

File No. 240999

Committee Item No. 17
Board Item No. _____

COMMITTEE/BOARD OF SUPERVISORS

AGENDA PACKET CONTENTS LIST

Committee: Budget and Finance Committee **Date** November 13, 2024
Board of Supervisors Meeting **Date** _____

Cmte Board

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OTHER (Use back side if additional space is needed)

1 [Issuance of General Obligation Bonds (Proposition A, 2024) - Not to Exceed \$300,000,000]

2

3 **Resolution providing for the issuance of not to exceed \$300,000,000 aggregate**
4 **principal amount of City and County of San Francisco General Obligation Bonds**
5 **(Affordable Housing, 2024) (Bonds); authorizing the issuance and sale of said Bonds;**
6 **providing for the levy of a tax to pay the principal and interest thereof; providing for the**
7 **appointment of depositories and other agents for said Bonds; providing for the**
8 **establishment of accounts related thereto; adopting findings under the California**
9 **Environmental Quality Act ("CEQA"), the CEQA Guidelines, and San Francisco**
10 **Administrative Code, Chapter 31; finding that the proposed project is in conformity**
11 **with the priority policies of Planning Code, Section 101.1(8), and with the General Plan**
12 **consistency requirement of Charter, Section 4.105, and Administrative Code,**
13 **Section 2A.53; ratifying certain actions previously taken; and granting general**
14 **authority to city officials to take necessary actions in connection with the issuance and**
15 **sale of said Bonds, as defined herein.**

16

17 WHEREAS, By Ordinance No. 231-23 ("2023 Bond Ordinance"), adopted by the Board
18 of Supervisors ("Board of Supervisors") of the City and County of San Francisco ("City") on
19 November 14, 2023, the Board of Supervisors duly called a special election on March 5, 2024,
20 for the purpose of submitting to the electors of the City a proposition to incur bonded
21 indebtedness of the City in the amount of up to \$300,000,000 of general obligation bonds to
22 finance the construction, development, acquisition, improvement, rehabilitation, preservation,
23 and repair of affordable housing improvements; and

24 WHEREAS, The City may establish a loan program ("Loan Program") to provide loans
25 for the foregoing purposes; and

1 WHEREAS, A special election was held in the City on March 5, 2024, for the purpose
2 of submitting to the qualified voters of the City said proposition, denominated as Proposition A
3 ("Proposition A"), as follows:

4 "SAN FRANCISCO AFFORDABLE HOUSING BONDS. \$300,000,000 to construct,
5 develop, acquire, and/or rehabilitate housing, including workforce housing and senior
6 housing, that will be affordable to households ranging from extremely low-income to
7 moderate income households, subject to independent citizen oversight and regular
8 audits; with a duration of up to 30 years from the time of issuance, an estimated
9 average tax rate of \$0.0057/\$100 of assessed property value, and projected average
10 annual revenues of \$25,000,000 and authorizing landlords to pass through to
11 residential tenants 50 percent of the resulting increase, if any, in the real property taxes
12 attributable to the cost of the repayment of such bonds, as set forth in Administrative
13 Code Chapter 37, as it may be amended from time to time"; and

14 WHEREAS, On April 2, 2024, by Resolution No. 171-24, this Board of Supervisors
15 declared the results of the March 5, 2024, special election, finding that, as certified by the
16 Director of Elections of the City, the requisite two-thirds of all voters voting on the proposition
17 approved such proposition; and

18 WHEREAS, This Board of Supervisors has determined, and does hereby declare, that
19 it is necessary and desirable that all of said bonds designated generally as "City and County
20 of San Francisco General Obligation Bonds (Affordable Housing, 2024)" ("Bonds") in the
21 aggregate principal amount of \$300,000,000 be issued and sold in one or more series from
22 time to time, for the purposes authorized and on the conditions set forth in this Resolution;
23 and,

24 WHEREAS, The Bonds will be payable from proceeds of the annual tax levy, as
25 provided herein; and,

1 WHEREAS, The Bonds are being issued pursuant to (i) this Resolution duly adopted
2 by the Board of Supervisors, (ii) Title 5, Division 2, Part 1, Chapter 3, Article 4.5 of the
3 California Government Code, (iii) the Charter of the City ("Charter"), (iv) the 2023 Bond
4 Ordinance, and (v) a duly held election; and,

5 WHEREAS, Pursuant to Charter, Section 9.106, there shall be delivered a certificate of
6 a duly authorized officer of the City, concurrently with the issuance of each series of Bonds,
7 except for any series of Bonds issued to refund any bond anticipation notes issued in
8 anticipation of the issuance of such series of Bonds, stating that the outstanding general
9 obligation bond indebtedness of the City, including all series of the Bonds issued and to be
10 issued and outstanding on the date of delivery of such series, will not exceed three percent of
11 the assessed value of all taxable real and personal property located within the City; now,
12 therefore, be it

13 RESOLVED, By the Board of Supervisors of the City and County of San Francisco, as
14 follows:

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

16 Section 2. Conditions Precedent. All conditions, things, and acts required by law to
17 exist, to happen, and to be performed precedent to the adoption of this Resolution authorizing
18 the issuance of the Bonds exist, have happened, and have been performed in due time, form,
19 and manner in accordance with applicable law, and the City is now authorized pursuant to the
20 Charter and applicable law to incur indebtedness in the manner and form provided in this
21 Resolution.

22 Section 3. Issuance of the Bonds. The Board of Supervisors hereby authorizes the
23 issuance and sale of \$300,000,000 aggregate principal amount of Bonds, designated
24 generally as "City and County of San Francisco General Obligation Bonds (Affordable
25 Housing, 2024)." The Director of the Office of Public Finance is hereby authorized to modify

1 the general designation of the Bonds if in the Director's sole discretion if a different
2 designation is in the best interest of the City for administrative, marketing, or descriptive
3 purposes. The Bonds may be sold in one or more series as the Board of Supervisors shall
4 determine, may be sold on a federally taxable or tax-exempt basis, and shall be sold in
5 accordance with law, as such law may from time to time be amended, supplemented, or
6 revised, and on the terms and conditions approved by the Board of Supervisors in this
7 Resolution, as supplemented by such other resolution or resolutions relating to such series of
8 Bonds and as provided in the resolution of the Board of Supervisors authorizing and directing
9 the sale of each series of Bonds (each, a "Sale Resolution"). Each series of such Bonds may
10 bear such additional or other designation as may be necessary or appropriate to distinguish
11 such series from every other series and from other bonds issued by the City, or to identify the
12 tax treatment of interest, interest rate determination methodology, or other characteristics of
13 such series, in each case as set forth in the applicable Sale Resolution or as may be
14 determined by the Director of the Office of Public Finance in the Director's sole discretion. The
15 offering and sale of the Bonds may be aggregated with the offering and sale of other general
16 obligation bonds being issued by the City, as authorized from time to time by the Board of
17 Supervisors. Each series of Bonds may bear interest at fixed or variable rates, in each case
18 as provided in the applicable Sale Resolution.

19 Section 4. Authentication and Registration. The Sale Resolution for each series of
20 Bonds shall set forth the form of such Bond, with such necessary or appropriate variations,
21 omissions, and insertions as may be permitted by resolution. "CUSIP" identification numbers
22 may be imprinted on Bonds, but such numbers shall not constitute a part of the contract
23 evidenced by the Bonds and any error or omission with respect thereto shall not constitute
24 cause for refusal of any purchaser to accept delivery of and to pay for the Bonds. In addition,
25 failure on the part of the City to use such CUSIP numbers in any notice to owners of the

1 Bonds shall not constitute an event of default or any violation of the City's contract with such
2 owners and shall not impair the effectiveness of any such notice.

3 The Bonds shall be signed by the Mayor of the City ("Mayor") and countersigned by the
4 Clerk of the Board of Supervisors. The signature of the Mayor may be facsimile or manual.
5 The signature of the Clerk of the Board of Supervisors shall be manual. The Treasurer of the
6 City ("City Treasurer") shall authenticate the Bonds by facsimile or manual signature and,
7 when so authenticated, shall deliver the Bonds to or for the account of the purchasers in
8 exchange for the purchase price thereof.

9 In case such officer(s) whose signature(s) or countersignature(s) appear(s) on a Bond
10 shall cease to be such officer(s) before the delivery of such Bond to the purchaser, such
11 signature(s) or countersignature(s) shall nevertheless be valid and sufficient for all purposes
12 as if the officer(s) had remained in office until the delivery of such Bond.

13 Section 5. Transfer or Exchange and Registration of Bonds. Any Bond may be
14 transferred or exchanged in accordance with its terms and the applicable Sale Resolution.
15 Each Bond shall be registered in accordance with the applicable Sale Resolution.

16 Section 6. General Redemption Provisions. The terms of redemption (whether
17 optional or mandatory redemption), if any, of any series of Bonds and the manner prescribed
18 for notice of any redemption of such series of Bonds shall be set forth in the applicable Sale
19 Resolution.

20 Each Sale Resolution shall provide that the Controller of the City ("Controller") shall
21 establish a redemption account for such series of Bonds. The City Treasurer shall provide for
22 the deposit and application of moneys in such redemption account.

23 Section 7. Tax Levy; Pledge of Bond Account.

24 (a) Tax Levy. For the purpose of paying the principal of and interest on the Bonds,
25 the Board of Supervisors at the time of fixing the general tax levy shall fix, and in the manner

1 provided for such general tax levy, levy and collect annually until the Bonds are paid, or until
2 there shall be a sum set apart for that purpose in the treasury of the City sufficient to meet all
3 sums coming due for payment of principal of and interest on the Bonds, a tax sufficient to pay
4 the annual interest on the Bonds as the same becomes due and also such part of the principal
5 thereof as shall become due before the proceeds of a tax levied at the time for making the
6 next general tax levy can be made available for the payment of such interest or principal;
7 provided, however, that in fixing such tax levy for each fiscal year, the Board of Supervisors
8 shall take into account amounts then on deposit in the Tax Revenues Subaccount pursuant to
9 this subsection (a), if such amounts will be available to pay debt service on the Bonds.

10 Said tax shall be in addition to all other taxes levied for City purposes, shall be
11 collected at the time and in the same manner as other taxes of the City are collected, and
12 shall be used only for the payment of the Bonds and the interest thereon.

13 All taxes collected pursuant to this subsection (a) shall be deposited forthwith in a
14 special subaccount to be designated as the "Tax Revenues Subaccount," which shall be a
15 subaccount within a special account to be designated as the "General Obligation Bonds
16 (Affordable Housing, 2024) Bond Account" ("Bond Account"). The Bond Account and all
17 subaccounts therein shall be administered by the City Treasurer with all disbursements of
18 funds therefrom subject to authorization of the Controller. The Bond Account shall be kept
19 separate and apart from all other accounts, and each subaccount therein shall be kept
20 separate and apart from all other subaccounts. Pursuant to the applicable Sale Resolution,
21 the Controller may establish such additional accounts and subaccounts within the Bond
22 Account or with any agent, including but not limited to any paying agent or fiscal agent, as
23 may be necessary or convenient in connection with the administration of any series of Bonds,
24 to provide for the payment of principal and interest on such series of Bonds.

25

1 The City Treasurer shall deposit in the Bond Account from the proceeds of sale of the
2 Bonds, any moneys received on account of original issue premium and interest accrued on
3 the Bonds to the date of payment of the purchase price thereof, and such other moneys, if
4 any, as may be specified in the applicable Sale Resolution. So long as any of the Bonds are
5 outstanding, moneys in the Bond Account shall be used and applied by the City Treasurer
6 solely for the purpose of paying the principal of and interest on the Bonds as such principal
7 and interest shall become due and payable, or for purchase of Bonds if permitted by the
8 applicable Sale Resolution; provided, however, that when all of the principal of and interest on
9 the Bonds have been paid, any moneys then remaining in said Bond Account shall be
10 transferred to the City for any legally permitted purpose. The Board of Supervisors shall take
11 such actions annually as are necessary or appropriate to cause the debt service on the Bonds
12 due in any fiscal year to be included in the budget for such fiscal year and to make the
13 necessary appropriations therefor.

14 (b) Pledge. The Bond Account and all subaccounts and amounts on deposit therein
15 are hereby pledged for the payment of the principal of and interest on the Bonds when and as
16 the same become due, including the principal of any term Bonds required to be paid upon the
17 mandatory sinking fund redemption thereof. In addition, the payment of such principal and
18 interest shall be secured by the statutory lien of California Government Code Section 53515,
19 to the extent applicable to the amounts on deposit in the Bond Account. Each and every
20 series of Bonds issued under this Resolution shall be equally and ratably secured by the
21 pledge of this subsection (c), the foregoing statutory lien, and the taxes collected pursuant to
22 this Section 7.

23 Section 8. Administration and Disbursements From Bond Account.

24 (a) Interest. On or before June 15 and December 15 in each year that any of the
25 Bonds are outstanding (or, for any series of Bonds bearing interest at variable rates, on such

1 other dates as may be provided by the applicable Sale Resolution), the City Treasurer shall
2 set aside in the Bond Account and the appropriate subaccounts therein relating to each series
3 of the Bonds an amount which, when added to the amount contained in the Bond Account and
4 subaccounts therein on that date, if any, will be equal to the aggregate amount of the interest
5 becoming due and payable on each series of the Bonds outstanding on such interest payment
6 date.

7 (b) Principal. On or before June 15 in each year that any of the Bonds are
8 outstanding, the City Treasurer shall set aside in the Bond Account and the appropriate
9 subaccounts therein relating to each series of the Bonds an amount which will be equal to the
10 principal on each series of the Bonds outstanding that will become due and payable on said
11 June 15, including those Bonds subject to mandatory redemption on such date pursuant to
12 the provisions of the applicable Sale Resolution.

13 All moneys in the Bond Account shall be used and withdrawn by the City Treasurer
14 solely for the purpose of paying the principal of and interest on each series of the Bonds as
15 the same shall become due and payable. On June 15 and December 15 in each year that any
16 Bond is outstanding, the City Treasurer shall allocate, transfer, and apply to the various
17 subaccounts in the Bond Account created pursuant to the applicable Sale Resolution, on such
18 date on which payment of principal or interest on any series of Bonds is due, from moneys on
19 deposit in the Bond Account, an amount equal to the amount of principal of, premium, if any,
20 or interest due on said date with respect to each series of the Bonds then outstanding. Unless
21 other provision shall have been made pursuant to this Resolution for the payment of any
22 Bond, all amounts held in the various subaccounts of the Bond Account created pursuant to a
23 Sale Resolution shall be used and applied by the City Treasurer to pay principal of, premium,
24 if any, and interest due on the series of the Bonds to which such subaccount relates, as and
25 when due.

1 Section 9. Appointment of Depositories and Other Agents. The City Treasurer is
2 hereby authorized and directed to appoint one or more depositories as the City Treasurer may
3 deem desirable and may authorize such depository to perform, under the supervision of the
4 City Treasurer, any of the City Treasurer's duties and responsibilities under this Resolution, to
5 the extent permitted by applicable law.

6 The City Treasurer is hereby also authorized and directed to appoint one or more
7 agents as the City Treasurer may deem necessary or desirable. To the extent permitted by
8 applicable law and under the supervision of the City Treasurer, such agents may serve as
9 paying agent, fiscal agent, escrow agent or registrar for the Bonds or may assist the City
10 Treasurer in performing any or all of such functions and such other duties as the City
11 Treasurer shall determine including such duties and responsibilities of the City Treasurer
12 provided for in this Resolution. Such agents shall serve under such terms and conditions as
13 the City Treasurer shall determine. The City Treasurer may remove or replace agents
14 appointed pursuant to this paragraph at any time.

15 Section 10. Project Account. There is hereby established a project account to be
16 designated as the "General Obligation Bonds (Affordable Housing, 2024) Project Account"
17 ("Project Account"). The Project Account shall be maintained by the City Treasurer, as a
18 separate account, segregated and distinct from all other accounts. The City Treasurer may
19 establish such accounts and subaccounts within the Project Account as may be necessary or
20 convenient in connection with the administration of the Project or the Bonds.

21 All of the proceeds of the sale of the Bonds (excluding any premium and accrued
22 interest received thereon, unless otherwise determined by the Director of Public Finance)
23 shall be deposited by the City Treasurer to the credit of the Project Account and shall be
24 applied exclusively to the objects and purposes specified in Proposition A. When such objects
25 and purposes have been accomplished, any moneys remaining in such account shall be

1 transferred to the Bond Account established pursuant to Section 7 hereof and applied to the
2 payment of the principal of and interest on any series of Bonds. Amounts in the Project
3 Account may be applied to the payment of costs of issuance of the Bonds, including, without
4 limitation, bond and financial printing expenses, mailing and publication expenses, rating
5 agency fees, and the fees and expenses of paying agents, registrars, financial consultants,
6 bond counsel and disclosure counsel.

7 Section 11. Defeasance Provisions. A Sale Resolution may provide for the
8 defeasance of such series of Bonds authorized therein. Any Bonds which have been deemed
9 paid in accordance with the defeasance provisions of the applicable Sale Resolution shall no
10 longer be deemed outstanding under this Resolution.

11 Section 12. Tax Covenants. The Bonds may be issued as bonds the interest on which
12 is excluded from gross income for federal or state income tax purposes or as bonds the
13 interest on which is included in gross income for federal or state income tax purposes. With
14 respect to any series of the Bonds the interest on which is excluded from gross income for
15 federal or state income tax purposes, the City may make such covenants and representations
16 as are necessary to comply with applicable laws and regulations.

17 Section 13. Other Terms and Provisions Relating To the Bonds. The Sale Resolution
18 for any series of Bonds may provide for (a) the purchase of bond insurance or other credit
19 enhancement relating to such series of Bonds and to the establishment of such additional
20 terms and procedures as may be necessary to provide for the application of such bond
21 insurance or other credit enhancement for the benefit of the bondholders; (b) the investment
22 of moneys held in any fund or account relating to the Bonds in specific categories or types of
23 investments, so long as such investments are legal investments for the City and in compliance
24 with any policy or guideline of the City applicable thereto; and (c) the adoption of any
25 supplemental resolutions relating solely to such series of Bonds.

1 Section 14. Supplemental Resolutions. For any one or more of the following purposes
2 and at any time or from time to time, a supplemental resolution of the City may be adopted,
3 which, without the requirement of consent of the owners of the Bonds, shall be fully effective
4 in accordance with its terms:

5 (a) To add to the covenants and agreements of the City in this Resolution or any
6 Sale Resolution, other covenants and agreements to be observed by the City which are not
7 contrary to or inconsistent with this Resolution or any Sale Resolution as theretofore in effect;

8 (b) To add to the limitations and restrictions in this Resolution or any Sale
9 Resolution, other limitations and restrictions to be observed by the City which are not contrary
10 to or inconsistent with this Resolution or any Sale Resolution as theretofore in effect;

11 (c) To confirm, as further assurance, any pledge under, and the subjection to any
12 lien or pledge created or to be created by this Resolution or any Sale Resolution as then in
13 effect, of any moneys, securities, or funds, or to establish any additional funds or accounts to
14 be held under this Resolution or any Sale Resolution;

15 (d) To cure any ambiguity, supply any omission, or cure or correct any defect or
16 inconsistent provision in this Resolution or any Sale Resolution; or

17 (e) To make such additions, deletions or modifications as shall not be materially
18 adverse to the owners of the Bonds as the City may reasonably determine from time to time.

19 Any modification or amendment of this Resolution or any Sale Resolution and of the
20 rights and obligations of the City and of the owners of the Bonds, in any particular, may be
21 made by a supplemental resolution, with the written consent of the owners of at least a
22 majority in aggregate principal amount of the Bonds outstanding at the time such consent is
23 given (except as provided in the preceding paragraph). No such modification or amendment
24 shall permit a change in the terms or maturity of the principal of any outstanding Bonds or of
25 any interest payable thereon or a reduction in the principal amount thereof or in the rate of

1 interest thereon, or shall reduce the percentage of Bonds the consent of the owners of which
2 is required to effect any such modification or amendment, or shall reduce the amount of
3 moneys for the repayment of the Bonds, without the consent of all the owners of such affected
4 Bonds.

5 Section 15. Citizens' Oversight Committee. The Bonds are subject to, and incorporate
6 by reference, the applicable provisions of San Francisco Administrative Code Sections 5.30 –
7 5.36 ("Admin. Code"). Under Section 5.31 of the Admin. Code, to the extent permitted by law,
8 one-tenth of one percent (0.1%) of the gross proceeds of each series of the Bonds shall be
9 deposited in the fund established by the Controller's Office and appropriated by the Board of
10 Supervisors at the direction of the Citizens' General Obligation Bond Oversight Committee to
11 cover the costs of such Committee.

12 Section 16. CEQA Findings. The Board of Supervisors finds and declares that this
13 legislation is not a project subject to CEQA because it is a funding mechanism involving no
14 commitment to any specific projects at any specific locations, as set forth in the CEQA
15 Guidelines Section 15378.

16 Section 17. Planning Code. The Board of Supervisors hereby adopts and incorporates
17 by reference the findings and declarations in Ordinance No. 231-23 relative to (i) the
18 conformance of the Bonds to the priority policies of Section 101.1(b) of the San Francisco
19 Planning Code, (ii) the conformance of the Bonds to Section 4.105 of the San Francisco
20 Charter and Section 2A.53(f) of the San Francisco Administrative Code, and (iii) the
21 consistency of the Bonds with the City's General Plan, all as more fully set forth in the General
22 Plan Referral Report dated September 22, 2023, a copy of which is on file with the Clerk of
23 the Board of Supervisors in File No. 230972.

24
25

1 Section 18. Ratification. All actions heretofore taken by officials, employees, and
2 agents of the City with respect to the sale and issuance of the Bonds consistent with any
3 documents presented and this Resolution are hereby approved, confirmed, and ratified.

4 Section 19. General Authority. The Mayor, the City Treasurer, the Clerk of the Board
5 of Supervisors, the City Administrator, the Director of Public Finance of the City, and the
6 Controller, in consultation with the City Attorney, are each hereby authorized and directed in
7 the name and on behalf of the City to take any and all steps and to issue and deliver any and
8 all certificates, requisitions, agreements, notices, consents, and other documents, including
9 but not limited to, letters of representations to any depository or depositories, which they or
10 any of them might deem necessary or appropriate in order to consummate the lawful
11 issuance, sale, and delivery of the Bonds and otherwise to give effect to this Resolution. Any
12 such actions are solely intended to further the purposes of this Resolution, and are subject in
13 all respects to the terms of this Resolution. No such actions shall increase the risk to the City
14 or require the City to spend any resources not otherwise granted herein. Final versions of any
15 such documents shall be provided to the Clerk of the Board of Supervisors for inclusion in the
16 official file within 30 days (or as soon thereafter as final documents are available) of execution
17 by all parties.

18
19 APPROVED AS TO FORM:

20 DAVID CHIU City Attorney

21
22 By: /s/ Mark D. Blake
23 MARK D. BLAKE
24 Deputy City Attorney

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Items 11-17 Files 24-0981, 24-0980, 24-0995, 24-0996, 24-0997, 24-0998, 24-0999	Department: Office of Public Finance, Public Works, Police, Fire, Mayor's Office of Housing & Community Development, Port, Public Utilities Commission
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	
Legislative Objectives	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The proposed resolutions authorize the sale of general obligation bonds, including: (a) \$124 million for 2018 Embarcadero Seawall Bond projects, (b) \$225 million for 2020 Earthquake Safety and Emergency Response Bond projects, (c) \$70 million for 2019 Affordable Housing Bond projects, and (d) \$152 million of 2024 Affordable Housing Bond projects. Together, these bond sales total \$571 million. The proposed ordinances (a) appropriate \$571 million in bond proceeds for projects and transaction costs and (b) re-appropriates \$6.8 million in accrued interest from other bond proceeds to provide funding for the SFPUC's work on the Emergency Firefighting Water System expansion project. 	
Key Points	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Port intends to use bond proceeds to fund design work on five projects to improve the Embarcadero seawall and other earthquake safety projects along the Port-managed waterfront. The Department of Public Works is using bond proceeds to construct a new fire training facility in the Bayview, replace Ingleside Police Station, construct a temporary "surge" facility for Ingleside Police Station staff during construction, and together with the SFPUC, expand the City's Emergency Firefighting Water System. MOHCD plans to use bond funding to provide long-term financing for low-income housing projects. A portion of the funding is designed for seniors, educators, survivors of violence, and for housing preservation projects. 	
Fiscal Impact	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Office of Public Finance estimates that the proposed bond sales would result in an average annual debt service cost of approximately \$45,420,000. Over the anticipated 20-year life of the bonds, the total debt service is estimated at \$885,264,000. Bonds are repaid by special property taxes. The proposed transactions comply with the City's debt limit policy and property tax rate policy, which limits property taxes for debt to no more than \$0.1201 per \$100 of assessed value. 	
Recommendations	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Approve the proposed resolutions and ordinances. 	

MANDATE STATEMENT

City Charter Section 9.106 states that the Board of Supervisors approves the issuance of general obligation bonds. Section 9.106 also limits outstanding general obligation bond indebtedness to three percent of the assessed value of all taxable real and personal property located within the City.

City Charter Section 9.105 states that amendments to the Annual Appropriation Ordinance are subject to Board of Supervisors approval by ordinance after the Controller certifies the availability of funds.

BACKGROUND

The proposed resolutions and ordinances pertain to four general obligation bonds approved by voters, including:

- **2018 Embarcadero Seawall Earthquake Safety:** Proposition A (November 2018) authorized \$425 million to fund seawall and earthquake safety projects. The bond program developed by City staff includes (a) \$416.1 million for design and construction work for seawall improvement and flood resilience projects (b) \$8.9 million for a US Army Corp of Engineers flood study.
- **2020 Earthquake Safety & Emergency Response:** Proposition B (March 2020) authorized \$628.5 million to fund earthquake safety and emergency response projects. The bond program developed by City staff includes (a) \$153.5 million for the Emergency Firefighting Water System, (b) \$275 million for Fire Department facilities, (c) \$121 million for Police facilities, (d) \$70 million for upgrading the Kezar Pavilion into a disaster relief facility, and (e) \$9 million for upgrades to the 911 call center at 1011 Turk Street.
- **2019 Affordable Housing:** Proposition A (November 2019) authorized \$600 million for affordable housing programs, including: (a) \$150 million for public housing renovations, (b) \$220 million for low-income housing, (c) \$30 million for preserving existing affordable housing, (d) \$30 million for middle-income housing, (e) \$150 million for senior housing, and (f) \$20 million for educator housing.
- **2024 Affordable Housing:** Proposition A (March 2024) authorized \$300 million for affordable housing programs, including: (a) \$240 million for low-income housing, (b) \$30 million for preserving existing affordable housing, and (c) \$30 million for housing that prioritizes victims/survivors of violence.

Exhibit 1 below shows the total debt authorized by voters, previously approved bond sales, the amounts of the proposed bond sales, and the remaining authorizations.

Exhibit 1: General Obligation Bond Authorizations and Issuances

Bond	Authorization	Issued	Remaining Authorization	Proposed Sales	Proposed Remaining Authorization
2018 Seawall	\$425,000,000	\$88,695,000	\$336,305,000	\$124,000,000	\$212,305,000
2020 ESER	\$628,500,000	\$167,805,000	\$460,695,000	\$225,000,000	\$235,695,000
2019 Affordable Housing	\$600,000,000	\$425,365,000	\$174,635,000	\$70,000,000	\$104,635,000
2024 Affordable Housing	\$300,000,000	\$0	\$300,000,000	\$152,000,000	\$148,000,000
Total	\$1,953,500,000	\$681,865,000	\$1,271,635,000	\$571,000,000	\$700,635,000

Source: Office of Public Finance

DETAILS OF PROPOSED LEGISLATION

Resolutions Approving Issuance and Sale of General Obligation Bonds

File 24-0995: The proposed resolution would authorize a sale of the 2018 Embarcadero Seawall Bond with a not-to-exceed amount of \$124,000,000, Series 2024A.

File 24-0996: The proposed resolution would authorize a sale of the 2020 Earthquake Safety and Emergency Response Bond with a not-to-exceed amount of \$225,000,000, Series 2024B.

File 24-0997: The proposed resolution would authorize a sale of the 2019 Affordable Housing Bond with a not-to-exceed amount of \$70,000,000, Series 2024C.

File 24-0998: The proposed resolution would authorize a sale of the 2024 Affordable Housing Bond with a not-to-exceed amount of \$152,000,000, Series 2024D.

Each resolution also:

- Prescribes the form and terms of the bonds;
- Provides for the appointment of depositories and other agents for the bonds;
- Provides for the establishment of accounts related to the bonds;
- Provides for the manner of sale of the bonds by competitive or negotiated sale;
- Approves the forms of Official Notice of Sale and Intention to Sell Bonds;
- Directs the publication of the Notice of Intention to Sell Bonds;
- Approves the form of the Bond Purchase Contract;
- Approves the form of the Preliminary Official Statement and the form and execution of the Official Statement relating to the sale of the bonds;
- Approves the form of the Continuing Disclosure Certificate;
- Authorizes and approves modifications to documents;
- Ratifies certain actions previously taken; and
- Grants authority to City officials to take necessary actions for the authorization, issuance, sale, and delivery of the bonds.

File 24-0999: The proposed resolution would provide for the issuance of \$300,000,000 of the 2024 Affordable Housing Bond. Individual bond sales are subject to separate Board of Supervisors approval.

Appropriation Ordinances

File 24-0980: The proposed ordinance appropriates the following bond proceeds and places these funds on Controller's Reserve pending receipt of bond funds.

- \$124 million of proceeds from Series 2024A 2018 Embarcadero Seawall Bond to the Port for program management, design work for various seawall and flood resilience projects, and a flood study performed by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers.
- \$225 million of proceeds from Series 2024B Earthquake Safety and Emergency Response Bond proceeds to the Department of Public Works and Public Utilities Commission for the Emergency Firefighting Water System, a Fire Department training facility, and replacement of Ingleside Police Station.
- \$70 million of proceeds from Series 2024C 2019 Affordable Housing Bond proceeds for the Mayor's Office of Housing and Community Development for funding low-income, middle income, educator, and senior housing projects.
- \$152 million of proceeds from Series 2024D 2024 Affordable Housing Bond proceeds for the Mayor's Office of Housing and Community Development for funding low-income, preservation, and housing projects for victims of violence.

File 24-0981: The proposed ordinance appropriates \$6,181,212.25 in interest earned from unspent bond proceeds from 2010 and 2014 Earthquake Safety and Emergency Response general obligation bonds to the SFPUC. Of that \$641,461.49 would be placed on Controller's Reserve pending environmental approval of projects.

Both the 2010 and 2014 ESER bonds included funding for DPW and SFPUC to expand the City's Emergency Firefighting Water System. Although most of the bond proceeds for the related bond sales have been spent, interest has accrued on the fund balance over time, which totaled \$10.5 million for the SFPUC portion of the program as of September 2024. The proposed appropriation would provide spending authority for \$6.2 million of the \$10.5 million in interest earnings for 2024 projects.

According to SFPUC staff, this funding will be used for planning and design work on 2024 Emergency Firefighting Water System projects during FY 2024-25 and FY 2025-26.

Bond Characteristics

The proposed resolutions authorize the Director of Public Finance (or Controller or their designee) to determine the sale date, interest rates, principal amount, and maturity dates of the bonds, subject to the following conditions: (1) the true interest cost shall not exceed 12 percent;

and (2) the bonds have a maximum maturity date no later than 30 years after the date of issuance.

The proposed bonds will be structured as either tax-exempt and/or taxable depending on eligibility of project expenditures for tax exemption and/or market conditions.

Finally, the Office of Public Finance intends to pursue a competitive sale of the proposed bonds. However, a negotiated sale may be pursued if the bond structure or market conditions make a negotiated sale preferable. For that reason, the proposed resolutions include form bond purchase contracts.

Proposed Uses of Bond Funds

Exhibit 2 below summarizes the proposed uses of the proposed bond proceeds. The appropriation ordinance provides spending authority for the bond proceeds and transaction costs; it is not controlled at the project level, which is shown in the table below for context.

Exhibit 2: Series 2024ABCD Bond Appropriation Proposed Uses

Series	2024A	2024B	2024C	2024D	
GO Bond	2018 Seawall	2020 ESER	2019 Housing	2024 Housing	Totals
Proceeds	124,000,000	225,000,000	70,000,000	152,000,000	571,000,000
Uses					
Wharf J 9 Replacement	11,200,000	-	-	-	11,200,000
Downtown Coastal Resilience	22,900,000	-	-	-	22,900,000
Pier 24.5 to 28.5 Earthquake Safety	11,200,000	-	-	-	11,200,000
Pier 9 Seawall Earthquake Safety	25,500,000	0	-	-	25,500,000
Pier 15 Earthquake Safety	7,000,000	0	-	-	7,000,000
US Army Corp Eng. Flood Study	20,000,000				20,000,000
Port Program Costs	21,467,000	0	-	-	21,467,000
Emergency Firefighting Water System	-	41,128,418	-	-	41,128,418
Fire Training Facility	-	88,255,521	-	-	88,255,521
Ingleside Police Station Renovation & Temp. Facility	87,141,794		-	-	87,141,794
Low-Income Housing: 1515 S. Van Ness	-	-	35,308,347		35,308,347
Low-Income Housing: Sunnydale	-	-	-	41,025,000	41,025,000
Low-Income Housing: Balboa Reservoir	-	-	-	45,875,000	45,875,000
Downpayment Assistance	-	-	6,450,000	-	6,450,000
Housing Preservation	-	-	-	29,750,000	29,750,000
Senior Housing: 967 Mission	-	-	5,200,000	-	5,200,000
Educator Housing: 750 Golden Gate	-	-	19,800,000	-	19,800,000
Survivor Housing	-	-	-	29,750,000	29,750,000
Subtotal, Bond Proceeds for Projects	119,267,000	216,525,733	66,758,347	146,400,000	548,951,080
CON Audit	238,534	433,052	133,517	292,800	1,097,903
Oversight Committee	120,470	218,705	67,435	147,875	554,485
Cost of Issuance	241,646	433,985	118,526	294,950	1,089,107
Underwriters Discount	602,350	1,093,525	337,175	739,375	2,772,425
Reserve for Market Uncertainty	3,530,000	6,295,000	2,585,000	4,125,000	16,535,000
Total Uses	124,000,000	225,000,000	70,000,000	152,000,000	571,000,000

Source: Appropriation Ordinance (File 24-0980), Port, Public Works, MOHCD

^a Costs of issuance include bond counsel, auditor, regulator, and other costs.

^b Underwriters discount is the difference in the price paid to the issuer and the prices at which the bonds are initially offered to investors.

Bond Projects

Seawall Projects

The Port intends to use bond proceeds to fund design work on five projects to improve the Embarcadero seawall and other earthquake safety projects along the Port-managed waterfront. In addition, the Port is co-funding a study with the US Army Corps of Engineers to assess the flood risk and sea level rise in San Francisco through 2140. The study, which costs \$8.9 million, will

inform a request for federal funding for waterfront improvements in 2026.¹ The proposed bond sale also funds design analysis for the flood resilience plan that will be presented to federal authorities.

Earthquake Safety & Emergency Response (ESER)

The Department of Public Works is using bond proceeds to construct a new fire training facility in the Bayview, replace Ingleside Police Station, construct a temporary “surge” facility for Ingleside Police Station staff during construction, and together with the SFPUC, expand the City’s Emergency Firefighting Water System.

Further detail about ESER and Port bond projects and their status is included as an attachment to this report. Non-construction contracts that exceed \$10 million or ten years will be subject to Board of Supervisors approval.

Housing Projects

MOHCD plans to use bond funding to provide gap financing for the following low-income housing projects: 1515 South Van Ness, Sunnydale HOPESF, and Balboa Reservoir, as well as for the 967 Mission project for seniors and the 750 Golden Gate project for educators. The Department plans to issue a Notice of Funding availability to identify housing projects for survivors of violence. The Department reviews proposals for preservation projects on a rolling basis. Any loan agreements that exceed \$10 million or ten years will be subject to Board of Supervisors approval.

Bond Accountability Report Waived

Each of the proposed bond resolutions for the proposed bonds waives the deadline for submission of the Bond Accountability reports under Admin Code Section 2.71(a) and 2.71(b), which states that such reports should be submitted to the Board of Supervisors 60 days prior to the approval of the relevant bond appropriation and/or sale. Bond Accountability Reports include details on the spending of previously approved bond sales and details on the projects proposed to be funded with new bond sales.

As of this writing, all three departments, the Mayor’s Office of Housing and Community Development, Port, Public Works, have or plan to submit drafts of their bond accountability reports to the Office of Public Finance prior to the November 13, 2024 Budget & Finance Committee meeting.

FISCAL IMPACT

Annual Debt Service

Based on an estimated interest rate of 5.15 percent, the Office of Public Finance estimates that this would result in an average annual debt service cost of approximately \$45,420,000. Over the anticipated 20-year life of the bonds, the total debt service is estimated at \$885,264,000. The

¹ The total estimated cost of protecting the Port-managed waterfront from sea level rise is \$13.5 billion in today's dollars. If federal funding is approved, the City share would be 35 percent or \$4.7 billion.

estimated debt service is comprised of approximately \$330,780,000 in interest payments and \$554,485,000 of principal repayments.

Debt Limit

The proposed bond sales comply with the City's debt limit policy. Section 9.106 of the City Charter limits the amount of GO bonds the City can have outstanding at any given time to three percent of the total assessed value of property in San Francisco. The City's general obligation debt limit for FY 2024-25 is approximately \$10.54 billion, based on a total assessed valuation of approximately \$351.3 billion.

According to the Controller's Office of Public Finance, as of October 1, 2024, the City had outstanding general obligation bond debt of approximately \$2.23 billion, which equals approximately 0.63 percent of the City's assessed valuation. If the Board of Supervisors approves the proposed bonds, the debt ratio would increase to 0.79 percent, which is under the three percent debt limit. If all of the City's voter-authorized and unissued general obligation bonds were issued, the total debt burden would be 1.08 percent of the net assessed value of property in the City.

Property Tax Rates

General obligation bond debt service is paid for by special property taxes. The City's Capital Plan includes a policy of limiting the property tax rate related to the City's general obligation bonds at \$0.1201 per \$100 of assessed value, the relevant property tax rate in effect during FY 2005-06. According to the Office of Public Finance, the proposed transaction is in compliance with this financial policy.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Approve the proposed resolutions and the proposed ordinance.

#	Bond Program	Component	Project(s)	Description	Est. Completion Date (i)	Current Status	Proposed Uses 2024 3rd Issuance GO Bond	Proposed 2024 3rd Issuance GO Bond Amount	Total Estimated GO Bond Project Costs	Total GO Bond Project Costs Spent to Date (ii)	Total % Spent (Total Estimated Cost)
1	2020 ES	Emergency Firefighting Water System (EFWS)	Potable Emergency Firefighting Water Systems ("PEFWS") - pipelines and pump stations (west side of the City), Fireboat Manifolds.	Expand (P)EFWS by approx. five pipeline miles and plan for new pumping facilities; Extend the EFWS along Marin St along Evans Ave, and install high- pressure fire hydrants and high-pressure valves; Install new manifold in Mission Bay to allow fireboats to pump seawater into EFWS, and relocate/improve existing manifolds/connector pipelines at Fort Mason & Pier 33.5.	Sept 2029	Potable Emergency Firefighting Water System (PEFWS): Planning and design (for pipelines and pump station improvements); Fireboat Manifolds: design phase; construction schedule will be developed in 2025-2026	Planning and design efforts for additional PEFWS projects, fireboat manifold projects, hydraulic modeling, and EFWS pipeline extension along Marin St.	41,128,418	151,170,852	22,575,738	15%
2	2020 ES	Neighborhood Fire Stations & Support Facilities	SFFD Division of Training (formerly referred to as the Fire Training Facility)	Construct new SFFD Division of Training facility at 1236 Carroll Avenue (classrooms, live-fire training, equipment training, and emergency medical services (EMT) training). New facility will replace the existing training facility in the Mission District & on Treasure Island, which SFFD must vacate.	Aug 2028	Design phase (design development)	Completion of design, pre-construction services, and partial construction efforts.	88,255,521	270,827,260	46,674,115	17%
3	2020 ES	District Police Stations & Support Facilities	Ingleside Station, Surge Facility, Mission Station	Ingleside Police Station replacement project; Construct temporary "Surge" facility at 1828 Egbert Ave, for Ingleside Police staff while in construction; Voluntary structural improvements & shower restoration/waterproofing and ADA improvements at Mission Police Stn.	Ingleside: Dec 2028; Surge: April 2026; Mission: completed Sept 2023	Ingleside: Design phase (schematic); Surge: Design phase (construction docs); Mission: project complete	Completion of design, permitting, and construction for Ingleside Police Station.	87,141,794	119,163,994	10,134,087	9%
								216,525,733	541,162,106	79,383,940	0

#	Bond	Program	Project	Description	Est. Completion Date	Status	Proposed 2024 GO Bond Amount	Total Estimated Project Costs	Total Project Costs Spent to Date
1	2018 Seawall	Labor	N/A	Port labor for program management	N/A	On going	\$4,900,000	TBD	\$9.0M
2	2018 Seawall	US Army Corp of Engineers	N/A	USACE Flood Study and project planning/design	N/A	On going. USACE Chief's report due to Congress summer 2026.	\$20,000,000	TBD	\$6.9M
3	2018 Seawall	Program Advisory Services	N/A		2030	RFP to go out late 2024	\$10,600,000	\$42.5M	\$0.0M
4	2018 Seawall	Environmental Impact Report	California Environmental Quality Act	CEQA Environmental Impact Report	2026	Contract to award late 2024	\$3,000,000	\$4.0M	\$0.0M
5	2018 Seawall	Final Design - Early Project	Wharf J 9 Replacement Project	Replacement of the deteriorating wharf and seawall in Fisherman's Wharf	2028-2030	Predesign complete. Final design to start in 2025.	\$11,200,000	\$50M-\$80M	\$1.7M
6	2018 Seawall	Final Design - Early Project	Downtown Coastal Resilience Project	Flood defense and seismic improvement in the Financial District & South Beach	2029-2032	Predesign to be complete in 2026.	\$22,900,000	\$250M-\$1B	\$2.3M
7	2018 Seawall	Final Design - Early Project	Pier 24.5 to 28.5 Earthquake Safety Project	Improve seawall along Piers 24.5 - 28.5	2029-2031	Predesign to be complete in 2026.	\$11,200,000	\$100M-\$300M	\$1.0M
8	2018 Seawall	Final Design - Early Project	Pier 9 Seawall Earthquake Safety Project	Improve earthquake safety and disaster response capability for Pier 9, which sits upon the century old seawall	2027-2028	Predesign complete. Final design to start in 2025.	\$25,500,000	\$20M-\$30M	\$0.9M
9	2018 Seawall	Final Design - Early Project	Pier 15 Earthquake Safety Project	Improve earthquake safety and disaster response capability for Pier 15, which sits upon the century old seawall	2027-2028	Predesign complete. Final design to start in 2025.	\$7,000,000	\$7M-\$10M	\$0.6M
10	2018 Seawall	Other City Dept & Other	GN/A	As-needed services	N/A	On going	\$3,000,000	TBD	\$0.5M

APPENDIX A

CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO ORGANIZATION AND FINANCES

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

The various reports, documents, websites, and other information referred to herein are not incorporated 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, social media accounts, and its departments. Any such information that is inconsistent with the information set forth in this Official Statement should be disregarded and is not a part of or incorporated into this Appendix A and should not be considered in making a decision to buy the Certificates.

Certain information contained in this Appendix A may reference other enterprise departments of the City including San Francisco International Airport ("SFO" or the "Airport"), Public Utilities Commission ("SFPUC"), and other enterprise departments. Descriptions of such enterprises are included for informational purposes only, but no funds or resources of such enterprises are available or pledged as security for the Certificates.

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

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CITY FINANCIAL CHALLENGES

The City continues to face material financial challenges, including actual and projected revenue losses, resulting from a variety of factors, including continuing remote work by a significant portion of the workforce (which has led to declining property taxes for certain office buildings, lower real estate property transfer taxes, and reductions in taxes based on employees physically located in the City), continuing weakness in the local hospitality and convention industries (resulting in declines in hotel and sales taxes), and general economic conditions. As described herein, these conditions have resulted in projected budget deficits (absent corrective actions) in the hundreds of millions of dollars in future fiscal years, rising to approximately \$1.36 billion in fiscal year 2027-28.

FY25 & FY26 Original Budget

The Original Budget for fiscal years 2024-25 and 2025-26 (the “FY25 & FY26 Original Budget”) was approved by the Board of Supervisors on July 30, 2024 and signed by the Mayor on August 1, 2024. See “CITY BUDGET – Budget Process” for additional detail. The FY25 & FY26 Original Budget reflects \$15.9 billion of expenditures in fiscal year 2024-25 and \$15.5 billion in fiscal year 2025-26. The FY25 & FY26 Original Budget addresses the \$789.3 million two-year shortfall projected in the March 2024 Joint Report (described below) primarily through the use of \$135.7 million of fund balance, \$236.6 million in projected revenue increases, and \$68.8 million use of special funds, as well as \$302.0 million of net departmental budget reductions and other operating savings. Such operating savings were offset through increases in increased capital and information technology costs and new labor costs. In connection with the Proposed FY25 and FY26 Budget, the Controller released the FY 2024-25 and FY 2025-26 Revenue Letter. See “Original Budget for Fiscal Years 2024-25 and 2025-26 and Revenue Letter.”

The following paragraphs describe significant recent reports which preceded the adoption of the FY25 & FY26 Original Budget.

Recent Reports

In December 2023, the Mayor’s Office, Controller’s Office, and Board of Supervisor’s Budget and Legislative Analyst issued the Five-Year Financial Plan Update: FY2024-25 through FY2027-28 (the “December 2023 Five-Year Plan Update”), which forecasted General Fund deficits of \$244.7 million in fiscal year 2024-25, \$554.5 million in fiscal year 2025-26, \$945.1 million in fiscal year 2026-27, and \$1,349.7 million in fiscal year 2027-28. The projected deficits were primarily due to continued expenditure growth, coupled with slower revenue growth than previously anticipated.

In March 2024, the Mayor’s Office, Controller’s Office, and Board of Supervisor’s Budget and Legislative Analyst issued an additional update to the Five-Year Plan (the “March 2024 Joint Report”). The March 2024 Joint Report projected minor changes to the shortfalls projected in the December 2023 Five-Year Plan Update due to modest improvements in current year fund balance, modest changes to the revenue forecast, higher employee benefit costs, and nominal updates to other citywide expenditures. The March 2024 Joint Report forecast annual shortfalls of \$235.9 million in fiscal year 2024-25, \$553.3 million in fiscal year 2025-26, \$927.0 million in fiscal year 2026-27, and \$1,361.6 million in fiscal year 2027-28.

The Nine-Month Budget Status Report for fiscal year 2023-24 (the “Nine-Month Report”) was released on May 14, 2024. The Nine-Month Report projected a General Fund ending balance of \$494.4 million in fiscal year 2023-24, a \$28.5 million improvement from the \$465.6 million balance in the March 2024 Joint Report. Application of this additional current year fund balance would decrease the projected shortfall in

the upcoming two-year budget to \$760.8 million. The improvement was largely driven by revenue in the Department of Public Health, offset by weakness in tax and other department revenue.

On September 30, 2024, the Controller issued its most recent report on the status of the City economy for September 2024. The Controller's report noted that the San Francisco Metropolitan Statistical Area, as defined by the Federal Office of Management and Budget, shed 9,900 jobs between June and August 2024, but job losses are typical during this time for seasonal reasons. The Controller's prior report released on August 5 stated that the City had added 8,700 jobs added between April and June. The City's unemployment rate which dipped in May to 3.1%, rose to 4.1% in August. Most government job losses were concentrated in the state and local educational sector, though the tech-heavy Information and Professional Services sectors also lost jobs. Construction and Financial Activities were relative bright spots, adding 700 and 600 jobs, respectively. The City's office vacancy rate continued to rise during the April through June period, and there was little improvement in return to office or downtown BART metrics which along with hotel rates and occupancy remain significantly below pre-pandemic levels. Bridge crossings into and out of the City are also notably lower than pre-pandemic levels but showed slight growth from June to August. Between June and August, city apartment rents continued to rise, though there was no comparable growth in home sales prices.

