,289	(17,397)	-4.4%
2017-18	14.0%	387,006	11,716	3.1%
2018-19	14.0%	414,344	27,338	7.1%
2019-20 budgeted ³	14.0%	427,080	12,737	3.1%

¹ Amounts include the portion of hotel tax revenue used to pay debt service on hotel tax revenue bonds, as well as the portion of hotel tax revenue dedicated to arts and cultural programming reflecting the passage of Proposition E in November 2018, which took effect January 1, 2019.

² Figures for fiscal year 2015-16 through fiscal year 2018-19 are audited actuals.

³ Figures for fiscal year 2019-20 are Original Budget amounts.

*See "RECENT DEVELOPMENTS – May Update Report," for a discussion of the impacts to fiscal year 2019-20 and the currently projected impacts to fiscal year 2020-21 and future years resulting from the COVID-19 Emergency.

Real Property Transfer Tax

Real property transfer tax (RPTT) is imposed on all real estate transfers recorded in the City. Transfer tax revenue is more susceptible to economic and real estate cycles than most other City revenue sources. Prior to November 8, 2016, the RPTT rates were \$5.00 per \$1,000 of the sale price of the property being transferred for properties valued at \$250,000 or less; \$6.80 per \$1,000 for properties valued more than \$250,000 and less than \$999,999; \$7.50 per \$1,000 for properties valued at \$1.0 million to \$5.0 million; \$20.00 per \$1,000 for properties valued more than \$5.0 million and less than \$10.0 million; and \$25 per \$1,000 for properties valued at more than \$10.0 million. After the passage of Proposition W on November 8, 2016, transfer tax rates were amended, raising the rate to \$22.50 per \$1,000 for properties valued more than \$5.0 million and less than \$10.0 million; \$27.50 per \$1,000 for properties valued at more than \$10.0 million and less than \$25.0 million; and \$30.00 per \$1,000 for properties valued at more than \$25.0 million.

RPTT revenue for fiscal year 2018-19 was \$364.0 million, an \$83.6 million (29.8%) increase from fiscal year 2017-18 revenue. Fiscal year 2019-20 RPTT revenue is budgeted to be \$296.1 million, \$68.0 million (18.7%) less than fiscal year 2018-19. The entirety of RPTT revenue goes to the General Fund.

TABLE A-12*

CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO
Real Property Transfer Tax Receipts
Fiscal Years 2015-16 through 2019-20
(000s)

Fiscal Year ¹	Revenue	Change	
2015-16	\$269,090	(\$45,513)	-14.5%
2016-17	410,561	141,471	52.6%
2017-18	280,416	(130,145)	-31.7%
2018-19	364,044	83,628	29.8%
2019-20 <i>budgeted</i> ²	296,053	(67,991)	-18.7%

¹ Figures for fiscal year 2015-16 through 2018-19 are audited actuals.

² Figures for fiscal year 2019-20 are Original Budget amounts.

Source: Office of the Controller, City and County of San Francisco.

*See "RECENT DEVELOPMENTS – May Update Report," for a discussion of the impacts to fiscal year 2019-20 and the currently projected impacts to fiscal year 2020-21 and future years resulting from the COVID-19 Emergency.

Sales and Use Tax

The sales tax rate on retail transactions in the City is 8.50%, of which 1.00% represents the City's local share ("Bradley-Burns" portion). The State collects the City's local sales tax on retail transactions along with State and special district sales taxes, and then remits the local sales tax collections to the City. Between fiscal year 2004-05 and the first half of fiscal year 2015-16, the State diverted one-quarter of City's 1.00% local share of the sales tax and replaced the lost revenue with a shift of local property taxes to the City from local school district funding. This "Triple Flip" concluded on December 31, 2015, after which point the full 1.00% local tax is recorded in the General Fund.

The components of San Francisco's 8.5% sales tax rate are shown in table A-13. In addition to the 1% portion of local sales tax, the State subvenes portions of sales tax back to counties through 2011 realignment (1.0625%), 1991 realignment (0.5%), and public safety sales tax (0.5%). The subventions are discussed in more detail after the local tax section.

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TABLE A-13

San Francisco's Sales & Use Tax Rate	
State Sales Tax	6.00%
State General Fund	3.9375%
Local Realignment Fund 2011*	1.0625%
Local Revenue Fund*	0.50%
(to counties for health & welfare)	
Public Safety Fund (to counties & cities)*	0.50%
Local Sales Tax	1.25%
Local Sales Tax (to General Fund)*	1.00%
Local Transportation Tax (TDA)	0.25%
Special District Use Tax	1.25%
SF County Transportation Authority	0.50%
Bay Area Rapid Transit (BART)	0.50%
SF Public Financing Authority (Schools)	0.25%
TOTAL Sales Tax Rate	8.50%

* Represents portions of the sales tax allocated to the City.

Source: Office of the Controller, City and County of San Francisco.

Local sales tax (the 1% portion) revenue in fiscal year 2018-19 is \$213.6 million, \$20.7 million (10.7%) more than fiscal year 2017-18. Fiscal year 2019-20 revenue is budgeted to be \$204.1 million, a decrease of \$9.5 million (4.5%) from fiscal year 2018-19, due to one-time prior year payments received in fiscal year 2018-19. The entirety of sales tax revenue is deposited in the General Fund.

Historically, sales tax revenues have been highly correlated to growth in tourism, business activity and population. This revenue is significantly affected by changes in the economy and spending patterns. In recent years, online retailers have contributed significantly to sales tax receipts, offsetting sustained declines in point of sale purchases.

Table A-14 reflects the City's actual sales and use tax receipts for fiscal years 2015-16 through 2018-19, and budgeted receipts for fiscal year 2019-20. The fiscal year 2015-16 figure include the imputed impact of the property tax shift made in compensation for the one-quarter sales tax revenue taken by the State's "Triple Flip."

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TABLE A-14*

CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO
Sales and Use Tax Revenues
Fiscal Years 2015-16 through 2019-20
(000s)

Fiscal Year ¹	Tax Rate	City Share	Revenue	Change	
2015-16	8.75%	0.75%	\$167,915	\$27,769	19.8%
2015-16 adj. ²	8.75%	1.00%	204,118	17,227	9.2%
2016-17	8.75%	1.00%	189,473	(14,645)	-8.7%
2017-18	8.50%	1.00%	192,946	3,473	1.8%
2018-19	8.50%	1.00%	213,625	20,679	10.7%
2019-20 <i>budgeted</i> ³	8.50%	1.00%	204,085	(9,540)	-4.5%

¹ Figures for fiscal year 2015-16 through fiscal year 2018-19 are audited actuals. In November 2012 voters approved Proposition 30, which temporarily increased the state sales tax rate by 0.25% effective January 1, 2013 through December 31, 2016. The City share did not change.

² The 2015-16 adjusted figures include the State's final payment to the counties for the lost 0.25% of sales tax, from July 1, 2015 through December 31, 2015. It also includes a true-up payment for April through June 2015.

³ Figures for fiscal year 2019-20 are Original Budget amounts.

Source: Office of the Controller, City and County of San Francisco.

*See "RECENT DEVELOPMENTS – May Update Report," for a discussion of the impacts to fiscal year 2019-20 and the currently projected impacts to fiscal year 2020-21 and future years resulting from the COVID-19 Emergency.

Other Local Taxes

The City imposes a number of other general purpose taxes:

- Utility Users Tax (UUT) - A 7.5% tax on non-residential users of gas, electricity, water, steam and telephone services.
- Access Line Tax ("ALT") – A charge of \$3.64 on every telecommunications line, \$27.35 on every trunk line, and \$492.32 on every high capacity line in the City. The ALT replaced the Emergency Response Fee ("ERF") in 2009. The tax is collected from telephone communications service subscribers by the telephone service supplier.
- Parking Tax - A 25% tax for off-street parking spaces. The tax is paid by occupants and remitted monthly to the City by parking facility operators. In accordance with Charter Section 16.110, 80% of parking tax revenues are transferred from the General Fund to the MTA's Enterprise Funds to support public transit.
- Sugar Sweetened Beverage Tax – A one cent per ounce tax on the distribution of sugary beverages. This measure was adopted by voters on November 9, 2016 (Prop V) and took effect on January 1, 2018.

- Stadium Admission Tax – A tax between \$0.25 and \$1.50 per seat or space in a stadium for any event, with some specific exclusions.
- Cannabis Tax – A gross receipts tax of 1% to 5% on marijuana business and permits the City to tax businesses that do not have a physical presence in the City. This measure was adopted by voters in November 2018 (Prop D).
- Franchise Tax – A tax for the use of city streets and rights-of-way on cable TV, electric, natural gas, and steam franchises.

Table A-15 reflects the City’s actual tax receipts for fiscal years 2015-16 through 2018-19, and budgeted receipts for fiscal year 2019-20. Certain of these budgeted receipts have been materially adversely impacted by the COVID-19 Emergency; see “RECENT DEVELOPMENTS – May Update Report.”

TABLE A-15*

CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO
Other Local Taxes
Fiscal Years 2015-16 through 2019-20
General Fund All Funds
(000s)

Tax	2015-16 Actuals	2016-17 Actuals	2017-18 Actuals	2018-19 Actuals	2019-20 Budget ¹
Utility Users Tax	\$98,651	\$101,203	\$94,460	\$93,918	\$98,710
Access Line Tax	43,617	46,530	51,255	48,058	48,910
Parking Tax	86,012	84,278	83,484	86,020	83,000
Sugar Sweetened Beverage Tax	N/A	N/A	7,912	16,098	16,000
Stadium Admissions Tax	1,164	1,199	1,120	1,215	5,500
Cannabis Tax	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	3,000
Franchise Tax	16,823	17,130	16,869	15,640	17,650

¹ Figures for fiscal year 2019-20 are Original Budget amounts.

Source: Office of the Controller, City and County of San Francisco.

*See “RECENT DEVELOPMENTS – May Update Report,” for a discussion of the impacts to fiscal year 2019-20 and the currently projected impacts to fiscal year 2020-21 and future years resulting from the COVID-19 Emergency.

INTERGOVERNMENTAL REVENUES

State Subventions Based on Taxes

San Francisco receives allocations of State sales tax and Vehicle License Fee (VLF) revenue for 1991 Health and Welfare Realignment, 2011 Public Safety Realignment, and Prop 172 Public Safety Sales Tax. These subventions fund programs that are substantially supported by the General Fund. See “Sales and Use Tax” above.

- Health and Welfare Realignment, enacted in 1991, restructured the state-county partnership by giving counties increased responsibilities and dedicated funding to administer certain public health, mental health and social service programs.

- Public Safety Realignment (AB 109), enacted in early 2011, transfers responsibility for supervising certain kinds of felony offenders and state prison parolees from state prisons and parole agents to county jails and probation officers.
- State Proposition 172, passed by California voters in November 1993, provided for the continuation of a one-half percent sales tax for public safety expenditures. This revenue is a function of the City’s proportionate share of Statewide sales activity. These revenues are allocated to counties by the State separately from the local one-percent sales tax discussed above. Disbursements are made to counties based on the county ratio, which is the county’s percent share of total statewide sales taxes in the most recent calendar year.

Table A-16 reflects the City’s actual receipts for fiscal years 2015-16 through 2018-19 and budgeted receipts for fiscal year 2019-20.

TABLE A-16*

CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO					
Selected State Subventions - All Funds					
Fiscal Years 2015-16 through 2019-20					
(\$millions)					
Tax	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
	Actuals	Actuals	Actuals	Actuals	Budget¹
Health and Welfare Realignment					
General Fund	\$176.3	\$192.1	\$197.9	\$217.6	\$221.0
Hospital Fund	52.2	66.1	57.3	58.5	59.1
Total - Health and Welfare	\$228.5	\$258.2	\$255.2	\$276.1	\$280.1
Public Safety Realignment (General Fund)	\$39.8	\$35.5	\$37.4	\$39.4	\$42.1
Public Safety Sales Tax (Prop 172) (General Fund)	\$97.0	\$100.4	\$104.8	\$107.6	\$104.6

Notes

¹ Figures for fiscal year 2019-20 are Original Budget amounts.

Source: Office of the Controller, City and County of San Francisco.

*See “RECENT DEVELOPMENTS – May Update and Impact of the State of California Budget on Local Finances” for a discussion for a discussion of the impacts to fiscal year 2019-20 and the currently projected impacts to fiscal year 2020-21 and future years resulting from the COVID-19 Emergency and the reduction of State subventions.

CITY GENERAL FUND PROGRAMS AND EXPENDITURES

The information in this section “CITY GENERAL FUND PROGRAMS AND EXPENDITURES” relating to 2019-20 projected expenditures from the Original 2019-20 Budget. As described in “RECENT DEVELOPMENTS,” the COVID-19 Emergency has resulted in significant declines in revenues as well as increases in certain expenditures.

General Fund Expenditures by Major Service Area

As a consolidated city and county, San Francisco budgets General Fund expenditures in seven major service areas as described in table A-17 below:

TABLE A-17*

CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO
Expenditures by Major Service Area
Fiscal Years 2016-17 through 2019-20
(000s)

Major Service Areas	2016-17 Final Budget	2017-18 Final Budget	2018-19 Final Budget	2019-20 Original Budget
Public Protection	\$1,266,148	\$1,316,870	\$1,390,266	\$1,493,084
Human Welfare & Neighborhood Development	978,126	1,047,458	1,120,892	1,183,587
Community Health	763,496	832,663	967,113	950,756
General Administration & Finance	252,998	259,916	290,274	596,806
Culture & Recreation	139,473	142,081	154,056	173,969
General City Responsibilities	134,153	114,219	172,028	193,971
Public Works, Transportation & Commerce	166,295	238,564	214,928	208,755
Total*	\$3,700,689	\$3,951,771	\$4,309,557	\$4,800,929

*Total may not add due to rounding

Source: Office of the Controller, City and County of San Francisco.

*See "RECENT DEVELOPMENTS – May Update Report," for a discussion of the impacts to fiscal year 2019-20 and the currently projected impacts to fiscal year 2020-21 and future years resulting from the COVID-19 Emergency.

Public Protection primarily includes the Police Department, the Fire Department and the Sheriff's Office. Human Welfare & Neighborhood Development includes the Department of Human Services' aid assistance, aid payments, and City grant programs. Community Health includes the Public Health Department, which also operates San Francisco General Hospital and Laguna Honda Hospital.

For budgetary purposes, enterprise funds (which are not shown on the table above) are characterized as either self-supported funds or General Fund-supported funds. General Fund-supported funds include the Convention Facility Fund, the Cultural and Recreation Film Fund, the Gas Tax Fund, the Golf Fund, the General Hospital Fund, and the Laguna Honda Hospital Fund. These funds are supported by transfers from the General Fund to the extent their dedicated revenue streams are insufficient to support the desired level of services.

Voter-Mandated Spending Requirements

The Charter requires funding for voter-mandated spending requirements, which are also referred to as "baselines," "set-asides," or "mandates". The chart below identifies the required and budgeted levels of funding for key mandates. The spending requirements are formula-driven, variously based on projected aggregate General Fund discretionary revenue, property tax revenues, total budgeted spending, staffing levels, or population growth. Table A-18 reflects fiscal year 2019-20 spending requirements at the time the fiscal year 2019-20 Original budget was adopted. These mandates are either budgeted as transfers out of the General Fund, or allocations of property tax revenue.

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TABLE A-18*

CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO
Baselines & Set-Asides
Fiscal Year 2019-20
(\$millions)

	2019-20 Original Budget
<i>Projected General Fund Aggregate Discretionary Revenue (ADR)</i>	<i>\$4,205.3</i>
Municipal Transportation Agency (MTA)	
MTA - Municipal Railway Baseline: 6.686% ADR	\$281.2
MTA - Parking & Traffic Baseline: 2.507% ADR	105.4
MTA - Population Adjustment	56.3
MTA - 80% Parking Tax In-Lieu	66.4
Subtotal - MTA	\$509.3
Library Preservation Fund	
Library - Baseline: 2.286% ADR	\$96.1
Library - Property Tax: \$0.025 per \$100 Net Assessed Valuation (NAV)	65.3
Subtotal - Library	\$161.4
Children's Services	
<i>Children's Services Baseline - Requirement: 4.830% ADR</i>	<i>\$203.1</i>
Children's Services Baseline - Eligible Items Budgeted	223.2
<i>Transitional Aged Youth Baseline - Requirement: 0.580% ADR</i>	<i>24.4</i>
Transitional Aged Youth Baseline - Eligible Items Budgeted	28.9
Public Education Services Baseline: 0.290% ADR	12.2
Children and Youth Fund Property Tax Set-Aside: \$0.0375-0.4 per \$100 NAV	104.5
<i>Public Education Enrichment Fund: 3.057% ADR</i>	<i>128.6</i>
1/3 Annual Contribution to Preschool for All	42.9
2/3 Annual Contribution to SF Unified School District	85.7
Subtotal - Children's Services	\$497.3
Recreation and Parks	
Open Space Property Tax Set-Aside: \$0.025 per \$100 NAV	\$65.3
<i>Recreation & Parks Baseline - Requirement</i>	<i>76.2</i>
Recreation & Parks Baseline - Budgeted	82.0
Subtotal - Recreation and Parks	\$147.3
Other	
<i>Housing Trust Fund Requirement</i>	<i>\$36.8</i>
Housing Trust Fund Budget	57.1
Dignity Fund	50.1
Street Tree Maintenance Fund: 0.5154% ADR	21.7
Municipal Symphony Baseline: \$0.00125 per \$100 NAV	3.5
City Services Auditor: 0.2% of Citywide Budget	20.1
Subtotal - Other	\$152.4
Total Baselines and Set-Asides	\$1,467.6

*See "RECENT DEVELOPMENTS – May Update Report," for a discussion of the impacts to fiscal year 2019-20 and the currently projected impacts to fiscal year 2020-21 and future years resulting from the COVID-19 Emergency.

EMPLOYMENT COSTS; POST-RETIREMENT OBLIGATIONS

The cost of salaries and benefits for City employees represents slightly less than half of the City's expenditures, totaling \$5.6 billion in the fiscal year 2019-20 Original Budget (all funds), and \$5.8 billion in the fiscal year 2020-21 Original Budget. Looking only at the General Fund, the combined salary and benefits budget was \$2.6 billion in the fiscal year 2019-20 Original Budget and \$2.8 billion in the fiscal year 2020-21 Original Budget.

