

1 [Taxable Certificates of Participation (HOPE SF) - Amending Ordinance No. 266-10 - Not to
2 Exceed \$38,000,000]

3 Ordinance amending Ordinance No. 266-10, authorizing the execution and delivery of
4 Taxable Certificates of Participation (HOPE SF) in an aggregate principal amount not to
5 exceed \$38,000,000; approving the use and occupancy of certain leased property;
6 approving the form of and authorizing the distribution of a revised preliminary official
7 statement relating to the execution and delivery of Taxable Certificates of Participation
8 (HOPE SF) and authorizing the preparation, execution and delivery of a final official
9 statement; and ratifying the approvals and terms and conditions of Ordinance No.
10 266-10 and related matters, as defined herein.

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12 NOTE: Unchanged Code text and uncodified text are in plain Arial font.
13 Additions to Codes are in *single-underline italics Times New Roman font*.
14 Deletions to Codes are in *strikethrough italics Times New Roman font*.
15 Board amendment additions are in double-underlined Arial font.
16 Board amendment deletions are in ~~strikethrough Arial font~~.
17 Asterisks (* * * *) indicate the omission of unchanged Code
18 subsections or parts of tables.

17 Be it ordained by the People of the City and County of San Francisco:

19 Section 1. Background. By Ordinance No. 266-10 passed on October 26, 2010, and
20 approved by the Mayor of the City on November 5, 2010 (the "2010 Ordinance"), the Board of
21 Supervisors of the City and County of San Francisco (the "Board of Supervisors" or the
22 "Board"), in order to finance a portion of the HOPE SF program (the "Project"), has previously
23 authorized the execution and delivery of not to exceed \$38,000,000 Certificates of
24 Participation (the "Certificates of Participation" or the "Certificates") issued pursuant to a Trust
25 Agreement (the "Trust Agreement"), between the City and and a trustee to be named therein,

1 which Certificates of Participation are to be secured by a Property Lease (the "Property
2 Lease"), pursuant to which the City leases certain property to the Trustee, and a Project
3 Lease (the "Project Lease"), pursuant to which the Trustee leases said property (the "Leased
4 Property") back to the City.

5 The Board desired to initially finance the Project through the issuance of commercial
6 paper under the City's commercial paper program.

7 The Board now desires to apply proceeds of the Certificates to, in part, repay such
8 commercial paper, and interest thereon.

9 Pursuant to the 2010 Ordinance, the Board has authorized and directed the Director of
10 the Office of Public Finance (the "Director of Public Finance"), to provide for the sale of the
11 Certificates, by either competitive or negotiated sale, using the approved forms of such
12 documents and subject to the terms and conditions set forth in the 2010 Ordinance.

13 The Director of Public Finance has determined to cause the execution and delivery of
14 the Certificates, under the authority granted by and subject to the terms and conditions set
15 forth in the 2010 Ordinance, to finance the Project.

16 One of the conditions of the 2010 Ordinance was to provide that the Certificates would
17 be executed and delivered on or before June 30, 2013.

18 The execution and delivery of the Certificates was delayed due to the availability of
19 other interim funding sources not anticipated at the time of passage of the 2010 Ordinance
20 and so the Board now desires to amend the 2010 Ordinance to provide that the Certificates
21 shall be executed and delivered on or before June 30, 2018.

22 The Board approved the use and occupancy of all or a portion of the following Leased
23 Property in the 2010 Ordinance: Mission Police Station, located at 630 Valencia Street in the
24 City, Bayview Station of the San Francisco Police Department, located at 201 Williams
25

1 Avenue in the Bayview District of the City, and certain other City-owned property not
2 specifically named therein.

3 The Board now desires to name certain of those other City-owned properties.

4 The form of the Preliminary Official Statement relating to the Certificates approved by
5 the Board in connection with the 2010 Ordinance contained disclosure applicable at the time
6 of submission and needs to be updated to reflect current City information and current
7 information relating to the Project.

8 In connection with such material changes and updates and upon consultation with the
9 City Attorney and Orrick, Herrington & Sutcliffe LLP as disclosure counsel to the City
10 ("Disclosure Counsel"), the Director of Public Finance now seeks approval and authorization
11 of the distribution of the form of a revised preliminary official statement relating to the
12 Certificates (the "Revised Preliminary Official Statement").

13 The Director of Public Finance has submitted the form of the Revised Preliminary
14 Official Statement to the Board; such document is on file with the Clerk of the Board of
15 Supervisors in File No. 170294, which is hereby declared to be a part of this Ordinance as if
16 set forth fully herein.

17 Section 2. Recitals. All of the recitals herein are true and correct.

18 Section 3. Approval of the Certificates. The first sentence of Section 4 of the 2010
19 Ordinance is hereby amended to read: "The Board hereby approves the execution and
20 delivery of the Certificates, which shall be executed and delivered on or before June 30, 2018
21 and in accordance with the Trust Agreement, defined below, between the City and the trustee
22 named therein (the "Trustee"), as the same is finally executed and delivered."

23 Section 4. Approval of the Leased Property. The second sentence of Section 8 of
24 the 2010 Ordinance is hereby amended to read: "The Board also hereby approves of the
25 payment by the City of the Base Rental for the use and occupancy of all or a portion of the

1 following Leased Property: Mission Police Station, located at 630 Valencia Street in the City,
2 Bayview Station of the San Francisco Police Department, located at 201 Williams Avenue in
3 the Bayview District of the City, Northern Police Station, located at 1125 Fillmore Street in the
4 City, Tenderloin Police Station, located at 301 Eddy Street in the City, and certain other City-
5 owned property not specifically named herein.”

6 Section 5. Official Statement. The form of Revised Preliminary Official Statement is
7 hereby approved with such changes, additions, amendments or modifications made in
8 accordance with Section 6 hereof. The Director of Public Finance is hereby authorized to
9 approve the distribution of the preliminary Official Statement in substantially said form, with
10 such changes, additions, modifications or deletions as the Director of Public Finance may
11 approve upon consultation with the City Attorney and Disclosure Counsel; such approval to be
12 conclusively evidenced by the distribution of the preliminary Official Statement to potential
13 bidders for or purchasers of the Certificates. The Controller of the City (the "Controller") is
14 hereby authorized to cause the distribution of the Revised Preliminary Official Statement in
15 connection with the Certificates, deemed final for purposes of Rule 15c2-12 of the Securities
16 and Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, and to sign a certificate to that effect. The Controller
17 is hereby further authorized and directed to prepare and sign a final Official Statement for the
18 Certificates. The Co-Financial Advisors to the City (the "Co-Financial Advisors"), under the
19 direction of the Director of Public Finance, are hereby authorized and directed to cause to be
20 printed and mailed, or distributed electronically, to prospective bidders or purchasers, as
21 appropriate, for the Certificates, copies of the Revised Preliminary Official Statement and the
22 final Official Statement relating to the Certificates.

23 Section 6. Modifications to Revised Preliminary Official Statement. The Controller is
24 further authorized, in consultation with the City Attorney, to approve and make such changes,
25 additions, amendments or modifications to the Revised Preliminary Official Statement or the

1 final Official Statement described in Section 5 as may be necessary or advisable. The
2 approval of any change, addition, amendment or modification to the Revised Preliminary
3 Official Statement or the final Official Statement shall be evidenced conclusively by the
4 distribution of the preliminary Official Statement to potential bidders for or purchasers of the
5 Certificates and the execution and delivery of the final Official Statement. Any such actions
6 are solely intended to further the purposes of this Ordinance and the 2010 Ordinance, and are
7 subject in all respects to the terms of this Ordinance and the 2010 Ordinance. No such
8 actions shall increase the risk to the City or require the City to spend any resources not
9 otherwise granted herein or in the 2010 Ordinance. Final versions of any such documents
10 shall be provided to the Clerk of the Board of Supervisors for inclusion in the official file
11 within 30 days (or as soon thereafter as final documents are available) of execution by all
12 parties.

13 Section 7. Ratification. The terms and conditions and approvals of the 2010
14 Ordinance, except as such terms and conditions and approvals are superseded by this
15 ordinance, and all actions heretofore taken pursuant to the 2010 Ordinance in connection with
16 the issuance of the Certificates, consistent with the documents cited herein and in the 2010
17 Ordinance, are hereby approved, confirmed and ratified.

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19 APPROVED AS TO FORM:
20 DENNIS J. HERRERA, City Attorney

21
22 By: _____


KENNETH DAVID ROUX
Deputy City Attorney

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OFFICIAL NOTICE OF SALE

and

OFFICIAL BID FORM

**[\$[PRINCIPAL AMOUNT]*
CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO
CERTIFICATES OF PARTICIPATION (HOPE SF, 2010)
SERIES 2017B (FEDERALLY TAXABLE)**

The City and County of San Francisco will receive sealed bids and electronic bids for the above-referenced certificates at the place and up to the time specified below:

SALE DATE:	May 9, 2017 (Subject to postponement, cancellation, modification or amendment in accordance with this Official Notice of Sale)
TIME:	8:30 a.m., California time
PLACE:	Controller's Office of Public Finance 1 Dr. Carlton B. Goodlett Place, Room 336, San Francisco, California 94102
DELIVERY DATE:	May 24, 2017*

* Preliminary, subject to change.

OFFICIAL NOTICE OF SALE

**[\$[PRINCIPAL AMOUNT]*
CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO
CERTIFICATES OF PARTICIPATION (HOPE SF, 2010)
SERIES 2017B (FEDERALLY TAXABLE)**

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that electronic bids and sealed bids will be received in the manner described below, in the case of electronic bids, through the Ipreo LLC's BiDCOMP™/PARITY® System ("Parity"), and in the case of sealed bids, at the Controller's Office of Public Finance, 1 Dr. Carlton B. Goodlett Place, Room 336, San Francisco, California 94102, by the City and County of San Francisco (the "City") for the purchase of the taxable certificates of participation captioned above (the "Certificates"). Bidding procedures and sale terms are as follows:

- Issue:** The Certificates are described in the City's Preliminary Official Statement for the Certificates dated April 28, 2017 (the "Preliminary Official Statement").
- Time:** Bids for the Certificates must be received by the City by 8:30 a.m., California time, on May 9, 2017.
- Place:** Sealed, hand-delivered bids for the Certificates must be delivered to Office of Public Finance, 1 Dr. Carlton B. Goodlett Place, Room 336, San Francisco, California 94102. Instead of sealed, hand-delivered bids, bidders may submit electronic bids in the manner and subject to the terms and conditions described under "TERMS OF SALE—Form of Bids; Delivery of Bids" below, but no bid will be received after the time for receiving bids specified above.

THE RECEIPT OF BIDS ON May 9, 2017, MAY BE POSTPONED OR CANCELLED AT OR PRIOR TO THE TIME BIDS ARE TO BE RECEIVED. NOTICE OF SUCH POSTPONEMENT OR CANCELLATION WILL BE COMMUNICATED BY THE CITY THROUGH THOMSON REUTERS AND BLOOMBERG BUSINESS NEWS (COLLECTIVELY, THE "NEWS SERVICES") AND/OR PARITY (AS DESCRIBED IN "TERMS OF SALE—FORM OF BIDS; DELIVERY OF BIDS" BELOW) AS SOON AS PRACTICABLE FOLLOWING SUCH POSTPONEMENT OR CANCELLATION. Notice of the new date and time for receipt of bids shall be given through Parity and/or the News Services as soon as practicable following a postponement and no later than 1:00 p.m., California time, on the business day preceding the new date for receiving bids.

As an accommodation to bidders, notice of such postponement and of the new sale date and time will be given to any bidder requesting such notice from:

* Preliminary, subject to change.

(i) Public Resources Advisory Group
1950 Mountain Boulevard, Suite 1
Oakland, California 94611
Telephone 510-339-3212
Attention: Jo Mortensen (email: jmortensen@pragadvisors.com); or

(ii) Kitahata & Company
137 Joost Avenue, San Francisco, CA 94131
Telephone: 415-337-1950
Attention: Gary Kitahata (email: gkitahata@gmail.com)

(collectively, “Co-Financial Advisors”), provided, however, that failure of any bidder to receive such supplemental notice shall not affect the sufficiency of any such notice or the legality of the sale. See “TERMS OF SALE—Postponement or Cancellation of Sale.”

The City reserves the right to modify or amend this Official Notice of Sale in any respect, including, without limitation, increasing or decreasing the principal amounts; provided, that any such modification or amendment will be communicated to potential bidders through the News Services and/or Parity not later than 1:00 p.m., California time, on the business day preceding the date for receiving bids. Failure of any potential bidder to receive notice of any modification or amendment will not affect the sufficiency of any such notice or the legality of the sale. Bidders are required to bid upon the Certificates as so modified or amended. See “TERMS OF SALE—Right to Modify or Amend.”

Bidders are referred to the Preliminary Official Statement, for additional information regarding the City, the Certificates, the security for the Certificates and other matters. See “CLOSING PROCEDURES AND DOCUMENTS—Official Statement.” Capitalized terms used and not defined in this Official Notice of Sale shall have the meanings ascribed to them in the Preliminary Official Statement.

This Official Notice of Sale will be submitted for posting to Parity (as described in “TERMS OF SALE—Form of Bids; Delivery of Bids” below). In the event the summary of the terms of sale of the Certificates posted on Parity conflicts with this Official Notice of Sale in any respect, the terms of this Official Notice of Sale shall control, unless a notice of an amendment is given as described herein.

TERMS RELATING TO THE CERTIFICATES

THE AUTHORITY FOR ISSUANCE, PURPOSES, PAYMENT OF PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST, PREPAYMENT, DEFEASANCE, SOURCES AND USES OF FUNDS, SECURITY AND SOURCES OF PAYMENT, FORM OF LEGAL OPINION OF SPECIAL COUNSEL AND OTHER INFORMATION REGARDING THE CERTIFICATES ARE PRESENTED IN THE PRELIMINARY OFFICIAL STATEMENT, WHICH EACH BIDDER IS DEEMED TO HAVE OBTAINED AND REVIEWED PRIOR TO BIDDING FOR THE CERTIFICATES. THIS OFFICIAL NOTICE OF SALE GOVERNS ONLY THE TERMS OF SALE, BIDDING, AWARD AND CLOSING PROCEDURES FOR THE CERTIFICATES. THE DESCRIPTION OF

THE CERTIFICATES CONTAINED IN THIS OFFICIAL NOTICE OF SALE IS QUALIFIED IN ALL RESPECTS BY THE DESCRIPTION OF THE CERTIFICATES CONTAINED IN THE PRELIMINARY OFFICIAL STATEMENT.

Issue. The Certificates will be issued as fully registered certificates without coupons in book-entry form in denominations of \$5,000 or any integral multiple of that amount, as designated by the successful bidder (the “Purchaser”), all dated the date of delivery, which is expected to be May 24, 2017. If the sale is postponed, notice of the new date of the sale will also set forth the new expected date of delivery of the Certificates.

Book-Entry Only. The Certificates will be registered in the name of a nominee of The Depository Trust Company (“DTC”), New York, New York. DTC will act as securities depository for the Certificates. Individual purchases will be made in book-entry form only, and the Purchaser will not receive certificates representing its interest in the Certificates purchased. As of the date of award of the Certificates, the Purchaser must either participate in DTC or must clear through or maintain a custodial relationship with an entity that participates in DTC.

Interest Rates. Interest evidenced by the Certificates will be payable on October 1, 2017, and semiannually thereafter on April 1 and October 1 of each year (each an “Interest Payment Date”). Interest shall be calculated on the basis of a 30-day month, 360-day year from the dated date of the Certificates. Bidders may specify any number of separate rates, and the same rate or rates may be repeated as often as desired, provided:

- (i) each interest rate specified in any bid for the Certificates must be a multiple of one-eighth or one-twentieth of one percent ($1/8$ or $1/20$ of 1.00%) per annum;
- (ii) the maximum interest rate bid for any Certificate Payment Date shall not exceed 10% per annum;
- (iii) no Certificate shall evidence a zero rate of interest;
- (iv) each Certificate shall evidence interest from its dated date to its Certificate Payment Date at the single rate of interest specified in the bid; and
- (v) all Certificates with the same Certificate Payment Date shall evidence the same rate of interest.

See the Preliminary Official Statement – “THE CERTIFICATES – Payment of Principal and Interest.”

Par, Discount and Premium Bids. Par, discount and premium bids for the Certificates will be accepted. Individual Certificates may be reoffered at par, a premium or a discount.

Principal Payments. The Certificates shall be serial and/or term Certificates, as specified by each bidder, and principal shall be payable on April 1 of each year, commencing on April 1, 2018, as shown below. Subject to the City’s right to modify or amend this Notice of Sale (see “TERMS OF SALE—Right to Modify or Amend”), the final Certificate Payment Date of the Certificates shall be April 1, 2047. The principal amount evidenced by the Certificates or subject

to mandatory sinking fund payments in any year shall be in integral multiples of \$5,000. For any term Certificates specified, the principal amount for a given year may be allocated only to a single term Certificate and must be part of an uninterrupted annual sequence from the first mandatory sinking fund payment to the term Certificate Payment Date. The aggregate amount of the principal amount evidenced by the serial Certificate or mandatory sinking fund payment for the Certificates is shown below for information purposes only. **Bidders for the Certificate will provide bids for all of the Certificate Payment Dates.**

Subject to the City’s right to modify or amend this Notice of Sale (see “TERMS OF SALE—Right to Modify or Amend”), and to adjustment as provided in this Notice of Sale (see “—Adjustment of Principal Payments”), the aggregate principal amount of the serial payment or mandatory sinking fund payment for the Certificates in each year is as follows:

Certificate Payment Date (April 1)	Principal Amount*
2018	
2019	
2020	
2021	
2022	
2023	
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2025	
2026	
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2028	
2029	
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2043	
2044	
2045	
2046	
2047	
TOTAL	\$[Principal Amount]

* Preliminary, subject to change.

Adjustment of Principal Payments. The principal amounts set forth in this Official Notice of Sale reflect certain estimates of the City with respect to the likely interest rates of the winning bid and the premium contained in the winning bid. **The City reserves the right to change the principal payment schedule set forth above after the determination of the successful bidder, by adjusting one or more of the Certificate Payment Dates of the Certificates, in increments of \$5,000, as determined in the sole discretion of the City. Any such adjustment of Certificate Principal Payments with respect to the Certificates shall be based on the schedule of principal payments provided by the City to be used as the basis of bids for the Certificates. Any such adjustment will not change the average per Certificate dollar amount of the underwriter's discount. In the event of any such adjustment, no rebidding or recalculation of the bids submitted will be required or permitted and no successful bid may be withdrawn.**

See also "TERMS OF SALE—Right to Modify or Amend," regarding the City's right to modify or amend this Official Notice of Sale in any respect including, without limitation, increasing or decreasing the principal amount of any principal amount or mandatory sinking fund payment for the Certificates and adding or deleting Certificate Payment Dates and mandatory sinking fund payment dates, along with corresponding principal amounts with respect thereto.

A BIDDER AWARDED THE CERTIFICATES BY THE CITY WILL NOT BE PERMITTED TO WITHDRAW ITS BID, CHANGE THE INTEREST RATES IN ITS BID OR THE REOFFERING PRICES IN ITS REOFFERING PRICE CERTIFICATE AS A RESULT OF ANY CHANGES MADE TO THE PRINCIPAL PAYMENTS EVIDENCED BY SUCH CERTIFICATES IN ACCORDANCE WITH THIS OFFICIAL NOTICE OF SALE.

Prepayment.

(i) Optional Prepayment. The Certificates with a Certificate Payment Date on or after April 1, 20[28], are subject to optional prepayment prior to their respective Certificate Payment Dates in whole or in part on any date on or after April 1, 20[27], at the option of the City, in the event the City exercises its option under the Project Lease 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.

(ii) Mandatory Sinking Account Installment Prepayment. If the successful bidder designates principal amounts to be combined in one of more term Certificates, each such term Certificates shall be subject to mandatory sinking fund prepayment commencing on April 1 of the first year which has been combined to form such term Certificates. Such term Certificates shall be payable from scheduled payments of the principal component of Base Rental payments, at the principal amount of Certificates to be prepaid, plus accrued interest to the prepayment date, without premium.

(iii) Special Mandatory Prepayment. The Certificates are subject to mandatory prepayment prior to their respective Certificate Payment Dates in whole or in part on any date, at

the Prepayment Price (plus accrued but unpaid interest to the prepayment date), without premium, from amounts deposited in the Base Rental Fund pursuant to the Trust Agreement following an event of damage, destruction or condemnation of the Leased Property or any portion thereof or loss of the use or possession of the Leased Property or any portion thereof due to a title defect.

Legal Opinion. Upon delivery of the Certificates, Hawkins Delafield & Wood LLP, Special Counsel to the City (“**Special Counsel**”), will deliver its opinion as to the validity and enforceability of the Certificates.

A complete copy of the proposed form of opinion of Special Counsel is set forth in Appendix F to the Preliminary Official Statement. Copies of the opinion of Special Counsel will be furnished to the Purchaser upon delivery of the Certificates.

See the Preliminary Official Statement – “TAX MATTERS.”

TERMS OF SALE

Purchase Price. All bids for the Certificates must specify a purchase price of not less than [ninety-eight percent (98.0%)] and not more than [one hundred and two percent (102.0%)]. Individual maturities of the Certificates may be reoffered at par, a premium or a discount.

Form of Bids; Delivery of Bids. Each bid for the Certificates must be: (1) for not less than all of the Certificates offered for sale, (2) unconditional, and (3) either submitted (i) on the Official Bid Form attached hereto as Exhibit A and signed by the bidder, or (ii) via Parity, along with a facsimile transmission by the winning bidder, after the verbal award, of the completed and signed applicable Official Bid Form conforming to the Parity bid, with any adjustments made by the City pursuant hereto, by not later than 11:00 a.m., California time, on the sale date. Electronic bids must conform to the procedures established by Parity. Sealed bids must be enclosed in a sealed envelope, delivered to the City at the address set forth on the cover and clearly marked “Bid for the Taxable Certificates of Participation (Hope SF, 2010)” or words of similar import, as hereinafter described and received by 8:30 a.m., California time, on May 9, 2017, at the offices of the Office of Public Finance, c/o Nadia Sesay, 1 Dr. Carlton B. Goodlett Place, Room 336, San Francisco, California 94102; telephone: (415) 554-5956. No bid submitted to the City shall be subject to withdrawal or modification by the bidder.

All bids will be deemed to incorporate all of the terms of this Official Notice of Sale. If the sale of the Certificates is canceled or postponed, all bids for the Certificates shall be rejected. No bid submitted to the City shall be subject to withdrawal or modification by the bidder. No bid will be accepted after the time for receiving bids. The City retains absolute discretion to determine whether any bidder is a responsible bidder and whether any bid is timely, legible and complete and conforms to this Official Notice of Sale. The City takes no responsibility for informing any bidder prior to the time for receiving bids that its bid is incomplete, illegible or nonconforming with this Official Notice of Sale or has not been received.

Solely as an accommodation to bidders, electronic bids will be received exclusively through Parity in accordance with this Official Notice of Sale. For further information about

Parity, potential bidders may contact either of the Co-Financial Advisors at the numbers provided above or Parity at: (212) 404-8107.

Warnings Regarding Electronic Bids. Bids for the Certificates may be submitted electronically via Parity. The City will attempt to accommodate bids submitted electronically via Parity. However, the City does not endorse or encourage the use of such electronic bidding service. None of the City, the City Attorney, the Co-Financial Advisors or Special Counsel assumes any responsibility for any error contained in any bid submitted electronically or for failure of any bid to be transmitted, received or opened by the time for receiving bids, and each bidder expressly assumes the risk of any incomplete, illegible, untimely or nonconforming bid submitted by electronic transmission by such bidder, including, without limitation, by reason of garbled transmissions, mechanical failure, engaged telecommunications lines, or any other cause arising from submission by electronic transmission. The time for receiving bids will be determined by the City at the place of bid opening, and the City will not be required to accept the time kept by Parity.

If a bidder submits an electronic bid for the Certificates through Parity, such bidder thereby agrees to the following terms and conditions: (1) if any provision in this Official Notice of Sale with respect to the Certificates conflicts with information or terms provided or required by Parity, this Official Notice of Sale, including any amendments or modifications issued through Parity and/or the News Services, will control; (2) each bidder will be solely responsible for making necessary arrangements to access Parity for purposes of submitting its bid in a timely manner and in compliance with the requirements of this Official Notice of Sale; (3) the City will not have any duty or obligation to provide or assure access to Parity to any bidder, and the City will not be responsible for proper operation of, or have any liability for, any delays, interruptions or damages caused by use of Parity or any incomplete, inaccurate or untimely bid submitted by any bidder through Parity; (4) the City is permitting use of Parity as a communication mechanism, and not as an agent of the City, to facilitate the submission of electronic bids for the Certificates; Parity is acting as an independent contractor, and is not acting for or on behalf of the City; (5) the City is not responsible for ensuring or verifying bidder compliance with any procedures established by Parity; (6) the City may regard the electronic transmission of a bid through Parity (including information regarding the purchase price for the Certificates or the interest rates for any of the Certificates) as though the information were submitted on the Official Bid Form and executed on the bidder's behalf by a duly authorized signatory; (7) if the bidder's bid is accepted by the City, the signed, completed and conforming Official Bid Form submitted by the bidder by facsimile transmission after the verbal award, this Official Notice of Sale and the information that is transmitted electronically through Parity will form a contract, and the bidder will be bound by the terms of such contract; and (8) information provided by Parity to bidders will form no part of any bid or of any contract between the Purchaser and the City unless that information is included in this Official Notice of Sale or the Official Bid Form.

Basis of Award. Unless all bids are rejected, the Certificates will be awarded to the responsible bidder who submits a conforming bid that represents the lowest true interest cost to the City. The true interest cost will be that nominal interest rate that, when compounded semiannually and applied to discount all payments of principal and interest evidenced by the

Certificates to the dated date of the Certificates, results in an amount equal to the principal amount of the Certificates plus the amount of any net premium. For the purpose of calculating the true interest cost, mandatory prepayments for any Certificates specified by a bidder will be treated as Certificates due on the dates of such mandatory payments. In the event that two or more bidders offer bids for the Certificates at the same true interest cost, the City will determine by lot which bidder will be awarded the Certificates. Bid evaluations or rankings made by Parity are not binding on the City.

Estimate of True Interest Cost. Each bidder is requested, but not required, to supply an estimate of the true interest cost based upon its bid, which will be considered as informative only and not binding on either the bidder or the City.

Multiple Bids. In the event multiple bids with respect to the Certificates are received from a single bidder by any means or combination thereof, the City shall be entitled to accept the bid representing the lowest true interest cost to the City, and each bidder agrees by submitting multiple bids to be bound by the bid representing the lowest true interest cost to the City.

Good Faith Deposit. To secure the City from any loss resulting from the failure of the apparent winning bidder to comply with the terms of its bid, a good faith deposit in the amount of \$[] (the “**Good Faith Deposit**”) must be provided to the City by the apparent winning bidder.

Upon the determination by the City of the apparent winning bidder of the Certificates, the Co-Financial Advisors will (i) provide to the apparent winning bidder of the Certificates the wire transfer information and (ii) request the apparent winning bidder to immediately wire the Good Faith Deposit to the City. No later than 90 minutes after the time the Co-Financial Advisors request the apparent winning bidder to wire the Good Faith Deposit to the City, the apparent winning bidder of the Certificates must wire the Good Faith Deposit to the City and provide the Federal wire reference number of such Good Faith Deposit to the Co-Financial Advisors. In the event that the apparent winning bidder does not wire the Good Faith Deposit to the City or does not provide the Federal wire reference number of such Good Faith Deposit to the Co-Financial Advisors within the time specified above, the City may reject the bid of the apparent winning bidder and award Certificates to a responsible bidder that submitted a conforming bid that represents the next lowest true interest cost to the City.

No interest will be paid upon the Good Faith Deposit made by any bidder. The Good Faith Deposit of the Purchaser will immediately become the property of the City. The Good Faith Deposit will be held and invested for the exclusive benefit of the City. The Good Faith Deposit, without interest thereon, will be credited against the purchase price of the Certificates purchased by the Purchaser at the time of delivery thereof.

If the purchase price is not paid in full upon tender of the Certificates, the City shall retain the Good Faith Deposit and the Purchaser will have no right in or to the Certificates or to the recovery of its Good Faith Deposit, or to any allowance or credit by reason of such deposit, unless it shall appear that the Certificates would not be validly delivered to the Purchaser in the form and manner proposed, except pursuant to a right of cancellation. See “CLOSING PROCEDURES AND DOCUMENTS—Right of Cancellation.” In the event of nonpayment for

the Certificates by a successful bidder; the City reserves any and all rights granted by law to recover the full purchase price of the Certificates and, in addition, any damages suffered by the City.

Electronic Bids; Delivery of Form of Bids. If the City accepts a bidder's bid that was submitted through Parity, the successful bidder shall submit a signed, completed and conforming Official Bid Form by facsimile transmission to Director of Public Finance, fax: (415) 554-4864, as soon as practicable, but not later than one hour after the verbal award of the Certificates.

Right of Rejection and Waiver of Irregularity. The City reserves the right, in its sole discretion, to reject any and all bids and to waive any irregularity or informality in any bid which does not materially affect such bid or change the ranking of the bids.

Right to Modify or Amend. Other than with respect to postponement or cancellation as described in this Official Notice of Sale, and in addition to the City's right to adjust the payment amounts of the Certificates as provided in "TERMS RELATING TO THE CERTIFICATES—Adjustment of Principal Payments" the City reserves the right to modify or amend this Official Notice of Sale in any respect including, without limitation, increasing or decreasing the principal amount of any Certificate Payment Dates or mandatory prepayment for the Certificates and adding or deleting serial or mandatory sinking fund payments, along with corresponding principal amounts with respect thereto; provided, that, subject to the terms of this Notice of Sale (see "TERMS RELATING TO THE CERTIFICATES—Adjustment of Principal Payments") any such modification or amendment will be communicated to potential bidders through Parity and/or the News Services not later than 1:00 p.m., California time, on the business day preceding the date for receiving bids. Failure of any potential bidder to receive notice of any modification or amendment will not affect the sufficiency of any such notice or the legality of the sale.

Postponement or Cancellation of Sale. The City may postpone or cancel the sale of the Certificates at or prior to the time for receiving bids. Notice of such postponement or cancellation shall be given through Parity and/or the News Services as soon as practicable following such postponement or cancellation. If a sale is postponed, notice of a new sale date will be given through Parity and/or the News Services as soon as practicable following a postponement and no later than 1:00 p.m., California time, on the business day preceding the new date for receiving bids. Failure of any potential bidder to receive notice of postponement or cancellation will not affect the sufficiency of any such notice.

Prompt Award. The Controller of the City will take official action awarding the Certificates or rejecting all bids with respect to the Certificates not later than 30 hours after the time for receipt of bids for the Certificates, unless such time period is waived by the Purchaser.

Equal Opportunity. Pursuant to the spirit and intent of the City's Local Business Enterprise ("LBE") Ordinance, Chapter 14B of the Administrative Code of the City, the City strongly encourages the inclusion of Local Business Enterprises certified by the San Francisco Human Rights Commission in prospective bidding syndicates. A list of certified LBEs may be obtained from the San Francisco Human Rights Commission, 25 Van Ness Avenue, Room 800, San Francisco, California 94102; telephone: (415) 252-2500.

CLOSING PROCEDURES AND DOCUMENTS

Delivery and Payment. Delivery of the Certificates will be made through the facilities of DTC in New York, New York, and is presently expected to take place on or about May 24, 2017*. Payment for the Certificates (including any premium) must be made at the time of delivery in immediately available funds to the City Treasurer. Any expense for making payment in immediately available funds shall be borne by the Purchaser. The City will deliver to the Purchaser, dated as of the delivery date, the legal opinion with respect to the Certificates described in APPENDIX F – “PROPOSED FORM OF OPINION OF SPECIAL COUNSEL” to the Preliminary Official Statement.

Qualification for Sale. The City will furnish such information and take such action not inconsistent with law as the Purchaser may request and the City may deem necessary or appropriate to qualify the Certificates for offer and sale under the Blue Sky or other securities laws and regulations of such states and other jurisdictions of the United States of America as may be designated by the Purchaser; provided, that the City will not execute a general or special consent to service of process or qualify to do business in connection with such qualification or determination in any jurisdiction. By submitting its bid for the Certificates, the Purchaser assumes all responsibility for qualifying the Certificates for offer and sale under the Blue Sky or other securities laws and regulations of the states and jurisdictions in which the Purchaser offers or sells the Certificates, including the payment of fees for such qualification. Under no circumstances may the Certificates be sold or offered for sale or any solicitation of an offer to buy the Certificates be made in any jurisdiction in which such sale, offer or solicitation would be unlawful under the securities laws of the jurisdiction.

No Litigation. The City will deliver a certificate stating that no litigation of any nature is pending, or to the knowledge of the officer of the City executing such certificate, threatened, restraining or enjoining the sale, issuance or delivery of the Certificates or any part thereof, or the entering into or performance of any obligation of the City, or concerning the validity of the Certificates, the ability of the City to levy and collect the ad valorem tax required to pay debt service on the Certificates, the corporate existence or the boundaries of the City, or the entitlement of any officers of the City who will execute the Certificates to their respective offices.

Right of Cancellation. The Purchaser will have the right, at its option, to cancel this contract if the City fails to execute the Certificates and tender the same for delivery within 30 days from the sale date, and in such event the Purchaser will be entitled only to the return of the Good Faith Deposit, without interest thereon.

CUSIP Numbers. It is anticipated that CUSIP numbers will be printed on the Certificates, but neither the failure to print such numbers on any Bond nor any error with respect thereto will constitute cause for a failure or refusal by the Purchaser of the Certificates to accept delivery of and pay for such Certificates in accordance with the terms of this contract. The Purchaser, at its sole cost, will obtain separate CUSIP numbers for each payment date of the Certificates. CUSIP is a registered trademark of American Bankers Association. CUSIP data is

* Preliminary; subject to change.

provided by Standard and Poor's CUSIP Service Bureau, a division of The McGraw-Hill Companies, Inc. CUSIP data is not intended to create a database and does not serve in any way as a substitute for the CUSIP Service. CUSIP numbers are provided for convenience of reference only. The City takes no responsibility for the accuracy of such CUSIP numbers. CUSIP numbers are provided only for the convenience of the Purchaser of the Certificates.

Expenses of the Successful Bidder. CUSIP Service Bureau charges, California Debt and Investment Advisory Commission fees (under California Government Code Section 8856), Depository Trust Company charges and all other expenses of the successful bidder will be the responsibility of the successful bidder. Pursuant to Section 8856 of the California Government Code, the Purchaser must pay to the California Debt and Investment Advisory Commission, within 60 days from the sale date, the statutory fee for the Certificates purchased.

Official Statement. Copies of the Preliminary Official Statement with respect to the Certificates will be furnished or electronically transmitted to any potential bidder upon request to the Office of Public Finance or to either of the Co-Financial Advisors. (The contact information for the Co-Financial Advisors is set forth above in this Official Notice of Sale.) In accordance with Rule 15c2-12 of the Securities and Exchange Commission ("**Rule 15c2-12**"), the City deems the Preliminary Official Statement final as of its date, except for the omission of certain information permitted by Rule 15c2-12. Within seven business days after the date of award of the Certificates, the Purchaser of the Certificates will be furnished with a reasonable number of copies (not to exceed 50) of the final Official Statement, without charge, for distribution in connection with the resale of the Certificates. The Purchaser of the Certificates must notify the City in writing within two days of the sale of the Certificates if the Purchaser requires additional copies of the final Official Statement to comply with applicable regulations. The cost for such additional copies will be paid by the Purchaser requesting such copies.