Recent Labor Agreements

In July 2024, the City entered into 28 MOUs representing miscellaneous bargaining units. The MOUs for all unions cover the period July 1, 2024, through June 30, 2027. The Controller's Office prepared an analysis of the impact of the MOUs which stated that the MOUs affect approximately 27,000 authorized positions with an overall salary and benefits base of approximately \$4.3 billion in fiscal year 2024-25. The Controller's Office analysis found that that the MOUs will result in increased costs to the City of \$130.8 million (or 3.1%) of base wage and benefit cost in fiscal year 2024-25; \$293.3 million (or 6.9%) in Fiscal year 2025-26; and \$471.6 million (or 11.1%) in fiscal year 2026-27. In addition, there is a wage increase of 2.5% on June 30, 2027, that has no cost over the three-year term of the MOUs, but will create additional costs in fiscal year 2027-28. Approximately 65% of the increased cost under the MOUs is supported by the General Fund. See "EMPLOYMENT COSTS; POST-EMPLOYMENT OBLIGATIONS: Labor Relations" and "GENERAL FUND REVENUES – OTHER CITY TAX REVENUES – Business Taxes" herein for a further discussion of such matters.

CITY GOVERNMENT

City Charter

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

The city is governed by a Board of Supervisors consisting of eleven members elected from supervisorial districts (the "Board of Supervisors"), and a Mayor elected at large who serves as chief executive officer

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

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

Under its original charter, the City committed to a policy of municipal ownership of utilities. The Municipal Railway, when acquired from a private operator in 1912, was the first such city-owned public transit system in the nation. In 1914, the City obtained its municipal water system, including the Hetch Hetchy watershed near Yosemite. In 1927, the City dedicated Mills 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. In 1969, the City acquired the Port of San Francisco (the “Port”) in trust from the State. Substantial expansions and improvements have been made to these enterprises since their original acquisition. SFO, the Port, SFPUC (which 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 twenty one 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 enterprise fund departments, including San Francisco General Hospital, Laguna Honda Hospital, and the MTA, annually receive significant General Fund-transfers.

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

Mayor

Mayor London Breed is the 45th Mayor of San Francisco and the first African-American woman to serve in

such capacity in the City's history. In November 2019, Mayor Breed was elected to serve her first full term. Prior to her election, Mayor Breed served as Acting Mayor, leading the City following the sudden passing of Mayor Lee. Mayor Breed previously served as a member of the Board of Supervisors for six years, including the last three years as President of the Board. An election for Mayor will occur on November 5, 2024.

Board of Supervisors

Table A-1 lists the current members of the Board of Supervisors. The Supervisors are elected for staggered four-year terms and are elected by district. Vacancies are filled by appointment by the Mayor. Elections for Board seats for Districts 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, and 11 will occur on November 5, 2024.

TABLE A-1

CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO
Board of Supervisors

Name	First Elected or Appointed	Current Term Expires
Connie Chan, <i>District 1</i>	2021	2025
Catherine Stefani, <i>District 2</i>	2018	2027
Aaron Peskin, Board President, <i>District 3</i>	2015	2025
Joel Engardio, <i>District 4</i>	2023	2027
Dean Preston, <i>District 5</i>	2019	2025
Matt Dorsey, <i>District 6</i>	2022	2027
Myrna Melgar, <i>District 7</i>	2021	2025
Rafael Mandelman, <i>District 8</i>	2018	2027
Hillary Ronen, <i>District 9</i>	2017	2025
Shamann Walton, <i>District 10</i>	2019	2027
Ahsha Safai, <i>District 11</i>	2017	2025

Other Elected and Appointed City Officers

The City Attorney, an elected position, represents the City in all legal proceedings in which the City has an interest. On September 29, 2021, Mayor London N. Breed appointed Assemblymember David Chiu to serve as the San Francisco City Attorney. Mr. Chiu replaced the prior City Attorney, Dennis Herrera, who became the General Manager of the San Francisco Public Utilities Commission on November 1, 2021. Mr. Chiu ran and was elected by voters in an election on June 7, 2022 to his current term as City Attorney.

The Assessor-Recorder, a citywide elected position, administers the property tax assessment system of the City. On February 8, 2021, Joaquín Torres, formerly the Director of the Office of Economic and Workforce Development, was sworn in as the new Assessor-Recorder. Mr. Torres ran and was elected by voters in a special election on February 15, 2022 to his current term as Assessor-Recorder.

The Treasurer is responsible for the deposit and investment of all City moneys, and also acts as Tax Collector for the City. José Cisneros was re-elected to a four-year term as Treasurer of the City in November 2019 for a term that extends through January 2025. Mr. Cisneros has served as Treasurer since September 2004, following his appointment by then-Mayor Newsom.

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. On January 10, 2024, Mayor Breed appointed Greg Wagner, formerly the Chief Operating Officer of the City's Department of Public Health, to a ten-year term as Controller of the City. Mr. Wagner's appointment was confirmed by the Board of Supervisors on January 23, 2024, in accordance with the Charter. Mr. Wagner replaced the prior City Controller, Benjamin Rosenfield, who stepped down from the position after serving as City Controller since March 2008.

The City Administrator has overall responsibility for the management and implementation of policies, rules and regulations promulgated by the Mayor, the Board of Supervisors and the voters. The City Administrator oversees the General Services Agency which consists of 25 departments, divisions, and programs that include the Public Works Department, Department of Technology, Office of Contract Administration/Purchasing, Real Estate, County Clerk, Fleet Management, Convention Facilities, Animal Care and Control, Medical Examiner, and Treasure Island. Carmen Chu was sworn in as the City Administrator on February 2, 2021.

CITY BUDGET

Overview

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

The FY25 & FY26 Original Budget was passed by the Board of Supervisors on July 30, 2024, and signed by Mayor Breed on August 1, 2024. The Original Budget for fiscal year 2024-25 appropriates annual revenues, fund balance, transfers and reserves of \$15.9 billion, of which the City's General Fund accounts for \$6.9 billion. The Original Budget for fiscal year 2025-26 appropriates revenues, fund balance, transfers and reserves of \$15.6 billion, of which \$7.1 billion represents the General Fund budget. See "CITY BUDGET – Original Budget for Fiscal Years 2024-25 and 2025-26 and Revenue Letter" for further details on the budget. Table A-2 shows Final Revised Budget revenues and appropriations for the City's General Fund for fiscal years 2020-21 through 2022-23, and Original Budgets for fiscal years 2023-24 and 2024-25. See "GENERAL FUND REVENUES – PROPERTY TAXATION –Tax Levy and Collection," "GENERAL FUND REVENUES – OTHER CITY TAX REVENUES" and "CITY GENERAL FUND PROGRAMS AND EXPENDITURES"

herein.

See "CITY FINANCIAL CHALLENGES" and "BUDGETARY RISKS" for discussions of factors that have adversely impacted the revenue and expenditure levels assumed in the FY25 & FY26 Original Budget.

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TABLE A-2

CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO
Budgeted General Fund Revenues and Appropriations for
Fiscal Years 2020-21 through 2024-25

	(000s)				
	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
	Final Revised Budget ⁵	Final Revised Budget ⁵	Final Revised Budget ⁵	Original Budget ⁶	Original Budget ⁷
Prior-Year Budgetary Fund Balance & Reserves	\$2,816,902	\$2,803,535	\$3,214,031	\$224,248	\$301,875
Budgeted Revenues					
Property Taxes ¹	\$2,161,945	\$2,115,600	\$2,379,530	\$2,510,000	\$2,469,580
Business Taxes	798,057	957,307	\$902,246	851,100	883,000
Other Local Taxes ²	657,990	777,750	1,050,820	1,098,880	1,109,170
Licenses, Permits and Franchises	22,977	28,027	26,749	30,291	31,802
Fines, Forfeitures and Penalties	2,389	4,039	3,088	3,014	3,921
Interest and Investment Earnings	20,732	34,215	38,660	121,071	146,715
Rents and Concessions	11,166	11,820	12,913	14,571	14,145
Grants and Subventions	1,591,756	1,699,946	1,536,227	1,477,115	1,321,363
Charges for Services	254,990	258,939	243,298	272,865	351,423
Other	59,773	37,694	23,307	17,532	19,444
Total Budgeted Revenues	\$5,581,775	\$5,925,337	\$6,216,838	\$6,396,439	\$6,350,563
Bond Proceeds & Repayment of Loans	-	-	-	-	-
Expenditure Appropriations					
Public Protection	\$1,505,780	\$1,586,264	\$1,681,489	\$1,747,204	\$1,837,737
Public Works, Transportation & Commerce	218,986	244,365	275,941	242,912	232,734
Human Welfare & Neighborhood Development	1,605,573	1,571,761	1,621,981	1,604,163	1,641,289
Community Health	1,158,599	1,119,891	1,118,010	1,125,977	1,144,476
Culture and Recreation	147,334	161,417	180,475	201,453	190,338
General Administration & Finance	332,997	353,518	351,738	345,406	352,660
General City Responsibilities	126,993	159,299	201,959	184,513	194,821
Total Expenditure Appropriations	\$5,096,262	\$5,196,515	\$5,431,593	\$5,451,628	\$5,594,055
Budgetary reserves and designations, net	\$42,454	\$45,567	\$46,496	\$70,840	\$2,160
Transfers In	\$417,009	\$194,114	\$194,984	\$211,296	\$206,499
Transfers Out ³	(1,164,927)	(1,181,704)	(1,315,702)	(1,309,516)	(1,250,314)
Net Transfers In/Out	(\$747,918)	(\$987,590)	(\$1,120,718)	(\$1,098,220)	(\$1,043,815)
Budgeted Excess (Deficiency) of Sources					
Over (Under) Uses	2,512,044	2,499,200	2,832,062	-	-
Variance of Actual vs. Budget	291,491	714,831	131,543	-	-
Total Actual Budgetary Fund Balance⁴	2,803,535	3,214,031	2,963,605	-	-

¹ The Budget appropriates Excess ERAF property tax funds in all fiscal years shown on the table. Please see "GENERAL FUND REVENUES -- Property Taxation" sections for more information about Excess ERAF.

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

³ Transfers Out is primarily related to transfers to support Charter-mandated spending requirements and hospitals.

⁴ Fiscal year 2020-21 through fiscal year 2022-23 Final Revised Budget reflects prior year *actual* budgetary fund balance.

⁵ Fiscal year 2020-21, 2021-22, and 2022-23 Final Revised Budgets are based on respective Annual Comprehensive Financial Reports.

⁶ Fiscal year 2023-24 amounts represent the Original Budget, adopted July 27, 2023.

⁷ Fiscal year 2024-25 amounts represent the Original Budget, adopted July 30, 2024.

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

Budget Process

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

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

The City is required by the Charter to adopt, each year, 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 approves the budget by adoption of the Budget and Appropriation Ordinance (also referred to herein as the "Original Budget") typically by no later than August 1 of each fiscal year.

The Budget and Appropriation Ordinance becomes effective with or without the Mayor's signature after 10 days; however, the Mayor has line-item veto authority over specific items in the budget. Additionally, in the event the Mayor were to disapprove the entire Budget and Appropriation 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 Budget and 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 Budget and Appropriation Ordinance, the City makes various revisions throughout the fiscal year (the Original Budget plus any changes made to date are collectively referred to herein as the "Revised Budget"). A "Final Revised Budget" is prepared at the end of the fiscal year upon release of the City's ACFR to reflect the year-end revenue and expenditure appropriations for that fiscal year.

Multi-Year Budgeting and Planning

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

1. Fixed two-year budgets are approved by the Board of Supervisors. For fiscal year 2025-26, all departments except for MTA, SFPUC, SFO, and the Port will have budgets open again for amendments.
2. Five-year financial plan and update, which forecasts General Fund revenues and expenses and summarizes expected public service levels and funding requirements for that period. An update to the 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, the Budget Analyst for the Board of Supervisors and Controller's Office on March 29, 2024, for fiscal year 2024-25 through fiscal year 2027-28. See "CITY BUDGET: Five-Year Financial Plan Update: FY 2024-25 through FY 2027-28 and Mayor's Budget Instructions" section below. The Five-Year Financial Plan was most recently updated in December 2023. "CITY BUDGET: Five-Year Financial Plan Update: FY2024-25 through 2027-28 and Mayor's Budget Instructions" for a summary.
3. The Controller's Office proposes to the Mayor and Board of Supervisors financial policies addressing reserves, use of volatile revenues, debt and financial measures in the case of disaster recovery and the City is required to adopt budgets consistent with these policies once approved. The Controller's Office may recommend additional financial policies or amendments to existing policies no later than October 1. Key financial policies that have been enacted include:
 - Non-Recurring Revenue Policy – This policy limits the Mayor's and Board's ability to use for operating expenses the following nonrecurring revenues: extraordinary year-end General Fund balance, the General Fund share of revenues from prepayments provided under long-term leases, concessions, or contracts, otherwise unrestricted revenues from legal judgments and settlements, and other unrestricted revenues from the sale of land or other fixed assets. Under the policy, these nonrecurring revenues may only be used for nonrecurring expenditures that do not create liability for, or expectation of, substantial ongoing costs, including but not limited to: discretionary funding of reserves, acquisition of capital equipment, capital projects included in the City's capital plans, development of affordable housing, and discretionary payment of pension, debt, or other long-term obligations.
 - Rainy Day and Budget Stabilization Reserve Policies – These reserves were established to support the City's budget in years when revenues decline. These and other reserves are discussed in detail below. Charter Section 9.113.5 requires deposits into the Rainy Day Reserve if total General Fund revenues for a fiscal year exceed total General Fund revenues for the prior fiscal year by more than five percent. Similarly, if budget year revenues exceed current year revenues by more than five percent, the budget must allocate deposits to the Rainy Day Reserve. The Budget Stabilization Reserve augments the Rainy Day Reserve and is funded through the dedication of 75% of certain volatile revenues. No withdrawals from these reserves were made in fiscal year 2023-24, and none are projected to be made during the forecast period given positive, though slow, revenue growth. These and other reserves are discussed under "Rainy Day Reserve" and "Budget Stabilization Reserve" below.

4. The City is required to submit labor agreements to the Board of Supervisors by May 15, so the fiscal impact of the agreements can be incorporated in the Mayor's proposed June 1 budget. The City negotiated agreements with its public safety employee organizations for fiscal years 2023-24 and 2024-25. In July 2024, the City entered into 28 MOUs representing miscellaneous bargaining units. The Controller's Office analysis found that the MOUs will result in increased costs to the City of \$130.8 million (or 3.1%) of base wage and benefit cost in fiscal year 2024-25; \$293.3 million (or 6.9%) in Fiscal year 2025-26; and \$471.6 million (or 11.1%) in fiscal year 2026-27. In addition, there is a wage increase of 2.5% on June 30, 2027, that has no cost over the three-year term of the MOUs, but will create additional costs in fiscal year 2027-28. Approximately 65% of the increased cost under the MOUs is supported by the General Fund.

Role of Controller in Budgetary Analysis and Projections

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

In addition to the five-year planning responsibilities discussed above, Charter Section 3.105 directs the Controller to issue periodic or special financial reports during the fiscal year. Each year, the Controller issues six-month and nine-month budget status reports to apprise the City's policymakers of the current budgetary status, including projected year-end revenues, expenditures and fund balances. The Controller issued the fiscal year 2023-24 Six Month Report (the "Six Month Report") on February 15, 2024, and issued the Nine Month Report on May 14, 2024. The City Charter also directs the Controller to annually report on the accuracy of economic assumptions underlying the revenue estimates in each Mayor's Proposed Budget; the most recent report (Revenue Letter) for fiscal year 2024-25 and 2025-26 was issued on June 10, 2024.

General Fund Results: Audited Financial Statements

The City issued the ACFR, which includes the City's audited financial statements, for fiscal year 2022-23 on December 29, 2023.

Fiscal year 2022-23 General Fund balance decreased from the fiscal year 2021-22. As of June 30, 2023, the net available budgetary basis General Fund fund balance was \$852.1 million (see Table A-3), which is

\$164.0 million less than the \$1,016 million available as of June 30, 2022. This decrease resulted from General Fund expenditures exceeding revenues, as planned for in the fiscal year 2022-23 budget, which assumed the use of \$306.7 of budgetary basis fund balance.

On a Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (“GAAP”) basis, the General Fund balance as of June 30, 2023 was \$2.6 billion (shown in Tables A-3 and A-4) derived from revenues of \$6.1 billion. The City prepares its budget on a modified accrual basis, which is also referred to as “budget basis” in the ACFR. Accruals for incurred liabilities, such as claims and judgments, workers’ compensation, accrued vacation and sick leave pay are funded only as payments are required to be made. Table A-4 focuses on the City’s fund balances; General Fund balances are shown on both a budget basis and a GAAP basis with comparative financial information for the fiscal years ended June 30, 2019, through June 30, 2023.

Table A-3, entitled “Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in General Fund Balances,” is extracted from information in the City’s published ACFR. Audited financial statements can be obtained from the City Controller’s website <https://sf.gov/annual-comprehensive-financial-reports-acfr>. 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-3 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. See “CITY BUDGET – Five-Year Financial Plan Update: FY 2024-25 through FY 2027-28 and Mayor’s Budget Instructions” for a summary of the most recent projections.

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TABLE A-3

CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO

Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in General Fund Fund Balances¹

Fiscal Years 2018-19 through 2022-23

(000s)

	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23
Revenues:					
Property Taxes ²	\$2,248,004	\$2,075,002	\$2,332,864	2,336,071	2,459,052
Business Taxes	917,811	822,154	722,642	861,172	850,593
Other Local Taxes ³	1,215,306	996,180	709,018	1,115,553	1,108,545
Licenses, Permits and Franchises	27,960	25,318	12,332	32,078	28,953
Fines, Forfeitures and Penalties	4,740	3,705	4,508	5,755	3,191
Interest and Investment Income	88,523	65,459	(1,605)	(93,447)	68,319
Rents and Concessions	14,460	9,816	5,111	10,668	11,775
Intergovernmental	1,069,349	1,183,341	1,607,803	1,795,395	1,339,711
Charges for Services	257,814	229,759	230,048	238,438	243,234
Other	46,254	62,218	46,434	23,265	29,677
Total Revenues	\$5,890,221	\$5,472,952	\$5,669,155	\$6,324,948	\$6,143,050
Expenditures:					
Public Protection	\$1,382,031	\$1,479,195	\$1,498,514	\$1,562,797	\$1,654,953
Public Works, Transportation & Commerce	202,988	203,350	204,973	232,078	265,019
Human Welfare and Neighborhood Development	1,071,309	1,252,865	1,562,982	1,478,115	1,577,163
Community Health	809,120	909,261	1,056,590	1,002,047	967,381
Culture and Recreation	152,250	155,164	145,405	159,056	172,832
General Administration & Finance	267,997	304,073	314,298	298,742	301,748
General City Responsibilities	144,811	129,941	114,251	273,711	336,280
Total Expenditures	\$4,030,506	\$4,433,849	\$4,897,013	\$5,006,546	\$5,275,376
Excess of Revenues over Expenditures	\$1,859,715	\$1,039,103	\$772,142	\$1,318,402	\$867,674
Other Financing Sources (Uses):					
Transfers In	\$104,338	\$87,618	\$343,498	\$84,107	\$119,361
Transfers Out	(1,468,971)	(1,157,822)	(1,166,855)	(1,209,383)	(1,316,074)
Other	-	-	-	41,913	72,033
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)	(\$1,364,633)	(\$1,070,204)	(\$823,357)	(\$1,083,363)	(\$1,124,680)
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues and Other Sources Over Expenditures and Other Uses					
	\$495,082	(\$31,101)	(\$51,215)	\$235,039	(\$257,006)
Total Fund Balance at Beginning of Year	\$2,221,941	\$2,717,023	\$2,685,922	\$2,670,104	\$2,905,143
Cumulative effect of accounting change			35,397	-	
Total Fund Balance at End of Year -- GAAP Basis	\$2,717,023	\$2,685,922	\$2,670,104	\$2,905,143	\$2,648,137
Assigned for Subsequent Year's Appropriations and Unassigned Fund Balance, Year End					
-- GAAP Basis	\$326,582	\$395,776	\$179,077	\$325,664	\$150,628
-- Budget Basis	\$812,687	\$896,172	\$901,980	\$1,016,157	\$852,147

¹ Summary of financial information derived from City ACFRs. 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 The City recognized \$548.0 million of "Excess Educational Revenue Augmentation Fund (ERAFF)" revenue in FY 2018-19, representing FY16-17, FY17-18, and FY18-19 (3 fiscal years) of ERAFF. Please see "GENERAL FUND REVENUES - Property Taxation" for more information about Excess ERAFF.

³ Other Local Taxes includes sales, hotel, utility users, parking, transfer, sugar sweetened beverage, stadium admissions, access line, cannabis, and overpaid executive taxes.

In addition to the reconciliation of GAAP versus budget-basis fund balance, Table A-4 shows the City's various reserve balances as designations of fund balance. Key reserves are described further as follows:

Rainy Day Reserve

The City maintains a Rainy Day Reserve, as shown on the first and second line of Table A-4 below. Charter Section 9.113.5 requires that if total General Fund revenues for the current year exceed total General Fund revenues for the prior year by more than five percent, then the City must deposit anticipated General Fund revenues in excess of that five percent growth into three accounts within the Rainy Day Reserve (see below) and for other lawful governmental purposes. Similarly, if budgeted revenues exceed current year revenues by more than five percent, the budget must allocate deposits to the Rainy Day Reserve. Effective January 1, 2015, Proposition C, passed by the voters in November 2014, divided the existing Rainy Day Economic Stabilization Account into a City Rainy Day Reserve ("City Reserve") and a School Rainy Day Reserve ("School Reserve") for SFUSD, with each reserve account receiving 50% of the existing balance at the time. Deposits to the reserve are allocated as follows:

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

The fiscal year 2022-23 ending balance of the Rainy Day Economic Stabilization City Reserve was \$114.5 million, as shown in Table A-4. Under Proposition C, the City is not eligible to withdraw from the Rainy Day Reserve in fiscal years 2023-24, 2024-25 or 2025-26, preserving the balance of \$114.5 million in those years.

The combined balances of the Rainy Day Reserve's Economic Stabilization account and the Budget Stabilization Reserve are subject to a cap of 10% of actual total General Fund revenues. Amounts in excess of that cap in any year will be placed in the Budget Stabilization One-Time Reserve, which is eligible to be allocated to capital and other one-time expenditures. Monies in the City Reserve are available to provide budgetary support in years when General Fund revenues are projected to decrease from prior-year levels (or, in the case of a multi-year downturn, the highest of any previous year's total General Fund revenues). Monies in the Rainy Day One-Time Reserve are available for capital and other one-time spending initiatives.

Budget Stabilization Reserve

The City maintains a Budget Stabilization Reserve, as shown on the third line of Table A-4 below. The Budget Stabilization Reserve augments the Rainy Day Reserve and is funded through the dedication of 75% of certain volatile revenues, including Real Property Transfer Tax ("RPTT") receipts in excess of the rolling five-year annual average (adjusting for the effect of any rate increases approved by voters), funds from the sale of assets, and year-end unassigned General Fund balances beyond the amount assumed as a source in the subsequent year's budget.

The combined value of the Budget Stabilization Reserve and the Budget Stabilization One-Time Reserve was \$330.0 million at the end of fiscal year 2022-23, with an ending balance of \$275.2 million in the Budget Stabilization Reserve and \$54.8 million in the Budget Stabilization One-Time Reserve. As with the Rainy Day Reserve under Proposition C, the City is not permitted to withdraw from the Budget Stabilization Reserve in fiscal years 2023-24, 2024-25 or 2025-26, maintaining the fiscal year 2022-23 balance of \$275.2 million.

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

Salaries, Benefits and Litigation Reserves

The City maintains two reserves to offset potential expenses, which are available to City departments through a Controller's Office review and approval process. These are shown in the "assigned, not available for appropriation," and "assigned and unassigned, available for appropriation" sections of Table A-4 below. These include the Salaries and Benefit Reserve (balance of \$27.9 million as of fiscal year 2022-23) and the Litigation Reserve. The Litigation Reserve and Public Health Management Reserve (balance of \$259.2 million in fiscal year 2022-23) are combined for reporting purposes. The purpose of the latter is to manage patient revenue volatility in the Department of Public Health.

General Reserve

The City maintains a General Reserve, shown as part of "Unassigned for General Reserve" in the "assigned and unassigned, available for appropriation" section of Table A-4 below. The fiscal year 2022-23 balance of \$64.7 million includes \$57.8 million of General Reserve, as well as two smaller, unrelated reserves. The General Reserve is to be used for current-year fiscal pressures not anticipated during the budget process. A City policy, originally adopted on April 13, 2010, set the General Reserve equal to 1% of budgeted regular General Fund revenues in fiscal year 2012-13 and increasing by 0.25% each year thereafter until reaching 2% of General Fund revenues in fiscal year 2016-17. On December 16, 2014, the Board of Supervisors adopted financial policies to further increase the City's General Reserve from 2% to 3% of General Fund revenues between fiscal year 2017-18 and fiscal year 2020-21 while reducing the required deposit to 1.5% of General Fund revenues in years when the City appropriates a withdrawal from the Rainy Day reserve. The intent of this policy change was to increase reserves available during a multi-year downturn. In fiscal years 2020-21 and 2021-22, the City withdrew from the Rainy Day Reserve and reset its General Fund Reserve deposit requirement to 1.5% of General Fund revenues in those years. The fiscal year 2022-23 ending balance of the General Reserve is \$57.8 million. The Original Budget for fiscal year 2023-24 included a deposit of \$70.8 million and the Original Budget for fiscal year 2024-25 includes a deposit of \$14.6 million, see "CITY BUDGET – Five-Year Financial Plan Update: FY 2024-25 through FY 2027-28 and Mayor's Budget Instructions" and "Other Budget Updates: Fiscal Year 2023-24 Nine-Month Budget Status Report" for a summary of the most recent projections.

COVID Response and Economic Loss Reserve, Federal and State Emergency Grant Disallowance Reserve, and Fiscal Cliff Reserve

The fiscal year 2020-21 Original Budget consolidated the balances of several City reserves into a single COVID Response and Economic Loss Reserve of \$507.4 million in fiscal year 2019-20. The COVID Response and Economic Loss Reserve was available to offset revenue losses or to assist otherwise with balancing of future fiscal year budgets.

At the end of fiscal year 2020-21, the COVID Response and Economic Loss Reserve was split into two new reserves -- \$100.0 million for a “Federal and State Emergency Grant Disallowance Reserve,” and \$293.9 million for a “Fiscal Cliff Reserve”—leaving \$113.5 million in the original COVID Response and Economic Loss Reserve. By the end of fiscal year 2022-23, the entire balance of the COVID Response and Economic Loss Reserve was depleted.

The Federal and State Emergency Grant Disallowance Reserve was created for the purpose of managing revenue shortfalls related to reimbursement disallowances from the Federal Emergency Management Agency (“FEMA”) and other state and federal agencies. In fiscal year 2021-22, \$18.7 million of the Federal and State Emergency Grant Disallowance Reserve was appropriated in the Original Budget, leaving a balance of \$81.3 million. The fiscal year 2023-24 Original Budget does not appropriate any of this reserve, but the fiscal year 2024-25 Original Budget appropriates \$41.3 million, leaving a balance of \$40.0 million.

The Fiscal Cliff Reserve was created for the purpose of managing projected budget shortfalls following the spend down of federal and state pandemic stimulus funds and other one-time sources. In fiscal year 2021-22, \$64.2 million of the Fiscal Cliff Reserve was appropriated through a supplemental appropriation ordinance for rent relief and social housing. As a result, the fiscal year 2021-22 reserve balance was \$229.8 million. The fiscal year 2022-23 and 2023-24 budgets appropriated \$9.3 million and \$90.2 million respectively, leaving a balance of \$130.3 million for fiscal year 2024-25.

Operating Cash Reserve

Although not shown in Table A-4, under the City Charter, the Treasurer, upon recommendation of the City Controller, is authorized to transfer legally available moneys to the City’s operating cash reserve from any unencumbered funds then held in the City’s pooled investment fund (which contains cash for all pool participants, including city departments and external agencies such as San Francisco Unified School District and City College). The operating cash reserve is available to cover cash flow deficits in various City funds, including the City’s General Fund. From time to time, the Treasurer has transferred unencumbered moneys in the pooled investment fund to the operating cash reserve to cover temporary cash flow deficits in the General Fund and other City funds. Any such transfers must be repaid within the same fiscal year in which the transfer was made, together with interest at the rate earned on the pooled funds at the time the funds were used. See “INVESTMENT OF CITY FUNDS – Investment Policy” herein.

TABLE A-4

CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO
Summary of General Fund Fund Balances
Fiscal Years 2018-19 through 2022-23
(000s)

	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23
Restricted for rainy day (Economic Stabilization account) ¹	\$229,069	\$229,069	\$114,539	\$114,539	\$114,539
Restricted for rainy day (One-time Spending account) ²	95,908	-	-	-	-
Committed for budget stabilization (citywide) ²	396,760	362,607	320,637	320,637	330,010
Committed for Recreation & Parks savings reserve	803	803	-	-	-
<u>Assigned, not available for appropriation</u>					
Assigned for encumbrances	\$351,446	\$394,912	\$407,137	\$462,668	\$424,301
Assigned for appropriation carryforward	496,846	630,759	753,776	940,213	840,748
Assigned for budget savings incentive program (Citywide)	86,979	-	-	-	-
Assigned for salaries and benefits ³	28,965	25,371	5,088	17,921	27,927
Assigned for Self-Insurance ⁴	-	-	42,454	45,567	46,496
Assigned for Hotel Tax Loss Contingency	-	-	6,000	3,500	3,500
Total Fund Balance Not Available for Appropriation	\$1,686,776	\$1,643,521	\$1,649,631	\$1,905,045	\$1,787,521
<u>Assigned and unassigned, available for appropriation</u>					
Assigned for litigation & contingencies ³	\$186,913	\$160,314	\$173,591	\$235,133	\$259,230
Assigned for subsequent year's budget	210,638	370,405	173,989	307,743	122,701
Unassigned for General Reserve ⁵	130,894	78,498	78,333	57,696	64,707
Unassigned - Budgeted for use second budget year	285,152	84	-	149,695	291,710
Unassigned - Projected for use third and fourth budget year	-	-	-	163,400	81,190
Unassigned - Reserve for Other Contingencies	308,000	-	-	-	-
Unassigned - COVID-19 Contingency Reserve ⁶	-	507,400	113,500	13,999	-
Unassigned - Federal & State Emergency Revenue Reserve ⁶	-	-	100,000	81,300	81,300
Unassigned - Fiscal Cliff Reserve ⁶	-	-	293,900	229,750	220,432
Unassigned - Business Tax Stabilization Reserve	-	-	149,000	29,454	29,454
Unassigned - Gross Receipts Prepayment Reserve	-	-	26,000	-	-
Unassigned - Public Health Use in FY 2023-24	-	-	-	-	21,213
Unassigned - Other Reserve	-	3,000	13,807	1,021	1,021
Unassigned - Available for future appropriation	8,897	18,283	31,784	39,795	3,126
Total Fund Balance Available for Appropriation	\$1,130,494	\$1,137,984	\$1,153,904	\$1,308,986	\$1,176,084
Total Fund Balance, Budget Basis	\$2,817,270	\$2,781,505	\$2,803,535	\$3,214,031	\$2,963,605
<u>Budget Basis to GAAP Basis Reconciliation</u>					
Total Fund Balance - Budget Basis	\$2,817,270	\$2,781,505	\$2,803,535	\$3,214,031	\$2,963,605
Unrealized gain or loss on investments	16,275	36,626	3,978	(156,403)	(158,859)
Nonspendable fund balance	1,259	1,274	2,714	4,134	1,174
Cumulative Excess Property Tax Revenues Recognized on Budget Basis	(23,793)	(20,655)	(31,745)	(32,874)	(40,685)
Cumulative Excess Health, Human Service, Franchise Tax and other Revenues on Budget Basis	(87,794)	(139,590)	(120,569)	(118,791)	(111,163)
Inventories	-	33,212	17,925	-	-
Pre-paid lease revenue	(6,194)	(6,450)	(5,734)	(4,954)	(5,935)
Total Fund Balance, GAAP Basis	\$2,717,023	\$2,685,922	\$2,670,104	\$2,905,143	\$2,648,137

¹ Additional information in "Rainy Day Reserve" section of Appendix A.² Additional information in "Budget Stabilization Reserve" section of Appendix A.³ Additional information in "Salaries, Benefits and Litigation Reserves" section of Appendix A.⁴ Due to GASB 84 implementation, the self-insurance and other general City activities from the former Payroll (Agency) Fund became part of the General Fund.

The balance represents a fund collected and restricted for self-insurance purpose.

⁵ Additional information in "General Reserve" section of Appendix A.⁶ Additional information in the "COVID Response and Economic Loss Reserve, Federal and State Emergency Grant Disallowance Reserve, and Fiscal Cliff Reserve" section of Appendix A.

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

Five-Year Financial Plan Update: FY2024-25 through FY2027-28 and Mayor's Budget Instructions

The Five-Year Financial Plan (the “Five-Year Plan”) is required under Proposition A, a charter amendment approved by voters in November 2009. The Charter requires the City to forecast expenditures and revenues for the next five fiscal years, propose actions to balance revenues and expenditures during each year of the Plan, and discuss strategic goals and corresponding resources for City departments. Proposition A required that a Five-Year Plan be adopted every two years. Charter Section 9.119 requires that by March 1 of each odd-numbered year, the Mayor submit a Five-Year Plan to the Board. The City’s Administrative Code requires that by March 1 of each even-numbered year, the Mayor, Board of Supervisor’s Budget Analyst, and Controller submit an updated estimate for the remaining four years of the most recently adopted Five-Year Plan.

On December 22, 2023, the Mayor, Board of Supervisor’s Budget Analyst, and Controller issued the Five-Year Financial Plan Update for fiscal years 2024-25 through 2027-28 (the “December 2023 Five-Year Plan Update”), which projected annual shortfalls of \$244.7 million, \$554.5 million, \$945.1 million, and \$1,349.7 million, respectively. The Five-Year Financial Plan Update released on March 29, 2024, (the “March 2024 Joint Report”) updated this forecast, with annual shortfalls of \$235.9 million, \$553.3 million, \$927.0 million, and \$1,361.6 million in fiscal year 2024-25 through 2027-28, respectively (as shown in Table A-5(a) below). These updates are the result of modest improvement in current year fund balance, modest changes to the revenue forecast, higher employee benefit costs, and nominal updates to other citywide expenditures since the December 2023 Five-Year Plan Update was released.

The Charter requires that each year’s budget be balanced. Based on the forecast in the December 2023 Five-Year Plan Update, the Mayor’s Budget Office issued instructions to departments in December 2023 to reduce their expenditures by 10% in fiscal years 2024-25 and 2025-26, respectively, in order to close the gap between projected sources and uses. Departments were also required to submit a 5% contingency reduction.

These reductions were in addition to October 2023 instructions from the Mayor’s Office to departments to reduce fiscal year 2023-24 General Fund expenditures by 3% in the current fiscal year, as well as propose ongoing cuts in fiscal year 2024-25 and fiscal year 2025-26. Departments proposed, and the Mayor’s Office accepted, expenditure reductions and new revenues of approximately \$75 million in fiscal year 2023-24 and expenditure savings of \$38 million in fiscal year 2024-25 and fiscal year 2025-26. These savings were assumed in the December 2023 Five Year Plan update.

TABLE A-5(a)

CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO
Five Year Financial Plan
Fiscal Years 2024-25 through 2027-28
Projections as of March 29, 2024
(\$ Millions)

	Change from FY 2023-24 Budget	Change from FY 2024-25	Change from FY 2025-26	Change from FY 2026-27
	2024-25	2025-26	2026-27	2027-28
Sources - Increase / (Decrease):	\$3.8	\$191.4	\$206.6	\$203.0
Uses:				
Baselines & Reserves	(\$9.9)	(\$68.8)	(\$146.3)	(\$257.0)
Salaries & Benefits	(170.1)	(356.4)	(480.6)	(635.9)
Citywide Operating Budget Costs	(95.2)	(299.3)	(404.1)	(505.1)
Departmental Costs	35.4	(20.3)	(102.5)	(166.7)
Total Uses - (Increase) / Decrease:	(\$239.8)	(\$744.7)	(\$1,133.6)	(\$1,564.6)
Cumulative				
Projected Surplus / (Shortfall)	(\$235.9)	(\$553.3)	(\$927.0)	(\$1,361.6)
Two-Year Deficit	(\$789.3)			

Key assumptions in the March 2024 Joint Report:

- Net general fund revenues are largely unchanged from the December 2023 Five-Year Plan Update. The December 2023 Five-Year Plan Update forecast General Fund tax revenue to grow year-over-year but slower than previously projected. Total General Fund taxes are projected to grow each year, by 0.4% in fiscal year 2023-24, 0.9% in fiscal year 2024-25, and an average of 2.8% in fiscal year 2025-26 through fiscal year 2027-28. This tepid revenue growth is partly related to structural changes in the local economy. Ongoing patterns of remote work, along with high interest rates, are expected to lead to declining commercial and residential real estate values, affecting property and transfer taxes. Increasing interest rates and depressed levels of venture capital investment have a negative impact on the technology sector, and the City's business tax revenue. The March 2024 Joint Report forecast lowers property tax revenues due to assumption about refunds triggered by reductions in value as appeals are resolved through the Assessment Appeals Board and decreased excess ERAF expectations. However, gross receipts and overpaid executive taxes are higher in the March 2024 Joint Report forecast, largely driven by greater than expected current year receipts.

In addition, the City is expected to receive its last reimbursement from the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) for the COVID-19 public health emergency in fiscal year 2025-26. An additional \$21.8 million of FEMA reimbursements for 2023 winter storms are assumed in the March 2024 Joint Report. The City's tourism and hospitality sector is expected to continue its recovery through the plan period at a slower pace than previously anticipated and is not expected to recover to pre-pandemic levels until after the plan period, impacting hotel, sales tax, and State sales tax-based subventions.

The March 2024 Joint Report assumes additional public health one-time and operating revenues driven by fee for service, supplemental, and capitation payments.

- Fiscal year 2023-24 mid-year General Fund savings: In October 2023, the Mayor issued instructions to City departments to propose budget reductions in the current fiscal year in anticipation of a significant structural deficit. The Mayor's Office reviewed proposals to pause uninitiated programs, eliminate vacant positions, take advantage of new revenues, and begin scaling back certain programs. As a result, \$48 million of expenditures have been placed on reserve in fiscal year 2023-24 and \$26 million in new revenues were to be reported in the FY23-24 Six-Month Report. Based on these changes, this forecast assumes an increase in current year ending balance of approximately \$75 million, and ongoing savings of approximately \$38 million in each year beginning in fiscal year 2024-25.
- Assumes previously negotiated wage increases and inflationary increases for open contracts in line with Consumer Price Index ("CPI"): This projection assumes approved wage increases in collective bargaining agreements for miscellaneous employees through the end of fiscal year 2023-24, and as negotiated for public safety employees through fiscal year 2025-26. Miscellaneous contracts are open beginning in fiscal year 2024-25 and public safety contracts are open beginning in fiscal year 2026-27. All open contracts assume the average of the inflation projections of the California Department of Finance SF Metropolitan Statistical Area CPI and Moody's SF Metropolitan Area CPI, updated in the March 2024 Joint Report to equal 2.54% for fiscal year 2024-25, 2.53% for fiscal year 2025-26, 2.56% for fiscal year 2026-27, and 2.23% for fiscal year 2027-28, applied to the first pay period in January 2025 of fiscal year 2024-25 and the first pay period of each fiscal year thereafter in the projection period. Importantly, these assumptions do not indicate a willingness or ability to negotiate wage increases at these levels and are used solely for projection purposes.
- Pension investment returns of 7.2% per year: This report assumes the actuarially assumed rate of return on pension system investments of 7.2% per year, as affirmed by the Retirement Board in November 2023. Employer contributions to both SFERS and CalPERS are estimated using projected rates provided by these entities.
- Health insurance cost increases: This projection assumes that the employer share of health insurance costs for active employees will increase by 9.3% in fiscal year 2024-25, then 7% in each following year, for an average of 7.6% annually over the projection period. Dental insurance costs are projected to decrease by 2.3% in fiscal year 2024-25, then increase by 3.3% for each remaining year, an average of 1.9% annually for the projection period. Retiree health costs are assumed to grow by 9.0% in fiscal year 2024-25, 7.6% in fiscal year 2025-26, 7.3% in fiscal year 2026-27, and 7.1% in fiscal year 2027-28, an average of 7.7% annually over the projection period.
- Inflationary increase on non-personnel operating costs: This projection assumes that the cost of materials and supplies, professional services, and other non-personnel operating costs will increase by the rate of CPI starting in fiscal year 2024-25 and each fiscal year thereafter at the average of the inflation projections of the California Department of Finance SF Metropolitan Statistical Area CPI and Moody's SF Metropolitan Area CPI, updated in the March 2024 Joint Report forecast to 2.54% for fiscal year 2024-25, 2.53% for fiscal year 2025-26, 2.56% for fiscal year 2026-27, and 2.28% for fiscal year 2027-28. The projection reflects the adopted fiscal year

2023-24 and fiscal year 2024-25 budget, which included a 3.75% cost-of-doing business increase for General Fund nonprofit contracts.

- Ten-Year Capital Plan, Five-Year Information and Communications Technology (ICT) Plan, and inflationary increases on equipment: The projection assumes the adopted fiscal year 2023-24 funding level for capital, equipment, and information technology (IT). For capital, this report assumes the budgeted Capital Plan level of funding in fiscal year 2024-25. In the remaining years the report assumes funding will catch up to the City's fiscal year 2024-33 Ten-Year Capital Plan, which was released in 2023. The IT investment projection assumes full funding of the City's Information and Communications Technology (ICT) Plan in fiscal year 2024-25 through fiscal year 2027-28. For equipment, this plan assumes the budgeted level of funding in fiscal year 2024-25, and growth of CPI in the subsequent three fiscal years.
- Deposits and withdrawals from reserves: The forecast assumes no reserve withdrawals beyond those previously budgeted. The projection assumes deposits to the General Reserve in each fiscal year, consistent with the financial policies adopted by the Board of Supervisors and codified in Administrative Code Section 10.60(b). As the City's economy recovers, the General Reserve value will increase from 2.0% of General Fund revenues in the current year to 3.0% by fiscal year 2027-28. Additionally, the projection assumes deposits of \$32.8 million and \$99.9 million to the Budget Stabilization Reserve in fiscal year 2026-27 and fiscal year 2027-28 as the City's real property transfer tax is expected to exceed the average five-year transfer tax level in those years, triggering required deposits.

The March 2024 Joint Report and December 2023 Five-Year Plan Update noted key factors that could materially impact the City's financial condition, including the following:

- Recent downward revision to local employment numbers: On March 22, 2024, the Employment Development Department (EDD) released a significant revision to its employment data, showing San Francisco and San Mateo counties lost 34,100 jobs between July 2022 and February 2024, with the largest downward revisions in the information and professional, scientific, and technical services industries, which are the primary office-using sectors in San Francisco. The revised figures reflect technology-sector layoffs since 2022, reversing the City's previous understanding that these job losses were absorbed by overall growth in the technology industry. This additional information increases downside risk to the forecast.
- Elevated interest rates are dampening investment and growth at the state and local levels. Successive Federal Reserve interest rate increases appear to have slowed inflation, and professional "Blue Chip" forecasters believe a "soft landing" will likely be achieved nationally. However, high interest rates have an outsized effect on San Francisco's economy, which is highly concentrated in technology firms. Even if rate cuts occur in 2024, as the Fed has suggested, they will remain high compared to the historically low rates enjoyed in the years before and during the pandemic. Hiring and growth at technology firms is tied to venture capital investment, which has fallen locally to \$21 billion for the first three quarters of 2023, compared to \$46 billion in 2022 and \$81 billion in 2021, as high interest rates make venture capital investment less attractive. Declining venture capital investment in the technology sector and related reductions in tech firm expenditures would most directly affect business taxes, but would also affect sales, hotel, and property-related taxes.

Additionally, high interest rates, along with the “stickiness” of hybrid work, suppress sales and values of both commercial and residential real estate. The handful of recent office sales in the \$150-\$300 per square foot range represent an average price drop of over 60% from their prior prices and current assessed values, and while average California home prices are rising, those in San Francisco remain flat. The forecast assumes that the City’s property and transfer taxes will be significantly impacted as the market adjusts to a new equilibrium over the coming decade.

- Recession risk. While the budget deficit is very large, the underlying revenue forecast does not assume a recession. Overall growth rates of General Fund taxes are projected each year, at 0.4% in fiscal year 2023-24, 0.9% in fiscal year 2024-25, and an average of 2.8% annually in fiscal year 2025-26 through fiscal year 2027-28. Should interest rates or other factors cause employment or wage levels to falter, or there is some other external economic shock, General Fund tax revenue would likely be significantly impacted. A recession scenario is detailed in the last section below. Over the plan period, a recession could worsen the deficit by nearly \$1 billion, even accounting for the use of the City’s economic stabilization reserves, reductions to General Reserve deposits, and baseline transfers.
- State budget impacts: This report does not assume significant changes in state or federal funding levels. However, on December 7, 2023, the State Legislative Analyst’s Office (the “LAO”) released their fiscal year 2024-25 fiscal outlook, projecting a \$68.0 billion deficit, primarily driven by weaker than anticipated 2023 income tax revenue. The shortfall will require the state to reduce expenditures, potentially in ways that reduce local government revenues such as excess Educational Revenue Augmentation Fund (“ERAF”) revenue, grants, and other programs. Flat or falling state sales tax will reduce subventions of state sales tax for public safety, health, and human services.

The March 2024 Joint Report forecast does not assume the policy changes proposed in the Governor’s January budget, including an increase in the amount of ERAF sent to school districts to distribute to charter schools, which would reduce City excess ERAF revenues by \$43 million annually, or proposed reductions to social service subventions. The Governor will introduce changes to the fiscal year 2024-25 state budget in early May, which will be further amended by the state legislature. Given the state’s budget shortfall, the City intends to monitor budget legislation for changes that would affect excess ERAF and other local revenues.

- Potential revenue risk from FEMA reimbursements for COVID-19 related expenses. The City assumes it will receive a total of \$572.2 million of FEMA reimbursements for its COVID-19-related expenditures, unchanged from the March 2023 Five Year Financial Plan Update. However, fiscal year 2022-23 experience illustrates the risk inherent in these assumptions, when only \$2.6 million of the \$243.4 million budgeted FEMA revenue was realized by year end. While the City considers this a payment delay versus a disallowance, any changes in guidance or further audits of the City’s submissions could be a risk to this revenue.

The City and dozens of peer jurisdictions in the state are in active discussions with FEMA Region 9 regarding recently published guidance on eligible costs for non-congregate shelter (NCS) services, which San Francisco provided through the Shelter in Place (SIP) hotel program. This new guidance caps reimbursement for stays in SIP hotels to 20 days after June 11, 2021, and states that unoccupied rooms are generally ineligible for reimbursement. The City has reported to the California Office of Emergency Services (CalOES) that the new guidance could potentially place

\$114.0 million of claimed FEMA reimbursement at risk for the cost of SIP hotels for vulnerable populations past the 20-day cap, and an additional \$76.0 million at risk for the cost of pre-positioned vacant hotels and will continue working with CalOES and FEMA representatives on next steps.

- Retirement contribution rate: Projections assume the SFERS adopted 7.2% rate of return in fiscal year 2023-24; however, year-to-date returns through February 29, 2024, were 5.7%. Additionally, returns reported in the final audited valuation at the end of the fiscal year can vary from the year-to-date return value due to market volatility and the additional time required to get private market valuations. Final results below the 7.2% assumption will result in higher retirement contribution costs during the forecast period.
- Business tax litigation: As of June 30, 2023, the City has reserved more than \$400 million of tax collections for litigation risk, including almost \$200 million in gross receipts tax and almost \$150 million in homelessness gross receipts tax. The legal issues vary by claimant; however, the recent acceleration of litigation underscores the growing complexity of the City's business tax regime and the impact that a few payers can have on the City's revenue outlook. Although more than 10,000 businesses pay the gross receipts tax that accrues to the General Fund, the top ten payers accounted for 27% of the revenue in tax year 2022. The top ten payers accounted for 31% of all business taxes – including gross receipts, homelessness gross receipts, commercial rents, and overpaid executive taxes – in tax year 2022. The business tax forecast considers all known litigation initiated as of the report publication date.
- Pending Policy Decisions with Fiscal Impact: Legislative or voter-approved increases to existing baselines, set-asides, or other new spending increases without commensurate revenue increases from new funding sources will impact the projections included in this report. For example, in early March, the Mayor introduced legislation to amend the Development Agreement between the City and County of San Francisco and Treasure Island Community Development, LLC ("TICD"), the entity developing Treasure Island, as well as the Disposition and Development Agreement between the Treasure Island Development Authority and TICD. The amendments—which were subsequently approved by the Board in May 2024—altered the financing plan to help fund the development of infrastructure on the island and result in 20-25 years of lease payments from the City's General Fund starting in fiscal year 2025-26 or fiscal year 2026-27, pending final financing details. This would result in increased costs to the General Fund of approximately \$11 million to \$14 million annually.