This section discusses the organization of City workers into bargaining units, the status of employment contracts, and City expenditures on employee-related costs including salaries, wages, medical benefits, retirement benefits and the City's retirement system, and post-retirement health and medical benefits. Employees of SF Unified School District ("SFUSD"), SFCCD and the San Francisco Superior Court, called Trial Court below, are not City employees.

Labor Relations

The City's budget for fiscal year 2019-20 included 37,907 budgeted and funded City positions, respectively. City workers are represented by 37 different labor unions. The largest unions in the City are the Service Employees International Union, Local 1021 ("SEIU"), the International Federation of Professional and Technical Engineers, Local 21 ("IFPTE"), and the unions representing police, fire, deputy sheriffs, and transit workers.

Wages, hours and working conditions of City employees are determined by collective bargaining pursuant to State law (the Meyers-Milias-Brown Act, California Government Code Sections 3500-3511) and the City Charter. San Francisco is unusual among California's cities and counties in that nearly all of its employees, including managerial and executive-level employees, are represented by labor organizations.

Further, the City Charter requires binding arbitration to resolve negotiations in the event of impasse. If impasse is reached, the parties are required to convene a tripartite arbitration panel, chaired by an impartial third-party arbitrator, which sets the disputed terms of the new agreement. The award of the arbitration panel is final and binding. This process applies to all City employees except Nurses and a small group of unrepresented employees. Wages, hours and working conditions of nurses are not subject to interest arbitration but are subject to Charter-mandated economic limits. Since 1976, no City employees have participated in a union-authorized strike, which is prohibited by the Charter.

The City's employee selection procedures are established and maintained through a civil service system. In general, selection procedures and other merit system issues, with the exception of discipline, are not subject to arbitration. Disciplinary actions are generally subject to grievance arbitration, with the exception of sworn police officers and fire fighters.

In May 2019, the City negotiated three-year agreements (for fiscal years 2019-20 through 2021-22) with 27 labor unions. This includes the largest unions in the City such as SEIU, IFPTE, Laborers Internationals, Local 261, Consolidated Crafts Coalition, and Municipal Executive Association ("MEA"). For the fiscal year 2019-20, the parties agreed to wage increases of 3% on July 1, 2019 and 1% on December 28, 2019. For fiscal year 2020-21, the parties agreed to a wage increase schedule of 3% on July 1, 2020 and 0.5% on December 26, 2020, with a provision to delay the fiscal year 2020-21 adjustment by six months if the City's deficit for fiscal year 2020-21, as projected in the March 2020 Update to the Five-Year Financial Plan, exceeds \$200 million. Because the March 2020 Update to the Five-Year Financial Plan projected a deficit

for fiscal year 2020-21 in excess of \$200 million, the scheduled wage increases as described above are delayed by approximately six months. For fiscal year 2021-22, the parties agreed to a wage increase schedule of 3% on July 1, 2021 and 0.5% on January 8, 2022, with a provision to delay the fiscal year 2021-22 adjustment by six months if the City's deficit for fiscal year 2021-22, as projected in the March 2021 Update to the Five-Year Financial Plan, exceeds \$200 million.

Also, in May 2019, the SFMTA negotiated three-year agreements (for fiscal years 2019-20 through 2021-22) with the unions that represent Transit Operators, Mechanics, Station Agents, Parking Control Officers and others. The parties agreed to the same wage increase schedule as the City, with the same waged deferral triggers.

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TABLE A-19

CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO (All Funds)
Employee Organizations as of April 15, 2020

Organization	City Budgeted Positions	Expiration Date of MOU
Automotive Machinists, Local 1414	504	30-Jun-22
Bricklayers, Local 3	10	30-Jun-22
Building Inspectors' Association	90	30-Jun-22
Carpenters, Local 22	114	30-Jun-22
Cement Masons, Local 300	45	30-Jun-22
Deputy Probation Officers' Association (DPOA)	142	30-Jun-22
Deputy Sheriffs' Association (DSA)	824	30-Jun-22
District Attorney Investigators' Association (DAIA)	45	30-Jun-22
Electrical Workers, Local 6	984	30-Jun-22
Firefighters' Association, Local 798 Unit 1	1,834	30-Jun-21
Firefighters' Association, Local 798 Unit 2	63	30-Jun-21
Glaziers, Local 718	14	30-Jun-22
Hod Carriers, Local 166	8	30-Jun-22
IATSE, Local 16	29	30-Jun-22
Institutional Police Officers' Association	1	30-Jun-22
Ironworkers, Local 377	14	30-Jun-22
Laborers, Local 261	1,150	30-Jun-22
Law Librarian and Asst Librarian	2	-
Municipal Attorneys' Association (MAA)	477	30-Jun-22
Municipal Executives' Association (MEA) Fire	9	30-Jun-21
Municipal Executives' Association (MEA) Miscellaneous	1,438	30-Jun-22
Municipal Executives' Association (MEA) Police	16	30-Jun-21
Operating Engineers, Local 3 Miscellaneous	65	30-Jun-22
Operating Engineers, Local 3 Supervising Probation	31	30-Jun-22
Painters, SF Workers United	134	30-Jun-22
Pile Drivers, Local 34	37	30-Jun-22
Plumbers, Local 38	352	30-Jun-22
Police Officers' Association (POA)	2,747	30-Jun-21
Professional and Technical Engineers, Local 21	6,436	30-Jun-22
Roofers, Local 40	13	30-Jun-22
SEIU, Local 1021 H-1s	1	30-Jun-20
SEIU, Local 1021 Misc	12,711	30-Jun-22
SEIU, Local 1021 Nurses	1,733	30-Jun-22
Sheet Metal Workers, Local 104	41	30-Jun-22
Sheriffs' Supervisory and Management Association (MSA)	109	30-Jun-22
Soft Tile Workers, Local 12	4	30-Jun-22
Stationary Engineers, Local 39	703	30-Jun-22
Teamsters, Local 853	178	30-Jun-22
Teamsters, Local 856 Miscellaneous	99	30-Jun-22
Teamsters, Local 856 Supervising Nurses	127	30-Jun-22
TWU, Local 200	385	30-Jun-22
TWU, Local 250-A (9132 Transit Fare Inspectors)	50	30-Jun-22
TWU, Local 250-A (9163 Transit Operator)	2,721	30-Jun-22
TWU, Local 250-A Auto Service Work	145	30-Jun-22
TWU, Local 250-A Miscellaneous	109	30-Jun-22
Union of American Physicians and Dentists (UAPD)	203	30-Jun-22
Unrepresented Employees	88	30-Jun-22
Other	872	
	37,907 ¹	

¹ Budgeted positions do not include SFUSD, SFCCD, or Superior Court Personnel.
Budgeted positions include authorized positions that are not currently funded.

Source: Department of Human Resources - Employee Relations Division, City and County of San Francisco.

San Francisco Employees' Retirement System ("SFERS" or "Retirement System")

As described in "RECENT DEVELOPMENTS," the COVID-19 Emergency has resulted in significant volatility in the global and national stock markets. Contributions to SFERS are based upon an assumption of 7.4% investment returns each fiscal year. To the extent that returns fall below this level in fiscal year 2019-20 and subsequent fiscal years, it will increase required City and employee contributions. The City is estimating on a preliminary basis that returns for fiscal year 2019-20 will be in a range of 2.00% to 2.25%. See "RECENT DEVELOPMENTS – May Update Report."

History and Administration

SFERS is charged with administering a defined-benefit pension plan that covers substantially all City employees and certain other employees. The Retirement System was initially established by approval of City voters on November 2, 1920 and the State Legislature on January 12, 1921 and is currently codified in the City Charter. The Charter provisions governing the Retirement System may be revised only by a Charter amendment, which requires an affirmative public vote at a duly called election.

The Retirement System is administered by the Retirement Board consisting of seven members, three appointed by the Mayor, three elected from among the members of the Retirement System, at least two of whom must be actively employed, and a member of the Board of Supervisors appointed by the President of the Board of Supervisors.

The Retirement Board appoints an Executive Director and an Actuary to aid in the administration of the Retirement System. The Executive Director serves as chief executive officer of SFERS. The Actuary's responsibilities include advising the Retirement Board on actuarial matters and monitoring of actuarial service providers. The Retirement Board retains an independent consulting actuarial firm to prepare the annual valuation reports and other analyses. The independent consulting actuarial firm is currently Cheiron, Inc., a nationally recognized firm selected by the Retirement Board pursuant to a competitive process.

The Internal Revenue Service ("IRS") issued a favorable Determination Letter for SFERS in July 2014. Issuance of a Determination Letter constitutes a finding by the IRS that operation of the defined benefit plan in accordance with the plan provisions and documents disclosed in the application qualifies the plan for federal tax-exempt status. A tax qualified plan also provides tax advantages to the City and to members of the Retirement System. The favorable Determination Letter included IRS review of all SFERS provisions, including the provisions of Proposition C approved by the City voters in November 2011. This 2014 Determination Letter has no operative expiration date pursuant to Revenue Procedure 2016-37. The IRS does not intend to issue new determination letters except under special exceptions.

Membership

Retirement System members include eligible employees of the City, SFUSD, SFCCD, and the San Francisco Trial Courts. The Retirement System estimates that the total active membership as of July 1, 2019 is 44,157, compared to 43,129 at July 1, 2018. Active membership at July 1, 2019 includes 8,911 terminated vested members and 1,044 reciprocal members. Terminated vested members are former employees who have vested rights in future benefits from SFERS. Reciprocal members are individuals who have established membership in a reciprocal pension plan such as CalPERS and may be eligible to receive a reciprocal pension from the Retirement System in the future. Monthly retirement allowances are paid to

approximately 30,778 retired members and beneficiaries. Benefit recipients include retired members, vested members receiving a vesting allowance, and qualified survivors.

Table A-20 shows total Retirement System participation (City, SFUSD, SFCCD, and San Francisco Trial Courts) as of the five most recent actuarial valuation dates, July 1, 2015 through July 1, 2019.

TABLE A-20

**City and County of San Francisco
Employees' Retirement System
July 1, 2015 through July 1, 2019**

As of July 1st	Active Members	Vested Members	Reciprocal Members	Total Non-retired	Retirees/ Continuants	Active to Retiree Ratio
2015	30,837	5,960	1,024	37,821	27,485	1.122
2016	32,406	6,617	1,028	40,051	28,286	1.146
2017	33,447	7,381	1,039	41,867	29,127	1.148
2018	33,946	8,123	1,060	43,129	29,965	1.133
2019	34,202	8,911	1,044	44,157	30,778	1.111

Sources: SFERS' annual Actuarial Valuation Report dated July 1st.
See the Retirement System's website, mysfers.org, under Publications. The information on such website is not incorporated herein by reference.

Notes: Member counts exclude DROP participants. There are no active DROP members on or after July 1, 2016
Member counts are for the entire Retirement System and include non-City employees.

Funding Practices

Employer and employee (member) contributions are mandated by the Charter. Sponsoring employers are required to contribute 100% of the actuarially determined contribution approved by the Retirement Board. The Charter specifies that employer contributions consist of the normal cost (the present value of the benefits that SFERS expects to become payable in the future attributable to a current year's employment) plus an amortization of the unfunded liability over a period not to exceed 20 years. The Retirement Board sets the funding policy subject to the Charter requirements.

The Retirement Board adopts the economic and demographic assumptions used in the annual valuations. Demographic assumptions such as retirement, termination and disability rates are based upon periodic demographic studies performed by the consulting actuarial firm approximately every five years. Economic assumptions are reviewed each year by the Retirement Board after receiving an economic experience analysis from the consulting actuarial firm.

At the November 2018 Retirement Board meeting, the Board voted to lower the assumed long-term investment earnings assumption from 7.50% to 7.40%, maintain the long-term wage inflation assumption at 3.50%, and lower the long-term consumer price inflation assumption from 3.00% to 2.75%. These economic assumptions were first effective for the July 1, 2018 actuarial valuation and were approved again by the Board for the July 1, 2019 actuarial valuation at their July 2019 meeting. The Board had previously lowered the long-term wage inflation assumption from 3.75% to 3.50% at its November 2017 meeting effective for the July 1,

2017 actuarial valuation. In November 2015 the Board voted to update demographic assumptions, including mortality, after review of a new demographic assumptions study by the consulting actuarial firm.

While employee contribution rates are mandated by the Charter, sources of payment of employee contributions (i.e. City or employee) may be the subject of collective bargaining agreements with each union or bargaining unit. Since July 1, 2011, substantially all employee groups have agreed through collective bargaining for employees to contribute all employee contributions through pre-tax payroll deductions.

Prospective purchasers of the City's debt obligations should carefully review and assess the assumptions regarding the performance of the Retirement System. Audited financials and actuarial reports may be found on the Retirement System's website, mysfers.org, under Publications. The information on such website is not incorporated herein by reference. There is a risk that actual results will differ significantly from assumptions. In addition, prospective purchasers of the City's debt obligations are cautioned that the information and assumptions speak only as of the respective dates contained in the underlying source documents and are therefore subject to change.

Employer Contribution History and Annual Valuations

Fiscal year 2017-18 City employer contributions to the Retirement System were \$582.6 million, which included \$315.3 million from the General Fund. Fiscal year 2018-19 City employer contributions to the Retirement System were \$607.2 million, which includes \$332.8 million from the General Fund. For fiscal year 2019-20, total City employee contributions to the Retirement System are budgeted at \$692.0 million, which includes \$327.4 million from the General Fund. These budgeted amounts are based upon the fiscal year 2019-20 employer contribution rate of 25.19% (estimated to be 21.8% after taking into account the 2011 Proposition C cost-sharing provisions). The fiscal year 2020-21 employer contribution rate is 26.90% (estimated to be 23.5% after cost-sharing). The increase in employer contribution rate from 25.19% to 26.90% reflects a new Supplemental COLA effective July 1, 2019 and the last-year of the five-year phase-in of the 2015 demographic assumption changes approved by the Retirement Board. Employer contribution rates anticipate annual increases in pensionable payroll of 3.5% and total contributions to the Retirement System could continue to climb even as contribution rates decline. As discussed under "City Budget – Five-Year Financial Plan" increases in retirement costs are projected in the City's Five Year Financial Plan.

Table A-21 shows total Retirement System liabilities, assets and percent funded for the last five actuarial valuations as well as contributions for the fiscal years 2014-15 through 2018-19. Information is shown for all employers in the Retirement System (City & County, SFUSD, SFCCD and San Francisco Trial Courts). "Actuarial Liability" reflects the actuarial accrued liability of the Retirement System measured for purposes of determining the funding contribution. "Market Value of Assets" reflects the fair market value of assets held in trust for payment of pension benefits. "Actuarial Value of Assets" refers to the plan assets with investment returns different than expected smoothed over five years to provide a more stable contribution rate. The "Market Percent Funded" column is determined by dividing the market value of assets by the actuarial accrued liability. The "Actuarial Percent Funded" column is determined by dividing the actuarial value of assets by the actuarial accrued liability. "Employee and Employer Contributions" reflects the sum of mandated employee and employer contributions received by the Retirement System in the fiscal year ended June 30th prior to the July 1st valuation date.

TABLE A-21

City and County of San Francisco
Employees' Retirement System
Fiscal Years 2014-2015 through 2018-2019
(Amounts in 000s)

As of July 1st	Actuarial Liability	Market Value of Assets	Actuarial Value of Assets	Market Percent Funded	Actuarial Percent Funded	Employee & Employer Contributions in prior FY	Employer Contribution Rates ¹ in prior FY
2015	22,970,892	20,428,069	19,653,339	88.9	85.6	894,325	26.76
2016	24,403,882	20,154,503	20,654,703	82.6	84.6	849,569	22.80
2017	25,706,090	22,410,350	22,185,244	87.2	86.3	868,653	21.40
2018	27,335,417	24,557,966	23,866,028	89.8	87.3	983,763	23.46
2019	28,798,581	26,078,649	25,247,549	90.6	87.7	1,026,036	23.31

¹ Employer contribution rates are shown prior to employer/employee cost-sharing provisions of 2011 Proposition C. Employer contribution rates for fiscal years 2019-20 and 2020-21 are 25.19% and 26.90%, respectively.

Sources: SFERS' audited year-end financial statements and required supplemental information.
SFERS' annual Actuarial Valuation Report dated July 1st. See the Retirement System's website, mysfers.org, under Publications.
The information on such website is not incorporated herein by reference.

Note: Information above reflects entire Retirement System, not just the City and County of San Francisco.

As shown in the table above as of July 2019, the Market Percent Funded ratio is higher than the Actuarial Percent Funded ratio. The Actuarial Percent Funded ratio does not yet fully reflect the net asset gains from the last five fiscal years.

The actuarial accrued liability is measured by an independent consulting actuary in accordance with Actuarial Standards of Practice. In addition, an actuarial audit is conducted every five years in accordance with Retirement Board policy.

Governmental Accounting Standards Board ("GASB") Disclosures

The Retirement System discloses accounting and financial reporting information under GASB Statement No. 67, *Financial Reporting for Pension Plans*. The City discloses accounting and financial information about the Retirement System under GASB Statement No. 68, *Accounting and Financial Reporting for Pensions*. In general, the City's funding of its pension obligations is not affected by the GASB 68 reporting of the City's pension liability. Funding requirements are specified in the City Charter and are described in "Funding Practices" above.

Total Pension Liability reported under GASB Statements No. 67 and 68 differs from the Actuarial Liability calculated for funding purposes in several ways, including the following differences. First, Total Pension Liability measured at fiscal year-end is a roll-forward of liabilities calculated at the beginning of the year and is based upon a beginning of year census adjusted for significant events that occurred during the year. Second, Total Pension Liability is based upon a discount rate determined by a blend of the assumed investment return, to the extent the fiduciary net position is available to make payments, and a municipal bond rate, to the extent that the fiduciary net position is unavailable to make payments. Differences between the discount rate and assumed investment return have been small, ranging from zero to four basis points at the last five fiscal year-ends. The third distinct difference is that Total Pension Liability includes a provision for Supplemental COLAs that may be granted in the future, while Actuarial Liability for funding

purposes includes only Supplemental COLAs that have already been granted as of the valuation date. Supplemental COLAs do not occur every year as they are only granted after favorable investment experience and only to certain groups of retirees dependent upon the funded status of the pension plan. Supplemental COLAs are capped at 3.5% less any basic COLA. As the majority of retirees have annual basic COLAs capped at 2.0%, a Supplemental COLA when granted typically represents a 1.5% increase in benefit.