By submitting a bid for the Certificates, the Purchaser of the Certificates agrees: (1) to disseminate to all members of the underwriting syndicate, if any, copies of the final Official Statement, including any supplements, (2) to promptly file a copy of the final Official Statement, including any supplements, with the Municipal Securities Rulemaking Board, and (3) to take any and all other actions necessary to comply with applicable Securities and Exchange Commission and Municipal Securities Rulemaking Board rules governing the offering, sale and delivery of the Certificates to the Purchaser, including, without limitation, the delivery of a final Official Statement, including any supplements, to each investor who purchases Certificates.

The form and content of the final Official Statement is within the sole discretion of the City. The name of a Purchaser of the Certificates will not appear on the cover of the final Official Statement.

Certificate Regarding Official Statement. At the time of delivery of the Certificates, the Purchaser will receive a certificate, signed by an authorized representative of the City, confirming to the Purchaser that (i) such authorized representative has determined that, to the best of such authorized representative's knowledge and belief, the final Official Statement (excluding reoffering information, information relating to The Depository Trust Company and its book-entry system, as to which no view will be expressed) did not as of its date, and does not as of the date of closing, contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material

fact necessary in order to make the statements made therein, in the light of the circumstances under which they were made, not misleading, (ii) such authorized representative knows of no material adverse change in the condition or affairs of the City that would make it unreasonable for such Purchaser of the Certificates to rely upon the final Official Statement in connection with the resale of the Certificates, and (iii) the City authorizes the Purchaser of the Certificates to distribute copies of the final Official Statement in connection with the resale of the Certificates.

Purchaser Certificate Concerning Official Statement. As a condition of delivery of the Certificates, the Purchaser of the Certificates will be required to execute and deliver to the City, prior to the date of closing, a certificate to the following effect:

- (i) The Purchaser has provided to the City the initial reoffering prices or yields on the Certificates as printed in the final Official Statement, and the Purchaser has made a bona fide offering of the Certificates to the public at the prices and yields so shown.
- (ii) The Purchaser has not undertaken any responsibility for the contents of the final Official Statement. The Purchaser, in accordance with and as part of its responsibilities under the federal securities laws, has reviewed the information in the final Official Statement and has not notified the City of the need to modify or supplement the final Official Statement.
- (iii) The foregoing statements will be true and correct as of the date of closing.

Continuing Disclosure. In order to assist bidders in complying with Rule 15c2-12, the City will undertake, pursuant to a Continuing Disclosure Certificate, to provide certain annual financial information, operating data and notices of the occurrence of certain events. A description of this undertaking is set forth in the Preliminary Official Statement and will also be set forth in the final Official Statement.

Except as otherwise disclosed in the Official Statement under the heading "CONTINUING DISCLOSURE," for the past five years, the City has been in compliance in all material respects with its continuing disclosure obligations under Rule 15c2-12.

Additional Information. Prospective bidders should read the entire Preliminary Official Statement, copies of which may be obtained in electronic form from the City.

Sales Outside of the United States. The Purchaser must undertake responsibility for compliance with any laws or regulations of any foreign jurisdiction in connection with any sale of the Certificates to persons outside the United States.

[Insurance. No bids shall be contingent on obtaining municipal bond insurance.]

Dated: April 28, 2017.

EXHIBIT A

BID TIME: 8:30 a.m. (California time)

Tuesday, May 9, 2017

\$[Principal Amount]*
 CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO
 CERTIFICATES OF PARTICIPATION (HOPE SF, 2010)
 SERIES 2017B (FEDERALLY TAXABLE)

Controller
 City and County of San Francisco
 c/o Office of Public Finance
 1 Dr. Carlton B. Goodlett Place, Room 336
 San Francisco, California 94102
 Confirm Number: (415) 554-6643

BIDDING FIRM'S NAME: _____

Subject to the provisions and in accordance with the terms of the Official Notice of Sale, dated April 28, 2017, which is incorporated herein and made a part of this proposal, we have reviewed the Preliminary Official Statement relating to, among other things, the above-referenced Certificates (the "Certificates") and hereby offer to purchase all of the \$[Principal Amount]* aggregate principal amount of the Certificates dated the date of their delivery on the following terms, including the submission of the required Good Faith Deposit in the amount of \$[] by wire transfer; and to pay therefor the price of \$ (such amount being the "Purchase Price"), which is equal to the aggregate principal amount of the Certificates, [plus/minus] a net original issue [premium/discount] of \$. The Certificates shall mature and be subject to mandatory sinking fund payments (if term Certificates are specified below) in the amounts and years and evidence interest at the rates per annum (in multiples of 1/8 or 1/20 of 1%), as set forth in the schedule below.

(Check one) ⁽¹⁾					(Check one) ⁽¹⁾				
Payment Date (October 1)	Principal Payment†	Serial Payment	Mandatory Sinking Fund Payment	Interest Rate	Payment Date (October 1)	Principal Payment†	Serial Payment	Mandatory Sinking Fund Payment	Interest Rate
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
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_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____

† Subject to adjustment in accordance with the Official Notice of Sale.
 (1) Circle the final payment of each term certificate specified.

 Authorized Signatory
 Title: _____
 Phone Number: _____
 Fax Number: _____

True Interest Cost (optional and not binding): _____

THE BIDDER EXPRESSLY ASSUMES THE RISK OF ANY INCOMPLETE, ILLEGIBLE, UNTIMELY OR OTHERWISE NONCONFORMING BID. THE CITY RETAINS ABSOLUTE DISCRETION TO DETERMINE WHETHER ANY BID IS TIMELY, LEGIBLE, COMPLETE AND CONFORMING. NO BID SUBMITTED WILL BE CONSIDERED TIMELY UNLESS, BY THE TIME FOR RECEIVING BIDS, THE ENTIRE BID FORM HAS BEEN RECEIVED BY THE DELIVERY METHOD PROVIDED IN THE NOTICE OF SALE.

The City reserves the right to modify or amend this Bid Form, in any respect, including, without limitation, increasing or decreasing the principal amount at any serial payment or mandatory sinking fund payment for the Certificates and adding or deleting serial payment or mandatory sinking fund payment and payment dates, along with corresponding principal amounts with respect thereto as provided in "TERMS RELATING TO THE CERTIFICATES—Adjustment of Principal Payments" and "TERMS OF SALE—Right to Modify or Amend" in the Official Notice of Sale.

* Preliminary, subject to change.

NEW ISSUE — BOOK-ENTRY ONLY

RATINGS:
 Moody's:
 S&P:
 Fitch:

(See "Ratings" herein.)

In the opinion of Hawkins Delafield & Wood LLP, Bond Counsel to the City, interest with respect to the Certificates (i) is not excludable from gross income for United States Federal income tax purposes; and (ii) is exempt from personal income taxes imposed by the State of California.



[\$Par]*
CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO
CERTIFICATES OF PARTICIPATION (HOPE SF),
SERIES 2017B (FEDERALLY TAXABLE)

evidencing proportionate interests of the Owners thereof in a Project Lease,
 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 (as defined herein). Investors are advised to read the entire Official Statement to obtain information essential to the making of an informed investment decision.

The [\$Par] City and County of San Francisco Certificates of Participation (HOPE SF), Series 2017B (Federally Taxable) (the "Certificates"), will be sold to provide funds to: (i) finance or refinance a portion of the costs of the acquisition, construction, installation or improvement to, or rehabilitation of, mixed-use housing development in the City and County of San Francisco's (the "City") HOPE SF – Hunters View project and related improvements and equipment (the "Project"); (ii) fund the 2017 Reserve Account of the Reserve Fund (as defined herein) for the Certificates established under the Trust Agreement; and (iii) pay costs of execution and delivery of the Certificates. See "ESTIMATED SOURCES AND USES OF FUNDS" and "THE PROJECT."

The Certificates are executed and delivered pursuant to a Trust Agreement, dated as of May 1, 2017 (the "Trust Agreement"), between the City and [Trustee], 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 evidence the principal and interest components of the Base Rental (as defined herein) payable by the City pursuant to a Project Lease dated as of May 1, 2017 (the "Project Lease"), by and between the Trustee, as lessor, and the City, as lessee. The City has covenanted in the Project Lease to take such action as may be necessary to include and maintain all Base Rental and Additional Rental (as defined herein) 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 is in consideration for the use and occupancy of the land and facilities subject to the Project Lease (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 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 evidenced and represented by 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 is payable on April 1 and October 1 of each year, commencing October 1, 2017. Principal will be paid as shown on the inside cover hereof. See "THE CERTIFICATES—Payment of Principal and Interest."

The Certificates are subject to prepayment prior to their respective payment dates as described herein. See "THE CERTIFICATES—Prepayment of the Certificates."

THE OBLIGATION OF THE CITY TO MAKE BASE RENTAL PAYMENTS UNDER THE PROJECT LEASE DOES NOT CONSTITUTE AN OBLIGATION TO LEVY OR PLEDGE, 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. THE CITY SHALL BE OBLIGATED TO MAKE BASE RENTAL PAYMENTS SUBJECT TO THE TERMS OF THE PROJECT LEASE 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."

CERTIFICATE PAYMENT SCHEDULE

(See inside cover)

The Certificates are offered when, as and if executed and received by the initial purchasers, subject to the approval of the validity of the Project Lease by Hawkins Delafield & Wood LLP, San Francisco, California, Special Counsel, and certain other conditions. Certain legal matters will be passed upon for the City by the City Attorney and by Orrick, Herrington & Sutcliffe LLP, Disclosure Counsel. It is expected that the Certificates in book-entry form will be available for delivery through DTC on or about May __, 2017.

Dated: May __, 2017.

* Preliminary, subject to change.

This Preliminary C
 Under no circumsta
 registration or qualifi
 statement and the information contained herein are subject to completion or amendment without notice
 all this Preliminary Official Statement constitute an offer to sell or the solicitation of an offer to buy.
 e securities may not be sold nor may offers to buy be accepted prior to the time the Official Statement
 all there be any sale of these securities in any jurisdiction in which such offer, solicitation or sale would
 be unlawful prior to the
 ered in final form.

CERTIFICATE PAYMENT SCHEDULE

(Base CUSIP* Number: 79765D)

Certificate Payment Date (April 1)	Principal Amount	Interest Rate	Price or Yield†	CUSIP Suffix
--	---------------------	---------------	-----------------	--------------

\$ _____ % Term Certificates due April 1, 20__ – Price or Yield _____ % CUSIP _____

* 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 initial purchasers take any responsibility for the accuracy of such numbers.

† Reoffering prices/yields furnished by the initial purchasers. 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 representation 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.

The information set forth herein other than that provided by the City, although obtained from sources which are believed to be reliable, 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.

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.

This Official Statement is not to be construed as a contract with the 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 facts.

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.

IN CONNECTION WITH THE OFFERING OF THE CERTIFICATES, THE INITIAL PURCHASERS MAY OVERALLOT 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.

CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO

MAYOR

Edwin M. Lee

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS

London Breed, *Board President, District 5*

Sandra Lee Fewer, *District 1*

Mark Farrell, *District 2*

Aaron Peskin, *District 3*

Katy Tang, *District 4*

Jane Kim, *District 6*

Norman Yee, *District 7*

Jeff Sheehy, *District 8*

Hillary Ronen, *District 9*

Malia Cohen, *District 10*

Ashfa 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*

Nadia Sesay, *Director of Public Finance*

PROFESSIONAL SERVICES

Special Counsel

Hawkins Delafield & Wood LLP

San Francisco, California

Co-Municipal Advisors

Kitahata & Company
San Francisco, California

Public Resources Advisory Group
Oakland, California

Disclosure Counsel

Orrick, Herrington & Sutcliffe LLP

San Francisco, California

Trustee

[Trustee]

[San Francisco, California]

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APPENDIX D	FORM OF CONTINUING DISCLOSURE CERTIFICATE
APPENDIX E	DTC AND THE BOOK-ENTRY ONLY SYSTEM
APPENDIX F	PROPOSED FORM OF SPECIAL COUNSEL OPINION
APPENDIX G	CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO OFFICE OF THE TREASURER: INVESTMENT POLICY

OFFICIAL STATEMENT

§[Par]*
CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO
CERTIFICATES OF PARTICIPATION (HOPE SF),
SERIES 2017B (FEDERALLY TAXABLE)

evidencing proportionate interests of the Owners thereof in a Project Lease,
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 [Par]* City and County of San Francisco Certificates of Participation (HOPE SF), Series 2017B (Federally Taxable) (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.

The City, exercising its powers under the City's Charter (the "Charter") to convey and lease property for City purposes, conveys certain real property to the Trustee (as defined herein) under the Property Lease (as defined herein) in exchange for the proceeds of the sale of the Certificates and other consideration. The Trustee leases the Leased Property (as defined herein) back to the City for the City's use under the Project Lease. The City will be obligated under the Project Lease to make Base Rental payments and Additional Rental payments (together, the "Rental Payments") to the Trustee each year during the term of the Project Lease (subject to certain conditions under which the obligation to pay Base Rental may be abated as discussed herein). Each payment of Base Rental consists of principal and interest components, and when received by the Trustee in each rental period, is deposited in trust for payment of the Certificates. The Trustee creates the "certificates of participation" in the Project Lease, evidencing and representing proportional interests in the principal and interest components of Base Rental it receives from the City. The Trustee will apply Base Rental it receives to pay principal and interest evidenced and represented by each Certificate when due according to the Trust Agreement (as defined herein), which governs the security and terms of payment of the Certificates. The money received from sale of the Certificates will be applied by the Trustee at the direction of the City to finance or refinance the Project.

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" herein.

Quotations from and summaries and explanations of the Certificates, the Trust Agreement, the Project (as defined herein) Lease, the Property Lease, the Ordinances (as defined herein) providing for the execution and delivery of the Certificates, provisions of the Constitution and statutes of the State of California (the "State"), the Charter and other City 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, City Hall Room 336, 1 Dr. Carlton B. Goodlett Place, 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.

* Preliminary, subject to change.

The City anticipates that it will also execute and deliver in [May] 2017 the City and County of San Francisco Certificates of Participation, Series 2017A (Moscone Convention Center Expansion Project) (the "Moscone Center Certificates"), in an aggregate principal amount of approximately \$[492] million. Principal and interest evidenced and represented by the Moscone Center Certificates will be payable from the general fund of the City. The Moscone Center Certificates are not being offered pursuant to this Official Statement.

THE CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO

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's population in fiscal year 2014-15 was approximately 864,400.

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 retail, entertainment and the arts, conventions and tourism, service businesses, banking, professional and financial services, corporate headquarters, international and wholesale trade, multimedia and advertising, biotechnology and higher education.

The City is a major convention and tourist destination. According to the San Francisco Travel Association, a nonprofit membership organization, during the calendar year 2014, approximately 18.01 million people visited the City and spent an estimated \$10.67 billion during their stay. The City is also a leading center for financial activity in the State and is the headquarters of the Twelfth Federal Reserve District, the Eleventh District Federal Home Loan Bank, and the San Francisco Regional Office of Thrift Supervision.

The City benefits from a highly skilled, educated and professional labor force. The per-capita personal income of the City for fiscal year 2015-16 was \$95,815. The San Francisco Unified School District operates 16 transitional kindergarten schools, 72 elementary and K-8 school sites, 12 middle schools, 18 senior high schools (including two continuation schools and an independent study school), and 46 State-funded preschool sites, and sponsors 13 independent charter schools. 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, the California Culinary Academy, 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 and owned and operated by the City, is the principal commercial service airport for the Bay Area and one of the nation's principal gateways for Pacific traffic. In fiscal year 2015-16, SFO serviced approximately 51.4 million passengers and handled 451,501 metric tons of cargo. The City is also served by the Bay Area Rapid Transit District (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, operated by the City, 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.

The City is governed by a Board of Supervisors elected from eleven districts to serve four-year terms, and a Mayor who serves as chief executive officer, elected citywide to a four-year term. Edwin M. Lee is the 43rd and current Mayor of the City, having been elected by the voters of the City to his current term on November 3, 2015. The City's adopted budget for fiscal years 2016-17 and 2017-18 totals \$9.59 billion and \$9.72 billion, respectively.

The General Fund portion of each year's adopted budget is \$4.86 billion in fiscal year 2016-17 and \$5.09 billion in fiscal year 2017-18, with the balance being allocated to all other funds, including enterprise fund departments, such as SFO, the San Francisco Municipal Transportation Agency, the Port Commission and the San Francisco Public Utilities Commission. The City employed 31,342 full-time-equivalent employees at the end of fiscal year 2015-16. According to the Controller of the City (the "Controller"), the fiscal year 2016-17 total net assessed valuation of taxable property in the City is approximately \$211.5 billion.

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 YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2016."

[RECENT DEVELOPMENTS]

[The information contained in APPENDIX A – "CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO ORGANIZATION AND FINANCES" was prepared by the City for inclusion in official statements relating to publically offered securities of the City and updated as of [____], 2017. The following information supplements and amends the information set forth in Appendix A as of the date of this Official Statement. 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.]

THE CERTIFICATES

Authority for Execution and Delivery

The Certificates are being executed and delivered pursuant to a Trust Agreement, dated as of May 1, 2017 (the "Trust Agreement"), by and between the City and [Trustee], as trustee (the "Trustee"). Each Certificate represents 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 a Project Lease, dated as of May 1, 2017 (the "Project Lease"), by and between the Trustee, as lessor, and the City, as lessee. The City is obligated under the Project Lease to pay the Base Rental in consideration for its use and occupancy of the land and facilities subject to the Project Lease (the "Leased Property"). The Leased Property will be originally conveyed to the Trustee pursuant to a Property Lease, dated as of May 1, 2017 (the "Property Lease"), by and between the City, as lessor, and the Trustee, as lessee.

The Trust Agreement, the Property Lease, and the Project Lease were approved by the Board of Supervisors of the City by its Ordinance No. 266-10, adopted on October 26, 2010 ("Ordinance No. 266-10"), and signed by then Mayor Gavin Newsom on November 5, 2010. Ordinance No. 266-10 authorized the execution and delivery of up to \$38,000,000 aggregate principal amount evidenced and represented by the Certificates under the Trust Agreement and the payment of a maximum annual Base Rental payment under the Project Lease. Certain amendments to the execution and delivery date of the Certificates in Ordinance No. 266-10 were approved by the Board of Supervisors of the City by its Ordinance No. ____-17, adopted on [April 18], 2017 ("Ordinance No. ____-17"), and signed by Mayor Edwin M. Lee on [____], 2017.

Under Section 9.108 of the Charter, 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.

Purpose

The proceeds of the Certificates will be used to: (i) finance or refinance a portion of the costs of the acquisition, construction, installation or improvement to, or rehabilitation of, mixed-use housing development in the City's HOPE SF – Hunters View project and related improvements and equipment (the "Project"); (ii) fund the 2017 Reserve Account of the Reserve Fund for the Certificates established under the Trust Agreement; and (iii) pay

costs of execution and delivery of the Certificates. See "THE PROJECT" and "ESTIMATED SOURCES AND USES OF FUNDS" herein, for a further description of the expected application of proceeds of sale of the Certificates.

Form and Registration

The Certificates are being 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 ("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, premium, if any, and interest evidenced and represented by the Certificates will be paid by the Trustee to DTC which will in turn remit such amounts to the DTC participants for subsequent disbursement to the beneficial owners of the Certificates. Beneficial owners of the Certificates will not receive physical certificates representing their interests in the Certificates. For further information concerning the Book-Entry Only System, see APPENDIX E – "DTC AND THE BOOK-ENTRY ONLY SYSTEM."

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 principal components of the Base Rental payments. Payment of the principal and premium, if any, evidenced and represented by the Certificates upon their respective Certificate Payment Dates or prepayment prior thereto, will be made upon presentation and surrender of such Certificates at the Principal Office of the Trustee. Principal and premium, if any, will be payable in lawful money of the United States of America.

Interest evidenced and represented by the Certificates is payable on April 1 and October 1 of each year (each, an "Interest Payment Date"), commencing on October 1, 2017, and continuing to and including their respective Certificate Payment Dates or until prepayment prior thereto, and will evidence and represent the sum of the interest components of the Base Rental payments. Interest evidenced and represented by 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) the Certificate is executed after a Regular Record Date and before the close of business on the immediately following Interest Payment Date, in which event interest evidenced and represented thereby will be payable from such Interest Payment Date; or (ii) the Certificate is executed prior to the close of business on the first Regular Record Date, in which event interest evidenced and 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 evidenced and 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.

Prepayment of the Certificates

Optional Prepayment

The Certificates with a Certificate Payment Date on or before April 1, 2027, are not subject to optional prepayment prior to their respective stated Certificate Payment Dates. The Certificates with a Certificate Payment

Date on or after April 1, 2028 are subject to prepayment prior to their respective stated Certificate Payment Dates, as a whole or in part on any date on or after April 1, 2027, in the event the City exercises its option under the Project Lease to prepay the principal component of Base Rental payments, at a prepayment price equal to 100% of the principal amount evidenced and represented by the Certificates to be prepaid plus accrued interest to the date fixed for prepayment.

Special Mandatory Prepayment

The Certificates are 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 \$ _____ Term Certificates with a Certificate Payment Date of April 1, 20__, are 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 the principal amount evidenced and represented by the Certificates (other than from Sinking Account Installments) and less than all of the principal amount evidenced and represented by the Outstanding Certificates are to be prepaid, the City will direct the principal amount evidenced and represented by the Certificates scheduled to be paid on each Certificate Payment Date to be prepaid. Among the Certificates scheduled to be paid on a particular Certificate Payment Date, the Trustee, with the consent of the City, will select Certificates for prepayment by lot in any manner which the Trustee in its sole discretion deems fair and appropriate; 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 30 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 solely 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 delivery date and stated Certificate Payment Date of each Certificate to be prepaid in whole or in part. Each notice will further state that on the specified date there will become due and payable with respect to each Certificate or portion thereof being prepaid the prepayment price, together with interest evidenced and represented thereby accrued but unpaid to the prepayment date, and that from and after such date, if sufficient funds are available for prepayment, interest evidenced and represented thereby will cease to accrue and be payable. Neither the failure to receive any notice nor any defect therein will affect the proceedings for such prepayment.

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 evidenced and represented by the Certificate 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 this 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.

Conditional Notice; Cancellation of Optional Prepayment

The City may provide a conditional notice of prepayment and such notice will specify its conditional status.

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, evidenced and represented by the Certificates proposed to be prepaid on the date fixed for prepayment, and interest with respect thereto, the prepayment will be canceled, and in such case, the City, the Trustee and the Owners will be restored to their former positions and rights under the Trust Agreement, and the City will continue to pay the Base Rental payments as if no such notice were given. Such a cancellation of an optional prepayment at the election of the City will not 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 will affect the sufficiency of such cancellation.

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

Purchase of Certificates

Unless expressly provided otherwise in the Trust Agreement, money held in the Base Rental Fund under the Trust Agreement in respect of principal may be used to reimburse the City for the purchase of Certificates that would otherwise be subject to prepayment from such moneys upon the delivery of such Certificates to the Trustee for cancellation at least ten 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 under the Trust Agreement will not exceed the applicable prepayment price of the Certificates that would be prepaid but for the operation of provisions of the Trust Agreement. 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.

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 (Less) Original Issue Premium (Discount)	_____
Total Sources:	\$

Uses of Funds:

Project Fund	\$
2017 Reserve Account	_____
Purchaser's Discount	_____
Costs of Delivery ⁽¹⁾	_____
Total Uses:	\$

⁽¹⁾ Includes amounts for legal fees, Trustee's fees and expenses, municipal advisory fees, rating agency fees, escrow and title insurance fees, printing costs and other delivery costs.

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CERTIFICATE PAYMENT SCHEDULE

The Trust Agreement requires that Base Rental payments payable by the City pursuant to the Project Lease on each March 25 and September 25 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 October 1, 2017, the Trustee will apply such amounts in the Base Rental Fund as are necessary to make principal and interest payments evidenced and represented by the Certificates as the same shall become due and payable, as shown in the following table.

<u>Payment Date</u>	<u>Principal</u>	<u>Interest</u>	<u>Total Payments</u>
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Total:

SECURITY AND SOURCES OF PAYMENT FOR THE CERTIFICATES

Source of Payment

The Certificates evidence and represent proportionate interests in the right to receive Base Rental payments required to be made by the City to the Trustee under the Project Lease so long as the City has use and occupancy of the Leased Property. The Project Lease terminates on April 1, 20__, or upon the earlier termination upon 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 has granted 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, 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 received by the Trustee and not required to be used for repair or replacement of the Leased Property; (iii) proceeds of rental interruption insurance policies with respect to the Leased Property received by the Trustee; (iv) all amounts on hand from time to time in the 2017 Reserve Account of 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 Project Lease, which Base Rental payments are designed to be sufficient, in both time and amount, to pay, when due, the annual principal and interest evidenced and represented by the Certificates.

Covenant to Budget

The City has covenanted in the Project Lease to take such action as may be necessary to include all Rental Payments in its annual budget and to make the necessary annual appropriations for such Rental Payments. The Project Lease provides that such covenants on the part of the City are deemed and construed to be ministerial duties imposed by law.

If the City defaults on its covenant in the Project Lease to include all Rental Payments in the applicable annual budget and such default continues for 60 days or more, the Trustee may, subject to applicable laws regarding use of such property, either re-let the Leased Property for the account of the City or may retain the Project Lease and hold the City liable for all Rental Payments on an annual basis.

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, 2016.” 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.”

Base Rental Payments; Additional Rental

Base Rental Payments

The City has covenanted in the Project Lease 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.

The Base Rental payments are payable by the City on March 25 and September 25 of each year during the term of the Lease, commencing September 25, 2017, 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 the Leased Property, or defects in the title to the Leased Property, Base Rental payments are subject to abatement. See “— Abatement of Base Rental Payments” below 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 Project Lease to take such action as may be necessary to include all Base Rental and Additional Rental due under the Project Lease 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 Project Lease. 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 and all other fees, costs and expenses of the Trustee incurred from time to time in administering the Project Lease and the Trust Agreement. The City is also responsible for repair and maintenance of the Leased Property during the term of the Project Lease.

Limited Obligation

The obligation of the City to make Base Rental payments under the Project Lease does not constitute an obligation to levy or pledge, 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.”

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 Project Lease 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 Project Lease is absolute and unconditional without any right of set-off or counterclaim, subject only to the provisions of the Project Lease regarding rental abatement. Any abatement of Base Rental payments could affect the City’s ability to pay debt service on the Certificates.

The City’s obligation under the Project Lease to make 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 due to noncompletion of any portion thereof, except to the extent of (i) available amounts held by the Trustee in the Base Rental Fund or in the 2017 Reserve Account of 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 Project Lease 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 of Base Rental payments will commence with such damage, destruction or condemnation and end when use and occupancy or possession is restored. In the event of abatement, the term of the Project Lease may be extended until all amounts due under the Project Lease and the Trust Agreement are fully paid, but in no event later than [____], 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 Project Lease requires the City to maintain rental interruption insurance throughout the term of the Project Lease in

an amount not less than the aggregate Base Rental payable by the City pursuant to the Project Lease for a period of at least 24 months. 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 evidenced and represented by the Certificates. The City is also required by the Project Lease 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 Project Lease 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 Project Lease. See “—Addition, Release and Substitution of Leased Property” below. In addition, the Trust Agreement establishes a 2017 Reserve Account of the 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; 2017 Reserve Account,” below.

Reserve Fund; 2017 Reserve Account

The Trust Agreement establishes a Reserve Fund that will be held by the Trustee, and within the Reserve Fund, there is created a 2017 Reserve Account to be held by the Trustee. The 2017 Reserve Account will only be available to support payments of the principal and interest components of Base Rental evidenced and represented by the Certificates. Simultaneously with the delivery of the Certificates, the City will cause to be deposited into the 2017 Reserve Account of 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, as of any date of calculation, is the least of (i) the maximum annual principal and interest payable with respect to the Certificates in the then current Fiscal Year or any future Fiscal Year, (ii) 125% of average annual principal and interest payable with respect to 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 principal amount of Certificates originally executed and delivered. As of the date of delivery of the Certificates, the Reserve Requirement is \$ _____.

The Reserve Fund is required to be maintained by the Trustee until the Base Rental is paid in full pursuant to the Project Lease or until there are no longer any Certificates Outstanding; provided, however, that the final Base Rental payment may, at the City’s option, be paid from the Reserve Fund.

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), and (ii) the Trustee will receive 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 evidenced and represented by the Certificates due 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 (provided that if the amounts on deposit in a Reserve Account within the Reserve Fund are restricted to a series of Certificates, then such amounts will only be available for such series of Certificates). 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.

Any moneys in the Reserve Fund in excess of the Reserve Requirement on each April 1 and October 1, commencing [] 1, 20[], and at such other time or times as directed by the City, will be transferred to the Base Rental Fund and applied to the payment of the principal and interest evidenced and represented by the Certificates on the next succeeding Interest Payment Date, or transferred to such other fund as the City may

designate. The Reserve Fund may secure Additional Certificates on a parity basis or, alternatively, a separate account in the Reserve Fund may be established for one or more series of Additional Certificates.

Replacement, Maintenance and Repairs

The Project Lease 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 Project Lease. The Trust Agreement requires that if the Leased Property or any portion thereof is damaged or destroyed, the City must elect to either prepay the Certificates or replace or repair the affected portion of the Leased Property in accordance with the Project Lease. Under the Project Lease, the City must replace any portion of the Leased Property that is destroyed or damaged to such an extent that there is substantial interference with the City's 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 Project Lease; provided, however, that the City is not required to repair or replace any such portion of the Leased Property if there are applied to the prepayment of Outstanding Certificates insurance or condemnation proceeds or other legally available funds that are sufficient to prepay: (i) all of the Certificates Outstanding and to pay all other amounts due under the Project Lease and under the Trust Agreement or (ii) any portion of the Certificates such that the resulting Rental Payments payable in any Project Lease Year following such partial prepayment are sufficient to pay in the then current and any future Project Lease Year the principal and interest evidenced and represented by all Certificates to remain Outstanding and all other amounts due under the Project Lease and under the Trust Agreement to the extent they are due and payable in such Project Lease Year. See APPENDIX C – "SUMMARY OF CERTAIN PROVISIONS OF THE LEGAL DOCUMENTS – THE PROJECT LEASE."

Insurance with Respect to the Leased Property

The Project Lease requires the City to maintain or cause to be maintained throughout the term of the Project Lease (but during the period of construction of any Facilities financed with the proceeds of any Additional Certificates only the insurance described in clauses (i) and (v) below will be required with respect to such Facilities and Additional Certificates and may be provided by the contractor under the construction contract for such Facilities): (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 excess coverage or any other liability insurance coverage carried by the City; (ii) all risk property insurance on all structures constituting any part of the Leased Property in an amount equal to the principal amount evidenced and represented by the Outstanding 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; (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, with the Trustee as a named insured, as its interests may appear, in an amount not less than the aggregate Base Rental payable by the City pursuant to the Project Lease for a period of at least 24 months (such amount to be adjusted annually on or prior to April 1 of each year, to reflect the actual scheduled Base Rental payments due under the Project Lease 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, with such insurance not subject to any deductible; and (v) in the case of construction of any Facilities financed with the proceeds of Additional Certificates, builders' risk insurance in an amount equal to the lesser of the principal amount evidenced and represented by the Additional Certificates, or the replacement cost of such Facilities, which insurance will be outstanding until Final Completion of such Facilities. Except as provided above, all policies of insurance required under the Project Lease may provide for a deductible amount that is commercially reasonable as determined by the City Risk Manager.

The Project Lease further requires the City to maintain earthquake insurance in an amount equal to the principal amount evidenced and represented by the Outstanding Certificates (to the extent commercially available, in the judgment of the City's Risk Manager); provided that no such earthquake insurance is required if the 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. Based upon

current market conditions and the recommendations of the Risk Manager of the City, the City has determined not to obtain earthquake insurance as of the date of this Official Statement.

The City is also required under the Project Lease 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 policy of title insurance (with no survey required), in an amount at least equal to the initial aggregate principal amount evidenced and represented by 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.

THE CITY MAY SELF-INSURE AGAINST ANY OF THE RISKS REQUIRED TO BE INSURED AGAINST IN THE PROJECT LEASE, EXCEPT FOR SELF-INSURANCE FOR RENTAL INTERRUPTION INSURANCE AND TITLE 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 Project Lease, is taken under the power of eminent domain: (i) the City may, at its option, replace the Leased Property or (ii) the Project Lease 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 Project Lease 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 "—THE PROJECT LEASE—Eminent Domain."

Addition, Release and Substitution of Leased Property

If no Project Lease Event of Default has occurred and is continuing, the Project Lease 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 Project Lease 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 Project Lease. See APPENDIX C - "SUMMARY OF CERTAIN PROVISIONS OF THE LEGAL DOCUMENTS - THE PROJECT LEASE—Addition, Release and Substitution."

Additional Certificates

The City may, from time to time amend the Trust Agreement and the Project Lease to authorize one or more series of Additional Certificates secured by Base Rental payments under the Project Lease on a parity with the Outstanding Certificates, provided that, among other requirements, the Base Rental payable under the amended Project Lease is sufficient to pay all principal and interest evidenced and represented by the Outstanding Certificates and such Additional Certificates, and that the amended Base Rental is not in excess of the fair rental value of the Leased Premises.

THE LEASED PROPERTY

The Leased Property consists of four of the ten district police stations operated in the City by the San Francisco Police Department: (1) the Mission Station; (2) the Bayview Station; (3) the Northern Station; and (4) the Tenderloin Station.

Mission Station

[The Mission Station is housed in a 26,000-square foot building situated together with storage areas and parking on an approximately 1.4-acre lot located at 630 Valencia Street, in the City's Mission District, just over a

mile from City Hall. The Mission Station was reconstructed in 1994 to serve the Mission, Castro, and Noe Valley neighborhoods, and is used as a base of operations for police protection and emergency response services in this area.

The building is a two-story station supporting up to [] police officers and staff, and also houses the San Francisco Police Department's Juvenile Division, consisting of [] staff. The construction type is moment-resisting structural steel frame with concrete masonry walls on a concrete slab-on-grade foundation, supported by native sandy soils with engineered fill. The station was built in compliance with then-applicable State and City building codes for essential facilities. The building contains office space, a reception area, community meeting room, detention facilities, and storage. The cost of construction in 1994 was \$[]. The City's Director of Real Estate has estimated that the value of the Leased Property is approximately \$[] million.

Some hazardous materials remediation occurred in connection with site preparation and construction prior to 1994. Two new fuel storage tanks were installed in 1994. A 1998 environmental assessment concluded that no further hazards remediation was necessary, that the two underground fuel storage tanks showed no indication of leakage, and no other recognized environmental conditions were identified.

Construction of the Mission Station was originally funded from general obligation bonds approved by the voters of the City in November 1987. The leased property was then made subject to a project lease securing a series of certificates of participation in 1999 which has since been repaid in full, resulting in termination and release of the lease. City title in this portion of the Leased Property is unencumbered as of the date of this Official Statement.]

Bayview Station

[The Bayview Station is housed in a 17,000-square foot building on an approximately one-acre lot located at 201 Williams Avenue in the Bayview District of the City, approximately four miles from City Hall. The Bayview Station was constructed in 1997 as a base of operations for police protection and emergency response services for the Bayview and the Hunters Point Districts of the City, and the southeastern part of the City to the San Mateo County line.

The station building contains office space, a reception area, detention facilities, and storage, and houses up to [] police officers and staff, and up to [] detainees. The site includes parking, maintenance and support areas of approximately one-half acre. The construction type is reinforced concrete and concrete masonry with wood framing supporting the roof. The concrete foundations are supported by native sandy soils with engineered fill. The station was built in compliance with then-applicable State and City building codes for essential facilities. The cost of construction in 1997 was \$[]. The City's Director of Real Estate has estimated that the value of the Leased Property is approximately \$[] million.