Other Budget Updates: Fiscal Year 2023-24 Nine-Month Budget Status Report

The Nine-Month Budget Status Report for fiscal year 2023-24 (the "Nine-Month Report") was released on May 14, 2024. The Nine-Month Report projected a General Fund ending balance of \$494.4 million in fiscal year 2023-24, a \$28.5 million improvement from the \$465.6 million balance in the March 2024 Joint Report. Application of this additional current year fund balance would decrease the projected shortfall in the upcoming two-year budget to \$760.8 million. The improvement was largely driven by revenue in the Department of Public Health, offset by weakness in tax and other department revenue.

TABLE A-5(b)

Nine-Month Report
Fiscal Year 2023-24 Projected General Fund Variances to Budget (\$ millions)

	Five Year Plan vs FY24 Budget	Six-Month Report vs FY24 Budget	March Joint Report vs FY24 Budget	Nine-Month Report vs FY24 Budget	Change from March Joint Report to Nine- Month Report
FY 2022-23 Ending Fund Balance	417.5	417.5	417.5	417.5	-
Appropriation in the FY 2023-24 Budget	(414.4)	(414.4)	(414.4)	(414.4)	-
Prior Year Fund Balance Above Budgeted Levels	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	-
Citywide Revenue	(42.9)	(117.4)	(112.7)	(103.7)	9.0
Baseline Contributions	(4.3)	22.7	23.8	23.8	-
Departmental Operations	96.4	178.4	178.4	198.0	19.5
Current Year Revenues and Expenditures	49.3	83.7	89.5	118.1	28.5
Approved Use of General Reserve - Sources	-	-	-	0.5	0.5
Public Health Revenue Management Reserve - Uses	-	-	-	(0.5)	(0.5)
Supplemental Appropriations & Use of Reserves	-	-	-	-	-
Previously Unappropriated Fund Balance	81.2	81.2	81.2	81.2	-
Fund Balance Previously Appropriated in FY 2024-25	291.7	291.7	291.7	291.7	-
FY 2023-24 Projected Ending Balance	425.3	459.7	465.5	494.1	28.5

The following are highlights of fiscal year 2023-24 projections in the Nine-Month Report:

- A \$103.7 million projected citywide revenue shortfall compared to budget is due to weakness across numerous sources, though the shortfall is \$9.0 million less than prior projections. Property tax projections have been updated to reduce appeals reserves by \$19.5 million, given a decline in open appeals, partially offset by \$12.5 million in refunds of taxes related to said appeals, as well as the recognition of \$37.2 million in excess ERAF revenue available with final state reconciliation of FY 2021- 22 ERAF uses. This improvement in property tax and a true up of prior year interest allocations are sufficient to offset an additional \$30.9 million weakness in property transfer tax revenue from our last report, reflecting historically low cash receipts, and continued weakness in sales and hotel taxes.
- Departments are projected to end the year with a \$198.0 million net operating surplus, an \$19.5 million increase from prior projections. This includes \$78.4 million of expenditure savings and additional revenues identified by departments in response to the Mayor's September request for mid-year cuts and other savings, which together totaled \$96.4 million. The need to fund \$23.1 million in general liability litigation reserves is offset by widespread improvement in operating department performance. A \$52.5 million shortfall in patient revenue at Laguna Honda Hospital is driven by significantly reduced census due to the pause on new admissions pending recertification; in addition, the State is expected to finalize a new methodology for nursing facility payments retroactive to January 2023 in fall 2024, shifting revenue from the current to the budget year. This shortfall is offset by revenue surpluses elsewhere, particularly in CalAIM behavioral health payments and patient revenue at Zuckerberg San Francisco General due to higher than expected patient volume and census, and several one-time state payments for safety net programs.

- The Police and Sheriff's departments are expected to require additional supplemental appropriations to reallocate existing expenditure appropriation to overtime, as required by Administrative Code Section 3.17.
- Estimates of FEMA reimbursement revenue for COVID response costs have been reduced by \$6.8 million in the current year to reflect actual and expected obligations for testing, vaccination, and other health programs. In October 2023, the FEMA Region 9 Administrator provided updated guidance on eligible costs for non-congregate shelter (NCS) services incurred during the pandemic, which San Francisco provided through the Shelter in Place (SIP) hotel program through May 11, 2023. The City, peer jurisdictions, and California Office of Emergency Services (CalOES) are in continued communication with FEMA representatives regarding this issue, which will affect future year forecasts.

Original Budget for Fiscal Years 2024-25 and 2025-26 and Revenue Letter

The Original Budget for fiscal years 2024-25 and 2025-26 (the “FY25 & FY26 Original Budget”) was approved by the Board of Supervisors on July 30, 2024, and signed by the Mayor on August 1, 2024. See “CITY BUDGET – Budget Process” for additional detail. The FY25 & FY26 Original Budget reflects \$15.9 billion expenditures in fiscal year 2024-25 and \$15.5 billion in fiscal year 2025-26. The \$789.3 million two-year shortfall projected in the March 2024 Joint Report was addressed primarily through the use of \$135.7 million of fund balance, \$236.6 million in projected revenue increases, and \$68.8 million use of special funds, as well as \$302.0 million of net departmental budget reductions and other operating savings. (Such operating savings were offset through increases in increased capital and information technology costs and new labor costs.)

The Charter requires that the Controller comment on revenue estimates assumed in the Mayor’s fiscal year 2024-25 and fiscal year 2025-26 proposed budget. These comments were issued in the Revenue Letter on June 10, 2024. The revenue estimates assumed in the proposed budget were not materially different from the budget finally passed and approved later in the summer.

As described herein, subsequent reports have been issued, which have also identified financial pressures.

While the Controller found the revenue assumptions in the Mayor’s proposed budget to be reasonable, the Controller noted that the City faces several key financial risks in coming fiscal years. These risks include: the projected structural budget gap following depletion of one-time funds; economic risk; funding uncertainty at Laguna Honda Hospital; State budget revenue risk; disallowance of claims for federal revenues assumed in the City’s emergency response budgets; and potential cost increases resulting from November 2024 ballot measures.

Key findings in the June 2024 Revenue Letter included:

- **Tax revenue projections generally assume a continuing but slow economic recovery from the pandemic, with a significant drag created by the continuing effect of remote office work on economic activity in the City.** Most economically sensitive taxes, such as sales and hotel taxes, are projected to grow slowly during the coming two years, but in most cases remain below pre-pandemic levels. Remote work and high interest rates are projected to continue to have significant impacts on the City’s property, business, and property transfer taxes. Tax increases

adopted by the voters in recent years are projected to contribute to modest overall General Fund tax revenue growth of 2.2% in fiscal year 2024-25 compared to the fiscal year 2023-24 Nine Month Report and 3.5% in fiscal year 2025-26 compared to fiscal year 2024-25 projection.

- **The proposed budget assumes \$1 billion of General Fund-related one-time solutions over the two budget years.** These include drawdown of \$445.5 million in prior year fund balance, including \$106.1 million in prior year General Fund appropriations the Mayor's budget proposes to close. While deficit forecasts in the most recent update to the Five-Year Financial Plan assumed available fund balance to be used evenly across the first three years of the forecast, the proposed budget accelerates the use of fund balance, spending \$45.2 million previously held to address the FY 2026-27 shortfall. It also assumes \$235.7 million of FEMA reimbursement for previously incurred emergency response costs; \$138.3 million of reserve drawdowns; and at least \$82.5 million of other one-time revenue in General Fund-supported funds. Additionally, the budget proposes at least \$137.6 million of short-term cost shifts in other funds, with a significant portion designed to achieve General Fund savings.
- **The budget draws on available reserves but maintains the City's economic stabilization reserves.** The proposed budget uses \$138.3 million of reserves funded in prior years and maintains the current balance of \$389.7 million in the combined Rainy Day and Budget Stabilization reserves (also known as combined "Economic Stabilization Reserves"), as the City is not expected to be eligible to withdraw from or deposit to these reserves. Required General Reserve funding levels are maintained in the proposed budget. Excluding economic stabilization reserves, by the end of the two-year budget period, the City is expected to have \$304.6 million (or 38%) of its roughly \$800 million of pre-pandemic reserves available for on-going operations.
- **The proposed budget makes minimal progress towards closing projected structural budget gaps in years beyond the coming two-year budget period.** As one-time solutions are depleted, the structural budget gap will become larger, making future budgets more difficult to close. The March 2024 Joint Report forecasted a structural budget gap of \$927 million in fiscal year 2026-27, growing in subsequent years, absent ongoing corrective action by policy makers. Based on the mix of ongoing and one-time solutions proposed in the Mayor's budget, as well as known labor contract costs above the previously assumed levels in fiscal year 2026-27, the shortfall likely remains more than \$800 million in fiscal year 2026-27, growing in subsequent years.
 - **The final adopted budget will require active monitoring and management by the Mayor and Board of Supervisors given a number of economic and financial risks.** These risks include the possibility of a slowing economic recovery or a recession, risks associated with both State and Federal revenue streams, and financial impacts of potential November 2024 ballot measures.

BUDGETARY RISKS

In addition to the budgetary risks described below, see "CITY BUDGET – Original Budget for Fiscal Years 2024-25 and 2025-26 and Revenue Letter".

Threat of Recession

An economic recession could adversely impact the City's economy and the financial condition of the

General Fund. During the “Great Recession” that occurred nationally from December 2007 to June 2009 (according to the U.S. National Bureau of Economic Research), California real GDP growth slowed for five consecutive quarters from the third quarter of 2008 to the third quarter of 2009 and did not return to pre-recession level of output until three years later in the third quarter of 2012. The unemployment rate rose steadily from 4.9% in the fourth quarter of 2006 to peak at 12.3% in the fourth quarter of 2010 and did not return to the pre-recession level until the second quarter of 2017.

Impact of Commuting Pattern Changes on Business Taxes

The persistence of remote work results in continued pressure on the City’s General Fund revenues. Approximately half of workers in major tax-paying sectors such as professional services, financial services, and information live outside of San Francisco. Continued high levels of telecommuting and work from anywhere policies may affect how much of any business’s gross receipts are apportionable to the City. Muni metro and downtown BART ridership have not returned to pre-pandemic levels, and both have recently dropped off from summer highs. Indicators of auto use – bridge crossings and freeway speed – both indicate less traffic. As of January 2024, bridge crossings into and out of the City dropped to about 83% of pre-pandemic levels. Comparatively, the bridge crossings were at their post-pandemic peak in August 2023 at approximately 95% of pre-pandemic levels.

Businesses owe gross receipts tax only on their employees physically working within the City. For certain categories of businesses, the gross receipts tax is also dependent on their San Francisco payroll. Thus, the sharp rise in telecommuting has resulted in reduced business taxes and, if the change becomes permanent, could negatively impact the City for the foreseeable future. Although some City residents who previously commuted out of the City are now telecommuting from within the City, many of these residents work for employers who do not have a nexus in the City, and thus are not subject to business taxes.

On July 12, 2023, the Office of the Controller issued a memorandum to the Board of Supervisors in response to a request from one of the Board of Supervisors of how the City’s business tax system is being challenged by the recent trends towards remote working (the “Business Tax Memorandum”).

The Business Tax Memorandum summarized that during the 2010s, the rapid growth of the tech industry, and the entire City economy, fueled growth in City tax revenues, particularly from business taxes. The City, which started the decade with the highest business tax burden of any city in California, further raised that burden with several rate increases and new taxes. However, none of these changes stopped the City from being one of the fastest growing cities in the country during the 2010s, although it did deepen three sources of risk in the City’s finances.

First, the City’s business tax revenue increasingly comes from a smaller handful of large taxpayers, mainly in the technology sector. These businesses could potentially reap substantial tax savings by locating in other Bay Area tech centers. With the persistence of hybrid work, most of them are currently reducing their office space needs in the City, and elsewhere.

Secondly, the City is increasingly reliant on taxes on the leasing and sale of commercial office properties. Remote work has led to a reduced volume of transactions of these properties, and there is some evidence of a marked reduction in property values. Both trends lead to revenue weakness for the City.

Finally, the business tax memorandum noted that both structural changes in the City’s economy, and policy choices to make the tax system more progressive, have had the effect of raising overall revenue volatility by concentrating revenue in a few payers. This runs counter to a long-standing City policy goal

of minimizing volatility by broadening the tax base.

Following the publication of this memo, at the request of Mayor Breed, President Peskin, and Supervisor Mandelman, the Treasurer, Controller, and Chief Economist conducted a process in summer and fall 2023 with the business community and other stakeholders to develop specific reform recommendations. A public report for the Mayor and Board of Supervisors was provided in February 2024, to frame the development of a measure for the consideration of the voters in November 2024. A summary of final recommendations was published in May 2024, forming the basis of November 2024 ballot initiative Proposition M, Changes to Business Taxes. Among many other things, this measure would shift the calculation of San Francisco gross receipts for most business activities away from payroll expenses toward sales.

See “General Fund Revenues – Other City Tax Revenues” for a discussion of the Business Taxes, Real Property Transfer Tax and Overpaid Executive Tax referenced in the Business Tax Memorandum.

Office Vacancy in San Francisco; Impact on Property Taxes and Other Revenues

The City has experienced the largest increase in office vacancy among major urban office markets in the United States, from 5.6% in the 4th quarter of 2019 to 33.7% in the 2nd quarter of 2024. Because of the prevalence of long-term leases in the commercial real estate industry, sudden reductions in demand often result in increases in sublease vacancy, instead of direct vacancy. Sublease vacancy occurs when existing tenants vacate their space and seek to find sub-lessees, but continue to pay rent under the original lease. A direct vacancy occurs when the original lease has been broken, or has expired and not been renewed. In this case, the property’s income declines until a new lease is signed. In the City, sublease vacancies were a very high percentage (80-90%) of office vacancies during 2020 and 2021. In 2022, the sublease vacancy rate declined, while the direct vacancy rate continued to rise, and by mid-2022, direct vacancies accounted for most of the vacant office space in San Francisco, according to Jones Lang LaSalle IP, Inc. If vacancy rates remain at this elevated level, and a large share of these are direct vacancies, then the income, and market value, of office buildings in the City are likely to continue to be negatively affected. The market value of commercial real estate reflects the current and future income that the market expects the property to generate. If expectations of future income streams are reduced, then the market value of office properties will be reduced.

A reduction in demand from tenants is not the only thing that could reduce the market value of San Francisco office buildings in the near future. Using an income valuation approach, the market value of properties is commonly estimated as the property’s net operating income, divided by its capitalization rate (its effective rate of return). Capitalization rates are generally calculated from the sales of comparable properties, and vary across markets, and over time, according to changes in investors’ perception of risk, and the risk-free rate of return. When investors perceive greater risk, they require a higher rate of return, and the spread between that asset’s capitalization rate and the risk-free rate widens. When the capitalization rate rises, for whatever reason, the market value of a property will decline, all other things being equal.

The market value of a property is important for property tax revenue because a property’s assessed value – the basis of its property tax liability – may not exceed its market value. If a property owner believes a property is assessed above its market value, they can request a reduction in assessment from the Assessor, and/or appeal a decision to the Assessment Appeals Board. The gap between current market and assessed values is narrowed somewhat by the effect of Prop 13, which caps growth in assessed value

at 2% per year unless a sale or new construction prompts a reassessment. Given that market values have typically increased at much higher rates over the years, properties that have not been recently sold have been assessed below market value. In other words, Proposition 13 effectively cushions the City's property tax base from downturns in property markets, at the cost of reduced growth in property tax revenue during periods of strong economic growth.

Given assessment appeal hearing timelines, there is a significant lag between the filing of appeals and completion of hearings at the Assessment Appeals Board ("AAB"). In the interim, published reports reflect the estimated loss of assessed value due to both currently filed and expected future office appeals through the end of the forecast period, reaching \$17.5 billion by fiscal year 2027-28. As of June 30, 2024, the City is holding \$217.3 million in AAB reserves for the General Fund's portion of refunds on approximately \$37.47 billion in prior years' assessed value reductions, plus interest. Reserve balances are projected to grow given the capacity for hearings and requests for delays from commercial property owners' agents. Total prior assessment year reductions assumed for this projection are \$11.46 billion, \$21.40 billion, \$24.4 billion, \$25.07 billion, and \$26.45 billion in assessed values for fiscal year 2023-24 through fiscal year 2027-28, respectively. As of the March 2024 5-Year Plan Update, General Fund property tax revenue required to pay refunds that result from AAB decisions is estimated at \$63.7 million, \$118.9 million, \$136.1 million, \$139.4 million, and \$147.1 million, for fiscal years 2023-24 through 2027-28, respectively, directly reducing property tax revenue in the year of deposit.

The City cannot predict the actual level of revenues losses, however the City will continue to account for these trends in its periodic reports. See "CITY BUDGET — Other Budget Updates: Fiscal Year 2023-24 Six-Month Budget Status Report" and "CITY BUDGET – Original Budget For Fiscal Years 2024-25 and 2025-26 and Revenue Letter" for additional information.

Potential City Acquisition of PG&E Distribution Assets

On January 29, 2019, PG&E filed for Chapter 11 bankruptcy protection to shield itself from potential wildfire liability that was estimated upwards of \$30 billion. Taxes and fees paid by PG&E to the City total approximately \$75 million annually and include property taxes, franchise fees and business taxes, as well as the utility user taxes it remits on behalf of its customers.

On June 20, 2020, the United States Bankruptcy Court for the Northern District of California confirmed PG&E's Plan of Reorganization, and on July 1, 2020 PG&E announced that it had emerged from Chapter 11 bankruptcy. As part of its restructuring, on June 9, 2020, PG&E announced that it would be relocating its business headquarters, currently located at 245 Market Street and 77 Beale Street in San Francisco, to Oakland. The relocation was expected to occur in June 2022.

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

On July 27, 2021, the City submitted a petition with the California Public Utilities Commission (the “CPUC”) seeking formal determination of the value of investor-owned PG&E’s local electric infrastructure. The matter is pending before the CPUC and the City can give no assurance about whether or when the CPUC will hold a hearing on the matter.

The City is unable to predict whether it will be able to consummate a final negotiated acquisition price for the Target Assets and, if so, the terms thereof. Any such final terms would be subject to approval by the Board of Supervisors and SFPUC. If consummated, it is expected that such new electric system would be wholly supported by its own revenues, and no revenues of the City’s General Fund would be available to pay for system operations, or City General Fund secured bonds issued to acquire the Target Assets. The City is committed to acquiring PG&E’s assets and expects to continue its pursuit with the newly reorganized entity.

Impact of November 2024 Local Ballot Initiatives

San Francisco’s November 2024 ballot contains several proposals with potential significant ongoing fiscal costs to the General Fund should they pass, including the following (cost estimates made by Controller):

- Proposition F – Police Staffing and Deferred Retirement, estimated to cost up to \$ 3 million per year;
- Proposition G – Funding Rental Subsidies for Affordable Housing Development Serving Low Income Seniors, Families, and Persons with Disabilities, estimated to cost up to \$8.25 million per year;
- Proposition H – Retirement Benefits for Firefighters, estimated to cost up to \$3.7 million per year;
- Proposition I – Retirement Benefits for Nurses and 911 Operators, estimated to cost up to \$6.7 million per year; and
- Proposition J – Funding Programs Serving Children, Youth, and Families, estimated to cost up to \$64.2 million per year.

Additionally, Proposition L (Additional Business Tax on Transportation Network Companies and Autonomous Vehicle Businesses to Fund Public Transportation) is expected to raise up to \$25 million annually for the Municipal Transportation Agency (MTA) and Proposition M (Changes to Business Taxes) is expected to raise up to \$50 million annually in the General Fund when fully implemented.

Impact of the State of California Budget on Local Finances

Revenues from the State represent approximately 10% of the General Fund revenues appropriated in the Original Budget for fiscal years 2024-25 and 2025-26, and thus changes in State revenues could have a material impact on the City’s finances. In a typical year, the Governor releases two primary proposed budget documents: 1) the Governor’s Proposed Budget required to be submitted in January; and 2) the “May Revise” to the Governor’s Proposed Budget. The Governor’s Proposed Budget is then considered and typically revised by the State Legislature. Following that process, the State Legislature adopts, and the Governor signs, the State budget. City policy makers review and estimate the impact of both the Governor’s Proposed and May Revise Budgets prior to the City adopting its own budget.

The State budget for fiscal year 2024-25, enacted in June 2024, addressed an estimated multi-year shortfall of \$46.8 billion. The budget assumes continued but slowing economic growth that stops short of assuming a recession.

Due to the timing of the City's reporting vs the State's estimates, estimated growth rates in state sales tax and VLF (defined herein) revenues contained in the January proposal have been reflected in the City's Nine-Month Report projections of state subventions and are included in the recently adopted FY25 & FY26 Original Budget. As discussed under "CITY BUDGET – Five-Year Financial Plan Update: Fiscal Year 2024-25 through 2027-28 and Mayor's Budget Instructions" the Five-Year Plan identifies State changes in ERAF allocation as a key factor that could impact the City's future financial position.

Impact of Federal Government on Local Finances

The City receives substantial federal funds for assistance payments, social service programs and other programs. A portion of the City's assets are also invested in securities of the United States government. The City's finances may be adversely impacted by fiscal matters at the federal level, including but not limited to cuts to federal spending.

In the event Congress and the President fail to enact appropriations, budgets or debt ceiling increases on a timely basis in the future, such events could have a material adverse effect on the financial markets and economic conditions in the United States and an adverse impact on the City's finances. The City cannot predict the outcome of future federal budget deliberations and the impact that such budgets will have on the City's finances and operations. The City's General Fund and hospitals, which are supported by the General Fund, collectively receive over \$1 billion annually in federal subventions for entitlement programs, the large majority of which are reimbursements for care provided to Medicaid and Medicare recipients. See "Laguna Honda Hospital Potential Loss of Federal Funding." In addition, tens of thousands of San Franciscans receive federal subsidies to purchase private insurance on the State's health care exchange, Covered California. Efforts to change such subsidies or alter provisions of the Affordable Care Act through regulatory changes could have significant effects on future health care costs.

The federal government provided significant funding to local governments to respond to the public health emergency and mitigate the fiscal effect of the COVID-19 pandemic. The City spent the entirety of its General Fund allocations of Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security Act and American Rescue Plan Act State and Local Fiscal Recovery Fund monies as of fiscal year 2021-22 and is awaiting reimbursement of emergency response costs submitted to the FEMA. In fiscal year 2023-24, the City originally budgeted \$170.0 million of FEMA reimbursements. By May 2024, that estimate was revised down to \$116.8 million in that fiscal year, and only \$73.3 million was recorded by year end. In addition to the timing of reimbursements, the City is in communication with both state and federal officials to understand the fiscal effect of recent changes in FEMA cost eligibility guidelines for non-congregate shelter programs, as described above.

Laguna Honda Hospital Medicaid and Medicare Recertification

The Laguna Honda Hospital and Rehabilitation Center ("Laguna Honda Hospital") is a skilled nursing facility owned and operated by the City through its Department of Public Health, serving up to 660 patients, most of whom are low income or extremely low-income residents. Beginning in March 2022, the City had a series of disputes with the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services ("CMS"), an agency within the

federal Department of Health & Human Services ,over conditions at Laguna Honda Hospital which potentially put federal funding at risk.

On May 18, 2023, CMS, the City, and the California Department of Public Health (“CDPH”) reached an agreement in principle to settle ongoing administrative proceedings and federal court litigation. This settlement allowed Laguna Honda to continue to receive Medicare and Medicaid payments while addressing the quality improvements needed to ensure resident health and safety. As part of the settlement, CMS extended payments for Medicare and Medicaid services through March 19, 2024, contingent on Laguna Honda meeting requirements aimed at making health and safety improvements at the facility. During this period, Laguna Honda continued to work on quality improvement efforts while aiming to reapply to participate in Medicare and/or Medicaid.

The CDPH and the state’s Department of Health Care Services approved Laguna Honda’s recertification for Medicaid in August 2023 and CMS approved Laguna Honda’s recertification for Medicare in June 2024, which means Laguna Honda is now fully recertified and will continue to receive Medicare and Medicaid payments. Laguna Honda will continue to be reviewed for compliance with conditions of participation in Medicare and Medicaid programs as is normal for facilities regulated by CMS and CDPH.

THE SUCCESSOR AGENCY

Effect of the Dissolution Act

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

As a result of ABx1 26 and the decision of the California Supreme Court in the *California Redevelopment Association* case, as of February 1, 2012, (collectively, the “Dissolution Act”), redevelopment agencies in the State were dissolved, including the Former Agency, and successor agencies were designated as successor entities to the former redevelopment agencies to expeditiously wind down the affairs of the former redevelopment agencies and also to satisfy “enforceable obligations” of the former redevelopment agencies all under the supervision of a new oversight board, the State Department of Finance and the State Controller.

Pursuant to Ordinance No. 215-12 passed by the Board of Supervisors of the City on October 2, 2012 and signed by the Mayor on October 4, 2012, the Board of Supervisors (i) officially gave the following name to the successor to the Former Agency: the “Successor Agency to the Redevelopment Agency of the City and County of San Francisco,” (the “Successor Agency”) also referred to as the “Office of Community Investment & Infrastructure” (“OCII”), (ii) created the Successor Agency Commission as the policy body of the Successor Agency, (iii) delegated to the Successor Agency Commission the authority to act to implement the surviving redevelopment projects, the replacement housing obligations of the Former Agency and other enforceable obligations and the authority to take actions that ABx1 26 and AB 1484 require or allow and (iv) established the composition and terms of the members of the Successor Agency Commission.

Because of the existence of enforceable obligations, the Successor Agency is authorized to continue to implement, through the issuance of tax allocation bonds, certain major redevelopment projects that were previously administered by the Former Agency. The Successor Agency exercises land use, development and

design approval authority for the developed projects. The Successor Agency, in addition to other various City agencies and entities, also may issue community facilities district bonds from time to time to facilitate development in the major approved development projects in accordance with the terms of such enforceable obligations. See also, Table A-33: "Statement of Direct and Overlapping Debt and Long-Term Obligations."

CITY INFRASTRUCTURE FINANCING DISTRICTS

San Francisco has formed numerous special financing districts in order to finance infrastructure improvements benefiting the public in newly developing areas of the City. Projects that may be financed by revenues from special finance districts include, but are not limited to streets, water and sewer systems, libraries, parks, and public safety facilities. Pursuant to California Government Code Section 53395 *et seq.* ("IFD Law"), the Board of Supervisors has formed Infrastructure Financing Districts, Infrastructure Revitalization Financing Districts, and Enhanced Infrastructure Financing Districts (collectively "IFDs") within the geographic boundaries of the City.

Under IFD Law, municipalities may fund improvements within the IFD geographic boundary. IFDs capture increases in property tax revenue stemming from growth in assessed value as a result of new development and use that revenue to finance infrastructure projects and improvements. Each district has its own plan of finance for the allocation and use of tax increment.

GENERAL FUND REVENUES

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

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 taxable assessed value of 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 30, the Controller issues a Certificate of Assessed Valuation in August which certifies the taxable assessed value at the beginning of that fiscal year. The Controller also applies the tax rate factors, including the 1.0% tax authorized by Article XIII A of the State Constitution (and mandated by statute), and tax factors needed to repay voter-approved general obligation bonds on property located in the City. Typically, the Board of Supervisors approves the schedule of tax rates each year by resolution no later than the last working day of September. The Treasurer and Tax Collector prepares and mails tax bills to taxpayers and collects 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

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. Table A-6 provides a recent history of assessed valuations of taxable property within the City. Lingering impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic, which triggered business changes such as extended work-from-home policies that resulted in less demand for office spaces, and the substantial increases in borrowing costs (interest rates) resulted in a reduction in property values for certain asset classes in the City and may result in future reductions, which could be material.

The total tax rate shown in Table A-6 includes taxes assessed on behalf of the City as well as the SFUSD, County Office of Education ("SFCOE"), SFCCD, Bay Area Air Quality Management District ("BAAQMD"), and San Francisco Bay Area Rapid Transit District ("BART"), all of which are legal entities separate from the City. See also, Table A-33: "Statement of Direct and Overlapping Debt and Long-Term Obligations." In addition to *ad valorem* taxes, voter-approved special assessment taxes or direct charges may also appear on a property tax bill.

Additionally, although no additional rate is levied, a portion of property taxes collected within the City is allocated to OCII, the successor agency to the San Francisco Redevelopment Agency, and a number of increment financing districts. Property tax revenues attributable to the growth in assessed value of taxable property (known as "tax increment") within the adopted redevelopment project areas may be utilized by OCII to pay for outstanding and enforceable obligations and a portion of administrative costs of the agency, reducing 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. OCII received \$134.0 million of property tax increment in fiscal year 2023-24 for recognized obligations, diverting about \$74.5 million that would have otherwise been apportioned to the City's General Fund.

The percent collected of property tax (current year levies excluding supplemental) was 98.93% for fiscal year 2023-24.

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TABLE A-6

CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO
Assessed Valuation of Taxable Property
Fiscal Years 2008-09 through 2024-25
(000s)

Fiscal Year	Net Assessed ¹ Valuation (NAV)	% Change		Total Tax Rate per \$100 ²	Total Tax Levy ³	Total Tax Collected ³	% Collected June 30
		from Prior Year	Total Tax Rate per \$100 ²				
2008-09	141,274,628	8.7%	1.163	1,702,533	1,661,717	1,661,717	97.6%
2009-10	150,233,436	6.3%	1.159	1,808,505	1,764,100	1,764,100	97.5%
2010-11	157,865,981	5.1%	1.164	1,888,048	1,849,460	1,849,460	98.0%
2011-12	158,649,888	0.5%	1.172	1,918,680	1,883,666	1,883,666	98.2%
2012-13	165,043,120	4.0%	1.169	1,997,645	1,970,662	1,970,662	98.6%
2013-14	172,489,208	4.5%	1.188	2,138,245	2,113,284	2,113,284	98.8%
2014-15	181,809,981	5.4%	1.174	2,139,050	2,113,968	2,113,968	98.8%
2015-16	194,392,572	6.9%	1.183	2,290,280	2,268,876	2,268,876	99.1%
2016-17	211,532,524	8.8%	1.179	2,492,789	2,471,486	2,471,486	99.1%
2017-18	234,074,597	10.7%	1.172	2,732,615	2,709,048	2,709,048	99.1%
2018-19	259,329,479	10.8%	1.163	2,999,794	2,977,664	2,977,664	99.3%
2019-20	281,073,307	8.4%	1.180	3,509,022	3,475,682	3,475,682	99.0%
2020-21	299,686,811	6.6%	1.198	3,823,246	3,785,038	3,785,038	99.0%
2021-22	307,712,666	2.7%	1.182	3,864,100	3,832,546	3,832,546	99.2%
2022-23	331,431,694	7.7%	1.180	4,067,270	4,032,813	4,032,813	99.2%
2023-24	346,366,619	4.5%	1.178	4,261,226	4,215,823	4,215,823	98.90%
2024-25	351,321,331 ⁴	1.4%	1.171	4,113,973	N/A	N/A	N/A

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

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

³ The Total Tax Levy and Total Tax Collected through fiscal year 2023-24 is based on year-end current year secured and unsecured levies as adjusted through roll corrections, excluding supplemental assessments, as included in the statistical report received from the Office of the Treasurer and Tax Collector, City and County of San Francisco. Total Tax Levy for fiscal year 2024-25 is based upon initial assessed valuations times the secured property tax rate to provide an estimate.

⁴ Based on initial assessed valuations for fiscal year 2024-25.

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

At the start of fiscal year 2024-25, the total net assessed valuation of taxable property within the City was approximately \$351.3 billion. Of this total, \$334.5 billion (95.2%) represents secured valuations and \$16.8 billion (4.8%) 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 the 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 the current market value. For this same reason, the total net assessed valuation of taxable property lags behind changes in market value and may continue to increase even without an increase in aggregate market values of property.

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

The City typically experiences increases in assessment appeals activity during economic downturns and decreases in assessment appeals as the economy rebounds. During the severe economic downturn of fiscal years 2009-10 and 2010-11, reductions of up to approximately 30% of the assessed valuations appealed were granted. When assessment appeals result in revenue refunds the level of refund activity depends on the unique economic circumstances of each fiscal year. Other taxing agencies such as SFUSD, SFCOE, SFCCD, BAAQMD, and BART share proportionately in any refunds paid as a result of successful appeals. To mitigate the financial risk of potential assessment appeal refunds, the City funds appeal reserves from its share of estimated property tax revenues for each fiscal year. In the period following the Great Recession, assessment appeals increased significantly as did associated reductions, and a similar trend is developing post-pandemic. For scale, in the wake of the Great Recession, the reductions in residential property assessed value reached upwards of \$2 billion in 2010-11 when the roll topped \$157 billion.

The FY25 & FY26 Original Budget assumes declines in commercial assessed values in the City resulting from the continuance of work from home patterns and interest rates currently affecting the City's businesses, and that such declines could be material. The City's most recent economic reports have noted continuation of these trends.

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 2014-15 through 2023-24 are listed in Table A-7 below.

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TABLE A-7

CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO
Reduction of Prior Years' Property Tax Revenues
General Fund
Fiscal Years 2014-15 through 2023-24

(000s)

Fiscal Year	Amount Reduced
2014-15	16,304
2015-16	16,199
2016-17	33,397
2017-18	24,401
2018-19	30,071
2019-20	17,900
2020-21*	10,729
2021-22	16,479
2022-23	23,070
2023-24	36,822

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

*Amount Reduced in FY 2020-21 and forward reflects both Teetered and non-teetered property tax amounts.

A property's annual assessed value is determined as of January 1 preceding the start of the fiscal year for which taxes are billed and paid. Under California's Proposition 13, a property's annual assessed value is the lesser of (1) its base year value (fair market value as of the date of change in ownership or completion of new construction), factored for inflation at no more than two percent per year; or (2) its fair market value as of that January 1. A qualifying taxpayer can seek assessed value adjustment from the Assessment Appeals Board (AAB), from the Assessor's Office, or both. If a property's fair market value falls below its factored base year value, the reduced value is enrolled on a temporary basis (for one year) and is commonly referred to as a "Proposition 8" reduction, after the 1978 initiative, or simply as a "decline in value" reduction. If a property receives such a temporary reduction, the Assessor is required to annually review the property's temporary reduction for each subsequent January 1 lien date, until such time as the market value again exceeds the property's factored base year value, at which point the Assessor reestablishes the factored base year value as the taxable value to be enrolled for that January 1 lien date.

COVID-19's impact on San Francisco real property values first arose on the 2021 Assessment Roll, resulting in an almost 4-times increase in the total count of Proposition 8 reductions granted compared to the 2020 Assessment Roll (up from 2,059 to 8,212) and more than 8-times increase in the value of the reductions (up from \$272 million to \$2.18 billion). For the January 1, 2024 lien date, the Assessor's Office completed 11,339 "decline-in-value" reviews, which was nearly 40% higher than anticipated. The total count and value of Proposition 8 reductions for the 2024 Assessment Roll were 9,715 and \$4.9 billion, respectively.

The two most significant factors driving changes beginning with the 2021 Assessment Roll were Proposition 8 reductions for hotel and condominium properties. In response to COVID-19, the Assessor's Office performed proactive reviews of commercial properties, which resulted in temporary reductions of \$1.01 billion for 26 hotel properties on the 2021 Assessment Roll. For the 2024 Assessment Roll, the Assessor reviewed and applied Proposition 8 assessed value reductions for 21 hotel properties, totaling

\$1.34 billion. Meanwhile, condominiums accounted for the largest share of new reductions since the onset of the pandemic at over 70% of the total value of temporary reductions excluding hotels on the 2021 and 2022 Assessment Rolls and more than half of the total count for these years. For the 2023 and 2024 Assessment Rolls, condominiums accounted for a declining percentage of total value of temporary reductions at 63% and 54%, respectively, while increasing as a percentage of total count in 2024 to 79%. The percentage of total count associated with single-family dwellings rose from roughly 4% in 2023 to 7.6% in 2024.

In order to more efficiently address a number of regular open appeals on condominium properties with an assessed value below \$5 million, in January 2024, the Assessor's Office applied the same regression model it uses for determining Proposition 8 reductions on condominiums to those with open appeals. Stipulation letters were sent to 942 taxpayers containing a recommended value and instructions about how to withdraw their open appeal if they accepted said value. Taxpayers were given three weeks to withdraw their appeals and accept the recommended value, which 591 taxpayers did according to Assessor records. The result is a temporary downward adjustment of the enrolled value for these properties totaling approximately \$135 million. This initiative was one among a number aimed at timely addressing the steep increase in open appeals and the Assessor expects to continue the initiative this year with a similar acceptance rate from a larger pool of taxpayers with open appeals for condominiums.

As referenced above, taxpayers may also seek assessed value adjustments from the AAB, whether or not they seek and/or receive such an adjustment from the Assessor through its informal review process. Supplemental and Base Year Appeals are to establish a property's base value. Escape and Regular Appeals are filed to contest a property's value as of January 1. The majority of appeals filed are Regular Appeals. For regular, annual secured property tax assessments, the period for property owners to file an appeal is between July 2nd and September 15th. If September 15th falls on a Saturday or Sunday, applications filed or postmarked the next business day are considered timely. The AAB generally is required to resolve appeals applications within two (2) years of filing, unless the applicant signs a waiver to extend the statutory period. Appeals may also be resolved when the Assessor and a property owner stipulate to a corrected value, which the AAB may approve, or reject and require a hearing in which it determines the value. Upon hearing a supplemental or base year appeal to establish a base value, the AAB may decide to increase, decrease, or not change an assessment. In the case of an escape or regular appeal, the AAB may lower the taxable value or maintain the factored base year value but cannot increase the value above the factored base year value. If an escape or regular appeal results in a change in value, the result is a decline-in-value reduction. The new assessed value will be used to determine the property taxes for the year that was appealed. Subsequently, as with any decline-in-value reduction, each year, the Assessor examines the property to see if the market value has risen back to the Proposition 13 base year value, or higher, and if so, reestablishes the Proposition 13 base year value. This does not apply to appeals to establish a property's base value.

Not all filled appeals receive a hearing or result in a property tax assessment reduction. A large majority are withdrawn and many filled appeals result in no reduction. City revenue estimates take into account projected losses from pending and future assessment appeals that are based on historical results as to appeals.

As of June 30, 2024, the total number of open appeals before the AAB was 6,073 with 8,036 new applications filed in fiscal year 2023-24. As of June 30, 2024, the difference between the assessed value and the taxpayer's opinion of values for all the open applications was \$81.8 billion. Assuming the City did not contest any taxpayer appeals and the AAB upheld all the taxpayer's requests, a negative potential

total property tax impact of about \$965.3 million would result. The General Fund's portion of that potential \$965.3 million would be approximately \$455.6 million. In practice, the City has contested virtually all taxpayer appeals. As such, actual reductions have historically been much lower than values asserted by appellant property owners and a majority of appeals are eventually withdrawn. Of the 4,838 appeals closed during fiscal year 2023-24 as of June 30, 2024, 3,749, or 77% of appeals, were withdrawn.

Pending open appeals include a small number of appeals from 2020-21. Nearly all the appeal applications filed during fiscal year 2020-21 challenged the assessed value of property for that fiscal year. However, because the assessed value of secured property for fiscal year 2020-21 was determined by the Assessor as of the January 1, 2020, lien date, which predated the COVID-19 pandemic and its related economic effects, the City does not expect a material reduction in assessed values resulting from COVID-19 impacts for fiscal year 2020-21 appeal applications. However, there was an increase in the number of appeals for fiscal year 2021-22 and a modest increase for fiscal year 2022-23. Appeals for the January 1, 2023 lien date (current values for fiscal year 2023-24) was approximately three times the prior year, totaling 7,508 per AAB reporting. The City is anticipating a similar number of newly filled appeals this year.

Tax Levy and Collection

As the local tax-levying agency under State law, the City levies property taxes on all taxable property within the City's boundaries for the benefit of all overlapping local agencies, including SFUSD, SFCCD, the BAAQMD and BART. The total tax levy for all taxing entities to begin fiscal year 2024-25 was \$4.1 billion, not including supplemental, escape and special assessments that may be assessed during the year. Of total property tax revenues allocated in fiscal year 2023-24 (including supplemental and escape property taxes), per pre-audit numbers, the City received \$2.5 billion in the General Fund and \$283.9 million in special revenue funds designated for children's programs, libraries and open space. SFUSD and SFCCD received approximately \$257.5 million and \$48.3 million, respectively, and the local ERAF received \$455.6 million (before adjusting for the vehicle license fees ("VLF") backfill shift). The Successor Agency received \$134.0 million. The remaining portion was allocated to various other governmental bodies, various special funds, general obligation bond debt service funds, and other taxing entities. Taxes levied to pay debt service for general obligation bonds issued by the City, SFUSD, SFCCD and BART may only be applied for that purpose. The City's General Fund was allocated about 47.2% of total property tax revenue before adjusting for the tax increment financing districts, VLF backfill shift, and excess ERAF.

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

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TABLE A-8

CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO
Teeter Plan
Tax Loss Reserve Fund Balance
Fiscal Years 2013-14 through 2023-24
(000s)

Year Ended	Amount Funded
2013-14	\$19,654
2014-15	20,569
2015-16	22,882
2016-17	24,882
2017-18	25,567
2018-19	29,126
2019-20	31,968
2020-21	35,298
2021-22	35,951
2022-23	38,041
2023-24	39,723

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, 2024 are shown in Table A-9. The City cannot determine from its assessment records whether individual persons, corporations or other organizations are liable for tax payments with respect to multiple properties held in various names that in aggregate may be larger than is suggested by the Office of the Assessor-Recorder.

TABLE A-9

CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO

Top 10 Parcels Total Assessed Value

July 1, 2024

Assessee ¹	Location	Parcel Number	Type	Total Assessed Value ²	% Basis of Levy ³
SUTTER BAY HOSPITALS ⁴	1101 VAN NESS AVE	0695 007	Hospital	\$2,786,422,698	0.792%
TRANSBAY TOWER LLC	415 MISSION ST	3720 009	Office	\$1,913,672,794	0.544%
GSW ARENA LLC	1 WARRIOR WAY A	8722 026	ntertainment Com	\$1,533,404,672	0.436%
PARK TOWER OWNER LLC	250 HOWARD ST	3718 040	Office	\$1,163,207,711	0.331%
KRE EXCHANGE OWNER LLC	1800 OWENS ST	8727 008	Office	\$1,158,816,492	0.329%
HWA 555 OWNERS LLC	555 CALIFORNIA ST	0259 026	Office	\$1,136,782,374	0.323%
ELM PROPERTY VENTURE LLC	101 CALIFORNIA ST	0263 011	Office	\$1,101,967,156	0.313%
PPF PARAMOUNT ONE MARKET PLAZA OWNER LP	55 SPEAR ST	3713 007	Office	\$931,075,752	0.265%
SUTTER BAY HOSPITALS DBA CA PACIFIC MED	3555 CESAR CHAVEZ ST/555 SAN JOS	6575 005	Hospital	\$769,285,502	0.219%
SFDC 50 FREMONT LLC	50 FREMONT ST	3709 019	Office	\$769,162,113	0.219%
				\$13,263,797,264	3.769%

¹ Certain parcels fall within RDA project areas.

² 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. Values reflect information as January 1, 2024, lien date.

³ 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).

⁴ Nonprofit organization that is exempt from property taxes.

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

Taxation of State-Assessed Utility Property

A portion of the City's total net assessed valuation consists of utility property subject to assessment by the State Board of Equalization. State-assessed property, or "unitary property," is property of a utility system with components located in many taxing jurisdictions assessed as part of a "going concern" rather than as individual parcels of real or personal property. Unitary and certain other State-assessed property values are allocated to the counties by the State Board of Equalization, taxed at special countywide rates, and the tax revenues distributed to taxing jurisdictions (including the City itself) according to statutory formula are generally based on the distribution of taxes in the prior year. The fiscal year 2024-25 valuation of property assessed by the State Board of Equalization in the City is approximately \$4.6 billion.

OTHER CITY TAX REVENUES

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

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

See Table A-10 below for a summary of revenue source as a percentage of total General Fund revenue based on the Original Budget for fiscal year 2024-25.

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TABLE A-10

CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO

General Fund Revenue Overview

Fiscal Year 2024-25

(000s)

Revenues	FY 2024-25	
	Original Budget	
Property Taxes	\$2,469,580	38.9%
Business Taxes	883,000	13.9%
Other Local Taxes ¹	1,109,170	17.5%
Licenses, Permits and Franchises	31,802	0.5%
Fines, Forfeitures and Penalties	3,921	0.1%
Interest and Investment Income	146,715	2.3%
Rents and Concessions	14,145	0.2%
Intergovernmental	1,321,363	20.8%
Charges for Services	351,423	5.5%
Other	19,444	0.3%
Total Revenues	\$6,350,563	100.0%

¹ Other Local Taxes includes sales, hotel, utility users, parking, transfer, sugar sweetened beverage, stadium admissions, access line, cannabis, and overpaid executive taxes.

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

Business Taxes

Through tax year 2014, businesses in the City were subject to payroll expense and business registration taxes. Proposition E (November 2012) changed business registration tax rates and introduced a gross receipts tax which phased in over a five-year period beginning January 1, 2014, intending to replace the then existing 1.5% tax on business payrolls over the same period. Overall, the ordinance increased the number and types of businesses in the City that pay business tax and registration fees from approximately 7,500 to 15,000. In November 2020, voters passed Proposition F, which eliminated the payroll tax and modified gross receipt tax rates. Most gross receipt tax rates increased by 40% for tax year 2021 over the prior year. Much smaller increases were scheduled for 2023 and 2024, should the City's taxable gross receipts in 2021 and 2022 reach at least 90% and 95%, respectively, of 2019 taxable gross receipts. The 2023 tax increase was suspended for one year because the City's 2021 taxable gross receipts did not reach the 90% threshold and the 2024 tax increase is suspended for one year because the City's 2022 taxable gross receipts did not reach the 95% threshold. In some industries that were particularly hurt during the pandemic, such as retail, trade and food services, Proposition F resulted in lowered tax rates through 2022 for gross receipts under \$25 million. Subsequent legislation extended the lowered rate to these businesses for an additional two years. Proposition F also reduced business registration fees for businesses with less than \$1 million in gross receipts and raised the small business exemption for gross receipts taxes to \$2 million.

Unaudited business tax revenue (gross receipts, payroll, and business registration) for fiscal year 2023-24 is \$853.2 million for all funds, representing an increase of \$15.8 million (1.8%) from fiscal year 2022-23.

At the request of Mayor London Breed and Board of Supervisors President Aaron Peskin, on February 5, 2024, the Office of the Treasurer & Tax Collector and the Office of the Controller released a memo entitled "Recommended Reforms to the Business Tax System" outlining a series of tax reform recommendations

to inform a potential ballot measure for the November 2024 election (the “Business Tax Reform Memo”). The overall purpose of the measure is to design a business tax system that better reflects a post-COVID economy. The measure would reduce the risk of tax loss from remote work and business relocation by placing greater weight on gross receipts in the City over payroll in the City. By shifting the tax burden across a greater number of businesses to reduce the concentration of business taxes on a small number of payers, it would reduce volatility in revenue. The tax structure will be simplified to create greater predictability for both businesses and the City. Specifically, the measure will decrease the Overpaid Executive Tax by 80% and balance the lost revenue with increases to the Gross Receipts tax rate. Tax collections will decrease initially as the economy recovers until 2027 and 2028 when tax rates will increase by 4% and 3%, respectively. There are a number of changes in tax rates for various business categories to promote equity across categories and between different sizes of businesses.

In this fiscal year, indicators generally showed that the City has not seen robust growth in economic activity, and by some indicators, has even declined. According to data from the California Employment Development Department, from FY 2022-23 to FY 2023-24 the total San Francisco labor force declined 2.3% and the number employed decreased by 3.2%. Over the same time frame, the average unemployment rate increased from 2.7% to 3.6%. Office work is the key driver of San Francisco’s GDP and office vacancy rates have steadily increased, from 28.3% in Q2 of 2023 to 33.7% in Q2 of 2024. On the other hand, the Bureau of Labor Statistics reports that total San Francisco wages increased 2.9% over the prior fiscal year, suggesting that although there are fewer workers in the City, those that are here are seeing increased wages. Bridge crossings and BART exits from downtown stations, both indicators of commuters coming into the City, remained approximately the same between this fiscal year and the prior fiscal year.