Table A-21A below shows for the five most recent fiscal years the collective Total Pension Liability, Plan Fiduciary Net Position (market value of assets), and Net Pension Liability for all employers who sponsor the Retirement System. The City’s audited financial statements disclose only its own proportionate share of the Net Pension Liability and other required GASB 68 disclosures.

TABLE A-21A

City and County of San Francisco						
Employees' Retirement System						
GASB 67/68 Disclosures						
Fiscal Years 2014-15 through 2018-19						
(000s)						
As of June 30th	Collective Total Pension Liability (TPL)	Discount Rate	Plan Fiduciary Net Position	Plan Net Position as % of TPL	Collective Net Pension Liability (NPL)	City and County's Proportionate Share of NPL
2015	\$22,724,102	7.46 %	\$20,428,069	89.9 %	\$2,296,033	\$2,156,049
2016	25,967,281	7.50	20,154,503	77.6	5,812,778	5,476,653
2017	27,403,715	7.50	22,410,350	81.8	4,993,365	4,697,131
2018	28,840,673	7.50	24,557,966	85.2	4,282,707	4,030,207
2019	30,555,289	7.40	26,078,649	85.3	4,476,640	4,213,807

Sources: SFERS fiscal year-end GASB 67/68 Reports as of each June 30.

Notes: Collective amounts include all employees (City and County, SFUSD, SFCCD, Superior Courts)

The trend in the decline in the City’s net pension liability due to investment returns in excess of the assumed returns would have continued at year-end 2019 but was offset by the increase in TPL due to the drop in discount rate from 7.50% to 7.40%.

Asset Management

The assets of the Retirement System, (the “Fund”) are invested in a broadly diversified manner across the institutional global capital markets. In addition to U.S. equities and fixed income securities, the Fund holds international equities, global sovereign and corporate debt, global public and private real estate and an array of alternative investments including private equity and venture capital limited partnerships. For a breakdown of the asset allocation as of June 30, 2019, see the City’s CAFR.

Annualized investment return (net of fees and expenses) for the Retirement System for the five years ending June 30, 2019 was 7.57%. For the ten-year and twenty-year periods ending June 30, 2019, annualized investment returns were 10.43% and 7.02% respectively.

The investments, their allocation, transactions and proxy votes are regularly reviewed by the Retirement Board and monitored by an internal staff of investment professionals who in turn are advised by external consultants who are specialists in the areas of investments detailed above. A description of the

Retirement System's investment policy, a description of asset allocation targets and current investments, and the Annual Report of the Retirement System are available upon request from the Retirement System by writing to the San Francisco Retirement System, 1145 Market Street, 5th Floor, San Francisco, California 94103, or by calling (415) 487-7000. These documents are not incorporated herein by reference.

2011 Voter Approved Changes to the Retirement Plan

The levels of SFERS plan benefits are established under the Charter and approved directly by the voters, rather than through the collective bargaining process. Changes to retirement benefits require a voter-approved Charter amendment. As detailed below, the most recent changes to SFERS plan benefits have been intended to reduce pension costs associated with future City employees.

Voters of San Francisco approved Proposition C in November 2011 which provided the following:

1. New SFERS benefit plans for Miscellaneous and Safety employees commencing employment on or after January 7, 2012, which raise the minimum service retirement age for Miscellaneous members from 50 to 53; limit covered compensation to 85% of the IRC §401(a)(17) limits for Miscellaneous members and 75% of the IRC §401(a)(17) limits for Safety members; calculate final compensation using highest three-year average compensation; and decrease vesting allowances for Miscellaneous members by lowering the City's funding for a portion of the vesting allowance from 100% to 50%;
2. Employees commencing employment on or after January 7, 2012 otherwise eligible for membership in CalPERS may become members of SFERS;
3. Cost-sharing provisions which increase or decrease employee contributions to SFERS on and after July 1, 2012 for certain SFERS members based on the employer contribution rate set by the Retirement Board for that year. For example, Miscellaneous employees hired on or after November 2, 1976 pay a Charter-mandated employee contribution rate of 7.5% before-cost-sharing. However, after cost-sharing those who earn between \$50,000 and \$100,000 per year pay a fluctuating rate in the range of 3.5% to 11.5 and those who earn \$100,000 or more per year pay a fluctuating rate in the range of 2.5% to 12.5%. Similar fluctuating employee contributions are also required from Safety employees; and
4. Effective July 1, 2012, no Supplemental COLA will be paid unless SFERS is fully funded on a market value of assets basis and, for employees hired on or after January 7, 2012, Supplemental COLA benefits will not be permanent adjustments to retirement benefits - in any year when a Supplemental COLA is not paid, all previously paid Supplemental COLAs will expire.

A retiree organization has brought a legal action against the requirement in Proposition C that SFERS be fully funded in order to pay the Supplemental COLA. In that case, *Protect our Benefits (POB) v. City of San Francisco* (1st DCA Case No. A140095), the Court of Appeals held that changes to the Supplemental COLA adopted by the voters in November 2011 under Proposition C could not be applied to current City employees and those who retired after November 1996 when the Supplemental COLA provisions were originally adopted, but could be applied to SFERS members who retired before November 1996. This decision is now final, and its implementation increased the July 1, 2016 unfunded actuarial liability by \$429.3 million for Supplemental COLAs granted retroactive to July 1, 2013 and July 1, 2014.

On July 13, 2016, the SFERS Board adopted a Resolution to exempt members who retired before November 6, 1996, from the “fully funded” provision related to payment of Supplemental COLAs under Proposition C. The Resolution directed that retroactive payments for Supplemental COLAs be made to these retirees. After the SFERS Board adopted the Resolution, the Retirement System published an actuarial study on the cost to the Fund of payments to the pre-1996 retirees. The study reports that the two retroactive supplemental payments will trigger immediate payments of \$34 million, create additional liability for continuing payments of \$114 million, and cause a new unfunded liability of \$148 million. This liability does not include the Supplemental COLA payments that may be triggered in the future. Under the cost sharing formulas in Proposition C, the City and its employees will pay for these costs in the form of higher yearly contribution rates. The Controller has projected the future cost to the City and its employees to be \$260 million, with over \$200 million to be paid in the next five fiscal years. The City obtained a permanent injunction to prevent SFERS from making Supplemental COLA payments to these members who retired before November 6, 1996. The Retirement Board appealed the Superior Court’s injunction; however, the injunction was affirmed by the Court of Appeal reserving the power to take action for the City’s voters.

In August 2012, then-Governor Brown signed the Public Employee Pension Reform Act of 2012 (“PEPRA”). Current plan provisions of SFERS are not subject to PEPRA although future amendments may be subject to these reforms.

Impact on the Retirement System from Changes in the Economic Environment

As of June 30, 2019, the audited market value of Retirement System assets was \$26.1 billion. As of May 31, 2020, the unaudited value of the System assets was \$25.7 billion. These values represent, as of the date specified, the estimated value of the Retirement System’s portfolio if it were liquidated on that date. The Retirement System cannot be certain of the value of certain of its portfolio assets and, accordingly, the market value of the portfolio could be lower or higher. Moreover, appraisals for classes of assets that are not publicly traded are based on estimates which typically lag changes in actual market value by three to six months. Representations of market valuations are audited at each fiscal year end as part of the annual audit of the Retirement System’s financial statements.

The Retirement System investment portfolio is structured for long-term performance. The Retirement System continually reviews investment and asset allocation policies as part of its regular operations and continues to rely on an investment policy which is consistent with the principles of diversification and the search for long-term value. Market fluctuations are an expected investment risk for any long-term strategy. Significant market fluctuations are expected to have significant impact on the value of the Retirement System investment portfolio.

A decline in the value of SFERS Trust assets over time, without a commensurate decline in the pension liabilities, will result in an increase in the contribution rate for the City. No assurance can be provided by the City that contribution rates will not increase in the future, and that the impact of such increases will not have a material impact on City finances.

Other Employee Retirement Benefits

As noted above, various City employees are members of CalPERS, an agent multiple-employer public employee defined benefit plan for safety members and a cost-sharing multiple-employer plan for miscellaneous members. The City makes certain payments to CalPERS in respect of such members, at rates

determined by the CalPERS board. Section A8.510 of the Charter requires the City to pay the full amount required by the actuarial valuations. The actual total employer contributions to CalPERS was \$30.7 million in fiscal year 2017-18, and \$34.9 million in fiscal year 2018-19. In addition to the required amounts, the City elected to pay an additional amount of \$8.4 million in fiscal years 2017-18, 2018-19 and 2019-2020 in order to reduce its unfunded liability. Further discussion of the City's CalPERS plan obligations is summarized in Note 9 to the City's CAFR, as of June 30, 2019. A discussion of other post-employment benefits, including retiree medical benefits, is provided below under "Medical Benefits – *Post-Employment Health Care Benefits and GASB 75 Reporting Requirements.*"

Medical Benefits

Administration through San Francisco Health Service System; Audited System Financial Statements

Medical and COBRA benefits for eligible active City employees and eligible dependents, for retired City employees and eligible dependents, and for surviving spouses and domestic partners of covered City employees (the "City Beneficiaries") are administered by the San Francisco Health Service System (the "San Francisco Health Service System" or "SFHSS") pursuant to City Charter Sections 12.200 *et seq.* and A8.420 *et seq.* Pursuant to such Charter Sections, the SFHSS also administers medical benefits to active and retired employees of SFUSD, SFCCD and the San Francisco Superior Court; however, the City is only required to fund medical benefits for City Beneficiaries.

The San Francisco Health Service System is overseen by the City's Health Service Board (the "Health Service Board"). The plans (the "SFHSS Medical Plans") for providing medical care to the City Beneficiaries are determined annually by the Health Service Board and approved by the Board of Supervisors pursuant to Charter Section A8.422.

The San Francisco Health Service System oversees a trust fund (the "Health Service Trust Fund") established pursuant to Charter Sections 12.203 and A8.428 through which medical benefits for the City Beneficiaries are funded. The San Francisco Health Service System issues an annual, publicly available, independently-audited financial report that includes financial statements for the Health Service Trust Fund. This report may be obtained through the SFHSS website, by writing to the San Francisco Health Service System, 1145 Market Street, Third Floor, San Francisco, California 94103, or by calling (628) 652-4770. Audited annual financial statements for prior years are posted to the SFHSS website, however the information available on the SFHSS website is not incorporated in this Official Statement by reference.

Under the City Charter, the Health Service Trust Fund is not a fund through which assets are accumulated to finance post-employment healthcare benefits (an "Other Post-Employment Benefits Trust Fund"). Thus, GASB Statement Number 45, *Financial Reporting for Postemployment Benefit Plans Other Than Pensions* ("GASB 45") and GASB Statement Number 75, *Accounting and Financial Reporting for Postemployment Benefits Other than Pensions*, which apply to OPEB trust funds, do not apply to the San Francisco Health Service System Trust Fund. However, the City has been funding the Retiree Health Care Trust Fund for the purpose of prefunding future OPEB payments as described below.

Determination of Employer and Employee Contributions for Medical Benefits

According to the City Charter Section A8.428, the City's contribution towards SFHSS Medical Plans for active employees and retirees is determined by the results of an annual survey of the amount of premium contributions provided by the ten most populous counties in California (other than the City) for health

care. The survey is commonly called the 10-County Average Survey and is used to determine “the average contribution made by each such County toward the providing of health care plans, exclusive of dental or optical care, for each employee of such County.” The “average contribution” is used to calculate the City’s required contribution to the Health Service Trust Fund for retirees.

For unions representing approximately 93.3% of City employees, rather than applying the “average contribution” to determine the amount the City is required to contribute for active employees, a percentage-based employee premium contribution formula was negotiated through collective bargaining. To the extent annual medical premiums exceed the contributions made by the City as required by the Charter and union agreements, such excess must be paid by SFHSS Beneficiaries or, if elected by the Health Service Board, from the assets of the Health Service Trust Fund. Medical benefits for City Beneficiaries who are retired or otherwise not employed by the City (e.g., surviving spouses and surviving domestic partners of City retirees) (“Nonemployee City Beneficiaries”) are funded through contributions from such Nonemployee City Beneficiaries and the City as determined pursuant to Charter Section A8.428. The San Francisco Health Service System medical benefit eligibility requirements for Nonemployee City Beneficiaries are described below under “– *Post-Employment Health Care Benefits.*”

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City Contribution for Retirees

The City contributes the full employer contribution amount for medical coverage for eligible retirees who were hired on or before January 9, 2009 pursuant to Charter Section A8.428. For retirees who were hired on or after January 10, 2009, the City contributes a portion of the medical coverage costs based on five coverage / employer contribution classifications that reflect certain criteria outlined in the table below.

Retiree Medical Coverage / Employer Contribution for Those Hired On or After January 10, 2009	
Years of Credited Service at Retirement	Percentage of Employer Contribution Established in Charter Section A8.428 Subsection (b)(3)
Less than 5 year of Credited Service with the Employers (except for the surviving spouses or surviving domestic partners of active employees who died in the line of duty)	No Retiree Medical Benefits Coverage
At least 5 but less than 10 years of Credited Service with the Employers; or greater than 10 years of Credited Service with the Employers but not eligible to receive benefits under Subsections (a)(4), (b)(5) (A8.428 Subsection (b)(6))	0% - Access to Retiree Medical Benefits Coverage. Including Access to Dependent Coverage
At least 10 but less than 15 years of Credited Service with the Employers (AB.428 Subsection (b)(5))	50%
At least 15 but less than 20 years pf Credited Service with the Employers (AB.428 Subsection (b)(5))	75%
At least 20 years of Credited Service with the Employer; Retired Persons who retired for disability; surviving spouses or surviving domestic partners of active employees who died in the line of duty (AB.428 Subsection (b)(4))	100%

Health Care Reform

The following discussion is based on the current status of the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act (the “ACA”). Many attempts have been made to completely repeal the ACA, however full repeal has been unsuccessful thus far.

Three ACA taxes impact SFHSS rates for medical coverage. The taxes and the current status are as follow:

- **Excise Tax on High-cost Employer-sponsored Health Plans**

The Excise Tax on High-cost Employer-sponsored Health Plans (Cadillac Tax) is a 40% excise tax on high-cost coverage health plans. The National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2020, signed into law by President Trump on December 20, 2019, repealed the Cadillac tax, effective January 1, 2020.

- **Health Insurance Tax (“HIT”)**
The ACA also imposed a tax on health insurance providers, which was passed on to employer sponsored fully-insured plans in the form of higher premiums. The tax was repealed effective January 1, 2021. The HIT is in effect in 2020 and substantially impacted rates.
- **Medical Device Excise Tax**
The ACA’s medical device excise tax imposes a 2.3 percent tax on sales of medical devices (except certain devices sold at retail). The tax was repealed effective January 1, 2020.
- **Patient-Centered Outcomes Research Institute (PCORI) Fee**
Congress revived and extended the PCORI fee, which had expired in 2019. The PCORI fee, adopted in the ACA, is paid by issuers of health insurance policies and plan sponsors of self-insured health plans to help fund the Patient-Centered Outcomes Research Institute. The fee is based on the average number of lives covered under the policy or plan. The fee will now apply to policy or plan years ending on or after October 1, 2012, and before October 1, 2029.

Employer Contributions for San Francisco Health Service System Benefits

For fiscal year 2018-19, based on the most recent audited financial statements, the San Francisco Health Service System received approximately \$789.8 million from participating employers for San Francisco Health Service System benefit costs. Of this total, the City contributed approximately \$669.2 million; approximately \$186.5 million of this \$669.2 million amount was for health care benefits for approximately 22,563 retired City employees and their eligible dependents and approximately \$482.7 million was for benefits for approximately 32,931 active City employees and their eligible dependents.

The 2021 aggregate (employee and employer) cost of medical benefits offered by SFHSS to the City increased by 3.94%, which is below national trends of 5.5% to 6%. This can be attributed to several factors including aggressive contracting by SFHSS that maintains competition among the City’s vendors, implementing Accountable Care Organizations that reduced utilization and increased use of generic prescription rates and changing the City’s Blue Shield plan from a fully-funded to a flex-funded product and implementing a narrow network. Flex-funding allows lower premiums to be set by the City’s actuarial consultant, Aon, without the typical margins added by Blue Shield; however, more risk is assumed by the City and reserves are required to protect against this risk. The 2021 aggregate cost of benefits offered by SFHSS to the City increased 3.88% which is also less than the national trends.

Post-Employment Health Care Benefits

Eligibility of former City employees for retiree health care benefits is governed by the Charter. In general, employees hired before January 10, 2009 and a spouse or dependent are potentially eligible for health benefits following retirement at age 50 and completion of five years of City service. Proposition B, passed by San Francisco voters on June 3, 2008, tightened post-retirement health benefit eligibility rules for employees hired on or after January 10, 2009, and generally requires payments by these employees equal to 2% of their salary, with the City contributing an additional 1%, into a Retiree Health Care Trust Fund.

Under Proposition C, passed by San Francisco voters in November of 2011, employees hired on or before January 9, 2009, were required to contribute 0.25% of compensation into the Retiree Health Care Trust Fund beginning in fiscal year 2016-17. This contribution increased to 0.50% in fiscal year 2017-18, 0.75% in fiscal year 2018-19, and will reach the maximum contribution of 1.00% in fiscal year 2019-20. These contributions are matched by the City on a one-to-one basis.

Unlike employee pension contributions that are made to individual accounts, contributions to the Retiree Health Care Trust Fund are non-refundable, even if an employee separates from the City and does not receive retiree health care from the City.