An environmental site assessment conducted at the time of construction reported two underground diesel fuel storage tanks installed in early 1997. The report indicated that no asbestos or lead-based paints were used in the construction, PCB-containing materials were unlikely to exist, and no other recognized environmental conditions were identified.

Construction of the Bayview Station was originally funded from general obligation bonds approved by the voters of the City in November 1987. The leased property was then made subject to a project lease securing a series of certificates of participation in 1999 which has since been repaid in full, resulting in termination and release of the lease. City title in this portion of the Leased Property is unencumbered as of the date of this Official Statement.]

Northern Police Station

[The Northern Station is housed in a []-square foot building on an approximately []-acre lot located at 1125 Fillmore Street in the Fillmore District of the City, approximately one mile from City Hall. The Northern Station was [re]constructed in [] as a base of operations for police protection and emergency response services for the [Western Addition, Pacific Heights, Japantown, Polk Gulch, Russian Hill and the Marina neighborhoods].

The station building contains [office space, a reception area, detention facilities, and storage,] and houses up to [] police officers and staff, and up to [] detainees. The site includes [parking, maintenance and support areas] of approximately [] acre. The construction type is []. The station was built in compliance with then-applicable State and City building codes for essential facilities. The cost of construction in [] was \$[]. The City's Director of Real Estate has estimated that the value of the Leased Property is approximately \$[] million.

An environmental site assessment conducted at the time of construction reported []. The report indicated [].

Construction of the Northern Station was originally funded from []. City title in this portion of the Leased Property is unencumbered as of the date of this Official Statement.]

Tenderloin Police Station

[The Tenderloin Station is housed in a [] square foot building on an approximately []-acre lot located at 301 Eddy Street in the Tenderloin neighborhood of the City, less than one mile from City Hall. The Tenderloin Station was [re]constructed in [] as a base of operations for police protection and emergency response services for the [Tenderloin and [] neighborhoods].

The station building contains [office space, a reception area, detention facilities, and storage,] and houses up to [] police officers and staff, and up to [] detainees. The site includes [parking, maintenance and support areas] of approximately [] acre. The construction type is []. The station was built in compliance with then-applicable State and City building codes for essential facilities. The cost of construction in [] was \$[]. The City's Director of Real Estate has estimated that the value of the Leased Property is approximately \$[] million.

An environmental site assessment conducted at the time of construction reported []. The report indicated [].

Construction of the Tenderloin Station was originally funded from []. City title in this portion of the Leased Property is unencumbered as of the date of this Official Statement.]

THE PROJECT

The Project is a portion of each of three phases of a three-phase revitalization project for the Hunters View housing development in the Bayview-Hunters Point neighborhood of the City, part of the larger "HOPE SF" initiative to replace four publicly owned housing developments in the City. The overall Hunters View project consists of demolishing and replacing severely deteriorated public housing sites to create a sustainable, mixed-income community with neighborhood retail, community facilities, parks and playgrounds, in addition to 750 new housing units consisting of 267 public housing units (replaced on a one-for-one basis), as well as market-rate and affordable rental and ownership housing. The total estimated cost of all phases of the project is \$450 million. Construction of Phase I commenced in early 2010 and was completed in summer 2013. Phase II construction of infrastructure and multifamily rental buildings began in fall 2014 and is expected to be completed in summer 2017. Phase III is scheduled to begin construction in winter 2018 with expected completion in fall 2020. Phase III, like all phases, will ultimately include not only new housing, but also new streets, pedestrian walkways, open space, sewers, lighting and other necessary infrastructure. Phase I and Phase IIA are managed by the Office of Community Investment and Infrastructure, in partnership with the Mayor's Office of Housing and Community Development and the San Francisco Housing Authority. Phase IIB and Phase III are managed by the Mayor's Office of Housing and Community Development, in partnership with the San Francisco Housing Authority. Funding will be provided from several sources, including the Mayor's Office of Housing and Community Development, the San Francisco Housing Authority, private developers and the sale of market rate homes, the federal government (including direct subsidies and low-income housing tax credits and tax-exempt private activity bonds), the State government, conventional mortgage lending, and voter-approved revenue bond financing.

Proceeds of the Certificates will be used to reimburse the City for funds advanced from the City's general fund for the Project, and to repay outstanding commercial paper issued to provide interim financing for the Project, and to complete the Phase III, the final phase of Hunters View.

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 payments does not constitute an obligation of the City to levy or pledge, 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 does 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 represent and are payable solely from Base Rental payments made by the City pursuant to the Project Lease and amounts held in the 2017 Reserve Account of 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 Project Lease, 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 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—Lease Payments and Other Long-Term Obligations”, “—Board Authorized and Unissued Long-Term Obligations,” and “—Overlapping Debt.” See also APPENDIX B – “COMPREHENSIVE ANNUAL FINANCIAL REPORT OF THE CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2016.”

Abatement

The obligation of the City under the Project Lease to make Base Rental payments is in consideration for the use and right of occupancy of the Leased Property.

The Project Lease provides that if an event occurs which subjects the City's Base Rental payment obligation to abatement, the amount of annual rental abatement will be such that the resulting Rental Payments in any Project Lease Year during which substantial interference with the City's use of the Leased Property continues (excluding amounts held by the Trustee in the Base Rental Fund and the Reserve Fund, proceeds of rental interruption insurance, and other lawfully available moneys of the City) 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 will continue for the period commencing with the date of damage, destruction, condemnation or discovery of 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 Project Lease

will be extended by the period during which the rental is abated under the Project Lease, but in no event beyond [____], 20[____].

If moneys are drawn from the 2017 Reserve Account to make Base Rental payments during a period of rental abatement, moneys remaining in the 2017 Reserve Account of the Reserve Fund after such payments may be less than the Reserve Requirement. The City is not required by the Project Lease or the Trust Agreement, and cannot be compelled, to replenish the 2017 Reserve Account of the Reserve Fund to the Reserve 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 Project Lease or at the time of the abatement or may be adjusted during an event of abatement. Upon abatement, 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 2017 Reserve Account of the Reserve Fund and any available insurance proceeds and other moneys available under the Trust Agreement, are insufficient to make all payments evidenced and represented by 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 Project Lease or Trust Agreement for nonpayment under such circumstances. Failure to pay principal, premium, if any, or interest evidenced and represented by the Certificates as a result of abatement of the City's obligation to make Rental Payments under the Project Lease is not an event of default under the Trust Agreement or the Project Lease.

Notwithstanding the provisions of the Project Lease and the Trust Agreement specifying the extent of abatement of Base Rental and the application of other funds 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 the remaining principal and interest evidenced and represented by the Certificates.

2017 Reserve Account

At the time of delivery of the Certificates, proceeds of the Certificates in the amount of \$____ will be deposited in the 2017 Reserve Account of the Reserve Fund. In the event of abatement or default, the amounts on deposit in the 2017 Reserve Account may be significantly less than the amount of Base Rental due at the time of abatement or default.

Limited Recourse on Default; Re-letting of the Leased Property

The Project Lease and the Trust Agreement provide that, if there is a default by the City, the Trustee may, subject to applicable laws regarding use of such property, take possession of and re-let the Leased Property for the account of the City. The Leased Property is unique and re-letting might prove to be difficult or impossible; in addition, the Project Lease provides that the Leased Property may only be re-let for purposes of a police station in accordance with the original bond measure that financed the Leased Property. The amounts received from any such re-letting may be insufficient to pay the scheduled principal and interest represented by the Certificates when due, and the City is not required by the Project Lease or the Trust Agreement, and cannot be compelled, to replenish the 2017 Reserve Account to the Reserve Fund Requirement. In addition, the Trust Agreement provides that no remedies such as re-letting may be exercised so as to cause the interest evidenced and represented by the Certificates to be includable in gross income for federal income tax purposes or subject to State personal income taxes. The enforcement of any remedies provided for in the Project Lease and in the Trust Agreement could prove to be both expensive and time consuming.

The Project Lease provides that any remedies on default will be exercised by the Trustee. Upon the occurrence and continuance of the City's failure to deposit with the Trustee any Base Rental and/or Additional Rental payments when due, or if the City breaches any other terms, covenants or conditions contained in the Project Lease, the Property Lease or in the Trust Agreement (and does not remedy such breach with all reasonable dispatch within 60 days after notice thereof or, if such breach cannot be remedied within such 60-day period, the City fails to take corrective action within such 60-day period and diligently pursue the same to completion), the Trustee may proceed (and, upon written request of the Owners of not less than a majority in aggregate principal amount of Certificates then outstanding, will proceed), without any further notice: (i) to re-enter the Leased Property and eject all parties in possession therefrom and, without terminating the Project Lease, re-let the Leased Property as the agent and for the account of the City upon such terms and conditions as the Trustee may deem advisable, or (ii) in lieu of the above, so long as the Trustee does not terminate the Project Lease or the City's possession of the Leased Property, to enforce all of its rights and remedies under the Project Lease, including the right to recover Base Rental payments as they become due by pursuing any remedy available in law or in equity.

Enforcement of Remedies

The enforcement of any remedies provided in the Project Lease and the Trust Agreement could prove both expensive and time consuming. The rights and remedies provided in the Project Lease 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 Project Lease 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 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 Base Rental payments. Certificate Owners would have to sue for payment of unpaid Base Rental in each rental period as and when it becomes due. 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 Project Lease permits 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—The Project Lease—Addition, Release and Substitution." Although the Project Lease requires 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 does 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.

City Long-Term 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. Notwithstanding the City's strong economic and financial performance during the recent recovery 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.

Significant capital investments are proposed in the City's adopted ten-year capital plan. However identified funding resources are below those necessary to maintain and enhance the City's physical infrastructure. As a result, over \$10 billion in capital needs are deferred from the capital plan's ten-year horizon. Over two-thirds of these unfunded needs relate to the City's transportation and waterfront infrastructure, where state of good repair investment has lagged for decades. Mayor Edwin Lee has convened a taskforce to recommend funding mechanisms and strategies to bridge a portion of the gaps in the City's transportation needs, but it is likely that significant funding gaps will remain even assuming the identification of significant new funding resources.

In addition, the City faces long term challenges with respect to the management of pension and post-employment retirement obligations. The City has taken significant 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 significant 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.

Lastly, while the City has adopted a number of measures to better position the City's operating budget for future economic downturns, these measures may not be sufficient. Economic stabilization reserves have grown significantly during the last four fiscal years and now exceed pre-recession peaks, but remain below adopted target levels of 10% of discretionary General Fund revenues.

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" and in APPENDIX B – "COMPREHENSIVE ANNUAL FINANCIAL REPORT OF THE CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2016."

Risk of Sea Level Changes and Flooding

In May 2009, the California Climate Change Center released a final paper, for informational purposes only, which was funded by the California Energy Commission, the California Environmental Protection Agency, the Metropolitan Transportation Commission, the California Department of Transportation and the California Ocean Protection Council. The title of the paper is "The Impacts of Sea-Level Rise on the California Coast." The paper posits that increases in sea level will be a significant consequence of climate change over the next century. The paper evaluated the population, infrastructure, and property at risk from projected sea-level rise if no actions are taken to protect the coast. The paper concluded that significant property is at risk of flooding from 100-year flood events as a result of a 1.4 meter sea level rise. The paper further estimates that the replacement value of this property totals nearly \$100 billion (in 2000 dollars). Two-thirds of this at-risk property is concentrated in San Francisco Bay, indicating that this region is particularly vulnerable to impacts associated with sea-level rise due to extensive development on the margins of the Bay. A wide range of critical infrastructure, such as roads, hospitals, schools, emergency facilities, wastewater treatment plants, power plants, and wetlands is also vulnerable. Continued development in vulnerable areas will put additional assets at risk and raise protection costs.

The City is unable to predict whether sea-level rise or other impacts of climate change or flooding from a major storm will occur, when they may occur, and if any such events occur, whether they will have a material adverse effect on the business operations or financial condition of the City and the local economy.

Seismic Risks

The City is located in a seismically active region. Active earthquake faults underlie both the City and the surrounding Bay Area, including the San Andreas Fault, which passes about three miles to the southeast 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. 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.

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 quakes of about magnitude 6.7 or larger will occur in the San Francisco Bay Area before the year 2045. Such earthquakes may 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.

In early 2016, the Port Commission of the City and County of San Francisco (the "Port Commission") commissioned an earthquake vulnerability study of the Northern Waterfront Seawall (the "Seawall"). The 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.

The Leased Property is located in the City and therefore also within a seismically active region. The obligation of the City to make payments of Base Rental may be abated if the Leased Property or any improvements thereon are damaged or destroyed by natural hazard such as earthquake or flood. The City is not obligated under the Project Lease to maintain earthquake insurance on the Leased Property so long as the City's Risk Manager determines that such insurance is not obtainable in reasonable amounts at reasonable costs on the open market from reputable insurance companies, and the City does not expect to obtain earthquake insurance.

Climate Change Regulations

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (the "EPA") has taken steps towards the regulation of greenhouse gas ("GHG") emissions under existing federal law. On December 14, 2009, the EPA made an "endangerment and cause or contribute finding" under the Clean Air Act, codified at 40 C.F.R. 1. In the finding, the EPA determined that the body of scientific evidence supported a finding that six identified GHGs – carbon dioxide, methane, nitrous oxide, hydrofluorocarbons, perfluorocarbons, and sulfur hexafluoride – cause global warming, and that global warming endangers public health and welfare. The EPA also found that GHGs are a pollutant and that GHG emissions from motor vehicles cause or contribute to air pollution. This finding requires that the EPA regulate emissions of certain GHGs from motor vehicles.

Regulation by the EPA can be initiated by private parties or by governmental entities other than the EPA. On July 11, 2008, the EPA issued an Advanced Notice of Proposed Rulemaking (the "ANPR") relating to GHG emissions and climate change. The final rule, the Mandatory Reporting of Greenhouse Gases Rule (74 FR 56260), requires reporting of GHG data and other relevant information from large stationary sources and electricity and fuel suppliers.

In addition to these regulatory actions, other laws and regulations limiting GHG emissions have been adopted by a number of states, including the State, and have been proposed on the federal level. The State passed Assembly Bill 32, the "California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006," which requires the Statewide level of GHGs to be reduced to 1990 levels by 2020. On October 20, 2011, the California Air Resources Board ("CARB") made the final adjustments to its implementation of Assembly Bill 32: the "California Cap-and-Trade Program" (the "Program") which was implemented in January 2012. The Program covers regulated entities emitting 25,000 metric tons of carbon dioxide equivalent (MtCO₂e) per year or more and entities in certain listed industries, including major industrial sources, electricity generating facilities, and fuel suppliers. Non-covered entities are encouraged to opt-in and voluntarily participate in the Program. It is expected that the Program will result in rising electricity and fuel costs, which may adversely affect the City and the local economy.

The City is unable to predict what additional federal or State laws and regulations with respect to GHG emissions or other environmental issues (including but not limited to air, water, hazardous substances and waste regulations) will be adopted, or what effects such laws and regulations will have on the City or the local economy. The effects, however, could be material.

Other Events

Seismic events, wildfires, tsunamis, and other natural or man-made events such as cybersecurity breaches may damage City infrastructure and adversely impact the City's ability to provide municipal services. For example, in November 2016, the San Francisco Municipal Transportation Agency (the "SFMTA") was subjected to a ransomware attack which disrupted some of the SFMTA's internal computer systems but did not impact any of the critical transportation systems. Therefore, the attack did not interrupt Muni services nor did it compromise customer privacy or transaction information. The SFMTA, however, took the precaution of turning off the ticket machines and faregates in the Muni Metro subway stations from Friday, November 25 until the morning of Sunday, November 27. While the City takes prudent measures to prevent cyberattacks, no assurance can be given that the City will not be the target of future cybersecurity attacks that could adversely impact the City's operations.

As another example, 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 generator and transmission facilities and water transmission facilities. 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. In September 2010, a Pacific Gas and Electric Company ("PG&E") high pressure natural gas transmission pipeline exploded in San Bruno, California, with catastrophic results. There are numerous gas transmission and distribution pipelines owned, operated and maintained by PG&E throughout the City.

Risk Management and Insurance

The Project Lease 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 Project Lease 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 Project Lease permits self-insurance.

The City makes no representation as to the ability of any insurer to fulfill its obligations under any insurance policy provided for in the Project Lease 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 evidenced and represented by the Certificates when due.

The City employs a full-time Risk Manager, as well as safety and loss control professionals, for the prevention and mitigation of property, liability and employee claims for injury or damage. For information concerning the self-insurance and risk management programs of the City 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 ability of the City to make Base Rental payments may be affected if the City should exceed its appropriations limit. The City does not anticipate exceeding its appropriations limit in the foreseeable future. See APPENDIX A – “CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO ORGANIZATION AND FINANCES—CONSTITUTIONAL AND STATUTORY LIMITATIONS ON TAXES AND EXPENDITURES—Article XIII B of the California Constitution.”

Changes in Law

The City cannot provide any assurance that the State Legislature or the City’s Board of Supervisors will not enact legislation that will 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 security for payment of the principal and interest evidenced and represented by the Certificates also may 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.

Bankruptcy

In addition to the limitations on remedies contained in the Trust Agreement and the Project Lease, the rights and remedies in the Trust Agreement and the Project Lease 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 Project Lease 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”.

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) (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 of similar obligations is currently being litigated in federal court in connection with bankruptcy applications by the cities of San Bernardino and Stockton. The Adjustment Plans in these cities propose significant reductions in the amounts payable by the cities under lease revenue obligations substantially 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 Project Lease 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 Project Lease despite any provision therein that makes the bankruptcy or insolvency of the City an event of default thereunder. If the City rejects the Project Lease, 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 Project Lease and the City's obligations to make payments thereunder. The City may also be permitted to assign the Project Lease (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.

State of California Financial Condition

The City receives a significant portion of its funding from the State. The City's fiscal year 2014-15 Annual Appropriation Ordinance projects that approximately \$562.9 million or 15.7% of the City's \$3.6 billion General Fund revenues will come from State sources. See APPENDIX A -- "CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO ORGANIZATION AND FINANCES--CITY BUDGET--Impact of the State of California Budget on Local Finances."

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. 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, including the current economic downturn, 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. On March 1, 2013, automatic spending cuts to federal defense and other discretionary spending (referred to as "sequestration") went into effect, and Congress was unable to enact a regular budget or a continuing resolution for the 2014 fiscal year, which began on October 1, 2013. As a result, certain appropriations lapsed on October 1, 2013, and the United States federal government entered a partial shutdown with furloughs of certain federal workers and suspension of certain services not exempted by law until October 16, 2013. Among other impacts, the City's receipt of federal subsidies for the interest payments on its obligations issued as "Build America Bonds" was delayed (the City's payment of interest on such obligations is not dependent upon federal subsidies and

were not adversely affected by such delay). The City cannot predict the outcome of future federal budget deliberations. See APPENDIX A – “CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO ORGANIZATION AND FINANCES—CITY BUDGET—Impact of Presidential Election on Federal Revenues.” 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

The following discussion is a summary of the principal United States Federal income tax consequences of the acquisition, ownership and disposition of Certificates by original purchasers of the Certificates who are U.S. Holders (as defined below). This summary is based on the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the “Code”), Treasury regulations, revenue rulings and court decisions, all as now in effect and all subject to change at any time, possibly with retroactive effect. This summary assumes that the Certificates will be held as “capital assets” under the Code, and it does not discuss all of the United States Federal income tax consequences that may be relevant to a holder in light of its particular circumstances or to holders subject to special rules, such as insurance companies, financial institutions, tax-exempt organizations, dealers in securities or foreign currencies, persons holding the Certificates as a position in a “hedge” or “straddle” for United States Federal income tax purposes, holders whose functional currency (as defined in Section 985 of the Code) is not the United States dollar, holders who acquire Certificates in the secondary market, or individuals, estates and trusts subject to the tax on unearned income imposed by Section 1411 of the Code. Each prospective purchaser of the Certificates should consult with its own tax advisor concerning the United States Federal income tax and other tax consequences to it of the acquisition, ownership and disposition of the Certificates as well as any tax consequences that may arise under the laws of any state, local or foreign tax jurisdiction.

As used herein, the term “U.S. Holder” means a beneficial owner of a Certificate that is for United States Federal income tax purposes (i) a citizen or resident of the United States, (ii) a corporation, partnership or other entity created or organized in or under the laws of the United States or of any political subdivision thereof, (iii) an estate the income of which is subject to United States Federal income taxation regardless of its source or (iv) a trust whose administration is subject to the primary jurisdiction of a United States court and which has one or more United States fiduciaries who have the authority to control all substantial decisions of the trust.

U.S. Holders – Interest Income

Interest and original issue discount (as defined below) evidenced by the Certificates are not excludable from gross income for United States Federal income tax purposes.

Original Issue Discount

For United States Federal income tax purposes, a Certificate will be treated as issued with original issue discount (“OID”) if the excess of a Certificate’s “stated redemption price at maturity” over its “issue price” equals or exceeds a statutorily determined de minimis amount. The “issue price” of each Certificate in a particular issue equals the first price at which a substantial amount of such issue is sold to the public (excluding bond houses, brokers, or similar persons or organizations acting in the capacity of underwriters, placement agents or wholesalers). The “stated redemption price at maturity” of a Certificate is the sum of all payments provided by such Certificate other than “qualified stated interest” payments. The term “qualified stated interest” generally means stated interest that is unconditionally payable in cash or property (other than debt instruments of the issuer) at least annually at a single fixed rate. In general, if the excess of a Certificate’s stated redemption price at maturity over its issue price is less than .25 percent of the Certificate’s stated redemption price at maturity multiplied by the number of complete years to its maturity (the “de minimis amount”), then such excess, if any, constitutes de minimis OID, and the Certificate is not treated as being issued with OID and all payments of stated interest (including stated interest that would otherwise be characterized as OID) is treated as qualified stated interest, as described below.

Payments of qualified stated interest evidenced by a Certificate are taxable to a U.S. Holder as ordinary interest income at the time such payments are accrued or are received in accordance with the U.S. Holder's regular method of tax accounting. A U.S. Holder of a Certificate having a payment date of more than one year from its date of delivery generally must include OID in income as ordinary interest as it accrues on a constant-yield method in advance of receipt of the cash payments attributable to such income, regardless of such U.S. Holder's regular method of tax accounting. The amount of OID included in income by the U.S. Holder of a Certificate is the sum of the daily portions of OID with respect to such Certificate for each day during the taxable year (or portion of the taxable year) on which such U.S. Holder held such Certificate. The daily portion of OID on any Certificate is determined by allocating to each day in any "accrual period" a ratable portion of the OID allocable to the accrual period. All accrual periods with respect to a Certificate may be of any length and the accrual periods may vary in length over the term of the Certificate, provided that each accrual period is no longer than one year and each scheduled payment of principal or interest occurs either on the first or final day of an accrual period. The amount of OID allocable to an accrual period is generally equal to the difference between (i) the product of the Certificate's "adjusted issue price" at the beginning of such accrual period and such Certificate's yield to maturity (determined on the basis of compounding at the close of each accrual period and appropriately adjusted to take into account the length of the particular accrual period) and (ii) the amount of any qualified stated interest payments allocable to such accrual period. The "adjusted issue price" of a Certificate at the beginning of any accrual period is the issue price of the Certificate plus the amount of accrued OID includable in income for all prior accrual periods minus the amount of any prior payments on the Certificate other than qualified stated interest payments. The amount of OID allocable to an initial short accrual period may be computed using any reasonable method if all other accrual periods other than a final short accrual period are of equal length. The amount of OID allocable to the final accrual period is the difference between (i) the amount payable at the maturity of the Certificate (other than a payment of qualified stated interest) and (ii) the Certificate's adjusted issue price as of the beginning of the final accrual period. Under the OID rules, U.S. Holders generally will have to include in income increasingly greater amounts of OID in successive accrual periods.

A U.S. Holder may elect to include in gross income all interest that with respect to a Certificate using the constant-yield method described above under the heading "Original Issue Discount," with the modifications described below. For purposes of this election, interest includes, among other things, stated interest, OID and de minimis OID, as adjusted by any amortizable bond premium described below under the heading "Bond Premium". In applying the constant-yield method to a Certificate with respect to which this election has been made, the issue price of the Certificate will equal its cost to the electing U.S. Holder, the issue date of the Certificate will be the date of its acquisition by the electing U.S. Holder, and no payments on the Certificate will be treated as payments of qualified stated interest. The election will generally apply only to the Certificate with respect to which it is made and may not be revoked without the consent of the Internal Revenue Service. If this election is made with respect to a Certificate with amortizable bond premium, then the electing U.S. Holder will be deemed to have elected to apply amortizable bond premium against interest with respect to all debt instruments with amortizable bond premium (other than debt instruments the interest on which is excludable from gross income) held by the electing U.S. Holder as of the beginning of the taxable year in which the Certificate with respect to which the election is made is acquired or thereafter acquired. The deemed election with respect to amortizable bond premium may not be revoked without the consent of the Internal Revenue Service.

U.S. Holders of any Certificates issued with OID should consult their own tax advisors with respect to the treatment of OID for Federal income tax purposes, including various special rules relating thereto, and state and local tax consequences, in connection with the acquisition, ownership, and disposition of Certificates.

Bond Premium

In general, if a U.S. Holder acquires a Certificate for a purchase price (excluding accrued interest) or otherwise at a tax basis that reflects a premium over the sum of all amounts payable on the Certificate after the acquisition date (excluding certain "qualified stated interest" that is unconditionally payable at least annually at prescribed rates), that premium constitutes "bond premium" on that Certificate (a "Taxable Premium Bond"). In general, if a U.S. Holder of a Taxable Premium Bond elects to amortize the premium as "amortizable bond premium" over the remaining term of the Taxable Premium Bond, determined based on constant yield principles (in certain cases involving a Taxable Premium Bond callable prior to its stated maturity date, the amortization period and yield may be required to be determined on the basis of an earlier call date that results in the highest yield on

such bond), the amortizable premium is treated as an offset to interest income; the U.S. Holder will make a corresponding adjustment to such holder's basis in the Taxable Premium Bond. Any such election applies to all debt instruments of the U.S. Holder (other than tax-exempt bonds) held at the beginning of the first taxable year to which the election applies and to all such debt instruments thereafter acquired, and is irrevocable without the Internal Revenue Service's consent. A U.S. Holder of a Taxable Premium Bond that so elects to amortize bond premium does so by offsetting the qualified stated interest allocable to each interest accrual period under the U.S. Holder's regular method of Federal tax accounting against the bond premium allocable to that period. If the bond premium allocable to an accrual period exceeds the qualified stated interest allocable to that accrual period, the excess is treated as a bond premium deduction under Section 171(a)(1) of the Code, subject to certain limitations. If a Taxable Premium Bond is optionally callable before maturity at a price in excess of its stated redemption price at maturity, special rules may apply with respect to the amortization of bond premium. Under certain circumstances, the U.S. Holder of a Taxable Premium Bond may realize a taxable gain upon disposition of the Taxable Premium Bond even though it is sold or redeemed for an amount less than or equal to the U.S. Holder's original acquisition cost.

U.S. Holders of any Taxable Premium Bonds should consult their own tax advisors with respect to the treatment of bond premium for Federal income tax purposes, including various special rules relating thereto, and state and local tax consequences, in connection with the acquisition, ownership, and disposition of Taxable Premium Bonds.

U.S. Holders – Disposition of Certificates

Except as discussed above, upon the sale, exchange, redemption, or other disposition (which would include a legal defeasance) of a Certificate, a U.S. Holder generally will recognize taxable gain or loss in an amount equal to the difference between the amount realized (other than amounts attributable to accrued interest not previously includable in income) and such U.S. Holder's adjusted tax basis in the Certificate. A U.S. Holder's adjusted tax basis in a Certificate generally will equal such U.S. Holder's initial investment in the Certificate, increased by any OID included in the U.S. Holder's income with respect to the Certificate and decreased by the amount of any payments, other than qualified stated interest payments, received and bond premium amortized with respect to such Certificate. Such gain or loss generally will be long-term capital gain or loss if the Certificate was held for more than one year.

U.S. Holders – Defeasance

U.S. Holders of the Certificates should be aware that, for Federal income tax purposes, the deposit of moneys or securities in escrow in such amount and manner as to cause the Certificates to be deemed to be no longer outstanding under the resolution of the Certificates (a "defeasance"), could result in a deemed exchange under Section 1001 of the Code and a recognition by such owner of taxable income or loss, without any corresponding receipt of moneys. In addition, for Federal income tax purposes, the character and timing of receipt of payments on the Certificates subsequent to any such defeasance could also be affected. U.S. Holders of the Certificates are advised to consult with their own tax advisors regarding the consequences of a defeasance for Federal income tax purposes, and for state and local tax purposes.

U.S. Holders – Backup Withholding and Information Reporting

In general, information reporting requirements will apply to non-corporate U.S. Holders with respect to payments of principal, payments of interest, and the accrual of OID on a Certificate and the proceeds of the sale of a Certificate before maturity within the United States. Backup withholding at a rate of 28% for the years 2003-2010 and at a rate of 31% for the year 2011 and thereafter, will apply to such payments and to payments of OID unless the U.S. Holder (i) is a corporation or other exempt recipient and, when required, demonstrates that fact, or (ii) provides a correct taxpayer identification number, certifies under penalties of perjury, when required, that such U.S. Holder is not subject to backup withholding and has not been notified by the Internal Revenue Service that it has failed to report all interest and dividends required to be shown on its United States Federal income tax returns.

Any amounts withheld under the backup withholding rules from a payment to a beneficial owner, and which constitutes over-withholding, would be allowed as a refund or a credit against such beneficial owner's United States Federal income tax provided the required information is furnished to the Internal Revenue Service.

Miscellaneous

Tax legislation, administrative actions taken by tax authorities, or court decisions, whether at the Federal or state level, may adversely affect the tax-exempt status of interest on the Certificates under state law and could affect the market price or marketability of the Certificates.

Prospective purchasers of the Certificates should consult their own tax advisors regarding the foregoing matters.

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 evidenced and represented by the Certificates (see "TAX MATTERS" herein) are subject to the legal opinion of Hawkins Delafield & Wood LLP, San Francisco, California, Special Counsel. The signed legal opinion of 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 underwriters of the Certificates at the time of original delivery of the Certificates.

The proposed form of the legal opinion of Special Counsel is set forth in Appendix F hereto. The legal opinion to be delivered may vary that text if necessary to reflect facts and law on the date of delivery. The opinion will speak only as of its date, and subsequent distributions of it by recirculation of this Official Statement or otherwise will create no implication that Special Counsel has reviewed or express any opinion concerning any of the matters referred to in the opinion subsequent to its date. In rendering its opinion, Special Counsel will rely upon certificates and representations of facts to be contained in the transcript of proceedings for the Certificates, which Special Counsel will not have independently verified.

Certain legal matters will be passed upon for the City by the City Attorney and by Orrick, Herrington & Sutcliffe LLP, Disclosure Counsel.

Orrick, Herrington & Sutcliffe LLP 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 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 attention of the attorneys at such firm rendering legal services in connection with such firm's role as disclosure counsel 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 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 Orrick, Herrington & Sutcliffe 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

Kitahata & Company and Public Resources Advisory Group 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 review 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, 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 holders and beneficial 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 2016-17, which is due not later than March 27, 2018, 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"). The ratings on certain obligations of the City were upgraded by Fitch Ratings on March 28, 2013. Under certain continuing disclosure undertakings of the City, the City was required to file a notice of such upgrade with the Electronic Municipal Market Access system of the MSRB by April 11, 2013. The City filed such notice on May 17, 2013.

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 Property Lease, the Project 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"), Standard & Poor's Ratings Services ("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's.com; S&P, at www.sandp.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 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.

SALE OF THE CERTIFICATES

The Certificates were sold by competitive bid on _____, 2017. The Certificates were awarded to _____ (the "Purchaser"), who submitted the lowest true interest cost bid, at a purchase price of \$ _____. Under the terms of its bid, the Purchaser will be obligated to purchase all of the Certificates if any are purchased, the obligation to make such purchase being subject to the approval of certain legal matters by Special Counsel, and certain other conditions to be satisfied by the City.

The Purchaser has certified the reoffering prices or yields for the Certificates set forth on the inside cover of this Official Statement, and the City undertakes no responsibility for the accuracy of those prices or yields. Based on the reoffering prices, the original issue premium on the reoffering of the Certificates is \$ _____, and the Purchaser's gross compensation (or "spread") is \$ _____. The Purchaser may offer and sell the Certificates to certain dealers and others at prices lower than the offering prices stated on the inside cover page. The offering prices may be changed from time to time by the Purchaser.

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 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: _____
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 YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2016**

APPENDIX C

SUMMARY OF CERTAIN PROVISIONS OF THE LEGAL DOCUMENTS

The following is a summary of certain provisions of the Trust Agreement, Project Lease and the Property Lease. These summaries do not purport to be complete or definitive and reference should be made to such documents for a full and complete statement of their provisions. All capitalized terms not defined in this Official Statement have the meanings set forth in the Trust Agreement.

APPENDIX D

FORM OF CONTINUING DISCLOSURE CERTIFICATE

FORM OF CONTINUING DISCLOSURE CERTIFICATE

§
CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO
CERTIFICATES OF PARTICIPATION (HOPE SF),
SERIES 2017B (FEDERALLY TAXABLE)

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, dated as of May 1, 2017 (the "Trust Agreement"), between the City and [Trustee], as trustee (the "Trustee"). Pursuant to Section 8.10 of the Trust Agreement, and Section 4.8 of that certain Project Lease dated as of May 1, 2017, 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 Underwriter (as defined below) in complying with Securities and Exchange Commission 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 shall have the following meanings:

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

"Beneficial Owner" shall 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" shall 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" shall 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.

"Listed Events" shall mean any of the events listed in Section 5(a) and 5(b) of this Disclosure Certificate.

"MSRB" shall 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" shall 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" shall mean Rule 15c2-12(b)(5) adopted by the Securities and Exchange Commission 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 shall, or shall 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 2016-17 Fiscal Year (which is due not later than March 27, 2018), 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 shall 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 is 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 shall submit unaudited financial statements and submit the audited financial statements as soon as they are available. If the City's Fiscal Year changes, it shall give notice of such change in the same manner as for a Listed Event under Section 5(e).

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

(c) The Dissemination Agent shall (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 shall 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; and
- (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.

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 shall clearly identify each such other document so included by reference.

SECTION 5. Reporting of Significant Events.

(a) The City shall give, or cause to be given, notice of the occurrence of any of the following events numbered 1-9 with respect to the Certificates not later than ten business days after the occurrence of the event:

1. Principal and interest payment delinquencies;
2. Unscheduled draws on debt service reserves reflecting financial difficulties;
3. Unscheduled draws on credit enhancements reflecting financial difficulties;

4. Substitution of credit or liquidity providers, or their failure to perform;
5. [Issuance by the Internal Revenue Service of proposed or final determination of taxability or of a Notice of Proposed Issue (IRS Form 5701 TEB) or adverse tax opinions;]
6. Tender offers;
7. Defeasances;
8. Rating changes; or
9. Bankruptcy, insolvency, receivership or similar event of the obligated person.

Note: for the purposes of the event identified in subparagraph (9), the event is considered to occur when any of the following occur: the appointment of a receiver, fiscal agent or similar officer for an obligated person in a proceeding under the U.S. Bankruptcy Code or in any other proceeding under State or federal law in which a court or governmental authority has assumed jurisdiction over substantially all of the assets or business of the obligated person, or if such jurisdiction has been assumed by leaving the existing governmental body and officials or officers in possession but subject to the supervision and orders of a court or governmental authority, or the entry of an order confirming a plan of reorganization, arrangement or liquidation by a court or governmental authority having supervision or jurisdiction over substantially all of the assets or business of the obligated person.