Remote work occurring outside the City creates fiscal risk because, for certain categories of businesses, the gross receipts tax is dependent in part on their San Francisco payroll, and the firms only need to calculate their San Francisco payroll expense for employees that physically work within the City’s geographic boundaries. Approximately half of the workers in major tax-paying sectors such as Professional Services, Financial Services, and Information live outside of San Francisco. Office attendance has remained about the same between FY 2022-23 and FY 2023-24 suggesting that there will not be significant increases to the San Francisco economy from employees returning from remote work to office work in the foreseeable future. See “BUDGETARY RISKS – Office Vacancy in San Francisco; Impact on Property Taxes and Other Revenues.”

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TABLE A-11

CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO			
Business Tax Revenues - All Funds ¹			
Fiscal Years 2020-21 through 2025-26			
(000s)			
Fiscal Year ²	Revenue	Change	Change %
2020-21	\$724,140	(\$100,530)	-12.2%
2021-22	863,510	139,370	19.2%
2022-23	853,154	(10,356)	-1.2%
2023-24 Pre-Audit ³	871,823	18,669	2.2%
2024-25 Original Budget ³	883,000	11,177	1.3%
2025-26 Original Budget ⁴	954,000	71,000	8.0%

¹ Figures exclude Homelessness Gross Receipts and Commercial Rent taxes.

² Figures for fiscal year 2020-21 through fiscal year 2022-23 are actuals. Includes gross receipts and payroll taxes allocated to special revenue funds for the Community Challenge Grant program as well as business registration tax.

³ Figures for fiscal year 2023-24 are pre-audit actuals.

⁴ Original Budget amounts are from the FY 2024-25 and FY 2025-26 budget, adopted July 31, 2004.

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 to the City monthly. Hotel tax revenue in fiscal year 2023-24 was \$287.6 million (all funds), an increase of \$4.1 million (1.4%) from fiscal year 2022-23. The fiscal year 2024-25 budget is \$323.4 million, an increase of \$35.9 million (12.5%) from the fiscal year 2023-24 pre-audit actuals. The fiscal year 2025-26 budget is \$355 million, an increase of \$31.6 million (9.8%) from the fiscal year 2024-25 projection. Table A-12 includes hotel tax in all funds. Slightly less than 90% of the City's hotel tax is allocated to the General Fund, with 10.7% allocated to arts and cultural organizations and approximately \$5 million for debt service on hotel tax revenue bonds.

Fiscal year 2023-24 hotel tax revenue performed better than fiscal year 2022-23, as leisure visits and convention activity continue to recover. Fiscal year 2023-24 enplanements at SFO increased by 9.0% from the prior year, as international and domestic enplanements improved by 210% and 4.7%, respectively. The return of conferences and conventions has played a key role in the recovery of hotel tax revenues, particularly because conventions drive up hotel tax room rates through compression pricing. In fiscal year 2022-23, there were 33 conferences with over 286,000 attendees. In fiscal year 2023-24, a total of 38 conferences with over 390,000 attendees took place at the Moscone Convention Center.

TABLE A-12

CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO
Transient Occupancy Tax Revenues - All Funds¹
Fiscal Years 2020-21 through 2025-26
(000s)

Fiscal Year ²	Tax Rate	Revenue	Change	
2020-21	14.0%	42,195	(239,420)	-85.0%
2021-22	14.0%	179,134	136,939	324.5%
2022-23	14.0%	283,453	104,320	58.2%
2023-24 Pre-Audit ³	14.0%	287,553	4,100	1.4%
2024-25 Original Budget ⁴	14.0%	323,443	35,890	12.5%
2025-26 Original Budget ⁴	14.0%	355,047	31,604	9.8%

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

² Figures for fiscal year 2020-21 through fiscal year 2022-23 are actuals.

³ Figures for fiscal year 2023-24 are pre-audit actuals.

⁴ Original Budget amounts are from the FY 2024-25 and FY 2025-26 budget, adopted July 31, 2004.

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

Real Property Transfer Tax

Real property transfer tax (“RPTT”) is imposed on all real estate transfers recorded in the City. Transfer tax revenue is more susceptible to economic and real estate cycles than most other City revenue sources. Transfer tax rates are \$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; \$22.50 per \$1,000 for properties valued more than \$5.0 million and less than \$10.0 million; \$55.00 per \$1,000 for properties valued at more than \$10.0 million and less than \$25.0 million and \$60.00 per \$1,000 for properties valued at more than \$25.0 million.

RPTT revenue for fiscal year 2023-24 are \$177.7 million, a \$8.5 million (4.6%) decrease from fiscal year 2022-23. The fiscal year 2024-25 budget is \$218.9 million, an increase of \$41.2 million (23.2%) from fiscal year 2023-24. The fiscal year 2025-26 budget is \$267.6 million, an increase of \$48.7 million (22.3%) from fiscal year 2024-25. The entirety of RPTT revenue is recorded in the General Fund.

Since the beginning of the COVID-19 pandemic in spring 2020, businesses in office-using sectors have largely adopted remote and hybrid work practices, precipitating structural changes to where and how we work. As a result, the City has experienced persistently high office vacancies, reaching a high of 33.7% in Q2 2024 according to JLL. Commercial real estate values (which compose the largest value transactions) have fallen, with recent transactions selling at 57% less than currently assessed values. Additionally, the relatively high interest rate environment increases the cost of borrowing. Additional factors affecting transfer tax revenue include credit availability, foreign capital flows, and the relative attractiveness of San Francisco real estate compared to other investment options.

Due to the highly progressive nature of the tax, the volatility of RPTT is attributable mainly to the sales of high-value (largely commercial) properties over \$10 million. The overall number of transactions over \$10

million dropped from 101 transfers in fiscal year 2021-22 to 55 transfers in fiscal year 2022-23 and 56 transfers in fiscal year 2023-24. The number of transactions under \$10 million also declined from 10,086 transfers in FY 2021-22 to 6,714 transfers in FY 2022-23, and further declining to 6,487 transfers in FY 2023-24.

The fiscal year 2024-25 and 2025-26 budget projects slow increases from fiscal year 2023-24 results, anticipating slow increases in transfers as buyers and sellers begin to come into agreement about market prices of large real estate transactions. However, the interest rate environment and uncertainty around the value of office-based real estate with the shift to hybrid models of work is expected to continue to dampen the City's transfer tax receipts.

TABLE A-13

CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO
Real Property Transfer Tax Receipts - All Funds
Fiscal Years 2020-21 through 2025-26
(000s)

Fiscal Year ¹	Revenue	Change
2020-21	344,683	10,148 3.0%
2021-22	520,359	175,676 51.0%
2022-23	186,247	(334,112) -64.2%
2023-24 Pre-Audit ²	177,700	(8,547) -4.6%
2024-25 Original Budget ³	218,850	41,150 23.2%
2025-26 Original Budget ³	267,550	48,700 22.3%

¹ Figures for fiscal year 2020-21 through fiscal year 2022-23 are actuals.

² Figures for fiscal year 2023-24 are pre-audit actuals.

³ Original Budget amounts are from the FY 2024-25 and FY 2025-26 budget, adopted July 31, 2024.

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

Sales and Use Tax

The sales tax rate on retail transactions in the City is 8.6250%, of which 1.00% represents the City's local share ("Bradley-Burns" portion). The State collects the City's local sales tax on retail transactions along with State and special district sales taxes, and then remits the local sales tax collections to the City.

The components of San Francisco's 8.6250% sales tax rate are shown in Table A-14. In addition to the 1% portion of local sales tax, the State subvenes portions of sales tax back to counties through 2011 realignment (1.0625%), 1991 realignment (0.5%), and public safety sales tax (0.5%). The subventions are discussed in more detail under "INTERGOVERNMENTAL REVENUES" herein.

TABLE A-14

San Francisco's Sales & Use Tax Rate	
State Sales Tax	6.00%
State General Fund	3.9375%
Local Realignment Fund 2011*	1.0625%
Local Revenue Fund*	0.50%
(to counties for health & welfare)	
Public Safety Fund (to counties & cities)*	0.50%
Local Sales Tax	1.25%
Local Sales Tax (to General Fund)*	1.00%
Local Transportation Tax (TDA)	0.25%
Special District Use Tax	1.375%
2020 Peninsula Corridor Joint Powers Board Transactions and Use Tax (JPBF)	0.125%
SF County Transportation Authority	0.50%
Bay Area Rapid Transit (BART)	0.50%
SF Public Financing Authority (Schools)	0.25%
TOTAL Sales Tax Rate	8.625%

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

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

The local sales tax (the 1% portion) revenue in fiscal year 2023-24 is \$190.5 million, a decrease of \$7.4 million (3.7%) from fiscal year 2022-23. The fiscal year 2024-25 budget is \$193.7 million, an increase of \$3.2 million (1.7%) from the fiscal year 2023-24 pre-audit actuals. The budget for fiscal year 2025-26 is \$198.9 million, an increase of \$5.3 million (2.7%) from the fiscal year 2024-25 projection. The entirety of sales tax revenue is recorded in the General Fund.

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

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TABLE A-15

CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO Sales and Use Tax Revenues Fiscal Years 2020-21 through 2025-26 General Fund (000s)					
Fiscal Year ¹	Tax Rate	City Share	Revenue	Change	
2020-21	8.50%	1.00%	146,863	(33,321)	-18.5%
2021-22	8.625%	1.00%	188,337	41,474	28.2%
2022-23	8.625%	1.00%	197,911	9,574	5.1%
2023-24 Pre-Audit ²	8.625%	1.00%	190,528	(7,383)	-3.7%
2024-25 Original Budget ³	8.625%	1.00%	193,690	3,162	1.7%
2025-26 Original Budget ³	8.625%	1.00%	198,940	5,250	2.7%

¹ Figures for fiscal year 2020-21 through fiscal year 2022-23 are actuals.

² Figures for fiscal year 2023-24 are pre-audit actuals.

³ Original Budget amounts are from the FY 2024-25 and FY 2025-26 budget, adopted July 31, 2024.

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

Other Local Taxes

The City imposes a number of other general purpose taxes:

- Utility Users Tax (“UUT”) - A 7.5% tax on non-residential users of gas, electricity, water, steam and telephone services.
- Access Line Tax (“ALT”) – As of July 1, 2023, a charge of \$3.96 on every telecommunications line, \$29.79 on every trunk line, and \$536.32 on every high-capacity line in the City. The ALT replaced the Emergency Response Fee (“ERF”) in 2009. The tax is collected from telephone communications service subscribers by the telephone service supplier.
- Parking Tax - A 25% tax for off-street parking spaces. The tax is paid by occupants and remitted monthly to the City by parking facility operators. In accordance with Charter Section 16.110, 80% of parking tax revenues are transferred from the General Fund to the MTA’s Enterprise Funds to support public transit.
- Sugar Sweetened Beverage Tax – A one cent per ounce tax on the distribution of sugary beverages. This measure was adopted by voters on November 9, 2016 (Proposition V) and took effect on January 1, 2018.
- Stadium Admission Tax – A tax between \$0.25 and \$1.50 per seat or space in a stadium for any event, with some specific exclusions.
- Cannabis Tax – A gross receipts tax of 1% to 5% on marijuana business and permits the City to tax businesses that do not have a physical presence in the City. This measure was adopted by voters in November 2018 (Proposition D). The tax was originally slated to go into effect on January 1, 2021, but the Board has delayed the imposition of the tax several times. The cannabis tax will now take effect beginning January 1, 2026.

- Franchise Tax – A tax for the use of City streets and rights-of-way on cable TV, electric, natural gas, and steam franchises.
- Overpaid Executives Tax – In November 2020, voters adopted Proposition L, a new tax on businesses in the City, where compensation of the businesses' highest-paid managerial employee compared to the median compensation paid to the businesses' employees based in the City exceeds a ratio of 100:1. The measure took effect on January 1, 2022 for tax year 2022, so revenues were first received in fiscal year 2022-23. Revenue from this tax is expected to be highly volatile due to the narrow base of expected payers, large annual fluctuations in the value and form of executive compensation, which typically includes equity, and tax-avoidance risk associated with tax increases. Estimates based on prior years' activity may not be predictive of future revenues. Fiscal year 2023-24 revenue was \$124.4 million and the projection for both 2024-25 and 2025-26 is \$140.0 million per year.

Table A-16 reflects the City's actual tax receipts for fiscal years 2019-20 through 2023-24 and budgets for fiscal years 2024-25 and 2025-26, respectively.

As with the larger tax revenues described above, the City anticipates these sources will be impacted by the pace of economic recovery. See "CITY BUDGET— Five-Year Financial Plan Update: FY2024-25 through FY2027-28 and Mayor's Budget Instructions " for a summary of the most recent projections.

TABLE A-16

CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO
Other Local Taxes
Fiscal Years 2020-21 through 2025-26
General Fund
(000s)

Tax	2020-21 Actuals ¹	2021-22 Actuals ¹	2022-23 Actuals ¹	2023-24 Pre-Audit ²	2024-25 Original Budget ³	2025-26 Original Budget ³
Utility Users Tax	\$81,367	\$105,225	\$110,661	\$121,931	\$110,730	\$111,830
Access Line Tax	44,700	55,710	53,171	64,609	53,730	55,090
Parking Tax	47,555	71,122	82,716	86,178	86,900	86,800
Sugar Sweetened Beverage Tax	10,435	11,973	12,870	11,625	12,700	12,700
Stadium Admissions Tax	182	4,615	5,984	8,567	7,400	74,000
Cannabis Tax	N/A	N/A	N/A	-	-	-
Overpaid Executives Tax	N/A	N/A	206,041	124,424	140,000	140,000

¹ Figures for fiscal year 2020-21 through fiscal year 2022-23 are actuals.

² Fiscal year 2023-24 is pre-audit actuals.

³ Original Budget amounts are from the FY 2024-25 and FY 2025-26 budget, adopted July 31, 2004.

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

INTERGOVERNMENTAL REVENUES

State Subventions Based on Taxes

The City receives allocations of State sales tax and VLF revenue for 1991 Health and Welfare Realignment, 2011 Public Safety Realignment, and Prop 172 Public Safety Sales Tax. These subventions fund programs that are substantially supported by the General Fund. See “GENERAL FUND REVENUES – OTHER CITY TAX REVENUES – Sales and Use Tax” above.

- Health and Welfare Realignment, enacted in 1991, restructured the state-county partnership by giving counties increased responsibilities and dedicated funding to administer certain public health, mental health and social service programs.
- Public Safety Realignment (AB 109), enacted in early 2011, transfers responsibility for supervising certain kinds of felony offenders and state prison parolees from state prisons and parole agents to county jails and probation officers.
- State Proposition 172, passed by California voters in November 1993, provided for the continuation of a one-half percent sales tax for public safety expenditures. This revenue is a function of the City’s proportionate share of Statewide sales activity. These revenues are allocated to counties by the State separately from the local one-percent sales tax discussed above. Disbursements are made to counties based on the county ratio, which is the county’s percent share of total statewide sales taxes in the most recent calendar year.

Table A-17 reflects the City’s actual receipts for fiscal years 2020-21 through 2023-24 and projection for fiscal years 2024-25 and 2025-26.

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TABLE A-17

CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO Selected State Subventions - All Funds Fiscal Years 2020-21 through 2025-26 (\$millions)						
Tax	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26
	Actuals ¹	Actuals ¹	Actuals ¹	Pre-Audit ²	Original Budget ³	Original Budget ³
Health and Welfare Realignment						
General Fund	\$188.9	\$283.5	\$290.7	\$264.6	\$283.6	\$290.5
Hospital Fund	48.1	67.1	67.9	63.4	63.6	64.2
Total - Health and Welfare	\$237.1	\$350.6	\$358.6	\$328.0	\$347.2	\$354.7
Backfill Realignment⁴						
General Fund	\$22.1					
Non General Fund	6.0					
Total - Backfill Realignment	\$28.0					
Public Safety Realignment (General Fund)	\$38.4	\$52.1	\$58.6	\$55.6	\$55.4	\$56.8
Public Safety Sales Tax (Prop 172) (General Fund)	\$105.0	\$ 93.8	\$ 94.9	\$97.2	\$99.6	\$102.3

¹ Figures for fiscal year 2020-21 through fiscal year 2022-23 are actuals.

² Fiscal Year 2023-24 is pre-audit actuals.

³ Original Budget amounts are from the FY 2024-25 and FY 2025-26 budget, adopted July 31, 2004.

⁴ Backfill Realignment is a one-time State funding to fill the shortfall in Health and Welfare Realignment and Public Safety Realignment due to the decrease of sales tax and vehicle license fees.

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

CITY GENERAL FUND PROGRAMS AND EXPENDITURES

General Fund Expenditures by Major Service Area

As a consolidated city and county, the City budgets General Fund expenditures in seven major service areas as described in Table A-18 below:

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TABLE A-18

Major Service Areas	CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO Expenditures by Major Service Area Fiscal Years 2019-20 through 2024-25 (000s)					
	2019-20 Final Budget ¹	2020-21 Final Budget ¹	2021-22 Final Budget ¹	2022-23 Final Budget ¹	2023-24 Original Budget ²	2024-25 Original Budget ³
Public Protection	\$1,493,240	\$1,505,780	\$1,586,264	\$1,681,489	\$1,747,204	\$1,837,737
Human Welfare & Neighborhood Development	1,270,530	218,986	1,571,761	1,621,981	1,604,163	1,641,289
Community Health	1,065,051	1,605,573	1,119,891	1,118,010	1,125,977	1,144,476
General Administration & Finance	332,296	1,158,599	353,518	351,738	345,406	352,660
Culture & Recreation	161,274	147,334	161,417	180,475	201,453	190,338
General City Responsibilities	137,851	332,997	159,299	201,959	184,513	194,821
Public Works, Transportation & Commerce	216,824	126,993	244,365	275,941	242,912	232,734
Total ²	\$4,677,066	\$5,096,262	\$5,196,515	\$5,431,593	\$5,451,628	\$5,594,055

¹ Figures for fiscal year 2019-20 through fiscal year 2022-23 are as reflected in ACFR.

² Fiscal year 2023-24 amounts are from Original Budget, adopted July 27, 2023.

³ Fiscal year 2024-25 amounts are from Original Budget, adopted July 31, 2024.

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—which is primarily responsible for City jails rather than law enforcement. Human Welfare & Neighborhood Development includes the Department of Human Services' aid assistance, aid payments, and City grant programs. Community Health includes the Public Health Department, which also operates San Francisco General Hospital and Laguna Honda Hospital.

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

Voter-Mandated Spending Requirements

The Charter requires funding for voter-mandated spending requirements, which are also referred to as “baselines,” “set-asides,” or “mandates”. The chart below identifies the required and budgeted levels of funding for key mandates. The spending requirements are formula-driven, variously based on projected aggregate General Fund discretionary revenue, property tax revenues, total budgeted spending, staffing levels, or population growth. Table A-19 reflects fiscal year 2024-25 and 2025-26 spending requirements. These mandates are generally budgeted as transfers out of the General Fund or allocations of revenue.

TABLE A-19

CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO Baselines & Set-Asides FY 2024-25 and FY 2025-26 (\$millions)			
	2024-25 Original Budget ¹	2025-26 Original Budget ¹	
Projected General Fund Aggregate Discretionary Revenue (ADR)	\$4,532.2	\$4,688.8	
Municipal Transportation Agency (MTA)			
MTA - Municipal Railway Baseline: 7.068% ADR	\$320.3	\$331.4	
MTA - Parking & Traffic Baseline: 2.507% ADR	\$113.6	\$117.6	
MTA - Population Adjustment	\$74.5	\$75.4	
MTA - 80% Parking Tax In-Lieu	\$69.5	\$71.0	
Subtotal - MTA	\$577.9	\$595.3	
Library Preservation Fund			
Library - Baseline: 2.286% ADR	\$103.6	\$107.2	
Library - Property Tax: \$0.025 per \$100 Net Assessed Valuation (NAV)	\$79.3	\$79.6	
Subtotal - Library	\$182.9	\$186.8	
Children's Services			
Children's Services Baseline - Requirement: 4.830% ADR	\$218.9	\$226.5	
Children's Services Baseline - Eligible Items Budgeted	220.4	232.7	
Transitional Aged Youth Baseline - Requirement: 0.580% ADR	26.3	27.2	
Transitional Aged Youth Baseline - Eligible Items Budgeted	36.9	39.3	
Early Care and Education Baseline Requirement (June 2018 Prop C)	77.2	80.1	
Early Care and Education - Eligible Items Budgeted	77.2	80.1	
Public Education Services Baseline: 0.290% ADR	13.1	13.6	
Children and Youth Fund Property Tax Set-Aside: \$0.0375-0.4 per \$100 NAV	126.9	127.4	
Public Education Enrichment Fund: 3.057% ADR	138.5	143.3	
1/3 Annual Contribution to Preschool for All	46.2	47.8	
2/3 Annual Contribution to SF Unified School District	92.4	95.6	
Student Success Fund (SFUSD)	35.0	45.0	
Subtotal - Children's Services	\$648.1	\$681.5	
Recreation and Parks			
Open Space Property Tax Set-Aside: \$0.025 per \$100 NAV	\$79.3	\$79.6	
Recreation & Parks Baseline - Requirement	85.2	88.2	
Recreation & Parks Baseline - Budgeted	88.0	90.2	
Subtotal - Recreation and Parks	\$167.4	\$169.8	
Other			
Housing Trust Fund Requirement	\$47.3	\$49.0	
Housing Trust Fund Budget	47.3	49.0	
Dignity Fund	59.1	62.1	
Street Tree Maintenance Fund: 0.507% ADR	23.0	23.8	
Municipal Symphony Baseline: \$0.00125 per \$100 NAV	4.4	4.5	
City Services Auditor: 0.2% of Citywide Budget	28.1	27.4	
Our City, Our Home Baseline Requirement (Nov 2018 Prop C)	215.0	215.0	
Our City, Our Home Budget, Estimated	423.2	415.3	
Subtotal - Other	\$585.0	\$582.0	
Total Baselines and Set-Asides	\$2,161.3	\$2,215.4	

¹ Fiscal year 2024-25 and 2025-26 amounts represent the Mayor's Proposed Budget, June 1, 2024.

EMPLOYMENT COSTS; POST-EMPLOYMENT OBLIGATIONS

The cost of salaries and benefits for City employees represents slightly less than half of the City's expenditures, totaling \$7.3 billion and \$7.1 billion in fiscal years 2024-25 and 2025-26 in the Original Budget. For the General Fund, the combined salary and benefits in the Original Budget is \$3.3 billion in fiscal year 2024-25 and \$3.2 billion in fiscal year 2025-26.

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-employment health and medical benefits. SFUSD, SFCCD and the San Francisco Superior Court, called Trial Court below, are not City employees.

Labor Relations

The City's FY24 & FY25 Original Budget includes 40,456 full-time and part-time budgeted City positions. City workers are represented by 36 different labor unions. The largest unions in the City are the Service Employees International Union, Local 1021 ("SEIU"); the International Federation of Professional and Technical Engineers, Local 21 ("IFPTE"); and the unions representing Police, Fire, Deputy Sheriffs, and Transit Workers.

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

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

Further, the City Charter requires binding arbitration to resolve negotiations in the event of an impasse. If an impasse is reached, the parties are required to convene a tripartite arbitration panel, chaired by an impartial third-party arbitrator, which sets the disputed terms of the new agreement. The award of the arbitration panel is final and binding. This process applies to all City employees except Registered Nurses and a small group of unrepresented employees, whose working conditions and compensation are established annually by ordinance. Wages, hours and working conditions of nurses are not subject to interest arbitration but are subject to Charter-mandated economic limits.

Since 1976, no City employees have participated in a union-authorized strike, which is prohibited by the Charter. On July 24, 2023, the California Public Employment Relations Board ("PERB") ruled in favor of SEIU and IFPTE, concluding that City Charter sections A8.346 and A8.409 prohibiting strikes by City employees are invalid, affirming an earlier ruling of an administrative law judge that such City Charter provisions violate the Meyers-Milias-Brown Act. The City has filed a notice of appeal to the California Court of Appeal with respect to the PERB decision. The City can give no assurance whether the appeal will be successful.

In May 2024, the City negotiated three-year agreements (for fiscal years 2024-25 through 2026-27) with 27 labor unions. The City negotiated a 1.5% base wage due on July 1, 2024 and 1.5% on January 4, 2025,

with an additional 1% base wage increase at the close of business on June 30, 2025. For fiscal year 2025-26, the parties agreed to a base wage increase of 1% on July 1, 2025, 1.5% on January 3, 2026 and 2% at the close of business on June 30, 2026. For fiscal year 2026-27, the parties agreed to a base wage increase of 2% on January 2, 2027 and 2.5% at the close of business on June 30, 2027. The City additionally negotiated a minimum base wage of \$25.00 an hour implemented on July 1, 2024, impacting members of SEIU Local 1021 Citywide and Laborers, Local 261. For fiscal year 2024-25, the Unrepresented Employee Ordinance was passed approving a wage increase of 1.5% on July 1, 2024, 2.25% on January 6, 2024, and 1% at close of business on June 30, 2025.

Also, in May 2024, the MTA negotiated three-year agreements (for fiscal years 2024-25 through 2026-27) with the unions that represent Transit Operators, Mechanics, Station Agents, Parking Control Officers and others, collectively referred to as Service-Critical. The parties agreed to the same wage increase schedule as provided in the City agreements.

In 2023, the City negotiated a 2.5% base wage increase with labor organizations representing sworn members of the Police and Fire departments due on July 1, 2023 and 2.25% on January 6, 2024. For fiscal year 2024-25, the parties agreed to a base wage increase of 3.0% on January 4, 2025 with a provision to delay the increase by six months if the City's budget deficit for fiscal year 2024-25, as projected in the March 2024 Joint Report, exceeds \$300 million. The March 2024 Joint Report forecasted a deficit \$235.9 million, below the \$300 million threshold. Therefore no wage delay was triggered. For fiscal year 2025-2026, the parties agreed to a base wage increase of 3.0% on July 1, 2025 with a provision to delay the increase by one year if the City's budget deficit for fiscal year 2025-26, as projected in the March 2025 Joint Report, exceeds \$300 million. See "CITY BUDGET—Five-Year Financial Plan Update: FY2024-25 through FY2027-28 and Mayor's Budget Instructions" for a summary of the March 2024 Joint Report.

One of the key assumptions in the March 2024 Joint Report was that wages under all open labor contracts would increase during the Five-Year Plan projection period at the average of the inflation projections of the California Department of Finance SF Metropolitan Statistical Area CPI and Moody's SF Metropolitan Area CPI. As of the March 2024 Joint Report, these assumed increases were projected to be 2.54% in FY 2024-25, 2.53% in FY 2025-26, 2.56% in FY 2026-27, and 2.28% in FY 2027-28. Based on the negotiated agreements, the miscellaneous contracts have increases that exceed the CPI assumptions assumed in the March 2024 Joint Report. Unless the City takes other corrective actions, such MOUs would increase the structural deficits projected in the Five-Year Plan.

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TABLE A-20

CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO (All Funds)
Employee Organizations as of September 20, 2024

Organization	City Budgeted Positions	Expiration Date of MOU
Automotive Machinists, Local 1414	554	30-Jun-27
Bricklayers, Local 3	6	30-Jun-27
Building Inspectors' Association	85	30-Jun-27
Carpenters, Local 22	115	30-Jun-27
Carpet, Linoleum & Soft Tile	4	30-Jun-27
Cement Masons, Local 300	43	30-Jun-27
Deputy Probation Officers' Association (DPOA)	120	30-Jun-27
Deputy Sheriffs' Association (DSA)	793	30-Jun-27
Electrical Workers, Local 6	1,047	30-Jun-27
Firefighters' Association, Local 798	2,028	30-Jun-26
Glaziers, Local 718	14	30-Jun-27
Hod Carriers, Local 36	4	30-Jun-27
Ironworkers, Local 377	14	30-Jun-27
Laborers, Local 261	1,237	30-Jun-27
Municipal Attorneys' Association (MAA)	511	30-Jun-27
Municipal Executives' Association (MEA) Fire	12	30-Jun-26
Municipal Executives' Association (MEA) Miscellaneous	1,752	30-Jun-27
Municipal Executives' Association (MEA) Police	16	30-Jun-26
Operating Engineers, Local 3 Miscellaneous	68	30-Jun-27
Operating Engineers, Local 3 Supervising Probation	28	30-Jun-27
Pile Drivers, Local 34	27	30-Jun-27
Plumbers, Local 38	369	30-Jun-27
Police Officers' Association (POA)	2,399	30-Jun-26
Professional and Technical Engineers, Local 21	7,396	30-Jun-27
Roofers, Local 40	13	30-Jun-27
SEIU, Local 1021, H-1	1	30-Jun-27
SEIU, Local 1021 Misc	13,609	30-Jun-27
SEIU, Local 1021 Nurses	1,868	30-Jun-27
SF City Workers United	145	30-Jun-27
SFDA Investigators Association	44	30-Jun-27
Sheet Metal Workers, Local 104	39	30-Jun-27
Sheriffs' Supervisory and Management Association (MSA)	119	30-Jun-27
Stationary Engineers, Local 39	707	30-Jun-27
Teamsters, Local 853	192	30-Jun-27
Teamsters, Local 856, Multi	102	30-Jun-27
Teamsters, Local 856, Supervising Nurses	136	30-Jun-27
Theatrical Stage Emp, Local 16	34	30-Jun-27
TWU, Local 200	537	30-Jun-27
TWU, Local 250-A, Auto Service Work	134	30-Jun-27
TWU, Local 250-A, Miscellaneous	108	30-Jun-27
TWU, Local 250-A, Transit Fare Inspectors	45	30-Jun-27
TWU, Local 250-A, Transit Operator	2,670	30-Jun-27
Union of American Physicians and Dentists (UAPD)	212	30-Jun-27
Unrepresented Employees	94	30-Jun-25
Other	1,007	
	40,456	

San Francisco Employees' Retirement System

History and Administration

The San Francisco City & County Employees' Retirement System ("SFERS" or "Retirement System") 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 and Chief Investment Officer of SFERS. The Actuary's responsibilities include advising the Retirement Board on actuarial matters and monitoring of actuarial service providers. The Retirement Board retains an independent consulting actuarial firm to prepare the annual valuation reports and other analyses. The independent consulting actuarial firm is currently Cheiron, Inc., a nationally recognized firm selected by the Retirement Board pursuant to a competitive process.

Membership

Retirement System members include eligible employees of the City, SFUSD, SFCCD, and the San Francisco Trial Courts. The Retirement System estimates that the total active membership as of July 1, 2023 was 46,657, compared to 45,284 as of July 1, 2022. Active membership as of July 1, 2023 included 11,461 terminated vested members and 1,180 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 California Public Employees' Retirement System ("CalPERS") and may be eligible to receive a reciprocal pension from the Retirement System in the future. Monthly retirement allowances are paid to approximately 32,104 retired members and beneficiaries. Benefit recipients include retired members, vested members receiving a vesting allowance, and qualified survivors.

Table A-21 shows various member counts in the total Retirement System (City, SFUSD, SFCCD, and San Francisco Trial Courts) as of the five most recent actuarial valuation dates, July 1, 2019 through July 1, 2023. The number of retirees supported by each active member can be an important indicator of growing plan maturity and sensitivity to investment returns, assumption changes, and other changes to the Retirement System. In particular, if the ratio of retirees to active members grows, it indicates that any actuarial losses on retiree liabilities or assets are likely to place a relatively greater burden on employers and active members. The ratio for SFERS had been relatively stable but increased modestly in 2021 and again in 2022 with the two-year decline in number of active members. Although the City has been actively filling vacant positions, the ratio remains elevated above pre-pandemic levels.

TABLE A-21

**San Francisco City and County
Employees' Retirement System
July 1, 2019 through July 1, 2023**

As of July 1st	Active Members	Vested Members	Reciprocal Members	Total Non-retired	Retirees & Continuants	Retiree to Active Ratio
2019	34,202	8,911	1,044	44,157	29,490	0.86
2020	34,521	9,478	1,071	45,070	30,128	0.87
2021	33,644	10,066	1,060	44,770	30,854	0.92
2022	33,199	11,066	1,019	45,284	31,719	0.96
2023	34,016	11,461	1,180	46,657	32,104	0.94

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

Notes: Member counts 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.

The Board adopted the current demographic assumptions at its December 9, 2020 Retirement Board meeting based on the experience study dated August 12, 2020. The current discount rate of 7.20% was adopted at the November 10, 2021 Board meeting, effective for the July 1, 2021 actuarial valuation. The Board voted to maintain these assumptions for the 2022 and 2023 actuarial valuations at its November 17, 2022 and November 8, 2023 meetings, respectively. In the long term, the true cost of a pension plan is determined by actual results and not by assumptions.

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

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

Annual Valuation and Employer Contribution History

Table A-22 shows total Retirement System liabilities, assets and percent funded for the last five actuarial valuations as well as total contributions for the last five fiscal years ending June 30, 2023. Information is shown for all employers in the Retirement System (City & County, SFUSD, SFCCD and San Francisco Trial Courts). "Actuarial Liability" reflects the actuarial accrued liability of the Retirement System measured for purposes of determining the funding contribution. "Market Value of Assets" reflects the fair market value of assets held in trust for payment of pension benefits. "Actuarial Value of Assets" refers to the plan assets with investment returns different than expected smoothed over five years to provide a more stable contribution rate. The "Market Percent Funded" column is determined by dividing the market value of assets by the actuarial accrued liability. The "Actuarial Percent Funded" column is determined by dividing the actuarial value of assets by the actuarial accrued liability. "Employee and Employer Contributions" reflects the sum of mandated employee and employer contributions received by the Retirement System in the fiscal year ended June 30 prior to the July 1 valuation date.

TABLE A-22

San Francisco City and County Employees' Retirement System July 1, 2019 through July 1, 2023 (Dollar amounts in 000s)								
As of July 1st	Actuarial Liability	Market Value of Assets	Actuarial Value of Assets	Market Percent Funded	Actuarial Percent Funded	Employee & Employer Contributions in prior FY	Employer Contribution Rates ¹ in prior FY	
2019	\$ 28,798,581	\$ 26,078,649	\$ 25,247,549	90.6%	87.7%	\$ 1,026,036	23.31%	
2020	29,499,918	26,620,218	26,695,844	90.2%	90.5%	1,143,634	25.19%	
2021	31,905,275	35,673,834	30,043,222	111.8%	94.2%	1,245,957	26.90%	
2022	33,591,565	32,798,524	32,275,474	97.6%	96.1%	1,191,934	24.41%	
2023	35,351,967	33,688,428	34,137,005	95.3%	96.6%	1,086,567	21.35%	

¹ Employer contribution rates are shown prior to employer/employee cost-sharing provisions of 2011 Proposition C. Employer contribution rates for fiscal years 2023-24 and 2024-25 are 18.24% and 16.91%, respectively.

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

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

Note that at the July 1, 2023 valuation date, the market percent funded ratio is slightly lower than the actuarial percent funded ratio, reflecting net asset returns lower than the long-term rate of return assumptions that have not yet been recognized in the smoothed actuarial value of assets. The Retirement System's investment portfolio return was -2.9% in fiscal year 2021-22, 4.3% in fiscal year 2022-23, and 7.9% in fiscal year 2023-24. Global markets remain volatile due to continued uncertainty about the economy, interest rates, inflation, and geopolitical risk.

The actuarial liability is measured by an independent consulting actuary in accordance with Actuarial Standards of Practice. In addition, an actuarial audit is conducted every five years in accordance with Retirement Board policy. The most recent actuarial audit was completed in July 2023.

The fiscal year 2022-23 employer contribution rate was 21.35% (estimated to be 18.76% after cost-sharing). The 2022-23 fiscal year City employer contributions to the Retirement System were \$638.0 million, which includes \$404.8 million from the General Fund. The fiscal year 2023-24 employer contribution rate was 18.24% (estimated to be 16.12% after cost-sharing), with a total budget of \$620.9 million, which includes \$381.7 million from the General Fund. The fiscal year 2024-25 employer contribution rate is 16.91% (expected to be 15.27% after cost-sharing), with an estimated total budget of \$671.4 million. The continued declines in the contribution rate reflect the completion of prior amortization layers and the five-year phase-in of investment gains from fiscal year 2020-21, offset by the impact of lower investment returns in fiscal years 2021-22 and 2022-23. Employer contribution rates anticipate annual increases in pensionable payroll of 3.25%. As discussed under "CITY BUDGET—Five-Year Financial Plan Update: FY2024-25 through FY2027-28 and Mayor's Budget Instructions", increases in retirement costs are projected in the City's Five-Year Financial Plan.

Risks to City's Retirement Plan

In its July 2023 actuarial report, Cheiron identifies three primary risks to the Retirement System as required by Actuarial Standards of Practice No. 51 (Assessment and Disclosure of Risk Associated with Measuring Pension Obligations and Determining Pension Plan Contributions). The material risks identified were as follows: investment risk, interest rate risk, and supplemental cost of living adjustment ("COLA") risk. Investment risk is the potential for investment returns to be different than expected, while interest rate risk is the potential for longer-term trends to impact economic assumptions such as inflation and wage increases but particularly the discount rate. Supplemental COLA risk is the potential for the cost of future supplemental COLAs to increase contribution rates.

Supplemental COLAs are mandated by the Charter when investment returns exceed expectations. If the pension plan is less than fully funded on a market-value basis, certain groups of retirees may not receive a supplemental COLA at all or their supplemental COLA may be limited. Supplemental COLAs are capped at 3.5% less any basic COLA. As the majority of retirees have annual basic COLAs capped at 2.0%, a supplemental COLA when granted typically represents a 1.5% increase in benefit.

Cheiron's July 2023 report provides stress testing of the supplemental COLA provision and shows that the current funding policy of amortizing new supplemental COLAs over five years manages the risk with contributions remaining very close to baseline and a relatively stable funded status.

Governmental Accounting Standards Board ("GASB") Disclosures

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

Total Pension Liability reported under GASB Statements No. 67 and 68 differs from the Actuarial Liability calculated for funding purposes in several ways, including the following differences. First, Total Pension Liability measured at fiscal year-end is a roll-forward of liabilities calculated at the beginning of the year and is based upon a beginning of year census adjusted for significant events that occurred during the year. Second, Total Pension Liability is based upon a discount rate determined by a blend of the assumed investment return, to the extent the fiduciary net position is available to make payments, and a municipal bond rate, to the extent that the fiduciary net position is unavailable to make payments. There have been no differences between the discount rate and assumed investment return since fiscal-year end 2015. The third distinct difference is that Total Pension Liability includes a provision for supplemental COLAs that may be granted in the future, while Actuarial Liability for funding purposes includes only supplemental COLAs that have already been granted as of the valuation date.

Table A-23 below shows for the five most recent fiscal years the collective Total Pension Liability, Plan Fiduciary Net Position (market value of assets), and Net Pension Liability for all employers who sponsor the Retirement System. The City's audited financial statements disclose only its own proportionate share of the Net Pension Liability and other required GASB 68 disclosures.

TABLE A-23

Employees' Retirement System
GASB 67/68 Disclosures
Fiscal Years 2018-2019 through 2022-2023
(Dollar amounts in 000s)

As of June 30th	Collective		Plan Net		Collective Net	City and County's Proportionate Share of NPL
	Total Pension Liability (TPL)	Discount Rate %	Plan Fiduciary Net Position	Position as % of TPL	Pension Liability (NPL)	
2019	\$ 30,555,289	7.40%	\$ 26,078,649	85.3%	\$ 4,476,640	\$ 4,213,807
2020	32,031,018	7.40%	26,620,218	83.1%	5,410,800	5,107,271
2021	33,088,765	7.40%	35,673,834	107.8%	(2,585,069)	(2,446,563)
2022	35,489,639	7.20%	32,798,524	92.4%	2,691,115	2,552,997
2023	37,332,835	7.20%	33,688,428	90.2%	3,644,407	3,456,687

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

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

NPL can be quite volatile. The increase in NPL at fiscal year-end 2020 was due to lower-than-expected investment returns. The large decline at fiscal year-end 2021 is due to the 33.7% investment portfolio return during that year, while the increase at fiscal year-end 2022 is due to both the -2.9% return and the reduction in discount rate from 7.4% to 7.2%. NPL increased again at year-end 2023 due to asset returns

below the long-term assumed rate, the November 2022 Charter amendment that increased the June 30, 2023 TPL by \$59 million, and differences between expected and actual demographic assumptions including salary increases.

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 assets, absolute return strategies (including hedge funds), and an array of alternative investments including private equity, venture capital limited partnerships, and private credit.

Annualized investment return (net of fees and expenses) for the Retirement System for the five years ending June 30, 2023 was 8.48%. For the ten-year and twenty-year periods ending June 30, 2023, annualized investment returns were 9.05% and 8.36% respectively.

The investments, their allocation, transactions and proxy votes are regularly reviewed by the Retirement Board and monitored by an internal staff of investment professionals who in turn are advised by external consultants who are specialists in the areas of investments detailed above. A description of the Retirement System’s investment policy, a description of asset allocation targets and current investments, and the Annual Report of the Retirement System are available upon request from the Retirement System by writing to the San Francisco Retirement System, 1145 Market Street, 5th Floor, San Francisco, California 94103, or by calling (415) 487-7000. These documents are not incorporated herein by reference.

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.

The most recent amendment, Proposition A, was approved by voters in November 2022. This amendment made certain retirees who commenced benefits before November 6, 1996 eligible for a supplemental COLA even if SFERS is not fully funded. For these retirees, in years when SFERS is not fully funded, the supplemental COLA would be limited to \$200 per month for retirees who have an annual pension of more than \$50,000.

Proposition C was approved by voters in November 2011 to reduce future pension costs and introduced new benefit tiers effective for employees hired on and after January 7, 2012.

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

Impact on the Retirement System from Changes in the Economic Environment

As of June 30, 2023, the audited market value of Retirement System assets was \$33.7 billion. As of August 31, 2024, the estimated value of SFERS’ investment portfolio was \$36.4 billion. These values represent, as of the date specified, the estimated value of the Retirement System’s portfolio if it were liquidated on

that date. The Retirement System cannot be certain of the value of certain of its portfolio assets and, accordingly, the market value of the portfolio could be lower or higher. Moreover, appraisals for classes of assets that are not publicly traded are based on estimates which typically lag changes in actual market value by three to six months. Representations of market valuations are audited at each fiscal year end as part of the annual audit of the Retirement System's financial statements.

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

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

Other Employee Retirement Benefits

As noted above, various City employees are members of CalPERS, an agent multiple-employer public employee defined benefit plan for safety members and a cost-sharing multiple-employer plan for miscellaneous members. The City makes certain payments to CalPERS in respect of such members, at rates determined by the CalPERS board. Section A8.510 of the Charter requires the City to pay the full amount required by the actuarial valuations. The actual total employer contributions to CalPERS were \$52.0 million in fiscal year 2021-22. In addition to the required amounts, the City elected to pay an additional amount of \$8.4 million in fiscal years 2017-18, 2018-19 and 2019-2020; \$5.0 million in fiscal year 2021-22; and \$16.7 million in fiscal year 2022-23 in order to reduce its unfunded liability. A discussion of other post-employment benefits, including retiree medical benefits, is provided below under "Medical Benefits – Post-Employment Health Care Benefits" and "GASB 75 Reporting Requirements."

Medical Benefits

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

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

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

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

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

Determination of Employer and Employee Contributions for Medical Benefits

According to the City Charter Section A8.428, the City’s contribution towards SFHSS Medical Plans for active employees and retirees is determined by the results of an annual survey of the amount of premium contributions provided by the ten most populous counties in California (other than the City) for health care. The survey is commonly called the 10-County Average Survey and is used to determine “the average contribution made by each such County toward the providing of health care plans, exclusive of dental or optical care, for each employee of such County.” The “average contribution” is used to calculate the City’s required contribution to the Health Service System Trust Fund for retirees.

Unions representing the majority of City employees negotiate through collective bargaining rather than applying the “average contribution” to determine the amount the City is required to contribute for active employees. To the extent annual medical premiums exceed the contributions made by the City as required by the Charter and union agreements, such excess must be paid by SFHSS Beneficiaries. 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.*”

City Contribution for Retirees

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

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

Health Care Reform

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

Three ACA taxes and one fee have impacted SFHSS rates for medical coverage. The three ACA taxes were repealed in 2020 and 2021; however, Congress revived and extended the Patient-Centered Outcomes Research Institute (“PCORI”) Fee, which had expired in 2019. The PCORI fee, adopted in the ACA, is paid by issuers of health insurance policies and plan sponsors of self-insured health plans to help fund the Patient-Centered Outcomes Research Institute. The fee is based on the average number of lives covered under the policy or plan. The fee applies to policy or plan years ending on or after October 1, 2012, and before October 1, 2029.

Employer Contributions for San Francisco Health Service System Benefits

For fiscal year 2022-23, based on the most recent audited financial statements, the San Francisco Health Service System received approximately \$874 million from participating employers for San Francisco Health Service System benefit costs. Of this total, the City contributed approximately \$738 million; approximately \$215 million of this \$738 million amount was for health care benefits for approximately 24,269 retired City employees and their eligible dependents, and approximately \$523 million was for benefits for

approximately 32,023 active City employees and their eligible dependents.

The 2023 aggregate (employee and employer) cost of medical benefits offered by SFHSS to the City increased by 2.9%. The increase is favorable compared to benchmarks due to several factors including contracting by SFHSS that maintains competition among the health plans, implementing value-based models such as Accountable Care Organizations, use of generic prescription, and implementing flex-funded plans using narrow networks. Flex-funding eliminates the typical margins added by health plans; however, more risk is assumed by the city, and reserves are required to protect against this risk.

Post-Employment Health Care Benefits

The eligibility of former City employees for retiree health care benefits (“OPEB Benefits”) and City and employee contributions to the Retiree Health Care Trust Fund (“RHCTF”) are governed by the Charter (Section A8.432(a-b)). San Francisco voters have passed three different propositions to set these eligibility and contribution requirements: Proposition B passed on June 3, 2008; Proposition C passed on November 8, 2011; and Proposition A passed on November 5, 2013.

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. OPEB Benefit coverage and the City’s required contributions for employees hired on or after January 10, 2009, is described above under “Medical Benefits: City Contribution for Retirees”. Unlike employee pension contributions that are made to individual accounts, contributions to the RHCTF are non-refundable, even if an employee separates from the City and does not receive OPEB Benefits from the City.

Employee and City contributions to the RHCTF are a fixed percentage of pay that varies depending on the employee’s hire date, the year in which the payment is made, and whether the RHCTF is fully funded. Employees hired before January 10, 2009, are required to make contributions equal to 1% of their salary to the RHCTF and employees hired on or after January 10, 2009, are required to make contributions equal to 2% of their salary. The City pays all OPEB Benefits on a pay-as-you-go basis each year and is required to contribute an amount equal to 1% of total pay to the RHCTF.

The City may not make disbursements from the RHCTF until it is fully funded, subject to the following exception. If the sum of the City’s annual RHCTF contributions and OPEB Benefit payments (together, the “OPEB Cost”) is projected to exceed 10% of payroll, the RHCTF Board may authorize stabilization disbursements from the RHCTF to the extent necessary to reduce the City’s OPEB Cost to 10% of payroll provided that such stabilization disbursement does not exceed 10% of the balance in the RHCTF as of the prior year. The City has never had to make a disbursement from the RHCTF, and OPEB Cost as a percentage of payroll for fiscal year 2022-23 was 6.2%.

GASB 75 Reporting Requirements

In June 2015, GASB issued GASB 75. GASB 75 revises and establishes new accounting and financial reporting requirements for governments that provide their employees with OPEBs. The new standard is effective for periods beginning after June 15, 2017. The City implemented the provisions of GASB 75 in its audited financial statements for fiscal year 2017-18. According to GASB’s Summary of GASB 75, GASB 75 requires recognition of the entire OPEB liability, a more comprehensive measure of OPEB expense, and new note disclosures and required supplementary information to enhance decision-usefulness and accountability.