Proposition A, passed by San Francisco voters on November 5, 2013, restricted the City's ability to withdraw funds from the Retiree Health Care Trust Fund. The restrictions allow payments from the fund only when certain conditions are met. The balance in the Retiree Health Care Trust Fund as of June 30, 2018 is approximately \$240.1 million. The City will continue to monitor and update its actuarial valuations of liability as required under GASB 75.

GASB 75 Reporting Requirements

In June 2015, GASB issued Statement No. 75 – Accounting and Financial Reporting for Postemployment Benefits Other Than Pensions (“GASB 75”). GASB 75 revises and establishes new accounting and financial reporting requirements for governments that provide their employees with OPEBs. The new standard is effective for periods beginning after June 15, 2017. The City implemented the provisions of GASB 75 in its audited financial statements for Fiscal Year 2017-18. According to GASB's Summary of GASB 75, GASB 75 requires recognition of the entire OPEB liability, a more comprehensive measure of OPEB expense, and new note disclosures and required supplementary information to enhance decision-usefulness and accountability.

City's Estimated Liability

The City is required by GASB 75 to prepare a new actuarial study of its postemployment benefits obligation at least once every two years. As of June 30, 2018, the most recent actuarial valuation date, the retiree health care fiduciary plan net position as a percentage of the total OPEB liability was 6.6%. As of June 30, 2019, the estimated covered payroll (annual payroll of active employees covered by the plan) was \$3.58 billion and the ratio of the Net OPEB liability to the covered payroll was 100.5%.

While GASB 75 does not require funding of the annual OPEB cost, any differences between the amount funded in a year and the annual OPEB cost are recorded as increases or decreases in the net OPEB liability. See Note 9(b) and the Required Supplementary Information to the City's CAFR, as of June 30, 2019. Five-year trend information is displayed in Table A-22.

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TABLE A-22

CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO
Five-year Trend
Fiscal Years 2014-15 to 2018-19
(000s)

Fiscal Year	Annual OPEB	Percentage of Annual OPEB Cost Funded	Net OPEB Obligation
2014-15	363,643	46.0%	1,990,155
2015-16	326,133	51.8%	2,147,434
2016-17	421,402	43.6%	2,384,938
2017-18	355,186	57.4%	3,717,209 ¹
2018-19	320,331	68.2%	3,600,967

¹ Starting in FY2017-18, the liability amount reflects what is referred to as Net OPEB Liability due to the implementation of GASB Statement No. 75.

Total City Employee Benefits Costs

Table A-23 provides historical and 2019-20 Original Budget information for all health benefits costs paid including pension, health, dental and other miscellaneous benefits. Historically, approximately 50% of health benefit costs are paid from the General Fund. For all fiscal years shown, a “pay-as-you-go” approach was used by the City for health care benefits.

Table A-23 below provides a summary of the City’s employee benefit actual and budgeted costs from fiscal year 2015-16 to fiscal year 2019-20.

TABLE A-23

CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO
Employee Benefit Costs, All Funds
Fiscal Years 2015-16 through 2019-20
(000s)

	2015-16 Actual ¹	2016-17 Actual ¹	2017-18 Actual ¹	2018-19 Actual ¹	2019-20 Budget ⁴
SFERS and PERS Retirement Contributions	\$531,821	\$554,956	\$621,055	\$650,011	\$733,385
Social Security & Medicare	184,530	196,914	\$212,782	\$219,176	\$229,342
Health - Medical + Dental, active employees ²	421,864	459,772	\$501,831	\$522,006	\$525,511
Health - Retiree Medical ²	158,939	165,822	\$178,378	\$186,677	\$195,607
Other Benefits ³	20,827	21,388	\$44,564	\$26,452	\$23,308
Total Benefit Costs	\$1,317,981	\$1,398,852	\$1,558,609	\$1,604,322	\$1,707,153

¹ Fiscal year 2015-16 through fiscal year 2018-19 figures are audited actuals.

² Does not include Health Service System administrative costs. Does include flexible benefits that may be used for health insurance.

³ "Other Benefits" includes unemployment insurance premiums, life insurance and other miscellaneous employee benefits.

⁴ Figures for fiscal year 2019-20 are Original Budget amounts.

Source: Office of the Controller, City and County of San Francisco.

INVESTMENT OF CITY FUNDS

Investment Pool

The Treasurer of the City (the “Treasurer”) is authorized by Charter Section 6.106 to invest funds available under California Government Code Title 5, Division 2, Part 1, Chapter 4. In addition to the funds of the City, the funds of various City departments and local agencies located within the boundaries of the City, including the school and community college districts, airport and public hospitals, are deposited into the City and County’s Pooled Investment Fund (the “Pool”). The funds are commingled for investment purposes.

Investment Policy

The management of the Pool is governed by the Investment Policy administered by the Office of the Treasurer and Tax Collector in accordance with California Government Code Sections 27000, 53601, 53635, et. al. In order of priority, the objectives of this Investment Policy are safety, liquidity and return on investments. Safety of principal is the foremost objective of the investment program. The investment portfolio maintains sufficient liquidity to meet all expected expenditures for at least the next six months. The Office of the Treasurer and Tax Collector also attempts to generate a market rate of return, without undue compromise of the first two objectives.

The Investment Policy is reviewed and monitored annually by a Treasury Oversight Committee established by the Board of Supervisors. The Treasury Oversight Committee meets quarterly and is comprised of members drawn from (a) the Treasurer; (b) the Controller; (c) a representative appointed by the Board of Supervisors; (d) the County Superintendent of Schools or his/her designee; (e) the Chancellor of the Community College District or his/her designee; and (f) Members of the general public. A complete copy of the Treasurer’s Investment Policy, dated February 2018, is included as an Appendix to this Official Statement.

Investment Portfolio

As of May 31, 2020, the City’s surplus investment fund consisted of the investments classified in Table A-24 and had the investment maturity distribution presented in Table A-25.

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TABLE A-24

**City and County of San Francisco
Investment Portfolio
Pooled Funds
As of May 31, 2020**

<u>Type of Investment</u>	Par Value	Book Value	Market Value
U.S. Treasuries	\$2,875,000,000	\$2,878,146,823	\$2,906,678,700
Federal Agencies	4,166,105,000	4,164,936,376	4,222,824,070
State and Local Obligations	56,736,414	56,407,741	57,498,677
Public Time Deposits	45,000,000	45,000,000	45,000,000
Negotiable Certificates of Deposit	1,418,790,000	1,418,827,427	1,423,920,201
Commercial Paper	755,000,000	747,015,879	754,862,817
Medium Term Notes	5,000,000	4,997,000	5,069,550
Money Market Funds	2,485,291,477	2,485,291,477	2,485,291,477
Supranationals	912,135,000	908,605,177	917,834,206
Total	\$12,719,057,891	\$12,709,227,900	\$12,818,979,697

May Earned Income Yield: 1.312%

Sources: Office of the Treasurer and Tax Collector, City and County of San Francisco
From Citibank-Custodial Safekeeping, SunGard Systems-Inventory Control Program.

TABLE A-25

**City and County of San Francisco
Investment Maturity Distribution
Pooled Funds
As of May 31, 2020**

Maturity	in	Months	Par Value	Percentage
0	to	1	3,915,866,477	30.79%
1	to	2	1,344,300,000	10.57%
2	to	3	380,490,000	2.99%
3	to	4	678,000,000	5.33%
4	to	5	538,030,000	4.23%
5	to	6	359,715,000	2.83%
6	to	12	2,015,986,414	15.85%
12	to	24	2,413,710,000	18.98%
24	to	36	370,140,000	2.91%
36	to	48	120,495,000	0.95%
48	to	60	582,325,000	4.58%
			\$12,719,057,891	100.00%

Weighted Average Maturity: 285 Days

Sources: Office of the Treasurer and Tax Collector, City and County of San Francisco
From Citibank-Custodial Safekeeping, SunGard Systems-Inventory Control Program.

Further Information

A report detailing the investment portfolio and investment activity, including the market value of the portfolio, is submitted to the Mayor and the Board of Supervisors monthly. The monthly reports and annual reports are available on the Treasurer's web page: www.sftreasurer.org. The monthly reports and annual reports are not incorporated by reference herein.

Additional information on the City's investments, investment policies, and risk exposure as of June 30, 2019 are described in the City's CAFR, Notes 2(c) and 5.

CAPITAL FINANCING AND BONDS

Capital Plan

In October 2005, the Board of Supervisors adopted, and the Mayor approved, Ordinance No. 216-05, which established a new capital planning process for the City. The legislation requires that the City develop and adopt a 10-year capital expenditure plan for City-owned facilities and infrastructure. It also created the Capital Planning Committee ("CPC") and the Capital Planning Program ("CPP"). The CPC, composed of other City finance and capital project officials, makes recommendations to the Mayor and Board of Supervisors on all of the City's capital expenditures. To help inform CPC recommendations, the CPP staff, under the direction of the City Administrator, review and prioritize funding needs; project and coordinate funding sources and uses; and provide policy analysis and reports on interagency capital planning.

The City Administrator, in conjunction with the CPC, is directed to develop and submit a 10-year capital plan every other fiscal year for approval by the Board of Supervisors. The Capital Plan is a fiscally constrained long-term finance strategy that prioritizes projects based on a set of funding principles. It provides an assessment of the City's infrastructure and other funding needs over 10 years, highlights investments required to meet these needs and recommends a plan of finance to fund these investments. Although the Capital Plan provides cost estimates and proposes methods to finance such costs, the document does not reflect any commitment by the Board of Supervisors to expend such amounts or to adopt any specific financing method. The Capital Plan is required to be updated and adopted biennially, along with the City's Five-Year Financial Plan and the Five-Year Information & Communication Technology Plan. The CPC is also charged with reviewing the annual capital budget submission and all long-term financing proposals and providing recommendations to the Board of Supervisors relating to the compliance of any such proposal or submission with the adopted Capital Plan.

The Capital Plan is required to be submitted to the Mayor and the Board of Supervisors by each March 1 in odd-numbered years and adopted by the Board of Supervisors and the Mayor on or before May 1 of the same year. The fiscal year 2020-2029 Capital Plan was approved by the CPC on April 17, 2019 and was adopted by the Board of Supervisors on April 30, 2019. The Capital Plan contains \$39.1 billion in capital investments over the coming decade for all City departments, including \$5.1 billion in projects for General Fund-supported departments. The Capital Plan proposes \$2.2 billion for General Fund pay-as-you-go capital projects over the next 10 years. The amount for General Fund pay-as-you-go capital projects is assumed to grow to over \$200 million per year by fiscal year 2023-24. Major capital projects for General Fund-supported departments included in the Capital Plan consist of critical seismic projects and relocation of staff from seismically vulnerable facilities; upgrades to public health, police, and fire facilities; transportation and utility system improvements; improvements to homeless service sites; street and right-

of-way improvements; the removal of barriers to accessibility; and park improvements, among other capital projects. \$3.5 billion of the capital projects of General Fund supported departments are expected to be financed with general obligation bonds and other long- term obligations, subject to planning policy constraints. The balance is expected to be funded by federal and State funds, the General Fund and other sources

In addition to the City General Fund-supported capital spending, the Capital Plan recommends \$20.3 billion in enterprise fund department projects to continue major transit, economic development and public utility projects such as the Central Subway project, runway and terminal upgrades at San Francisco International Airport, Pier 70 infrastructure investments, the Sewer System Improvement Program, and building adequate facilities to support the City’s growing transit fleet, among others. Approximately \$10.2 billion of enterprise fund department capital projects are anticipated to be financed with revenue bonds. The balance is expected to be funded by federal and State funds, user/operator fees, General Fund and other sources.

While significant investments are proposed in the City’s adopted Capital Plan, identified resources remain below those necessary to maintain and enhance the City’s physical infrastructure. As a result, over \$4.9 billion in capital needs including enhancements are deferred from the plan’s horizon.

Failure to make the capital improvements and repairs recommended in the Capital Plan may have the following impacts: (i) failing to meet federal, State or local legal mandates; (ii) failing to provide for the imminent life, health, safety and security of occupants and the public; (iii) failing to prevent the loss of use of the asset; (iv) impairing the value of the City’s assets; (v) increasing future repair and replacement costs; and (vi) harming the local economy.

Tax-Supported Debt Service – City General Obligation Bonds

Under the State Constitution and the Charter, City bonds secured by *ad valorem* property taxes (“general obligation bonds” or “GO bonds”) can only be authorized with a two-thirds approval of the voters. As of July 1, 2020, the City had approximately \$2.2 billion aggregate principal amount of GO bonds outstanding. In addition to the City’s general obligation bonds, BART, SFUSD and SFCCD also have outstanding general obligation as shown in Table A-31.

Table A-26 shows the annual amount of debt service payable on the City’s outstanding GO bonds.

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TABLE A-26

CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO
General Obligation Bonds Debt Service
As of July 1, 2020^{1 2}

Fiscal Year	Principal	Interest	Annual Debt Service
2020-21	146,635,457	92,889,114	239,524,571
2021-22	145,228,401	85,205,452	230,433,853
2022-23	150,035,251	78,150,114	228,185,364
2023-24	153,691,206	70,814,376	224,505,581
2024-25	155,591,476	63,325,798	218,917,274
2025-26	148,206,279	55,855,492	204,061,771
2026-27	154,390,840	49,131,050	203,521,890
2027-28	160,009,035	42,463,966	202,473,002
2028-29	161,236,751	35,902,968	197,139,719
2029-30	158,420,095	29,144,938	187,565,033
2030-31	121,271,950	22,652,264	143,924,214
2031-32	125,545,000	18,068,915	143,613,915
2032-33	91,790,000	13,592,094	105,382,094
2033-34	68,280,000	10,213,872	78,493,872
2034-35	60,525,000	7,777,367	68,302,367
2035-36	44,420,000	5,649,220	50,069,220
2036-37	32,815,000	4,095,129	36,910,129
2037-38	22,905,000	2,955,139	25,860,139
2038-39	3,280,000	2,133,507	5,413,507
2039-40	1,725,000	2,024,678	3,749,678
2040-41	1,795,000	1,954,971	3,749,971
2041-42	1,865,000	1,882,435	3,747,435
2042-43	1,940,000	1,807,070	3,747,070
2043-44	2,020,000	1,728,675	3,748,675
2044-45	2,100,000	1,647,047	3,747,047
2045-46	2,185,000	1,562,186	3,747,186
2046-47	2,275,000	1,473,890	3,748,890
2047-48	2,365,000	1,381,957	3,746,957
2048-49	2,460,000	1,286,387	3,746,387
2049-50	2,560,000	1,186,979	3,746,979
2050-51	2,670,000	1,076,361	3,746,361
2051-52	2,790,000	960,990	3,750,990
2052-53	2,910,000	840,435	3,750,435
2053-54	3,035,000	714,693	3,749,693
2054-55	3,165,000	583,551	3,748,551
2055-56	3,300,000	446,791	3,746,791
2056-57	3,445,000	304,198	3,749,198
2057-58	3,595,000	155,340	3,750,340
TOTAL³	2,152,476,740	713,039,407	\$2,865,516,148

¹ This table includes the City's General Obligation Bonds shown in Table A-31 and does not include any overlapping debt, such as any assessment district indebtedness or any redevelopment agency indebtedness.

² Totals reflect rounding to nearest dollar.

³ Section 9.106 of the City Charter limits issuance of general obligation bonds of the City to 3% of the assessed value of all real and personal assessment district indebtedness or any redevelopment agency indebtedness.

Source: Office of Public Finance, City and County of San Francisco.

Authorized but Unissued City GO Bonds

Certain GO bonds authorized by the City's voters as discussed below have not yet been issued. Such bonds may be issued at any time by action of the Board of Supervisors, without further approval by the voters.

In November 1992, voters approved Proposition A ("1992 Proposition A") which authorized the issuance of up to \$350.0 million in GO bonds to support San Francisco's Seismic Safety Loan Program ("SSLP"), which provides loans for the seismic strengthening of privately-owned unreinforced masonry affordable housing, market-rate residential, commercial and institutional buildings. Between 1994 and 2015, the City issued \$89.3 million of bonds under the original 1992 Proposition A authorization. In November 2016, voters approved Proposition C ("2016 Proposition C"), which amended the 1992 Proposition A authorization (together, the "1992A/2016A Propositions") to broaden the scope of the remaining \$260.7 million authorization by adding the eligibility to finance the acquisition, improvement, and rehabilitation to convert at-risk multi-unit residential buildings to affordable housing, as well as the needed seismic, fire, health, and safety upgrades and other major rehabilitation for habitability, and related costs. In early 2019, \$72.4 million of bonds were issued under the 1992A/2016A Propositions. Currently \$188.3 million remains authorized and unissued.

In November 2014, voters approved Proposition A ("2014 Transportation Proposition"), which authorized the issuance of up to \$500.0 million in general obligation bonds for the construction, acquisition and improvement of certain transportation and transit related improvements and other related costs. The City issued \$241.5 million over two series of bonds in 2015 and 2018, leaving \$258.6 million authorized and unissued.

In June 2016, voters approved Proposition A ("2016 Public Health & Safety Proposition"), which authorized the issuance of up to \$350.0 million in general obligation bonds to protect public health and safety, improve community medical and mental health care services, earthquake safety and emergency medical response; to seismically improve, and modernize neighborhood fire stations and vital public health and homeless service sites; to construct a seismically safe and improved San Francisco Fire Department ambulance deployment facility; and to pay related costs. The City issued \$223.1 million over two series of the bonds in 2017 and 2018, leaving \$126.9 million authorized and unissued.

In November 2018, voters approved Proposition A ("2018 Embarcadero Seawall Improvement Proposition"), authorizing the issuance of up to \$425.0 million in general obligation bonds for repair and improvement projects along the City's Embarcadero and Seawall to protect the waterfront, BART and Muni, buildings, historic piers, and roads from earthquakes, flooding, and sea level rise. On June 2, 2020, the City closed the first series of bonds in the par amount of \$49.7 million, leaving \$375.3 million authorized and unissued.