(b) The City shall give, or cause to be given, notice of the occurrence of any of the following events numbered 10-16 with respect to the Certificates not later than ten business days after the occurrence of the event, if material:

10. [Unless described in paragraph 5(a)(5), other material notices or determinations by the Internal Revenue Service with respect to the tax status of the Certificates or other material events affecting the tax status of the Certificates;]
11. Modifications to rights of Certificate holders;
12. Unscheduled or contingent Certificate calls;
13. Release, substitution, or sale of property securing repayment of the Certificates;
14. Non-payment related defaults;
15. The 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; or
16. Appointment of a successor or additional trustee or the change of name of a trustee.

(c) The City shall give, or cause to be given, in a timely manner, notice of a failure to provide the annual financial information on or before the date specified in Section 3, as provided in Section 3(b).

(d) Whenever the City obtains knowledge of the occurrence of a Listed Event described in Section 5(b), the City shall determine if such event would be material under applicable federal securities laws.

(e) If the City learns of the occurrence of a Listed Event described in Section 5(a), or determines that knowledge of a Listed Event described in Section 5(b) would be material under applicable federal securities laws, the City shall within ten business days of occurrence file a notice of such occurrence with the MSRB in electronic format, accompanied by such identifying information as is prescribed by the MSRB. Notwithstanding the foregoing, notice of the Listed Event described in subsection 5(b)(12) need not be given under this subsection any earlier than the notice (if any) of the underlying event is given to Holders of affected Certificates pursuant to the Resolution.

SECTION 6. Termination of Reporting Obligation. The City's obligations under this Disclosure Certificate shall 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 shall give notice of such termination in the same manner as for a Listed Event under Section 5(e).

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 Agent, with or without appointing a successor Dissemination Agent. The Dissemination Agent shall 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, 5(a) or 5(b), 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 shall describe such amendment in the next Annual Report, and shall 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 shall 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 shall 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 shall 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 shall be an action to compel performance.

SECTION 11. Beneficiaries. This Disclosure Certificate shall 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 shall create no rights in any other person or entity.

Date: May __, 2017.

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 (HOPE SF),
SERIES 2017B (FEDERALLY TAXABLE)
Date of Delivery: May __, 2017

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to the Municipal Securities Rulemaking Board 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

DTC AND THE BOOK-ENTRY ONLY SYSTEM

The information in numbered paragraphs 1-11 of this Appendix E, concerning The Depository Trust Company ("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") 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 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 shall 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 SPECIAL COUNSEL OPINION

APPENDIX G

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

APPENDIX A

**CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO
ORGANIZATION AND FINANCES**

This Appendix contains information that is current as April 1, 2017.

This Appendix A to the Official Statement of the City and County of San Francisco (the “City” or “San Francisco”) covers general information about the City’s governance structure, budget processes, property taxation system and other tax and revenue sources, City expenditures, labor relations, employment benefits and retirement costs, and 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. 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 the making of an informed investment decision.

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CITY GOVERNMENT

City Charter

San Francisco is governed 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 K-12) ("SFUSD") and the San Francisco Community College District (post-secondary) ("SFCCD"). Each is a separate legal entity with a separately elected governing board.

Under its original charter, the City committed itself 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. The Airport, the Port, the Public Utilities Commission ("Public Utilities Commission") (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 significant General Fund transfers on an annual basis.

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. Compared to the governance of the City prior to 1995, the Charter concentrates relatively more power in the Mayor and Board of Supervisors. 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 and Board of Supervisors

Edwin M. Lee is the 43rd and current Mayor of the City. The Mayor has responsibility for general administration and oversight of all departments in the executive branch of the City. Mayor Lee was elected to his current four-year term on November 3, 2015. Prior to being elected, Mayor Lee was appointed by the Board of Supervisors in January 2011 to fill the remaining year of former Mayor Gavin Newsom's term when Mayor Newsom was sworn in as the State's Lieutenant Governor. Mayor Lee served as the City Administrator from 2005 until his appointment to

Mayor. He also previously served in each of the following positions: the City's Director of Public Works, the City's Director of Purchasing, the Director of the Human Rights Commission, the Deputy Director of the Employee Relations Division, and coordinator for the Mayor's Family Policy Task Force.

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 Fewer, <i>District 1</i>	2017	2021
Mark Farrell, <i>District 2</i>	2010	2019
Aaron Peskin, <i>District 3</i>	2017	2021
Katy Tang, <i>District 4</i>	2013	2019
London Breed, Board President, <i>District 5</i>	2017	2021
Jane Kim, <i>District 6</i>	2010	2019
Norman Yee, <i>District 7</i>	2017	2021
Vacant		
Hillary Rohen, <i>District 9</i>	2017	2021
Malia Cohen, <i>District 10</i>	2010	2019
Ahsha Safai, <i>District 11</i>	2017	2021

Other Elected and Appointed City Officers

Dennis J. Herrera was re-elected to a four-year term as City Attorney in November 2015. The City Attorney represents the City in legal proceedings in which the City has an interest. 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.

Carmen Chu was elected Assessor-Recorder of the City in November 2013. The Assessor-Recorder administers the property tax assessment system of the City. 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 Newsom in September 2007.

José Cisneros was re-elected to a four-year term as Treasurer of the City in November 2015. The Treasurer is responsible for the deposit and investment of all City moneys, and also acts as Tax Collector for the City. 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.

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. 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. 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, 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 a project manager in the Controller's Office.

Naomi M. Kelly was appointed to a five-year term as City Administrator by Mayor Lee on February 7, 2012. 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. In January 2012, Mrs. Kelly became Acting City Administrator. From January 2011, she served as Deputy City Administrator where she was responsible for the Office of Contract Administration, Purchasing, Fleet Management and Central Shops. Mrs. Kelly led the effort to successfully roll out the City's new Local Hire program last year by streamlining rules and regulations, eliminating duplication and creating administrative efficiencies. In 2004, Mrs. Kelly served as the City Purchaser and Director of the Office of Contract Administration. Mrs. Kelly has also served as Special Assistant in the Mayor's Office of Neighborhood Services, in the Mayor's Office of Policy and Legislative Affairs and served as the City's Executive Director of the Taxicab Commission.

CITY BUDGET

Overview

This section discusses the City's budget procedures, while following sections of this Appendix A describe the City's various sources of revenues and expenditure obligations.

The City manages the operations of its nearly 60 departments, commissions and authorities, including the enterprise fund departments, through its annual budget. In July 2016, the City adopted a full two-year budget. The City's fiscal year 2016-17 adopted budget appropriates annual revenues, fund balance, transfers and reserves of approximately \$9.59 billion, of which the City's General Fund accounts for approximately \$4.86 billion. In fiscal year 2017-18 appropriated revenues, fund balance, transfers and reserves total approximately \$9.72 billion and \$5.09 billion of General Fund budget. For a further discussion of the fiscal years 2016-17 and 2017-18 adopted budgets, see "City Budget Adopted for Fiscal years 2016-17 and 2017-18" herein.

Each year the Mayor prepares budget legislation for the City departments, which must be approved by the Board of Supervisors. Revenues consist largely of local property taxes, business taxes, sales taxes, other local taxes and charges for services. A significant portion of the City's revenues come in the form of intergovernmental transfers from the State and federal governments. Thus, the City's fiscal situation 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 of these factors are almost wholly outside the control of the Mayor, the Board of Supervisors and other City officials. In addition, the State Constitution strictly limits the City's ability to raise taxes and property-based fees without a two-thirds popular vote. 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.

Budget Process

The City's fiscal year commences on July 1. 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 the complete 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 accuracy of 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 City Controller's current Revenue Letter can be viewed online at www.sfcontroller.org. The Revenue Letter and other information from the said website are not incorporated herein by reference. The City's Capital Planning Committee 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 year.

The Annual Appropriation Ordinance becomes effective with or without the Mayor's signature after ten 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 reflecting the year-end revenue and expenditure appropriations for that fiscal year.

November 2009 Charter Amendment Instituting Two-Year Budgetary Cycle

On November 3, 2009, voters approved Proposition A amending the Charter to make changes to the City's budget and financial processes which are intended to stabilize spending by requiring multi-year budgeting and financial planning.

Proposition A requires four significant changes:

1. Specifies a two-year (biennial) budget, replacing the annual budget. Fixed two-year budgets are currently approved by the Board of Supervisors for five departments: the Airport, Child Support Services, the Port, the Public Utilities Commission and MTA. All other departments prepared balanced, rolling two-year budgets.
2. Requires a five-year financial plan, which forecasts revenues and expenses and summarizes expected public service levels and funding requirements for that period. The most recent five-year financial plan, including a forecast of expenditures and revenues and proposed actions to balance them in light of strategic goals, was issued by the Mayor, Budget Analyst for the Board of Supervisors and Controller's Office on December 16, 2016, for fiscal year 2017-18 through fiscal year 2021-22, to be considered by the Board of Supervisors. See "Five Year Financial Plan" below.
3. Charges the Controller's Office with proposing 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 of any subsequent year.

4. Standardizes the processes and deadlines for the City to submit labor agreements for all public employee unions by May 15.

On April 13, 2010, the Board of Supervisors unanimously adopted policies to 1) codify year the City's current practice of maintaining an annual General Reserve for current year fiscal pressures not anticipated in the budget and roughly double the size of the General Reserve by fiscal year 2015-16, and 2) create a new Budget Stabilization Reserve funded by excess receipts from volatile revenue streams to augment the existing Rainy Day Reserve to help the City mitigate the impact of multi-year downturns. On November 8 and 22, 2011, the Board of Supervisors unanimously adopted additional financial policies limiting the future approval of Certificates of Participation and other long-term obligations to 3.25% of discretionary revenue, and specifying that selected nonrecurring revenues may only be spent on nonrecurring expenditures. On December 16, 2014, the Board of Supervisors unanimously adopted financial policies to implement voter-approved changes to the City's Rainy Day Reserve, as well as changes to the General Reserve which would increase the cap from 2% to 3% of revenues and reduce deposit requirements during a recession. These policies are described in further detail below under "Budgetary Reserves." The Controller's Office may propose additional financial policies by October 1 of any year.

Role of Controller; 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 annual expenditures are often different from the estimated expenditures in the Annual Appropriation Ordinance due to supplemental appropriations, continuing appropriations of prior years, and unexpended current-year funds.

In addition to the five year planning responsibilities established in Proposition A of November 2009 and 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 most recent of these reports, the fiscal year 2015-16 Nine Month Budget Status Report (the "Nine Month Report"), on May 9, 2016. 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. On June 15, 2016 the Controller released the Discussion of the Mayor's fiscal year 2016-17 and fiscal year 2017-18 Proposed Budget (the "Revenue Letter" as described in "Budget Process" above). All of these reports are available from the Controller's website: www.sfcontroller.org. The information from said website is not incorporated herein by reference.

General Fund Results: Audited Financial Statements

The General Fund portions of the fiscal years 2016-17 and 2017-18 Original Budgets total \$4.86 billion and \$5.09 billion, respectively. This does not include expenditures of other governmental funds and enterprise fund departments such as the Airport, the MTA, the Public Utilities Commission, the Port and the City-owned hospitals (San Francisco General and Laguna Honda). Table A-2 shows Final Revised Budget revenues and appropriations for the City's General Fund for fiscal years 2012-13 through 2015-16 and the Original Budgets for fiscal years 2016-17 and 2017-18. See "PROPERTY TAXATION - Tax Levy and Collection," "OTHER CITY TAX REVENUES" and "CITY GENERAL FUND PROGRAMS AND EXPENDITURES" herein.

The City's most recently completed Comprehensive Annual Financial Report (the "CAFR," which includes the City's audited financial statements) for fiscal year 2015-16 was issued on November 18, 2016. The fiscal year 2015-16 CAFR reported that as of June 30, 2016, the General Fund available for appropriation in subsequent years was

\$435 million (see Table A-4), of which \$172.1 million was assumed in the fiscal year 2016-17 Original Budget and \$191.2 million was assumed in the fiscal year 2017-18 Original Budget. This represents a \$44 million increase in available fund balance over the \$391 million available as of June 30, 2015 and resulted primarily from greater-than-budgeted additional tax revenue, particularly property and business tax revenues, partially offset by weakness in sales and parking tax revenues in fiscal year 2015-16, as well as lower required transfers to support the Department of Public Health. The fiscal year 2016-17 CAFR is scheduled to be completed in late November 2017.

TABLE A-2

CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO						
Budgeted General Fund Revenues and Appropriations for						
Fiscal Years 2012-13 through 2017-18						
(000s)						
	FY 2012-13	FY 2013-14	FY 2014-15	FY 2015-16	FY 2016-17	FY 2017-18
	Final Revised	Final Revised	Final Revised	Final Revised	Original	Original
	Budget	Budget	Budget	Budget	Budget ²	Budget ³
Prior-Year Budgetary Fund Balance & Reserves	\$557,097	\$674,637	\$941,702	\$1,236,090	\$178,109	\$195,221
Budgeted Revenues						
Property Taxes	\$1,078,083	\$1,153,417	\$1,232,927	\$1,291,000	\$1,412,000	\$1,468,000
Business Taxes	452,853	532,988	572,385	634,460	669,450	697,887
Other Local Taxes	733,295	846,924	910,430	1,062,535	1,117,245	1,262,875
Licenses, Permits and Franchises	25,378	25,533	27,129	27,163	28,876	29,187
Fines, Forfeitures and Penalties	7,194	4,994	4,242	4,550	4,580	4,578
Interest and Investment Earnings	6,817	10,946	6,853	10,680	13,970	14,353
Rents and Concessions	21,424	23,060	22,692	15,432	16,140	15,828
Grants and Subventions	721,837	799,188	856,336	900,997	959,099	978,866
Charges for Services	169,058	177,081	210,020	219,628	236,102	236,786
Other	13,384	14,321	21,532	31,084	61,334	27,821
Total Budgeted Revenues	\$3,229,323	\$3,588,452	\$3,864,545	\$4,197,529	\$4,518,796	\$4,736,181
Bond Proceeds & Repayment of Loans	627	1,105	1,026	918	881	881
Expenditure Appropriations						
Public Protection	\$1,058,324	\$1,102,667	\$1,158,771	\$1,211,007	\$1,298,185	\$1,323,268
Public Works, Transportation & Commerce	68,351	79,635	89,270	138,288	176,768	165,498
Human Welfare & Neighborhood Development	670,958	745,277	828,555	892,069	970,679	1,009,995
Community Health	635,960	703,092	703,569	751,416	786,218	824,100
Culture and Recreation	105,580	112,624	119,051	125,253	158,954	158,979
General Administration & Finance	190,151	199,709	214,958	235,647	349,308	333,291
General City Responsibilities ¹	86,527	86,516	116,322	113,672	154,344	164,895
Total Expenditure Appropriations	\$2,815,852	\$3,029,520	\$3,230,496	\$3,467,352	\$3,894,456	\$3,980,026
Budgetary reserves and designations, net	\$4,191	\$0	\$39,966	\$9,907	\$58,469	\$61,014
Transfers In	\$195,388	\$242,958	\$199,175	\$235,416	\$161,995	\$159,211
Transfers Out	(646,018)	(720,806)	(873,592)	(962,511)	(906,856)	(1,050,454)
Net Transfers In/Out	(\$450,630)	(\$477,848)	(\$674,417)	(\$727,095)	(\$744,861)	(\$891,243)
Budgeted Excess (Deficiency) of Sources						
Over (Under) Uses	\$516,375	\$756,825	\$862,394	\$1,230,182	\$0	\$1
Variance of Actual vs. Budget	146,901	184,184	373,696	\$296,673		
Total Actual Budgetary Fund Balance³	\$663,276	\$941,009	\$1,236,090	\$1,526,855	\$0	\$1

¹ 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.

² Fiscal year 2016-17 Final Revised Budget will be available upon release of the FY 2016-17 CAFR.

³ Fiscal year 2017-18 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.

The City prepares its budget on a modified accrual basis. 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. The audited General Fund balance as of June 30, 2016 was \$1.4 billion (as shown in Table A-3 and Table A-4) using Generally Accepted Accounting Principles ("GAAP"), derived from audited revenues of \$4.4

billion. Audited General Fund balances are shown in Table A-3 on both a budget basis and a GAAP basis with comparative financial information for the fiscal years ended June 30, 2012 through June 30, 2016.

TABLE A-3

CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO
Summary of Audited General Fund Balances
Fiscal Years 2011-12 through 2015-16
(000s)

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Restricted for rainy day (Economic Stabilization account)	\$31,099	\$23,329	\$60,289	\$71,904	\$74,986
Restricted for rainy day (One-time Spending account)	3,010	3,010	22,905	43,065	45,120
Committed for budget stabilization (citywide)	74,330	121,580	132,264	132,264	178,434
Committed for Recreation & Parks expenditure savings reserve	4,946	15,907	12,862	10,551	8,736
<u>Assigned, not available for appropriation</u>					
Assigned for encumbrances	62,699	74,815	92,269	137,641	190,965
Assigned for appropriation carryforward	85,283	112,327	159,345	201,192	293,921
Assigned for budget savings incentive program (citywide)	22,410	24,819	32,088	33,939	58,907
Assigned for salaries and benefits (MOU)	7,100	6,338	10,040	20,155	18,203
Total Fund Balance Not Available for Appropriation	\$290,877	\$382,125	\$522,062	\$650,711	\$869,272
<u>Assigned and unassigned, available for appropriation</u>					
Assigned for litigation & contingencies	\$23,637	\$30,254	79,223	131,970	\$145,443
Assigned for General reserve	\$22,306	\$21,818	-	-	-
Assigned for subsequent year's budget	104,284	122,689	135,938	180,179	172,128
Unassigned for General Reserve	-	-	45,748	62,579	76,913
Unassigned - Budgeted for use second budget year	103,575	111,604	137,075	194,082	191,202
Unassigned - Contingency for second budget year					60,000
Unassigned - Available for future appropriation	12,418	6,147	21,656	16,569	11,872
Total Fund Balance Available for Appropriation	\$266,220	\$292,512	\$419,640	\$585,379	\$657,558
Total Fund Balance, Budget Basis	\$557,097	\$674,637	\$941,702	\$1,236,090	\$1,526,830
<u>Budget Basis to GAAP Basis Reconciliation</u>					
Total Fund Balance - Budget Basis	\$557,097	\$674,637	\$941,702	\$1,236,090	\$1,526,830
Unrealized gain or loss on investments	6,838	(1,140)	935	1,141	343
Nonspendable fund balance	19,598	23,854	24,022	24,786	522
Cumulative Excess Property Tax Revenues Recognized on Budget Basis	(46,140)	(38,210)	(37,303)	(37,303)	(36,008)
Cumulative Excess Health, Human Service, Franchise Tax and other Revenues on Budget Basis	(62,241)	(93,910)	(66,415)	(50,406)	(56,709)
Deferred Amounts on Loan Receivables	(16,551)	(20,067)	(21,670)	(23,212)	-
Pre-paid lease revenue	(2,876)	(4,293)	(5,709)	(5,900)	(5,816)
Total Fund Balance, GAAP Basis	\$455,725	\$540,871	\$835,562	\$1,145,196	\$1,429,162

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

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. Audited financial statements for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2016 are included herein as Appendix B – “COMPREHENSIVE ANNUAL FINANCIAL REPORT OF THE CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2016.” 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 Balances
Fiscal Years 2011-12 through 2015-16¹
(000s)

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Revenues:					
Property Taxes	\$1,056,143	\$1,122,008	\$1,178,277	\$1,272,623	\$1,393,574
Business Taxes ²	435,316	479,627	562,896	609,614	659,086
Other Local Taxes	751,301	756,346	922,205	1,085,381	1,054,109
Licenses, Permits and Franchises	25,022	26,273	26,975	27,789	27,909
Fines, Forfeitures and Penalties	8,444	6,226	5,281	6,369	8,985
Interest and Investment Income	10,262	2,125	7,866	7,867	9,613
Rents and Concessions	24,932	35,273	25,501	24,339	46,553
Intergovernmental	678,808	720,625	827,750	854,464	900,820
Charges for Services	145,797	164,391	180,850	215,036	233,976
Other	17,090	14,142	9,760	9,162	22,291
Total Revenues	\$3,153,115	\$3,327,036	\$3,747,361	\$4,112,644	\$4,356,916
Expenditures:					
Public Protection	\$991,275	\$1,057,451	\$1,096,839	\$1,148,405	\$1,204,666
Public Works, Transportation & Commerce	52,815	68,014	78,249	87,452	136,762
Human Welfare and Neighborhood Development	626,194	660,657	720,787	786,362	853,924
Community Health	545,962	634,701	668,701	650,741	666,138
Culture and Recreation	100,246	105,870	113,019	119,278	124,515
General Administration & Finance	182,898	186,342	190,335	208,695	223,844
General City Responsibilities	96,132	81,657	86,968	98,620	114,663
Total Expenditures	\$2,595,522	\$2,794,692	\$2,954,898	\$3,099,553	\$3,324,512
Excess of Revenues over Expenditures	\$557,593	\$532,344	\$792,463	\$1,013,091	\$1,032,404
Other Financing Sources (Uses):					
Transfers In	\$120,449	\$195,272	\$216,449	\$164,712	\$209,494
Transfers Out	(553,190)	(646,912)	(720,806)	(873,741)	(962,343)
Other Financing Sources	3,682	4,442	6,585	5,572	4,411
Other Financing Uses	-	-	-	-	-
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)	(\$429,059)	(\$447,198)	(\$497,772)	(\$703,457)	(\$748,438)
Extraordinary gain/(loss) from dissolution of the Redevelopment Agency	(815)	-	-	-	-
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues and Other Sources Over Expenditures and Other Uses	\$127,719	\$85,146	\$294,691	\$309,634	\$283,966
Total Fund Balance at Beginning of Year	\$328,006	\$455,725	\$540,871	\$835,562	\$1,145,196
Total Fund Balance at End of Year -- GAAP Basis³	\$455,725	\$540,871	\$835,562	\$1,145,196	\$1,429,162
Assigned for Subsequent Year's Appropriations and Unassigned Fund Balance, Year End					
-- GAAP Basis	\$133,794	\$135,795	\$178,066	\$234,273	\$249,238
-- Budget Basis	\$220,277	\$240,410	\$294,669	\$390,830	\$435,202

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 Does not include business taxes allocated to special revenue fund for the Community Challenge Grant program.

³ Total fiscal year 2012-13 amount is comprised of \$122.7 million in assigned balance subsequently appropriated for use in fiscal year 2013-14 plus \$117.8 million unassigned balance available for future appropriations.

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 Plan 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 updates the Plan annually. The most recently adopted Plan, for fiscal years 2015-16 through 2019-20, was adopted by the Board of Supervisors and signed by the Mayor on April 30, 2015.

On March 22, 2016, the Mayor, Budget Analyst for the Board of Supervisors and the Controller's Office issued the Joint Report for fiscal year 2016-17 through fiscal year 2019-20, which provided an update to the financial outlook of the April 2015 Plan. This report projected a cumulative deficit of \$690 million over the following four year period. The increase in the cumulative shortfall projection since that time is largely due to increases in the projected employer contribution rates for the City's retirement system, increased costs for employee and retiree health benefits, the adoption of several voter-approved spending requirements without commensurate revenue increases, and higher rates of inflationary growth in employee wages and contracts.

On December 16, 2016, the Mayor, Budget Analyst for the Board of Supervisors and the Controller's Office issued a proposed Plan for fiscal year 2017-18 through fiscal year 2021-22, to be considered by the Board of Supervisors. The proposed Plan projects shortfalls of \$119 million, \$283 million, \$585 million, \$713 million, and \$848 million cumulatively for fiscal years 2017-18 through fiscal year 2021-22, respectively. This report will be updated in March, 2017 with the most recent information on the City's fiscal condition available at that time.

Continued Increases in Employer Contribution Rates to City Retirement System: Consistent with the Joint Report issued in March, 2016, the December 2016 proposed Plan anticipates increased retirement costs. This is in contrast to the pension relief anticipated at the time of the proposed Plan from December 2014, when decreased pension contributions were expected after the amortization of investment losses during the financial crisis. The increase in employer contribution rates is due to three main factors: lower than expected actual fiscal year 2015-16 investment earnings; updated demographic assumptions, which show that retirees are living longer and collecting pensions longer than previously expected; and an appellate court ruling against the City which found that voter-adopted changes to the conditions under which retirees could receive a supplemental COLA violated retirees' vested rights. Current projections are marginally improved since the March 2016 Joint Report, as they incorporate final fiscal year 2015-16 earnings of 1.3%, compared to -5.0% assumed in the March 2016 Joint Report given investment performance at that point.

Increases in Voter Adopted Baselines and Set-Asides: Since the March 2016 Joint Report, several new spending requirements have been adopted by voters: a Recreation and Parks baseline (June 2016 Proposition B), a Dignity Fund baseline (November 2016 Proposition I), and a Street Trees baseline (November 2016 Proposition E). In addition to these spending requirements, the voters rejected the proposed General Sales Tax (November 2016 Proposition K) and adopted an increase to the Real Property Transfer Tax rate (November 2016 Proposition W), as well as a tax on the distribution of sugar-sweetened beverages (November 2016 Proposition V). The December 2016 proposed Plan assumes both the new revenues and expenditure requirements.

When voters approve increases to existing baselines, set-asides, or other spending requirements without commensurate revenue increases from new funding sources, this grows the projected deficits and future obligations of the City and also reduces policymakers' flexibility when balancing the budget.

While the projected shortfalls in the December 2016 proposed Plan reflect the difference in projected revenues and expenditures over the next five years if current service levels and policies continue, San Francisco's Charter requires that each year's budget be balanced. Balancing the budgets will require some combination of expenditure reductions and/or additional revenues. These projections assume no ongoing solutions are implemented. To the extent budgets are balanced with ongoing solutions, future shortfalls will decrease.

The December 2016 proposed Plan does not assume an economic downturn due to the difficulty of predicting recessions; however, the City has historically not experienced more than six consecutive years of expansion and the current economic expansion began over seven years ago. For this reason, the December 16 proposed Plan includes a recession scenario, which reflects a revenue shortfall of \$960 million during the forecast period, based on the

average rates of revenue declines experienced in major tax revenue sources during the previous two recessions. At a high level, the recession scenario would necessitate significant reductions in expenditures.

City Budget Adopted for Fiscal Years 2016-17 and 2017-18

On August 1, 2016, Mayor Lee signed the Consolidated Budget and Annual Appropriation Ordinance (the "Original Budget") for the fiscal years ending June 30, 2017 and June 30, 2018. This is the fifth two-year budget for the entire City. The adopted budget closed the \$100 million and \$240 million General Fund shortfalls for fiscal year 2016-17 and fiscal year 2017-18 identified in the December 2015 Plan update through a combination of increased revenues and expenditures savings.

The Original Budget for fiscal years 2016-17 and fiscal year 2017-18 totals \$9.59 billion and \$9.72 billion respectively, representing year over year increases of \$360 million and \$50 million. The General Fund portion of each year's budget is \$4.86 billion in fiscal year 2016-17 and \$5.09 billion in fiscal year 2017-18 representing increases of \$272 million and \$232 million. There are 30,626 funded full time positions in the fiscal year 2016-17 Original Budget and 30,903 in the fiscal year 2017-18 Original Budget representing year-over-year increases of 1,074 and 277 positions, respectively.

The Original Budget for fiscal years 2016-17 and 2017-18 adheres to the City's policy limiting the use of certain nonrecurring revenues to nonrecurring expenses proposed by the Controller's Office and approved unanimously by the Board of Supervisors on November 22, 2011. The policy was approved by the Mayor on December 1, 2011 and can only be suspended for a given fiscal year by a two-thirds vote of the Board. Specifically, this policy limited the Mayor and Board's ability to use for operating expenses the following nonrecurring revenues: extraordinary year-end General Fund balance (defined as General Fund prior year unassigned fund balance before deposits to the Rainy Day Reserve or Budget Stabilization Reserve in excess of the average of the previous five years), 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.

Based on the revenue and expenditure projections contained in the December 2016 proposed plan, on December 8, 2016, the Mayor's Office issued budget instructions to departments requiring expenditure reductions of 3.0% in fiscal year 2017-18 and an additional reduction of 3.0% in fiscal year 2018-19.

Other Budget Updates

On February 10, 2017, the Controller's Office issued a Six-Month Budget Status report (Six-Month Report) which projected the General Fund would end fiscal year 2016-17 with a balance of \$299.8 million. This represents a \$71.8 million improvement from the previously assumed ending balance. The fund balance projection includes \$203.1 million in starting fund balance, a projected \$91.8 million revenue surplus, \$81.7 million savings from departmental operations, offset by \$74.9 million in increased reserve deposits and \$1.9 million in increased contributions to baselines. The general revenue improvements are driven primarily by a significant increase in property and property transfer tax revenues, offset by shortfalls in hotel, parking, and sales tax. The Nine-Month Budget Status Report, to be published in May, 2017, will provide updated projections.

Impact of the State of California Budget on Local Finances

Revenues from the State represent approximately 14% of the General Fund revenues appropriated in the budget for fiscal years 2016-17 and 2017-18, and thus changes in State revenues could have a significant 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.

On June 27, 2016, the Governor signed the 2016-17 State Budget, spending \$170.9 billion from the General Fund and other State funds. General Fund appropriations total \$122.5 billion, \$6.9 billion or 6% more than the final 2015-16 spending level. An increase in State revenues boosted 2015-16 spending above the levels approved by the State Legislature in June 2015. The budget agreement balances new spending with targeted one-time expenditures and preparations for the next recession. The budget makes significant investments in education, including \$2.6 billion through the Local Control Funding Formula, as well as \$1.4 billion in one-time funding for K-14 schools. Additionally, the state budget includes new commitments to expand health care and social safety net programs. The budget also allocates funding for one-time infrastructure projects for state, university, and community college facilities. Finally, the budget prepares for the next recession by increasing deposits to the Rainy Day Fund to a balance \$6.7 billion (including a one-time payment of \$2 billion), setting an additional \$1.8 billion to protect the budget from unexpected revenue shortfalls, and continuing to pay down Proposition 2 debt and liabilities.

On January 10, 2017, the Governor released the fiscal year 2017-18 Proposed State Budget, which discontinues the In-Home Supportive Services Maintenance-of-Effort (IHSS MOE) agreement negotiated in 2012, returning the program to prior state-county sharing ratios. If implemented as proposed, this would shift \$626.2 million in State General Fund costs to counties, including over \$40 million in costs to San Francisco. The Governor has indicated his willingness to work with counties to modify the proposal. The Proposed Budget also assumes slower revenue growth than prior forecasts. Fiscal year 2017-18 overall revenue is 2.1% lower than projected in the Governor's fiscal year 2016-17 Adopted Budget. Notably, sales tax – which underlies the County's 1991 and 2011 realignment funds – is expected to be 3.9% lower in fiscal year 2017-18 compared to the fiscal year 2016-17 Adopted Budget.

Impact of Federal Government on Local Finances

The City is assessing the potential material adverse changes in current and anticipated federal funding under the new presidential administration and Congress. These changes include, for example, potential increased costs associated with changes to or termination or replacement of the Affordable Care Act, potential withholding of federal grants or other funds flowing to "sanctuary jurisdictions" and suspension or termination of other federal grants for capital projects. The scope and timing of such changes will not be known until the administration concretely proposes specific changes or Congress acts on such proposals, as applicable. As to potential withholding of funds for "sanctuary cities" the City has challenged in federal court the Presidential Executive Order that would cut funding from "sanctuary jurisdictions," and awaits a ruling. The fiscal year 2016-17 Original Budget includes about \$1.2 billion in federal payments, of which about \$1 billion is for entitlement programs mostly administered by the City's Human Services Agency and Department of Public Health. The City also receives about \$800 million in multi-year federal grants. The City will continue to monitor federal budget and policy changes, but cannot at this time determine the financial impacts of any proposed federal budget changes.

Budgetary Reserves

Under the 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. 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. The City has not issued tax and revenue anticipation notes to finance short-term cash flow needs since fiscal year 1996-97. See "INVESTMENT OF CITY FUNDS – Investment Policy" herein.

The financial policies passed on April 13, 2010 codified the current practice of maintaining an annual General Reserve to be used for current-year fiscal pressures not anticipated during the budget process. The policy 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. The Original Budget for fiscal years 2016-17 and 2017-18 includes starting balances of \$90.4 million and \$106.5 million for the General Reserve for fiscal years 2016-17 and 2017-18, respectively. 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 is to increase reserves available during a multi-year downturn.

In addition to the operating cash and general reserves the City maintains two types of reserves to offset unanticipated expenses and which are available for appropriation to City departments by action of the Board of Supervisors. These include the Salaries and Benefit Reserve (Original Budget for fiscal years 2016-17 and 2017-18 includes \$16.6 million in fiscal year 2016-17 and \$19.3 million in fiscal year 2017-18), and the Litigation Reserve (Original Budget for fiscal years 2016-17 and 2017-18 includes \$11 million in each year). Balances in both reflect new appropriations to the reserves and do not include carry-forward of prior year balances. The Charter also requires set asides of a portion of departmental expenditure savings in the form of a citywide Budget Savings Incentive Reserve and a Recreation and Parks Budget Savings Incentive Reserve.

The City also maintains Rainy Day and Budget Stabilization reserves whose balances carry-forward annually and whose use is allowed under select circumstances described below.

Rainy Day Reserve

In November 2003, City voters approved the creation of the City's Rainy Day Reserve into which the previous Charter-mandated cash reserve was incorporated. Charter Section 9.113.5 requires that if the Controller projects total General Fund revenues for the upcoming budget year will exceed total General Fund revenues for the current year by more than five percent, then the City's budget shall allocate the anticipated General Fund revenues in excess of that five percent growth into two accounts within the Rainy Day Reserve and for other lawful governmental purposes. 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") with each reserve account receiving 50% of the existing balance. Additionally, any deposits to the reserve subsequent to January 1, 2015 will be 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;
- 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 2015-16 revenue exceeded the deposit threshold by \$8.2 million generating a deposit of \$3.1 million to the City Reserve, \$1.0 million to the School Reserve, and \$2.1 million to the One-Time or Capital Expenditures account. Deposits to the Rainy Day Reserve's Economic Stabilization account 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 allocated to capital and other one-time expenditures.

Monies in the City Reserve are available to provide a budgetary cushion 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 Reserve's One-Time or Capital Expenditures account are available for capital and other one-time spending initiatives. The fiscal year 2015-16 combined ending balance of the One-Time and Economic Stabilization portions of the Reserve was \$120.1 million. There are no projected deposits or withdrawals assumed in the fiscal year 2016-17 and 2017-18 budgets.

Budget Stabilization Reserve

On April 13, 2010, the Board of Supervisors unanimously approved the Controller's proposed financial policies on reserves and the use of certain volatile revenues. The policies were approved by the Mayor on April 30, 2010, and can only be suspended for a given fiscal year by a two-thirds vote of the Board. With these policies the City created two additional types of reserves: the General Reserve, described above, and the Budget Stabilization Reserve.

The Budget Stabilization Reserve augments the existing 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 five-year annual average (controlling 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 2015-16 RPTT receipts exceeded the five-year annual average by \$22.3 million and ending general fund unassigned fund balance was \$47.5 million, triggering a \$52.3 million deposit. However, \$6.2 million of this deposit requirement was offset by the Rainy Day Reserve deposit, resulting in a \$46.2 million deposit to the Budget Stabilization Reserve and leaving an ending balance to \$178.4 million. The fiscal years 2016-17 and 2017-18 budgets assume no reserve deposits given projected RPTT receipts. The Controller's Office determines deposits in October of each year based on actual receipts during the prior fiscal year.

The maximum combined value of the Rainy Day Reserve and the Budget Stabilization Reserve is 10% of General Fund revenues, which would be approximately \$437 million for fiscal year 2015-16. No further deposits will be made once this cap is reached, and no deposits are required in years when the City is eligible to withdraw. The Budget Stabilization Reserve has the same withdrawal requirements as the Rainy Day Reserve, however, there is no provision for allocations to the SFUSD. 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.