City's Estimated Liability

The City is required by GASB 75 to prepare a new actuarial study of its OPEB Benefits obligation at least once every two years. As of the measurement date of June 30, 2022 (issued December 2023), used in the most recent actuarial valuation report dated June 30, 2022, the retiree health care fiduciary plan net position as a percentage of the total OPEB liability was 16.5%. This reflects the net position of the RHCTF in the amount of \$739.9 million divided by the total OPEB liability of \$4.5 billion. The estimated covered payroll (annual payroll of active employees covered by the plan) was \$4.18 billion, and the ratio of the Net OPEB liability to the covered payroll was 89.5%.

Under GASB 75, the annual OPEB Expense can be calculated as the change in the City's Net OPEB liability plus the changes in deferred outflows and inflows plus employee contributions. As stated above, employee and City contributions to the RHCTF are set by the Charter and are not actuarially determined. The annual OPEB Expense is included in the five-year trend information displayed in Table A-24 below purely for informational purposes.

TABLE A-24

CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO
Post-Employment Health Care Benefits
Fiscal Years 2018-19 to 2022-23
(000s)

Fiscal Year	(A) Paygo Benefit Payments	(B) Trust Contributions	(A + B = C) Annual OPEB Cost	(D) Annual OPEB Expense	(C / D = E) Annual OPEB Cost as % of Annual OPEB Expense		Plan Fiduciary Net Position	Plan Fiduciary Net Position as % of TOL	Net OPEB Liability
2018-19	\$185,839	\$32,786	\$218,625	\$320,331	68.2%	\$255,964	6.6%	\$3,600,967	
2019-20	196,445	39,518	235,963	330,673	71.4%	366,602	8.6%	3,915,815	
2020-21	206,439	39,555	245,994	320,684	76.7%	488,989	11.3%	3,823,335	
2021-22	211,025	41,841	252,866	272,001	93.0%	718,777	16.3%	3,691,121	
2022-23	215,408	45,241	260,649	256,974	101.4%	739,880	16.5%	3,746,270	

Source: Postretirement Health Plan GASB 74/75 Reports produced by Cheiron in November 2019, December 2021, and December 2023

Total City Employee Benefits Costs

Table A-25 provides historical and budget information for all health benefits costs paid including pension, health, dental and other miscellaneous benefits. Historically, approximately 50% of health benefit costs are paid from the General Fund. For all fiscal years shown, a "pay-as-you-go" approach was used by the City for health care benefits.

Table A-25 below provides a summary of the City's employee benefit actual costs for fiscal years 2018-19 through 2022-23 and budgeted costs for 2023-24.

TABLE A-25

CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO
Employee Benefit Costs, All Funds
Fiscal Years 2018-19 through 2023-24

(000s)

	2018-19 Actual ¹	2019-20 Actual ¹	2020-21 Actual ¹	2021-22 Actual ¹	2022-23 Actual ¹	2023-24 Budget ¹
SFERS and PERS Retirement Contributions	\$650,011	\$759,933	\$823,317	\$771,705	\$755,995	\$685,222
Social Security & Medicare	\$219,176	\$231,557	\$229,044	\$241,735	\$260,233	\$289,837
Health - Medical + Dental, active employees ²	\$522,006	\$555,780	\$564,453	\$570,262	\$583,588	\$644,225
Health - Retiree Medical ²	\$186,677	\$196,641	\$216,916	\$222,556	\$215,885	\$239,051
Other Benefits ³	\$26,452	\$28,493	\$24,111	\$20,766	\$19,149	\$76,761
Total Benefit Costs	\$1,604,322	\$1,772,403	\$1,857,841	\$1,827,024	\$1,834,849	\$1,935,097

¹ Figures for fiscal year 2018-19 through fiscal year 2022-23 are actuals. Figures for fiscal year 2023-24 are from the Final Budget, July 25, 2023.

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

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

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

INVESTMENT OF CITY FUNDS

Investment Pool

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

Investment Policy

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

The Investment Policy is reviewed and monitored annually by a Treasury Oversight Committee, which is established by the Board of Supervisors. The Committee consists of the following members, who are nominated by the Treasurer and confirmed by the Board of Supervisors:

- Seat 1 is held by the Controller or the Controller's designee.
- Seat 2 is held by the County Superintendent of Schools or the Superintendent's designee.
- Seat 3 is held by the Chancellor of the Community College District or the Chancellor's designee.
- Seats 4 and 5 are held by employees of City departments or local agencies that participate in the

City's pooled fund. These are currently held by the San Francisco International Airport and the San Francisco Public Utilities Commission.

- Seats 6 and 7 are held by members of the public who have expertise in, or an academic background in public finance

A complete copy of the Treasurer's Investment Policy, dated September 2023, is included as an Appendix to this Official Statement.

Investment Portfolio

As of August 31, 2024, the City's surplus investment fund consisted of the investments classified in Table A-26 and had the investment maturity distribution presented in Table A-27.

TABLE A-26

City and County of San Francisco
Investment Portfolio

Pooled Funds
As of August 31, 2024

Type of Investment	Par Value	Book Value	Market Value
U.S. Treasuries	\$3,780,000,000	\$3,761,387,083	\$3,677,706,186
Federal Agencies	7,065,637,000	7,060,107,563	7,023,799,140
Public Time Deposits	30,000,000	30,000,000	30,000,000
Negotiable Certificates of Deposit	1,487,000,000	1,487,000,000	1,488,604,190
Commercial Paper	1,317,000,000	1,295,395,346	1,296,020,807
Medium Term Notes	34,461,000	33,929,826	34,313,365
Money Market Funds	1,775,137,948	1,775,137,948	1,775,137,948
Supranationals	465,037,000	464,283,433	460,978,811
Secured Bank Deposit	101,100,091	101,100,091	101,100,091
Total	\$16,055,373,039	\$16,008,341,290	\$15,887,660,538

August Earned Income Yield: 3.688%

*Sources: Office of the Treasurer and Tax Collector, City and County of San Francisco
From Citibank-Custodial Safekeeping, MaxQ Analytics.*

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TABLE A-27

City and County of San Francisco
Investment Maturity Distribution
Pooled Funds
As of August 31, 2024

Maturity in Months			Par Value	Percentage
0	to	1	3,151,238,039	19.63%
1	to	2	950,000,000	5.92%
2	to	3	436,000,000	2.72%
3	to	4	788,000,000	4.91%
4	to	5	823,374,000	5.13%
5	to	6	592,407,000	3.69%
6	to	12	2,328,178,000	14.50%
12	to	24	3,021,475,000	18.82%
24	to	36	2,284,409,000	14.23%
36	to	48	848,655,000	5.29%
48	to	60	831,637,000	5.18%
			\$16,055,373,039	100.00%

Weighted Average Maturity: 456 Days

*Sources: Office of the Treasurer and Tax Collector, City and County of San Francisco
 From Citibank-Custodial Safekeeping, MaxQ Analytics*

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.

CAPITAL FINANCING AND BONDS

Capital Plan

In October 2005, the Board of Supervisors adopted, and the Mayor approved, Ordinance No. 216-05, which established a new capital planning process for the City. The legislation requires that the City develop and adopt a 10-year capital expenditure plan for City-owned facilities and infrastructure. It also created the Capital Planning Committee (the "CPC") and the Capital Planning Program ("CPP"). The CPC makes recommendations to the Mayor and Board of Supervisors on the City's capital expenditures and plans. The CPC reviews and submits the Capital Plan, Capital Budget, and issuances of long-term debt for approval. The CPC is chaired by the City Administrator and includes the President of the Board of Supervisors, the Mayor's Budget Director, the Controller, the City Planning Director, the Director of Public Works, the Airport Director, the Executive Director of the MTA, the General Manager of the SFPUC, the General Manager of the Recreation and Parks Department, and the Executive Director of the Port. To help inform CPC recommendations, the CPC staff, under the direction of the City Administrator, review and prioritize funding needs; project and coordinate funding sources and uses; and provide policy analysis

and reports on interagency capital planning.

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

The Capital Plan is required to be submitted to the Mayor and the Board of Supervisors by each March 1 in odd-numbered years and adopted by the Board of Supervisors and the Mayor on or before May 1 of the same year.

The fiscal years 2024-2033 Capital Plan (the "Adopted Capital Plan") was approved by the CPC on February 27, 2023, and was adopted by the Board of Supervisors on May 9, 2023. The Adopted Capital Plan contains \$41.4 billion in capital investments over the coming decade for all City departments, including \$5.8 billion in projects for General Fund-supported departments. The Adopted Capital Plan proposes \$2.2 billion for General Fund pay-as-you-go capital projects through fiscal year 2032-33. Major capital projects for General Fund-supported departments included in the Capital Plan consist of critical seismic projects, and relocation of staff from seismically vulnerable facilities; upgrades to public health, police, and fire facilities; transportation and utility system improvements; street and right-of-way improvements; the removal of barriers to accessibility; and park improvements, among other capital projects. \$2.7 billion of the capital projects of General Fund supported departments are expected to be financed with general obligation bonds and other long-term obligations, subject to planning policy constraints. The balance is expected to be funded by federal and State funds, the General Fund and other sources.

In addition to the City General Fund-supported capital spending, the Adopted Capital Plan recommends over \$19.0 billion in enterprise fund department projects to continue major transit, economic development and public utility projects such as MTA facilities, seawall strengthening, terminal 1 and 3 upgrades at San Francisco International Airport, water, sewer, and power enterprise improvements, and building adequate facilities to support the City's growing transit fleet, among others. Approximately \$8.3 billion of enterprise fund department capital projects are anticipated to be financed with revenue bonds. The balance is expected to be funded by general obligation bonds, 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 \$6.7 billion in capital needs including enhancements are deferred from the plan's horizon.

Failure to make the capital improvements and repairs recommended in the City's Adopted Capital Plan may have the following impacts: (i) failing to meet federal, State or local legal mandates; (ii) failing to provide for the imminent life, health, safety and security of occupants and the public; (iii) failing to prevent

the loss of use of the asset; (iv) impairing the value of the City's assets; (v) increasing future repair and replacement costs; and (vi) harming the local economy.

Tax-Supported Debt Service – City General Obligation Bonds

Under the State Constitution and the Charter, City bonds secured by *ad valorem* property taxes ("general obligation bonds" or "GO bonds") can only be authorized with a two-thirds approval of the voters. As of October 15, 2024, the City had approximately \$2.2 billion aggregate principal amount of GO bonds outstanding. In addition to the City's general obligation bonds, BART, SFUSD and SFCCD also have outstanding general obligation bonds as shown in Table A-33.

Table A-28 shows the annual amount of debt service payable on the City's outstanding GO bonds.

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TABLE A-28

CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO
General Obligation Bonds Debt Service
As of October 15, 2024 ^{1 2}

Fiscal Year	Principal	Interest	Annual Debt Service
2024-25	156,061,476	94,821,899	250,883,375
2025-26	160,466,279	86,699,562	247,165,841
2026-27	155,115,840	79,384,534	234,500,374
2027-28	159,544,035	72,290,137	231,834,172
2028-29	167,841,751	64,989,710	232,831,461
2029-30	176,075,095	57,181,381	233,256,475
2030-31	144,076,950	49,031,589	193,108,539
2031-32	150,005,000	42,795,765	192,800,765
2032-33	119,490,000	36,482,707	155,972,707
2033-34	102,195,000	31,599,847	133,794,847
2034-35	96,675,000	27,570,657	124,245,657
2035-36	62,450,000	23,836,143	86,286,143
2036-37	52,250,000	21,551,763	73,801,763
2037-38	54,075,000	19,722,911	73,797,911
2038-39	48,340,000	17,815,652	66,155,652
2039-40	48,355,000	16,131,920	64,486,920
2040-41	43,040,000	14,422,231	57,462,231
2041-42	44,675,000	12,790,188	57,465,188
2042-43	46,380,000	11,078,137	57,458,137
2043-44	48,165,000	9,296,299	57,461,299
2044-45	50,020,000	7,438,235	57,458,235
2045-46	46,575,000	5,506,630	52,081,630
2046-47	13,465,000	3,713,546	17,178,546
2047-48	14,040,000	3,137,495	17,177,495
2048-49	5,345,000	2,535,881	7,880,881
2049-50	5,530,000	2,354,712	7,884,712
2050-51	5,725,000	2,159,925	7,884,925
2051-52	5,935,000	1,950,338	7,885,338
2052-53	6,155,000	1,732,790	7,887,790
2053-54	6,380,000	1,506,973	7,886,973
2054-55	6,610,000	1,272,671	7,882,671
2055-56	6,855,000	1,029,667	7,884,667
2056-57	7,110,000	777,438	7,887,438
2057-58	7,370,000	515,551	7,885,551
2058-59	3,895,000	243,790	4,138,790
2059-60	4,010,000	123,668	4,133,668
TOTAL	\$2,230,296,426	\$825,492,341	\$3,055,788,767

¹ This table only includes the City's General Obligation Bonds and does not include any of the overlapping debt as shown in Table A-33.

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 assessed value.

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

Authorized but Unissued City GO Bonds

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

In November 1992, voters approved Proposition A ("1992 Proposition A") which authorized the issuance of up to \$350.0 million in GO bonds to support San Francisco's Seismic Safety Loan Program ("SSLSP"), which provides loans for the seismic strengthening of privately-owned unreinforced masonry affordable housing, market-rate residential, commercial and institutional buildings. Between 1994 and 2015, the City issued \$89.3 million of bonds under the original 1992 Proposition A authorization. In November 2016, voters approved Proposition C ("2016 Proposition C"), which amended the 1992 Proposition A authorization (together, the "1992A/2016A Propositions") to broaden the scope of the remaining \$260.7 million authorization by adding the eligibility to finance the acquisition, improvement, and rehabilitation to convert at-risk multi-unit residential buildings to affordable housing, as well as the needed seismic, fire, health, and safety upgrades and other major rehabilitation for habitability, and related costs. In 2019 and 2020, the City issued \$175.0 million of bonds across two series under the 1992A/2016A Propositions. Currently \$85.7 million remains authorized and unissued.

In November 2018, voters approved Proposition A ("2018 Embarcadero Seawall Improvement Proposition"), authorizing the issuance of up to \$425.0 million in general obligation bonds for repair and improvement projects along the City's Embarcadero and Seawall to protect the waterfront, BART and Muni, buildings, historic piers, and roads from earthquakes, flooding, and sea level rise. In 2020 and 2023, the City issued the first two series of bonds in the principal amount of \$88.7 million, leaving \$336.3 million authorized and unissued.

In November 2019, voters approved Proposition A ("2019 Affordable Housing Proposition"), which authorized the issuance of up to \$600.0 million in general obligation bonds to finance the construction, development, acquisition, and preservation of affordable housing for certain vulnerable San Francisco residents; to assist in the acquisition, rehabilitation, and preservation of existing affordable housing to prevent the displacement of residents; to repair and reconstruct distressed and dilapidated public housing developments and their underlying infrastructure; to assist the City's middle-income residents or workers in obtaining affordable rental or home ownership opportunities including down payment assistance and support for new construction of affordable housing for SFUSD and City College of San Francisco employees; and to pay related costs. In 2021 and 2023, the City issued the first two series of bonds in the principal amount of \$425.4 million, leaving \$174.6 million authorized and unissued.

In March 2020, voters approved Proposition B ("2020 Earthquake Safety and Emergency Response Proposition") which authorized the issuance of up to \$628.5 million in general obligation bonds to aid fire, earthquake and emergency response by improving, constructing, and/or replacing: deteriorating cisterns, pipes, tunnels, and related facilities to ensure firefighters a reliable water supply for fires and disasters; neighborhood fire and police stations and supporting facilities; the City's 911 Call Center; and other disaster response and public safety facilities, and to pay related costs. In 2021, the City closed the first four series of bonds with a total principal amount of \$167.8 million, leaving \$460.7 million authorized and unissued.

In November 2020, voters approved Proposition A ("2020 Health and Recovery Bond"), which authorized the issuance of up to \$487.5 million in general obligation bonds to fund permanent investments in transitional supportive housing facilities, shelters, and/or facilities that serve individuals experiencing homelessness, mental health challenges, or substance use; improve the safety and quality of parks; and

improve the safety and condition of streets and other public rights of way. In 2021 and 2023, the City issued the first three series of bonds in an aggregate principal amount of \$287.3 million, leaving approximately \$200.2 million authorized and unissued.

In March 2024, voters approved Proposition A (“2024 Affordable Housing Proposition”), which authorized the issuance of up to \$300.0 million in general obligation bonds to construct, develop, acquire, and/or rehabilitate housing, including workforce housing and senior housing, that will be affordable to households ranging from extremely low-income to moderate-income households. No series have yet been issued under the 2024 Affordable Housing Proposition authorization.

Refunding General Obligation Bonds

The Board of Supervisors has adopted and the Mayor has approved three different resolutions (the “Refunding Resolutions”) authorizing the issuance of approximately \$3.8 billion in aggregate of general obligation refunding bonds in one or more series. Resolution No. 272-04 (approved in May 2004) authorized the issuance of \$800.0 million to refund all or a portion of the City’s outstanding General Obligation Bonds. Resolution No. 448-11 (approved in November 2011) authorized the issuance of approximately \$1.5 billion for the purpose of refunding certain outstanding General Obligation Bonds of the City. Resolution No. 097-20 (approved in March 2020) authorized the issuance of approximately \$1.5 billion for the purpose of refunding certain outstanding General Obligation Bonds of the City. The refunding bonds outstanding as of October 15, 2024, under the Refunding Resolutions, are shown in Table A-29 below.

TABLE A-29

CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO
General Obligation Refunding Bonds
As of October 15, 2024

Series Name	Date Issued	Principal Amount Issued	Amount Outstanding
2020-R1	May 2020	\$195,250,000	\$140,415,000 ¹
2021-R1	May 2021	91,230,000	67,545,000 ²
2021-R2	September 2021	86,905,000	25,205,000 ³
2022-R1	May 2022	327,300,000	277,445,000 ⁴
2024-R1	May 2024	340,615,000	340,615,000 ⁵

¹ Series 2008-R1 Bonds were refunded by the 2020-R1 Bonds in May 2020.

² Series 2013A, 2013B, and 2013C Bonds were refunded by the 2021-R1 Bonds in May 2021.

³ Series 2011-R1 Bonds, which refunded the 2004-R1 Bonds, were refunded by the 2021-R2 Bonds in September 2021.

⁴ Series 2012D, 2012E, 2014A, 2014C, and 2014D Bonds were refunded by the 2022-R1 Bonds in May 2022.

⁵ Series 2015B, 2017A, 2018A, 2018B, 2018C, 2018E, and 2015-R1 Bonds--which refunded the 2006-R1, 2006-R2, and 2008-R3 Bonds, were refunded by the 2024-R1 Bonds in May 2024.

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

Table A-30 on the following page lists for each of the City's voter-authorized general obligation bond programs, the amounts 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 October 15, 2024, the City had authorized and unissued general obligation bond authority of approximately \$1.6 billion.

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TABLE A-30

CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO General Obligation Bonds As of October 15, 2024 ^{1 2}							
Bond Authorization Name	Election Date	Authorized Amount	Series	Bonds Issued	Bonds Outstanding	Authorized & Unissued	
Seismic Safety Loan Program	11/3/92	\$350,000,000	1994A	\$35,000,000	\$0		
			2007A	\$30,315,450	\$10,346,426	²	
			2015A	\$24,000,000	-		
<i>Reauthorization to Repurpose for Affordable Housing</i>	11/8/16		2019A	\$72,420,000	\$67,710,000		
			2020C	\$102,580,000	\$91,915,000	\$85,684,550	
Clean & Safe Neighborhood Parks	2/5/08	\$185,000,000	2008B	\$42,520,000	-		
			2010B	\$24,785,000	-		
			2010D	\$35,645,000	\$21,090,000		
			2012B	\$73,355,000	-		
			2016A	\$8,695,000	\$5,325,000	-	
San Francisco General Hospital & Trauma Center	11/4/08	\$887,400,000	2009A	\$131,650,000	-		
Earthquake Safety			2010A	\$120,890,000	-		
			2010C	\$173,805,000	\$102,840,000		
			2012D	\$251,100,000	-		
			2014A	\$209,955,000	-	-	
Earthquake Safety and Emergency Response Bond	6/8/10	\$412,300,000	2010E	\$79,520,000	-		
			2012A	\$183,330,000	-		
			2012E	\$38,265,000	-		
			2013B	\$31,020,000	-		
			2014C	\$54,950,000	-		
			2016C	\$25,215,000	\$15,995,000	-	
Road Repaving & Street Safety	11/8/11	\$248,000,000	2012C	\$74,295,000	-		
			2013C	\$129,560,000	-		
			2016E	\$44,145,000	\$28,005,000	-	
Clean & Safe Neighborhood Parks	11/6/12	\$195,000,000	2013A	\$71,970,000	-		
			2016B	\$43,220,000	\$17,285,000		
			2018A	\$76,710,000	-		
			2019B	\$3,100,000	-	-	
Earthquake Safety and Emergency Response Bond	6/3/14	\$400,000,000	2014D	\$100,670,000	-		
			2016D	\$109,595,000	\$53,965,000		
			2018C	\$189,735,000	-	-	
Transportation and Road Improvement	11/4/14	\$500,000,000	2015B	\$67,005,000	-		
			2018B	\$174,445,000	-		
			2020B	\$135,765,000	\$95,430,000		
			2021C-1	\$104,785,000	\$81,070,000		
			2021C-2	\$18,000,000	-	-	
Affordable Housing Bond	11/3/15	\$310,000,000	2016F	\$75,130,000	\$36,230,000		
			2018D	\$142,145,000	\$81,420,000		
			2019C	\$92,725,000	\$20,680,000	-	
Public Health and Safety Bond	6/7/16	\$350,000,000	2017A	\$173,120,000	-		
			2018E	\$49,955,000	-		
			2020D-1	\$111,925,000	\$75,385,000		
			2020D-2	\$15,000,000	-	-	
Embarcadero Seawall Earthquake Safety	11/6/18	\$425,000,000	2020A	\$49,675,000	-		
			2023B	\$39,020,000	-	\$336,305,000	
Affordable Housing Bond	11/5/19	\$600,000,000	2021A	\$254,585,000	\$162,425,000		
			2023C	\$170,780,000	\$104,160,000	\$174,635,000	
Earthquake Safety and Emergency Response Bond	3/3/20	\$628,500,000	2021B-1	\$69,215,000	\$62,665,000		
			2021B-2	\$11,500,000	-		
			2021E-1	\$74,090,000	\$57,975,000		
			2021E-2	\$13,000,000	-	\$460,695,000	
Health and Recovery Bond	11/4/20	\$487,500,000	2021D-1	\$194,255,000	\$160,130,000		
			2021D-2	\$64,250,000	-		
			2023A	\$28,785,000	\$27,025,000	\$200,210,000	
Affordable Housing Bond	3/5/24	\$300,000,000	-	-	-	\$300,000,000	
SUBTOTAL		\$6,278,700,000		\$4,721,170,450	\$1,379,071,426	\$1,557,529,550	
General Obligation Refunding Bonds		Dated Issued		Bonds Issued	Bonds Outstanding		
Series 2020-R1		5/7/20		\$195,250,000	\$140,415,000		
Series 2021-R1		5/6/21		\$91,230,000	\$67,545,000		
Series 2021-R2		9/16/21		\$86,905,000	\$25,205,000		
Series 2022-R1		5/18/22		\$327,300,000	\$277,445,000		
Series 2024-R1		5/22/24		\$340,615,000	\$340,615,000		
SUBTOTAL				\$1,041,300,000	\$851,225,000		
TOTALS				\$6,278,700,000	\$5,762,470,450	\$2,230,296,426	\$1,557,529,550

¹ Section 9.106 of the City Charter limits issuance of general obligation bonds of the City to 3% of the assessed value of all taxable real and personal property, located within the City and County.² Of the \$35,000,000 authorized by the Board of Supervisors in February 2007, \$30,315,450 has been drawn upon to date pursuant to the Credit Agreement described under "General Obligation Bonds."

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

General Fund Lease Obligations

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

Table A-31 sets forth the aggregate annual lease payment obligations supported by the City's General Fund with respect to outstanding long-term lease revenue bonds and certificates of participation as of October 15, 2024.

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TABLE A-31

CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO
Debt Service on Lease Revenue Bonds and Certificates of Participation
As of October 15, 2024^{1 2}

Fiscal Year	Principal	Interest ³	Annual Payment Obligation
2024-25 ⁴	79,118,037	66,580,814	145,698,852
2025-26	78,468,229	64,147,414	142,615,643
2026-27	79,118,731	60,202,410	139,321,142
2027-28	74,655,000	56,325,250	130,980,250
2028-29	78,180,000	52,599,220	130,779,220
2029-30	81,700,000	48,828,216	130,528,216
2030-31	75,220,000	45,209,989	120,429,989
2031-32	68,735,000	42,109,403	110,844,403
2032-33	70,285,000	39,246,804	109,531,804
2033-34	73,220,000	36,153,022	109,373,022
2034-35	66,975,000	33,138,934	100,113,934
2035-36	67,730,000	30,041,180	97,771,180
2036-37	68,430,000	26,878,545	95,308,545
2037-38	71,420,000	23,686,358	95,106,358
2038-39	74,560,000	20,347,590	94,907,590
2039-40	77,860,000	16,843,428	94,703,428
2040-41	81,315,000	13,165,237	94,480,237
2041-42	68,645,000	9,316,361	77,961,361
2042-43	34,365,000	6,398,656	40,763,656
2043-44	34,010,000	4,758,706	38,768,706
2044-45	20,115,000	3,573,000	23,688,000
2045-46	13,695,000	2,768,400	16,463,400
2046-47	14,245,000	2,220,600	16,465,600
2047-48	13,220,000	1,650,800	14,870,800
2048-49	13,750,000	1,122,000	14,872,000
2049-50	14,300,000	572,000	14,872,000
TOTAL⁵	\$1,493,334,998	\$707,884,338	\$2,201,219,336

¹ Includes privately placed lease purchase financings and excludes the 833 Bryant lease and commercial paper.

² Actual payment dates are used to project outstanding payment obligations.

³ Totals reflect rounding to nearest dollar.

⁴ Includes payments made to date in current fiscal year.

⁵ For purposes of this table, the interest rate on the Lease Revenue Bonds Series 2008-1, and 2008-2 (Moscone Center Expansion Project) is assumed to be 6.0%. These bonds are in variable rate mode.

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

Voter-Approved Lease Revenue Bonds

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

In 1987, voters approved Proposition F, which authorizes the City to lease finance (without limitation as to maximum aggregate principal 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 additional bonds at this time.

In 1990, voters approved Proposition C ("1990 Proposition C"), which amended the Charter to authorize the City to lease purchase equipment through a nonprofit corporation without additional voter approval but with certain restrictions. The City and County of San Francisco Finance Corporation (the "Corporation") was incorporated for that purpose. 1990 Proposition C provides that the outstanding aggregate principal amount of obligations with respect to lease financings may not exceed \$20.0 million, with such amount increasing by five percent each fiscal year. As of July 1, 2023, the total authorized and unissued amount for such financings was \$100 million. There is no current plan to issue additional bonds at this time.

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

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

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

Table A-32 below lists the City's outstanding certificates of participation, lease purchase financings, and voter-authorized lease revenue bonds.

TABLE A-32

CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO Outstanding Certificates of Participation and Lease Revenue Bonds ¹ As of October 15, 2024 ^{1 2}			
Issue Name	Final Maturity	Original Par	Outstanding Principal
CERTIFICATES OF PARTICIPATION			
Series 2009D - Taxable BABs (525 Golden Gate Avenue)	2041	129,550,000	124,975,000
Series 2013B - Non-AMT (Port Facilities Project)	2038	4,830,000	4,830,000
Series 2013C - AMT (Port Facilities Project)	2043	32,870,000	19,195,000
Series 2016A (War Memorial Veterans Building)	2032	16,125,000	8,775,000
Series 2017A - Taxable (Hope SF)	2047	28,320,000	23,935,000
Series 2017B (Moscone Convention Center Expansion Project)	2042	412,355,000	345,655,000
Series 2019A (49 South Van Ness Project)	2050	247,810,000	236,815,000
Refunding Series 2019-R1 (Multiple Capital Improvement Projects)	2035	116,460,000	76,745,000
Refunding Series 2020-R1 (Multiple Capital Improvement Projects)	2033	70,640,000	53,255,000
Series 2020 (Animal Care & Control Project)	2041	47,075,000	42,330,000
Series 2021A (Multiple Capital Improvement Projects)	2041	76,020,000	70,730,000
Series 2023A - Taxable (Affordable Housing and Community Facilities Projects)	2043	103,410,000	100,670,000
Series 2023B (Multiple Capital Improvement Projects)	2043	80,040,000	77,595,000
Refunding Series 2024-R1 (Multiple Capital Improvement Projects)	2033	214,585,000	214,585,000
SUBTOTAL CERTIFICATES OF PARTICIPATION		\$1,580,090,000	\$1,400,090,000
LEASE PURCHASE FINANCINGS			
2010 Lease Purchase Financing (SFGH Emergency Backup Generators)	2025	\$22,549,489	\$3,320,763
2016 Lease Purchase Financing (Public Safety Radio Replacement Project)	2026	34,184,136	9,089,235
SUBTOTAL LEASE PURCHASE FINANCINGS		\$56,733,625	\$12,409,998
FINANCE CORPORATION LEASE REVENUE BONDS			
Refunding Series 2008-1 (Moscone Center Expansion Project) - Variable	2030	\$72,670,000	\$21,500,000
Refunding Series 2008-2 (Moscone Center Expansion Project) - Variable	2030	72,670,000	\$21,500,000
Refunding Series 2018A (Open Space Fund - Various Park Projects)	2029	34,950,000	16,115,000
Refunding Series 2018B (Branch Library Improvement Program)	2028	13,355,000	6,030,000
SUBTOTAL LEASE REVENUE BONDS		\$193,645,000	\$65,145,000
TOTAL		\$1,830,468,625	\$1,477,644,998

¹ Excludes commercial paper and California HFA Revenue Bonds (San Francisco Supportive Housing - 833 Bryant Apartments) (\$26,485,000)² Actual payment dates are used to project outstanding payment obligations.

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

Board Authorized and Unissued Long-Term Certificates of Participation

Certain issuances below have been authorized as supplements to a lease ("Master Lease"), which currently supports the City's outstanding Certificates of Participation ("COPs"), Series 2019-R1, Series 2020-R1, Series 2021A, Series 2023A, Series 2023B, and Series 2024-R1, by and between the City and a third-party trustee, currently U.S. Bank National Association. Properties leased pursuant to the Master Lease currently include the City-owned Laguna Honda Hospital campus located at 375 Laguna Honda Boulevard, San Francisco; the San Bruno Jail Complex located at 1 Moreland Drive, San Bruno; and One South Van Ness Property located at 1 South Van Ness Avenue, San Francisco.

Treasure Island Improvement Project: In October of 2013, the Board authorized, and the Mayor approved the issuance of not to exceed \$13.5 million of City and County of San Francisco Certificates of Participation to finance the cost of additions and improvements to the utility infrastructure at Treasure Island. At this time there is not an expected timeline for the issuance of these certificates.

Housing Trust Fund Project: In April 2016, the Board authorized and the Mayor approved the issuance of not to exceed \$95.0 million of City and County of San Francisco Certificates of Participation (Affordable Housing Projects) authorized under the Master Lease to provide funds to assist in the development, acquisition, construction or rehabilitation of affordable rental housing projects. The City has issued commercial paper to finance these projects and is paying down its commercial paper balance rather than issuing long-term certificates at this time.

Hall of Justice Relocation Projects: In October 2019, the Board authorized and the Mayor approved the issuance of not to exceed \$62.0 million principal amount of City and County of San Francisco Certificates of Participation (Multiple Capital Projects) authorized under the Master Lease to finance or refinance tenant improvements involving the construction, acquisition, improvement, renovation, and retrofitting of City-owned properties as needed for the Hall of Justice Improvement Project enabling staff and offices to be consolidated in acquired City-owned properties. The City funded \$4.6 million in project fund and related financing costs related to this authorization for the 444 Sixth Street acquisition as part of the Certificates of Participation, Series 2021A issuance. The City expects to issue the remainder of the long-term COPs in fiscal year 2024-25 or later.

HOPE SF Project: In December 2019, the Board authorized, and the Mayor approved the issuance of not to exceed \$83.6 million of City and County of San Francisco Certificates of Participation authorized under the Master Lease to finance or refinance certain capital improvements, including but not limited to certain properties generally known as Hunters View, Sunnydale, and Potrero Terrace and Annex housing developments. The City anticipates issuing the first long-term COPs under this authorization in fiscal year 2024-25.

Department of Public Health Facilities Improvements: In November 2020, the Board authorized and the Mayor approved the issuance of not to exceed \$157.0 million of City and County of San Francisco Certificates of Participation authorized under the Master Lease, to finance projects for the Department of Public Health ("DPH"), including but not limited to certain projects generally known as the Homeless Services Center, Laguna Honda Hospital Wings Reuse Project, AITC Immunization and Travel Clinic Relocation, and San Francisco General Hospital Chiller and Cooling Tower Replacement Project. The City anticipates issuing the long-term COPs as the Series 2024A COPs.

Critical Repairs and Recovery Stimulus (FY2022): In July 2021, the Board authorized and the Mayor approved the issuance of not to exceed \$67.5 million of City and County of San Francisco Certificates of Participation authorized under the Master Lease, to finance and refinance certain capital improvements generally consisting of critical repairs, renovations and improvements to City-owned buildings, facilities and works utilized by various City departments and local economic stimulus projects. The City funded \$31.9 million in project fund and related financing costs for this authorization as part of the Certificates of Participation Series 2023B issuance. The City expects to issue the remainder of the long-term COPs in fiscal year 2024-25 or later.

Critical Repairs, Recovery Stimulus and Street Repaving Projects (FY2023): In July 2022, the Board authorized and in August 2022 the Mayor approved the issuance of not to exceed \$140.0 million of City and County of San Francisco Certificates of Participation authorized under the Master Lease, to finance and refinance certain capital improvements generally consisting of (a) street repaving and reconstruction, (b) critical repairs, including renovations and improvements to City-owned buildings, facilities and works utilized by various City departments and (c) local economic stimulus projects. The City funded \$48.4 million in project fund and related financing costs for this authorization as part of the Certificates of Participation Series 2023B issuance. The City expects to issue the remainder of the long-term COPs in fiscal year 2024-25 or later.

Affordable Housing and Community Development Projects: In May 2023 the Board authorized and in June 2023 the Mayor approved the issuance of not to exceed \$146.8 million of City and County of San Francisco Certificates of Participation authorized under the Master Lease, to finance and refinance certain capital improvement, affordable housing and community facility development projects. The City funded \$102.0 million in project funds for this authorization as part of the Certificates of Participation, Series 2023A issuance. The City expects to issue the remainder of the long-term COPs in fiscal year 2024-25 or later.

Critical Repairs and Street Repaving Projects (FY2024): In September 2023 the Board authorized and the Mayor approved the issuance of not to exceed \$77.2 million of City and County of San Francisco Certificates of Participation authorized under the Master Lease, to finance and refinance certain capital improvements generally consisting of critical repairs, renovations and improvements to City-owned buildings, facilities, streets, and works utilized by various City departments. The City expects to issue its first series of long-term COPs in fiscal year 2024-25.

Critical Repairs and Street Repaving Projects (FY2025): In September 2024 the Board authorized and the Mayor approved the issuance of not to exceed \$61.4 million of City and County of San Francisco Certificates of Participation authorized under the Master Lease, to finance and refinance certain capital improvements generally consisting of critical repairs, renovations and improvements to City-owned buildings, facilities, streets, and works utilized by various City departments. The City expects to issue its first series of long-term COPs in fiscal year 2025-26.

Treasure Island Stage 2 Certificates of Participation. In May 2024, legislation amending the Development Agreement and Disposition and Development Agreement for the Treasure Island development project was approved by the Board of Supervisors. This amendment includes a proposal for the City to issue Certificates of Participation to fund \$115 million in infrastructure improvements related to Stage 2 of the Treasure Island development project. If the COP authorizing legislation is approved, the City would expect to issue its first series of long-term COPs in fiscal year 2024-25.

Commercial Paper Program

In March 2009, the Board of Supervisors authorized and the Mayor approved a not-to-exceed \$150.0 million Lease Revenue Commercial Paper Certificates of Participation Program, Series 1 and 1-T and Series 2 and 2-T (the “Original CP Program”). In July of 2013, the Board of Supervisors authorized, and the Mayor approved an additional \$100.0 million of Lease Revenue Commercial Paper Certificates of Participation, Series 3 and 3-T and Series 4 and 4-T (the “Second CP Program” and together with the Original CP Program, the “City CP Program”) that increased the total authorization of the City CP Program to \$250.0 million.

Commercial Paper Notes (the “CP Notes”) are issued from time to time to pay approved project costs in connection with the acquisition, improvement, renovation and construction of real property and the acquisition of capital equipment and vehicles. Projects are eligible to access the CP Program once the Board of Supervisors and the Mayor have approved the project and the long-term, permanent financing for the project.

The Series 1 and 1-T and Series 2 and 2-T CP notes are secured by a \$150 million revolving credit agreement with Wells Fargo, which expires in March 2026.

The Series 3 and 3-T and 4 and 4-T are secured by a \$100 million revolving letter of credit issued by Bank of the West, which expires in April 2026.

As of October 1, 2024, the outstanding principal amount of CP Notes is \$51.2 million. The interest rate for the \$41.4 million outstanding tax-exempt CP Notes is 3.01%. The interest rate for the \$9.8 million outstanding taxable CP Notes is 4.75%. The projects with Board of Supervisors authorized and unissued Certificates of Participation currently utilizing the CP Program includes HOPE SF, DPH Facilities Improvements, Critical Repairs & Recovery Stimulus, and Hall of Justice Relocation Project - Tenant Improvements. Additionally, there is a short-term financing for Police Vehicle acquisition utilizing the City’s CP Program and is expected to be paid down over time. The following is a summary of the outstanding liability by project associated with the CP Notes outstanding.

Project	CP Notes Liability	
	as of 10/1/2024	
HOPE SF		\$3,645,796
DPH Facilities Improvements		35,627,386
Critical Repairs & Recovery Stimulus		9,444,245
Police Vehicle Acquisition		1,780,852
HOJ Relocation – Tenant Improvements		716,721
TOTAL		\$51,215,000

Overlapping Debt

Table A-33 shows bonded debt and long-term obligations as of October 15, 2024, sold in the public capital markets, except for those financings otherwise noted in the table, by the City and those public agencies whose boundaries overlap the boundaries of the City in whole or in part. Long-term obligations of non-City agencies generally are not payable from revenues of the City. In many cases, long-term obligations issued by a public agency are payable only from the General Fund or other revenues of such public agency. In the table, lease obligations of the City which support indebtedness incurred by others are included. As noted below, the Charter limits the City’s outstanding general obligation bond debt to 3% of the total

assessed valuation of all taxable real and personal property within the City.

TABLE A-33

CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO
Statement of Direct and Overlapping Debt and Long-Term Obligations
As of October 15, 2024

<u>2024-25 Assessed Valuation</u> (includes unitary utility valuation):	\$351,900,093,338 ¹
<u>GENERAL OBLIGATION BONDED DEBT</u>	
San Francisco City and County	\$2,230,296,426
San Francisco Unified School District	932,935,000
San Francisco Community College District	642,020,000
TOTAL GENERAL OBLIGATION BONDED DEBT	<u>\$3,805,251,426</u>
<u>LEASE OBLIGATIONS BONDS</u>	
San Francisco City and County	\$1,477,644,998
TOTAL LEASE OBLIGATION BONDED DEBT	<u>\$1,477,644,998</u> ²
TOTAL COMBINED DIRECT DEBT	<u>\$5,282,896,424</u>
<u>OVERLAPPING TAX AND ASSESSMENT DEBT</u>	
Bay Area Rapid Transit District General Obligation Bond (33.728%)	\$793,683,107
San Francisco Community Facilities District No. 6	114,415,000
San Francisco Community Facilities District No. 7	27,160,000
San Francisco Community Facilities District No. 2009-1, Improvement Areas 1 and 2	2,050,422
San Francisco Community Facilities District No. 2014-1 Transbay Transit Center	562,820,000
San Francisco Community Facilities District No. 2016-1 Treasure Island, Improvement Areas 1 and 2	99,140,000
San Francisco Special Tax District No. 2020-1 Mission Rock Facilities	150,825,000
City of San Francisco Assessment District No. 95-1	145,000
ABAG Community Facilities District No. 2004-1 Seismic Safety Improvements	7,805,000
ABAG Community Facilities District No. 2006-1 San Francisco Rincon Hill	4,275,000
ABAG Community Facilities District No. 2006-2 San Francisco Mint Plaza	2,495,000
TOTAL OVERLAPPING TAX AND ASSESSMENT DEBT	<u>\$1,764,813,529</u>
<u>OVERLAPPING TAX INCREMENT DEBT:</u>	
Successor Agency to the San Francisco Redevelopment Agency	\$745,206,913
Transbay Joint Powers Authority	222,965,000
TOTAL OVERLAPPING INCREMENT DEBT	<u>\$968,171,913</u>
<u>OVERLAPPING TAX INCREMENT REVENUE DEBT:</u>	
San Francisco Infrastructure and Revitalization Financing District No. 1	\$37,420,000
TOTAL OVERLAPPING INCREMENT DEBT	<u>\$37,420,000</u>
TOTAL DIRECT AND OVERLAPPING BONDED DEBT	<u>\$8,053,301,866</u> ³
<u>Ratios to 2024-25 Assessed Valuation (\$351,900,093,338)</u>	
Direct General Obligation Bonded Debt (\$3,805,251,426)	1.08%
Combined Direct Debt (\$5,282,896,424)	1.50%
Total Direct and Overlapping Bonded Debt	2.29%
<u>Ratio to 2024-25 Redevelopment Incremental Valuation (\$45,832,885,271)</u>	
Total Overlapping Tax Increment Debt	2.11%
<u>Actual Ratio</u>	
	⁴

¹ Includes \$578,762,800 homeowner's exemption for FY24-25.

² Excludes 833 Bryant lease.

³ Excludes tax and revenue anticipation notes, enterprise revenue bonds and airport improvement corporation bonds, as well as the issue to be sold.

⁴ The Charter limits the City's outstanding general obligation bond debt to 3% of the total assessed valuation of all taxable real and personal property within the City. The City's general obligation debt as a percentage of FY24-25 AV is 0.63%.

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 were 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 XIIIB of the California Constitution

Article XIIIB was enacted by California voters as an initiative constitutional amendment in November 1979. Article XIIIB 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 XIIIB includes a requirement that if an entity's average revenues over two consecutive years exceed the amount permitted to be spent, the excess would have to be returned by revising tax or fee schedules over the following two years. With voter approval, the appropriations limit can be raised for up to four years.

Articles XIIIC and XIIID of the California Constitution

Proposition 218, an initiative constitutional amendment, approved by the voters of the State in 1996, added Articles XIIIC and XIIID 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 XIIIC 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 XIIIC 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 XIIIC addresses the initiative power in matters of local taxes, assessments, fees, and charges. Pursuant to Article XIIIC, 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 XIIIC. No assurance can be given that the voters of the City will not approve initiatives that repeal, reduce, or prohibit the imposition or increase of local taxes, assessments, fees or charges. See "GENERAL FUND REVENUES — 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 XIIID contains several provisions making it generally more difficult for local agencies, such as the City, to levy and maintain "assessments" (as defined in Article XIIID) for local services and programs. The City has created a number of special assessment districts both for neighborhood business improvement

purposes and community benefit purposes and has caused limited obligation bonds to be issued in 1996 to finance construction of a new public right of way. The City cannot predict the future impact of Proposition 218 on the finances of the City, and no assurance can be given that Proposition 218 will not have a material adverse impact on the City's revenues.

Proposition 1A

Proposition 1A, a constitutional amendment proposed by the State Legislature and approved by the voters in November 2004, provides that the State may not reduce any local sales tax rate, limit existing local government authority to levy a sales tax rate, or change the allocation of local sales tax revenues, subject to certain exceptions. As set forth under the laws in effect as of November 3, 2004, Proposition 1A generally prohibits the State from shifting any share of property tax revenues allocated to local governments for any fiscal year to schools or community colleges. Any change in the allocation of property tax revenues among local governments within a county must be approved by two-thirds of both houses of the Legislature. Proposition 1A provides, however, that beginning in fiscal year 2008-09, the State may shift to schools and community colleges up to 8% of local government property tax revenues, which amount must be repaid, with interest, within three years. If the Governor proclaims that the shift is needed due to a severe State financial hardship, the shift is approved by two-thirds of both houses and certain other conditions are met. The State may also approve voluntary exchanges of local sales tax and property tax revenues among local governments within a county.

Proposition 1A also provides that if the State reduces the annual vehicle license fee rate below 0.65% of vehicle value, the State must provide local governments with equal replacement revenues. Further, Proposition 1A requires the State to suspend State mandates affecting cities, counties, and special districts, excepting mandates relating to employee rights, schools or community colleges, in any year that the State does not fully reimburse local governments for their costs to comply with such mandates.

Proposition 1A may result in increased and more stable City revenues. The magnitude of such increase and stability is unknown and would depend on future actions by the State. However, Proposition 1A could also result in decreased resources being available for State programs. This reduction, in turn, could affect actions taken by the State to resolve budget difficulties. Such actions could include increasing State taxes, decreasing aid to cities and spending on other State programs, or other actions, some of which could be adverse to the City.

Proposition 22

Proposition 22 ("Proposition 22") which was approved by California voters in November 2010, prohibits the State, even during a period of severe fiscal hardship, from delaying the distribution of tax revenues for transportation, redevelopment, or local government projects and services and prohibits fuel tax revenues from being loaned for cash-flow or budget balancing purposes to the State General Fund or any other State fund. In addition, Proposition 22 generally eliminates the State's authority to temporarily shift property taxes from cities, counties, and special districts to schools, temporarily increases 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 “THE SUCCESSOR AGENCY” 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 of the State approved Proposition 26 (“Proposition 26”), revising certain provisions of Articles XIIIIA and XIIIC 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 was repealed as of November 2011 absent the re-adoption by the requisite two-thirds vote.

Proposition 26 amends Article XIIIC 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 and parking violations; (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. See "LEGAL MATTERS AND RISK MANAGEMENT – Initiative Measure Qualified for November 2024 Ballot – Taxpayer Protection and Government Accountability Act."

On April 25, 2013, the California Supreme Court in *McWilliams v. City of Long Beach* (April 25, 2013, No. S202037), held that the claims provisions of the Government Claims Act (Government Code Section 900 *et. seq.*) govern local tax and fee refund actions (absent another State statute governing the issue), and that local ordinances were without effect. The effect of the McWilliams case is that local governments could face class actions over disputes involving taxes and fees. Such cases could expose local governments to significant refund claims in the future. The City cannot predict whether any such class claims will be filed against it in the future, the outcome of any such claim or its impact on the City.

LEGAL MATTERS AND RISK MANAGEMENT

Pending Litigation

There are a number of lawsuits and claims routinely pending against the City. Included among these are a number of actions which if successful would be payable from the City's General Fund. In the opinion of the City Attorney, such suits and claims presently pending will not materially impair the ability of the City to pay debt service on its General Fund lease obligations or other debt obligations, nor have an adverse impact on City finances.

Ongoing Investigations

Public Works Investigation. In January 2020, the City's former Director of Public Works, Mohammad Nuru, was criminally charged with public corruption, including honest services wire fraud, and lying to Federal Bureau of Investigation ("FBI") agents. In February 2020, then-City Attorney Dennis Herrera and Controller Ben Rosenfield announced the initiation of a joint investigation stemming from the federal criminal charges against Mr. Nuru. The City Attorney's Office focused on holding public officials and City vendors accountable. The Controller undertook a public integrity review of contracts, purchase orders, and grants to the City.

Mr. Nuru resigned from employment with the City in January 2021. In January 2022, Mr. Nuru pled guilty to taking bribes from contractors, developers, and entities he regulated, including bribes from Walter Wong, a San Francisco construction company executive and permit expediting consultant, who ran or

controlled multiple entities doing business with the City. In August 2022, the district court judge sentenced Mr. Nuru to 84 months in prison.

Mr. Wong was criminally charged in June 2020 with conspiring with City officials and laundering money. As part of the criminal investigation into Mr. Nuru and Mr. Wong, the SFPUC received a federal, criminal, grand jury subpoena in June 2020 for the production of documents, communications, contracts and records, including the complete personnel file of the SFPUC's former General Manager, Harlan L. Kelly, Jr.