In November 2019, voters approved Proposition A ("2019 Affordable Housing Proposition"), which authorized the issuance of up to \$600.0 million in general obligation bonds to finance the construction, development, acquisition, and preservation of affordable housing for certain vulnerable San Francisco residents; to assist in the acquisition, rehabilitation, and preservation of existing affordable housing to prevent the displacement of residents; to repair and reconstruct distressed and dilapidated public housing developments and their underlying infrastructure; to assist the City's middle-income residents or workers in obtaining affordable rental or home ownership opportunities including down payment assistance and support for new construction of affordable housing for San Francisco Unified School District and City College of San Francisco employees; and to pay related costs. Bonds have not been issued yet under this authorization.

In March 2020, voters approved Proposition B (“2020 Earthquake Safety and Emergency Response Proposition”) which authorized the issuance of up to \$628.5 million in general obligation bonds to aid fire, earthquake and emergency response by improving, constructing, and/or replacing: deteriorating cisterns, pipes, and tunnels, and related facilities to ensure firefighters a reliable water supply for fires and disasters; neighborhood fire and police stations and supporting facilities; the City's 911 Call Center; and other disaster response and public safety facilities, and to pay related costs. Bonds have not been issued yet under this authorization.

Refunding General Obligation Bonds

The Board of Supervisors adopted and the Mayor approved Resolution No. 272-04 in May of 2004 (“2004 Resolution”). The 2004 Resolution authorized the issuance of \$800.0 million of general obligation refunding bonds from time to time in one or more series for the purpose of refunding all or a portion of the City’s outstanding General Obligation Bonds. In November of 2011, the Board of Supervisors adopted and the Mayor approved, Resolution No. 448-11 (“2011 Resolution,” and together with the 2004 Resolution, the “Refunding Resolutions”). The 2011 Resolution authorized the issuance \$1.356 billion of general obligation refunding bonds from time to time in one or more series for the purpose of refunding certain outstanding General Obligation Bonds of the City. In March of 2020, the Board of Supervisors adopted and the Mayor approved, Resolution No. 097-20 (“2020 Resolution,” and together with the 2004 Resolution and 2011 Resolution, the “Refunding Resolutions”). The 2020 Resolution authorized the issuance \$1.483 billion of general obligation refunding bonds from time to time in one or more series for the purpose of refunding certain outstanding General Obligation Bonds of the City. The following refunding bonds remain currently outstanding, under the Refunding Resolutions, as shown in Table A-27 below.

TABLE A-27

CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO
General Obligation Refunding Bonds
As of July 1, 2020

Series Name	Date Issued	Principal Amount Issued	Amount Outstanding
2011-R1	November 2011	\$339,475,000	\$120,760,000 ¹
2015-R1	February 2015	293,910,000	220,830,000 ²
2020-R1	May 2020	195,250,000	195,250,000 ³

¹ Series 2004-R1 Bonds were refunded by the 2011-R1 Bonds in November 2011

² Series 2006-R1, 2006-R2, and 2008-R3 Bonds were refunded by the 2015-R1 Bonds in February 2015.

³ Series 2008-R1 Bonds were refunded by the 2020-R1 Bonds in May 2020.

Table A-28 below lists for each of the City’s voter-authorized general obligation bond programs the amount issued and outstanding, and the amount of remaining authorization for which bonds have not yet been issued. Series are grouped by program authorization in chronological order. The authorized and unissued column refers to total program authorization that can still be issued and does not refer to any particular series. As of July 1, 2020, the City had authorized and unissued general obligation bond authority of approximately \$2.2 billion.

TABLE A-28

CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO
General Obligation Bonds
As of July 1, 2020

Bond Authorization Name	Election Date	Authorized Amount	Series	Bonds Issued	Bonds Outstanding	Authorized & Unissued
Seismic Safety Loan Program	11/3/92	\$350,000,000	1994A	\$35,000,000	-	
			2007A	\$30,315,450	\$17,151,740	
			2015A	\$24,000,000	-	
			2019A	\$72,420,000	\$71,525,000	\$188,264,550 ¹
<i>Reauthorization to Repurpose for Affordable Housing</i>	11/8/16					
Clean & Safe Neighborhood Parks	2/5/08	\$185,000,000	2008B	\$42,520,000	-	
			2010B	\$24,785,000	-	
			2010D	\$35,645,000	\$32,910,000	
			2012B	\$73,355,000	-	
			2016A	\$8,695,000	\$6,855,000	-
San Francisco General Hospital & Trauma Center Earthquake Safety	11/4/08	\$887,400,000	2009A	\$131,650,000	-	
			2010A	\$120,890,000	-	
			2010C	\$173,805,000	\$160,465,000	
			2012D	\$251,100,000	\$139,315,000	
			2014A	\$209,955,000	\$145,960,000	-
Earthquake Safety and Emergency Response Bond	6/8/10	\$412,300,000	2010E	\$79,520,000	-	
			2012A	\$183,330,000	-	
			2012E	\$38,265,000	\$26,755,000	
			2013B	\$31,020,000	\$15,860,000	
			2014C	\$54,950,000	\$38,175,000	
			2016C	\$25,215,000	\$20,450,000	-
Road Repaving & Street Safety	11/8/11	\$248,000,000	2012C	\$74,295,000	-	
			2013C	\$129,560,000	\$66,195,000	
			2016E	\$44,145,000	\$35,795,000	-
Clean & Safe Neighborhood Parks	11/6/12	\$195,000,000	2013A	\$71,970,000	\$36,785,000	
			2016B	\$43,220,000	\$22,255,000	
			2018A	\$76,710,000	\$43,145,000	
			2019B	\$3,100,000	-	-
Earthquake Safety and Emergency Response Bond	6/3/14	\$400,000,000	2014D	\$100,670,000	\$69,920,000	
			2016D	\$109,595,000	\$68,985,000	
			2018C	\$189,735,000	\$132,715,000	-
Transportation and Road Improvement	11/4/14	\$500,000,000	2015B	\$67,005,000	\$39,985,000	
			2018B	\$174,445,000	\$98,115,000	\$258,550,000 ¹
Affordable Housing Bond	11/3/15	\$310,000,000	2016F	\$75,130,000	\$46,130,000	
			2018D	\$142,145,000	\$98,120,000	
			2019C	\$92,725,000	\$25,225,000	-
Public Health and Safety Bond	6/7/16	\$350,000,000	2017A	\$173,120,000	\$112,175,000	
			2018E	\$49,955,000	\$35,195,000	\$126,925,000
Embarcadero Seawall Earthquake Safety	11/6/18	\$425,000,000	2020A	\$49,675,000	\$9,475,000	\$375,325,000
Affordable Housing Bond	11/5/19	\$600,000,000				\$600,000,000
Earthquake Safety and Emergency Response Bond	3/3/20	\$628,500,000				\$628,500,000
SUBTOTAL		\$5,491,200,000		\$3,313,635,450	\$1,615,636,740	\$2,177,564,550
General Obligation Refunding Bonds				Bonds Issued	Bonds Outstanding	
Series 2011-R1	11/9/12			\$339,475,000	\$120,760,000	
Series 2015-R1	2/25/15			\$293,910,000	\$220,830,000	
Series 2020-R1	5/7/20			\$195,250,000	\$195,250,000	
SUBTOTAL				\$828,635,000	\$536,840,000	
TOTALS		\$5,491,200,000		\$4,142,270,450	\$2,152,476,740	\$2,177,564,550

¹ Section 9.106 of the City Charter limits issuance of general obligation bonds of the City to 3% of the assessed value of all taxable real and personal property, located within the City and County.

² Of the \$35,000,000 authorized by the Board of Supervisors in February 2007, \$30,315,450 has been drawn upon to date pursuant to the Credit Agreement described under "General Obligation Bonds."

Source: Office of Public Finance, City and County of San Francisco.

General Fund Lease Obligations

The Charter requires that any lease-financing agreements with a nonprofit corporation or another public agency must be approved by a majority vote of the City's electorate, except (i) leases approved prior to April 1, 1977, (ii) refunding lease financings expected to result in net savings, and (iii) certain lease financing for capital equipment. The Charter does not require voter approval of lease financing agreements with for-profit corporations or entities.

Table A-29 sets forth the aggregate annual lease payment obligations supported by the City's General Fund with respect to outstanding long-term lease revenue bonds and certificates of participation as of July 1, 2020.

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TABLE A-29

CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO
Lease Revenue Bonds and Certificates of Participation
As of July 1, 2020¹

Fiscal Year ²	Principal	Interest ³	Annual Payment Obligation
2020-21	57,640,000	64,058,824	121,698,824
2021-22	58,080,000	61,435,465	119,515,465
2022-23	61,305,000	58,765,744	120,070,744
2023-24	64,205,000	55,941,418	120,146,418
2024-25	65,305,000	52,955,087	118,260,087
2025-26	66,610,000	49,957,666	116,567,666
2026-27	69,745,000	46,794,502	116,539,502
2027-28	64,640,000	43,637,007	108,277,007
2028-29	69,600,000	40,500,835	110,100,835
2029-30	70,200,000	37,378,013	107,578,013
2030-31	65,535,000	34,517,264	100,052,264
2031-32	58,550,000	31,911,416	90,461,416
2032-33	59,625,000	29,519,716	89,144,716
2033-34	62,105,000	26,887,785	88,992,785
2034-35	53,165,000	24,516,247	77,681,247
2035-36	53,125,000	22,213,443	75,338,443
2036-37	52,505,000	19,873,029	72,378,029
2037-38	54,635,000	17,552,864	72,187,864
2038-39	56,845,000	15,136,956	71,981,956
2039-40	59,160,000	12,618,872	71,778,872
2040-41	61,560,000	9,997,668	71,557,668
2041-42	56,000,000	7,430,811	63,430,811
2042-43	20,990,000	5,247,200	26,237,200
2043-44	19,855,000	4,388,600	24,243,600
2044-45	20,650,000	3,594,400	24,244,400
2045-46	13,695,000	2,768,400	16,463,400
2046-47	14,245,000	2,220,600	16,465,600
2047-48	13,220,000	1,650,800	14,870,800
2048-49	13,750,000	1,122,000	14,872,000
2049-50	14,300,000	572,000	14,872,000
TOTAL⁵	\$1,470,845,000	\$785,164,633	\$2,256,009,633

¹ Excludes the 833 Bryant lease, commercial paper and the following privately placed lease purchase financings (with current outstanding amounts):

SFGH Emergency Backup Generators Project (\$10,951,575)

Gsmart Citywide Emergency Radio Replacement Project (\$22,855,573)

² For the Series 2018A (Refunding Open Space LRBs), reflects 7/1 payments to be paid in the current fiscal year, as budgeted.

³ Totals reflect rounding to nearest dollar.

⁴ Excludes payments made to date in current fiscal year.

⁵ For purposes of this table, the interest rate on the Lease Revenue Bonds Series 2008-1, and 2008-2 (Moscone Center Expansion Project) is assumed to be 3.50%. These bonds are in variable rate mode.

Source: Office of Public Finance, City and County of San Francisco.

Voter-Approved Lease Revenue Bonds

The City electorate has approved several lease revenue bond propositions, some of which have authorized but unissued bonds. The following lease programs have remaining authorization:

In 1987, voters approved Proposition B, which authorizes the City to lease finance (without limitation as to maximum aggregate par amount) the construction of new parking facilities, including garages and surface lots, in eight of the City's neighborhoods. In July 2000, the City issued \$8.2 million in lease revenue bonds to finance the construction of the North Beach Parking Garage, which was opened in February 2002.

In 1990, voters approved Proposition C ("1990 Proposition C"), which amended the Charter to authorize the City to lease- purchase equipment through a nonprofit corporation without additional voter approval but with certain restrictions. The City and County of San Francisco Finance Corporation (the "Corporation") was incorporated for that purpose. 1990 Proposition C provides that the outstanding aggregate principal amount of obligations with respect to lease financings may not exceed \$20.0 million, with such amount increasing by five percent each fiscal year. As of May 15, 2020, the total authorized and unissued amount for such financings was \$82.3 million.

In 1994, voters approved Proposition B ("1994 Proposition B"), which authorized the issuance of up to \$60.0 million in lease revenue bonds for the acquisition and construction of a combined dispatch center for the City's emergency 911 communication system and for the emergency information and communications equipment for the center. In 1997 and 1998, the Corporation issued \$22.6 million and \$23.3 million of 1994 Proposition B lease revenue bonds, respectively, leaving \$14.1 million in remaining authorization. There is no current plan to issue additional series of bonds under 1994 Proposition B.

In 2000, voters approved Proposition C ("2000 Proposition C"), which extended a two- and one-half cent per \$100.0 in assessed valuation property tax set-aside for the benefit of the Recreation and Park Department (the "Open Space Fund"). 2000 Proposition C also authorized the issuance of lease revenue bonds or other forms of indebtedness payable from the Open Space Fund. In August 2018 the City issued refunding lease revenue bonds, which are currently outstanding in the principal amount of \$31.9 million to refund Series 2006 and 2007 Open Space Fund lease revenue bonds.

In 2007, voters approved Proposition D, which amended the Charter and renewed the Library Preservation Fund. Proposition D continued the two- and one-half cent per \$100.0 in assessed valuation property tax set-aside and established a minimum level of City appropriations, moneys that are maintained in the Library Preservation Fund. Proposition D also authorized the issuance of revenue bonds or other evidences of indebtedness. In August 2018 the City issued refunding lease revenue bonds, which are currently outstanding in the principal amount of \$12.2 million, to refund Series 2009A Branch Library Improvement Project lease revenue bonds.

Table A-30 below lists the City's outstanding certificates of participation and voter-authorized lease revenue bonds.

TABLE A-30*

CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO
Outstanding Certificates of Participation and Lease Revenue Bonds
As of July 1, 2020

Issue Name	Final Maturity	Original Par	Outstanding Principal
CERTIFICATES OF PARTICIPATION			
Series 2009C (525 Golden Gate Avenue)	2022	\$38,120,000	\$12,490,000
Series 2009D - Taxable BABs (525 Golden Gate Avenue)	2041	129,550,000	129,550,000
Refunding Series 2010A	2033	138,445,000	90,950,000
Refunding Series 2011A (Moscone Center South)	2024	23,105,000	11,690,000
Series 2012A (Multiple Capital Improvement Projects)	2036	42,835,000	32,580,000
Series 2013B - Non-AMT (Port Facilities Project)	2038	4,830,000	4,830,000
Series 2013C - AMT (Port Facilities Project)	2043	32,870,000	23,965,000
Refunding Series 2014-R1 (Courthouse Project)	2021	13,615,000	2,230,000
Refunding Series 2014-R2 (Juevenile Hall Project)	2034	33,605,000	26,030,000
Series 2015A (War Memorial Veterans Building)	2045	112,100,000	112,100,000
Series 2015B - Taxable (War Memorial Veterans Building)	2024	22,225,000	7,935,000
Refunding Series 2015-R1 (City Office Buildings - Multiple Properties)	2040	123,600,000	112,030,000
Series 2016A (War Memorial Veterans Building)	2032	16,125,000	12,540,000
Series 2017A - Taxable (Hope SF)	2047	28,320,000	26,445,000
Series 2017B (Moscone Convention Center Expansion Project)	2042	412,355,000	392,255,000
Series 2019A (49 South Van Ness Project)	2050	247,810,000	247,810,000
Refunding Series 2019-R1 (Multiple Capital Improvement Projects)	2035	116,460,000	107,005,000
Subtotal Certificates of Participation		\$1,535,970,000	\$1,352,435,000
LEASE PURCHASE FINANCING			
2010 Lease Purchase Financing (SFGH Emergency Backup Generators)	2025	\$22,549,489	\$10,951,575
2016 Lease Purchase Financing (Public Safety Radio Replacement Project)	2026	34,184,136	22,855,573
Subtotal Lease Revenue Bonds		\$56,733,625	\$33,807,148
FINANCE CORPORATION LEASE REVENUE BONDS			
Refunding Series 2008-1 (Moscone Center Expansion Project) - Variable	2030	\$72,670,000	\$36,100,000
Refunding Series 2008-2 (Moscone Center Expansion Project) - Variable	2030	72,670,000	36,100,000
Refunding Series 2010-R1 (Emergency Communications System)	2024	22,280,000	6,060,000
Refunding Series 2018A (Open Space Fund - Various Park Projects)	2029	34,950,000	29,090,000
Refunding Series 2018B (Branch Library Improvement Program)	2028	13,355,000	11,060,000
Subtotal Lease Revenue Bonds		\$215,925,000	\$118,410,000
Total General Fund Obligations		\$1,808,628,625	\$1,504,652,148

*Excludes 833 Bryant lease

Board Authorized and Unissued Long-Term Certificates of Participation

Treasure Island Improvement Project: In October of 2013, the Board authorized, and the Mayor approved the issuance of not to exceed \$13.5 million of City and County of San Francisco Certificates of Participation to finance the cost of additions and improvements to the utility infrastructure at Treasure Island. At this time there is not an expected timeline for the issuance these certificates.

Animal Care and Control Renovation Project: In November 2016, the Board authorized, and the Mayor approved the issuance of not to exceed \$60.5 million of City and County of San Francisco Certificates of Participation to finance the costs acquisition, construction, and improvement of an animal care and control facility. The City anticipates issuing the certificates in Fiscal Year 2020-21.

Housing Trust Fund Project: In April 2016, the Board authorized and the Mayor approved the issuance of not to exceed \$95.0 million of City and County of San Francisco Certificates of Participation (Affordable Housing Projects) to provide funds to assist in the development, acquisition, construction or rehabilitation of affordable rental housing projects. The City anticipates issuing the certificates in multiple series, with the first issuance in Fiscal Year 2021-22.

Hall of Justice Relocation Projects: In October 2019, the Board authorized and the Mayor approved the issuance of not to exceed \$94.6 million of City and County of San Francisco Certificates of Participation (Multiple Capital Projects) to (i) finance or refinance the site acquisition of 814-20 Bryant Street and 470 6th Street and related construction, acquisitions, and improvement costs; and (ii) finance or refinance the acquisition of 1828 Egbert Avenue and related construction, acquisitions, and improvement costs. The City anticipates issuing the certificates in Fiscal Year 2020-21.

Also in October 2019, the Board authorized and the Mayor approved the issuance of not to exceed \$62.0 million of City and County of San Francisco Certificates of Participation (Multiple Capital Projects) to finance or refinance tenant improvements involving the construction, acquisition, improvement, renovation, and retrofitting of City-owned properties as needed for the Hall of Justice Improvement Project enabling staff and offices to be consolidated in acquired City-owned properties. The City anticipates issuing the certificates in Fiscal Year 2021-22.