THE SUCCESSOR AGENCY

As described below, the Successor Agency was established by the Board of Supervisors of the City following dissolution of the former San Francisco Redevelopment Agency (the "Former Agency") pursuant to the Dissolution Act. Within City government, the Successor Agency is titled "The Office of Community Investment and Infrastructure as the Successor to the San Francisco Redevelopment Agency." Set forth below is a discussion of the history of the Former Agency and the Successor Agency, the governance and operations of the Successor Agency and its powers under the Redevelopment Law and the Dissolution Act, and the limitations thereon.

The Successor Agency maintains a website as part of the City's website. The information on such websites is not incorporated herein by reference.

Authority and Personnel

The powers of the Successor Agency are vested in its governing board (the "Successor Agency Commission"), referred to within the City as the "Commission on Community Investment and Infrastructure," which has five members who are appointed by the Mayor of the City with the approval of the Board of Supervisors. Members are appointed to staggered four-year terms (provided that two members have initial two-year terms). Once appointed, members serve until replaced or reappointed.

The Successor Agency currently employs approximately 46 full-time equivalent positions. The Executive Director, Tiffany Bohee, was appointed in February 2012. The other principal full-time staff positions are the Deputy Executive Director, Community and Economic Development; the Deputy Executive Director, Finance and Administration; the Deputy Executive Director, Housing; and the Successor Agency General Counsel. Each project area in which the Successor Agency continues to implement redevelopment plans, is managed by a Project Manager. There are separate staff support divisions with real estate and housing development specialists, architects, engineers and planners, and the Successor Agency has its own fiscal, legal, administrative and property management staffs.

Effect of the Dissolution Act

AB 26 and AB 27. The Former Agency was established under the Community Redevelopment Law in 1948. The Former Agency was established under the Redevelopment Law in 1948. 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, all 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 agency all under the supervision of a new oversight board, the State Department of Finance and the State Controller.

Pursuant to Resolution No. 11-12 (the "Establishing Resolution") adopted by the Board of Supervisors of the City on January 24, 2012 and signed by the Mayor on January 26, 2012, and Sections 34171(j) and 34173 of the Dissolution Act, the Board of Supervisors of the City confirmed the City's role as successor to the Former Agency.

On June 27, 2012, the Redevelopment Law was amended by AB 1484, which clarified that successor agencies are separate political entities and that the successor agency succeeds to the organizational status of the former redevelopment agency but without any legal authority to participate in redevelopment activities except to complete the work related to an approved enforceable obligation.

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 Agency: the "Successor Agency to the Redevelopment Agency of the City and County of San Francisco," (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 in place of the Former Agency Commission to implement the surviving redevelopment projects, the replacement housing obligations and other enforceable obligations of the Former Agency and the authority to take actions that AB 26 and AB 1484 require or allow on behalf of the Successor Agency and (iv) established the composition and terms of the members of the Successor Agency Commission.

As discussed below, many actions of the Successor Agency are subject to approval by an "oversight board" and the review or approval by the California Department of Finance, including the issuance of bonds such as the Bonds.

Oversight Board

The Oversight Board was formed pursuant to Establishing Resolution adopted by the City's Board of Supervisors and signed by the Mayor on January 26, 2012. The Oversight Board is governed by a seven-member governing board, with four members appointed by the Mayor, and one member appointed by each of the Bay Area Rapid Transit District ("BART"), the Chancellor of the California Community Colleges, and the County Superintendent of Education.

Department of Finance Finding of Completion

The Dissolution Act established a process for determining the liquid assets that redevelopment agencies should have shifted to their successor agencies when they were dissolved, and the amount that should be available for remittance by the successor agencies to their respective county auditor-controllers for distribution to affected taxing entities within the project areas of the former redevelopment agencies. This determination process was required to be completed through the final step (review by the State Department of Finance) by November 9, 2012 with respect to affordable housing funds and by April 1, 2013 with respect to non-housing funds. Within five business days of receiving notification from the State Department of Finance, a successor agency must remit to the county auditor-controller the amount of unobligated balances determined by the State Department of Finance, or it may request a meet and confer with the State Department of Finance to resolve any disputes.

On May 23, 2013, the Successor Agency promptly remitted to the City Controller the amounts of unobligated balances relating to affording housing funds, determined by the State Department of Finance in the amount of \$10,577,932, plus \$1,916 in interest. On May 23, 2013, the Successor Agency promptly remitted to the City Controller the amount of unobligated balances relating to all other funds determined by the State Department of Finance in the amount of \$959,147. The Successor Agency has made all payments required under AB 1484 and has received its finding of completion from the State Department of Finance on May 29, 2013.

State Controller Asset Transfer Review

The Dissolution Act requires that any assets of a former redevelopment agency transferred to a city, county or other local agency after January 1, 2011, be sent back to the successor agency. The Dissolution Act further requires that the State Controller review any such transfer. The State Controller's Office issued their Asset Transfer Review in October 2014. The review found \$746,060,330 in assets transferred to the City after January 1, 2011, including unallowable transfers to the City totaling \$666,830, or less than 1% of transferred assets. The City returned \$666,830 to OCII to comply with the State Controller's Office review.

Continuing Activities

The Former Agency was organized in 1948 by the Board of Supervisors of the City 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.

Because of the existence of enforceable obligations, the Successor Agency is authorized to continue to implement, through the issuance of tax allocation bonds, four 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 of the Bayview Redevelopment Project Area, and (iii) the Transbay Redevelopment Project Area (collectively, the "Major Approved Development Projects"). In addition, the Successor Agency continues to manage Yerba Buena Gardens and other assets within the former Yerba Buena Center Redevelopment Project Area ("YBC"). The Successor Agency exercises land use, development and design approval authority for the Major Approved Development Projects and manages the former Redevelopment Agency assets in YBC in place of the Former Agency.

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 prepare and mail 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-5 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. The total tax rate shown in Table A-5 includes taxes assessed on behalf of the City as well as SFUSD, SFCCD, the Bay Area Air Quality Management District ("BAAQMD"), and BART, all of which are legal entities separate from the City. See also, Table A-26: "Statement of Direct and Overlapping Debt and Long-Term Obligations" below. 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 (also known as the Office of Community Investment and Infrastructure or 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, 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 \$122 million of property tax increment in fiscal year 2015-16, diverting about \$69 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 99.07% for fiscal year 2015-16. This table has been modified from the corresponding table in previous disclosures in order to make the levy and collection figures consistent with statistical reports provided to the State. Foreclosures, defined as the number of trustee deeds recorded by the Assessor-Recorder's Office, numbered 212 for fiscal year 2015-16 compared to 102 for fiscal year 2014-15. The trustee deeds recorded in fiscal year 2011-12, fiscal year 2012-13 and fiscal year 2013-14 were 804, 363 and 187, respectively. In the first half of fiscal year 2016-17 there were 126 Notice of Trustee's Sales deeds recorded.

TABLE A-5

CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO
Assessed Valuation of Taxable Property
Fiscal Years 2012-13 through 2016-17
 (000s)

Fiscal Year	Net Assessed Valuation (NAV) ¹	% Change from Prior Year	Total Tax Rate per \$100 ²	Total Tax Levy ³	Total Tax Collected ³	% Collected June 30
2012-13	\$165,043,120	4.0%	1.169	\$1,997,645	\$1,970,662	98.65%
2013-14	172,489,208	4.5%	1.188	2,138,245	2,113,284	98.83%
2014-15	181,809,981	5.4%	1.174	2,139,050	2,113,968	98.83%
2015-16	194,392,572	6.9%	1.183	2,290,280	2,268,876	99.07%
2016-17	211,532,524	8.8%	1.179	2,494,392	Not available	Not available

¹ Based on initial assessed valuations for fiscal year 2016-17. 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 2015-16 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 State Controller's Office). Total Tax Levy for fiscal year 2016-17 is based on NAV times the 1.1792% tax rate.

Note: This table has been modified from the corresponding table in previous bond disclosures to make levy and collection figures consistent with statistical reports provided to the State of California.

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

At the start of fiscal year 2016-17, the total net assessed valuation of taxable property within the City was \$211.5 billion. Of this total, \$197.8 billion (93.5%) represents secured valuations and \$13.8 billion (6.5%) 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. Every year, some taxpayers appeal the Assessor's determination of their property's assessed value, and some of 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 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, SFCCD, BAAQMD, and BART share proportionately in the rest of 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 addition, 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 2011-12 through 2015-16 are listed in Table A-6 below.

TABLE A-6

CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO
Refunds of Prior Years' Property Taxes
General Fund Assessment Appeals Reserve
Fiscal Years 2011-12 through 2015-16
(000s)

Fiscal Year	Amount Refunded
2011-12	\$53,288
2012-13	36,744
2013-14	25,756
2014-15	16,304
2015-16	16,199

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

As of July 1, 2016, the Assessor granted 7,055 temporary reductions in property assessed values worth a total of \$128.7 million (equating to a reduction of approximately \$1.52 million in general fund taxes), compared to 8,598 temporary reductions worth \$425.1 million (equating to a reduction of approximately \$5.03 million in general fund taxes) as of July 1, 2015, and 10,726 temporary reductions worth \$640.3 million (equating to a reduction of approximately \$7.52 million in general fund taxes) as of July 1, 2014. The July 2016 temporary reductions of \$128.7 million represent .06% of the fiscal year 2016-17 Net Assessed Valuation of \$211.5 billion shown in Table A-5. 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 of time. For regular, annual secured property tax assessments, the time period for property owners to file an appeal typically falls between July 2nd and September 15th.

As of December 31, 2016, the total number of open appeals before the AAB was 1,754, compared to 2,931 open AAB appeals as of December 31, 2015. In the first half of fiscal year 2016-17 there were 1,242 appeals filed. The difference between the current assessed value and the taxpayers' opinion of values for the open AAB appeals is \$13.3 billion. Assuming the City did not contest any taxpayer appeals and the Board upheld all of the taxpayers' requests, this represents a negative potential property tax impact of about \$157.29 million (based upon the fiscal year 2015-16 tax rate) with an impact on the General Fund of about \$67.9 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.

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 Bay Area Air

Quality Management District and BART. The total tax levy for all taxing entities in fiscal year 2016-17 is estimated to produce about \$2.6 billion, not including supplemental, escape and special assessments that may be assessed during the year. Of this amount, the City has budgeted to receive \$1.4 billion into the General Fund and \$176.2 million into special revenue funds designated for children's programs, libraries and open space. SFUSD and SFCCD are estimated to receive about \$163.1 million and \$30.6 million, respectively, and the local ERAF is estimated to receive \$536.6 million (before adjusting for the vehicle license fees ("VLF") backfill shift). The Successor Agency will receive about \$118 million. The remaining portion is 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.

General Fund property tax revenues in fiscal year 2015-16 were \$1.39 billion, representing an increase of \$102.6 million (7.9%) over fiscal year 2015-16 Original Budget and \$121.0 million (9.5%) over fiscal year 2014-15 actual revenue. Property tax revenue is budgeted at \$1.4 billion in fiscal year 2016-17 representing an increase of \$18.4 million (1.3%) over fiscal year 2015-16 actual receipts and \$1.5 billion in fiscal year 2017-18 representing an annual increase of \$56.0 million (4.0%) over fiscal year 2016-17 budget. Tables A-2 and A-3 set forth a history of budgeted and actual property tax revenues for fiscal years 2011-12 through 2015-16, and budgeted receipts for fiscal years 2016-17 and fiscal year 2017-18.

The City's General Fund is allocated about 48% of total property tax revenue before adjusting for the VLF backfill shift. The State's Triple Flip ended in fiscal year 2015-16, eliminating the sales tax in-lieu revenue from property taxes from succeeding fiscal years and shifting it to the local sales tax revenue line.

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 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. This apportionment 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-7.

TABLE A-7

CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO
Teeter Plan
Tax Loss Reserve Fund Balance
Fiscal Years 2011-12 through 2015-16
(000s)

Year Ended	Amount Funded
2011-12	\$17,980
2012-13	18,341
2013-14	19,654
2014-15	20,569
2015-16	22,882

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, 2016 are shown in Table A-8. 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-8

CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO
Top 10 Parcels Total Assessed Value
July 1, 2016
(000s)

Assessee	Location	Parcel Number	Type	Total Assessed Value ¹	% of Basis of Levy ²
Elm Property Venture LLC	101 California St	0263 011	Commercial Office	\$995,506	0.51%
HWA 555 Owners LLC	555 California St	0259 026	Commercial Office	978,872	0.50%
PPF Paramount One Market Plaza Owner LP	1 Market St	3713 007	Commercial Office	801,910	0.41%
Union Investment Real Estate GMBH	555 Mission St	3721 120	Commercial Office	473,755	0.24%
Emporium Mall LLC	845 Market St	3705 056	Commercial Retail	447,990	0.23%
SPF China Basin Holdings LLC	185 Berry St	3803 005	Commercial Office	440,275	0.23%
SHC Embarcadero LLC	4 The Embarcadero	0233 044	Commercial Office	413,190	0.21%
Wells Reit II-333 Market St LLC	333 Market St	3710 020	Commercial Office	411,153	0.21%
Post Montgomery Associates	165 Sutter St	0292 015	Commercial Retail	402,849	0.21%
PPF OFF One Maritime Plaza LP	300 Clay St	0204 021	Commercial Office	382,166	0.20%
				2,955,000	2.95%

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.

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).

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 2016-17 valuation of property assessed by the State Board of Equalization is \$3.1 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.

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 6, 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 increases 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 and annually thereafter according to gross receipts tax collections to ensure that the phase-in of the gross receipts tax neither results in a windfall nor a loss for the City. The new 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 will apply 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 2015-16 was \$660.9 million (all funds), representing an increase of \$49.0 million (8.0%) from fiscal year 2014-15. Business tax revenue is budgeted at \$671.4 million in fiscal year 2016-17 representing an increase of \$10.5 million (1.6%) over fiscal year 2015-16 revenue.

TABLE A-9

CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO
Business Tax Revenues
Fiscal Years 2011-12 through 2017-18
All Funds
(000s)

Fiscal Year	Revenue	Change	
2011-12	\$437,677	\$45,898	11.7%
2012-13	480,131	42,454	9.7%
2013-14	563,406	83,276	17.3%
2014-15	611,932	48,525	8.6%
2015-16	660,926	48,994	8.0%
2016-17 budgeted	671,450	10,524	1.6%
2017-18 budgeted	699,987	28,537	4.3%

Includes Payroll Tax, 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. Figures for fiscal years 2011-12 through 2015-16 are audited actuals. Figures for fiscal year 2016-17 and 2017-18 are Original Budget amounts.

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

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 monthly. A quarterly tax-filing requirement is also imposed. Hotel tax revenue growth is a function of changes in occupancy, average daily room rates (“ADR”) and room supply. Revenue per available room (RevPAR), the combined effect of occupancy and ADR, increased by more than 7% annually for each of the last six years, driving an 87% increase in hotel tax revenue between fiscal years 2010-11 and 2015-16. Increases in RevPAR are budgeted to continue at a slower pace through fiscal year 2017-18. Fiscal year 2015-16 transient occupancy tax was \$392 million, representing a \$6.6 million decrease from fiscal year 2014-16 revenue. Fiscal year 2016-17 is budgeted to be \$414 million, an increase of \$21.5 million (5.5%) from fiscal year 2015-16. Fiscal year 2017-18 is budgeted to be \$440 million, an increase of \$26 million (6%) from fiscal year 2015-16 budget.

San Francisco and a number of other jurisdictions in California and the United States are currently involved in litigation with online travel companies regarding the companies’ duty to remit hotel taxes on the difference between the wholesale and retail prices paid for hotel rooms. On February 6, 2013, the Los Angeles Superior Court issued a summary judgment concluding that the online travel companies had no obligation to remit hotel tax to San Francisco. The City has received approximately \$88 million in disputed hotel taxes paid by the companies. Under State law, the City is required to accrue interest on such amounts. The portion of these remittances that will be retained or returned (including legal fees and interest) will depend on the ultimate outcome of these lawsuits. San Francisco has appealed the judgment against it. That appeal has been stayed pending the California Supreme Court’s decision in a similar case between the online travel companies and the City of San Diego.

TABLE A -10

CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO
Transient Occupancy Tax Revenues
Fiscal Years 2011-12 through 2017-18
(000s)

Fiscal Year	Tax Rate	Revenue	Change	
2011-12	14.0%	\$239,568	\$24,056	11.2%
2012-13 ¹	14.0%	241,961	2,393	1.0%
2013-14	14.0%	313,138	71,177	29.4%
2014-15 ¹	14.0%	399,364	86,226	27.5%
2015-16 ¹	14.0%	392,686	(6,678)	-1.7%
2016-17 budgeted	14.0%	414,200	21,514	5.5%
2017-18 budgeted	14.0%	440,205	26,004	6.3%

Figures for fiscal year 2011-12 through fiscal year 2015-16 are audited actuals and include the portion of hotel tax revenue used to pay debt service on hotel tax revenue bonds. Figures for fiscal year 2016-17 and 2017-18 are Original Budget amounts.

¹ Amounts in fiscal year 2012-13 and FY 2014-15 are substantially adjusted due to multi-year audit and litigation resolutions.

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

Real Property Transfer Tax

A tax 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 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 V 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. This change is projected to result in an additional \$18.2 million in transfer tax revenue in fiscal year 2016-17 and \$34.8 million in fiscal year 2017-18, and is reflected in the December 2016 projected Five Year Plan projections.

Real property transfer tax ("RPTT") revenue in fiscal year 2015-16 was \$269 million, a \$46 million (-14.5%) decrease from fiscal year 2014-15 revenue. Fiscal year 2016-17 RPTT revenue is budgeted to be \$235 million, approximately \$34 million (-13%) less than the revenue received in fiscal year 2015-16 primarily due to the assumption that fiscal year 2014-15 represents the peak in high value property transactions during the current economic cycle. This slowing is budgeted to continue into fiscal year 2017-18 with RPTT revenue budgeted at \$225 million, a reduction of \$10 million (-4%).

TABLE A-11

CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO
Real Property Transfer Tax Receipts
Fiscal Years 2011-12 through 2017-18
(000s)

Fiscal Year	Revenue	Change	
2011-12	\$233,591	\$98,407	72.8%
2012-13	232,730	(861)	-0.4%
2013-14	261,925	29,195	12.5%
2014-15	314,603	52,678	20.1%
2015-16	269,090	(45,513)	-14.5%
2016-17 budgeted	235,000	(34,090)	-12.7%
2017-18 budgeted	225,000	(10,000)	-4.3%

Figures for fiscal year 2011-12 through 2015-16 are audited actuals. Figures for fiscal year 2016-17 and 2017-18 are Original Budget amounts.

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

Sales and Use Tax

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. The rate of tax is one percent; however, between fiscal year 2004-05 and the first half of fiscal year 2015-16, the State diverted one-quarter of this, 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% local tax is recorded in the General Fund.

Local sales tax collections in fiscal year 2015-16 were \$168 million, an increase of \$28 million (20%) from fiscal year 2014-15 sales tax revenue. Moderate revenue growth is expected to continue during fiscal year 2016-17 with \$200.1 million budgeted, an increase of \$8 million (5%) from fiscal year 2015-16. Fiscal year 2017-18 revenue is budgeted to be \$208 million, an increase of \$7 million (3.5%) from fiscal year 2016-17 budget.

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. In recent years online retailers have contributed significantly to sales tax receipts. The budget assumes no changes from State laws affecting sales tax reporting for these online retailers. Sustained growth in sales tax revenue will depend on changes to state and federal law and order fulfillment strategies for online retailers.

Table A-12 reflects the City's actual sales and use tax receipts for fiscal years 2011-12 through 2015-16, and budgeted receipt for fiscal year 2016-17 and 2017-18, as well as the imputed impact of the property tax shift made in compensation for the one-quarter of the sales tax revenue taken by the State through the fiscal year 2015-16.

TABLE A-12

CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO
Sales and Use Tax Revenues
Fiscal Years 2011-12 through 2017-18
(000s)

Fiscal Year	Tax Rate	City Share	Revenue	Change	
2011-12	8.50%	0.75%	\$117,071	\$10,769	10.1%
2011-12 adj. ¹	8.50%	1.00%	155,466	14,541	10.3%
2012-13	8.50%	0.75%	122,271	5,200	4.4%
2012-13 adj. ¹	8.50%	1.00%	162,825	7,359	4.7%
2013-14 ²	8.75%	0.75%	133,705	11,434	9.4%
2013-14 adj. ¹	8.75%	1.00%	177,299	14,474	8.9%
2014-15 ²	8.75%	0.75%	140,146	6,441	4.8%
2014-15 adj. ¹	8.75%	1.00%	186,891	9,592	5.4%
2015-16 ²	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 <i>budgeted</i> ³	8.75%	1.00%	200,060	(4,058)	-2.4%
2017-18 <i>budgeted</i> ³	8.50%	1.00%	207,060	7,000	3.5%

Figures for fiscal year 2011-12 through fiscal year 2015-16 are audited actuals. Figures for fiscal years 2016-17 and 2017-18 are Original Budget amounts.

¹Adjusted figures represent the value of the entire 1.00% local sales tax, which was reduced by 0.25% beginning in fiscal year 2004-05 through December 31, 2015 in order to repay the State's Economic Recovery Bonds as authorized under Proposition 57 in March 2004. This 0.25% reduction is backfilled by the State.

²The 2015-16 adjusted figure includes 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.

³In November 2012 voters approved Proposition 30, which temporarily increases the state sales tax rate by 0.25% effective January 1, 2013 through December 31, 2016. The City share did not change.

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

Utility Users Tax

The City imposes a 7.5% tax on non-residential users of gas, electricity, water, steam and telephone services. The Telephone Users Tax ("TUT") applies to charges for all telephone communications services in the City to the extent permitted by Federal and State law, including intrastate, interstate, and international telephone services, cellular telephone services, and voice over internet protocol ("VOIP"). Telephone communications services do not include Internet access, which is exempt from taxation under the Internet Tax Freedom Act.

Fiscal year 2015-16 Utility User Tax revenues were \$99 million, representing no change from fiscal year 2014-15 revenue. Fiscal year 2016-17 revenue is budgeted to be \$94.3 million, representing expected decline of \$4.4 million (4.4%) from fiscal year 2015-16. Fiscal year 2017-18 Utility User Tax revenues are budgeted at \$95.5 million, a \$1.2 million increase from fiscal year 2016-17 budget.

Emergency Response Fee; Access Line Tax

The City imposes an Access Line Tax ("ALT") on every person who subscribes to telephone communications services in the City. The ALT replaced the Emergency Response Fee ("ERF") in 2009. It applies to each telephone

line in the City and is collected from telephone communications service subscribers by the telephone service supplier. Access Line Tax revenue for fiscal year 2015-16 was \$44 million, a \$5 million (-11%) decrease over the previous fiscal year due to a large one-time payment in fiscal year 2014-15 related to a prior year audit finding. In fiscal year 2016-17, the Access Line Tax revenue is budgeted at \$47 million, a \$3 million (-8%) decrease from fiscal year 2015-16 revenue. Fiscal year 2017-18 revenue is budgeted at \$48 million a \$1 million (3%) increase from fiscal year 2016-17 budget. Budgeted amounts in fiscal year 2016-17 and fiscal year 2017-18 assume annual inflationary increases to the access line tax rate as required under Business and Tax Regulation Code Section 784.

Sugar Sweetened Beverage Tax

On November 9, 2016 voters adopted a Proposition V, a one cent per ounce tax on the distribution of sugary beverages. This measure takes effect on January 1, 2018 and is expected to raise \$15 million in annual revenue.

Parking Tax

A 25% tax is imposed on the charge for off-street parking spaces. The tax is authorized by the San Francisco Business and Tax Regulation Code. The tax is paid by the occupants of the spaces, and then remitted monthly to the City by the operators of the parking facilities. Parking Tax revenue is positively correlated with business activity and employment, both of which are projected to increase over the next two years as reflected in increases in business and sales tax revenue projections.

Fiscal year 2015-16 Parking Tax revenue was \$86.0 million, \$1.2 million (-1%) below fiscal year 2014-15 revenue. Parking tax revenue is budgeted at \$92.8 million in fiscal year 2016-17, an increase of \$6.8 million (7%) over the fiscal year 2015-16. In fiscal year 2017-18, Parking Tax revenue is budgeted at \$95.2 million, \$2.4 million (3%) over the fiscal year 2016-17 budgeted amount. Parking tax growth estimates are commensurate with expected changes to the CPI over the same period.

Parking tax revenues are deposited into the General Fund, from which an amount equivalent to 80% is transferred to the MTA for public transit as mandated by Charter Section 16.110.

INTERGOVERNMENTAL REVENUES

State – Realignment

San Francisco receives allocations of State sales tax and Vehicle License Fee (VLF) revenue for 1991 Health and Welfare Realignment and 2011 Public Safety Realignment.

1991 Health & Welfare Realignment. In fiscal year 2015-16, the General Fund share of 1991 realignment revenue was \$176 million. In fiscal year 2016-17, it is budgeted at \$180 million, or \$3 million (2%) more than the fiscal year 2015-16 actual. This growth is attributed to a \$6 million (5%) increase in sales tax distribution and a \$3 million (8%) decrease in the VLF distribution due to the base allocation changes and projected fiscal year 2015-16 growth payments. The fiscal year 2017-18 General Fund share of revenue is budgeted at \$176 million, a net annual decrease of \$3 million (-2%) in sales tax and VLF distributions based on the projected growth payments.

Increases in both years are net of State allocation reductions due to implementation of the Affordable Care Act (ACA) equal to assumed savings for counties as a result of treating fewer uninsured patients. The State's fiscal year 2015-16 Budget included assumed Statewide county savings of \$742 million and the fiscal year 2016-17 Budget included assumed savings of \$565 as a result of ACA implementation, and redirects these savings from realignment allocations to cover CalWORKs expenditures previously paid for by the State's General Fund. Reductions to the City's allocation are assumed equal to \$11.9 million in both years. Future budget adjustments could be necessary depending on final State determinations of ACA savings amounts, which are expected in January 2017 and January 2018 for fiscal year 2014-15 and fiscal year 2015-16, respectively.

Public Safety Realignment. 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. In fiscal year 2015-16, this revenue source totaled \$40 million. Based on the State's budget, this revenue is budgeted at \$41 million in fiscal year 2016-17, a \$1 million (2%) increase over the fiscal year 2015-16 actual. This increase reflects increased State funding to support implementation of AB109. The fiscal year 2017-18 budget assumes a \$2 million (6%) increase from fiscal year 2016-17 budget.

Public Safety Sales Tax

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. Revenue from this source for fiscal year 2015-16 was \$97 million, an increase of \$3 million (3%) from fiscal year 2014-15 revenues. This revenue is budgeted at \$102 million in fiscal year 2016-17 and \$106 million in fiscal year 2017-18, representing annual growth of \$5 million (5%) and \$4 million (4%) respectively. These revenues are allocated to counties by the State separately from the local one-percent sales tax discussed above, and are used to fund police and fire services. 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. The county ratio for San Francisco in fiscal year 2015-16 is 3% and is expected to remain at that level in fiscal year 2016-17 and fiscal year 2017-18.

Other Intergovernmental Grants and Subventions

In addition to those categories listed above, the City received \$588 million of funds in fiscal year 2015-16 from grants and subventions from State and federal governments to fund public health, social services and other programs in the General Fund. This represents a \$17 million (3%) increase from fiscal year 2014-15. The fiscal year 2016-17 budget is \$637 million, an increase of \$49 million (8%).

Charges for Services

Revenue from charges for services in the General Fund in fiscal year 2015-16 was \$234 million and is projected to be largely unchanged in the fiscal year 2016-17 and 2017-18 budget.

CITY GENERAL FUND PROGRAMS AND EXPENDITURES

Unique among California cities, San Francisco as a charter city and county must provide 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 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 approximately 50% of all City expenditures. In addition, the Charter imposes certain baselines, mandates, and property tax set-asides, which dictate expenditure or service levels for certain programs, and allocate specific revenues or specific proportions thereof to other programs, including MTA, children's services and public education, and libraries. Budgeted baseline and mandated funding is \$968 million in fiscal year 2016-17 and \$1 billion in fiscal year 2017-18. As noted above, voters approved additional spending requirements on the November 2016 ballot, which are incorporated into five-year projections and will be included in the fiscal year 2017-18 budget.

General Fund Expenditures by Major Service Area

San Francisco is a consolidated city and county, and budgets General Fund expenditures for both city and county functions in seven major service areas described in table A-13:

TABLE A-13

CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO
Expenditures by Major Service Area
Fiscal Years 2011-12 through 2017-18
(000s)

Major Service Areas	FY 2011-12	FY 2012-13	FY 2013-14	FY 2014-15	FY 2015-16	FY 2016-17	FY 2017-18
	Original Budget	Original Budget	Original Budget	Original Budget	Original Budget	Original Budget	Original Budget
Public Protection	\$998,237	\$1,058,689	\$1,130,932	\$1,173,977	\$1,223,981	\$1,298,185	\$1,323,268
Human Welfare & Neighborhood Development	672,834	670,375	700,254	799,355	857,055	176,768	165,498
Community Health	575,446	609,892	701,978	736,916	787,554	970,679	1,009,995
General Administration & Finance	199,011	197,994	244,591	293,107	286,871	786,218	824,100
Culture & Recreation	100,740	111,066	119,579	126,932	137,062	158,954	158,979
General City Responsibilities	110,725	145,560	137,025	158,180	186,068	349,308	333,291
Public Works, Transportation & Commerce	51,588	67,529	80,797	127,973	161,545	154,344	164,895
Total*	\$2,708,581	\$2,861,106	\$3,115,155	\$3,416,440	\$3,640,137	\$3,894,456	\$3,980,026

*Total may not add due to rounding

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

Public Protection primarily includes the Police Department, the Fire Department and the Sheriff's Office. These departments are budgeted to receive \$450 million, \$241 million and \$170 million of General Fund support respectively in fiscal year 2016-17 and \$460 million, \$245 million, and \$178 million respectively in fiscal year 2017-18. Within Human Welfare & Neighborhood Development, the Department of Human Services, which includes aid assistance and aid payments and City grant programs, is budgeted to receive \$219 million of General Fund support in the fiscal year 2016-17 and \$233 million in fiscal year 2017-18.

The Public Health Department is budgeted to receive \$608 million in General Fund support for public health programs and the operation of San Francisco General Hospital and Laguna Honda Hospital in fiscal year 2016-17 and \$712 million in fiscal year 2017-18.

For budgetary purposes, enterprise funds 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 Grants Fund, the General Hospital Fund, and the Laguna Honda Hospital Fund. The MTA is classified as a self-supported fund, although it receives an annual general fund transfer equal to 80% of general fund parking tax receipts pursuant to the Charter. This transfer is budgeted to be \$74.3 million in fiscal year 2016-17 and \$76.2 million in the fiscal year 2017-18.

Baselines

The Charter requires funding for baselines and other mandated funding requirements. The chart below identifies the required and budgeted levels of appropriation funding for key baselines and mandated funding requirements. Revenue-driven baselines are based on the projected aggregate City discretionary revenues, whereas expenditure-driven baselines are typically a function of total spending. This table reflects spending requirements at the time the fiscal year 2016-17 and fiscal year 2017-18 budget was finally adopted. It does not include spending requirements subsequently adopted by voters in November 2016, which require the City to maintain street trees (Proposition E), estimated at \$19 annually, and fund services for seniors and adults with disabilities (Proposition I), estimated at \$38 million in fiscal year 2016-17.

TABLE A-14

CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO

Baselines & Set-Asides

Fiscal Year 2016-17

(in Millions)

Baselines & Set-Asides	FY 2016-17	FY 2016-17
	Required Baseline	Original Budget
Municipal Transportation Agency (MTA)	\$212.0	\$212.0
MTA Baseline - Population Adjustment	\$38.0	\$38.0
Parking and Traffic Commission	\$79.5	\$79.5
Children's Services	\$153.1	\$157.5
Transitional Aged Youth	\$18.4	\$23.2
Library Preservation	\$72.5	\$72.5
Public Education Baseline Services	\$9.2	\$9.2
Recreation and Park Maintenance of Effort	\$67.4	\$67.4
Public Education Enrichment Funding		
Unified School District	\$64.6	\$64.6
Office of Early Care and Education	\$32.3	\$32.3
City Services Auditor	\$16.3	\$16.3
Human Services Homeless Care Fund	\$16.7	\$16.7
<u>Property Tax Related Set-Asides</u>		
Municipal Symphony	\$2.6	\$2.6
Children's Fund Set-Aside	\$72.6	\$72.6
Library Preservation Set-Aside	\$51.8	\$51.8
Open Space Set-Aside	\$51.8	\$51.8
<u>Staffing and Service-Driven</u>		
Police Minimum Staffing	Requirement likely met	
Fire Neighborhood Firehouse Funding	Requirement met	
Treatment on Demand	Requirement met	
Total Baseline Spending	\$958.90	\$968.08

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

With respect to Police Department staffing, the Charter mandates a police staffing baseline of not less than 1,971 full-duty officers. The Charter-mandated baseline staffing level may be reduced in cases where civilian hires result in the return of a full-duty officer to active police work. The Charter also provides that the Mayor and Board of Supervisors may convert a position from a sworn officer to a civilian through the budget process. With respect to the Fire Department, the Charter mandates baseline 24-hour staffing of 42 firehouses, the Arson and Fire Investigation Unit, no fewer than four ambulances and four Rescue Captains (medical supervisors).

EMPLOYMENT COSTS; POST-RETIREMENT OBLIGATIONS

The cost of salaries and benefits for City employees represents approximately 50% of the City's expenditures, totaling \$4.7 billion in the fiscal year 2016-17 Original Budget (all-funds), and \$4.9 billion in the fiscal year 2017-18 Original Budget. Looking only at the General Fund, the combined salary and benefits budget was \$2.2 billion in the fiscal year 2016-17 Original Budget and \$2.3 billion in the fiscal year 2017-18 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 SFUSD, SFCCD and the San Francisco Superior Court are not City employees.

Labor Relations

The City's budget for fiscal years 2016-17 and 2017-18 includes 30,626 and 30,903 budgeted 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.

The 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 our employees, even managers, are represented by labor organizations. Further, the City Charter provides a unique impasse resolution procedure. In most cities and counties, when labor organizations cannot reach agreement on a new contract, there is no mandatory procedure to settle the impasse. However, in San Francisco, nearly all of our contracts advance to interest arbitration in the event the parties cannot reach agreement. This process provides a mandatory ruling by an impartial third party arbitrator, who will set the terms of the new agreement. Except for nurses and less than one-hundred unrepresented employees, the Charter requires that bargaining impasses be resolved through final and binding interest arbitration conducted by a panel of three arbitrators. The award of the arbitration panel is final and binding unless legally challenged. Wages, hours and working conditions of nurses are not subject to interest arbitration, but are subject to Charter-mandated economic limits. Strikes by City employees are prohibited by the Charter. Since 1976, no City employees have participated in a union-authorized strike.

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 police, fire and sheriff's employees.

In May 2014, the City negotiated three-year agreements (for fiscal years 2014-15 through 2016-17) with most of its labor unions. In general, the parties agreed to: (1) annual wage increase schedules of 3% (October 11, 2014), 3.25% (October 10, 2015), and 3.25% (July 1, 2016); and (2) some structural reforms of the City's healthcare benefit and cost-sharing structures to rebalance required premiums between the two main health plans offered by the City. These changes to health contributions build reforms agreed to by most unions during earlier negotiations.