In November 2020, Mr. Kelly was charged in a criminal complaint with one count of honest services wire fraud. The complaint alleged that Mr. Kelly also engaged in a long-running bribery scheme and corrupt partnership with Mr. Wong. The complaint further alleged that as part of the scheme, Mr. Wong provided items of value to Mr. Kelly in exchange for official acts by Mr. Kelly that benefited or attempted to benefit Mr. Wong's business ventures. According to the criminal complaint against Mr. Kelly, Mr. Wong bribed Mr. Kelly with thousands of dollars in airfare, meals, jewelry, and travel expenses, as well as by making improvements to Mr. Kelly's home.

Mr. Wong pled guilty in July 2020 and continues to cooperate with the ongoing federal criminal investigation. Mr. Wong has not been sentenced. Mr. Wong settled civilly with the City in May 2021. As part of his civil settlement, he and his companies agreed to pay the City more than \$300,000 in ethics fines and more than \$1 million in restitution. The total restitution amount to the City includes \$73,000 that he received through the SFPUC when Mr. Kelly was General Manager.

Mr. Kelly resigned from employment with the City, effective November 30, 2020. Michael Carlin, former-Deputy General Manager of the SFPUC, then served as the Acting General Manager of the SFPUC through October 31, 2021. Mr. Herrera began serving as General Manager of the SFPUC on November 1, 2021.

Since Mr. Nuru's arrest in January 2020, the Controller's Office, in consultation with the City Attorney, has issued 11 public integrity reviews, all of which can be found on the Controller's website. Ten of the 11 reports focus primarily on City departments other than the SFPUC. The Controller's Office's December 9, 2021, Public Integrity Audit looked specifically at the SFPUC's Social Impact Partnership Program and made seven recommendations to strengthen internal controls and oversight. The SFPUC concurred with all seven of those recommendations, and as of December 2022, five of the seven recommendations had been implemented and two were in progress.

In October 2021, a criminal grand jury returned an indictment against Mr. Kelly and Victor Makras, a San Francisco real estate broker and property developer. Mr. Makras formerly served on a number of City boards and commissions, including the Port Commission, Police Commission, Public Utilities Commission, and Retirement Board. In addition to the original charges against Mr. Kelly of conspiracy with Mr. Wong, the indictment added charges of bank fraud and bank fraud conspiracy related to a \$1.3 million loan Mr. Kelly obtained from Quicken Loans.

Mr. Makras' case was severed from Mr. Kelly's, and in August 2022, a jury convicted Mr. Makras of bank fraud for his role in making false statements to a bank in support of the loan to Mr. Kelly. In December 2022, Mr. Makras was sentenced to three years of probation and fined \$15,200. In July 2023, a jury convicted Mr. Kelly of wire fraud and bank fraud, and Mr. Kelly was sentenced to four years in prison and fined \$10,000. The FBI investigation is ongoing, and the City can give no assurance when the FBI will complete its investigation.

Community Challenge Grant Program Investigation. On August 29, 2023, the San Francisco District Attorney charged Lanita Henriquez, who served as the director of the San Francisco Community Challenge Grant Program under the Office of the San Francisco City Administrator, and Rudolph Dwayne Jones, a former City official who occasionally served as a prime contractor and a subcontractor to the SFPUC, with counts of misappropriation of public monies, bribery, and financial conflict of interest in a government contract. It is alleged that Ms. Henriquez and Mr. Jones misappropriated public money between 2016 and 2020, that Mr. Jones wrote Ms. Henriquez multiple checks in 2017 and 2018 totaling \$25,000, while Ms. Henriquez directed government grant contracts exceeding \$1.4 million to entities controlled by Mr. Jones, in which entities Ms. Henriquez also had a financial stake, between 2016 and 2020.

The San Francisco District Attorney has not alleged any impropriety in connection with the sole grant program Ms. Henriquez administered for the SFPUC and the SFPUC has confirmed that there are no active direct contracts between the SFPUC and Mr. Jones or his affiliated entities. The SFPUC has, however, identified four subcontracts between Mr. Jones or his affiliated entities and other SFPUC prime contractors that were effective on the date that Mr. Jones was charged, and directed each of the four prime contractors retaining Mr. Jones and/or any entities affiliated with Mr. Jones, to terminate or cancel any subcontract, service order, or other contractual arrangement such parties.

The FBI investigation is ongoing, and the City can give no assurance when the FBI will complete its investigation. The San Francisco District Attorney's Office Public Integrity Task Force has also independently investigated certain of the matters described here, and the City can give no assurance when this task force will complete its investigation.

Recology Settlement. On March 4, 2021, the City Attorney announced an approximately \$100 million settlement with Recology San Francisco ("Recology"), the contractor handling the City's waste and recycling collection. The settlement arose from overcharges that were uncovered as part of the continuing public integrity investigation tied to Mr. Nuru and others. As part of the Settlement, Recology was required to lower commercial and residential rates starting April 1, 2021 and make a \$7 million settlement payment to the City under the California Unfair Competition Law and the San Francisco Campaign and Governmental Conduct Code. In addition, Recology will be enjoined for four years from making any gift to any City employee or any contribution to a nonprofit at the behest of a City employee. The comprehensive settlement agreement with Recology was approved by the Board of Supervisors. The bribery and corruption public integrity investigation related to the Nuru matter is ongoing.

On May 16, 2022, the Controller's Office released a public integrity assessment report on the review of rate-setting and rate reporting processes, and profits earned by Recology that were over and above allowed profit margins. The report found that Recology netted profits of \$23.4 million over and above the allowed profit margin set in the 2017 Rate Application. Even after taking into account the 2021, \$101 million settlement in restitution, penalties, and interest to ratepayers affected by the erroneous calculation of revenues in the rate application, Recology consistently exceeded their allowable operating profits.

On June 7, 2022, the voters of San Francisco passed Proposition F, a ballot measure that allows the City to oversee Recology more closely, including certain changes to the composition of the Refuse Rate Board. The changes are intended to provide more oversight with respect to monitoring rates to residential and commercial customers.

In addition to the ongoing joint investigation by the City Attorney's Office and the Controller's Office into City contracting policies and procedures, the City's Board of Supervisors has conducted a series of public hearings before its Government Audit and Oversight Committee to examine issues raised by the federal complaints. That committee also considered the Controller's periodic reports. The City can give no assurance regarding when the City's investigation will be completed or what the outcome will be. The criminal investigation by the Federal Bureau of Investigation and the United States Attorney's office is ongoing.

Risk Retention Program

Citywide risk management is coordinated by the Risk Management Division of the City Administrator's Office. With certain exceptions, it is the general policy of the City to first evaluate self-insurance and not purchase commercial liability insurance for the risks of losses to which it is exposed. The City believes that it is more economical to manage its risks internally and administer, adjust, settle, defend, and pay claims from budgeted resources (i.e., "self-insurance"). The City obtains commercial insurance in certain circumstances, including when required by bond or lease financing covenants and for other limited purposes. The City actuarially determines liability and workers' compensation risk exposures as permitted under State law. The City does not maintain commercial earthquake coverage, with certain minor exceptions.

The City's decision to obtain commercial insurance depends on various factors. For property insurance, these factors include whether the facility is currently under construction or if the property is owned by a self-supporting enterprise fund department. For new construction projects, the City has utilized traditional insurance, owner-controlled insurance programs or contractor-controlled insurance programs. Under the latter two approaches, the insurance program provides coverage for the entire construction project. When a traditional insurance program is used, the City requires each contractor to provide its own insurance, while ensuring that the full scope of work be covered with satisfactory limits. The majority of the City's commercial insurance coverage is purchased for enterprise fund departments and other similar revenue-generating departments (i.e. the Airport, MTA, SFPUC, 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. In recent years, the City has purchased Cyber Liability insurance for departments and certain enterprise fund departments providing critical City services and/or managing high volumes of confidential/personal data.

Through coordination between the City Controller and the City Attorney's Office, the City's general liability risk exposure is actuarially determined and is addressed through appropriations in the City's budget and also reflected in the ACFR. The appropriations are sized based on actuarially determined anticipated claim payments and the projected timing of disbursement.

The City is self-insured for the financial risk and liability to provide workers' compensation benefits to its employees. The administration of workers' compensation claims and disbursement of all benefit payments is managed by the Workers' Compensation Division of the City's Department of Human Resources and its contracted third-party claims administrator. Estimates of future workers' compensation costs are based on the following criteria: (i) the frequency and severity of historical claim filings; (ii) average claim losses by expense category; (iii) gross payroll and workforce composition; (iv) benefit cost inflation, including increases to the statewide average weekly wage, and medical cost growth; and (v)

regulatory developments that impact benefit cost and delivery. The Workers' Compensation Division determines and allocates workers' compensation costs to departments based upon actual claim benefit expenditures and an allocated share of overhead expenses for self-insurance administration. The City continues to develop and implement programs to lower or mitigate workers' compensation costs.

NOTICE OF INTENTION TO SELL

\$[PAR AMOUNT A- 1]* TAX-EXEMPT GENERAL OBLIGATION BONDS ([CLIMATE/GREEN BONDS –] EMBARCADERO SEAWALL EARTHQUAKE SAFETY, 2018) SERIES 2024A-1	\$[PAR AMOUNT A- 2]* TAXABLE GENERAL OBLIGATION BONDS ([CLIMATE/GREEN BONDS –] EMBARCADERO SEAWALL EARTHQUAKE SAFETY, 2018) SERIES 2024A-2	\$[PAR AMOUNT B-1]* TAX-EXEMPT GENERAL OBLIGATION BONDS (EARTHQUAKE SAFETY AND EMERGENCY RESPONSE, 2020) SERIES 2024B-1	\$[PAR AMOUNT B-2]* TAXABLE GENERAL OBLIGATION BONDS (EARTHQUAKE SAFETY AND EMERGENCY RESPONSE, 2020) SERIES 2024B-2

\$[PAR AMOUNT C]* TAXABLE GENERAL OBLIGATION BONDS (SOCIAL BONDS – AFFORDABLE HOUSING, 2019) SERIES 2024C	\$[PAR AMOUNT D]* TAXABLE GENERAL OBLIGATION BONDS (SOCIAL BONDS – AFFORDABLE HOUSING, 2024) SERIES 2024D
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NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the City and County of San Francisco (“City”) intends to offer for public sale on [Sale Date], at [Sale Time] a.m. (California time), the general obligation bonds captioned above (“Bonds”) by electronic bids through S&P Global’s BiDCOMP™/PARITY® Competitive Bidding System (“Parity”).

The City reserves the right to postpone or cancel the sale of the Bonds or to change the terms thereof upon notice given through Thomson Reuters and Bloomberg Business News (collectively, the “News Services”) and/or Parity. If no bid is awarded for the Bonds, the City may reschedule the sale of the Bonds to another date or time by providing notification through Parity and/or the News Services.

The Bonds will be offered for public sale subject to the terms and conditions of the Official Notice of Sale, dated on or around _____, 2024 (“Official Notice of Sale”) relating to the Bonds. Additional information regarding the proposed sale of the Bonds, including copies of the Preliminary Official Statement for the Bonds, dated on or around _____, 2024 (“Preliminary Official Statement”), and the Official Notice of Sale, are expected to be available electronically at [Printer] on or around _____, 2024, and may also be obtained from the City’s Municipal Advisors: (i) Fieldman, Rolapp & Associates, Inc., 19990 MacArthur Boulevard, Suite 1100, Irvine, California 92612, Telephone: 949-660-7315 Attention: Un Chu Reardon (email: ureardon@fieldman.com), or (ii) Public Resources Advisory Group, 1999 Harrison Street, Suite 1800, Oakland, California 94612, Telephone: 510-339-3212, Attention: Jo Mortensen (email: jmortensen@pragadvisors.com). Failure of any bidder to receive such notice shall not affect the legality of the sale.

Other than with respect to postponement or cancellation as described above, the City reserves the right to modify or amend the Official Notice of Sale in any respect, as more fully described in the Official

Notice of Sale; provided, that 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 for the Bonds or as otherwise described in the Official Notice of Sale. 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. 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.

Dated: _____, 2024

OFFICIAL NOTICE OF SALE

**CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO
GENERAL OBLIGATION BONDS**

consisting of

\$[PAR AMOUNT A-1]* TAX-EXEMPT GENERAL OBLIGATION BONDS ([CLIMATE/GREEN BONDS –] EMBARCADERO SEAWALL EARTHQUAKE SAFETY, 2018) SERIES 2024A-1	\$[PAR AMOUNT A-2]* TAXABLE GENERAL OBLIGATION BONDS ([CLIMATE/GREEN BONDS –] EMBARCADERO SEAWALL EARTHQUAKE SAFETY, 2018) SERIES 2024A-2	\$[PAR AMOUNT B-1]* TAX-EXEMPT GENERAL OBLIGATION BONDS (EARTHQUAKE SAFETY AND EMERGENCY RESPONSE, 2020) SERIES 2024B-1	\$[PAR AMOUNT B-2]* TAXABLE GENERAL OBLIGATION BONDS (EARTHQUAKE SAFETY AND EMERGENCY RESPONSE, 2020) SERIES 2024B-2
\$[PAR AMOUNT C]* TAXABLE GENERAL OBLIGATION BONDS (SOCIAL BONDS – AFFORDABLE HOUSING, 2019) SERIES 2024C	\$[PAR AMOUNT D]* TAXABLE GENERAL OBLIGATION BONDS (SOCIAL BONDS – AFFORDABLE HOUSING, 2024) SERIES 2024D		

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

SALE DATE: _____, 2024*
(Subject to postponement, cancellation, modification or amendment in accordance with this Official Notice of Sale)

TIME: _____:00 a.m. *, California time for the Bid Group A Bonds
_____:00 a.m. *, California time for the Bid Group B Bonds

PLACE: S&P Global's BiDCOMP™/PARITY® Competitive Bidding System at www.newissuehome.i-deal.com

DELIVERY DATE: _____, 2024*

OFFICIAL NOTICE OF SALE

[

[\$PAR AMOUNT A- 1]* TAX-EXEMPT GENERAL OBLIGATION BONDS	[\$PAR AMOUNT A- 2]* TAXABLE GENERAL OBLIGATION BONDS	[\$PAR AMOUNT B-1]* TAX-EXEMPT GENERAL OBLIGATION BONDS	[\$PAR AMOUNT B-2]* TAXABLE GENERAL OBLIGATION BONDS
([CLIMATE/GREEN BONDS –] EMBARCADERO SEAWALL EARTHQUAKE SAFETY, 2018) SERIES 2024A-1	([CLIMATE/GREEN BONDS –] EMBARCADERO SEAWALL EARTHQUAKE SAFETY, 2018) SERIES 2024A-2	(EARTHQUAKE SAFETY AND EMERGENCY RESPONSE, 2020) SERIES 2024B-1	(EARTHQUAKE SAFETY AND EMERGENCY RESPONSE, 2020) SERIES 2024B-2

[\$PAR AMOUNT C]* TAXABLE GENERAL OBLIGATION BONDS (SOCIAL BONDS – AFFORDABLE HOUSING, 2019) SERIES 2024C	[\$PAR AMOUNT D]* TAXABLE GENERAL OBLIGATION BONDS (SOCIAL BONDS – AFFORDABLE HOUSING, 2024) SERIES 2024D
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NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that electronic bids will be received through the S&P Global’s BiDCOMP™/PARITY® Competitive Bidding System (“**Parity**”) at <https://newissue.muni.spglobal.com> for the purchase of all, but not less than all, of each Bid Group (defined below) of the above-captioned Bonds (collectively, the “**Bonds**,” and individually, each Bid Group thereof, a “**Bid Group**” and each series thereof, a “**Series**”) of the City and County of San Francisco (the “**City**”) as more particularly described herein. Each bid for a Bid Group of the Bonds must be for not less than all of the Bonds in such Bid Group offered for sale. Bidding procedures and sale terms are as follows:

Issue: The Bonds are described in the City’s Preliminary Official Statement for the Bonds dated _____, 2024 (the “**Preliminary Official Statement**”).

Time: [Bids for [designated maturities of] the Series 2024A-1 Bonds and the Series 2024B-1 Bonds (collectively, the “**Bid Group A**” Bonds) must be received electronically by ___:00 a.m., California time, on _____, 2024 (subject to postponement or cancellation in accordance with this Official Notice of Sale). **I/Bids must be for the purchase of all of the Bonds in Bid Group A.**]

Bids for [designated maturities of] the [Series 2024[A]/[B]-1 Bonds], the Series 2024A-2 Bonds, the Series 2024B-2 Bonds, the Series 2024C Bonds and the Series 2024D Bonds (collectively, the “**Bid Group B**” Bonds, and

together with Bid Group A, the “**Bid Groups**” and each a “**Bid Group**”) must be received electronically by __:00 a.m., California time, on _____, 2024 (subject to postponement or cancellation in accordance with this Official Notice of Sale). **[Bids must be for the purchase of all of the Bonds in Bid Group B.]**

Place: Bidders may submit electronic bids only 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 FOR THE BONDS, ANY BID GROUP THEREOF OR ANY SERIES THEREOF ON _____, 2024* 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/OR 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:

Or

- (i) Public Resources Advisory Group
Telephone: 510-339-3212
Attention: Jo Mortensen (email: jmortensen@pragadvisors.com)
- (ii) Fieldman, Rolapp & Associates, Inc.
Telephone: 949-660-7315
Attention: Un Chu Reardon (email: ureardon@fieldman.com)

(collectively, “**Co-Municipal 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 of any serial maturity or mandatory sinking fund payment for any Series of the Bonds and adding or deleting serial or term maturity and mandatory sinking fund payment dates, along with corresponding principal amounts with respect thereto; 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 Bonds 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 Bonds, the security for the Bonds 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 Bonds 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 BONDS

THE AUTHORITY FOR ISSUANCE, PURPOSES, PAYMENT OF PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST, REDEMPTION PRICE, DEFEASANCE, SOURCES AND USES OF FUNDS, SECURITY AND SOURCES OF PAYMENT, FORM OF LEGAL OPINIONS OF CO-BOND COUNSEL AND OTHER INFORMATION REGARDING THE BONDS ARE PRESENTED IN THE PRELIMINARY OFFICIAL STATEMENT, WHICH EACH BIDDER IS DEEMED TO HAVE OBTAINED AND REVIEWED PRIOR TO BIDDING FOR THE BONDS. THIS OFFICIAL NOTICE OF SALE GOVERNS ONLY THE TERMS OF SALE, BIDDING, AWARD AND CLOSING PROCEDURES FOR THE BONDS. THE DESCRIPTION OF THE BONDS CONTAINED IN THIS OFFICIAL NOTICE OF SALE IS QUALIFIED IN ALL RESPECTS BY THE DESCRIPTION OF THE BONDS CONTAINED IN THE PRELIMINARY OFFICIAL STATEMENT.

Issue. The Bonds will be issued as fully registered bonds without coupons in book-entry form in denominations of \$5,000 or any integral multiple of that amount, as designated by the winning bidder of such Bonds (each, a “**Purchaser**”). The Bonds will be dated the date of delivery, which is expected to be _____, 2024*. If the sale is postponed, notice of the new date of sale will also set forth the new expected date of delivery of the Bonds.

Book-Entry Only. The Bonds 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 Bonds. Individual purchases of the Bonds will be made in book-entry form only, and no Purchaser will receive certificates representing an interest in the Bonds purchased. As of the date of award of the Bonds, each Purchaser must either participate in DTC or must clear through or maintain a custodial relationship with an entity that participates in DTC.

Interest Rates and Bid Constraints. Interest on the Bonds will be payable on June 15, 2025, and semi-annually thereafter on June 15 and December 15 of each year (each an “**Interest Payment Date**”). Interest shall be calculated on the basis of a 360-day year comprised of twelve

* Preliminary, subject to change.

30-day months from the dated date of the Bonds. Bidders may specify any number of separate rates, and the same rate or rates may be repeated as often as desired, provided:

[All Bonds]

- (i) each interest rate specified in any bid for the [Tax-Exempt Bonds] (defined herein) must be a multiple of one-eighth or one-twentieth of one percent (1/8 or 1/20 of 1%) per annum;
- (ii) each interest rate specified in any bid for the [Taxable Bonds] must be a multiple of one-thousandth of one percent (1/1000th of 1%) per annum;
- (iii) no Bond shall bear a zero rate of interest;
- (iv) each Bond shall bear interest from its dated date to its stated maturity date at the single rate of interest specified in the bid;
- (v) all Bonds of a Series maturing at any one time shall bear the same rate of interest;

[Bid Group ___]/[Series 2024 Bonds]

- (i) [The purchase price bid (calculated as principal plus original issue premium or minus original issue discount, if any, minus the bidder's compensation) shall not be less than [100.00% nor greater than 110%]];.
- (ii) [The purchase price bid shall not be less than [___%]].

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

Principal Payments of the Bonds. The Bonds shall be serial and/or term Bonds, as specified by each bidder. Principal shall be payable on June 15 of each year, commencing on June 15, 2025, as shown below. Subject to the City's right to modify or amend this Official Notice of Sale (see “TERMS OF SALE - Right to Modify or Amend”), the final maturity of the [[Bid Group ___] Bonds shall be June 15, [20__]]. The principal amount of the Bonds maturing or subject to mandatory sinking fund payment in any year shall be in integral multiples of \$5,000. [For any term Bonds specified, the principal amount for a given year may be allocated only to a single term Bond and must be part of an uninterrupted annual sequence from the first mandatory sinking fund payment to the term Bond maturity.] The aggregate amount of the principal amount of the serial maturity or mandatory sinking fund payment for each Series of the Bonds is shown below for information purposes only. **Bidders for the Bonds will provide bids for all of the Principal Amounts.**

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

[2024][A-1][A-2][B-1][B-2][C][D] Bonds

Maturity	
Date	
(June 15)	Principal Amount*
	\$ _____
TOTAL	\$ _____

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 for each Bid Group and the premium contained in the winning bid for each Bid Group. **The City reserves the right to change the principal payment schedule set forth above for a Series of the Bonds after the determination of the winning bidder for the Bid Group related to such Series, by adjusting one or more of the principal payments of such Series of Bonds, in increments of \$5,000 or to eliminate maturities in their entirety, as determined in the sole discretion of the City.** Any such adjustment of principal payments with respect to a Series of Bonds shall be based on the schedule of principal payments provided by the City to be used as the basis of bids for such Series of Bonds. Any such adjustment will not change the average per Bond dollar amount of the applicable underwriter's discount. Any such adjustment will be communicated to the applicable winning bidder within 24 hours after receipt of such bid by the City. In the event of any such adjustment, no rebidding or recalculation of the bids submitted will be required or permitted and no winning 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 serial maturity or mandatory sinking fund payment for any Series of Bonds and adding or deleting serial or term maturity and mandatory sinking fund payment dates, along with corresponding principal amounts with respect thereto.

* Preliminary, subject to change.

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

Redemption

(i) Optional Redemption. The 2024[] Bonds maturing on or after June 15, 20[] will be subject to redemption prior to their stated maturity dates as a whole or in part, on any date, from any moneys provided at the option of the City, in each case on and after June 15, 20[], at a redemption price equal to the principal amount of 2024[] Bonds called for redemption, plus accrued interest to the date fixed for redemption, without premium.

The 2024[] Bonds maturing on or after June 15, 20[] will be subject to redemption prior to their stated maturity dates as a whole or in part, on any date, from any moneys provided at the option of the City, in each case on and after June 15, 20[], at a redemption price equal to the principal amount of 2024[] Bonds called for redemption, plus accrued interest to the date fixed for redemption, without premium.

[The 2024[] Bonds will not be subject to optional redemption prior to their stated maturity date.]

See the Preliminary Official Statement – “THE BONDS - Redemption - *Optional Redemption.*”

(ii) Mandatory Redemption of the 2024[] Bonds. The 2024[] Bonds maturing on June 15, 20[] will be subject to mandatory sinking fund redemption prior to their stated maturity date, on each June 15, as shown in the table below, at a redemption price equal to the principal amount thereof plus accrued interest thereon to the Redemption Date, without premium.

Mandatory Sinking Fund Redemption Date (June 15)	Sinking Fund Payment Principal Amount
--	--

† Maturity

The 2024[] Bonds maturing on June 15, 20[] will be subject to mandatory sinking fund redemption prior to their stated maturity date, on each June 15, as shown in the table below, at a redemption price equal to the principal amount thereof plus accrued interest thereon to the Redemption Date, without premium.

Mandatory Sinking Fund Redemption Date	Sinking Fund Payment Principal Amount
---	--

(June 15)

[†] Maturity

See the Preliminary Official Statement – “THE BONDS - Redemption - *Mandatory Redemption of the 2024 Bonds.*”

Legal Opinions and Tax Matters. The Series A-1 Bonds and the Series B-1 Bonds will be issued as bonds the interest on which is intended to be excludable from gross income for federal or state income tax purposes (together, the “Tax Exempt Bonds”). All other Series of Bonds are expected to be issued as bonds the interest on which is NOT intended to be excludable from gross income for federal income tax purposes (togeth, the “Taxable Bonds”). Upon delivery of the Bonds, Orrick, Herrington & Sutcliffe LLP and Amira Jackmon, Attorney at Law, Co-Bond Counsel to the City (“**Co-Bond Counsel**”), will deliver their separate legal opinions as to the validity, enforceability and tax status of each Series of the Bonds.

A complete copy of the proposed form of each opinion of Co-Bond Counsel is set forth in Appendix F to the Preliminary Official Statement. Copies of the opinions of Co-Bond Counsel will be furnished to the Purchaser upon delivery of the Bonds.

See the Preliminary Official Statement – “TAX MATTERS.”

TERMS OF SALE

[Par and Premium Bids; No Net Discount Bids. All bids for the Series Bonds [in Bid Group] shall be for par or more; no net discount bids for the Series Bonds [in Bid Group] will be accepted. No bid for the Series Bonds [in Bid Group] submitted at a price less than the aggregate par value of such Bonds will be considered. Individual maturities of Bonds may be reoffered at par, a premium or a discount.]

Form of Bids; Delivery of Bids. Each bid for a Bid Group of the Bonds must be: (1) for not less than all of the Bonds in such Bid Group offered for sale; (2) unconditional; and (3) submitted via Parity. Bids must conform to the procedures established by Parity. All bids will be deemed to incorporate all of the terms of this Official Notice of Sale. The submission of a bid electronically via Parity shall constitute and be deemed the bidder’s signature on the bid for the purchase of the Bonds.

If the sale of a Bid Group of the Bonds is canceled or postponed, any bids received prior to such cancellation or postponement 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 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 or nonconforming with this Official Notice of Sale or has not been received.

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-Municipal Advisors at the numbers provided above or Parity at: (212) 404-8107.

Warnings Regarding Electronic Bids. None of the City, the City Attorney, the Co-Municipal Advisors or Co-Bond 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, 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.

When a bidder submits an electronic bid for a Bid Group of the Bonds 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 Bonds 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 Bonds; 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; and (6) the City may regard the electronic transmission of a bid through Parity (including information regarding the purchase price for a Bid Group of the Bonds or the interest rates for any maturity of the Bonds) as though the information were submitted and executed on the bidder's behalf by a duly authorized signatory.

Process of Award. The City will take final action awarding each Bid Group of the Bonds or rejecting all bids for a Bid Group of the Bonds not later than thirty (30) hours after the time for receipt of bids, unless such time period is waived by the winning bidder.

The following five (5) steps constitute the City's process for a final award of each Bid Group of the Bonds:

(1) The Co-Municipal Advisors, on behalf of the City, will give a verbal notice of award of the Bid Group of the Bonds to the apparent winning bidder (the "Apparent Winning Bidder") to be determined as described below under "—Basis of Award;"

[(2) Such Apparent Winning Bidder shall, promptly after such verbal award, but no later than one hour after the City has given notice of such verbal award, email to the City (in c/o its Co-Municipal Advisors and to the City's Director of Public Finance at the email addresses provided for such purpose) a signed copy of their bid;]

[(3) Each Apparent Winning Bidder shall provide the Good Faith Deposit, as described under “–Good Faith Deposit;”]

([4]) The Co-Municipal Advisors will email to each Apparent Winning Bidder confirmation of the final principal amortization schedule and purchase price for the applicable Bid Group of the Bonds, after adjustments, if any, are made, as described under “TERMS RELATING TO THE BONDS - Adjustment of Principal Payments;” and

([5]) The City will email to each Apparent Winning Bidder its written final award (each, a “Certificate of Award”).

Upon completion of the steps described above, each Apparent Winning Bidder will be deemed the Purchaser of their applicable Bid Group of the Bonds and will be contractually bound by the terms of this Official Notice of Sale to purchase such Bid Group of the Bonds, which contract shall consist of: (a) this Official Notice of Sale; (b) the bid transmitted electronically by the bidder through Parity; and (c) the related Certificate of Award.

Basis of Award. Unless all bids for a Bid Group of the Bonds are rejected the Bonds in such Bid Group will be awarded to the responsible bidder who submits a conforming bid that represents the lowest true interest cost to the City for such Bid Group of the Bonds. The true interest cost will be that nominal interest rate that, when compounded semiannually and applied to discount all payments of principal and interest payable on the applicable Bid Group of the Bonds to the dated date of such Bonds results in an amount equal to the principal amount of such Bonds plus the amount of any net premium. For the purpose of calculating the true interest cost, mandatory sinking fund payment for any term Bonds specified by a bidder will be treated as Bonds maturing on the dates of such mandatory sinking fund payment. In the event that two or more bidders offer bids for a Bid Group at the same combined true interest cost, the City will determine by lot which bidder will be awarded such Bid Group of the Bonds. 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 a Bid Group of the Bonds 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 an Apparent Winning Bidder to comply with the terms of its bid, the Apparent Winning Bidder must

provide to the City a good faith deposit in the amount of \$ _____ for the Bid Group A and \$ _____ for Bid Group B, respectively (each, a “**Good Faith Deposit**”).]

Upon the determination by the City of the Apparent Winning Bidder of each Bid Group, the Co-Municipal Advisors will (i) provide to the Apparent Winning Bidder of such Bonds the wire transfer information and (ii) request the Apparent Winning Bidder to immediately wire the Good Faith Deposit(s), as applicable, to the City. No later than ninety (90) minutes after the time the Co-Municipal Advisors request the Apparent Winning Bidder to wire the Good Faith Deposit(s) to the City, the Apparent Winning Bidder of such Bonds must wire the Good Faith Deposit(s) to the City and provide the Federal wire reference number of such Good Faith Deposit or Good Faith Deposits to the Municipal Advisor. In the event that the Apparent Winning Bidder does not wire the Good Faith Deposit(s) to the City or does not provide the Federal wire reference number of such Good Faith Deposit(s) to the Co-Municipal Advisors within the time specified above, the City may reject the bid of the Apparent Winning Bidder and award such Bonds to a responsible bidder that submitted a conforming bid that represents the next lowest true interest cost or combined true interest costs, as applicable, to the City.

No interest will be paid upon the Good Faith Deposit made by any bidder. The Good Faith Deposit of each 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 related Bid Group of the Bonds at the time of delivery thereof.

If the purchase price is not paid in full upon tender of applicable Bonds, the City will retain the applicable Good Faith Deposit and the Purchaser will have no right in or to such Bonds 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 such Bonds 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 such Bonds by a winning bidder, the City reserves any and all rights granted by law to recover the full purchase price of such Bonds and, in addition, any damages suffered by the City.

Reoffering Prices, Establishment of Issue Price and Issue Price Certificate.

[TO BE REVIEWED AND UPDATED BY TAX COUNSEL]

(a) [Each/The] winning bidder for a Bid Group of Bonds which include Tax-Exempt Bonds shall assist the City in establishing the issue price of the Tax-Exempt Bonds and shall execute and deliver to the City at Closing an “issue price” or similar certificate setting forth the reasonably expected initial offering price to the public or, if the competitive sale requirements (defined below) are not satisfied and the parties agree that the 10% test shall apply to the Tax-Exempt Bonds, the sales price or prices of each maturity of the Tax-Exempt Bonds, together with the supporting pricing wires or equivalent communications, substantially in the form attached hereto as Exhibit A, with such modifications as may be appropriate or necessary, in the reasonable judgment of the winning bidder, the City and Co-Bond Counsel.

(b) The City intends that Treasury Regulation Sections 1.148-1(f)(3)(i) and 1.148-1(f)(2)(iii) (providing a special rule for competitive sales and defining the term “competitive sale” for purposes of establishing the issue price of the Tax-Exempt Bonds) will apply to the initial sale of the Tax-Exempt Bonds (the **“competitive sale requirements”**) because:

- (1) the City shall disseminate this Official Notice of Sale to potential underwriters in a manner that is reasonably designed to reach potential underwriters;
- (2) all bidders shall have an equal opportunity to bid;
- (3) the City may receive bids for the Tax-Exempt Bonds from at least three underwriters of municipal bonds who have established industry reputations for underwriting new issuances of municipal bonds; and
- (4) the City anticipates awarding the sale of the Tax-Exempt Bonds to the bidder who submits a firm offer to purchase the Tax-Exempt Bonds at the highest price (or lowest interest cost), as set forth in this Official Notice of Sale.

Any bid submitted pursuant to this Official Notice of Sale shall be considered a firm offer for the purchase of the Tax-Exempt Bonds as specified in the bid.

(c) In the event that the competitive sale requirements are not satisfied for the Tax-Exempt Bonds, the City shall so advise the winning bidder. The City may determine to treat (i) the first price at which 10% of any maturity of the Tax-Exempt Bonds (the **“10% test”**) is sold to the public as the issue price of that maturity and/or (ii) the initial offering price to the public as of the sale date of any maturity of the Tax-Exempt Bonds as the issue price of that maturity (the **“hold-the-offering-price rule”**), in each case applied on a maturity-by-maturity basis. The winning bidder shall advise the City if any maturity of the Tax-Exempt Bonds satisfies the 10% test as of the date and time of the award of the Tax-Exempt Bonds. The City shall promptly advise the winning bidder, at or before the time of award of the Tax-Exempt Bonds, which maturities of the Tax-Exempt Bonds shall be subject to the 10% test or shall be subject to the hold-the-offering-price rule. Bids will not be subject to cancellation in the event that the City determines to apply the hold-the-offering-price rule to any maturity of the Tax-Exempt Bonds. Bidders should prepare their bids on the assumption that some or all of the maturities of the Tax-Exempt Bonds will be subject to the hold-the-offering-price rule in order to establish the issue prices of the Tax-Exempt Bonds. For purposes of this section, Tax-Exempt Bonds maturing on the same date but having different interest rates (and CUSIP numbers) shall be treated as separate maturities of the Tax-Exempt Bonds.

(d) By submitting a bid for the Tax-Exempt Bonds, the winning bidder shall (i) confirm that the underwriters have offered or will offer the Tax-Exempt Bonds to the public on or before the date of award at the offering price or prices (the **“initial offering price”**), or at the corresponding yield or yields, set forth in the bid submitted by the winning bidder and (ii) agree, on behalf of the underwriters participating in the purchase of the Tax-Exempt Bonds, that the underwriters will neither offer nor sell unsold Tax-Exempt Bonds of any maturity to which the

hold-the-offering-price rule shall apply to any person at a price that is higher than the initial offering price to the public during the period starting on the sale date and ending on the earlier of the following:

- (1) the close of the fifth (5th) business day after the sale date; or
- (2) the date on which the underwriters have sold at least 10% of that maturity of the Tax-Exempt Bonds to the public at a price that is no higher than the initial offering price to the public.

The winning bidder shall promptly advise the City when the underwriters have sold 10% of that maturity of the Tax-Exempt Bonds to the public at a price that is no higher than the initial offering price to the public, if that occurs prior to the close of the fifth (5th) business day after the sale date.

(e) If the competitive sale requirements are not satisfied, then until the 10% test has been satisfied as to each maturity of the Tax-Exempt Bonds, the winning bidder agrees to promptly report to the City the prices at which the unsold Tax-Exempt Bonds of that maturity have been sold to the public. That reporting obligation shall continue, whether or not the Closing Date has occurred, until the 10% test has been satisfied as to the Tax-Exempt Bonds of that maturity or until all Tax-Exempt Bonds of that maturity have been sold.

(f) The City acknowledges that, in making the representation set forth above, the winning bidder will rely on (i) the agreement of each underwriter to comply with the hold-the-offering-price rule, as set forth in an agreement among underwriters and the related pricing wires, (ii) in the event a selling group has been created in connection with the initial sale of such Tax-Exempt Bonds to the public, the agreement of each dealer who is a member of the selling group to comply with the hold-the-offering-price rule, as set forth in a selling group agreement and the related pricing wires, and (iii) in the event that an underwriter is a party to a retail distribution agreement that was employed in connection with the initial sale of such Tax-Exempt Bonds to the public, the agreement of each broker-dealer that is a party to such agreement to comply with the hold-the-offering-price rule, as set forth in the retail distribution agreement and the related pricing wires. The City further acknowledges that each underwriter shall be solely liable for its failure to comply with its agreement regarding the hold-the-offering-price rule and that no underwriter shall be liable for the failure of any other underwriter, or of any dealer who is a member of a selling group, or of any broker-dealer that is a party to a retail distribution agreement to comply with its corresponding agreement regarding the hold-the-offering-price rule as applicable to the Tax-Exempt Bonds.

(g) By submitting a bid for the Tax-Exempt Bonds, each bidder confirms that: (i) any agreement among underwriters, any selling group agreement and each retail distribution agreement (to which the bidder is a party) relating to the initial sale of such Tax-Exempt Bonds to the public, together with the related pricing wires, contains or will contain language obligating each underwriter, each dealer who is a member of the selling group, and each broker-dealer that is a party to such retail distribution agreement, as applicable, to (A) report the prices at which it sells to the public the unsold Tax-Exempt Bonds of each maturity allotted to it until it is notified by the winning bidder that either the 10% test has been satisfied as to such Tax-Exempt Bonds of that

maturity or all Tax-Exempt Bonds of that maturity have been sold to the public and (B) comply with the hold-the-offering-price rule, if applicable, in each case if and for so long as directed by the winning bidder and as set forth in the related pricing wires, and (ii) any agreement among underwriters relating to the initial sale of such Tax-Exempt Bonds to the public, together with the related pricing wires, contains or will contain language obligating each underwriter that is a party to a retail distribution agreement to be employed in connection with the initial sale of the Tax-Exempt Bonds to the public to require each broker-dealer that is a party to such retail distribution agreement to (A) report the prices at which it sells to the public the unsold Tax-Exempt Bonds of each maturity allotted to it until it is notified by the winning bidder or such underwriter that either the 10% test has been satisfied as to such Tax-Exempt Bonds of that maturity or all Tax-Exempt Bonds of that maturity have been sold to the public and (B) comply with the hold-the-offering-price rule, if applicable, in each case if and for so long as directed by the winning bidder or such underwriter and as set forth in the related pricing wires.

(h) Sales of any Tax-Exempt Bonds to any person that is a related party to an underwriter shall not constitute sales to the public for purposes of this Official Notice of Sale. Further, for purposes of this Official Notice of Sale:

- (i) “public” means any person other than an underwriter or a related party,
- (ii) “underwriter” means (A) any person that agrees pursuant to a written contract with the City (or with the lead underwriter to form an underwriting syndicate) to participate in the initial sale of the Tax-Exempt Bonds to the public and (B) any person that agrees pursuant to a written contract directly or indirectly with a person described in clause (A) to participate in the initial sale of the Tax-Exempt Bonds to the public (including a member of a selling group or a party to a retail distribution agreement participating in the initial sale of the Tax-Exempt Bonds to the public),
- (iii) a purchaser of any of the Tax-Exempt Bonds is a “related party” to an underwriter if the underwriter and the purchaser are subject, directly or indirectly, to (i) more than 50% common ownership of the voting power or the total value of their stock, if both entities are corporations (including direct ownership by one corporation of another), (ii) more than 50% common ownership of their capital interests or profits interests, if both entities are partnerships (including direct ownership by one partnership of another), or (iii) more than 50% common ownership of the value of the outstanding stock of the corporation or the capital interests or profit interests of the partnership, as applicable, if one entity is a corporation and the other entity is a partnership (including direct ownership of the applicable stock or interests by one entity of the other), and
- (iv) “sale date” means the date that the Tax-Exempt Bonds are awarded by the City to the winning bidder.

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 principal payment amounts of the Bonds as provided in "TERMS RELATING TO THE BONDS - 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 serial maturity or mandatory sinking fund payment for any Series of Bonds and adding or deleting serial or term maturity and mandatory sinking fund payment dates, along with corresponding principal amounts with respect thereto; provided, that, subject to the terms of this Official Notice of Sale (see "TERMS RELATING TO THE BONDS - 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 any or all Bid Groups or Series of the Bonds 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's Office of Public Finance of the City will take official action awarding the Bonds or rejecting all bids with respect to each Bid Group not later than thirty (30) hours after the time for receipt of bids for such Bonds, 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.

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

Insurance. No bids with municipal bond insurance will be accepted.

CLOSING PROCEDURES AND DOCUMENTS

Delivery and Payment. **Delivery of the Bonds will be made through the facilities of DTC in New York, New York, and is presently expected to take place on or about ____, 2024*.**

* Preliminary; subject to change.

Payment for the delivery of the Bonds shall be coordinated by the City at such place as may be mutually agreed upon by the City and the Purchaser. Such payment and delivery is called the “Closing.” Payment for the Bonds (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 applicable Purchaser. The City will deliver to each Purchaser, dated as of the delivery date, the legal opinions with respect to the Bonds, described in Appendix F to the Preliminary Official Statement.

Qualification for Sale. The City will furnish such information and take such action not inconsistent with law as a Purchaser may request and the City may deem necessary or appropriate to qualify the Bonds 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 a Bid Group of Bonds, the Purchaser assumes all responsibility for qualifying the Bonds 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 Bonds, including the payment of fees for such qualification. Under no circumstances may the Bonds be sold or offered for sale or any solicitation of an offer to buy the Bonds 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 Bonds or any part thereof, or the entering into or performance of any obligation of the City, or concerning the validity of the Bonds, the ability of the City to levy and collect the *ad valorem* tax required to pay debt service on the Bonds, the corporate existence or the boundaries of the City, or the entitlement of any officers of the City who will execute the Bonds to their respective offices.

Right of Cancellation. A Purchaser will have the right, at its option, to cancel the contract if the City fails to execute the purchased Bonds and tender the same for delivery within thirty (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. The Co-Municipal Advisors will timely apply for CUSIP numbers with respect to the Bonds as required by Municipal Securities Rulemaking Board’s Rule G-34. [The/Each] Purchaser will be responsible for the cost of assignment of such CUSIP numbers and any CUSIP Service Bureau charges related to the Bonds awarded to such Purchaser. Each Purchaser shall also notify the CUSIP Service Bureau as to the final structure of the Bonds awarded to such Purchaser.

It is anticipated that CUSIP numbers will be printed on the Bonds, but neither the failure to print such numbers on any Bond nor any error with respect thereto shall constitute cause for a failure or refusal by the Purchaser(s) to accept delivery of and pay for such Bonds in accordance with the terms hereof.

CUSIP® is a registered trademark of the American Bankers Association. CUSIP Global Services (CGS) is managed on behalf of the American Bankers Association by FactSet Research Systems 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 Purchasers of the Bonds.

Expenses of the Purchaser(s). 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 Purchaser(s) will be the responsibility of such Purchaser(s). Pursuant to Section 8856 of the California Government Code, the Purchaser(s) must pay to the California Debt and Investment Advisory Commission, within sixty (60) days from the sale date, the statutory fee for such Bonds purchased.

Official Statement. Copies of the Preliminary Official Statement with respect to the Bonds will be furnished or electronically transmitted to any potential bidder through [printer] or upon request to the Co-Municipal Advisor(s). (The contact information for the Co-Municipal Advisors is set forth above in this Official Notice of Sale.) In accordance with Rule 15c2-12 of the Securities and Exchange Commission, as amended (“**Rule 15c2-12**”), the City deems the Preliminary Official Statement final as of its date, except for the omission of certain information as permitted by Rule 15c2-12. Within seven (7) business days after the date of award of the Bonds, the Purchaser(s) will be furnished with a reasonable number of copies (not to exceed fifty (50)) of the final Official Statement, without charge, for distribution in connection with the resale of the Bonds. The Purchaser(s) must notify the City in writing within two (2) days of the sale of the Bonds if such 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 a Bid Group of the Bonds, each Purchaser agrees to: (1) disseminate to all members of their underwriting syndicate, if any, copies of the Official Statement, including any supplements; (2) promptly file a copy of the Official Statement, including any supplements, with the Municipal Securities Rulemaking Board; and (3) 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 Bonds awarded to such Purchaser, including, without limitation, the delivery of an Official Statement, including any supplements, to each investor who purchases such Bonds.

The form and content of the Official Statement is within the sole discretion of the City. The name of the Purchaser(s) of the Bonds will not appear on the cover of the Official Statement.

At the request of a Purchaser, the City will include in the Official Statement information concerning the qualification of the offer and sale in foreign jurisdictions (and related settlement procedures) of the Bonds to be purchased by such Purchaser. If the inclusion of such language is requested by a Purchaser, such language shall be provided by, and be the responsibility of, such Purchaser. The City does not and will not take responsibility whatsoever with respect to the accuracy or completeness of the information provided by such Purchaser with respect to the qualification of the offer or sale of the applicable Bonds to be offered or sold by such Purchaser in

foreign jurisdictions (and related settlement procedures) or whether such information or any other information in the Official Statement is sufficient or adequate for such Purchaser to offer or sell such Bonds in any foreign jurisdiction. Each Purchaser must undertake responsibility for compliance with all laws and regulations of any applicable foreign jurisdiction in connection with any offer or sale of any Bonds by such Purchaser to persons outside the United States.

Certificate Regarding Official Statement. At the time of delivery of the Bonds, each Purchaser will receive a Certificate, signed by an authorized representative of the City, confirming to such Purchaser that (i) such authorized representative has determined that, to the best of such authorized representative's knowledge and belief, the 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 delivery of the Bonds, 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 to rely upon the Official Statement in connection with the resale of the Bonds, and (iii) the City authorizes the Purchaser to distribute copies of the Official Statement in connection with the resale of the Bonds.

Purchaser's Certificate Concerning Official Statement. As a condition of delivery of the Bonds, each Purchaser of the Bonds will be required to execute and deliver to the City, prior to the date of Closing, a certificate to the following effect with respect to the Bonds sold to such Purchaser:

- (i) The Purchaser has provided to the City the initial reoffering prices or yields on such Bonds as printed in the Official Statement and the Purchaser has made a bona fide offering of such Bonds to the public at the prices and yields so shown.
- (ii) The Purchaser has not undertaken any responsibility for the contents of the Official Statement. The Purchaser, in accordance with and as part of its responsibilities under the federal securities laws and the securities laws of any foreign jurisdiction where such Purchaser offers or sells, or plans to offer or sell, any such Bonds, has reviewed the information in the Official Statement and has not notified the City of the need to modify or supplement the Official Statement.
- (iii) The Purchaser undertakes responsibility for compliance with all laws and regulations of any applicable foreign jurisdiction in connection with any offer or sale of any such Bonds by such Purchaser to persons outside the United States.
- (iv) 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 Official Statement.

Except as otherwise disclosed in the Preliminary 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 at [printer] at [POSLINK] or the Co-Municipal Advisors.

Dated: _____, 2024.

EXHIBIT A

[TO BE REVIEWED AND UPDATED BY TAX COUNSEL]

[FORM OF ISSUE PRICE CERTIFICATE
(IF 3 BIDS FROM COMPETITIVE PROVIDERS ARE RECEIVED)]

(TO BE DELIVERED BY THE PURCHASER AS DESCRIBED IN THE
OFFICIAL NOTICE OF SALE)

[Par Amount]*
CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO
GENERAL OBLIGATION BONDS

Consisting of

[TAX-EXEMPT GENERAL OBLIGATION BONDS ([CLIMATE/GREEN BONDS –]
EMBARCADERO SEAWALL EARTHQUAKE SAFETY, 2018) SERIES 2024A-1

[AND]

TAX-EXEMPT GENERAL OBLIGATION BONDS (EARTHQUAKE SAFETY AND EMERGENCY
RESPONSE, 2020) SERIES 2024B-1]

This certificate is being delivered by [Purchaser], the purchaser (the “Purchaser”) in connection with the issuance of the above-captioned City and County of San Francisco General Obligation Bonds (the “Bonds”). The Purchaser hereby certifies and represents that:

1. *Reasonably Expected Initial Offering Price.*

(a) As of the Sale Date, the reasonably expected initial offering prices of the Bonds to the Public by the Purchaser are the prices listed in Schedule A (the “Expected Offering Prices”). The Expected Offering Prices are the prices for the Maturities of the Bonds used by the Purchaser in formulating its bid to purchase the Bonds. Attached as Schedule B is a true and correct copy of the bid provided by the Purchaser to purchase the Bonds.