HOPE SF Project: In December 2019, the Board authorized and the Mayor approved the issuance of not to exceed \$83.6 million of City and County of San Francisco Certificates of Participation to finance or refinance certain capital improvements, including but not limited to certain properties generally known as Hunters View, Sunnydale, and Potrero Terrace and Annex housing developments. The City anticipates issuing the certificates in Fiscal Year 2021-22.

Commercial Paper Program

In March 2009, the Board authorized and the Mayor approved a not-to-exceed \$150.0 million Lease Revenue Commercial Paper Certificates of Participation Program, Series 1 and 1-T and Series 2 and 2-T (the "Original CP Program"). In July of 2013, the Board authorized, and the Mayor approved an additional \$100.0 million of Lease Revenue Commercial Paper Certificates of Participation, Series 3 and 3-T and Series 4 and 4-T (the "Second CP Program" and together with the Original CP Program, the "City CP Program") that increased the total authorization of the City CP Program to \$250.0 million. Commercial Paper Notes (the "CP Notes") are issued from time to time to pay approved project costs in connection with the acquisition, improvement, renovation and construction of real property and the acquisition of capital

equipment and vehicles in anticipation of long-term or other take-out financing to be issued when market conditions are favorable. Projects are eligible to access the CP Program once the Board and the Mayor have approved the project and the long-term, permanent financing for the project.

The Series 1 and 1-T and Series 2 and 2-T CP notes are secured by credit facilities from: (i) State Street Bank and Trust Company (with a maximum principal amount of \$75 million) and (ii) U.S. Bank National Association (with a maximum principal amount of \$75 million). These credit facilities expire in May 2021. The Series 3 and 3-T and 4 and 4-T are secured by a letter of credit issued by State Street Bank and Trust Company expiring in February 2022.

As of July 1, 2020, the outstanding principal amount of CP Notes is \$119.98 million. The weighted average interest rate for the outstanding CP Notes is approximately 0.29%. The projects with Board Authorized and Unissued Certificates of Participation currently utilizing the CP Program include Animal Care and Control, Housing Trust Fund, and the Hall of Justice Relocation Project. Also utilizing the CP Program is the San Francisco General Hospital and Trauma Project which is financing the costs of the acquisition of furniture, fixtures and equipment (“SFGH FF&E”). The following is a summary of the outstanding liability by project associated with the CP Notes outstanding.

Project	CP Notes Liability as of 7/1/2020
Animal Care and Control	\$10,806,941
Housing Trust Fund	\$18,711,868
Hall of Justice Relocation	\$78,671,132
SFGH FF&E	\$11,793,059
TOTAL	\$119,983,000

Transbay Transit Center Interim Financing

In May 2016, the Board authorized and the Mayor approved the establishment of not-to-exceed \$260.0 million Lease Revenue Commercial Paper Certificates of Participation (“Short-Term Certificates”) to meet cash flow needs during the construction of phase one of the Transbay Transit Center (now known as the Salesforce Transit Center). The Short-Term Certificates are expected to be repaid in part from Transbay Transit Center CFD bond proceeds (secured by special taxes) and tax increment. It is anticipated that long-term debt will be issued to retire the Short-Term Certificates, and such long-term debt is also expected to be repaid from such sources.

The Short-Term Certificates originally consisted of \$160.0 million of direct placement revolving certificates with Wells Fargo, expiring in January 2022, and \$100.0 million of direct placement revolving certificates with Bay Area Toll Authority, which expired December 31, 2018. Of the \$260.0 million authorized, \$103.0 million was drawn. On May 19, 2020, the outstanding balance of \$76.0 million on the Wells Fargo financing facility was paid off by bond proceeds from the City and County of San Francisco Community Facilities District No. 2014-1 (Transbay Transit Center) Special Tax Bonds, Series 2020B.

Overlapping Debt

Table A-31 shows bonded debt and long-term obligations as of July 1, 2020 sold in the public capital markets, except for those financings otherwise noted in the table, by the City and those public agencies

whose boundaries overlap the boundaries of the City in whole or in part. Long-term obligations of non-City agencies generally are not payable from revenues of the City. In many cases, long-term obligations issued by a public agency are payable only from the General Fund or other revenues of such public agency. In the table, lease obligations of the City which support indebtedness incurred by others are included. As noted below, the Charter limits the City's outstanding general obligation bond debt to 3% of the total assessed valuation of all taxable real and personal property within the City.

TABLE A-31

CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO
Statement of Direct and Overlapping Debt and Long-Term Obligations
As of July 1, 2020

<u>2019-20 Assessed Valuation</u> (includes unitary utility valuation):	\$281,683,409,781 ¹
<u>GENERAL OBLIGATION BONDED DEBT</u>	
San Francisco City and County	\$2,152,476,741
San Francisco Unified School District	833,320,000
San Francisco Community College District	197,955,000
TOTAL GENERAL OBLIGATION BONDS	\$3,183,751,741
<u>LEASE OBLIGATIONS BONDS</u>	
San Francisco City and County	\$1,493,700,574
LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS	\$1,493,700,574 ²
TOTAL COMBINED DIRECT DEBT	\$4,677,452,315
<u>OVERLAPPING TAX AND ASSESSMENT DEBT</u>	
Bay Area Rapid Transit District General Obligation Bond (34.606%) ²	\$443,905,004 ³
San Francisco Community Facilities District No. 4	10,600,000
San Francisco Community Facilities District No. 6	123,466,726
San Francisco Community Facilities District No. 7	32,135,000
San Francisco Community Facilities District No. 2009-1, Improvement Areas 1 and 2	2,701,034
San Francisco Community Facilities District No. 2014-1 Transbay Transit Center	475,665,000
City of San Francisco Assessment District No. 95-1	405,000
ABAG Community Facilities District No. 2004-1 Seismic Safety Improvements	9,500,000
ABAG Community Facilities District No. 2006-1 San Francisco Rincon Hill	5,105,000
ABAG Community Facilities District No. 2006-2 San Francisco Mint Plaza	2,905,000
TOTAL OVERLAPPING TAX AND ASSESSMENT DEBT	\$1,106,387,764
OVERLAPPING TAX INCREMENT DEBT (Successor Agency):	\$800,377,447
TOTAL DIRECT AND OVERLAPPING BONDED DEBT	\$6,584,217,526 ⁴
<u>Ratios to 2019-20 Assessed Valuation (\$281,683,409,781)</u>	<u>Actual Ratio</u>
Direct General Obligation Bonded Debt (\$3,183,751,741)	1.13% ⁵
Combined Direct Debt (\$4,677,452,315)	1.66%
Total Direct and Overlapping Bonded Debt	2.34%
<u>Ratio to 2019-20 Redevelopment Incremental Valuation (\$34,366,733,708)</u>	
Total Overlapping Tax Increment Debt	2.33%

¹ Includes \$610,103,200 homeowner's exemption for FY19-20.

² Excludes 833 Bryant lease and privately placed SFGH Emergency Backup Generators Project, outstanding in the principal amount of \$10,951,575 as of 7/1/20.

³ Reflects 2019-20 ratio.

⁴ Excludes tax and revenue anticipation notes, enterprise revenue bonds and airport improvement corporation bonds

⁵ The Charter limits the City's outstanding general obligation bond debt to 3% of the total assessed valuation of all taxable real and personal property within the City. The City's general obligation debt as a percentage of FY19-20 AV is 0.76%.

Source: California Municipal Statistics Inc., Office of Public Finance, City and County of San Francisco

CONSTITUTIONAL AND STATUTORY LIMITATIONS ON TAXES AND EXPENDITURES

Several constitutional and statutory limitations on taxes, revenues and expenditures exist under State law which limit the ability of the City to impose and increase taxes and other revenue sources and to spend such revenues, and which, under certain circumstances, would permit existing revenue sources of the City to be reduced by vote of the City electorate. These constitutional and statutory limitations, and future limitations, if enacted, could potentially have an adverse impact on the City's general finances and its ability to raise revenue, or maintain existing revenue sources, in the future. However, *ad valorem* property taxes required to be levied to pay debt service on general obligation bonds was authorized and approved in accordance with all applicable constitutional limitations. A summary of the currently effective limitations is set forth below.

Article XIII A of the California Constitution

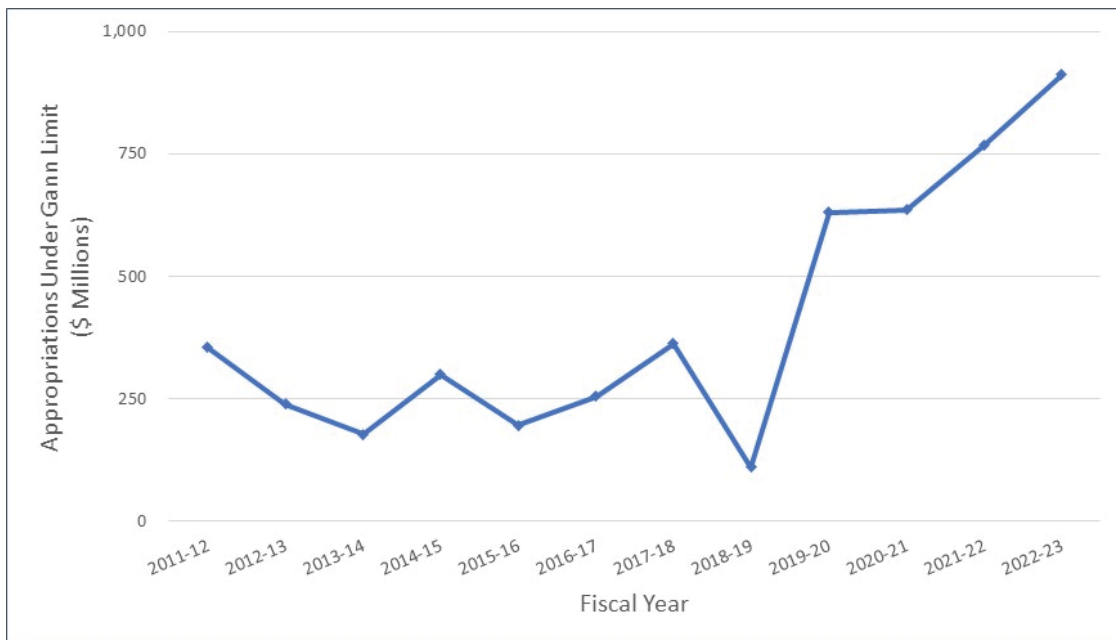
Article XIII A of the California Constitution, known as "Proposition 13," was approved by the California voters in June of 1978. It limits the amount of *ad valorem* tax on real property to 1% of "full cash value," as determined by the county assessor. Article XIII A defines "full cash value" to mean the county assessor's valuation of real property as shown on the 1975-76 tax bill under "full cash value," or thereafter, the appraised value of real property when "purchased, newly constructed or a change in ownership has occurred" (as such terms are used in Article XIII A) after the 1975 assessment. Furthermore, all real property valuation may be increased or decreased to reflect the inflation rate, as shown by the CPI or comparable data, in an amount not to exceed 2% per year, or may be reduced in the event of declining property values caused by damage, destruction or other factors. Article XIII A provides that the 1% limitation does not apply to *ad valorem* taxes to pay interest or redemption charges on 1) indebtedness approved by the voters prior to July 1, 1978, 2) any bonded indebtedness for the acquisition or improvement of real property approved on or after July 1, 1978, by two-thirds of the votes cast by the voters voting on the proposition, or 3) bonded indebtedness incurred by a school district or community college district for the construction, reconstruction, rehabilitation or replacement of school facilities or the acquisition or lease of real property for school facilities, approved by 55% of the voters of the district voting on the proposition, but only if certain accountability measures are included in the proposition.

The California Revenue and Taxation Code permits county assessors who have reduced the assessed valuation of a property as a result of natural disasters, economic downturns or other factors, to subsequently "recapture" such value (up to the pre-decline value of the property) at an annual rate higher or lower than 2%, depending on the assessor's measure of the restoration of value of the damaged property. The California courts have upheld the constitutionality of this procedure.

Since its adoption, Article XIII A has been amended a number of times. These amendments have created a number of exceptions to the requirement that property be assessed when purchased, newly constructed or a change in ownership has occurred. These exceptions include certain transfers of real property between family members, certain purchases of replacement dwellings for persons over age 55 and by property owners whose original property has been destroyed in a declared disaster, and certain improvements to accommodate persons with disabilities and for seismic upgrades to property. These amendments have resulted in marginal reductions in the property tax revenues of the City. Both the California State Supreme Court and the United States Supreme Court have upheld the validity of Article XIII.

Article XIII B of the California Constitution

Article XIII B was enacted by California voters as an initiative constitutional amendment in November 1979. Article XIII B limits the annual appropriations from the proceeds of taxes of the State and any city, county, school district, authority or other political subdivision of the State to the level of appropriations for the prior fiscal year, as adjusted for changes in the cost of living, population, and services rendered by the governmental entity. However, no limit is imposed on the appropriation of local revenues and taxes to pay debt service on bonds existing or authorized by January 1, 1979, or subsequently authorized by the voters. Article XIII B includes a requirement that if an entity's average revenues over two consecutive years exceed the amount permitted to be spent, the excess would have to be returned by revising tax or fee schedules over the following two years. With voter approval, the appropriations limit can be raised for up to four years. See the graph below for appropriations available under the Gann Limit.



Articles XIII C and XIII D of the California Constitution

Proposition 218, an initiative constitutional amendment, approved by the voters of the State in 1996, added Articles XII C and XIII D to the State Constitution, which affect the ability of local governments, including charter cities such as the City, to levy and collect both existing and future taxes, assessments, fees and charges. Proposition 218 does not affect the levy and collection of taxes for voter-approved debt. However, Proposition 218 affects the City's finances in other ways. Article XIII C requires that all new local taxes be submitted to the electorate for approval before such taxes become effective. Taxes for general governmental purposes of the City require a majority vote and taxes for specific purposes require a two-thirds vote. Under Proposition 218, the City can only continue to collect taxes that were imposed after January 1, 1995 if voters subsequently approved such taxes by November 6, 1998. All of the City's local taxes subject to such approval have been either reauthorized in accordance with Proposition 218 or discontinued. The voter approval requirements of Article XIII C reduce the City's flexibility to manage fiscal problems through new, extended or increased taxes. No assurance can be given that the City will be able to raise taxes in the future to meet increased expenditure requirements.

In addition, Article XIII C addresses the initiative power in matters of local taxes, assessments, fees and charges. Pursuant to Article XIII C, the voters of the City could, by initiative, repeal, reduce or limit any existing or future local tax, assessment, fee or charge, subject to certain limitations imposed by the courts and additional limitations with respect to taxes levied to repay bonds. The City raises a substantial portion of its revenues from various local taxes which are not levied to repay bonded indebtedness, and which could be reduced by initiative under Article XIII C. No assurance can be given that the voters of the City will disapprove initiatives that repeal, reduce or prohibit the imposition or increase of local taxes, assessments, fees or charges. See "OTHER CITY TAX REVENUES" herein, for a discussion of other City taxes that could be affected by Proposition 218.

With respect to the City's general obligation bonds (City bonds secured by *ad valorem* property taxes), the State Constitution and the laws of the State impose a duty on the Board of Supervisors to levy a property tax sufficient to pay debt service coming due in each year. The initiative power cannot be used to reduce or repeal the authority and obligation to levy such taxes which are pledged as security for payment of the City's general obligation bonds or to otherwise interfere with performance of the duty of the City with respect to such taxes which are pledged as security for payment of those bonds.

Article XIII D contains several provisions making it generally more difficult for local agencies, such as the City, to levy and maintain "assessments" (as defined in Article XIII D) for local services and programs. The City has created a number of special assessment districts both for neighborhood business improvement purposes and community benefit purposes and has caused limited obligation bonds to be issued in 1996 to finance construction of a new public right of way. The City cannot predict the future impact of Proposition 218 on the finances of the City, and no assurance can be given that Proposition 218 will not have a material adverse impact on the City's revenues.

Proposition 1A

Proposition 1A, a constitutional amendment proposed by the State Legislature and approved by the voters in November 2004, provides that the State may not reduce any local sales tax rate, limit existing local government authority to levy a sales tax rate, or change the allocation of local sales tax revenues, subject to certain exceptions. As set forth under the laws in effect as of November 3, 2004, Proposition 1A generally prohibits the State from shifting any share of property tax revenues allocated to local governments for any fiscal year to schools or community colleges. Any change in the allocation of property tax revenues among local governments within a county must be approved by two-thirds of both houses of the Legislature. Proposition 1A provides, however, that beginning in fiscal year 2008-09, the State may shift to schools and community colleges up to 8% of local government property tax revenues, which amount must be repaid, with interest, within three years, if the Governor proclaims that the shift is needed due to a severe State financial hardship, the shift is approved by two-thirds of both houses and certain other conditions are met. The State may also approve voluntary exchanges of local sales tax and property tax revenues among local governments within a county.

Proposition 1A also provides that if the State reduces the annual vehicle license fee rate below 0.65% of vehicle value, the State must provide local governments with equal replacement revenues. Further, Proposition 1A requires the State to suspend State mandates affecting cities, counties and special districts, excepting mandates relating to employee rights, schools or community colleges, in any year that the State does not fully reimburse local governments for their costs to comply with such mandates.

Proposition 1A may result in increased and more stable City revenues. The magnitude of such increase and stability is unknown and would depend on future actions by the State. However, Proposition 1A could also result in decreased resources being available for State programs. This reduction, in turn, could affect actions taken by the State to resolve budget difficulties. Such actions could include increasing State taxes, decreasing aid to cities and spending on other State programs, or other actions, some of which could be adverse to the City.