In June 2013, the City negotiated a contract extension with the Police Officers' Association ("POA"), through June 30, 2018, that includes wage increases of 1% on July 1, 2015; 2% on July 1, 2016; and 2% on July 1, 2017. In addition, the union agreed to lower entry rates of pay for new hires in entry Police Officer classifications. In May 2014, the City negotiated a contract extension with the Firefighters Association through June 30, 2018, which mirrored the terms of POA agreement.

Pursuant to Charter Section 8A.104, the MTA is responsible for negotiating contracts for the transit operators and employees in service-critical bargaining units. These contracts are subject to approval by the MTA Board. In May 2014, the MTA and the union representing the transit operators (TWU, Local 250-A) agreed to a three-year contract that runs through June 30, 2017. Provisions in the contract include 14.25% in wage increases in exchange for elimination of the 7.5% employer retirement pick-up.

In February 2017, the City negotiated two-year contract extensions (for fiscal years 2017-18 and 2018-19) with most of its labor unions. The parties agreed to a wage increase schedule of 3% on July 1, 2017 and 3% on July 1, 2018, with a provision to delay the fiscal year 2018-19 adjustment by six months if the City's deficit for Fiscal Year 2018-2019, as projected in the March, 2018 update to the Five Year Financial Plan, exceeds \$200 million. Existing agreements with police officers, firefighters, and physicians expire in June 2018; the agreement with supervising nurses expires in June, 2019.

Table A-15 shows the membership of each operating employee bargaining unit and the date the current labor contract expires.

TABLE A-15

CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO (All Funds)
Employee Organizations as of July 1, 2016

<u>Organization</u>	<u>Budgeted Positions</u>	<u>Expiration Date of MOU</u>
Automotive Machinists, Local 1414	466	30-Jun-19
Bricklayers, Local 3/Hod Carriers, Local 36	18	30-Jun-19
Building Inspectors Association	96	30-Jun-19
Carpenters, Local 22	115	30-Jun-19
Carpet, Linoleum & Soft Tile	3	30-Jun-19
CIR (Interns & Residents)	-	30-Jun-19
Cement Masons, Local 580	38	30-Jun-19
Deputy Sheriffs Association	801	30-Jun-19
District Attorney Investigators Association	45	30-Jun-19
Electrical Workers, Local 6	914	30-Jun-19
Glaziers, Local 718	9	30-Jun-19
International Alliance of Theatrical Stage Employees, Local 16	27	30-Jun-19
Ironworkers, Local 377	15	30-Jun-19
Laborers International Union, Local 261	1,114	30-Jun-19
Municipal Attorneys' Association	453	30-Jun-19
Municipal Executives Association	1,287	30-Jun-19
MEA - Police Management	6	30-Jun-18
MEA - Fire Management	9	30-Jun-18
Operating Engineers, Local 3	63	30-Jun-19
City Workers United	132	30-Jun-19
Pile Drivers, Local 34	37	30-Jun-19
Plumbers, Local 38	347	30-Jun-19
Probation Officers Association	154	30-Jun-19
Professional & Technical Engineers, Local 21	6,131	30-Jun-19
Roofers, Local 40	13	30-Jun-19
S.F. Institutional Police Officers Association	2	30-Jun-19
S.F. Firefighters, Local 798	1,837	30-Jun-18
S.F. Police Officers Association	2,506	30-Jun-18
SEIU, Local 1021	12,471	30-Jun-19
SEIU, Local 1021 Staff & Per Diem Nurses	1,723	30-Jun-19
SEIU, Local 1021 H-1 Rescue Paramedics	4	30-Jun-18
Sheet Metal Workers, Local 104	45	30-Jun-19
Sheriff's Managers and Supervisors Association	99	30-Jun-19
Stationary Engineers, Local 39	692	30-Jun-19
Supervising Probation Officers, Operating Engineers, Local 3	31	30-Jun-19
Teamsters, Local 853	171	30-Jun-19
Teamsters, Local 856 (Multi-Unit)	115	30-Jun-19
Teamsters, Local 856 (Supervising Nurses)	126	30-Jun-19
TWU, Local 200 (SEAM multi-unit & claims)	364	30-Jun-19
TWU, Local 250-A Auto Service Workers	180	30-Jun-19
TWU, Local 250-A Transit Fare Inspectors	54	30-Jun-19
TWU-250-A Miscellaneous	107	30-Jun-19
TWU-250-A Transit Operators	2,658	30-Jun-19
Union of American Physicians & Dentists	205	30-Jun-18
Unrepresented Employees	134	30-Jun-18
	35,817 ⁽¹⁾	

⁽¹⁾ Budgeted positions do not include SFUSD, SFCCD, or Superior Court Personnel.

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

San Francisco City and County Employees' Retirement System ("SFERS" or "Retirement System")

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, with responsibility extending to all divisions of the Retirement System. 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.

In 2014, the Retirement System filed an application with the Internal Revenue Service ("IRS") for a Determination Letter. In July 2014, the IRS issued a favorable Determination Letter for SFERS. 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.

Membership

Retirement System members include eligible employees of the City and County of San Francisco, the SFUSD, SFCCD, and the San Francisco Trial Courts.

The Retirement System estimates that the total active membership as of July 1, 2016 is 40,051, compared to 37,821 at the most recent valuation date of July 1, 2015. Active membership at July 1, 2016 includes 6,617 terminated vested members and 1,028 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 28,286 retired members and beneficiaries. Benefit recipients include retired members, vested members receiving a vesting allowance, and qualified survivors.

Beginning July 1, 2008, the Retirement System had a Deferred Retirement Option Program ("DROP") program for Police Plan members who were eligible and elected participation. The program "sunset" on June 30, 2011. A total of 354 eligible Police Plan members elected to participate in DROP during the three-year enrollment window. As of July 2016, there are no members active in DROP.

Table A-16 displays total Retirement System participation (City and County of San Francisco, SFUSD, SFCCD, and San Francisco Trial Courts) as of the five most recent actuarial valuation dates, July 1, 2012 through July 1, 2016.

TABLE A-16

SAN FRANCISCO CITY AND COUNTY
Employees' Retirement System
Fiscal Years 2011 -12 through 2015 -16

As of 1-Jul	Active Members	Vested Members	Reciprocal Members	Total Non-retired	Retirees/ Continuants	Active to Retiree Ratio
2012	28,097	4,543	1,015	33,655	25,190	1.115
2013	28,717	4,933	1,040	34,690	26,034	1.103
2014	29,516	5,409	1,032	35,957	26,852	1.099
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

Sources: SFERS' annual July 1 actuarial valuation reports
See <http://mysfers.org/resources/publications/sfers-actuarial-valuations/>

Notes: Member counts exclude DROP participants.
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 2016 Retirement Board meeting, the Board voted to make no changes in economic assumptions for the July 1, 2016 actuarial valuation following the recommendation of the consulting actuarial firm. Key economic assumptions are the long-term investment earnings assumption of 7.50%, the long-term wage inflation assumption of 3.75%, and the long-term consumer price index assumption of 3.25%. 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 bonds 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. There is a risk that actual results will differ significantly from assumptions. In addition, prospective purchasers of the City's bonds 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 2014-15 total City employer contributions were \$556.5 million which included \$243.6 million from the General Fund. Fiscal year 2015-16 total City employer contributions were \$496.3 million which included \$215.2 million from the General Fund. For fiscal year 2016-17, total City employer contributions to the Retirement System are budgeted at \$515.0 million which includes \$240.4 million from the General Fund. These budgeted amounts are based upon the fiscal year 2016-17 employer contribution rate of 21.40% (estimated to be 18.8% after taking into account the 2011 Proposition C cost-sharing provisions). The fiscal year 2017-18 employer contribution rate is 23.46% per the July 1, 2016 actuarial valuation report (estimated to be 20.1% after taking into account cost-sharing provisions). The increase in employer contribution rate from 21.40% to 23.46% results primarily from two reasons: 1) the retroactive grant of 2013 and 2014 Supplemental COLAs after the October 2015 California Court of Appeal determination in *Protect Our Benefits v. City and County of San Francisco* that the “full funding” requirement for Supplemental COLAs adopted under Proposition C does not apply to members who retired on or after November 6, 1996 and were hired prior to January 7, 2012, and 2) the continued phase in of the 2015 assumption changes approved by the Retirement Board. As discussed under “City Budget – Five Year Financial Plan” increases in retirement costs are projected in the City’s December 2016 Five Year Financial Plan.

Table A-17 shows total Retirement System liabilities, assets, and percent funded for the last five actuarial valuations as well as contributions for the fiscal years 2011-12 through 2015-16. Information is shown for all employers in the Retirement System (City and County of San Francisco, 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” are 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 total of mandated employee contributions and employer contributions received by the Retirement System in the fiscal year ended June 30th prior to the July 1st valuation date.

TABLE A-17

SAN FRANCISCO CITY AND COUNTY
Employees' Retirement System
Fiscal Years 2011-12 through 2015-16
(000s)

As of 1-Jul	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
2012	19,393,854	15,293,724	16,027,683	78.9%	82.6%	608,957	18.09%
2013	20,224,777	17,011,545	16,303,397	84.1%	80.6%	701,596	20.71%
2014	21,122,567	19,920,607	18,012,088	94.3%	85.3%	821,902	24.82%
2015	22,970,892	20,428,069	19,653,339	88.9%	85.6%	894,325	26.76%
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	88.6%	84.6%	849,569	20.80%

[1] Employer contribution rates for fiscal years 2016-17 and 2017-18 are 21.40% and 23.46%, respectively.

Sources: SFERS' audited year-end financial statements and required supplemental information
SFERS' annual July 1 actuarial valuation reports

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

Please note in the table above, that the Market Percent Funded ratio is lower than the Actuarial Percent Funded ratio for the first time in four years. The Actuarial Percent Funded ratio does not yet fully reflect all asset losses from the last five fiscal years.

The actuarial accrued liability is measured by the 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.

GASB Disclosures

The Retirement System discloses accounting and financial reporting information under GASB Statement No. 67, *Financial Reporting for Pension Plans*. This statement was first implemented by the Retirement System in fiscal year 2013-14. The City discloses accounting and financial information about the Retirement System under GASB Statement No. 68, *Accounting and Financial Reporting for Pensions*. This accounting statement was first effective in fiscal year 2014-15. These accounting statements separated financial reporting from funding and required additional disclosures in the notes to the financial statements and required supplemental information. In general, the City's funding of its pension obligations are not affected by the GASB 68 changes to the 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 at 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 ranged from zero to six basis points at the last four 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 been already been granted.

See Note 2(s) of the City's CAFR attached to this Official Statement as Appendix B for more information about the effects of GASB 68 and certain other new accounting standards on the City's financial statements.

Table A-17A below shows 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-17A

**SAN FRANCISCO CITY AND COUNTY
Employees' Retirement System (in \$000s)
GASB 67/68 Disclosures**

As of	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
30-Jun						
2013	\$20,785,417	7.52%	\$17,011,545	81.8%	\$3,773,872	\$3,552,075
2014	21,691,042	7.58%	19,920,607	91.8%	1,770,435	1,660,365
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

Sources: SFERS fiscal year-end GASB 67/68 Reports as of June 30, 2014, 2015, and 2016.

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

The fiscal year 2016 increase in the City's net pension liability is due to investment return shortfalls, the Appeals Court's elimination of the full funding requirement for payment of Supplemental COLAs for certain members, and the impact of the Retirement Board's 2015 adoption of revised demographic assumptions,

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, 2016, see Appendix B: "COMPREHENSIVE ANNUAL FINANCIAL REPORT OF THE CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2016," Page 72. Although, the Fund did not hold hedge funds as of June 30, 2016, the Board approved a 5% allocation to absolute return/hedge funds at its February 2015 meeting. Implementation of this new allocation began during fiscal year 2016-17.

Annualized investment returns (net of fees and expenses) for the Retirement System for the five years ending June 30, 2016 were 7.53%. For the ten-year and twenty-year periods ending June 30, 2016, annualized investment returns were 5.85% and 7.66% 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) 487-7020. Certain documents are available at the Retirement System website at www.mysfers.org. These documents are not incorporated herein by reference.

Recent 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 passed Proposition D in June 2010 which enacted new SFERS retirement plans for Miscellaneous and Safety employees commencing on or after July 1, 2010. Under these new plans, average final compensation used in the benefit formula changed from highest one-year average compensation to highest two-year average compensation and the employee contribution rate increased for City safety and CalPERS members hired on or after July 1, 2010 from 7.5% of covered pay to 9.0%. Proposition D also provides that, in years when the City's required contribution to SFERS is less than the employer normal cost, the amount saved would be deposited into the Retiree Health Care Trust Fund.

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 who earn between \$50,000 and \$100,000 per year pay a fluctuating contribution rate in the range of +4% to -4% of the Charter-mandated employee contribution rate, while Miscellaneous employees who earn \$100,000 or more per year pay a fluctuating contribution rate in the range of +5% to -5% of the Charter-mandated employee contribution rate. 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 and County 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 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 has taken legal action to obtain an injunction to prevent SFERS from making Supplemental COLA payments to these members who retired before November 6, 1996 and seeking a judicial determination as to the authority of the Board in this matter. On October 5, 2016, the Superior Court of California granted the City's motion for preliminary injunction, which enjoins SFERS from making such payments pending final court ruling on the matter.

In August 2012, 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.

Recent Changes in the Economic Environment and the Impact on the Retirement System

As of June 30, 2016, the audited market value of Retirement System assets was \$20.2 billion. As of February 28, 2017, the unaudited market value of SFERS' portfolio was \$21.5 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 more or less. 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. Such payment from the General Fund equaled \$19.2 million in fiscal year 2012-13 and \$20.0 million in fiscal year 2013-14. For fiscal year 2014-15, the City prepaid its annual CalPERS obligation at a level of \$25.2 million. Further discussion of the City's CalPERS plan obligations are summarized in Note 9 to the City's CAFR, as of June 30, 2016, attached to this Official Statement as Appendix B. A discussion of other post-employment benefits, including retiree medical benefits, is provided below under "Medical Benefits – *Post-Employment Health Care Benefits and GASB 45.*"

Medical Benefits

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

Medical 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 San Francisco Health Service System also administers medical benefits to active and retired employees of SFUSD, SFCCD, and the San Francisco Superior Court (collectively the "System's Other Beneficiaries"). However, the City is not required to fund medical benefits for the System's Other Beneficiaries and therefore this section focuses on the funding by the City of medical and dental benefits for City Beneficiaries. The San Francisco Health Service System is overseen by the City's Health Service Board (the "Health Service Board"). The seven member Health Service Board is composed of members including a seated member of the City's Board of Supervisors, appointed by the Board President; an individual who regularly consults in the health care field, appointed by the Mayor; a doctor of medicine, appointed by the Mayor; a member nominated by the Controller and approved by the Health Service Board, and three members of the San Francisco Health Service System, active or retired, elected from among their members. The plans (the "SFHSS Medical Plans") for providing medical care to the City Beneficiaries and the System's Other Beneficiaries (collectively, the "HSS 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 SFHSS Beneficiaries are funded. The San Francisco Health Service System issues annually a publicly available, independently audited financial report that includes financial statements for the Health Service Trust Fund. This report may be obtained on the HSS website or by writing to the San Francisco Health Service System, 1145 Market Street, Third Floor, San Francisco, California 94103, or by calling (415) 554-1727. Audited annual financial statements for several years are also posted on the HSS website. The information available on such website is not incorporated in this Official Statement by reference.

As presently structured 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 "OPEB trust fund"). Thus, the Health Service Trust Fund is not currently affected by Governmental Accounting Standards Board ("GASB") Statement Number 45, *Financial Reporting for Postemployment Benefit Plans Other Than Pensions* ("GASB 45"), which applies to OPEB trust funds.

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 a survey annually of the amount of premium contributions provided by the 10 most populous counties in California (other than the City). The survey is commonly called the 10-County Average Survey and 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." Under City Charter Section A8.428, the City is required to contribute to the Health Service Trust Fund an amount equal to such "average contribution" for each City Beneficiary.

In the Memoranda of Understandings negotiated through collective bargaining in June 2014, the 10-County Average was eliminated in the calculation of premiums for Active employees represented by most unions, and exchanged for a percentage based employee premium contribution. The long term impact of the premium contribution model is anticipated to be a reduction in the relative proportion of the projected increases in the City's contributions for Healthcare, stabilization of the medical plan membership and maintenance of competition among plans. The contribution amounts are paid by the City into the Health Service Trust Fund. The 10-County Average is still used as a basis for calculating all retiree premiums. 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 HSS Beneficiaries or, if elected by the Health Service Board, from net assets also held in 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 and GASB 45.*"

Contributions relating to Nonemployee City Beneficiaries are also based on the negotiated methodologies found in most of the union agreements and, when applicable, the City contribution of the "10-County average contribution" corresponding to such Nonemployee City Beneficiaries as described in Charter Section A8.423 along with the following:

Monthly contributions from Nonemployee City Beneficiaries in amounts equal to the monthly contributions required from active employees excluding health coverage or subsidies for health coverage paid for active employees as a result of collective bargaining. However, such monthly contributions from Nonemployee City Beneficiaries covered under Medicare are reduced by an amount equal to the amount contributed monthly by such persons to Medicare.

In addition to the average contribution the City contributes additional amounts in respect of the Nonemployee City Beneficiaries sufficient to defray the difference in cost to the San Francisco Health Service System in providing the same health coverage to Nonemployee City Beneficiaries as is provided for active employee City Beneficiaries, excluding health coverage or subsidies for health coverage paid for active employees as a result of collective bargaining.

After application of the calculations described above, the City contributes 50% of monthly contributions required for the first dependent.

Health Care Reform

The description that follows of the implementation of the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act is current. The election of a Republican President in November 2016 who promised to repeal "Obamacare" (aka the Affordable Care Act) combined with both Houses of Congress with Republican majorities who are equally set on repealing Obamacare puts many of the fees and taxes in limbo until legislation is passed to "repeal and replace Obamacare" by the current Congress and signed by President Trump aka HealthReform 2.0.

On March 23, 2010, President Obama signed into law the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act (Public Law 111-114), and on March 30, 2010 signed the Health Care and Education Reconciliation of 2010 (collectively, the "Health Care Reform Law" or the Affordable Care Act (ACA) or "Obamacare"). The ACA was intended to extend health insurance to over 32 million uninsured Americans by 2019, and includes other significant changes with

respect to the obligation to carry health insurance by individuals and the provision of health care by private and public employers, such as the City.

The Health Care Reform Law was designed to be implemented in phases from 2010 to 2018. The provisions of the Health Care Reform Law include the expansion of Medicaid, subsidies for health insurance for certain individuals, mandates that require most Americans obtain health insurance, and incentives for employers with over 50 employees to provide health insurance for their employees or pay a fine. On June 28, 2012 the U.S. Supreme Court ruled to uphold the employer mandate, the individual mandate and the state Medicaid expansion requirements.

Provisions of Health Care Reform already implemented by HSS include discontinued eligibility for non-prescription drugs reimbursement through flexible spending accounts ("FSAs") in 2011, eliminated copayments for wellness visits, eliminated life-time caps on coverage, and expanded eligibility to cover member dependent children up to age 26 in 2011, eliminated copayments for women's preventative health including contraception in 2012, W-2 reporting on total healthcare premium costs, implementation of a medical loss ratio rebate on self-insured plans, issuance of a separate summary of benefits to every member and provided to every new member and providing information on State Exchanges to both employees currently on COBRA and future COBRA recipients and as of 2015 and 2016, and beyond, healthcare FSAs are limited to \$2,550 annually.

The change to the definition of a full time employee was implemented in 2015. The City modified health benefit eligibility to employees who are employed, on average, at least 20 hours of service per week. The Automatic Enrollment requirement in the Health Care Reform was deferred indefinitely. This requires that employers automatically enroll new full-time employees in one of the employer's health benefit plans (subject to any waiting period authorized by law). Further it is required than employees be given adequate notice and the opportunity to opt out of any coverage in which they were automatically enrolled. It is uncertain when or if final guidance will be issued by the Department of Labor.

The federal Health Care Reform Law created e two direct fees: Transitional Reinsurance Fee and Patient Centered Outcomes Research Institute ("PCORI") fee and one tax, the Federal Health Insurer Tax ("HIT"). The Transitional Reinsurance Fee was eliminated beginning in 2017 and the HIT tax was waived in 2017. PCORI was factored into the calculation of medical premium rates and premium equivalents for the 2017 plan year and the impact on the City is \$0.22 million.

Beginning in 2013, the Patient Center Outcomes Research Institute ("PCORI") Fee was assessed at the rate of \$2.00 per enrollee per year to all participants in the Self-Insured medical-only plan (approximately 8,600). The fee is charged directly to SFHSS In 2015 the rate was \$2.17, \$2.25 in 2016 and \$2.25 in 2017. The 2017 impact to the City for PCORI is \$0.22 million. SFHSS pays this fee directly to the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) and the fee will increase with health care inflation until it sunsets in 2019.

The Federal HIT tax is a fixed-dollar amount applied to "full funded" HMOs and was charged in the 2016 plan year. The 2016 plan year premiums for Kaiser Permanente, Blue Shield of California, and the dental and vision plans included the impact of the HIT tax. Late in 2016, Blue Shield and the California Department of Managed Health Care agreed that the HIT tax was not applicable to Blue Shield because SFHSS "flex funds" Blue Shield meaning that SFHSS is at risk directly for non-physician costs and thus it is not fully-insured. This resulted in a refund for 2016 of \$9.93 million which is being applied to the 2018 rate stabilization reserve. The estimated impact of the HIT tax on the City was \$12.73 million. When the refund from Blue Shield of California is taken into account, the total impact on the City was \$2.8 million for Kaiser Permanente, and the dental and vision plans.

All of these fees and taxes are reportedly going to be eliminated under HealthCare Reform 2.0 with the exception of the "Cadillac Tax" currently delayed until 2020 and proposed to be delayed until 2025 in HealthCare reform 2.0. The "Cadillac Tax" is an excise tax on high cost insurance coverage.

Beginning in 2016, employers are required to report coverage for employees to the IRS each January on complex electronic interface systems using 1095 forms. The San Francisco Health Service System spent over 2080 hours on system configuration and is compliant with this requirement for 2016 and 2017

As part of overall "HealthCare reform 2.0" under President-elect Trump, it is likely that the age for Medicare eligibility will be increased. If this occurs, there will be an estimated 1,500 additional "early retirees" not subsidized by Medicare requiring coverage by HSS. The Republicans have also proposed a "voucher" system for Medicare. If this occurs it will require major changes to retiree health coverage. At this time it is too early to predict what changes will be made and it is very possible that changes will be passed but not implemented until January 2019, after the mid-term Congressional elections.

Local Elections:

Proposition B (2008) Changing Qualification for Retiree Health and Pension Benefits and Establishing a Retiree Health Care Trust Fund

On June 3, 2008, the San Francisco voters approved Proposition B, a charter amendment that changed the way the City and current and future employees share in funding SFERS pension and health benefits. With regard to health benefits, elected officials and employees hired on or before January 9, 2009, contribute up to 2% of pre-tax compensation toward their retiree health care and the City contributes up to 1%. The impact of Proposition B on standard retirements occurred in 2014.

Proposition C (2011) City Pension and Health Care Benefit

On November 8, 2011, the San Francisco voters approved Proposition C, a charter amendment that made additional changes to the way the City and current and future employees share in funding SFERS pension and health benefits. The Proposition limits the 50% coverage for dependents to employees who left the workforces (without retiring) prior to 2001. The San Francisco Health Service System is in compliance with Proposition C.

Employer Contributions for San Francisco Health Service System Benefits

For fiscal year 2015-16, based on the most recent audited financial statements, the San Francisco Health Service System received approximately \$674.6 million from participating employers for San Francisco Health Service System benefit costs. Of this total, the City contributed approximately \$569.0 million; approximately \$158.4 million of this \$569.0 million amount was for health care benefits for approximately 23,453 retired City employees and their eligible dependents and approximately \$410.6 million was for benefits for approximately 31,085 active City employees and their eligible dependents.

The 2016 aggregate plan costs for the City increased by 3.80%. This is due to a number of factors including aggressive contracting by HSS that maintains competition among our vendors, implementing Accountable Care Organizations that reduced utilization and increased use of generic prescription rates and changing our Blue Shield plan from a fully-funded to a flex-funded product. Flex-funding allows lower premiums to be set by our actuarial consultant, AON-Hewitt, 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 flatten trend is anticipated to continue.

Post-Employment Health Care Benefits and GASB 45

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 the City and these employees equal to 3% of salary into a new retiree health trust fund.

Proposition A, passed by San Francisco voters on November 5, 2013 restricted the City's ability to withdraw funds from the retiree health trust fund. The restrictions allow payments from the fund only when two of the three following conditions are met:

5. The City's account balance in any fiscal year is fully funded. The account is fully funded when it is large enough to pay then-projected retiree health care costs as they come due; and,
- 6.

7. The City's retiree health care costs exceed 10% of the City's total payroll costs in a fiscal year. The Controller, Mayor, Trust Board, and a majority of the Board of Supervisors must agree to allow payments from the Fund for that year. These payments can only cover retiree health care costs that exceed 10% of the City's total payroll cost. The payments are limited to no more than 10% of the City's account; or,
- 8.
9. The Controller, Mayor, Trust Board, and two-thirds of the Board of Supervisors approve changes to these limits.

GASB 45 Reporting Requirements. The City was required to begin reporting the liability and related information for unfunded OPEBs in the City's financial statements for the fiscal year ending June 30, 2008. This reporting requirement is defined under GASB 45. GASB 45 does not require that the affected government agencies, including the City, actually fund any portion of this post-retirement health benefit liability – rather, GASB 45 requires government agencies to determine on an actuarial basis the amount of its total OPEB liability and the annual contributions estimated to fund such liability over 30 years. Any underfunding in a year is recognized as a liability on the government agency's balance sheet.

City's Estimated Liability. The City is required by GASB 45 to prepare a new actuarial study of its post-retirement benefits obligation every two years. As of July 1, 2014, the most recent actuarial valuation date, the funded status of retiree health care benefits was 1.1%. The actuarial accrued liability for benefits was \$4.26 billion, and the actuarial value of assets was \$49.0 million, resulting in an unfunded actuarial accrued liability (UAAL) of \$4.21 billion. As of July 1, 2014, the estimated covered payroll (annual payroll of active employees covered by the plan) was \$2.62 billion and the ratio of the UAAL to the covered payroll was 160.8%. The City's actuary is currently updating this valuation for release in January, 2017.

The difference between the estimated ARC and the amount expended on post-retirement medical benefits in any year is the amount by which the City's overall liability for such benefits increases in that year. The City's most recent CAFR estimated that the 2015-16 annual OPEB cost was \$326.1 million, of which the City funded \$168.9 million which caused, among other factors, the City's long-term liability to increase by \$157.3 million (as shown on the City's balance sheet and below). The annual OPEB cost consists of the ARC, one year of interest on the net OPEB obligation, and recognition of one year of amortization of the net OPEB obligation. While GASB 45 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 obligation. See Note 9(b) to the City's CAFR, as of June 30, 2016, included as Appendix B to this Official Statement. Five-year trend information is displayed in Table A-18 (dollars in thousands):

TABLE A-18

CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO
Five-year Trend
Fiscal Years 2011-12 to 2015-16
(000s)

Fiscal Year Ended	Annual OPEB	Percentage of Annual OPEB Cost Funded	Net OPEB Obligation
6/30/2012	\$405,850	38.5%	\$1,348,883
6/30/2013	418,539	38.3%	1,607,130
6/30/2014	353,251	47.2%	1,793,753
6/30/2015	363,643	46.0%	1,990,155
6/30/2016	326,133	51.8%	2,147,434

Actuarial projections of the City's OPEB liability will be affected by Proposition B as well as by changes in the other factors affecting that calculation. For example, the City's actuarial analysis shows that by 2031, Proposition B's three-percent of salary funding requirement will be sufficient to cover the cost of retiree health benefits for employees hired after January 10, 2009. See "Retirement System – Recent Voter Approved Changes to the Retirement Plan" above. As of June 30, 2016, the fund balance in the Retiree Health Care Trust Fund established by Proposition B was \$114.8 million, an increase of 57% versus the prior year. Future projections of the City's GASB

45 liability will be lowered by the HSS implementation of the Employer Group Waiver Plan prescription benefit program for City Plan retirees. See “– Local Elections: Proposition C (2011).”

Total City Employee Benefits Costs

The City budgets to pay its ARC for pension and has established a Retiree Health Care Trust Fund into which both the City and employees are required to contribute funds as retiree health care benefits are earned. Currently, these Trust deposits are only required on behalf of employees hired after 2009, and are therefore limited, but will grow as the workforce retires and this requirement is extended to all employees in 2016. Proposition A, passed by San Francisco voters on November 5, 2013 restricted the City’s ability to make withdrawals from the Retiree Health Care Trust Fund.

The balance in the Retiree Health Care Trust Fund as of June 30, 2016 is approximately \$114.8 million. The City will continue to monitor and update its actuarial valuations of liability as required under GASB 45. Table A-19 provides a five-year history for all health benefits costs paid including pension, health, dental and other miscellaneous benefits. For all fiscal years shown, a “pay-as-you-go” approach was used by the City for health care benefits.

Table A-19 below provides a summary of the City’s employee benefit actual and budgeted costs from fiscal years 2012-13 to fiscal year 2016-17.

TABLE A-19

CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO
Employee Benefit Costs, All Funds
Fiscal Years 2012-13 through 2016-17
(000s)

	FY 2012-13	FY 2013-14	FY 2014-15	FY 2015-16	FY 2016-17
	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Budget
SFERS and PERS Retirement Contributions	\$452,325	\$535,309	\$593,619	\$531,821	\$550,302
Social Security & Medicare	156,322	160,288	171,877	184,530	196,741
Health - Medical + Dental, active employees ¹	370,346	369,428	383,218	421,864	451,905
Health - Retiree Medical ¹	155,885	161,859	146,164	158,939	169,612
Other Benefits ²	16,665	16,106	18,439	20,827	26,719
Total Benefit Costs	\$1,151,543	\$1,242,990	\$1,313,318	\$1,317,981	\$1,395,279

Fiscal year 2011-12 through fiscal year 2015-16 figures are audited actuals. Fiscal year 2016-17 figures are original budget.

¹ Does not include Health Service System administrative costs. Does include flexible benefits that may be used for health insurance.

² “Other Benefits” includes unemployment insurance premiums, life insurance, and other miscellaneous employee benefits.

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

INVESTMENT OF CITY FUNDS

Investment Pool

The Treasurer of the City and County of San Francisco (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. See "APPENDIX C – City and County of San Francisco Office of the Treasurer – Investment Policy" for a complete copy of the Treasurer's Investment Policy, dated May 2016. The Investment Policy is also posted at the Treasurer's website. The information available on such website is not incorporated herein by reference.

Investment Portfolio

As of January 31, 2017, the City's surplus investment fund consisted of the investments classified in Table A-20, and had the investment maturity distribution presented in Table A-21.

TABLE A-20

City and County of San Francisco
Investment Portfolio
Pooled Funds
As of January 31, 2017

Type of Investment	Par Value	Book Value	Market Value
U.S. Treasuries	\$1,725,000,000	\$1,719,369,388	\$1,722,116,000
Federal Agencies	3,952,698,000	3,953,600,531	3,948,032,323
State and Local Obligations	290,934,000	295,096,161	292,790,433
Public Time Deposits	1,200,000	1,200,000	1,200,000
Negotiable Certificates of Deposit	815,000,000	815,000,000	815,392,583
Banker's Acceptances			
Commercial Paper	695,000,000	690,793,243	693,578,118
Medium Term Notes	101,604,000	101,782,575	101,749,678
Money Market Funds	461,139,949	461,139,949	461,139,949
Supranationals	80,000,000	79,925,100	79,870,750
Total	<u>\$8,122,575,949</u>	<u>\$ 8,117,906,948</u>	<u>\$ 8,115,869,835</u>

January 2017 Earned Income Yield: 0.899%

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-21

City and County of San Francisco
Investment Maturity Distribution
Pooled Funds
As of January 31, 2017

Maturity in Months			Par Value	Percentage
0	to	1	\$1,025,148,949	12.62%
1	to	2	1,298,425,000	15.99%
2	to	3	671,298,000	8.26%
3	to	4	166,085,000	2.04%
4	to	5	520,240,000	6.40%
5	to	6	143,520,000	1.77%
6	to	12	1,027,010,000	12.64%
12	to	24	1,425,830,000	17.55%
24	to	36	1,138,950,000	14.02%
36	to	48	432,500,000	5.32%
48	to	60	273,569,000	3.37%
			<u>\$8,122,575,949</u>	<u>100.00%</u>

Weighted Average Maturity: 412 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, 2016 are described in Appendix B: "COMPREHENSIVE ANNUAL FINANCIAL REPORT OF THE CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2016," Notes 2(d) 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 ten-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 ten-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 needs over ten 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 2016-2025 Capital Plan was approved by the CPC on March 2, 2015 and was adopted by the Board of Supervisors in April 2015. The Capital Plan contains \$32 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 \$1.66 billion for General Fund pay-as-you-go capital projects over the next ten 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 2025-26. Major capital projects for General Fund-supported departments included in the Capital Plan consist of upgrades to public health, police, fire and park facilities; street and right-of-way improvements; the removal of barriers to accessibility; park improvements; the replacement of the Hall of Justice; and seismic upgrades to the Veteran's Memorial Building, among other capital projects. Approximately \$1.8 billion of the capital projects of General Fund supported departments are expected to be financed with general obligation bonds and other long-term obligations. 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 \$18.2 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, and the Sewer System Improvement Program, among others. Approximately \$12.2 billion of enterprise fund department capital projects is financed with voter-approved revenue bonds and other long-term obligations. 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 \$8.5 billion in capital needs are deferred from the plan’s horizon. Over two-thirds of these unfunded needs are for the City’s transportation and waterfront infrastructure, where core maintenance investments have lagged for decades. Mayor Edwin Lee has convened a taskforce to recommend funding mechanisms to bridge a portion of the gaps in the City’s transportation needs, but it is likely that significant funding gaps will remain even assuming the identification of significant new funding sources for these needs.

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

Under the State Constitution and the Charter, City bonds secured by *ad valorem* property taxes (“general obligation bonds”) can only be authorized with a two-thirds approval of the voters. As of April 1, 2017, the City had approximately \$2.25 billion aggregate principal amount of general obligation bonds outstanding.

Table A-22 shows the annual amount of debt service payable on the City’s outstanding general obligation bonds.

TABLE A-22

CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO
General Obligation Bonds Debt Service
As of April 1, 2017 ^{1 2}

Fiscal Year	Principal	Interest	Annual Debt Service
2017	\$189,434,110	\$48,373,909	\$237,808,019
2018	123,873,225	88,868,612	212,741,837
2019	124,230,545	84,676,748	208,907,293
2020	123,541,232	78,649,111	202,190,343
2021	122,085,457	72,700,986	194,786,443
2022	128,083,401	67,121,223	195,204,624
2023	131,760,251	61,192,905	192,953,156
2024	134,366,206	54,907,030	189,273,236
2025	135,221,476	48,463,484	183,684,960
2026	130,491,279	42,140,369	172,631,648
2027	135,690,840	36,402,040	172,092,880
2028	140,604,035	30,447,874	171,051,909
2029	141,041,751	24,668,943	165,710,694
2030	137,285,095	18,856,513	156,141,608
2031	99,261,950	13,238,784	112,500,734
2032	102,620,000	9,573,281	112,193,281
2033	68,105,000	5,848,349	73,953,349
2034	43,770,000	3,291,929	47,061,929
2035	35,160,000	1,711,971	36,871,971
2036	12,680,000	475,476	13,155,476
TOTAL ³	\$2,259,305,853	\$791,609,537	\$3,050,915,390

¹ This table does not reflect any debt other than City direct tax-supported 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.