(b) The Purchaser was not given the opportunity to review other bids prior to submitting its bid.

(c) The bid submitted by the Purchaser constituted a firm offer to purchase the Bonds.

2. *Defined Terms.*

(a) *Issuer* means the City and County of San Francisco.

* Preliminary, subject to change.

(b) *Maturity* means Bonds with the same credit and payment terms. Bonds with different maturity dates, or Bonds with the same maturity date but different stated interest rates, are treated as separate Maturities.

(c) *Public* means any person (including an individual, trust, estate, partnership, association, company, or corporation) other than an Underwriter or a related party to an Underwriter. The term “related party” for purposes of this certificate generally means any two or more persons who have greater than 50 percent common ownership, directly or indirectly.

(d) *Sale Date* means the first day on which there is a binding contract in writing for the sale of a Maturity of the Bonds. The Sale Date of the Bonds is _____, 2024.

(e) *Underwriter* means (i) any person that agrees pursuant to a written contract with the Issuer (or with the lead underwriter to form an underwriting syndicate) to participate in the initial sale of the Bonds to the Public, and (ii) any person that agrees pursuant to a written contract directly or indirectly with a person described in clause (i) of this paragraph to participate in the initial sale of the Bonds to the Public (including a member of a selling group or a party to a retail distribution agreement participating in the initial sale of the Bonds to the Public).

The representations set forth in this certificate are limited to factual matters only. Nothing in this certificate represents the Purchaser’s interpretation of any laws, including specifically Sections 103 and 148 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended, and the Treasury Regulations thereunder. The undersigned understands that the foregoing information will be relied upon by the Issuer with respect to certain of the representations set forth in the Tax Certificate and with respect to compliance with the federal income tax rules affecting the Bonds, and by Orrick, Herrington & Sutcliffe and Amira Jackmon, Attorney at Law, Co-Bond Counsel, in connection with rendering its opinion that the interest on the Bonds is excluded from gross income for federal income tax purposes, the preparation of the Internal Revenue Service Form 8038-G, and other federal income tax advice that it may give to the Issuer from time to time relating to the Bonds.

[NAME OF PURCHASER]

By: _____

Name: _____

Dated: [ISSUE DATE]

SCHEDULE A
EXPECTED OFFERING PRICES
(Attached)

SCHEDULE B
COPY OF PURCHASER'S BID
(Attached)

**[FORM OF ISSUE PRICE CERTIFICATE
(IF LESS THAN 3 BIDS FROM COMPETITIVE PROVIDERS ARE RECEIVED)]**

**(TO BE DELIVERED BY THE PURCHASER AS DESCRIBED IN THE
OFFICIAL NOTICE OF SALE)**

[Par Amount]*

**CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO
GENERAL OBLIGATION BONDS**

**[TAX-EXEMPTGENERAL OBLIGATION BONDS ([CLIMATE/GREEN BONDS –]
EMBARCADERO SEAWALL EARTHQUAKE SAFETY, 2018) SERIES 2024A-1]**

[AND]

**TAX-EXEMPT GENERAL OBLIGATION BONDS (EARTHQUAKE SAFETY AND EMERGENCY
RESPONSE, 2020) SERIES 2024B-1]**

The undersigned, on behalf of _____ (the “Purchaser”), hereby certifies as set forth below with respect to the issuance of the above-captioned obligations (the “Bonds”) of the City and County of San Francisco (the “City”).

1. ***Sale of the General Rule Maturities.*** As of the date of this certificate, for each Maturity of the General Rule Maturities, the first price at which at least 10% of such Maturity was sold to the Public is the respective price listed in Schedule A.

2. ***Initial Offering Price of the Hold-the-Offering-Price Maturities.***

(a) The Purchaser offered the Hold-the-Offering-Price Maturities to the Public for purchase at the respective initial offering prices listed in Schedule A (the “Initial Offering Prices”) on or before the Sale Date. A copy of the pricing wire or equivalent communication for the Bonds is attached to this Certificate as Schedule B.

(b) As set forth in the Official Notice of Sale, the Purchaser agreed in writing on or prior to the Sale Date that, (i) for each Maturity of the Hold-the-Offering-Price Maturities, it would neither offer nor sell any of the Bonds of such Maturity to any person at a price that is higher than the Initial Offering Price for such Maturity during the Holding Period for such Maturity (the “hold-the-offering-price rule”), and (ii) any selling group agreement shall contain the agreement of each dealer who is a member of the selling group, and any retail distribution agreement shall contain the agreement of each broker-dealer who is a party to the retail distribution agreement, to comply with the hold-the-offering-price rule. Pursuant to such agreement, no Underwriter (as defined below) offered or sold any Maturity of the Hold-the- Offering-Price Maturities at a price that is higher than the respective Initial Offering Price for that Maturity of the Bonds during the Holding Period.

3. ***Defined Terms.***

* Preliminary, subject to change.

(a) *General Rule Maturities* means those Maturities of the Bonds listed in Schedule A hereto as the “General Rule Maturities.”

(b) *Hold-the-Offering-Price Maturities* means those Maturities of the Bonds listed in Schedule A hereto as the “Hold-the-Offering-Price Maturities.”

(c) *Holding Period* means, with respect to a Hold-the-Offering-Price Maturity, the period starting on the Sale Date and ending on the earlier of (i) the close of the fifth business day after the Sale Date, or (ii) the date on which the Purchaser sold at least 10% of such Hold-the-Offering-Price Maturity to the Public at prices that are no higher than the Initial Offering Price for such Hold-the-Offering-Price Maturity.

(d) *Maturity* means Bonds with the same credit and payment terms. Bonds with different maturity dates, or Bonds with the same maturity date but different stated interest rates, are treated as separate maturities.

(e) *Public* means any person (including an individual, trust, estate, partnership, association, company, or corporation) other than an Underwriter or a related party to an Underwriter. The term “related party” for purposes of this certificate generally means any two or more persons who have greater than 50 percent common ownership, directly or indirectly.

(f) *Sale Date* means the first day on which there is a binding contract in writing for the sale of a Maturity of the Bonds. The Sale Date of the Bonds is _____, 2024.

(g) *Underwriter* means (i) any person that agrees pursuant to a written contract with the City (or with the lead underwriter to form an underwriting syndicate) to participate in the initial sale of the Bonds to the Public, and (ii) any person that agrees pursuant to a written contract directly or indirectly with a person described in clause (i) of this paragraph to participate in the initial sale of the Bonds to the Public (including a member of a selling group or a party to a retail distribution agreement participating in the initial sale of the Bonds to the Public).

The representations set forth in this certificate are limited to factual matters only. Nothing in this certificate represents the Purchaser’s interpretation of any laws, including specifically Sections 103 and 148 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended, and the Treasury Regulations thereunder. The undersigned understands that the foregoing information will be relied upon by the City with respect to certain of the representations set forth in the tax certificate with respect to the Bonds and with respect to compliance with the federal income tax rules affecting the Bonds, and by Orrick, Herrington & Sutcliffe LLP and Amira Jackmon, Attorney at Law, Co-Bond Counsel in connection with rendering their opinion that the interest on the Bonds is excluded from gross income for federal income tax purposes, the preparation of the Internal Revenue Service Form 8038-G, and other federal income tax advice that they may give to the City from time to time relating to the Bonds.

[NAME OF PURCHASER]

By: _____

Name: _____

Dated: [ISSUE DATE]

SCHEDULE A

SALE PRICES OF THE GENERAL RULE MATURITIES AND
INITIAL OFFERING PRICES OF THE HOLD-THE-OFFERING-PRICE MATURITIES

(Attached)

SCHEDULE B
PRICING WIRE OR EQUIVALENT COMMUNICATION
(Attached)

\$[Total Par]
CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO
GENERAL OBLIGATION BONDS
Consisting of

[\$SERIESAPAR] [TAX- EXEMPT/TAXABLE]	[\$SERIESCPAR] [TAX- EXEMPT/TAXABLE]	[\$SERIESBPAR] [TAXABLE] GENERAL OBLIGATION BONDS	[\$SERIESDPAR] [TAXABLE] GENERAL OBLIGATION BONDS
GENERAL OBLIGATION BONDS ([CLIMATE/GREEN BONDS] – EMBARCADERO SEAWALL EARTHQUAKE SAFETY, 2018) SERIES 2024 [A-1/A-2]	GENERAL OBLIGATION BONDS (EARTHQUAKE SAFETY AND EMERGENCY RESPONSE, 2020) SERIES 2024 [B-1/B-2]	(SOCIAL BONDS – AFFORDABLE HOUSING, 2019) SERIES 2024C	(SOCIAL BONDS – AFFORDABLE HOUSING, 2024) SERIES 2024D

PURCHASE CONTRACT

[December __, 2024]

City and County of San Francisco
1 Dr. Carlton B. Goodlett Place, Room 338
San Francisco, California 94102

Ladies and Gentlemen:

The undersigned [Respresentative](the “Representative”), on its own behalf and as representative of [UWFIRM1] and [UWFIRM2] (together with the Representative, the “Underwriters”), offers to enter into the following agreement with the City and County of San Francisco (the “City”). Upon the acceptance of this offer by the City, this Purchase Contract will be binding upon the City and the Underwriters. This offer is made subject to the acceptance of this Purchase Contract by the City on or before 5:00 P.M. California time on the date hereof and, if not so accepted, will be subject to withdrawal by the Underwriters upon written notice (by facsimile transmission or otherwise) from the Representative delivered to the City at any time prior to the acceptance of this Purchase Contract by the City. If the Underwriters withdraw this offer, or the Underwriters’ obligation to purchase the general obligation bonds captioned above (the “Bonds”) is otherwise terminated pursuant to Section 8(c) hereof, then and in such case the City shall be without any further obligation to the Underwriters, including the payment of any costs set forth under Section 10(b) hereof, and the City shall be free to sell the Bonds to any other party.

Capitalized terms used in this Purchase Contract and not otherwise defined herein shall have the respective meanings set forth for such terms in the Resolutions (as hereinafter defined).

Section 1. Purchase and Sale. Upon the terms and conditions and upon the basis of the representations, warranties and agreements set forth in this Purchase Contract, the Underwriters hereby jointly and severally agree to purchase from the City, and the City agrees to sell and deliver to the Underwriters, all (but not less than all) of the \$[Total Par] aggregate principal amount of Bonds.

The Bonds shall be dated the date of delivery thereof and shall have the maturities, subject to the right of prior prepayment, and bear interest at the rates per annum and have the yields all as set forth on Schedule I attached hereto. The purchase price for the Bonds shall be \$[Purchase Price], calculated as the aggregate principal amount of the Bonds in the amount of \$[Total Par], [plus premium in the amount of \$[Premium], less an aggregate underwriters' discount in the amount of \$[UW'sDiscount]].

Interest with respect to the Bonds will be [exempt from federal income taxation and] exempt from State of California personal income taxes, all as further described in the Official Statement, dated the date hereof, and relating to the Bonds (as amended and supplemented, the "Official Statement").

Section 2. Official Statement. The City ratifies, approves and confirms the distribution of the Preliminary Official Statement with respect to the Bonds, dated December __, 2024 (together with the appendices thereto, any documents incorporated therein by reference, and any supplements or amendments thereto, the "Preliminary Official Statement"), in connection with the offering and sale of the Bonds by the Underwriters prior to the availability of the Official Statement. The City represents that the Preliminary Official Statement was deemed final as of its date for purposes of Rule 15c2-12 promulgated by the Securities and Exchange Corporation under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended ("Rule 15c2-12"), except for the omission of offering prices, interest rates, selling compensation, aggregate principal amount, principal amount per maturity, delivery date, ratings and other terms of the Bonds depending on such matters.

The City shall provide the Underwriters, within 7 business days after the date hereof (but in any event at least 2 business days prior to the Closing Date (as defined herein)) with a reasonable number of copies of the Official Statement in the form of the Preliminary Official Statement with such changes thereto as have been approved by the Representative (which approval shall not be unreasonably withheld), as requested by the Representative, for distribution. The City authorizes and approves the distribution by the Underwriters of the Official Statement in connection with the offering and sale of the Bonds. The City authorizes the Representative to file, and the Representative hereby agrees to file at or prior to the Closing Date (as defined herein), the Official Statement with Municipal Securities Rulemaking Board Rule G-32 (the "MSRB"), or its designees. The Official Statement, including the appendices thereto, any documents incorporated therein by reference, and any supplements or amendments thereto on or prior to the Closing Date is herein referred to as the "Official Statement."

Section 3. The Bonds and City Documents. The Bonds shall be as described in and shall be issued and secured under the provisions of the following resolutions (collectively, the “Resolutions”):

- [The City authorized the issuance of the 2024A Bonds by (i) Resolution No. 323-19, adopted by the Board of Supervisors of the City on July 16, 2019, and duly approved by the Mayor of the City on July 26, 2019, and (ii) Resolution No. [__-24], adopted by the Board of Supervisors of the City on [_____] 2024, and duly approved by the Mayor of the City on [_____] 2024 (together, the “2024A Resolutions”).]
- The City authorized the issuance of the 2024B Bonds by (i) Resolution No. 23-21, adopted by the Board of Supervisors of the City on January 26, 2021, and duly approved by the Mayor of the City on February 5, 2021, and (ii) Resolution No. [__-24], adopted by the Board of Supervisors of the City on [_____] 2024 (together, the “2024B Resolutions”).
- The City authorized the issuance of the 2024C Bonds by (i) Resolution No. 448-20, adopted by the Board of Supervisors of the City on October 6, 2020, and duly approved by the Mayor of the City on October 9, 2020, and (ii) Resolution No. [__-24], adopted by the Board of Supervisors of the City on [_____] 2024, and duly approved by the Mayor of the City on [_____] 2024 (together, the “2024C Resolutions”).
- The City authorized the issuance of the 2024D Bonds by (i) Resolution No. [__-24], adopted by the Board of Supervisors of the City on [_____] 2024, and duly approved by the Mayor of the City on [_____] 2024, and (ii) Resolution No. [__-24], adopted by the Board of Supervisors of the City on [_____] 2024 and duly approved by the Mayor of the City on [_____] 2024.]

Section 4. Description of the Bonds. The Bonds shall be payable, and shall be subject to prepayment prior to their respective stated maturities, as provided in the Resolutions and as described in the Official Statement. The Bonds are secured by *ad valorem* taxes that the Board of Supervisors of the City has the power and is obligated, and under the Resolutions has covenanted, to levy without limitation as to rate or amount upon all property subject to taxation by the City (except certain property which is taxable at limited rates) for the payment of the principal of and interest on the Bonds when due.

Section 5. Purpose of the Bonds. The Bonds are being issued for the purpose of providing funds to (a) to finance certain authorized projects (as further described below), and (b) pay costs of issuance of the Bonds.

- The 2024A Bonds will provide funds for the purposes authorized in Proposition A (2018), which are summarized as follows: to protect the waterfront, BART and Muni, buildings, historic piers, and roads from earthquakes, flooding and rising seas by: repairing the 100 year old Embarcadero Seawall; strengthening the

Embarcadero; fortifying transit infrastructure and utilities serving residents and businesses.

- The 2024B Bonds will provide funds for the purposes authorized in Proposition B (2020), which are summarized as follows: to improve fire, earthquake, and emergency response by improving, constructing, and/or replacing deteriorating cisterns, pipes, and tunnels, and related facilities to ensure firefighters a reliable water supply for fires and disasters; neighborhood fire and police stations and supporting facilities; the City's 911 Call Center; and other disaster response and public safety facilities, and to pay related costs.
- The 2024C Bonds will provide funds for the purposes authorized in Proposition A (2019). Proposition A (2019) authorized the City to incur bonded indebtedness to finance the construction, development, acquisition, and preservation of housing affordable to extremely-low, low and middle-income households through programs that will prioritize vulnerable populations such as the City's working families, veterans, seniors, and persons with disabilities; to assist in the acquisition, rehabilitation, and preservation of existing affordable housing to prevent the displacement of residents; to repair and reconstruct distressed and dilapidated public housing developments and their underlying infrastructure; to assist the City's middle-income residents or workers in obtaining affordable rental or home ownership opportunities including down payment assistance and support for new construction of affordable housing for SFUSD and City College of San Francisco employees; and to pay related costs. Of the \$600,000,000 of general obligation bond authorization, Proposition A (2019) allocated (i) \$220,000,000 to acquire, build and rehabilitate rental housing for extremely low and low-income individuals and families (Low-Income Housing); (ii) \$150,000,000 to repair and rebuild public housing developments (Public Housing); (iii) \$150,000,000 to acquire and construct housing for seniors (Senior Housing); (iv) \$60,000,000 to acquire and rehabilitate affordable rental housing to prevent the loss of such housing and to assist middle-income City residents and workers to secure permanent housing (Affordable Housing Preservation and Middle-Income Housing); and (v) \$20,000,000 to support affordable housing for educators and employees of the SFUSD and City College of San Francisco (Educator Housing).
- The 2024D Bonds will provide funds for the purposes authorized in Proposition A (2024). Proposition A (2024) authorized the City to incur bonded indebtedness to finance the construction, development, acquisition, and/or rehabilitation of rental affordable housing, including workforce housing and senior housing, for households ranging from extremely low-income to moderate-income households, and related costs necessary or convenient for the preservation of housing affordable to extremely-low, low and middle-income households through programs for the foregoing purposes. Of the \$300,000,000 of general obligation bond authorization, Proposition A (2024) allocated (i) up to \$240,000,000 to construct, develop, acquire, and/or rehabilitate new affordable rental housing, including senior housing and workforce housing, servicing extremely low-income households, very low-income households, and lower-income households, (ii) up to \$30,000,000 to

construct, develop, acquire and/or rehabilitate housing, so as to preserve it as affordable for lower-income households and moderate-income households, and (iii) up to \$30,000,000 to construct, develop, acquire and/or rehabilitate housing for extremely-low income households, very low-income households, and/or lower-income households who need safe and stable housing, and are experiencing (a) trauma-informed homelessness, (b) street violence, (c) domestic violence and abuse, (d) sexual abuse and assault, and/or (e) human trafficking.

This Purchase Contract and the Continuing Disclosure Certificate are sometimes referred to in this Purchase Contract as the "City Documents."

Section 6. City Representations, Covenants and Agreements. The City represents and covenants and agrees with each of the Underwriters that as of the date hereof:

(a) The City has full legal right, power and authority to enter into the City Documents, to approve the Resolutions, and to observe, perform and consummate the covenants, agreements and transactions contemplated by the City Documents and the Resolutions; by all necessary official action of the City, the City has duly adopted the Resolutions prior to or concurrently with the acceptance hereof and has approved the Preliminary Official Statement and the Official Statement; the Resolutions are in full force and effect and have not been amended, modified, rescinded or challenged by referendum; the City has duly authorized and approved the execution and delivery of, and the performance by the City of its obligations contained in, the Resolutions and the City Documents; the City has duly authorized and approved the execution and delivery of the Official Statement; and the City is in compliance in all material respects with the obligations in connection with the execution and delivery of the Bonds on its part contained in the Resolutions and the City Documents.

(b) As of the date thereof, the Preliminary Official Statement (except for information regarding The Depository Trust Company ("DTC") and its book-entry only system) did not 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.

(c) From the date of delivery of the Official Statement (as hereinafter defined) up to and including the end of the underwriting period (as such term is defined in Rule 15c2-12), the Official Statement (except for information regarding DTC and its book-entry only system) does not and will not 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. For purposes of this Purchase Contract, the end of the underwriting period shall be deemed to be the Closing Date (as hereinafter defined), unless the Underwriters notify the City to the contrary on or prior to such date.

(d) If the Official Statement is supplemented or amended pursuant to Section 4(e), at the time of each supplement or amendment thereto and at all times subsequent thereto up to and including the Closing Date or the end of the underwriting

period, as the case may be, the Official Statement as so supplemented or amended (except for information regarding DTC and its book-entry only system) will not 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.

(e) If between the date of delivery of the Official Statement and the date that is twenty-five days after the end of the underwriting period (i) any event occurs or any fact or condition becomes known to the City that might or would cause the Official Statement, as then supplemented or amended, to 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, the City shall notify the Representative thereof, and (ii) if in the reasonable opinion of the City or the Representative such event, fact or condition requires the preparation and publication of a supplement or amendment to the Official Statement, the City will at its expense supplement or amend the Official Statement in a form and in a manner approved by the Representative, which approval shall not be unreasonably withheld.

(f) The City is not in material violation of, or in material breach of or in material default under, any applicable constitutional provision, charter provision, law or administrative regulation or order of the State or the United States of America or any applicable judgment or decree or any loan agreement, indenture, bond, note, resolution, or other agreement or instrument to which the City is a party or to which the City or any of its properties is otherwise subject, and no event has occurred and is continuing which, with the passage of time or the giving of notice, or both, would constitute a material default or event of default under any such instrument; and the execution and delivery of the City Documents, the adoption of the Resolutions and compliance with the provisions of the City Documents and the Resolutions will not conflict with or constitute a material breach of or material default under any constitutional provision, charter provision, law, administrative regulation, order, judgment, court decree, loan agreement, indenture, bond, note, resolution, agreement or other instrument to which the City is subject, or by which it or any of its properties is bound, nor will any such execution, delivery, adoption or compliance result in the creation or imposition of any lien, charge or other security interest or encumbrance of any nature whatsoever upon any of its properties or under the terms of any such law, regulation or instrument, except as permitted by the City Documents and the Resolutions.

(g) There is no action, suit, proceeding, inquiry or investigation, at law or in equity, before or by any court, government agency, public board or body, pending, with service of process having been accomplished, or to the best knowledge of the City after due inquiry, threatened by a prospective party or their counsel in writing addressed to the City, (i) in any way questioning the corporate existence of the City or the titles of the officers of the City to their respective offices; (ii) in any way contesting, affecting or seeking to prohibit, restrain or enjoin the execution or delivery of any of the Bonds, or the payment of the principal and interest with respect to the Bonds, or the application of the proceeds of the Bonds; (iii) in any way contesting or affecting the validity of the Bonds, the Resolutions, or the City Documents, or contesting the powers of the City or any

authority for the execution and delivery of the Bonds, the approval of the Resolutions or the execution and delivery by the City of the City Documents or the Official Statement; (iv) which would likely result in any material adverse change relating to the business, operations or financial condition of the City or the City's ability to levy and collect the *ad valorem* property taxes securing the Bonds, or otherwise satisfy its payment obligations with respect to the Bonds; or (v) contesting the completeness or accuracy of the Preliminary Official Statement or the Official Statement or asserting that the Preliminary Official Statement or the Official Statement contained any untrue statement of a material fact or omitted 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.

(h) The City will furnish such information, execute such instruments and take such other action not inconsistent with law or established policy of the City in cooperation with the Representative as may be reasonably requested (i) to qualify the Bonds 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 Representative, and (ii) to determine the eligibility of the Bonds for investment under the laws of such states and other jurisdictions; provided, that the City shall not be required to execute a general or special consent to service of process or qualify to do business in connection with any such qualification or determination in any jurisdiction.

(i) The City Documents, when executed or adopted by the City, and the Bonds, when duly authenticated and delivered, will be legal, valid and binding obligations of the City enforceable in accordance with their respective terms, subject to bankruptcy, insolvency, reorganization, moratorium, other laws affecting creditors' rights generally, and to limitations on remedies against cities and counties under California law.

(j) All material authorizations, approvals, licenses, permits, consents and orders of any governmental authority, legislative body, board, court, agency or commission having jurisdiction of the matter which are required for the due authorization of, which would constitute a condition precedent to, or the absence of which would materially adversely affect the due performance by the City of, its respective obligations under City Documents and the Resolutions have been duly obtained or when required for future performance are expected to be obtained, except for such approvals, consents and orders as may be required under the Blue Sky or securities laws of any state in connection with the offering and sale of the Bonds.

(k) The financial statements of the City for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2023, set forth as an Appendix to the Official Statement fairly present the financial position of the City as of the dates indicated and the results of its operations, the sources and uses of its cash and the changes in its fund balances for the periods therein specified to the extent included therein and, other than as set forth in the Official Statement, were prepared in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles applied on a consistent basis.

(l) The City has never defaulted in the payment of principal or interest with respect to any of its general obligation bonds.

(m) The City will undertake, pursuant to the Resolutions and a Continuing Disclosure Certificate to provide certain annual financial information and notices of the occurrence of certain events, if material, pursuant to paragraph (b)(5) of Rule 15c2-12. An accurate description of this undertaking is set forth in the Preliminary Official Statement and will also be set forth in the Official Statement. The City has been and is in compliance with its continuing disclosure obligations under Rule 15c2-12, as described in the Official Statement.

(n) Between the date hereof and the Closing Date, the City will not supplement or amend the City Documents, the Resolutions or the Official Statement in any respect that is material to the obligations of the City under this Purchase Contract without the prior written consent of the Representative, which consent shall not be unreasonably withheld.

Section 7. Underwriters' Representations, Covenants and Agreements. Each of the Underwriters represents and covenants and agrees with the City that:

(a) The Representative has been duly authorized to enter into this Purchase Contract and to act hereunder by and on behalf of the Underwriters. Any authority, discretion or other power conferred upon the Underwriters by this Purchase Contract may be exercised jointly by all of the Underwriters or by the Representative on their behalf.

(b) It shall comply with the San Francisco Business Tax Resolution and shall, if not otherwise exempt from such Resolution, provide to the City a Business Tax Registration Certificate on or prior to the date hereof.

(c) It shall comply with Chapter 12B of the San Francisco Administrative Code, entitled "Nondiscrimination in Contracts," which is incorporated herein by this reference.

Section 8. Offering. It shall be a condition to the City's obligations to sell and to deliver the Bonds to the Underwriters and to the Underwriters' obligations to purchase and to accept delivery of the Bonds that the entire \$[Total Par] principal amount of the Bonds shall be issued, sold and delivered by or at the direction of the City and purchased, accepted and paid for by the Underwriters at the Closing. On or prior to the Closing, the Representative will provide the City with information regarding the reoffering prices and yields on the Bonds, in such form as the City may reasonably request.

The Underwriters agree to make a bona fide public offering of all the Bonds, at prices not in excess of the initial public offering prices as set forth in the Official Statement. The Underwriters may offer and sell the Bonds to certain dealers (including dealers depositing the Bonds into investment trusts) and others at prices lower than the public offering price stated on the cover of the Official Statement. Each of the Underwriters will provide, consistent with the requirements of MSRB, for the delivery of a copy of the Official Statement to each customer who purchases a Bond during the underwriting period. Each of the Underwriters further agree that it will comply with applicable laws and regulations, including without limitation Rule 15c2-12, in connection with the offering and sale of the Bonds.

Section 9. [Establishment of Issue Price.

(a) The Representative, on behalf of the Underwriters, agrees to assist the City in establishing the issue price of the Bonds and shall execute and deliver to the City at Closing an “issue price” or similar certificate, substantially in the form attached hereto as **Exhibit F**, together with the supporting pricing wires or equivalent communications, with such modifications as may be appropriate or necessary, in the reasonable judgment of the Representative, the City and Co-Bond Counsel (as defined below), to accurately reflect, as applicable, the sales price or prices or the initial offering price or prices to the public of the Bonds.

(b) The City will treat the first price at which 10% of each maturity of the Bonds (the “**10% test**”) is sold to the public as the issue price of that maturity (if different interest rates apply within a maturity, each separate CUSIP number within that maturity will be subject to the 10% test). Schedule I attached hereto sets forth the maturities of the Bonds for which the 10% test has been satisfied as of the date of this Purchase Contract (the “**10% Test Maturities**”) and the prices at which the Underwriters have sold such 10% Test Maturities to the public. All of the maturities shown on Schedule I are 10% Test Maturities.

(c) The Representative confirms that:

(i) any agreement among underwriters, any selling group agreement and each third-party distribution agreement (to which the Representative is a party) relating to the initial sale of the Bonds to the public, together with the related pricing wires, contains or will contain language obligating each underwriter, each dealer who is a member of the selling group and each broker-dealer that is a party to such third-party distribution agreement, as applicable:

(A)(i) to report the prices at which it sells to the public the unsold Bonds of each maturity allocated to it, whether or not the Closing Date has occurred, until either all Bonds of that maturity allocated to it have been sold or it is notified by the Representative that the 10% test has been satisfied as to the Bonds of that maturity, provided that, the reporting obligation after the Closing Date may be at reasonable periodic intervals or otherwise upon request of the Representative, and (ii) to comply with the hold-the-offering-price rule, if applicable, if and for so long as directed by the Representative and as set forth in the related pricing wires,

(B) to promptly notify the Representative of any sales of Bonds that, to its knowledge, are made to a purchaser who is a related party to an underwriter participating in the initial sale of the Bonds to the public (each such term being used as defined below),

(C) to acknowledge that, unless otherwise advised by the underwriter, dealer or broker-dealer, the Representative shall assume that each order submitted by the underwriter, dealer or broker-dealer is a sale to the public.

(ii) any agreement among underwriters or selling group agreement relating to the initial sale of the Bonds to the public, together with the related pricing wires, contains or will contain language obligating each underwriter or dealer that is a party to a third-party distribution agreement to be employed in connection with the initial sale of the Bonds to the public to require each broker-dealer that is a party to such third-party distribution agreement to (A) report the prices at which it sells to the public the unsold Bonds of each maturity allocated to it,

whether or not the Closing Date has occurred, until either all Bonds of that maturity allocated to it have been sold or it is notified by the Representative or such underwriter or dealer that the 10% test has been satisfied as to the Bonds of that maturity, provided that, the reporting obligation after the Closing Date may be at reasonable periodic intervals or otherwise upon request of the Representative or such underwriter or dealer, and (B) comply with the hold-the-offering-price rule, if applicable, if and for so long as directed by the Representative or the underwriter or the dealer and as set forth in the related pricing wires.

(d) The City acknowledges that, in making the representations set forth in this subsection, the Representative will rely on (i) the agreement of each underwriter to comply with the requirements for establishing the issue price of the Bonds, including, but not limited to, its agreement to comply with the hold-the-offering-price rule, if applicable to the Bonds, as set forth in an agreement among underwriters and the related pricing wires, (ii) in the event a selling group has been created in connection with the initial sale of the Bonds to the public, the agreement of each dealer who is a member of the selling group to comply with the requirements for establishing issue price of the Bonds, including, but not limited to, its agreement to comply with the hold-the-offering-price rule, if applicable to the Bonds, as set forth in a selling group agreement and the related pricing wires, and (iii) in the event that an underwriter or dealer who is a member of the selling group is a party to a third-party distribution agreement that was employed in connection with the initial sale of the Bonds to the public, the agreement of each broker-dealer that is a party to such agreement to comply with the requirements for establishing the issue price of the Bonds, including, but not limited to, its agreement to comply with the hold-the-offering-price rule, if applicable, as set forth in the third-party distribution agreement and the related pricing wires. The City further acknowledges that each underwriter shall be solely liable for its failure to comply with its agreement to adhere to the requirements for establishing issue price of the Bonds, including, but not limited to, its agreement to comply with the hold-the-offering-price rule, if applicable to the Bonds, and that no underwriter shall be liable for the failure of any other underwriter, or of any dealer who is a member of a selling group, or of any broker-dealer that is a party to a third-party distribution agreement, to comply with its corresponding agreement to comply with the requirements for establishing the issue price of the Bonds, including, but not limited to, its agreement to comply with the hold-the-offering-price rule, if applicable to the Bonds.

(e) The Underwriters acknowledge that sales of any Bonds to any person that is a related party to an underwriter participating in the initial sale of the Bonds to the public (each such term being used as defined below) shall not constitute sales to the public for purposes of this section. Further, for purposes of this section:

(i) “*public*” means any person other than an underwriter or a related party,

(ii) “*underwriter*” means (A) any person that agrees pursuant to a written contract with the City (or with the lead underwriter to form an underwriting syndicate) to participate in the initial sale of the Bonds to the public and (B) any person that agrees pursuant to a written contract directly or indirectly with a person described in clause (A) to participate in the initial sale of the Bonds to the public (including a member of a selling group or a party to a third-party distribution agreement participating in the initial sale of the Bonds to the public),

(iii) a purchaser of any of the Bonds is a “*related party*” to an underwriter if the underwriter and the purchaser are subject, directly or indirectly, to (A) more than 50% common ownership of the voting power or the total value of their stock, if both entities are corporations (including direct ownership by one corporation of another), (B) more than 50% common ownership of their capital interests or profits interests, if both entities are partnerships (including direct ownership by one partnership of another), or (C) more than 50% common ownership of the value of the outstanding stock of the corporation or the capital interests or profit interests of the partnership, as applicable, if one entity is a corporation and the other entity is a partnership (including direct ownership of the applicable stock or interests by one entity of the other), and

(iv) “*sale date*” means the date of execution of this Purchase Contract by all parties.]

Section 10. Closing. At 8:30 a.m., California time, on December __, 2024, or at such other time as shall have been mutually agreed upon by the City and the Representative (the “Closing Date” or the “Closing”), the City will deliver or cause to be delivered to the account of the Representative (through DTC) the Bonds duly executed on behalf of the City, together with the other certificates, opinions and documents set forth in Section 8(d); and the Representative will accept such delivery (through DTC) and pay by wire transfer the purchase price of the Bonds set forth in Section 1.

Payment for the delivery of the Bonds shall be coordinated at the offices of Jones Hall, A Professional Law Corporation, in San Francisco, California, or at such other place as may be mutually agreed upon by the City and the Underwriters. Such payment and delivery is called the “Closing.” The Representative shall order CUSIP identification numbers and the City shall cause such CUSIP identification numbers to be printed on the Bonds, but neither the failure to print any such number on any Bond nor any error with respect thereto shall constitute cause for failure or refusal by the Representative to accept delivery of and pay for the Bonds in accordance with the terms of this Purchase Contract. Physical delivery of the Bonds shall be made to the City Treasurer, as agent for DTC under the Fast Automated Securities Transfer System, or as otherwise instructed by the Underwriters, and will be in printed form, will be prepared and delivered in registered form and will be registered in the name of Cede & Co., as nominee of DTC. The Bonds will be made available to the Representative for checking not less than 2 business days prior to the Closing.

Section 11. Closing Conditions. The Underwriters have entered into this Purchase Contract in reliance upon the representations and warranties of the City contained herein and to be contained in the documents and instruments to be delivered at the Closing and upon the performance by the City of the obligations to be performed hereunder and under such documents and instruments to be delivered at or prior to the Closing, and the Underwriters’ obligations under this Purchase Contract are and shall also be subject to the following conditions:

(a) the representations and warranties of the City herein shall be true, complete and correct on the date thereof and on and as of the Closing Date, as if made on the Closing Date;

(b) at the time of the Closing, the City Documents shall be in full force and effect and shall not have been amended, modified or supplemented, and the Official Statement shall not have been amended, modified or supplemented, except as may have been agreed to by the Representative;

(c) (1) the Underwriters shall have the right to cancel their obligation to purchase the Bonds by written notification from the Representative to the City if at any time after the date of this Purchase Contract and prior to the Closing:

(i) any event shall have occurred or any fact or condition shall have become known which, in the sole reasonable judgment of the Underwriters following consultation with the City, Co-Bond Counsel and Disclosure Counsel (both as hereinafter defined), either (A) makes untrue or incorrect in any material respect any statement or information contained in the Official Statement or (B) is not reflected in the Official Statement but should be reflected therein in order to make the statements and information contained therein not misleading in any material respect; or

(ii) legislation shall be enacted, or a decision by a court of the United States shall be rendered, or any action shall be taken by, or on behalf of, the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) which in the reasonable opinion of the Underwriters has the effect of requiring the Bonds to be registered under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, or requires the qualification of the Resolutions under the Trust Indenture Act of 1939, as amended, or any laws analogous thereto relating to governmental bodies; or

(iii) any national securities exchange, the Comptroller of the Currency, or any other governmental authority, shall impose as to the Bonds or obligations of the general character of the Bonds, any material restrictions not now in force, or increase materially those now in force, with respect to the extension of credit by, or the charge to the net capital requirements of, the Underwriters.

(iv) any state blue sky or securities commission or other governmental agency or body shall have withheld registration, exemption or clearance of the offering of the Bonds as described herein, or issued a stop order or similar ruling relating thereto;

(2) The Underwriters shall have the further right to cancel their obligation to purchase the Bonds by written notification from the Representative to the City if at any time after the date of this Purchase Contract and prior to the Closing any of the following occurs and in the reasonable judgment of the Representative would have the effect of materially adversely affecting, directly or indirectly, the market price or marketability of the Bonds, the ability of the Underwriters to enforce contracts for the Bonds or the sale at the contemplated offering price by the Underwriters of the Bonds:

(i) there shall have occurred any materially adverse change in the affairs or financial condition of the City, except for changes which the Official Statement discloses are expected to occur;

(ii) there shall have occurred or any notice shall have been given of any, downgrading, suspension, withdrawal, or negative change in credit watch status by Moody's Investors Service, S&P Global Ratings and Fitch Ratings or any other national rating service to any of the City's obligations (including the ratings to be accorded the Bonds);

(iii) any proceeding shall have been commenced or be threatened in writing by the SEC against the City;

(iv) an amendment to the Constitution of the United States or the State of California shall have been passed or legislation shall have been introduced in or enacted by the Congress of the United States or the California legislature or legislation pending in the Congress of the United States shall have been amended or legislation shall have been recommended to the Congress of the United States or to the California legislature or otherwise endorsed for passage (by press release, other form of notice or otherwise) by the President of the United States, the Treasury Department of the United States, the Internal Revenue Service or the Chairman or ranking minority member of the Committee on Finance of the United States Senate or the Committee on Ways and Means of the United States House of Representatives, or legislation shall have been proposed for consideration by either such Committee by any member thereof or presented as an option for consideration by either such Committee by the staff of such Committee or by the staff of the Joint Committee on Taxation of the Congress of the United States, or legislation shall have been favorably reported for passage to either House of the Congress of the United States by a Committee of such House to which such legislation has been referred for consideration, or a decision shall have been rendered by a court of the United States or of the State of California or the Tax Court of the United States, or a ruling shall have been made or a regulation or temporary regulation shall have been proposed or made or any other release or announcement shall have been made by the Treasury Department of the United States, the Internal Revenue Service or other federal or State of California authority, with respect to federal or State of California taxation upon revenues or other income of the general character to be derived pursuant to the Resolutions which may have the purpose or effect, directly or indirectly, of affecting the tax status of the City, its property or income, its securities (including the Bonds) or any tax exemption granted or authorized by State of California legislation or, in the reasonable judgment of the Representative, materially and adversely affecting the market for the Bonds or the market price generally of obligations of the general character of the Bonds;

(v) the declaration of war or engagement in, or escalation of, military hostilities by the United States or the occurrence of any other national emergency or calamity relating to the effective operation of the government of, or the financial community in, the United States;

(vi) the declaration of a general banking moratorium by federal, New York or California authorities, or the general suspension of trading on any national securities exchange or the establishment of minimum prices on such national securities exchanges, or the establishment of material restrictions (not in force as the date hereof) upon trading securities generally by any governmental authority or any national securities exchange or a material disruption in commercial banking or securities settlement or clearances services shall have occurred; or

(vii) an order, decree or injunction of any court of competent jurisdiction, or order, ruling, regulation or official statement by the SEC, or any other governmental agency having jurisdiction of the subject matter, issued or made to the effect that the delivery, offering or sale of obligations of the general character of the Bonds, or the delivery, offering or sale of the Bonds, including any or all underlying obligations, as contemplated hereby or by the Official Statement, is or would be in violation of the federal securities laws as amended and then in effect;

(viii) the New York Stock Exchange or other national securities exchange or any governmental authority, shall impose, as to the Bonds or as to obligations of the general character of the Bonds, any material restrictions not now in force, or increase materially those now in force, with respect to the extension of credit by, or the charge to the net capital requirements of, Underwriters;

(ix) the purchase of and payment for the Bonds by the Underwriters, or the resale of the Bonds by the Underwriters, on the terms and conditions herein provided shall be prohibited by any applicable law, governmental authority, board, agency or commission.

(d) at or prior to the Closing, the Underwriters shall have received each of the following documents:

(1) the Official Statement, together with any supplements or amendments thereto in the event the Official Statement has been supplemented or amended, with the Official Statement and each supplement or amendment (if any) signed on behalf of the City by its authorized officer;

(2) copies of the adopted Resolutions, certified by the Clerk of the Board of Supervisors as having been duly enacted by the Board of Supervisors of the City and as being in full force and effect;

(3) a certificate of the City executed by its authorized officer(s), substantially in the form attached hereto as Exhibit B;

(4) an opinion of the City Attorney of the City addressed solely to the City substantially in the form attached hereto as Exhibit C;

(5) unqualified opinions of Orrick Herrington & Sutcliff LLP and Amira Jackmon, Attorney at Law (“Co-Bond Counsel”), in substantially the form set forth in Appendix F to the Official Statement;

(6) supplemental opinions of Co-Bond Counsel, addressed to the City and the Underwriters, dated the Closing Date and substantially in the form attached hereto as Exhibit D;

(7) Negative Assurance Letters from Hawkins Delafield & Wood LLP and Stradling, Yocca, Carlson & Rauth, Co-Disclosure Counsel, addressed and in form and substance acceptable to the City and the City Attorney, with a reliance letter to the Representative;

(8) [a letter of [Underwriters' Counsel] ("Underwriters' Counsel"), dated the Closing Date and addressed to the Underwriters in form and substance acceptable to the Underwriters;]

(9) evidence of required filings with the California Debt and Investment Advisory Commission;

(10) evidence satisfactory to the Representative that Moody's Investors Service, Inc., Standard & Poor's Ratings Services and Fitch, Inc. have assigned ratings to the Bonds set forth in the Preliminary Official Statement;

(11) the Continuing Disclosure Certificate duly executed by the City; and

(12) such additional legal opinions, certificates, instruments or other documents as the Representative may reasonably request to evidence the truth and accuracy, as of the date of this Purchase Contract and as of the Closing Date, of the City's representations and warranties contained herein and of the statements and information contained in the Official Statement and the due performance or satisfaction by the City on or prior to the Closing Date of all agreements then to be performed and all conditions then to be satisfied by the City.

All of the opinions, letters, certificates, instruments and other documents mentioned in this Purchase Contract shall be deemed to be in compliance with the provisions of this Purchase Contract if, but only if, they are in form and substance satisfactory to the Representative and Underwriters' Counsel (provided that the letter described in subsection (d)(9) above shall be deemed satisfactory for purposes of this paragraph). If the City is unable to satisfy the conditions to the obligations of the Underwriters to purchase, to accept delivery of and to pay for the Bonds contained in this Purchase Contract, or if the obligations of the Underwriters to purchase, to accept delivery of and to pay for the Bonds are terminated for any reason permitted by this Purchase Contract, this Purchase Contract shall terminate and neither the Underwriters nor the City shall be under further obligations hereunder, except that the respective obligations of the City and the Underwriters set forth in Section 10 of this Purchase Contract shall continue in full force and effect.

Section 12. Expenses.

(a) Except for those expenses assigned to the Underwriters pursuant to Section 10(b) hereof, the Underwriters shall be under no obligation to pay, and the City shall pay, any expenses incident to the performance of the City's obligations under this Purchase Contract and the fulfillment of the conditions imposed hereunder, including but not limited

to: (i) the fees and disbursements of Co-Bond Counsel, Disclosure Counsel and PRAG, Inc., Los Angeles, California, and Fieldman, Rolapp & Associates, Inc., Irvine, California (the “Co-Municipal Advisors”); (ii) the fees and disbursements of any counsel, auditors, engineers, consultants or others retained by the City in connection with the transactions contemplated herein; (iii) the costs of preparing and printing the Bonds; (iv) the costs of the printing of the Official Statement (and any amendment or supplement prepared pursuant to Section 4(e) of this Purchase Contract); and (v) any fees charged by investment rating agencies for the rating of the Bonds. The City shall pay for expenses incurred on behalf of its employees which are directly related to the offering of the Bonds, including, but not limited to, meals, transportation, and lodging of those employees.

(b) The Underwriters shall pay (from the expense component of the underwriting discount) all expenses incurred by the Underwriters in connection with the offering and distribution of the Bonds, including but not limited to: (i) all advertising expenses in connection with the offering of the Bonds; (ii) the costs of printing the Blue Sky memorandum used by the Underwriters, (iii) all out-of-pocket disbursements and expenses incurred by the Underwriters in connection with the offering and distribution of the Bonds, including the fees of the CUSIP Service Bureau for the assignment of CUSIP numbers; and (iv) all other expenses incurred by the Underwriters in connection with the offering and distribution of the Bonds, including the fees and disbursements of Underwriters’ Counsel and the fees for a continuing disclosure compliance review. The Underwriters are required to pay fees to the California Debt and Investment Advisory Commission in connection with the offering of the Bonds. Notwithstanding that such fees are solely the legal obligation of the Underwriters, the City agrees to reimburse the Underwriters (by way of paying the expense component of the underwriting discount) for such fees.

Section 13. Notices. Any notice or other communication to be given to the City under this Purchase Contract may be given by delivering the same in writing to the City at the address set forth above and any notice or other communication to be given to the Underwriters under this Purchase Contract may be given by delivering the same in writing to the Representative:

[REPRESENTATIVE]
[REPRESENTATIVE NOTICE ADDRESS]

Section 14. Parties in Interest. This Purchase Contract is made solely for the benefit of the City and the Underwriters (including the successors or assigns of the Underwriters), and no other person shall acquire or have any right hereunder or by virtue of this Purchase Contract. All of the representations, warranties and agreements of the City contained in this Purchase Contract shall remain operative and in full force and effect, regardless of: (i) any investigations made by or on behalf of the Underwriters; (ii) delivery of and payment for the Bonds, pursuant to this Purchase Contract; and (iii) any termination of this Purchase Contract.

Section 15. Mandatory City Contracting Provisions. The provisions set forth in Exhibit A, attached hereto, are incorporated herein by this reference.

Section 16. Invalid or Unenforceable Provisions. In the event that any provision of this Purchase Contract shall be held invalid or unenforceable by any court of competent jurisdiction, such holding shall not invalidate or render unenforceable any other provision of this Purchase Contract.

Section 17. Counterparts. This Purchase Contract may be executed by facsimile transmission and in any number of counterparts, all of which taken together shall constitute one agreement, and any of the parties hereto may execute the Purchase Contract by signing any such counterpart.

Section 18. Governing Law; Venue. This Purchase Contract shall be governed by and interpreted under the laws of the State of California. Venue for all litigation relative to the formation, interpretation and performance of this Purchase Contract shall be in the City and County of San Francisco.

Section 19. Arm's Length Transaction. The City acknowledges that (i) the purchase and sale of the Bonds pursuant to this Purchase Contract is an arm's-length, commercial transaction between the City and the Underwriters, (ii) in connection with such transaction and the discussions, undertakings and procedures leading thereto, each Underwriter is acting solely as a principal and not as a municipal advisor, financial advisor, agent or fiduciary of the City and may have financial and other interests that differ from those of the City, irrespective of whether any Underwriter has provided other services or is currently providing other services to the City on other matters; and (iii) the City has consulted with its own legal and financial advisors in connection with the offering of the Bonds.

Section 20. Entire Agreement. This Purchase Contract is the sole agreement of the parties relating to the subject matter hereof and supersedes all prior understandings, writings, proposals, representations or communications, oral or written. This Purchase Contract may only be amended by a writing executed by the authorized representatives of the parties.

Section 21. Headings. The section headings in this Purchase Contract are inserted for convenience only and shall not be deemed to be a part hereof.

Section 22. This Purchase Contract shall become effective upon execution of the acceptance of this Purchase Contract by the City and shall be valid and enforceable as of the time of such acceptance.

Very truly yours,

[REPRESENTATIVE], [UWFIRM1] AND
[UWFIRM2]

By: [REPRESENTATIVE], as Representative

By: _____
Authorized Officer

CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO

By: _____
Authorized Officer

ACCEPTED at ____ p.m. Pacific Time this ____th day of December, 2024

APPROVED AS TO FORM:

DAVID CHIU,
CITY ATTORNEY

By: _____
MARK D. BLAKE
Deputy City Attorney

SCHEDULE I

<u>Maturity Date</u> <u>(June 15)</u>	<u>Principal</u> <u>Amount</u>	<u>Interest Rate</u>	<u>Yield</u>	<u>Price</u>
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REDEMPTION PROVISIONS

Optional Redemption of the Bonds

The Bonds maturing on or before June 15, 20__ will not be subject to optional redemption prior to their respective stated maturity dates. The Bonds maturing on or after June 15, 20__ will be subject to optional redemption prior to their respective stated maturity dates, at the option of the City, from any source of available funds, as a whole or in part on any date, on or after June 15, 20__, at the redemption price equal to the principal amount of the Bonds redeemed, together with accrued interest to the date fixed for redemption (the "Redemption Date"), without premium.