Proposition 22

Proposition 22 (“Proposition 22”) which was approved by California voters in November 2010, prohibits the State, even during a period of severe fiscal hardship, from delaying the distribution of tax revenues for transportation, redevelopment, or local government projects and services and prohibits fuel tax revenues from being loaned for cash-flow or budget balancing purposes to the State General Fund or any other State fund. In addition, Proposition 22 generally eliminates the State’s authority to temporarily shift property taxes from cities, counties, and special districts to schools, temporarily increase a school and community college district’s share of property tax revenues, prohibits the State from borrowing or redirecting redevelopment property tax revenues or requiring increased pass-through payments thereof, and prohibits the State from reallocating vehicle license fee revenues to pay for State-imposed mandates. In addition, Proposition 22 requires a two-thirds vote of each house of the State Legislature and a public hearing process to be conducted in order to change the amount of fuel excise tax revenues shared with cities and counties. Proposition 22 prohibits the State from enacting new laws that require redevelopment agencies to shift funds to schools or other agencies (but see “San Francisco Redevelopment Agency Dissolution” above). While Proposition 22 will not change overall State and local government costs or revenues by the express terms thereof, it will cause the State to adopt alternative actions to address its fiscal and policy objectives.

Due to the prohibition with respect to the State’s ability to take, reallocate, and borrow money raised by local governments for local purposes, Proposition 22 supersedes certain provisions of Proposition 1A (2004). However, borrowings and reallocations from local governments during 2009 are not subject to Proposition 22 prohibitions. In addition, Proposition 22 supersedes Proposition 1A of 2006. Accordingly, the State is prohibited from borrowing sales taxes or excise taxes on motor vehicle fuels or changing the allocations of those taxes among local governments except pursuant to specified procedures involving public notices and hearings.

Proposition 26

On November 2, 2010, the voters approved Proposition 26 (“Proposition 26”), revising certain provisions of Articles XIII and XIII of the California Constitution. Proposition 26 re-categorizes many State and local fees as taxes, requires local governments to obtain two-thirds voter approval for taxes levied by local governments, and requires the State to obtain the approval of two-thirds of both houses of the State Legislature to approve State laws that increase taxes. Furthermore, pursuant to Proposition 26, any increase in a fee beyond the amount needed to provide the specific service or benefit is deemed to be a tax and the approval thereof will require a two-thirds vote. In addition, for State-imposed charges, any tax or fee adopted after January 1, 2010 with a majority vote which would have required a two-thirds vote if Proposition 26 were effective at the time of such adoption is repealed as of November 2011 absent the re-adoption by the requisite two-thirds vote.

Proposition 26 amends Article XIII of the State Constitution to state that a “tax” means a levy, charge or exaction of any kind imposed by a local government, except (1) a charge imposed for a specific benefit conferred or privilege granted directly to the payor that is not provided to those not charged, and which does not exceed the reasonable costs to the local government of conferring the benefit or granting the privilege; (2) a charge imposed for a specific government service or product provided directly to the payor that is not provided to those not charged, and which does not exceed the reasonable costs to the local government of providing the service or product; (3) a charge imposed for the reasonable regulatory costs to a local government for issuing licenses and permits, performing investigations, inspections and audits, enforcing agricultural marketing orders, and the administrative enforcement and adjudication thereof; (4) a charge imposed for entrance to or use of local government property or the purchase rental or lease of local government property; (5) a fine, penalty, or other monetary charge imposed by the judicial branch of government or a local government as a result of a violation of law, including late payment fees, fees imposed under administrative citation ordinances, parking violations, etc.; (6) a charge imposed as a condition of property development; or (7) assessments and property related fees imposed in accordance with the provisions of Proposition 218. Fees, charges and payments that are made pursuant to a voluntary contract that are not “imposed by a local government” are not considered taxes and are not covered by Proposition 26.

Proposition 26 applies to any levy, charge or exaction imposed, increased, or extended by local government on or after November 3, 2010. Accordingly, fees adopted prior to that date are not subject to the measure until they are increased or extended or if it is determined that an exemption applies.

If the local government specifies how the funds from a proposed local tax are to be used, the approval will be subject to a two-thirds voter requirement. If the local government does not specify how the funds from a proposed local tax are to be used, the approval will be subject to a fifty percent voter requirement. Proposed local government fees that are not subject to Proposition 26 are subject to the approval of a majority of the governing body. In general, proposed property charges will be subject to a majority vote of approval by the governing body although certain proposed property charges will also require approval by a majority of property owners.

Future Initiatives and Changes in Law

The laws and Constitutional provisions described above were each adopted as measures that qualified for the ballot pursuant to the State’s initiative process. From time to time other initiative measures could be adopted, further affecting revenues of the City or the City’s ability to expend revenues. The nature and impact of these measures cannot be anticipated by the City.

On April 25, 2013, the California Supreme Court in *McWilliams v. City of Long Beach* (April 25, 2013, No. S202037), held that the claims provisions of the Government Claims Act (Government Code Section 900 *et. seq.*) govern local tax and fee refund actions (absent another State statute governing the issue), and that local ordinances were without effect. The effect of the *McWilliams* case is that local governments could face class actions over disputes involving taxes and fees. Such cases could expose local governments to significant refund claims in the future. The City cannot predict whether any such class claims will be filed against it in the future, the outcome of any such claim or its impact on the City.

LEGAL MATTERS AND RISK MANAGEMENT

Pending Litigation

There are a number of lawsuits and claims routinely pending against the City, including those summarized in Note 18 to the City's CAFR as of June 30, 2019. Included among these are a number of actions which if successful would be payable from the City's General Fund. In the opinion of the City Attorney, such suits and claims presently pending will not materially impair the ability of the City to pay debt service on its General Fund lease obligations or other debt obligations, nor have an adverse impact on City finances.

Millennium Tower is a 58-story luxury residential building completed in 2009 and located at 301 Mission Street in downtown San Francisco. On August 17, 2016, some owners of condominiums in Millennium Tower filed a lawsuit, San Francisco Superior Court No. 16-553758 ("Lehman Lawsuit") against TJPA and the individual members of the TJPA, including the City. The TJPA is responsible under State law for developing and operating the Salesforce Transit Center, which will be a new regional transit hub located near the Millennium Tower.

The TJPA began excavation and construction of the Salesforce Transit Center in 2010, after the Millennium Tower was completed. In brief, the Lehman Lawsuit claims that the construction of the Salesforce Transit Center harmed the Millennium Tower by causing it to settle into the soil more than planned and tilt toward the west/northwest, and the owners claim unspecified monetary damages for inverse condemnation and nuisance. The TJPA has asserted that the Millennium Tower was already sinking more than planned and tilting before the TJPA began construction of the Salesforce Transit Center and that the TJPA took precautionary efforts to avoid exacerbating the situation. In addition to the Lehman Lawsuit, several other lawsuits have been filed against the TJPA related to the subsidence and tilting of the Millennium Tower. In total, eight lawsuits have been filed against TJPA, and a total of three of those name the City.

In addition to the Lehman Lawsuit, the City is named as a defendant in two lawsuits filed by owners of multiple units, the Ying Lawsuit (Case No. 17-559210) and the Turgeon Lawsuit (Case No. 18-564417). The Ying and Turgeon Lawsuits contain similar claims as the Lehman Lawsuit. In the Summer of 2019, the parties announced a tentative settlement of matters relating to the lawsuit. For the settlement to be effective, a number of events must occur, including approval of the settlement by all parties and the Court. These approvals could occur in August 2020. While the City expects that all necessary events will occur for the settlement to become final and effective, no assurance can be given by the City that the settlement will be finalized. If the settlement becomes void, litigation may resume. If litigation were to resume, the City cannot now make any prediction as to the outcome of any such lawsuits, or whether the lawsuits, if determined adversely to the TJPA or the City, would have a material adverse impact on City finances.

Ongoing Investigations

On January 28, 2020 the City's former Director of Public Works Mohammad Nuru was indicted on federal criminal charges of public corruption, including honest services wire fraud and lying to Federal Bureau of Investigation officials. The allegations contained in the complaint involve various schemes, including an attempt by Mr. Nuru and Mr. Nick Bovis, a local restaurateur who was also indicted by the federal government, to bribe an Airport Commissioner to influence the award of lease of space at the San Francisco International Airport, Mr. Nuru using his official position to benefit a developer of a mixed-use

project in San Francisco in exchange for personal gifts and benefits; Mr. Nuru attempting to use his former position as the chair of the Transbay Joint Powers Authority to secure a lease for Mr. Bovis in the Transbay Transit Center, in exchange for personal benefits provided by the restaurateur; Mr. Nuru providing Mr. Bovis with inside information on City projects regarding contracts for portable bathroom trailers and small container-like housing units for use by the homeless, so that Mr. Bovis could win the contracts for those projects; and Mr. Nuru obtaining free and discounted labor and construction equipment from contractors to help him build a personal vacation home while those contractors were also engaging in business with the City. Mr. Nuru resigned from employment with the City two weeks after his arrest. On February 4, 2020, City Attorney Dennis Herrera and Controller Ben Rosenfield announced a joint investigation that was underway, stemming from federal criminal charges filed against Mr. Nuru and Mr. Bovis.

The City Attorney's Office, in conjunction with the Controller's Office, is seeking to identify officials, employees and contractors involved in these schemes or other related conduct, and to identify contracts, grants, gifts, and other government decisions possibly tainted by conflicts of interest and other legal or policy violations. The Controller's Office, in conjunction with the City Attorney's Office, has put into place interim controls to review Public Works contracts for red flags and process failures. The Controller's Office is also working with the City Attorney's Office to identify whether stop payments, cancellations or other terminations are justified on any open contracts, purchase orders or bids. Also, the Controller, in coordination with the City Attorney's Office, intends to produce periodic public reports setting forth assessments of patterns and practices to help prevent fraud and corruption and recommendations about best practices, including possible changes in City law and policy.

On March 10, 2020, the City Attorney transmitted to the Mayor its preliminary report of investigations of alleged misconduct by the City's Director of the Department of Building Inspections ("DBI"). The allegations involve violations of the City Campaign and Conduct Code and DBI's Code of Professional Conduct by the Director by (i) providing intentional and preferential treatment to certain permit expeditors, (ii) accepting gifts and dinners in violation of DBI's professional code of conduct, and (iii) otherwise violating City laws and policies by abusing his position to seek positions for his son and son's girlfriend. The Mayor placed the Director of Building Inspection on administrative leave, and he resigned shortly thereafter.

On June 29, 2020, the Controller released its preliminary assessment of Citywide procurement practices, with an emphasis on the Public Works Department. The report is subject to public comment and review and could be revised in the future. The preliminary assessment focused on City laws, practices and policies and made recommendations to make improvements on such City laws and policies to improve transparency, reduce the risk of loss and abuse in City contracting in the future. The Controller expects to issue additional reports in the future. Reviews of the City internal controls will be released in a subsequent report. Finally, the City Attorney investigation continues with respect to the review certain contracts and payments made to outside vendors. To date, the City Attorney's investigation has led to the release of four city employees (including the Director of Public Works and the Director of Building Inspections, as described above) or officials from their City positions.

In addition to the joint investigation by the City Attorney's Office and the Controller's Office, the City's Board of Supervisors has initiated a series of public hearings before its Government Audit and Oversight Committee to examine issues raised by the federal complaints. That committee will also consider the Controller's periodic reports. The full Board of Supervisors is considering retaining additional independent services relating to the matters that were the subject of the federal indictment. The City can give no assurance regarding when the City's investigation will be completed or what the outcome will be.

Risk Retention Program

Citywide risk management is coordinated by the Risk Management Division which reports to the Office of the City Administrator. With certain exceptions, it is the general policy of the City not to purchase commercial liability insurance for the risks of losses to which it is exposed but rather to first evaluate self-insurance for such risks. The City believes that it is more economical to manage its risks internally and administer, adjust, settle, defend, and pay claims from budgeted resources (i.e., “self-insurance”). The City obtains commercial insurance in certain circumstances, including when required by bond or lease financing covenants and for other limited purposes. The City actuarially determines liability and workers’ compensation risk exposures as permitted under State law. The City does not maintain commercial earthquake coverage, with certain minor exceptions.

The City’s decision to obtain commercial insurance depends on various factors including whether the facility is currently under construction or if the property is owned by a self-supporting enterprise fund department. For new construction projects, the City has utilized traditional insurance, owner-controlled insurance programs or contractor-controlled insurance programs. Under the latter two approaches, the insurance program provides coverage for the entire construction project. When a traditional insurance program is used, the City requires each contractor to provide its own insurance, while ensuring that the full scope of work be covered with satisfactory limits. The majority of the City’s commercial insurance coverage is purchased for enterprise fund departments and other similar revenue-generating departments (i.e. the Airport, MTA, the PUC, the Port and Convention Facilities, etc.). The remainder of the commercial insurance coverage is for General Fund departments that are required to provide coverage for bond-financed facilities, coverage for collections at City-owned museums and to meet statutory requirements for bonding of various public officials, and other limited purposes where required by contract or other agreement.

Through coordination between the City Controller and the City Attorney’s Office, the City’s general liability risk exposure is actuarially determined and is addressed through appropriations in the City’s budget and also reflected in the CAFR. The appropriations are sized based on actuarially determined anticipated claim payments and the projected timing of disbursement.

The City actuarially estimates future workers’ compensation costs to the City according to a formula based on the following: (i) the dollar amount of claims; (ii) yearly projections of payments based on historical experience; and (iii) the size of the department’s payroll. The administration of workers’ compensation claims, and payouts are handled by the Workers’ Compensation Division of the City’s Department of Human Resources. The Workers’ Compensation Division determines and allocates workers’ compensation costs to departments based upon actual payments and costs associated with a department’s injured workers’ claims. Statewide workers’ compensation reforms have resulted in some City budgetary savings in recent years. The City continues to develop and implement programs to lower or mitigate workers’ compensation costs. These programs focus on accident prevention, transitional return to work for injured workers, improved efficiencies in claims handling and maximum utilization of medical cost containment strategies.

The City’s estimated liability and workers’ compensation risk exposures are summarized in Note 18 to the City’s CAFR for Fiscal Year ended June 30, 2019.

1 [Authorizing Certificates of Participation - Animal Care and Control Renovation Project - Not to
2 Exceed \$60,500,000]

3 **Resolution authorizing the execution and delivery of Certificates of Participation on a**
4 **tax-exempt or taxable basis evidencing and representing an aggregate principal**
5 **amount not to exceed \$60,500,000 to finance the costs of acquisition, construction, and**
6 **improvement of an animal care and control facility to be located on property within the**
7 **City; authorizing the issuance of commercial paper notes in advance of the delivery of**
8 **the Certificates; approving the form of Trust Agreement between the City and County**
9 **of San Francisco and the Trustee (including certain indemnities contained therein);**
10 **authorizing the selection of the Trustee by the Director of Public Finance; approving**
11 **respective forms of a Property Lease and a Lease Agreement, each between the City**
12 **and the Trustee for the lease and lease back of all or a portion of certain City real**
13 **property and hospital property and facilities; approving the forms of Purchase**
14 **Contract, Official Notice of Sale, and Notice of Intention to Sell Certificates; directing**
15 **the publication of the Notice of Intention to Sell Certificates; approving the form of the**
16 **Preliminary Official Statement and the form and execution of the Official Statement**
17 **relating to the sale of the Certificates; approving the form of the Continuing Disclosure**
18 **Certificate; granting general authority to City officials to take necessary actions in**
19 **connection with the authorization, execution, sale and delivery of the Certificates, as**
20 **defined herein; approving modifications to documents and agreements, as defined**
21 **herein; declaring the City’s intent to reimburse certain expenditures; and ratifying**
22 **previous actions taken in connection therewith, as defined herein.**

23
24 WHEREAS, The Board of Supervisors (the “Board of Supervisors” or the “Board”) of
25 the City and County of San Francisco (the “City”) desires to finance the cost of the acquisition,

1 construction and improvement of the City and County of San Francisco Animal Care and
2 Control replacement facility located at 1419 Bryant Street (the "Animal Care and Control
3 Renovation Project") through the execution and delivery of one or more series of certificates
4 of participation (the "Certificates"); and

5 WHEREAS, The Certificates will be executed and delivered in one or more series on a
6 tax-exempt and/or taxable basis pursuant to a trust agreement (the "Trust Agreement")
7 between the City and the trustee to be named therein (the "Trustee"); and

8 WHEREAS, In advance of the execution and delivery of the Certificates, the Board
9 desires to authorize the issuance from time to time of commercial paper notes under the City's
10 commercial paper program to fund costs of the Animal Care and Control Renovation Project
11 on an interim basis until the Certificates are executed and delivered to provide permanent
12 financing on a long-term basis; and

13 WHEREAS, In connection with the execution and delivery of the Certificates, the Board
14 desires to cause the execution of a Property Lease (the "Property Lease"), pursuant to which
15 the City will lease to the Trustee all or a portion of City property located at (i) 1 Newhall – Lot
16 030, Block 4570, (ii) all or a portion of City real property located at 1401 Bryant – Lot 002,
17 Block 3904 Street, San Francisco or (iii) all or a portion of City real property located at Laguna
18 Honda Hospital and Rehabilitation Center – Portion of Lot 7, Block 2842 (collectively, the
19 "Leased Property"), and a Lease Agreement (the "Lease Agreement"), pursuant to which the
20 Trustee will lease the Leased Property back to the City; and

21 WHEREAS, The Board has been presented with the form of certain documents and
22 agreements referred to herein relating to the Certificates, and the Board has examined and is
23 approving each such document and agreement and desires to authorize the execution of such
24 documents and agreements and the consummation of such financing; and
25

1 WHEREAS, Upon the effectiveness of this Resolution, all conditions, things and acts
2 required by law to exist, to happen and to be performed precedent to and as a condition of the
3 execution and delivery of the Property Lease, the Lease Agreement, the Trust Agreement and
4 the Certificates will exist, have happened and have been performed in due time, form and
5 manner in accordance with applicable law, and the City shall be authorized pursuant to its
6 Charter and other applicable law to execute and deliver the Property Lease, the Lease
7 Agreement, the Continuing Disclosure Certificate, the Trust Agreement and, as applicable, the
8 Purchase Contract and to cause the execution and delivery of the Certificates in the manner
9 and form provided in this Resolution; and

10 WHEREAS, The City has paid and expects to pay certain expenditures in connection
11 with the Animal Care and Control Renovation Project to be financed by the Certificates prior to
12 the execution and delivery of the Certificates, and the City intends to reimburse itself and to
13 pay third parties for such prior expenditures from the proceeds of the Certificates; and

14 WHEREAS, Section 1.150-2 of the Treasury Regulations promulgated under the
15 Internal Revenue Code of 1986 (the "Reimbursement Regulations") requires the City to
16 declare its reasonable official intent to reimburse prior expenditures with the proceeds of a
17 subsequent borrowing; and

18 WHEREAS, The Reimbursement Regulations require that any reimbursement
19 allocation of proceeds of the Certificates to be made with respect to expenditures incurred
20 prior to the execution and delivery of the Certificates will occur not later than 18 months after
21 the later of (i) the date on which the expenditure is paid or (ii) the date on which the facilities
22 are placed in service, but in no event later than 3 years after the expenditure is paid; and

23 WHEREAS, The adoption of this Resolution shall constitute authorization of the
24 Certificates within the meaning of Section 864 of the California Code of Civil Procedure and
25 any Validation Act that is effective after this Resolution takes effect; now, therefore, be it

1 RESOLVED, By the Board of Supervisors of the City and County of San Francisco, as
2 follows:

3 Section 1. Findings. The Board hereby finds and determines that the recitals set
4 forth above are true and correct.

5 Section 2. File Documents. The documents presented to the Board and on file with
6 the Clerk of the Board or her designee (collectively, the "Clerk") are contained in File No.
7 161198.