General Obligation Bonds

Certain general obligation 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, which authorized the issuance of up to \$350.0 million in general obligation bonds to provide moneys to fund the City's Seismic Safety Loan Program (the "Loan Program"). The purpose of the Loan Program is to provide loans for the seismic strengthening of privately-owned unreinforced masonry buildings in San Francisco for affordable housing and market-rate residential, commercial and institutional purposes. In April 1994, the City issued \$35.0 million in taxable general obligation bonds to fund the Loan Program and in October 2002, the City redeemed all outstanding bonds remaining from such issuance. In February 2007, the Board of Supervisors approved the issuance of additional indebtedness under this authorization in an amount not to exceed \$35.0 million. Such issuance would be achieved pursuant to the terms of a Credit Agreement with Bank of America, N.A. (the "Credit Bank"), under which the Credit Bank agreed to fund one or more loans to the City from time to time as evidenced by the City's issuance to the Credit Bank of the Taxable General Obligation Bond (Seismic Safety Loan Program), Series 2007A. The funding by the Credit Bank of the loans at the City's request and the terms of repayment of such loans are governed by the terms of the Credit Agreement. Loan funds received by the City from the Credit Bank are in turn used to finance loans to Seismic Safety Loan Program borrowers. In March 2007, the City initiated an initial borrowing of \$2.0 million, and in October 2007, the City borrowed approximately \$3.8 million from the Credit Bank. In January 2008, the City borrowed approximately \$3.9 million and in November 2008, the City borrowed \$1.3 million from the Credit Bank. Further borrowings under the Credit Agreement with the Credit Bank (up to the \$35.0 million not-to-exceed amount) are expected as additional loans to Seismic Safety Loan Program borrowers are approved.

In February 2008, voters approved Proposition A, which authorized the issuance of up to \$185.0 million in general obligation bonds for the construction, reconstruction, purchase, and/or improvement of park and recreation facilities located in the City and under the jurisdiction of the Recreation and Parks Commission or under the jurisdiction of the Port Commission. The City issued the first series of bonds under Proposition A in the amount of approximately \$42.5 million in August 2008. The City issued the second series in the amount of approximately \$60.4 million in March 2010 and the third series in the amount of approximately \$73.4 million in March 2012. The City issued the fourth series in the amount of approximately \$8.7 million in January 2016. In June 2010, voters approved Proposition B, which authorized the issuance of up to \$412.3 million in general obligation bonds to provide funds to finance the construction, acquisition, improvement and retrofitting of neighborhood fire and police stations, the auxiliary water supply system, a public safety building, and other critical infrastructure and facilities for earthquake safety and related costs. The City issued the first series of bonds under Proposition B in the amount of \$79.5 million in December 2010 and the second series of bonds in the amount of \$183.3 million in March 2012. The City issued the third series in the amount of approximately \$38.3 million in August 2012 and the fourth series of bonds in the amount of \$31.0 million in June 2013, and the fifth series in the amount of \$54.9 million was issued in October 2014. The final series was issued in June 2016 in the amount of approximately \$25 million. In November 2011, voters approved Proposition B, which authorized the issuance of up to \$248.0 million in general obligation bonds to provide funds to repair and repave City streets and remove potholes; strengthen and seismically upgrade street structures; redesign street corridors by adding or improving pedestrian signals, lighting, sidewalk extensions, bicycle lanes, trees and landscaping; construct and renovate curb ramps and sidewalks to increase accessibility and safety for everyone, including persons with disabilities; and add and upgrade traffic signals to improve MUNI service and traffic flow. The City issued the first series of bonds under Proposition B in the amount of approximately \$74.3 million in March 2012 and the second series of bonds in the amount of \$129.6 million in June 2013. The City issued the final series in June 2016 in the amount of approximately \$109 million.

In November 2012, voters approved Proposition B, which authorized the issuance of up to \$195.0 million in general obligation bonds to provide funds for the construction, reconstruction, renovation, demolition, environmental remediation and/or improvement of park, open space, and recreation facilities located in the City and under the jurisdiction of the Recreation and Parks Commission or under the jurisdiction of the Port Commission. The City issued the first series of bonds under Proposition B in the amount of approximately \$71.9 million in June 2013. The City issued the second series of bonds in the amount of \$43 million in January 2016.

In June 2014, voters approved Proposition A, which authorized the issuance of up to \$400.0 million in general obligation bonds to provide funds to finance the construction, acquisition, improvement and retrofitting of neighborhood fire and police stations, emergency firefighting water system, medical examiner facility, traffic

company & forensic services division and other critical infrastructure and facilities for earthquake safety and related costs. The City issued the first series of bonds in the amount of \$100.6 million in October 2014 and the second series of bonds in the amount of \$44 million in June 2016.

In November 2014, voters approved Proposition A, which authorized the issuance of up to \$500 million in general obligation bonds to provide funds to finance the construction, acquisition and improvement of certain transportation and transit related improvements and other related costs. The City issued the first series of bonds under Proposition A in the amount of approximately \$67 million in June 2015.

In November 2015, voters approved Proposition A which authorized the issuance of up to \$310 million in general obligation bonds to provide funds to finance the construction, development, acquisition, and preservation of housing affordable to low- and middle-income households and to assist in the acquisition, rehabilitation, and preservation of affordable rental apartment buildings to prevent the eviction of long-term residents; to repair and reconstruct dilapidated public housing; to fund a middle-income rental program; and to provide for homeownership down payment assistance opportunities for educators and middle-income households. The City issued the first series of bonds under Proposition A in the amount of approximately \$75 million in October 2016.

In June 2016, voters approved Proposition A, which authorized the issuance of up to \$350 million in general obligation bonds to provide funds 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.

Refunding General Obligation Bonds

The Board of Supervisors adopted Resolution No. 272-04 on May 11, 2004 (the "2004 Resolution"). The Mayor approved the 2004 Resolution on May 13, 2004. The 2004 Resolution authorized the issuance of not to exceed \$800.0 million aggregate principal amount of its 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 then outstanding General Obligation Bonds. On November 1, 2011, the Board of Supervisors adopted, and the Mayor approved, Resolution No. 448-11 (the "2011 Resolution," and together with the 2004 Resolution, the "Refunding Resolutions"). The 2011 Resolution authorized the issuance of not to exceed \$1.356 billion aggregate principal amount of the City's 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 City has issued eight series of refunding bonds under the Refunding Resolutions, as shown on Table A-23.

TABLE A-23

CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO
General Obligation Refunding Bonds
As of December 31, 2016

Series Name	Date Issued	Principal Amount Issued (000s)	Amount Outstanding
2008-R1	May 2008	\$232,075,000	\$8,170,000
2008-R2	July 2008	39,320,000	11,105,000
2008-R3	July 2008	118,130,000	-
2011-R1	November 2011	339,475,000	226,920,000 ¹
2015-R1	February 2015	293,910,000	277,165,000 ²

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.
 Series 2008-R3 Bonds were partially refunded.

Table A-24 below lists for each of the City's voter-authorized general obligation bond programs the amount originally authorized, 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 April 1, 2017, the City had authorized and unissued general obligation bond authority of approximately \$1.37 billion.

TABLE A-24

CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO
General Obligation Bonds
As of April 1, 2017

<u>Description of Issue (Date of Authorization)</u>	<u>Series</u>	<u>Issued</u>	<u>Outstanding</u> ¹	<u>Authorized & Unissued</u>
Seismic Safety Loan Program (11/3/92)	2007A	\$30,315,450	\$22,765,853	
	2015A	24,000,000	24,000,000	260,684,550
Clean & Safe Neighborhood Parks (2/5/08)	2010B	24,785,000	7,510,000	
	2010D	35,645,000	35,645,000	
	2012B	73,355,000	53,215,000	
	2016A	8,695,000	8,120,000	
San Francisco General Hospital and Trauma Center (11/4/08)	2009A	131,650,000	15,800,000	
	2010A	120,890,000	36,645,000	
	2010C	173,805,000	173,805,000	
	2012D	251,100,000	170,800,000	
	2014A	209,955,000	176,035,000	
Earthquake Safety and Emergency Response Bond (6/8/10)	2010E	79,520,000	45,425,000	
	2012A	183,330,000	133,965,000	
	2012E	38,265,000	32,805,000	
	2013B	31,020,000	19,065,000	
	2014C	54,950,000	46,910,000	
	2016C	25,215,000	24,110,000	
Road Repaving & Street Safety (11/8/11)	2012C	74,295,000	54,480,000	
	2013C	129,560,000	79,570,000	
	2016E	44,145,000	42,200,000	
Clean & Safe Neighborhood Parks (11/6/12)	2013A	71,970,000	44,215,000	
	2016B	43,220,000	26,345,000	79,810,000
Earthquake Safety and Emergency Response Bond (6/3/14)	2014D	100,670,000	85,920,000	
	2016D	109,595,000	81,340,000	189,735,000
Transportation and Road Improvement (11/4/15)	2015B	67,005,000	47,005,000	432,995,000
Affordable Housing Bond (11/4/15)	2016F	75,130,000	75,130,000	234,870,000
Public Health and Safety Bond (6/7/16)	2017A	173,120,000 #	173,120,000	176,880,000
SUB TOTALS		\$2,385,205,450	\$1,735,945,853	\$1,374,974,550
General Obligation Refunding Bonds:				
Series 2008-R1 issued 5/29/08		232,075,000	8,170,000	
Series 2008-R2 issued 5/29/08		39,320,000	11,105,000	
Series 2011-R1 issued 11/9/12		339,475,000	226,920,000	
Series 2015-R1 issued 2/25/15		293,910,000	277,165,000	
SUB TOTALS		904,780,000	523,360,000	
TOTALS		\$3,289,985,450	\$2,259,305,853	\$1,374,974,550

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.

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

Lease Payments and Other Long-Term 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 financing 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-25 sets forth the aggregate annual lease payment obligations supported by the City's General Fund with respect to outstanding lease revenue bonds and certificates of participation as of April 1, 2017. Note that the annual payment obligations reflected in Table A-25 reflect the fully accreted value of any capital appreciation obligations as of the payment dates.

TABLE A-25

CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO
Lease Revenue Bonds and Certificates of Participation
As of April 1, 2017

Fiscal Year	Principal	Interest	Annual Payment Obligation
2017	\$7,675,000	\$8,196,634	\$15,871,634
2018	62,120,000	47,767,339	109,887,339
2019	54,205,000	45,226,132	99,431,132
2020	39,565,000	43,037,463	82,602,463
2021	47,800,000	41,030,633	88,830,633
2022	47,705,000	38,955,222	86,660,222
2023	49,775,000	36,849,250	86,624,250
2024	51,440,000	34,647,044	86,087,044
2025	51,195,000	32,345,528	83,540,528
2026	51,080,000	30,082,534	81,162,534
2027	53,465,000	27,691,181	81,156,181
2028	54,160,000	25,193,263	79,353,263
2029	56,645,000	22,623,351	79,268,351
2030	56,430,000	19,952,428	76,382,428
2031	48,005,000	17,306,077	65,311,077
2032	37,320,000	14,894,708	52,214,708
2033	35,455,000	13,113,843	48,568,843
2034	37,060,000	11,353,856	48,413,856
2035	24,895,000	9,741,125	34,636,125
2036	23,315,000	8,515,394	31,830,394
2037	21,505,000	7,364,158	28,869,158
2038	22,400,000	6,281,175	28,681,175
2039	23,325,000	5,152,823	28,477,823
2040	24,305,000	3,973,519	28,278,519
2041	25,310,000	2,744,513	28,054,513
2042	18,140,000	1,629,071	19,769,071
2043	8,815,000	958,600	9,773,600
2044	7,195,000	587,000	7,782,000
2045	7,480,000	299,200	7,779,200
TOTAL ¹	\$1,047,785,000	\$557,513,064 ²	\$1,605,298,064

¹ Totals reflect rounding to nearest dollar.

² 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 3.25%. These bonds are in variable rate mode.

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

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. There is no current plan to issue any more bonds under Proposition B.

In 1990, voters approved 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. 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 April 1, 2017 the total authorized amount for such financings was \$67.7 million. The total principal amount outstanding as of April 1, 2017 was \$2.00 million.

In 1994, voters approved 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 Proposition B lease revenue bonds, respectively, leaving \$14.0 million in remaining authorization. There is no current plan to issue additional series of bonds under Proposition B.

In June 1997, voters approved Proposition D, which authorized the issuance of up to \$100.0 million in lease revenue bonds for the construction of a new football stadium at Candlestick Park, the previous home of the San Francisco 49ers football team. If issued, the \$100.0 million of lease revenue bonds would be the City's contribution toward the total cost of the stadium project and the 49ers would be responsible for paying the remaining cost of the stadium construction project. There is no current plan to issue the Proposition D bonds.

On March 7, 2000, voters approved 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"). Proposition C also authorizes the issuance of lease revenue bonds or other forms of indebtedness payable from the Open Space Fund. The City issued approximately \$27.0 million and \$42.4 million of such Open Space Fund lease revenue bonds in October 2006 and October 2007, respectively.

In November 2007, voters approved Proposition D, which amended the Charter and renewed the Library Preservation Fund. Proposition D continues the two and one half cent per \$100.0 in assessed valuation property tax set-aside and establishes a minimum level of City appropriations, moneys that are maintained in the Library Preservation Fund. Proposition D also authorizes the issuance of revenue bonds or other evidences of indebtedness. The City issued the first series of lease revenue bonds in the amount of approximately \$34.3 million in March 2009.

Commercial Paper Program

The Board authorized on March 17, 2009 and the Mayor approved on March 24, 2009 the establishment of 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 "CP Program"). 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 former Series 1 and 1-T and Series 2 and 2-T letters of credit issued in 2010 by J.P. Morgan Chase Bank, N.A. and U.S. Bank, N.A. expired in June 2016. In May 2016, the City obtained renewal credit facilities securing the CP Notes issued by State Street Bank and Trust Company with a maximum principal amount of \$75 million and by U.S. Bank, N.A. with a maximum principal amount of \$75 million. The renewal credit facilities will expire in May 2021.

The Board authorized on July 16, 2013 and the Mayor approved on July 25, 2013 an additional \$100.0 million Lease Revenue Commercial Paper Certificates of Participation Program, Series 3 and 3-T and Series 4 and 4-T that increases the total authorization of the CP Program to \$250.0 million. 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 February 2019.

As of March 6, 2017, the outstanding principal amount of CP Notes is \$218.8 million. The weighted average interest rate for CP Notes is approximately 0.77%.

Board Authorized and Unissued Long-Term Obligations

The Board of Supervisors authorized on October 26, 2010 and the Mayor approved on November 5, 2010 the issuance of not to exceed \$38 million in City and County of San Francisco certificates of participation to partially finance the rebuilding of severely distressed public housing sites, while increasing affordable housing and ownership opportunities and improving the quality of life for existing residents and the surrounding communities (the HOPE SF Project). The City anticipates issuing the certificates in the Summer of 2017.

The Board of Supervisors authorized on February 12, 2013 and the Mayor approved on February 15, 2013 the issuance of not to exceed \$507.9 million of City and County of San Francisco Certificates of Participation (Moscone Expansion Project) payable from Moscone Expansion District assessments to finance the costs of additions and improvements to the George R. Moscone Convention Center. The City anticipates issuing the certificates in 2017.

The Board of Supervisors authorized October 8, 2013 and the Mayor approved October 11, 2013 the issuance of not to exceed \$13.5 million of City and County of San Francisco Certificates of Participation (Treasure Island Improvement Project) to finance the cost of additions and improvements to the utility infrastructure at Treasure Island.

Overlapping Debt

Table A-26 shows bonded debt and long-term obligations as of April 1, 2017 sold in the public capital markets 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.

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TABLE A-26

CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO
Statement of Direct and Overlapping Debt and Long-Term Obligations

<u>2016-2017 Assessed Valuation</u> (net of non-reimbursable & homeowner exemptions):		\$211,532,524,208
<u>DIRECT GENERAL OBLIGATION BOND DEBT</u>		Outstanding
General City Purposes Carried on the Tax Roll		4/1/2017
		\$2,259,305,853
GROSS DIRECT DEBT		\$2,259,305,853
<u>DIRECT LEASE PAYMENT AND LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS</u>		
San Francisco COPs, Series 2001A (30 Van Ness Ave. Property)		\$24,770,000
San Francisco Finance Corporation, Equipment LRBs Series 2011A, 2012A, and 2013A		2,005,000
San Francisco Finance Corporation Emergency Communication Refunding Series, 2010-R1		9,975,000
San Francisco Finance Corporation Moscone Expansion Center, Series, 2008-1, 2008-2		99,620,000
San Francisco Finance Corporation LRBs Open Space Fund (Various Park Projects) Series 2006, 2007		47,000,000
San Francisco Finance Corporation LRBs Library Preservation Fund Series, 2009A		28,045,000
San Francisco COPs, Series 2007A (City Office Buildings - Multiple Properties)		2,295,000
San Francisco COPs, Series 2009A Multiple Capital Improvement Projects (Laguna Honda Hospital)		125,570,000
San Francisco COPs, Series 2009B Multiple Capital Improvement Projects (Street Improvement Project)		31,190,000
San Francisco COPs, Series 2009C Office Project (525 Golden Gate Avenue) Tax Exempt		23,240,000
San Francisco COPs, Series 2009D Office Project (525 Golden Gate Avenue) Taxable BABs		129,550,000
San Francisco Refunding Certificates of Participation, Series 2010A		105,045,000
San Francisco COPs, Refunding Series 2011AB (Moscone)		40,390,000
San Francisco COPs, Series 2012A Multiple Capital Improvement Projects (Street Improvement Project)		36,815,000
San Francisco COPs, Series 2013A Moscone Center Improvement		7,750,000
San Francisco COPs, Series 2013BC Port Facilities		32,275,000
San Francisco COPs, Series 2014-R1 (Courthouse Project), 2014-R2 (Juvenile Hall Project)		38,350,000
San Francisco COPs, Series 2015AB War Memorial Veterans Building Seismic Upgrade and Improvements		127,810,000
San Francisco Refunding COPs, Series 2015-R1 (City Office Buildings-Multiple Properties Project)		120,920,000
San Francisco COPs, Series 2016A War Memorial Veterans Building Seismic Upgrade and Improvements		15,170,000
LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS		\$1,047,785,000
GROSS DIRECT DEBT & LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS		\$3,307,090,853
<u>OVERLAPPING DEBT & LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS</u>		
Bayshore Hester Assessment District		\$550,000
San Francisco Bay Area Rapid Transit District (33%) Sales Tax Revenue Bonds		77,490,000
San Francisco Bay Area Rapid Transit District (29%) General Obligation Bonds, Series 2005A, 2007B		102,494,000
San Francisco Community College District General Obligation Bonds - Election of 2001, 2005		262,945,000
San Francisco Redevelopment Agency Hotel Tax Revenue Bonds - 2011		34,260,000
San Francisco Redevelopment Agency Obligations (Property Tax Increment)		760,367,853
San Francisco Redevelopment Agency Obligations (Special Tax Bonds)		151,301,115
Association of Bay Area Governments Obligations (Special Tax Bonds)		18,140,000
Special Tax District No. 2009-1 Improvement Area 1, 2 SF Sustainable Financing		2,999,392
San Francisco Unified School District General Obligation Bonds, Series Election of 2003, 2006, and 2011		916,490,000
TOTAL OVERLAPPING DEBT & LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS		\$2,327,037,360
GROSS COMBINED TOTAL OBLIGATIONS		\$5,634,128,213
<u>Ratios to Assessed Valuation:</u>	Actual Ratio	Charter Req.
Gross Direct Debt (General Obligation Bonds)	1.07%	< 3.00%
Gross Direct Debt & Long-Term Obligations	1.56%	n/a
Gross Combined Total Obligations	2.66%	n/a

¹ Excludes revenue and mortgage revenue bonds and non-bonded third party financing lease obligations. Also excludes tax allocation bonds sold in August, 2009.

² 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.

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

On November 4, 2003, voters approved Proposition A. Proposition A of 2003 authorized the SFUSD to issue up to \$295.0 million of general obligation bonds to repair and rehabilitate school facilities, and various other improvements. The SFUSD issued \$58.0 million of such authorization in October 2004, \$130.0 million in October 2005, and \$92.0 million in October 2006, leaving \$15.0 million authorized but unissued. In March 2012, the SFUSD issued \$116.1 million in refunding general obligation bonds that refunded \$137.4 million in general obligation bonds authorized under Proposition A of 2003.

On November 2, 2004, voters approved Proposition AA. Proposition AA authorized the San Francisco BART to issue general obligation bonds in one or more series over time in an aggregate principal amount not to exceed \$980.0 million to strengthen tunnels, bridges, overhead tracks and the underwater Transbay Tube for BART facilities in Alameda and Contra Costa counties and the City. Of the \$980.0 million, the portion payable from the levy of *ad valorem* taxes on property within the City is approximately 29.0% or \$282.0 million. Of such authorization, BART issued \$100.0 million in May 2005 and \$400.0 million in July 2007, of which the allocable City portion is approximately \$29.0 million and \$116.0 million, respectively.

On November 7, 2006, voters approved Proposition A. Proposition A of 2006 authorized the SFUSD to issue an aggregate principal amount not to exceed \$450.0 million of general obligation bonds to modernize and repair up to 64 additional school facilities and various other improvements. The SFUSD issued the first series in the aggregate principal amount of \$100 million under the Proposition A authorization in February 2007. The SFUSD issued the second series in the aggregate principal amount of \$150.0 million under the Proposition A authorization in January 2009. The SFUSD issued the third series in the aggregate principal amount of \$185.0 million under the Proposition A authorization in May 2010.

On November 8, 2011, voters approved Proposition A. Proposition A of 2011 authorized the SFUSD to issue an aggregate principal amount not to exceed \$531.0 million of general obligation bonds to repair and rehabilitate school facilities to current accessibility, health, safety, and instructional standards, and where applicable, replace worn-out plumbing, electrical and other major building systems, replace aging heating, ventilation and air handling systems, renovate outdated classrooms and training facilities, construct facilities to replace aging modular classrooms. The SFUSD issued the first series in the aggregate principal amount of \$115.0 million under the Proposition A of 2011 authorization in March 2012.

MAJOR ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS

Numerous development and construction projects are in progress throughout the City at any given time. This section describes several of the most significant privately owned and managed real estate developments currently under way in the City in which there is City participation, generally in the form of a public/private partnership. The information in this section has been prepared by the City based on City-approved plans as well as unofficial plans and representations of the developer in each case, and includes forward-looking statements. These forward-looking statements consist of expressions of opinion, estimates, predictions, projections, plans and the like; such forward-looking statements in this section are those of the developers and not of the City. The City makes no prediction, representation or assurance that the plans and projects described will actually be accomplished, or the time frame in which the developments will be completed, or as to the financial impact on City real estate taxes, developer fees, other tax and fee income, employment, retail or real estate activity, or other consequences that might be expected or projected to result from the successful completion of each development project. Completion of development in each case may depend on the local economy, the real estate market, the financial health of the developer and others involved in the project, specific features of each development and its attractiveness to buyers, tenants and others, as well as the financial health of such buyers, tenants, and others. Completion and success of each development will also likely depend on other factors unknown to the City.

Hunters Point Shipyard (Phase 1 and 2) and Candlestick Point

The Hunters Point Shipyard Phase 1 and 2 and Candlestick Point project area will deliver approximately 12,100 new homes, approximately 32 percent of which will be below market rate and will include the rebuilding of the Alice Griffith public housing development consistent with the City's HOPE SF program, up to 3 million square feet of research and development space, and more than 350 acres of new parks in the southeast portion of San Francisco (the "Project"). In total, the Project will generate over \$6 billion of new economic activity to the City, more than 12,000 permanent jobs, hundreds of new construction jobs each year, new community facilities, new transit

infrastructure, and provide approximately \$90 million in community benefits. The Project's full build out will occur over 20 to 30 years. In the next five years over 1,000 units of housing and 26 acres of parks will be completed in the first phase of the Shipyard.

The first phase of development has begun at the Hunters Point Shipyard site with approximately 200 completed units and an additional 350 units currently under construction. and an additional 230 units will begin construction in 2017. On Candlestick Point, 306 housing units are under construction which includes a mix of public housing replacement and new, affordable units. In 2016, horizontal infrastructure construction commenced, which will support up to 1,710 units of housing, including 290 stand-alone affordable units and up to 145 inclusionary units, a 635,000 square foot mixed-use retail center, 220-room hotel, and a community facilities parcel. Two hillside open space areas at the base of Bayview Hill will be improved and a new wedge park and plaza will also be constructed, adding a total of 8.6 acres of open space adjacent to the new retail and residential development.

Treasure Island

Former Naval Station Treasure Island is located in the San Francisco Bay and connected to the City by the San Francisco-Oakland Bay Bridge. The former base, which ceased operations in 1997, consists of approximately 405 acres on Treasure Island and 90 acres on adjoining Yerba Buena Island. Development plans for the islands include up to 8,000 new homes, 25% of which will be offered at below-market rates; up to 500 hotel rooms; a 400 slip marina; restaurants; retail and entertainment venues; and a world-class 300-acre parks and open space system. The compact mixed-use transit-oriented development is centered around a new ferry terminal connecting the island to downtown San Francisco and is designed to prioritize walking, biking and public transit. The development plans include green building standards and best practices in low-impact development.

The first major land transfer from the Navy to the Treasure Island Development Authority ("TIDA") will occur in early 2015 and will include the northern half of Yerba Buena Island and more than half of the area of Treasure Island. The developer, Treasure Island Community Development ("TICD"), is performing the preliminary engineering and pursuing the permits required to begin construction before the end of 2015. The first phase of development will include extensive horizontal infrastructure improvements (utilities, roadway improvements, site preparation, etc.) as well as the initial vertical developments. The complete build-out of the project is anticipated to occur over fifteen to twenty years.

Mission Bay Blocks 29-32– Warriors Multipurpose Recreation and Entertainment Venue

The Golden State Warriors, a National Basketball Association team, is developing a multipurpose recreation and entertainment venue and associated development in Mission Bay. The site is bordered by Third Street to the West, Terry Francois Boulevard to the East, 16th Street to the South and South Street to the North. The Warriors project includes a state-of-the-art multi-purpose recreation and entertainment venue for Warriors' home games, concerts and family shows. The site will also have, restaurants retail, office space, bike valet, public plazas and a limited amount of parking, and trigger the construction of a new 5 acre Bay Front Park between the new event center and the Bay. Environmental review has been completed for the site, and was upheld in a November 2016 decision. The project began construction in January 2017 and the event center will open in time for the 2019-2020 basketball season.

Transbay

The Transbay Project Redevelopment Project Area was adopted in 2005 with the purpose of redeveloping 10 acres of property owned by the State in order to generate funding for the new Transbay Transit Center. In 2012 the Transit Center District Plan, the guiding document for the area surrounding the Transit Center, was approved by the Planning Commission and by the Board of Supervisors. The Transit Center District Plan includes additional funding sources for the Transbay Transit Center. The Transbay Transit Center Project will replace the outdated Transbay Terminal at First and Mission Streets with a modern transit hub and extend the Caltrain commuter rail line underground 1.3 miles into the Financial District. The Transbay Transit Center broke ground on August 11, 2010, and is scheduled to open by the end of 2017. Demolition of existing structures on the site was completed in August 2011.

The 10 acres of property formerly owned by the State surrounding the Transbay Transit Center is being redeveloped with plans for 3,300 new homes, 1,400 to be affordable below-market rate homes, over 2 million square feet of new

office space, over 9 acres of new parks and open space, and a new retail boulevard on Folsom Street. Recently completed in the neighborhood is Rene Cazenave Apartments which is 120 units of permanent affordable housing for formerly homeless individuals, and Solaire, which consists of 479 residential units of which 70 units are affordable. There are over 1,200 units currently under construction on Folsom Street, 767,000 square feet of office space under construction at Howard and Beale Streets, and 1.4 million square feet of office space under construction at Mission and First Streets. In addition, a new construction projects along Folsom Street totaling 391 units is expected to break ground in early 2017.

The Pelli Clarke Pelli Architects-designed Transit Center will serve more than 100,000 people per day through nine transportation systems, including future California High Speed Rail, which will be designed to connect San Francisco to Los Angeles in less than 2-1/2 hours. The Center is designed to embrace the goals of green architecture and sustainability. The heart of the Transbay Transit Center, "City Park," a 5.4-acre public park that will sit atop the facility, and there will be a living green roof for the transit facility. The Center will have a LEED rating of Silver. The project is estimated to create more than 48,000 jobs in its first phase of construction, which will last seven years. The \$4.5 billion Transbay Transit Center Project is funded by various public and private funding partners, including the federal government, the State, the Metropolitan Transportation Commission, the San Francisco County and San Mateo County Transportation Authorities, and AC Transit, among others.

Mission Bay

The development plans for Mission Bay include a new University of California-San Francisco ("UCSF") research campus containing 3.15 million square feet of building space on 46 acres of land, of which 43 acres were donated by the Mission Bay Master Developer and the City; UCSF's 550-bed hospital; 3.4 million square feet of biotech, 'cleantech' and health care office space; 6,400 housing units, with 1,850 (29%) affordable to moderate-, low-, and very low-income households; 425,000 square feet of retail space; a 250-room hotel with up to 25,000 square feet of retail entertainment uses; 49 acres of public open space, including parks along Mission Creek and San Francisco Bay and eight acres of open space within the UCSF campus; a new 500-student public school; and a new fire and police station and police headquarters. Mission Bay is approximately 50% complete.

Over 4,067 units have been completed with an additional 900 units under construction, along with several new parks. Another 550 housing units, a 250-room hotel and several new commercial buildings will break ground in 2015. As discussed above, the design development process has also begun for that Golden State Warriors project.

Seawall Lot (SWL) 337 and Pier 48 (Mission Rock)

Mission Rock is a proposed mixed-use development at Seawall Lot 337 and Pier 48, Port-owned property comprising approximately 25 acres. The Port, OEWD in its capacity as lead negotiator, and Mission Rock's competitively-selected master developer, Seawall Lot 337 Associates, LLC, have agreed on a development concept and corresponding financial terms for Mission Rock, which are reflected in a non-binding Term Sheet that the Port Commission and Board of Supervisors have endorsed and which will be finalized in a Development Agreement following environmental review.

The proposed development plan for Mission Rock set forth in the term sheet includes: approximately 8 acres of public parks and open spaces, including a 5-acre regional waterfront park; 650 to 1,500 new housing units, 15 percent of which will be affordable to low-income households; 1.3 to 1.7 million square feet of commercial space; 150,000 to 250,000 square feet of retail space, approximately 3,000 parking spaces within mixed-use buildings and a dedicated parking structure, which will serve San Francisco Giants baseball team patrons as well as Mission Rock occupants and visitors; and the rehabilitation and reuse of historic Pier 48 as a new brewery/distillery for Anchor Steam Brewing Company.

In the wake of the passage of Proposition B on the June 2013 ballot, the developer, Port and OEWD staff have continued to engage relevant agencies and stakeholders to further refine the project plan. The environmental review process was initiated in January 2014 and is expected to last until mid-2017. That process will be accompanied by negotiation of transaction agreements and approval of any needed height limit and zoning changes.

Pier 70

Plans for Pier 70 call for substantial development, including major parks and historic building rehabilitation, on this 69-acre site to achieve a number of goals, including preservation and adaptive reuse of historic structures; retention of the ship repair operations; provision of new open space; reactivation and economic development on the site; and needed infrastructure and site remediation. The Port, which controls Pier 70, and OEWD, in its capacity as lead negotiator, have initiated preliminary negotiations with Forest City, the developer selected to build a new mixed-use neighborhood on a 28-acre portion of Pier 70 known as the Waterfront Site. The parties have agreed on a development concept and corresponding financial terms for the Waterfront Site, which are reflected in a non-binding Term Sheet that the Port Commission and Board of Supervisors have endorsed and which will be finalized in a Development Agreement following community and environmental review. In November 2014, Proposition F was approved by the voters, authorizing an increase of height limits on Pier 70 from 40 feet to 90 feet.

Current development plans for the Pier 70 Waterfront Site call for 7 acres of parks and up to 3.25 million square feet of above-grade construction (not including parking) which may include up to 1.7 million square feet of office space; up to 400,000 square feet of retail, small-scale production, arts space intended to establish the new district as destination with unique character; and approximately 1600 housing units, with 30% percent of them made available to low- and middle- income households. This built area includes three historic industrial buildings that will be rehabilitated as part of the Waterfront Site development. Conclusion of the environmental review process, transaction agreements and planning approval are expected in mid-2017.

Moscone Convention Center

The Moscone Center Expansion Project will add approximately 300,000 square feet and repurpose an additional 120,000 square feet to the portion of the existing Moscone Center located on Howard Street between 3rd and 4th Streets in the Yerba Buena Gardens neighborhood of San Francisco. Nearly 140,000 square feet of this additional space would be created by excavating and expanding the existing below-grade exhibition halls that connect the Moscone North and South buildings under Howard Street, with the remaining consisting of new and repurposed lobby area, new multi-purpose/meeting room area, and new and repurposed building support area.

In addition to adding new rentable square footage, the project architects propose an iconic sense of arrival that enhances Moscone's civic presence on Howard Street and reconnects it to the surrounding neighborhood through the creation of reintroduced lost mid-block passageways. As such, the project proposes a new mid-block pedestrian entrance from Third St and a replacement pedestrian bridge connecting Yerba Buena Gardens with the cultural facilities and children's playground to the south. An additional enclosed pedestrian bridge would provide enhanced circulation for Moscone convention attendees and reduce on-street congestion.

A May 2012 analysis by Jones Lang Lasalle Hotels estimated that the City would lose up to \$2 billion in foregone revenue over the next decade if Moscone was not expanded. The project allows the City to recover approximately \$734 million of this future revenue and create 3,480 local jobs through a phased construction schedule that keeps Moscone in continuous revenue generating operation.

The proposed project is a joint partnership between the City and the hotel industry, acting through the Tourist Improvement District Management Corporation, with the City paying approximately one-third of all expansion costs and the hotel community paying approximately two-thirds. The Board of Supervisors unanimously approved the creation of the Moscone Expansion District and the issuance of \$507 million in Certificates of Participation on February 5, 2013 and the Planning Commission unanimously approved the project on August 15, 2014. Project development began in December 2012, with major construction starting in November 2014. The project is expected to reach completion by the end of 2018.

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 A.

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 revenues in any year exceed the amount permitted to be spent, the excess would have to be returned by revising tax or fee schedules over the next two years.

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 XIII 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.

Statutory Limitations

On November 4, 1986, California voters adopted Proposition 62, an initiative statute that, among other things, requires (i) that any new or increased general purpose tax be approved by a two-thirds vote of the local governmental entity's legislative body and by a majority vote of the voters, and (ii) that any new or increased special purpose tax be approved by a two-thirds vote of the voters.

In *Santa Clara County Local Transportation Authority v. Guardino*, 11 Cal. 4th 220 (1995) (the "*Santa Clara* decision"), the California Supreme Court upheld a Court of Appeal decision invalidating a one-half cent countywide sales tax for transportation purposes levied by a local transportation authority. The California Supreme Court based its decision on the failure of the authority to obtain a two-thirds vote for the levy of a "special tax" as required by Proposition 62. The *Santa Clara* decision did not address the question of whether it should be applied retroactively. In *McBrearty v. City of Brawley*, 59 Cal. App. 4th 1441 (1997), the Court of Appeal, Fourth District, concluded that the *Santa Clara* decision is to be applied retroactively to require voter approval of taxes enacted after the adoption of Proposition 62 but before the *Santa Clara* decision.

The *Santa Clara* decision also did not decide, and the California Supreme Court has not otherwise decided, whether Proposition 62 applies to charter cities. The City is a charter city. Cases decided by the California Courts of Appeal have held that the voter approval requirements of Proposition 62 do not apply to certain taxes imposed by charter cities. See *Fielder v. City of Los Angeles*, 14 Cal. App. 4th 137 (1993) and *Fisher v. County of Alameda*, 20 Cal. App. 4th 120 (1993).

Proposition 62, as an initiative statute, does not have the same level of authority as a constitutional initiative, but is analogous to legislation adopted by the State Legislature, except that it may be amended only by a vote of the State's electorate. Since it is a statute, it is subordinate to the authority of charter cities to impose taxes derived from the State Constitution. Proposition 218 (discussed above), however, incorporates the voter approval requirements initially imposed by Proposition 62 into the State Constitution.

Even if a court were to conclude that Proposition 62 applies to charter cities, the City's exposure under Proposition 62 may not be significant. The effective date of Proposition 62 was November 1986. Proposition 62 contains provisions that apply to taxes imposed on or after August 1, 1985. Since August 1, 1985, the City has collected taxes on businesses, hotel occupancy, utility use, parking, property transfer, stadium admissions and vehicle rentals. See "OTHER CITY TAX REVENUES" herein. Only the hotel and stadium admissions taxes have been increased since that date. The increases in these taxes were ratified by the voters on November 3, 1998 pursuant to the requirements of Proposition 218. With the exception of the vehicle rental tax, the City continues to collect all of the taxes listed above. Since these remaining taxes were adopted prior to August 1, 1985, and have not been increased, these taxes would not be subject to Proposition 62 even if Proposition 62 applied to a charter city.

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 A and XIII C 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 C 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.

LITIGATION AND RISK MANAGEMENT

Pending Litigation

There are a number of lawsuits and claims routinely pending against the City, including those summarized in Note 16 to the City's CAFR as of June 30, 2016, attached as Appendix B to this Official Statement. 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 impair the ability of the City to make debt service payments or otherwise meet its General Fund lease or debt obligations, nor materially impair the City's ability to fund current operations.

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, owners of condominiums in Millennium Tower filed a lawsuit (the "Lawsuit") against the Transbay Joint Powers Authority ("TJPA") and the individual members of the TJPA, including the City. The TJPA is a joint exercise of powers authority created by the City, the Alameda-Contra Costa Transit District, the Peninsula Corridor Joint Powers Board, and Caltrans (ex officio). The TJPA is responsible under State law for developing the Transbay Transit Center, which will be a new regional transit hub located near the Millennium Tower. See "MAJOR ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS—Transbay".

The TJPA began excavation and construction of the Transbay Transit Center in 2010, after the Millennium Tower was completed. In brief, the Lawsuit claims that the construction of the Transbay 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 said that the Millennium Tower was already sinking more than planned and tilting before the TJPA began construction of the Transbay Transit Center and that the TJPA took precautionary efforts to avoid exacerbating the situation. The City expects that other lawsuits will be filed against the TJPA relating to the subsidence and tilting of the Millennium Tower. Other than the Lawsuit, there is no other pending legal claim against the City regarding the Millennium Tower. The City continues to evaluate the Lawsuit, and the subject matter of the lawsuit, but cannot now make any prediction as to the outcome of the Lawsuit, or whether the Lawsuit, if determined adversely to the TJPA or the City, would have a material adverse impact on City finances.

Risk Retention Program

Citywide risk management is coordinated by the Office of Risk Management Division within the City's General Services Agency, which is under the supervision of the City Administrator. With certain exceptions, it is the general policy of the City not to purchase commercial insurance for the risks of losses to which it is exposed but rather to first evaluate self-insurance for such risks. The City's policy in this regard is based on its analysis 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 property risk management approach varies depending 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 levels to limit the City's risk exposure. The majority of the City's commercial insurance coverage is purchased for enterprise fund departments and other similar revenue-generating departments (the Airport, MTA, the SF Public Utilities Commission, 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 with 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 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 16 to the City's CAFR, attached to this Official Statement as Appendix B.

NOTICE OF INTENTION TO SELL

**[\$Principal Amount]*
CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO
CERTIFICATES OF PARTICIPATION (HOPE SF),
SERIES 2017B (FEDERALLY TAXABLE)**

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the City and County of San Francisco (the "City") intends to offer for public sale on:

Tuesday, May 9, 2017 at 8:30 a.m. (California time)*

[\$Principal Amount]* principal amount of City and County of San Francisco Certificates of Participation (HOPE SF, 2010), Series 2017B (Federally Taxable) (the "Certificates"). Bids must be submitted through Ipreo LLC's BIDCOMP™/PARITY® System ("Parity").

The City reserves the right to postpone or cancel the sale of the Certificates, or change the terms thereof, upon notice given through Bloomberg News ("Bloomberg") and/or Parity. In the event that no bid is awarded for the Certificates, the City will reschedule the sale of the Certificates to another date or time by providing notification through Bloomberg and/or Parity.

The Certificates will be offered for public sale subject to the terms and conditions of the Official Notice of Sale dated [POS Date], 2017 relating to the Certificates. Further information regarding the proposed sale of the Certificates, including copies of the Preliminary Official Statement for the Certificates and the Official Notice of Sale, may be obtained from the City's Municipal Advisors: (i) Public Resources Advisory Group, 1950 Mountain Boulevard, Suite 1, Oakland, California 94611, Telephone 510-339-3212, Attention: Jo Mortensen (email: jmortensen@pragadvisors.com); or (ii) Kitahata & Company, 137 Joost Avenue, San Francisco, CA 94131, Telephone: 415-337-1950 Attention: Gary Kitahata (email: gkitahata@gmail.com).

The Preliminary Official Statement for the Certificates and the Official Notice of Sale for the Certificates were posted electronically at Ipreo Prospectus at www.i-dealprospectus.com on or around [POS Date], 2017. Failure of any bidder to receive either document shall not affect the legality of the sale.

The City reserves the right to modify or amend the Official Notice of Sale relating to the Certificates in any respect, as more fully described in the Official Notice of Sale; provided, however, that any such modification or amendment will be communicated to potential bidders solely through Bloomberg and/or Parity not later than 1:00 p.m. California time on the business day preceding the date for receiving bids. Failure of any potential bidder to receive notice of any modification or amendment shall not affect the sufficiency of any such notice or the legality of the sale.

Dated: May 1, 2017

* Preliminary, subject to change.



CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO
OFFICE OF THE CONTROLLER


Ben Rosenfield
Controller

Todd Rydstrom
Deputy Controller

Nadia Sesay
Director
Office of Public Finance

MEMORANDUM

TO: Honorable Members, Board of Supervisors

FROM: Nadia Sesay, Director of Public Finance 

SUBJECT: Ordinance Approving the Form and Authorizing the Distribution of the Preliminary Official Statement Related to the Execution and Delivery of the City and County of San Francisco Certificates of Participation Series 2017B, (HOPE SF)

DATE: March 20, 2017

This memorandum, together with the accompanying attachment, is being submitted to your office in connection with the execution and delivery of the the City and County of San Francisco Certificates of Participation, Series 2017B (HOPE SF) to ensure that the City complies with its obligations under federal securities laws.

Federal securities laws impose on the City the obligation to ensure that its offering documents are accurate and complete in all material respects. This obligation applies to the individual members of the governing bodies approving the disclosure documents as well as City staff charged with preparing the documents.

We are attaching the revised Preliminary Official Statement for your approval prior to its publication. We would like to respectfully request consideration of the Ordinance at the April 6, 2017 Budget and Finance Committee meeting.

Background:

On October 26, 2010, the Board approved Ordinance No. 266-10, authorizing the execution and delivery of Certificates of Participation to finance the HOPE SF program, an initiative to replace four public housing developments in the City. The Project to be funded by the Certificates includes a three-phase revitalization project for the Hunters View public housing development, which will demolish and replace deteriorated public housing sites and create a new, mixed-income community, as well as associated facilities, parks, and playgrounds. There will be 750

new housing units created, including 267 public housing units to be replaced. Ordinance No. 266-10 provided that the Certificates “shall be executed and delivered on or before June 30, 2013”. However, due to the availability of interim funding sources for the Project, issuance of the Certificates was postponed to 2017.

Approval of the proposed legislation would amend Ordinance 266-10 to authorize the City to issue, on or before June 30, 2018, a not to exceed par amount of \$38,000,000 in City and County of San Francisco Taxable Certificates of Participation (HOPE SF), Series 2017B (the “Certificates”), to, in part, repay commercial paper certificates that have been issued to finance the Project, as well as to finance the completion of certain capital improvements described below. The Ordinance will also authorize the preparation, execution, and delivery of a revised final official statement for the issuance, and will approve the amended revised preliminary official statement, which has been updated to reflect current City information. The City anticipates issuing the Certificates in May 2017.

Under the proposed Ordinance, the City will structure the Certificates as an abatable asset-transfer lease by and between the City and a third-party trustee pursuant to the Property Lease, Project Lease and Trust Agreement. It is anticipated that the City-owned Mission Police Station located at 630 Valencia Street, Bayview Police Station located at 201 Williams Avenue, Northern Police Station located at 1125 Fillmore, and Tenderloin Police Station located at 301 Eddy (the “Leased Property”) will serve as collateral for the Certificates to secure the City’s repayment obligations under the leases.

The Project Lease requires the City to make rental payments on each April 1 and September 1 during the term of the Project Lease, commencing on September 1, 2017 and semi-annually thereafter, in an amount sufficient to pay total lease payments when due.

A trust agreement between the City and a trustee requires that the rental payments be deposited in the debt service fund maintained by the trustee. On April 1 and September 1 of each year, commencing September 1, 2017 and semi-annually thereafter, the trustee will apply such amounts as is necessary to make rental payments with respect to the Certificates.

The Project:

The Certificates will finance the three phases of the HOPE SF project (the “Project”) consisting of a three-phase master revitalization project for the Hunters View housing development in the Bayview-Hunters Point neighborhood of San Francisco. The Hunters View development is part of the larger HOPE SF initiative to replace eight publicly owned housing developments in the City. The overall Hunters View project consists of demolishing severely deteriorated public housing sites and constructing a sustainable, mixed-income community with neighborhood retail, community facilities, parks and playgrounds, to include 750 new housing units consisting of 267 public housing units (replaced on a one-for-one basis), as well as market-rate and affordable rental and ownership housing. The total estimated cost of all phases of the Project is \$450 million.

The Project is managed by the Mayor's Office of Housing and Community Development, in partnership with the Successor Agency to the Former San Francisco Redevelopment Agency and the San Francisco Housing Authority. Proceeds of the Certificates will be used to repay any outstanding commercial paper certificates of participation issued to provide interim financing for the Project.

Plan of Finance:

The Ordinance authorizes the issuance of not to exceed par amount of \$38,000,000. Based on current Project cost estimates and schedules, the Office of Public Finance expects to issue \$28,995,000 under current market conditions. The additional authorized amount above the expected issuance amount allows for fluctuations in market interest rates from the date of authorization by the Board to the time of the sale of the Certificates.

Table 1 outlines anticipated sources and uses for the Certificates.

Table 1: Anticipated Sources and Uses from the Issuance of the Certificates.

Estimated Sources

Expected Par Amount	\$28,995,000
<i>Reserve for Market Uncertainty</i>	<i>9,005,000</i>
Total Not to Exceed Sources:	\$38,000,000

Estimated Uses:

Project Fund Deposits	
Project Fund	\$4,687,420
CP Redemption Fund	\$20,262,580
CP Program Fees & Interest	\$1,287,420
CSA Audit	\$52,475
Projects Subtotal	\$26,289,895
Other Fund Deposits	
Debt Service Reserve Fund	\$1,997,725
Delivery Date Expenses	
Cost of Issuance	\$504,415
Underwriter's Discount	\$202,965
Expenses Subtotal	\$707,380
Expected Par Amount	\$28,995,000
<i>Reserve for Market Uncertainty</i>	<i>9,005,000</i>
Total Estimated Uses	\$38,000,000

Sale of the Certificates:

The sale of the Certificates is tentatively scheduled for the week of May 15, 2017. The Certificates are to be sold on a competitive basis at an interest rate not to exceed 12 percent per year and will have a final maturity of 2047, or 30 years. Based upon conservative estimates given current market conditions, OPF estimates that the overall effective interest rate would be approximately 5.7%.

Official Statement: The Official Statement provides information for prospective bidders and investors in connection with the public offering by the City of the Certificates. The Official Statement describes the Certificates, including sources and uses of funds; security for the Certificates; 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 Certificates.

A *Preliminary Official Statement* is distributed to prospective bidders prior to the sale of the Certificates and within seven days of the public offering, 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 Certificates.

The Board of Supervisors and the Mayor, in adopting and approving the Ordinance, approve and authorize the use and distribution of the Official Statement by the co-financial advisors with respect to the Certificates. For purposes of the Securities and Exchange Act of 1934, the Controller certifies, on behalf of the City, that the Preliminary and Final Official Statements are final as of their dates. The Preliminary Official Statement is attached for your approval prior to its publication.

Method of Sale: In connection with the execution and delivery of the Certificates, the Ordinance delegates to the Director of Public Finance the authority to sell the Certificates by either a competitive or negotiated sale, subject to the Director of Public Finance's determination that a negotiated sale will result in the lowest borrowing cost to the City.

Additional Information:

The legislation is expected to be introduced at the Board of Supervisors meeting on Tuesday, March 21, 2017. The related financing documents—including the Notice of Intention to Sell, Official Notice of Sale, Official Statement, Appendix A and Continuing Disclosure Certificate and related documents—will also be submitted.

Official Notice of Sale and Notice of Intention to Sell: The Notice of Intention to Sell provides legal notice to prospective bidders of the City's intention to sell the Certificates. Such Notice of

Intention to Sell will be published once in "The Bond Buyer" or another financial publication generally circulated throughout the State of California.

The Official Notice of Sale for the Certificates announces the date and time of the competitive bond sale, including the terms relating to the Certificates; the terms of sale, form of bids, and delivery of bids; and closing procedures and documents.

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 bonds, 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 Certificates in complying with the Securities and Exchange Commission Rule 15c2-12(b)(5).

Financing Timeline:

Schedule milestones in connection with the financing may be summarized as follows:

<u>Milestone</u>	<u>Date*</u>
Approval of Ordinance Authorizing the Certificates	October 2010
Introduction of POS Ordinance to the Board	March 21, 2017
Consideration by the Board of Supervisors Budget & Finance Committee	April 6, 2017
Issuance and Delivery of Certificates	May/June 2017

*Please note that dates are estimated unless otherwise noted.

Your consideration of this request is greatly appreciated. Please contact me at 554-5956 if you have any questions.

cc: Angela Calvillo, Clerk of the Board
Harvey Rose, Budget Analyst
Ben Rosenfield, Controller
Mawuli Tugbenyoh, Mayor's Office
Melissa Whitehouse, Mayor's Budget Office
Ted Conrad, Mayor's Budget Office
Ken Roux, Deputy City Attorney
Benjamin McCloskey, Mayor's Office of Housing and Community Development

[Taxable and/or Tax Exempt Certificates of Participation (HOPE SF) - Not to Exceed \$38,000,000]

Ordinance authorizing the execution and delivery of Taxable and/or Tax Exempt Certificates of Participation (HOPE SF) in an aggregate principal amount not to exceed \$38,000,000 to finance certain capital improvement projects; approving the form of a Trust Agreement between the City and County of San Francisco and the trustee (including certain indemnities contained therein); granting authorization for the selection of a trustee; approving the form of a Property Lease between the City and the Trustee named therein relating to certain property generally known as the Mission Police Station, certain property generally known as the Bayview Station of the San Francisco Police Department and certain other City-owned property; approving the form of a Project Lease between the City and the Trustee (including certain indemnities contained therein); delegating to the Director of Public Finance the authority to sell the Certificates of Participation by either a competitive or negotiated sale; approving the form of an Official Notice of Sale and a Notice of Intention to Sell the Taxable and/or Tax Exempt Certificates of Participation (HOPE SF), if sold by competitive sale; authorizing certain actions relating to the Taxable and/or Tax Exempt Certificates of Participation (HOPE SF), if sold by negotiated sale including approving the form of a Purchase Contract between the City and an underwriter named therein; approving the form of an Official Statement in preliminary form; approving the form of a Continuing Disclosure Certificate; granting general authority to City officials to take necessary actions in connection with the authorization, sale, execution and delivery of the Taxable and/or Tax Exempt Certificates of Participation (HOPE SF); approving

1 modifications to documents; and ratifying previous actions taken in connection
2 therewith.

3
4 WHEREAS, The City established the HOPE SF program in 2007 to rebuild its severely
5 distressed public housing sites, while increasing affordable housing and ownership
6 opportunities and improving the quality of life for existing residents and the surrounding
7 communities; and

8 WHEREAS, The Board of Supervisors of the City and County of San Francisco (the
9 "Board of Supervisors" or the "Board") desires to provide for the financing of a portion of the
10 HOPE SF program (the "Project") with proceeds from the sale of taxable and/or tax exempt
11 certificates of participation (the "Certificates"), and to authorize the delivery in the form of
12 taxable Build America Bonds, as defined herein, of all or a portion of any taxable Certificates
13 delivered; and

14 WHEREAS, In connection with the Certificates, the City shall enter into a property
15 lease, a project lease, a trust agreement and certain other related documents; and

16 WHEREAS, The Certificates will be payable from rental payments paid by the City for
17 the use and occupancy of certain land and facilities subject to the project lease; and

18 WHEREAS, This Board has been presented with the form of certain documents
19 referred to herein relating to the Certificates, and the Board has examined and is approving
20 each document and desires to authorize and direct the execution of such documents and the
21 consummation of such financing; and

22 WHEREAS, The adoption of this Ordinance shall constitute authorization of the
23 Certificates as obligations within the meaning of Section 864 of the California Code of Civil
24 Procedure and Section 53511 of the Government Code and any Validation Act that is effective
25 after this Ordinance is adopted; and

1 WHEREAS, The Certificates may be sold by competitive sale pursuant to an official
2 notice of sale and a notice of intention to sell or, in accordance with certain procedures, by
3 negotiated sale pursuant to a purchase contract; and

4 Be it ordained by the People of the City and County of San Francisco, as follows:

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

6 Section 2. Conditions Precedent. All conditions, things and acts required by law to
7 exist, to happen and to be performed precedent to the execution and delivery of the
8 Certificates shall exist, have happened and have been performed in due time, form and
9 manner in accordance with applicable law, and the City is authorized pursuant to its charter
10 and applicable law to enter into the transactions described herein in the manner and form
11 provided in this Ordinance.

12 Section 3. File Documents. The documents presented to this Board and on file with the
13 Clerk of the Board or a designee of said clerk (collectively and individually, the "Clerk of the
14 Board") are contained in File No. 101158.

15 Section 4. Approval of the Certificates. The Board hereby approves the execution and
16 delivery of the Certificates, which shall be executed and delivered on or before June 30, 2013
17 and in accordance with the Trust Agreement, defined below, between the City and the trustee
18 named therein (the "Trustee"), as the same is finally executed and delivered. The proceeds of
19 the Certificates will be used to (i) finance the Project; (ii) fund a reserve fund or the costs of a
20 reserve surety policy, if any, as the Controller of the City or a designee of the controller
21 (collectively and individually, the "Controller") shall determine; (iii) fund capitalized interest
22 when due, if necessary or desirable; and (iv) pay costs of execution and delivery of the
23 Certificates. The Certificates shall be designated as "City and County of San Francisco
24 Certificates of Participation (HOPE SF)" or such other designation as deemed appropriate by
25 the Director of Public Finance of the City or a designee of said director (collectively and

1 individually, the "Director of Public Finance"). The Certificates, if sold and delivered in both
2 taxable and tax exempt form and/or as Build America Bonds, may be designated as separate
3 series. "Build America Bonds" means any taxable Certificates issued in the manner
4 authorized by the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009, as hereafter revised or
5 amended, and in compliance with the provisions of Section 54AA of the Internal Revenue
6 Code of 1986 (the "Code"), to finance capital expenditures.

7 The Trustee shall be authorized to cause the execution and delivery of the Certificates
8 in an aggregate principal amount not to exceed \$38,000,000, with an interest rate not to
9 exceed 12 percent per annum. The Certificates shall be subject to prepayment as set forth in
10 the Trust Agreement. To the extent deemed necessary or desirable by the Director of Public
11 Finance, this Board authorizes the procurement of credit enhancement for the Certificates,
12 including, but not limited to, municipal bond insurance or a debt service reserve fund surety
13 policy, if any. Notwithstanding Section 16 hereof, the documents authorized herein may be
14 modified or amended to permit the procurement of credit enhancement for the Certificates, to
15 the extent deemed necessary or desirable by the Director of Public Finance, upon
16 consultation with the City Attorney.

17 Section 5. Approval of the Trust Agreement; Authorization for Selection of Trustee. The
18 form of a trust agreement (the "Trust Agreement") between the City and the Trustee, as
19 presented to this Board, a copy of which is on file with the Clerk of the Board, is hereby
20 approved. The Mayor of the City or a designee of the Mayor (collectively, the "Mayor") is
21 hereby authorized to execute the Trust Agreement, and the Clerk of the Board is hereby
22 authorized to attest to and affix the seal of the City on the Trust Agreement, with such
23 changes, additions and modifications as the Mayor may make or approve in accordance with
24 Section 16 hereof. The Director of Public Finance is hereby authorized to select the Trustee
25 in accordance with City policies and procedures, including but not limited to, the City's policy

1 to provide locally disadvantaged minority business enterprises and women enterprises equal
2 opportunity to participate in the performance of all City contracts.

3 In connection with any Build America Bonds, the Director of Public Finance is
4 authorized to make any necessary or desirable changes to the Trust Agreement, including but
5 not limited to any election required so that the City is entitled, with respect to such Certificates,
6 to receive interest subsidy payments pursuant to Section 6431 of the Code. If such election is
7 made, the Director of Public Finance is further authorized to approve language to be inserted
8 into the Trust Agreement, and/or to enter into a separate agreement with the Trustee, to
9 require the Trustee to file any documentation or certificates with the Internal Revenue Service
10 required in connection with any such interest subsidy payments.

11 Section 6. Approval of the Property Lease. The form of a property lease (the "Property
12 Lease") between the City and the Trustee, as presented to this Board, a copy of which is on
13 file with the Clerk of the Board, is hereby approved. The Mayor is hereby authorized to
14 execute the Property Lease, and the Clerk of the Board, is hereby authorized to attest to and
15 affix the seal of the City on the Property Lease, with such changes, additions and
16 modifications as the Mayor may make or approve in accordance with Section 16 hereof.

17 Section 7. Approval of the Project Lease; Approval of Base Rental Payments. The form
18 of a project lease between the City and the Trustee (the "Project Lease"), providing for the
19 financing of the Project, as presented to this Board, a copy of which is on file with the Clerk of
20 the Board, is hereby approved. The Mayor is hereby authorized to execute the Project Lease,
21 and the Clerk of the Board is hereby authorized to attest and to affix the seal of the City on the
22 Project Lease with such changes, additions and modifications as the Mayor may make or
23 approve in accordance with Section 16 hereof, provided however, that the maximum Base
24 Rental (as defined in the Project Lease) scheduled to be paid under the Project Lease for the
25 use and occupancy of certain land and facilities (the "Leased Property"), in any fiscal year

1 shall not exceed \$4.5 million and the term of the Project Lease shall not extend beyond 35
2 years.

3 Section 8. Approval of the Leased Property. The Board hereby approves of the use
4 and occupancy of all or a portion of the Leased Property by the City. The Board also hereby
5 approves of the payment by the City of the Base Rental for the use and occupancy of all or a
6 portion of the following Leased Property: Mission Police Station, located at 630 Valencia
7 Street in the City, Bayview Station of the San Francisco Police Department, located at 201
8 Williams Avenue in the Bayview District of the City, and certain other City-owned property not
9 specifically named herein.

10 Section 9. Sale and Award of Certificates by Competitive Sale. In the event the Director
11 of Public Finance determines to sell the Certificates by competitive sale, the Director of Public
12 Finance, on behalf of the Controller, is hereby authorized and directed to receive bids for the
13 purchase of the Certificates, and the Controller is hereby authorized and directed to award the
14 Certificates to the bidder whose bid represents the lowest true interest cost to the City, all in
15 accordance with the procedures described in the Official Notice of Sale (as defined herein).

16 Section 10. Approval of Form of Official Notice of Sale. The form of an official notice of
17 sale relating to the Certificates (the "Official Notice of Sale"), as presented to this Board, a
18 copy of which is on file with the Clerk of the Board, is hereby approved. The Director of Public
19 Finance is hereby authorized to approve the distribution of an Official Notice of Sale for the
20 Certificates, with such changes, additions modifications or deletions as the Director of Public
21 Finance may approve upon consultation with the City Attorney; such approval to be
22 conclusively evidenced by the distribution of the Official Notice of Sale to potential purchasers
23 of the Certificates.

24 Section 11. Approval of Notice of Intention to Sell Relating to the Certificates. The form
25 of a notice of intention to sell relating to the Certificates (the "Notice of intention to Sell"), as

1 presented to this Board, a copy of which is on file with the Clerk of the Board, is hereby
2 approved. The Director of Public Finance is hereby authorized to approve the publication of
3 the Notice of Intention to Sell relating to the Certificates, with such changes, additions,
4 modifications or deletions as the Director of Public Finance may approve upon consultation
5 with the City Attorney; such approval to be conclusively evidenced by the publication of the
6 Notice of Intention to Sell relating to the Certificates.

7 Section 12. Authorization for Negotiated Sale; Approval of Purchase Contract;
8 Selection of Underwriters. The Director of Public Finance, in consultation with the Controller,
9 is hereby authorized to sell the Certificates by negotiated sale pursuant to one or more
10 purchase contracts (the "Purchase Contract") by and between the City and the underwriter(s)
11 named therein, if the Director determines that such manner of sale is in the best interest of the
12 City, such determination to be conclusively evidenced by the execution and delivery of a
13 purchase contract for the Certificates. The form of such Purchase Contract as presented to
14 this Board, a copy of which is on file with the Clerk of the Board, is hereby approved. The
15 Controller is hereby authorized to execute the Purchase Contract with such charges, additions
16 and modifications as the Controller may make or approve in accordance with Section 16
17 hereof; provided however, that the Underwriters' discount under any such Purchase Contract
18 shall not exceed 2.00% of the principal amount of the Certificates. In order to facilitate the
19 sale of the Certificates by negotiated sale, the Director of Public Finance is hereby authorized
20 and directed to appoint one or more financial institutions to act as underwriter for the
21 Certificates in accordance with City policies and procedures, including, but not limited to, the
22 City's policy to provide locally disadvantaged minority business enterprises and women
23 enterprises an equal opportunity to participate in the performance of all City contracts.

24 Section 13. Approval of the Official Statement in Preliminary and Final Form. The form
25 of an official statement relating to the Certificates (the "Official Statement"), as presented to

1 this Board, a copy of which is on file in preliminary form with the Clerk of the Board, is hereby
2 approved. The Director of Public Finance and the Controller, each, is hereby authorized to
3 approve the preliminary Official Statement in said form, with such changes, additions,
4 modifications or deletions as either officer may approve upon consultation with the City
5 Attorney, and to deem the preliminary Official Statement final for purposes of Rule 15c2-12 of
6 the Securities and Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, to execute a certificate to that effect,
7 and to cause the preliminary Official Statement to be delivered, in printed or electronic form, to
8 potential purchasers of the Certificates, such approval to be conclusively evidenced by the
9 delivery of said deemed-final certificate. The Controller is hereby further authorized and
10 directed to sign the Official Statement in final form. The Controller or the Director are hereby
11 authorized to direct the Co-Financial Advisors to cause to be printed and mailed, or distributed
12 electronically, to prospective bidders, copies of the Preliminary Official Statement and the final
13 Official Statement.

14 Section 14. Approval of the Continuing Disclosure Certificate. The form of a Continuing
15 Disclosure Certificate of the City, as presented to this Board, a copy of which is on file with the
16 Clerk of the Board, is hereby approved. The Controller is hereby authorized to execute the
17 Continuing Disclosure Certificate, with such changes, additions, modifications or deletions as
18 the Controller may approve upon consultation with the City Attorney; such approval to be
19 conclusively evidenced by the execution and delivery of the Continuing Disclosure Certificate.

20 Section 15. General Authority. The Mayor, the City Attorney, the Controller, the Director
21 of Public Finance, the Clerk of the Board and other officers of the City and their duly
22 authorized deputies and agents are hereby authorized and directed, jointly and severally, to
23 take such actions and to execute and deliver such certificates, agreements, requests or other
24 documents as they may deem necessary or desirable to accomplish the proposed financing
25 through the execution and delivery of the Certificates, to enter into the Trust Agreement,

1 Property Lease, Purchase Contract, if any, and Project Lease, to facilitate the execution and
2 delivery of the Certificates, to prepare and deliver or cause to be prepared and delivered such
3 certificates and documents necessary in connection with the Build America Bonds, including
4 any elections or determinations required in connection therewith, to obtain bond insurance or
5 other credit enhancements with respect to the financing of the Project, to obtain title
6 insurance, clear any encumbrances to title, survey property and carry out other title work and
7 otherwise to carry out the provisions of this Ordinance.

8 Section 16. Modifications, Changes and Additions. The Mayor or the Controller is
9 hereby authorized to approve and make such modifications, changes or additions to the Trust
10 Agreement, Property Lease, Continuing Disclosure Certificate, Purchase Contract or the
11 Project Lease, upon consultation with the City Attorney, as may be necessary or desirable in
12 the interests of the City, and which changes do not materially increase the obligations of the
13 City under the Trust Agreement, Property Lease, Purchase Contract or the Project Lease. The
14 Mayor's or the Controller's approval of such modifications, changes or additions shall be
15 conclusively evidenced by the execution and delivery by the Mayor and the Clerk of the Board
16 of the Trust Agreement, Property Lease and the Project Lease and by the execution and
17 delivery by the Controller of the Continuing Disclosure Certificate and Purchase Contract, if
18 any.

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Section 17. Ratification of Prior Actions. All actions authorized and directed by this Ordinance and heretofore taken are hereby ratified, approved and confirmed by this Board.

APPROVED AS TO FORM:

DENNIS J. HERRERA
City Attorney

By: Kenneth David Roux
KENNETH DAVID ROUX
Deputy City Attorney



City and County of San Francisco
Tails
Ordinance

City Hall
1 Dr. Carlton B. Goodlett Place
San Francisco, CA 94102-4689

File Number: 101158

Date Passed: October 26, 2010

Ordinance authorizing the execution and delivery of Taxable and/or Tax Exempt Certificates of Participation (HOPE SF) in an aggregate principal amount not to exceed \$38,000,000 to finance certain capital improvement projects; approving the form of a Trust Agreement between the City and County of San Francisco and the trustee (including certain indemnities contained therein); granting authorization for the selection of a trustee; approving the form of a Property Lease between the City and the Trustee named therein relating to certain property generally known as the Mission Police Station, certain property generally known as the Bayview Station of the San Francisco Police Department and certain other City-owned property; approving the form of a Project Lease between the City and the Trustee (including certain indemnities contained therein); delegating to the Director of Public Finance the authority to sell the Certificates of Participation by either a competitive or negotiated sale; approving the form of an Official Notice of Sale and a Notice of Intention to Sell the Taxable and/or Tax Exempt Certificates of Participation (HOPE SF), if sold by competitive sale; authorizing certain actions relating to the Taxable and/or Tax Exempt Certificates of Participation (HOPE SF), if sold by negotiated sale including approving the form of a Purchase Contract between the City and an underwriter named therein; approving the form of an Official Statement in preliminary form; approving the form of a Continuing Disclosure Certificate; granting general authority to City officials to take necessary actions in connection with the authorization, sale, execution and delivery of the Taxable and/or Tax Exempt Certificates of Participation (HOPE SF); approving modifications to documents; and ratifying previous actions taken in connection therewith.

October 13, 2010 Budget and Finance Committee - RECOMMENDED

October 19, 2010 Board of Supervisors - PASSED ON FIRST READING

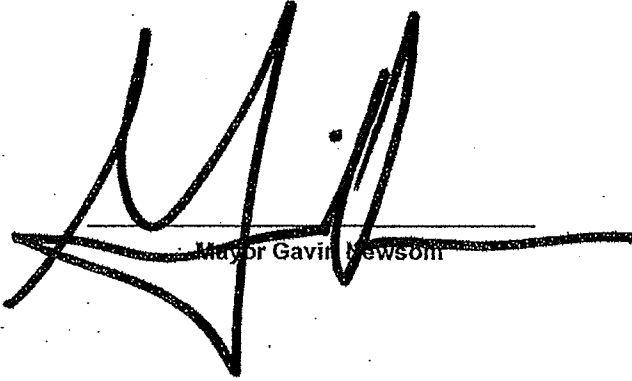
Ayes: 10 - Alioto-Pier, Avalos, Campos, Chiu, Chu, Duffy, Elsbernd, Mar, Maxwell
and Mirkarimi
Noes: 1 - Daly

October 26, 2010 Board of Supervisors - FINALLY PASSED

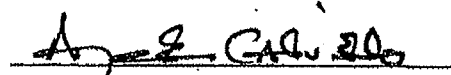
Ayes: 9 - Avalos, Campos, Chiu, Chu, Duffy, Elsbernd, Mar, Maxwell and Mirkarimi
Noes: 1 - Daly
Excused: 1 - Alioto-Pier

File No. 101158

I hereby certify that the foregoing
Ordinance was **FINALLY PASSED** on
10/26/2010 by the Board of Supervisors of
the City and County of San Francisco.



Mayor Gavin Newsom



Angela Calvillo
Clerk of the Board

November 5, 2010
Date Approved

President, District 5
BOARD of SUPERVISORS



BOS, COB, B-F Sub Com Ck,
Leg. Dep., Dep. City Atty,
Mayor's Office, BOS IT, OPS
City Hall

1 Dr. Carlton B. Goodlett Place, Room 244
San Francisco 94102-4689
Tel. No. 554-7630
Fax No. 554-7634
TDD/TTY No. 544-5227

London Breed

PRESIDENTIAL ACTION

Date: 3/27/2017

To: Angela Calvillo, Clerk of the Board of Supervisors

Madam Clerk,
Pursuant to Board Rules, I am hereby:

Waiving 30-Day Rule (Board Rule No. 3.23)

File No. 170294 Mayor
(Primary Sponsor)

Title. Taxable Certificates of Participation (HOPE SF) - Amending Ordinance
No. 266-10 - Not to Exceed \$38,000,000

Transferring (Board Rule No 3.3)

File No. _____
(Primary Sponsor)

Title. _____

From: _____ Committee

To: _____ Committee

Assigning Temporary Committee Appointment (Board Rule No. 3.1)

Supervisor _____

Replacing Supervisor _____

For: _____ Meeting
(Date) (Committee)

London Breed, President
Board of Supervisors

RECEIVED
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2017 MAR 29 PM 3:07

OFFICE OF THE MAYOR
SAN FRANCISCO



EDWIN M. LEE

TO: Angela Calvillo, Clerk of the Board of Supervisors
FROM: *fw* Mayor Edwin M. Lee *[Signature]*
RE: Taxable Certificates of Participation (HOPE SF)
DATE: March 21, 2017

Attached for introduction to the Board of Supervisors is an ordinance authorizing the execution and delivery of Taxable Certificates of Participation (HOPE SF); approving the use and occupancy of certain leased property; approving the form of and authorizing the distribution of a preliminary official statement relating to the execution and delivery of Taxable Certificates of Participation (HOPE SF) and authorizing the preparation, execution and delivery of a final official statement; ratifying the approvals and terms and conditions of a previous ordinance; and related matters.

I respectfully request that this item be heard in Budget & Finance Committee on April 6, 2017.

Should you have any questions, please contact Mawuli Tugbenyoh (415) 554-5168.

RECEIVED
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BY AK