8 Section 3. Authorization of the Certificates. The Board hereby authorizes and
9 approves the execution and delivery of the Certificates in accordance with the Trust
10 Agreement. The Board hereby approves the issuance of commercial paper notes from time to
11 time to fund certain costs relating to the Animal Care and Control Renovation Project. The
12 proceeds of the Certificates will be used to fund (i) costs of Animal Care and Control
13 Renovation Project, including repayment of commercial paper notes, interest, and program
14 fees thereon issued for such purpose; (ii) a reserve fund, if required to market the Certificates;
15 (iii) capitalized interest, if any; and (iv) costs of issuance of the Certificates. The Certificates
16 shall be designated as "Certificates of Participation (Animal Care and Control Renovation
17 Project)," with such other or additional designation, including the year of execution and
18 delivery, as determined by the Director of Public Finance of the City or her designee, acting
19 for and on behalf of the City Controller (collectively, the "Director of Public Finance").

20 The Certificates shall evidence an aggregate principal amount of not to exceed
21 \$60,500,000, and shall evidence interest rate at the maximum rate provided by law or 12%
22 per annum, whichever is lower. The Certificates shall be subject to prepayment as set forth in
23 the Lease Agreement and Trust Agreement. The Director of Public Finance is hereby
24 authorized, to the extent such officer deems it necessary or advisable and financially
25

1 advantageous to the City, to procure credit enhancement for the Certificates, including but not
2 limited to municipal bond insurance or a debt service reserve fund surety policy.

3 The Director of Public Finance is hereby authorized, to the extent such officer deems it
4 necessary or advisable and in the interests of the City, to cause the execution and delivery of
5 the Certificates (i) with interest with respect thereto exempt or not exempt from federal income
6 tax, and (ii) under any federal tax law provisions which provide for federal grants or credits to
7 the City or to investors in lieu of the exemption of interest from federal income tax.

8 Section 4. Approval of the Trust Agreement; Authorization of the Selection of the
9 Trustee. The form of the Trust Agreement between the City and the Trustee, as presented to
10 the Board, a copy of which is on file with the Clerk, is hereby approved. The Mayor of the City
11 or his designee (collectively, the "Mayor") or the Controller or his designee (the "Controller") is
12 hereby authorized to execute and deliver the Trust Agreement, and the Clerk is hereby
13 authorized to attest to and affix the seal of the City on the Trust Agreement, with such
14 changes, additions and modifications as the Mayor or the Controller may make or approve in
15 accordance with Section 13 hereof.

16 The Director of Public Finance is hereby authorized to select the Trustee in accordance
17 with City policies and procedures, including but not limited to the City's policy to provide
18 locally disadvantaged business enterprises an equal opportunity to participate in the
19 performance of all City contracts.

20 Section 5. Approval of the Property Lease. The form of the Property Lease between
21 the City and the Trustee, as presented to the Board, a copy of which is on file with the Clerk,
22 is hereby approved. The Mayor or the Controller is hereby authorized to execute and deliver
23 the Property Lease, and the Clerk is hereby authorized to attest to and affix the seal (if
24 necessary) of the City on the Property Lease, with such changes, additions and modifications
25 as the Mayor or the Controller may make or approve in accordance with Section 13 hereof.

1 Section 6. Approval of the Lease Agreement. The form of the Lease Agreement
2 between the City and the Trustee, as presented to the Board, a copy of which is on file with
3 the Clerk, is hereby approved. The Mayor or the Controller is hereby authorized to execute
4 and deliver the Lease Agreement, and the Clerk is hereby authorized to attest and to affix the
5 seal of the City on the Lease Agreement with such changes, additions and modifications as
6 the Mayor may make or approve in accordance with Section 13 hereof; provided, however,
7 that the Maximum Base Rental (as defined in the Lease Agreement) to be paid under the
8 Lease Agreement in any fiscal year shall not exceed \$5,600,000 and the initial stated term of
9 the Lease Agreement shall not extend beyond the 35th year following its date of execution, as
10 such initial term may be extended in accordance with the Lease Agreement.

11 Section 7. Approval of the Leased Property and the Base Rental Payments. The
12 Board hereby approves the leasing, pursuant to the terms of the Property Lease and the
13 Lease Agreement, of all or a portion of the Leased Property, which the Director of Public
14 Finance determines is in the best interest of the City. The Board also hereby approves the
15 payment by the City of the Base Rental with respect thereto; provided the payment of such
16 Base Rental does not exceed the Maximum Base Rental as provided in Section 6 above.

17 Section 8. Official Statement. The form of proposed Preliminary Official Statement
18 describing the Certificates (the "Preliminary Official Statement") submitted to the Board of
19 Supervisors is approved and adopted as the Preliminary Official Statement describing the
20 Certificates, with such additions, corrections and revisions as may be determined to be
21 necessary or desirable made in accordance herewith. The Controller is authorized to cause
22 the distribution of a Preliminary Official Statement deemed final for purposes of Securities and
23 Exchange Commission Rule 15c2-12 promulgated under the Securities Exchange Act of
24 1934, as amended (the "Rule"), and to sign a certificate to that effect. The Director of Public
25 Finance is authorized and directed to cause to be printed and mailed or electronically

1 distributed to prospective bidders or purchasers for the Certificates the Preliminary Official
2 Statement in substantially the form of the Preliminary Official Statement approved and
3 adopted by this Resolution, as completed, supplemented, corrected or revised. The
4 Controller is authorized and directed to approve, execute, and deliver the final Official
5 Statement with respect to the Certificates, which final Official Statement shall be in the form of
6 the Preliminary Official Statement, with such additions, corrections and revisions as may be
7 determined to be necessary or desirable made in accordance herewith and as are permitted
8 under the Rule. The Director of Public Finance is authorized and directed to cause to be
9 printed and mailed or electronically distributed the final Official Statement to all actual initial
10 purchasers of the Certificates.

11 Section 9. Continuing Disclosure Certificate. The form of Continuing Disclosure
12 Certificate (the "Continuing Disclosure Certificate"), to be signed by the Controller to permit
13 the original purchasers of the Certificates to comply with the Rule, submitted to the Board is
14 approved and adopted as the Continuing Disclosure Certificate, with such additions,
15 corrections and revisions as may be determined to be necessary or desirable made in
16 accordance herewith. The Controller is authorized and directed to execute the Continuing
17 Disclosure Certificate on behalf of the City and deliver the Continuing Disclosure Certificate to
18 the original purchasers of the Certificates.

19 Section 10. Sale of the Certificates. The Controller or the Director of Public Finance
20 is hereby authorized to cause the sale of the Certificates by competitive or negotiated sale. If
21 sold by competitive sale, the Controller or the Director of Public Finance is hereby authorized
22 and directed to award the Certificates to the bidder whose bid represents the lowest true
23 interest cost to the City (as confirmed by the City's financial advisor) and whose bid otherwise
24 conforms to the bid requirements contained in the Official Notice of Sale.
25

1 The form of proposed Notice of Intention to Sell the Certificates (the “Notice of Intention
2 to Sell Certificates”) submitted to the Board is approved and adopted as the Notice of
3 Intention to Sell the Certificates, and the Controller or the Director of Public Finance is
4 authorized and directed to cause the Notice of Intention to Sell Certificates, subject to such
5 corrections, revisions or additions as may be made in accordance herewith, to be published
6 once in *The Bond Buyer* or another financial publication generally circulated throughout the
7 State of California.

8 If the Controller or the Director of Public Finance determines to sell the Certificates by
9 negotiated sale, the Controller or the Director of Public Finance is hereby authorized to sell
10 the Certificates by negotiated sale pursuant to one or more purchase contracts (each, a
11 “Purchase Contract”) by and between the City and the underwriters named therein; provided,
12 however, that the underwriters’ discount under any such Purchase Contract shall not exceed
13 1% of the principal amount of the Certificates.

14 To accomplish the sale of the Certificates by negotiated sale, if applicable, the
15 Controller or the Director of Public Finance is hereby authorized to appoint one or more
16 financial institutions to act as underwriter for the Certificates in accordance with City policies
17 and procedures, including but not limited to the City’s policy to provide locally disadvantaged
18 business enterprises an equal opportunity to participate in the performance of all City
19 contracts.

20 Section 11. Reimbursement. The City declares its official intent to reimburse prior
21 expenditures of the City incurred prior to the execution and delivery of the Certificates in
22 connection with the Animal Care and Control Renovation Project or portions thereof with the
23 proceeds of the Certificates. The Board of Supervisors declares the City’s intent to reimburse
24 the City with the proceeds of the Certificates for the expenditures with respect to the Animal
25 Care and Control Renovation Project (the “Expenditures” and each an “Expenditure”) made

1 on and after that date that is no more than 60 days prior to adoption of this Resolution. The
2 City reasonably expects on the date of adoption of this Resolution that it will reimburse the
3 Expenditures with the proceeds of the Certificates.

4 Each Expenditure was and will be either (a) of a type properly chargeable to a capital
5 account under general federal income tax principles (determined in each case as of the date
6 of the Expenditure), (b) a cost of issuance with respect to the Certificates, (c) a nonrecurring
7 item that is not customarily payable from current revenues, or (d) a grant to a party that is not
8 related to or an agent of the City so long as such grant does not impose any obligation or
9 condition (directly or indirectly) to repay any amount to or for the benefit of the City. The
10 maximum aggregate principal amount of the Certificates expected to be executed and
11 delivered for the Animal Care and Control Renovation Project is \$60,500,000. The City shall
12 make a reimbursement allocation, which is a written allocation by the City that evidences the
13 City's use of proceeds of the Certificates to reimburse an Expenditure, no later than 18
14 months after the later of the date on which the Expenditure is paid or the Animal Care and
15 Control Renovation Project is placed in service or abandoned, but in no event more than three
16 years after the date on which the Expenditure is paid. The City recognizes that exceptions
17 are available for certain "preliminary expenditures," costs of issuance, certain *de minimis*
18 amounts, expenditures by "small issuers" (based on the year of issuance and not the year of
19 expenditure) and expenditures for construction projects of at least 5 years.

20 Section 12. General Authority. The Mayor, the City Treasurer, the City Attorney, the
21 City Controller, the City Administrator, the Director of Public Finance, the Clerk and other
22 officers of the City and their duly authorized deputies, designees and agents are hereby
23 authorized and directed, jointly and severally, to take such actions and to execute and deliver
24 such certificates, agreements, requests or other documents as they may deem necessary to
25 accomplish the purposes of this Resolution, including but not limited to the execution and

1 delivery of the Property Lease, the Lease Agreement, the Trust Agreement, the Continuing
2 Disclosure Certificate, the Purchase Contract and the Certificates, to obtain bond insurance or
3 other credit enhancements or a surety reserve policy with respect to the Certificates, to obtain
4 title insurance, to clear any encumbrances to title and to carry out other title work. Any such
5 actions are solely intended to further the purposes of this Resolution, and are subject in all
6 respects to the terms of this Resolution. No such actions shall increase the risk to the City or
7 require the City to spend any resources not otherwise granted herein. Final versions of any
8 such documents (or a compact disc with such documents loaded therein) shall be provided to
9 the Clerk of the Board of Supervisors for inclusion in the official file within 30 days of
10 execution (or as soon thereafter as final documents are available) by all parties.

11 Section 13. Modifications, Changes and Additions. The Mayor, the City Treasurer,
12 the City Controller and the Director of Public Finance each are hereby authorized to make
13 such modifications, changes and additions to the documents and agreements approved
14 hereby, as consistent with the documents herein and this Resolution and upon consultation
15 with the City Attorney, as may be necessary or desirable and in the interests of the City, and
16 which changes do not materially increase the City's obligations or reduce its rights thereunder
17 or hereunder. The respective official's approval of such modifications, changes and additions
18 shall be conclusively evidenced by the execution and delivery thereof by such official.

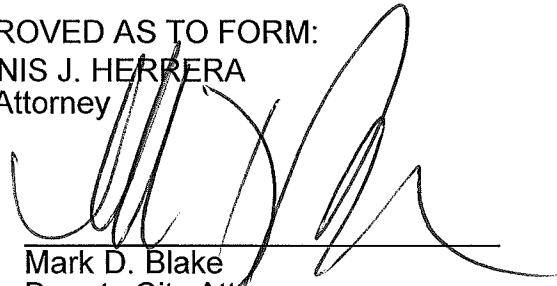
19 Section 14. Partial Invalidity. Any provision of this Resolution found to be prohibited
20 by law shall be ineffective only to the extent of such prohibition, and shall not invalidate the
21 remainder of this Resolution.

22 Section 15. Ratification of Prior Actions. All actions heretofore taken and consistent
23 with any documents presented herein and approved by this Resolution are hereby ratified,
24 approved and confirmed by the Board; provided however that any such ratified actions are
25 subject in all respects to the terms of this Resolution.

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Section 16. Effective Date. This Resolution shall take effect upon its enactment. Enactment occurs when the Mayor signs the resolution, the Mayor returns the resolution unsigned or does not sign the resolution within ten days of receiving it, or the Board of Supervisors overrides the Mayor's veto of the resolution.

APPROVED AS TO FORM:
DENNIS J. HERRERA
City Attorney



By: _____
Mark D. Blake
Deputy City Attorney
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City and County of San Francisco

Tails

Resolution

City Hall
1 Dr. Carlton B. Goodlett Place
San Francisco, CA 94102-4689

File Number: 161198

Date Passed: November 29, 2016

Resolution authorizing the execution and delivery of Certificates of Participation on a tax-exempt or taxable basis evidencing and representing an aggregate principal amount not to exceed \$60,500,000 to finance the costs of acquisition, construction, and improvement of an animal care and control facility to be located on property within the City; authorizing the issuance of commercial paper notes in advance of the delivery of the Certificates; approving the form of Trust Agreement between the City and County of San Francisco and the Trustee (including certain indemnities contained therein); authorizing the selection of the Trustee by the Director of Public Finance; approving respective forms of a Property Lease and a Lease Agreement, each between the City and the Trustee for the lease and lease back of all or a portion of certain City real property and hospital property and facilities; approving the forms of Purchase Contract, Official Notice of Sale, and Notice of Intention to Sell Certificates; directing the publication of the Notice of Intention to Sell Certificates; approving the form of the Preliminary Official Statement and the form and execution of the Official Statement relating to the sale of the Certificates; approving the form of the Continuing Disclosure Certificate; granting general authority to City officials to take necessary actions in connection with the authorization, execution, sale and delivery of the Certificates, as defined herein; approving modifications to documents and agreements, as defined herein; declaring the City's intent to reimburse certain expenditures; and ratifying previous actions taken in connection therewith, as defined herein.

November 16, 2016 Budget and Finance Committee - RECOMMENDED

November 29, 2016 Board of Supervisors - ADOPTED

Ayes: 11 - Avalos, Breed, Campos, Cohen, Farrell, Kim, Mar, Peskin, Tang, Wiener and Yee

File No. 161198

I hereby certify that the foregoing Resolution was ADOPTED on 11/29/2016 by the Board of Supervisors of the City and County of San Francisco.

Handwritten signature of Angela Calvillo

Angela Calvillo
Clerk of the Board

Handwritten signature of Ed Lee
Mayor

12/09/16
Date Approved

From: [Peacock, Rebecca \(MYR\)](#)
To: [BOS Legislation, \(BOS\)](#); [BLAKE, MARK \(CAT\)](#)
Cc: [Kittler, Sophia \(MYR\)](#); [Katz, Bridget \(CON\)](#); [Patil, Lillian \(MYR\)](#)
Subject: Mayor -- [Resolution] -- [2020 Certificates of Participation – Animal Care & Control Project – Official Statement Approval]
Date: Tuesday, September 1, 2020 4:52:32 PM
Attachments: [2. OPF BOS Cover Memo - Resolution to Approve Preliminary Official Statement - CCSF 2020A COPs \(Animal Care & Control\).pdf](#)
[3. Form of Preliminary Official Statement - CCSF 2020A COPs \(Animal Care & Control\).pdf](#)
[4. Appendix A.pdf](#)
[1. Resolution to Authorize and Distribute Preliminary Official Statement - CCSF 2020A COPs \(Animal Care & Control\).docx](#)

Attached for introduction to the Board of Supervisors is a **resolution approving the form of and authorizing the distribution of a preliminary official statement relating to the execution and delivery of City and County of San Francisco Certificates of Participation for the Animal Care & Control Project and authorizing the preparation, execution and delivery of a final official statement; modifying and ratifying the approvals and terms and conditions of a previous resolution, and related matters.**

[@BLAKE, MARK \(CAT\)](#), can you please reply-all to this email to indicate your approval? Thanks!

Please let me know if you have any questions.

Rebecca Peacock ([they/she](#))
(415) 554-6982 | Rebecca.Peacock@sfgov.org
Office of Mayor London N. Breed
City & County of San Francisco