Mandatory Redemption

The Bonds maturing on June 15, 20__ will be subject to mandatory sinking fund redemption prior to their stated maturity date, on each June 15, as shown in the table below, at a redemption price equal to the principal amount thereof plus accrued interest thereon to the Redemption Date, without premium.

Mandatory Sinking Fund Redemption Date (June 15)	Sinking Fund Payment Principal Amount

† Maturity

EXHIBIT A

CITY CONTRACTING REQUIREMENTS

Each underwriter shall comply with the following provisions of this Purchase Contract as if set forth in the text thereof. Capitalized terms used but not defined in this exhibit shall have the meanings given in the Purchase Contract.

1. **Nondiscrimination; Penalties.**

(a) *Non Discrimination in Contracts.* Each Underwriter shall comply with the provisions of Chapters 12B and 12C of the San Francisco Administrative Code. Each Underwriter shall incorporate by reference in any subcontracts the provisions of Sections 12B.2(a), 12B.2(c)-(k), and 12C.3 of the San Francisco Administrative Code and shall require any subcontractors to comply with such provisions. Each Underwriter is subject to the enforcement and penalty provisions in Chapters 12B and 12C.

(b) *Nondiscrimination in the Provision of Employee Benefits. San Francisco Administrative Code 12B.2.* Each Underwriter does not as of the date of this Purchase Contract, and will not during the term of this Purchase Contract, in any of its operations in San Francisco, on real property owned by San Francisco, or where work is being performed for the City elsewhere in the United States, discriminate in the provision of employee benefits between employees with domestic partners and employees with spouses and/or between the domestic partners and spouses of such employees, subject to the conditions set forth in San Francisco Administrative Code Section 12B.2.

(c) *Condition to Contract.* As a condition to the Purchase Contract, each Underwriter shall execute the “Chapter 12B Declaration: Nondiscrimination in Contracts and Benefits” form (form HRC-12B-101) with supporting documentation and secure the approval of the form by the San Francisco Human Rights Commission.

2. **MacBride Principles—Northern Ireland.** The provisions of San Francisco Administrative Code §12F are incorporated by this reference and made part of this Purchase Contract. By entering into this Purchase Contract, each Underwriter confirms that it has read and understood that the City urges companies doing business in Northern Ireland to resolve employment inequities and to abide by the MacBride Principles, and urges San Francisco companies to do business with corporations that abide by the MacBride Principles.

3. **Tropical Hardwood and Virgin Redwood Ban.** Under San Francisco Environment Code Section 804(b), the City urges each Underwriter not to import, purchase, obtain, or use for any purpose, any tropical hardwood, tropical hardwood wood product, virgin redwood or virgin redwood wood product.

4. **Alcohol and Drug-Free Workplace.** The City reserves the right to deny access to, or require each Underwriter to remove from, City facilities personnel of such Underwriter who the City has reasonable grounds to believe has engaged in alcohol abuse or illegal drug activity which in any way impairs the City’s ability to maintain safe work facilities or to protect the health and well-being of City employees and the general public. The City shall have the right of final approval

for the entry or re-entry of any such person previously denied access to, or removed from, City facilities. Illegal drug activity means possessing, furnishing, selling, offering, purchasing, using or being under the influence of illegal drugs or other controlled substances for which the individual lacks a valid prescription. Alcohol abuse means possessing, furnishing, selling, offering, or using alcoholic beverages, or being under the influence of alcohol.

5. Compliance with Americans with Disabilities Act. Each Underwriter shall provide the services specified in the Purchase Contract in a manner that complies with the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA), including but not limited to Title II's program access requirements, and all other applicable federal, state and local disability rights legislation.

6. Sunshine Ordinance. Each Underwriter acknowledges that this Purchase Contract and all records related to its formation, such Underwriter's performance of services provided under the Purchase Contract, and the City's payment are subject to the California Public Records Act, (California Government Code §6250 et. seq.), and the San Francisco Sunshine Ordinance, (San Francisco Administrative Code Chapter 67). Such records are subject to public inspection and copying unless exempt from disclosure under federal, state or local law.

7. Limitations on Contributions. By executing this Purchase Contract, each Underwriter acknowledges that it is familiar with section 1.126 of the City's Campaign and Governmental Conduct Code, which prohibits any person who contracts with the City for the rendition of personal services, for the furnishing of any material, supplies or equipment, for the sale or lease of any land or building, or for a grant, loan or loan guarantee, from making any campaign contribution to (1) an individual holding a City elective office if the contract must be approved by the individual, a board on which that individual serves, or the board of a state agency on which an appointee of that individual serves, (2) a candidate for the office held by such individual, or (3) a committee controlled by such individual, at any time from the commencement of negotiations for the contract until the later of either the termination of negotiations for such contract or six months after the date the contract is approved. The prohibition on contributions applies to each prospective party to the contract; each member of each Underwriter's board of directors; each Underwriter's chairperson, chief executive officer, chief financial officer and chief operating officer; any person with an ownership interest of more than 20 percent in such Underwriter; any subcontractor listed in the bid or contract; and any committee that is sponsored or controlled by such Underwriter. Each Underwriter must inform each such person of the limitation on contributions imposed by Section 1.126 and provide the names of the persons required to be informed to City.

8. Requiring Minimum Compensation for Covered Employees. Each Underwriter shall pay covered employees no less than the minimum compensation required by San Francisco Administrative Code Chapter 12P. Each Underwriter is subject to the enforcement and penalty provisions in Chapter 12P. By entering into this Purchase Contract, each Underwriter certifies that it is in compliance with Chapter 12P.

9. Requiring Health Benefits for Covered Employees. Each Underwriter shall comply with San Francisco Administrative Code Chapter 12Q. Each Underwriter shall choose and perform one of the Health Care Accountability options set forth in San Francisco Administrative

Code Chapter 12Q.3. Each Underwriter is subject to the enforcement and penalty provisions in Chapter 12Q.

10. Prohibition on Political Activity with City Funds. In performing the services provided under the Purchase Contract, each Underwriter shall comply with San Francisco Administrative Code Chapter 12G, which prohibits funds appropriated by the City for this Purchase Contract from being expended to participate in, support, or attempt to influence any political campaign for a candidate or for a ballot measure. Each Underwriter is subject to the enforcement and penalty provisions in Chapter 12G.

11. Nondisclosure of Private, Proprietary or Confidential Information. If this Purchase Contract requires the City to disclose “Private Information” to an Underwriter within the meaning of San Francisco Administrative Code Chapter 12M, each Underwriter shall use such information consistent with the restrictions stated in Chapter 12M and in this Purchase Contract and only as necessary in performing the services provided under the Purchase Contract. Each Underwriter is subject to the enforcement and penalty provisions in Chapter 12M.

In the performance of services provided under the Purchase Contract, each Underwriter may have access to the City’s proprietary or confidential information, the disclosure of which to third parties may damage the City. If the City discloses proprietary or confidential information to an Underwriter, such information must be held by such Underwriter in confidence and used only in performing the Purchase Contract. Each Underwriter shall exercise the same standard of care to protect such information as a reasonably prudent contractor would use to protect its own proprietary or confidential information.

12. Consideration of Criminal History in Hiring and Employment Decisions. Each Underwriter agrees to comply fully with and be bound by all of the provisions of Chapter 12T, “City Contractor/Subcontractor Consideration of Criminal History in Hiring and Employment Decisions,” of the San Francisco Administrative Code (“Chapter 12T”), including the remedies provided, and implementing regulations, as may be amended from time to time. The provisions of Chapter 12T are incorporated by reference and made a part of this Purchase Contract. The text of Chapter 12T is available on the web at <http://sfgov.org/olse/fco>. A partial listing of some of the Underwriters’ obligations under Chapter 12T is set forth in this Section. Each Underwriter is required to comply with all of the applicable provisions of Chapter 12T, irrespective of the listing of obligations in this Section. Capitalized terms used in this Section and not defined in this Purchase Contract shall have the meanings assigned to such terms in Chapter 12T.

The requirements of Chapter 12T shall only apply to an Underwriter’s operations to the extent those operations are in furtherance of the performance of this Purchase Contract, shall apply only to applicants and employees who would be or are performing work in furtherance of this Purchase Contract, and shall apply when the physical location of the employment or prospective employment of an individual is wholly or substantially within the City of San Francisco. Chapter 12T shall not apply when the application in a particular context would conflict with federal or state law or with a requirement of a government agency implementing federal or state law.

13. Submitting False Claims; Monetary Penalties. The full text of San Francisco Administrative Code §§ 21.35, including the enforcement and penalty provisions, is incorporated

into this Purchase Contract. Under San Francisco Administrative Code §21.35, any contractor, subcontractor or consultant who submits a false claim shall be liable to the City for the statutory penalties set forth in that section. A contractor, subcontractor or consultant will be deemed to have submitted a false claim to the City if the contractor, subcontractor or consultant: (a) knowingly presents or causes to be presented to an officer or employee of the City a false claim or request for payment or approval; (b) knowingly makes, uses, or causes to be made or used a false record or statement to get a false claim paid or approved by the City; (c) conspires to defraud the City by getting a false claim allowed or paid by the City; (d) knowingly makes, uses, or causes to be made or used a false record or statement to conceal, avoid, or decrease an obligation to pay or transmit money or property to the City; or (e) is a beneficiary of an inadvertent submission of a false claim to the City, subsequently discovers the falsity of the claim, and fails to disclose the false claim to the City within a reasonable time after discovery of the false claim.

15. Conflict of Interest. By entering into the Purchase Contract, each Underwriter certifies that it does not know of any fact which constitutes a violation of Section 15.103 of the City's Charter; Article III, Chapter 2 of City's Campaign and Governmental Conduct Code; Title 9, Chapter 7 of the California Government Code (Section 87100 et seq.), or Title 1, Division 4, Chapter 1, Article 4 of the California Government Code (Section 1090 et seq.), and further agrees promptly to notify the City if it becomes aware of any such fact during the term of this Purchase Contract.

16. Assignment. The services provided under the Purchase Contract to be performed by each Underwriter are personal in character and neither this Purchase Contract nor any duties or obligations may be assigned or delegated by an Underwriter unless first approved by the City by written instrument executed and approved in the same manner as this Purchase Contract. Any purported assignment made in violation of this provision shall be null and void.

17. Food Service Waste Reduction Requirements. Each Underwriter shall comply with the Food Service Waste Reduction Ordinance, as set forth in San Francisco Environment Code Chapter 16, including but not limited to the provided remedies for noncompliance.

18. Cooperative Drafting. This Purchase Contract has been drafted through a cooperative effort of the City and the Underwriters, and all parties have had an opportunity to have the Purchase Contract reviewed and revised by legal counsel. No party shall be considered the drafter of this Purchase Contract, and no presumption or rule that an ambiguity shall be construed against the party drafting the clause shall apply to the interpretation or enforcement of this Purchase Contract.

19. Sugar-Sweetened Beverage Prohibition. Each Underwriter agrees that it will not sell, provide, or otherwise distribute Sugar-Sweetened Beverages, as defined by San Francisco Administrative Code Chapter 101, as part of its performance of this Purchase Contract.

20. First Source Hiring Program. Each Underwriter must comply with all of the provisions of the First Source Hiring Program, Chapter 83 of the San Francisco Administrative Code, that apply to this Purchase Contract, and each Underwriter is subject to the enforcement and penalty provisions in Chapter 83.

21. Laws Incorporated by Reference. The full text of the laws listed in this Exhibit A, including enforcement and penalty provisions, are incorporated into this Purchase Contract by reference. The full text of the San Francisco Municipal Code provisions incorporated by reference in this Exhibit A are available at www.sfgov.org under “Open Gov.”

EXHIBIT B
FORM OF CERTIFICATE OF THE CITY

\$ _____
CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO
GENERAL OBLIGATION BONDS

The undersigned Mayor, Controller and Treasurer, respectively, of the City and County of San Francisco (“the City”), acting in their official capacities, hereby certify as follows in connection with the issuance, sale and delivery of the general obligation bonds captioned above (the “Bonds”):

1. The City is a chartered city and county duly organized and validly existing under its Charter and the Constitution of the State of California (the “State”), with full right, power and authority to (a) manage, control, hold and convey property for the use and benefit of the City, and (b) enter into and perform all of the transactions contemplated by the Resolutions (defined below), the Continuing Disclosure Certificate (the “Continuing Disclosure Certificate”) executed by the City and the Purchase Contract, dated December __, 2024 (the “Purchase Contract”), executed by the City and [REPRESENTATIVE], on its own behalf and as representative of [UWFIRM1] and [UWFIRM2]. The Resolutions, the Continuing Disclosure Certificate and the Purchase Contract are sometimes referred to in this Certificate as the “City Documents.” Capitalized terms not otherwise defined herein shall have the meanings assigned thereto in the Purchase Contract.

2. The representations and warranties of the City contained in the Purchase Contract are true, complete and correct as of the Closing Date as if made on such Closing Date.

3. The City has duly authorized the execution and delivery of the City Documents and the Official Statement, has duly executed and delivered the City Documents and the Official Statement, and is authorized to perform the obligations on its part to be performed under the City Documents; and each of the City Documents constitutes the legal, valid and binding obligation of the City enforceable against the City in accordance with its respective terms.

4. The City is not in breach of or in default under any applicable law or administrative regulation of the State or the United States of America or any applicable judgment or decree or any loan agreement, note, ordinance, resolution, agreement or other instrument to which the City is party or otherwise subject, which breach or default would in any way materially and adversely affect the City Documents or the performance of any of the City’s obligations thereunder. No event has occurred and is continuing that with the passage of time or giving of notice, or both, would constitute such a breach or default. The execution and delivery by the City of the City Documents and compliance with the provisions thereof will not conflict with or constitute a breach of or default under any law, administrative regulation, judgment, decree or any agreement or other instrument to which the City is a party or is otherwise subject; nor will any such execution, delivery or compliance result in the creation or imposition of any lien, charge, encumbrance or security interest of any nature whatsoever upon any of the revenues, property or assets of the City, except as expressly provided or permitted by the Resolutions.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the undersigned have hereunto set their hands.

Dated: December __, 2024.

CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO

By: _____
London N. Breed
Mayor

CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO

By: _____
Greg Wagner
Controller

CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO

By: _____
José Cisneros
Treasurer

EXHIBIT C

FORM OF SUPPLEMENTAL OPINION OF CO-BOND COUNSEL

[Closing Date]

City and County of San Francisco
San Francisco, California

[Representative]
San Francisco, California

Re: City and County of San Francisco General Obligation Bonds

Ladies and Gentlemen:

We have acted as co-bond counsel in connection with the issuance and delivery by the City and County of San Francisco (the “City”) of [\$SERIESAPAR] [Tax-Exempt/Taxable] General Obligation Bonds (Embarcadero Seawall Earthquake Safety, 2018) Series 2024A, [\$SERIESBPAR] [Tax-Exempt/Taxable] General Obligation Bonds (Earthquake Safety And Emergency Response, 2020) Series 2024B, [\$SERIESCPAR] Taxable General Obligation Bonds (Social Bonds – Affordable Housing, 2024) Series 2024C, and [\$SERIESDPAR] Taxable General Obligation Bonds (Social Bonds –Affordable Housing, 2024) Series 2024D (collectively, the “Bonds”), issued pursuant to the under the Constitution and laws of the State of California; Title 5, Division 2, Part 1, Chapter 3, Article 4.5 of the California Government Code; the City Charter; [APPLICABLE ORDINANCE] and [APPLICABLE RESOLUTIONS] (together, the “Resolutions”).

We have examined the Resolutions, the Official Statement relating to the Bonds, dated [December __, 2024] (the “Official Statement”), and such other certified proceedings, certificates and other papers as we deem necessary to render this opinion. We have assumed the genuineness of signatures on all documents and instruments, the authenticity of documents submitted as originals and the conformity to originals of documents submitted as copies.

Based on and subject to the foregoing, and in reliance thereon, as of the date hereof, we are of the following opinions:

1. The delivery of the Official Statement has been duly authorized and approved by the City.
2. The statements set forth in the Official Statement under the captions “THE BONDS,” “SECURITY FOR THE BONDS – General,” and “TAX MATTERS,” insofar as such statements expressly purport to summarize certain provisions of the Bonds and our opinion concerning the Bonds, are accurate in all material respects.

3. The Bonds are not subject to the registration requirements of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended.

4. The Purchase Contract dated as of [December __, 2024], between the City and [REPRESENTATIVE], on its own behalf and as representative of [UWFIRM1] and [UWFIRM2], has been duly authorized, executed and delivered by the City and is enforceable against the City, subject to laws relating to bankruptcy, insolvency, reorganization or creditors' rights generally and to the application of equitable principles.

We express no view herein with respect to the laws of any jurisdiction other than the State of California and the Federal law of the United States of America (other than tax laws, as to which no view is expressed).

We are furnishing this letter in our capacity as co-bond counsel to, and at the request of, the City, and not as counsel to any other address hereof. This letter is for its benefit as such and is not to be used, circulated, published, quoted or otherwise referred to or relied upon by any person other than the City without our prior written consent. This letter is not intended to, and may not, be relied upon by owners of the Bonds.

This opinion is given as of the date hereof, is based upon the laws in effect on the date hereof and is subject to any change in such laws, including judicial and administrative interpretations thereof, which may occur or be reported subsequent to the date hereof. The only opinions rendered hereby shall be those expressly stated as such herein, and no opinion shall be implied or inferred as a result of anything contained herein or omitted herefrom. We assume no obligation to update, revise or supplement this opinion to reflect any facts or circumstances that may hereafter come to our attention or any changes in law that may hereafter occur.

Respectfully submitted,

APPENDIX D
FORM OF ISSUE PRICE CERTIFICATE

[to come]

PRELIMINARY OFFICIAL STATEMENT DATED [____], 2024

NEW ISSUE – BOOK-ENTRY ONLY

RATINGS: Moody's: “[____]”
S&P: “[____]”
Fitch: “[____]”
(See “Ratings” herein)

[In the opinion of Orrick, Herrington & Sutcliffe LLP, San Francisco, California and Amira Jackmon, Attorney at Law, Berkeley, California, Co-Bond Counsel, . . .] [Language to be provided by Co-Bond Counsel]. See “TAX MATTERS.”



**\$[PAR AMOUNT ABCD]*
CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO
GENERAL OBLIGATION BONDS**

Consisting of

\$[PAR AMOUNT A-1]* TAX-EXEMPT GENERAL OBLIGATION BONDS (EMBARCADERO SEAWALL EARTHQUAKE SAFETY, 2018) SERIES 2024A-1	\$[PAR AMOUNT A-2]* TAXABLE GENERAL OBLIGATION BONDS (EMBARCADERO SEAWALL EARTHQUAKE SAFETY, 2018) SERIES 2024A-2	\$[PAR AMOUNT B-1]* TAX-EXEMPT GENERAL OBLIGATION BONDS (EARTHQUAKE SAFETY AND EMERGENCY RESPONSE, 2020) SERIES 2024B-1	\$[PAR AMOUNT B-2]* TAXABLE GENERAL OBLIGATION B (EARTHQUAKE SAFETY EMERGENCY RESPONSE, SERIES 2024B-2
	\$[PAR AMOUNT C]* TAXABLE GENERAL OBLIGATION BONDS (SOCIAL BONDS – AFFORDABLE HOUSING, 2019) SERIES 2024C	\$[PAR AMOUNT D]* TAXABLE GENERAL OBLIGATION BONDS (SOCIAL BONDS – AFFORDABLE HOUSING, 2024) SERIES 2024D	

Dated: Date of Delivery

Due: As shown on the inside pages

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 Bonds. Investors are advised to read the entire Official Statement to obtain information essential to the making of an informed investment decision.

The City and County of San Francisco (the “City”) is issuing its Tax-Exempt General Obligation Bonds (Embarcadero Seawall Earthquake Safety, 2018), Series 2024A-1 (the “2024A-1 Bonds”), its Taxable General Obligation Bonds (Embarcadero Seawall Earthquake Safety, 2018), Series 2024A-2 (the “2024A-2 Bonds,” and together with the 2024A-1 Bonds, the “2024A Bonds”), its Tax-Exempt General Obligation Bonds (Earthquake Safety and Emergency Response, 2020), Series 2024B-1 (the “2024B-1 Bonds”), its Taxable General Obligation Bonds (Earthquake Safety and Emergency Response, 2020), Series 2024B-2 (the “2024B-2 Bonds,” and together with the 2024B-1 Bonds, the “2024B Bonds”), its Taxable General Obligation Bonds (Social Bonds – Affordable Housing, 2019), Series 2024C (the “2024C Bonds”) and its Taxable General Obligation Bonds (Social Bonds – Affordable Housing, 2024), Series 2024D (the “2024D Bonds,” and together with the 2024A Bonds, the 2024B Bonds and the 2024C Bonds, the “Bonds”). Throughout this Official Statement, the 2024A-1 Bonds and the 2024B-1 Bonds are also referred to as the “Tax-Exempt Bonds” and the 2024A-2 Bonds, the 2024B-2 Bonds, the 2024C Bonds and the 2024D Bonds are also collectively referred to as the “Taxable Bonds.” The Bonds will be issued by the City under the Government Code of the State of California and the Charter of the City and County of San Francisco (the “Charter”). The Bonds are being issued pursuant to certain resolutions adopted by the Board of Supervisors of the City and duly approved by the Mayor of the City. The issuance of the various series of the Bonds has been authorized at certain elections of the registered voters of the City, at which more than two-thirds of the persons voting on the relevant proposition voted to authorize the issuance and sale of general obligation bonds to provide funds for the purposes authorized in such proposition. See “THE BONDS – Authority for Issuance; Purposes.” The proceeds of the Bonds will be used to finance certain authorized projects as described herein, and to pay certain costs related to the issuance of the Bonds. See “THE BONDS – Authority for Issuance; Purposes” and “SOURCES AND USES OF FUNDS.”

The Bonds will be dated and bear interest from their date of delivery until paid in full at the rates shown in the maturity schedule on the pages immediately following the cover hereof. Interest on the Bonds will be payable on June 15 and December 15 of each year, commencing June 15, 2025 [(except that interest on the 2024A-2 Bonds and the 2024B-2 Bonds maturing on March 15, 2025 will be payable on March 15, 2025)]. Principal will be paid at maturity as shown on the pages immediately following the cover. See “THE BONDS – Payment of Interest and Principal.” The Bonds will be issued only in fully registered form without coupons, and when issued will be registered in the name of Cede & Co., as nominee of The Depository Trust Company (“DTC”). Individual purchases of the Bonds will be made in book-entry form only, in denominations of \$5,000 or any integral multiple thereof. Payments of principal of and interest on the Bonds will be made by the City

* Preliminary, subject to change.

PRELIMINARY OFFICIAL STATEMENT DATED [____], 2024

Treasurer, as paying agent, to DTC, which in turn is required to remit such principal and interest to the DTC Participants for subsequent disbursement to the beneficial owners of the Bonds. See "THE BONDS – Form and Registration."

The Bonds will be subject to redemption prior to maturity, as described herein. See "THE BONDS – Redemption."

The Board of Supervisors at the time of fixing the general tax levy will fix, and in the manner provided for such general tax levy, levy and collect annually until the Bonds are paid, an *ad valorem* tax upon the taxable property of the City sufficient to pay principal of and interest on the Bonds as they become due. See "SECURITY FOR THE BONDS."

BIDS FOR THE PURCHASE OF THE [2024] BONDS WILL BE RECEIVED BY THE CITY AT [8:00] A.M. PACIFIC TIME ON [DECEMBER] [__], 2024, AS PROVIDED IN THE OFFICIAL NOTICE OF SALE INVITING BIDS DATED [NOVEMBER] [__], 2024, UNLESS POSTPONED AS SET FORTH IN SUCH OFFICIAL NOTICE OF SALE. BIDS FOR THE PURCHASE OF THE [2024] BONDS WILL BE RECEIVED BY THE CITY AT [8:30] A.M. PACIFIC TIME ON [DECEMBER] [__], 2024, AS PROVIDED IN THE OFFICIAL NOTICE OF SALE INVITING BIDS DATED [NOVEMBER] [__], 2024, UNLESS POSTPONED AS SET FORTH IN SUCH OFFICIAL NOTICE OF SALE. See "SALE OF THE BONDS" herein.

MATURITY SCHEDULE

(See Pages Immediately Following Cover)

The Bonds are offered when, as and if issued by the City and accepted by the initial purchaser or purchasers, subject to the approval of legality by Orrick, Herrington & Sutcliffe LLP, San Francisco, California and Amira Jackmon, Attorney at Law, Berkeley, California, Co-Bond Counsel, and certain other conditions. Certain legal matters will be passed upon for the City by its City Attorney and by Hawkins Delafield & Wood LLP, San Francisco, California and Stradling Yocca Carlson & Rauth LLP, Newport Beach, California, Co-Disclosure Counsel. It is expected that the Bonds in book-entry form will be available for delivery through the facilities of DTC on or about [December] [__], 2024.

Dated: [December] __, 2024.

MATURITY SCHEDULE
(Base CUSIP[†] Number: 79773K)

CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO
GENERAL OBLIGATION BONDS

\$[PAR AMOUNT A-1]*
TAX-EXEMPT
GENERAL OBLIGATION BONDS
(EMBARCADERO SEAWALL EARTHQUAKE SAFETY, 2018)
SERIES 2024A-1

Maturity					CUSIP [†]
Date	Principal	Interest			Suffix
(June 15)	Amount	Rate	Price [‡]	Yield [‡]	

* Preliminary, subject to change.

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‡ The initial purchasers provided their respective reoffering prices and yields. The City takes no responsibility for the accuracy thereof.

MATURITY SCHEDULE
(Base CUSIP[†] Number: 79773K)

CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO
GENERAL OBLIGATION BONDS

\$[PAR AMOUNT A-2]*
TAXABLE
GENERAL OBLIGATION BONDS
(EMBARCADERO SEAWALL EARTHQUAKE SAFETY, 2018)
SERIES 2024A-2

Maturity	Principal	Interest	CUSIP [†]
Date	Amount	Rate	Price [‡]
(March 15)			Suffix

* Preliminary, subject to change.

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‡ The initial purchasers provided their respective reoffering prices. The City takes no responsibility for the accuracy thereof.

MATURITY SCHEDULE
(Base CUSIP[†] Number: 79773K)

CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO
GENERAL OBLIGATION BONDS

\$[PAR AMOUNT B-1]*
TAX-EXEMPT
GENERAL OBLIGATION BONDS
(EARTHQUAKE SAFETY AND EMERGENCY RESPONSE, 2020)
SERIES 2024B-1

Maturity Date (June 15)	Principal Amount	Interest Rate	Price [‡]	Yield [‡]	CUSIP [†] Suffix
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* Preliminary, subject to change.

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‡ The initial purchasers provided their respective reoffering prices and yields. The City takes no responsibility for the accuracy thereof.

MATURITY SCHEDULE
(Base CUSIP[†] Number: 79773K)

CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO
GENERAL OBLIGATION BONDS

\$[PAR AMOUNT B-2]*
TAXABLE
GENERAL OBLIGATION BONDS
(EARTHQUAKE SAFETY AND EMERGENCY RESPONSE, 2020)
SERIES 2024B-2

Maturity					CUSIP [†]
Date	Principal	Interest	Price [‡]		Suffix
(March 15)	Amount	Rate			

* Preliminary, subject to change.

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‡ The initial purchasers provided their respective reoffering prices. The City takes no responsibility for the accuracy thereof.

MATURITY SCHEDULE
(Base CUSIP[†] Number: 79773K)

CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO
GENERAL OBLIGATION BONDS

\$[PAR AMOUNT C]*
TAXABLE
GENERAL OBLIGATION BONDS
(SOCIAL BONDS – AFFORDABLE HOUSING, 2019)
SERIES 2024C

Maturity Date (June 15)	Principal Amount	Interest Rate	Price [‡]	CUSIP [†] Suffix
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* Preliminary, subject to change.

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‡ The initial purchasers provided their respective reoffering prices. The City takes no responsibility for the accuracy thereof.

MATURITY SCHEDULE
(Base CUSIP[†] Number: 79773K)

CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO
GENERAL OBLIGATION BONDS

\$[PAR AMOUNT D]*
TAXABLE
GENERAL OBLIGATION BONDS
(SOCIAL BONDS – AFFORDABLE HOUSING, 2024)
SERIES 2024D

Maturity Date (June 15)	Principal Amount	Interest Rate	Price [‡]	CUSIP [†] Suffix
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* Preliminary, subject to change.

† CUSIP® is a registered trademark of the American Bankers Association. CUSIP Global Services (CGS) is managed on behalf of the American Bankers Association by FactSet Research Systems Inc. Copyright© 2024 CUSIP Global Services. All rights reserved. CUSIP® data herein is provided by CUSIP Global Services. This data is not intended to create a database and does not serve in any way as a substitute for the CGS database. CUSIP® numbers are provided for convenience of reference only. None of the City or their agents or counsel assume responsibility for the accuracy of such numbers.

‡ The initial purchasers provided their respective reoffering prices. The City takes no responsibility for the accuracy thereof.

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

This Official Statement is not to be construed as a contract with the purchaser or purchasers of the Bonds. Statements contained in this Official Statement which involve estimates, forecasts or matters of opinion, whether or not expressly so described herein, are intended solely as such and are not to be construed as representations of fact. The information set forth herein, other than that provided by the City, has been obtained from sources that are believed to be reliable, but is not guaranteed as to accuracy or completeness. The information and expressions of opinion herein are subject to change without notice and neither delivery of this Official Statement nor any sale made hereunder shall, under any circumstances, create any implication that there has been no change in the affairs of the City since the date hereof.

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

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

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

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

The City maintains a website and social media accounts. The information presented on such website and social media accounts 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 Bonds. Various other websites referred to in this Official Statement also are not incorporated herein and are not part of this Official Statement by such references.



CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO

MAYOR

London N. Breed

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS

Aaron Peskin, *Board President, District 3*

Connie Chan, *District 1*
Catherine Stefani, *District 2*
Joel Engardio, *District 4*
Dean Preston, *District 5*
Matt Dorsey, *District 6*

Myrna Melgar, *District 7*
Rafael Mandelman, *District 8*
Hillary Ronen, *District 9*
Shamann Walton, *District 10*
Ahsha Safai, *District 11*

CITY ATTORNEY

David Chiu

CITY TREASURER

José Cisneros

OTHER CITY AND COUNTY OFFICIALS

Carmen Chu, *City Administrator*
Greg Wagner, *Controller*
Anna Van Degna, *Director, Controller's Office of Public Finance*

PROFESSIONAL SERVICES

Paying Agent and Registrar

Treasurer of the City and County of San Francisco

Co-Bond Counsel

Orrick, Herrington & Sutcliffe LLP
San Francisco, California

Amira Jackmon, Attorney at Law
Berkeley, California

Co-Municipal Advisors

Public Resources Advisory Group
Los Angeles, California

Fieldman, Rolapp & Associates, Inc.
Irvine, California

Co-Disclosure Counsel

Hawkins Delafield & Wood LLP
San Francisco, California

Stradling Yocca Carlson & Rauth LLP
Newport Beach, California

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OFFICIAL STATEMENT

\$[PAR AMOUNT ABCD]* CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO GENERAL OBLIGATION BONDS

Consisting of

\$[PAR AMOUNT A-1]* TAXABLE-EXEMPT GENERAL OBLIGATION BONDS (EMBARCADERO SEAWALL EARTHQUAKE SAFETY, 2018) SERIES 2024A-1	\$[PAR AMOUNT A-2]* TAXABLE GENERAL OBLIGATION BONDS (EMBARCADERO SEAWALL EARTHQUAKE SAFETY, 2018) SERIES 2024A-2	\$[PAR AMOUNT B-1]* TAX-EXEMPT GENERAL OBLIGATION BONDS (EARTHQUAKE SAFETY AND EMERGENCY RESPONSE, 2020) SERIES 2024B-1	\$[PAR AMOUNT B-2]* TAXABLE GENERAL OBLIGATION BONDS (EARTHQUAKE SAFETY AND EMERGENCY RESPONSE, 2020) SERIES 2024B-2
	\$[PAR AMOUNT C]* TAXABLE GENERAL OBLIGATION BONDS (SOCIAL BONDS – AFFORDABLE HOUSING, 2019) SERIES 2024C	\$[PAR AMOUNT D]* TAXABLE GENERAL OBLIGATION BONDS (SOCIAL BONDS – AFFORDABLE HOUSING, 2024) SERIES 2024D	

INTRODUCTION

This Official Statement, including the cover page and the appendices hereto, is provided to furnish information in connection with the public offering by the City and County of San Francisco (the “City”) of its Tax-Exempt General Obligation Bonds (Embarcadero Seawall Earthquake Safety, 2018), Series 2024A-1 (the “2024A-1 Bonds”), its Taxable General Obligation Bonds (Embarcadero Seawall Earthquake Safety, 2018), Series 2024A-2 (the “2024A-2 Bonds,” and together with the 2024A-1 Bonds, the “2024A Bonds”), its Tax-Exempt General Obligation Bonds (Earthquake Safety and Emergency Response, 2020), Series 2024B-1 (the “2024B-1 Bonds”), its Taxable General Obligation Bonds (Earthquake Safety and Emergency Response, 2020), Series 2024B-2 (the “2024B-2 Bonds,” and together with the 2024B-1 Bonds, the “2024B Bonds”), its Taxable General Obligation Bonds (Social Bonds – Affordable Housing, 2019), Series 2024C (the “2024C Bonds”) and its Taxable General Obligation Bonds (Social Bonds – Affordable Housing, 2024), Series 2024D (the “2024D Bonds,” and together with the 2024A Bonds, the 2024B Bonds and the 2024C Bonds, the “Bonds”). Throughout this Official Statement, the 2024A-1 Bonds and the 2024B-1 Bonds are also referred to as the “Tax-Exempt Bonds” and the 2024A-2 Bonds, the 2024B-2 Bonds, the 2024C Bonds and the 2024D Bonds are also collectively referred to as the “Taxable Bonds.” The Board of Supervisors at the time of fixing the general tax levy will fix, and in the manner provided for such general tax levy, levy and collect annually until the Bonds are paid, an *ad valorem* tax upon the taxable property of the City sufficient to pay principal of and interest on the Bonds as they become due. See “SECURITY FOR THE BONDS.”

Quotations from and summaries and explanations of the Bonds, the resolutions providing for the issuance and payment of the Bonds, and provisions of the Constitution and statutes of the State of California (the “State”), the charter of the City (the “Charter”) and 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 Bonds are available from the City through the Controller’s Office of Public Finance, 1 Dr. Carlton B. Goodlett Place, Room 338, San Francisco, California 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

* Preliminary, subject to change.

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.

Except as described in the immediately following paragraph, 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 with respect to the Bonds, the City has no obligation to update the information in this Official Statement. See “CONTINUING DISCLOSURE” and Appendix D – “FORM OF CONTINUING DISCLOSURE CERTIFICATE” herein.

THE CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO

General. The City is the economic and cultural center of the San Francisco Bay Area and northern California. The limits of the City encompass over 93 square miles, of which 49 square miles are land, with the balance consisting of tidelands and a portion of the San Francisco Bay (the “Bay”). The City is located at the northern tip of the San Francisco Peninsula, bounded by the Pacific Ocean to the west, the Bay and the San Francisco-Oakland Bay Bridge to the east, the entrance to the Bay and the Golden Gate Bridge to the north, and San Mateo County to the south. Silicon Valley is about an hour’s drive to the south, and the Napa-Sonoma wine country is about an hour’s drive to the north. The California Department of Finance estimates the City’s population as of January 1, 2024 was 843,071.

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

The City benefits from a highly skilled, educated and professional labor force. The City estimates the per capita personal income of the City for fiscal year [2023-24] was \$[175,597]. The San Francisco Unified School District (“SFUSD”), which is a separate legal entity from the City, operates 73 elementary schools, 13 middle schools, 17 high schools, 47 early education schools, and 3 County and Court 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 UC College of the Law, San Francisco (formerly 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 California College of the Arts, the San Francisco Conservatory of Music, and the Academy of Art University.

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

Government. San Francisco is a city and county chartered pursuant to Article XI, Sections 3, 4, 5 and 6 of the Constitution of the State of California and is the only consolidated city and county in the State. Voters approved the City's current Charter at the November 1995 election. The City is governed by a Board of Supervisors elected from 11 districts to serve four-year terms, and a Mayor who serves as chief executive officer, elected citywide to a four-year term. The City's Original Budget (as defined in Appendix A) for fiscal years 2024-25 and 2025-26 totals \$15.9 billion and \$15.5 billion, respectively. The General Fund portion of each year's proposed budget is \$6.9 billion in fiscal year 2024-25 and \$7.1 billion in fiscal year 2025-26, with the balance allocated to all other funds, including enterprise fund departments, such as the Airport Commission, SFMTA, the Port Commission and the San Francisco Public Utilities Commission ("SFPUC"). According to the Controller of the City (the "Controller"), at the start of fiscal year 2024-25, total net assessed valuation of taxable property in the City was approximately \$351.3 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 – "ANNUAL COMPREHENSIVE FINANCIAL REPORT OF THE CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2023"

THE BONDS

Authority for Issuance; Purposes

General. The Bonds will be issued under the Government Code of the State and the Charter. The City authorized the issuance of the 2024A Bonds by (i) Resolution No. 323-19, adopted by the Board of Supervisors of the City on July 16, 2019, and duly approved by the Mayor of the City on July 26, 2019, and (ii) Resolution No. [____-24], adopted by the Board of Supervisors of the City on [______], 2024, and duly approved by the Mayor of the City on [______], 2024 (together, the "2024A Resolutions"). The City authorized the issuance of the 2024B Bonds by (i) Resolution No. 23-21, adopted by the Board of Supervisors of the City on January 26, 2021, and duly approved by the Mayor of the City on February 5, 2021, and (ii) Resolution No. [____-24], adopted by the Board of Supervisors of the City on [______], 2024 (together, the "2024B Resolutions"). The City authorized the issuance of the 2024C Bonds by (i) Resolution No. 448-20, adopted by the Board of Supervisors of the City on October 6, 2020, and duly approved by the Mayor of the City on October 9, 2020, and (ii) Resolution No. [____-24], adopted by the Board of Supervisors of the City on [______], 2024, and duly approved by the Mayor of the City on [______], 2024 (together, the "2024C Resolutions"). The City authorized the issuance of the 2024D Bonds by (i) Resolution No. [____-24], adopted by the Board of Supervisors of the City on [______], 2024, and duly approved by the Mayor of the City on [______], 2024, and (ii) Resolution No. [____-24], adopted by the Board of Supervisors of the City on [______], 2024 and duly approved by the Mayor of the City on [______], 2024 (together, the "2024D Resolutions," and with the 2024A Resolutions, the 2024B Resolutions and the 2024C Resolutions, the "Resolutions").

2024A Bonds. The 2024A Bonds will constitute the third issuance of bonds from an aggregate authorized amount of \$425,000,000 of City and County of San Francisco General Obligation Bonds (Embarcadero Seawall Earthquake Safety, 2018), duly approved by at least two-thirds of the voters voting on Proposition A at an election held on November 6, 2018 ("Proposition A (2018)"), to provide funds for the purposes authorized in Proposition A (2018), which are summarized as follows: to protect the waterfront, BART and Muni, buildings, historic piers, and roads from earthquakes, flooding and rising seas by: repairing the 100 year old Embarcadero Seawall; strengthening the Embarcadero; fortifying transit infrastructure and utilities serving residents and businesses. The City previously issued \$88,695,000 of the bonds authorized by Proposition A (2018). After the issuance of the 2024A Bonds, \$[_____]* of unissued bonds will remain authorized under Proposition A (2018).

* Preliminary, subject to change.

2024B Bonds. The 2024B Bonds will constitute the third issuance of bonds to be issued from an aggregate authorized amount of \$628,500,000 of City and County of San Francisco General Obligation Bonds (Earthquake Safety and Emergency Response, 2020), duly approved by at least two-thirds of the voters voting on Proposition B at an election held on March 3, 2020 (“Proposition B (2020)”), to provide funds for the purposes authorized in Proposition B (2020), which are summarized as follows: to improve fire, earthquake, and emergency response by improving, constructing, and/or replacing deteriorating cisterns, pipes, and tunnels, and related facilities to ensure firefighters a reliable water supply for fires and disasters; neighborhood fire and police stations and supporting facilities; the City’s 911 Call Center; and other disaster response and public safety facilities, and to pay related costs. The City previously issued \$167,805,000 of the bonds authorized by Proposition B (2020). After the issuance of the 2024B Bonds, \$[_____]* of unissued bonds will remain authorized under Proposition B (2020).

2024C Bonds. The 2024C Bonds will constitute the third issuance of bonds from an aggregate authorized amount of \$600,000,000 of City and County of San Francisco General Obligation Bonds (Affordable Housing, 2019), duly approved by at least two-thirds of the voters voting on Proposition A at an election held on November 5, 2019 (“Proposition A (2019)”), to provide funds for the purposes authorized in Proposition A (2019). Proposition A (2019) authorized the City to incur bonded indebtedness to finance the construction, development, acquisition, and preservation of housing affordable to extremely-low, low and middle-income households through programs that will prioritize vulnerable populations such as the City’s working families, veterans, seniors, and persons with disabilities; to assist in the acquisition, rehabilitation, and preservation of existing affordable housing to prevent the displacement of residents; to repair and reconstruct distressed and dilapidated public housing developments and their underlying infrastructure; to assist the City’s middle-income residents or workers in obtaining affordable rental or home ownership opportunities including down payment assistance and support for new construction of affordable housing for SFUSD and City College of San Francisco employees; and to pay related costs. Of the \$600,000,000 of general obligation bond authorization, Proposition A (2019) allocated (i) \$220,000,000 to acquire, build and rehabilitate rental housing for extremely low and low-income individuals and families (Low-Income Housing); (ii) \$150,000,000 to repair and rebuild public housing developments (Public Housing); (iii) \$150,000,000 to acquire and construct housing for seniors (Senior Housing); (iv) \$60,000,000 to acquire and rehabilitate affordable rental housing to prevent the loss of such housing and to assist middle-income City residents and workers to secure permanent housing (Affordable Housing Preservation and Middle-Income Housing); and (v) \$20,000,000 to support affordable housing for educators and employees of the SFUSD and City College of San Francisco (Educator Housing). The City previously issued \$425,365,000 of the bonds authorized by Proposition A (2019). After the issuance of the 2024C Bonds, \$[_____]* of unissued bonds will remain authorized under Proposition A (2019).

2024D Bonds. The 2024D Bonds will constitute the first issuance of bonds from an aggregate authorized amount of \$300,000,000 of City and County of San Francisco General Obligation Bonds (Affordable Housing, 2024), duly approved by at least two-thirds of the voters voting on Proposition A at an election held on March 5, 2024 (“Proposition A (2024)”), to provide funds for the purposes authorized in Proposition A (2024). Proposition A (2024) authorized the City to incur bonded indebtedness to finance the construction, development, acquisition, and/or rehabilitation of rental affordable housing, including workforce housing and senior housing, for households ranging from extremely low-income to moderate-income households, and related costs necessary or convenient for the preservation of housing affordable to extremely-low, low and middle-income households through programs for the foregoing purposes. Of the \$300,000,000 of general obligation bond authorization, Proposition A (2024) allocated (i) up to \$240,000,000 to construct, develop, acquire, and/or rehabilitate new affordable rental housing, including senior housing and workforce housing, servicing extremely low-income households, very low-income households, and lower-income households, (ii) up to \$30,000,000 to construct, develop, acquire and/or rehabilitate housing, so as to preserve it as affordable for lower-income households and moderate-income households, and (iii) up to \$30,000,000 to construct, develop, acquire and/or rehabilitate housing for extremely-low income households, very low-income

* Preliminary, subject to change.

households, and/or lower-income households who need safe and stable housing, and are experiencing (a) trauma-informed homelessness, (b) street violence, (c) domestic violence and abuse, (d) sexual abuse and assault, and/or (e) human trafficking. After the issuance of the 2024D Bonds, \$[_____]* of unissued bonds will remain authorized under Proposition A (2024).]

[Designation of 2024C Bonds and 2024D Bonds as Social Bonds. [Subsection to be reviewed and revised by the City] The City is designating the 2024C Bonds and the 2024D Bonds as “Social Bonds” as it has determined that the projects to be financed with the proceeds of the 2024C Bonds and the 2024D Bonds are “Social Projects” based on the social benefits of addressing affordable housing within the City. The projects planned to be financed with proceeds of the 2024C Bonds and the 2024D Bonds, in accordance with the requirements of Proposition A (2019) and Proposition A (2024), respectively, will address the need within the City to preserve or increase affordable housing stock.

Proposition A (2019) in the total amount of \$600,000,000, seeks to address critical housing needs, protect residents, and stabilize communities. Proposition A (2019) funding will be used to:

- create new affordable homes, especially for the City’s growing senior population;
- accelerate the rebuilding of distressed public housing sites for some of the City’s most vulnerable residents;
- expand rental and homeownership opportunities for the City’s middle-income residents and workforce, including educators, first responders, non-profit workers, and service industry employees; and
- allocate one third of Proposition A (2019)’s bond funds to serve extremely Low-Income households (30% AMI or less).

As such, eligible uses under Proposition A (2019) include rehabilitation or replacement of public housing, including associated horizontal infrastructure; new affordable housing for low-income households, seniors, and middle-income households, including acquisition of land for such projects; and down payment assistance programs for first-time middle-income residents and workforce. More details regarding Proposition A (2019) are available at the following internet address: https://sfmohcd.org/sites/default/files/2019_GeneralObligationHousingReport-FINAL061919.pdf. The information available on such website is not incorporated by reference into this Official Statement and should not be relied upon in making an investment in the 2024C Bonds.

Proposition A (2024) in the total amount of \$300,000,000, seeks to address critical housing needs, protect residents, and stabilize communities. Proposition A (2024) funding will be used to:

- Create new affordable housing that aligns with the goals set by the 2022 Housing Element of providing equitable opportunities, especially for those who are most vulnerable, access to high resource neighborhoods and stabilization of communities.
- Preserve affordability in existing housing at risk of market-rate conversion or loss due to physical disrepair and protect San Franciscans living in apartments who are at risk of displacement, including those covered by rent control.
- Expand affordable homeownership opportunities for the City’s middle-income residents and workforce, including educators, first responders, nonprofit workers and service industry employees.

More details regarding Proposition A (2024) are available at the following internet address: <https://onesanfrancisco.org/sites/default/files/2023-08/Agenda%20Item%205%20->

* Preliminary, subject to change.

%202024%20Affordable%20Housing%20GO%20Bond%20Report.pdf]. The information available on such website is not incorporated by reference into this Official Statement and should not be relied upon in making an investment in the 2024D Bonds.

Proposition A (2019) and Proposition A (2024) projects will be financed under the City's affordable housing loan program and evaluated, administered, and monitored by the Mayor's Office of Housing and Community Development ("MOHCD"). The mission of the housing division of MOHCD is to provide financing for the development, rehabilitation and purchase of affordable housing in the City. MOHCD also guides and coordinates the City's housing policy. MOHCD administers a variety of programs to finance the development of affordable housing by non-profit and for-profit developers, provides financial and educational assistance to first-time homebuyers, and finances housing rehabilitation costs for low-income homeowners. MOHCD is also responsible for monitoring and ensuring the long-term affordability and physical viability of the City's stock of affordable housing. MOHCD's funding decisions are based on priorities and strategies outlined in a "Consolidated Plan," which is a planning document for the City's community development and affordable housing activities, developed through City-wide public input, especially from residents and stakeholders of low-income communities. The Consolidated Plan is available at <https://sf.gov/resource/2022/reports-and-plans-mohcd>. The information available on such website is not incorporated by reference into this Official Statement and should not be relied upon in making an investment in the 2024C Bonds.

The designation of the 2024C Bonds and the 2024D Bonds as "Social Bonds" is intended to generally comport with The Social Bond Principles promulgated by the International Capital Market Association ("ICMA"), updated as of June 2023. As promulgated by the ICMA, the "Social Bond Principles" have four core components (*i.e.*, Use of Proceeds, Process for Project Evaluation and Selection, Management of Proceeds, and Reporting), each of which are further described below.

The term "Social Bonds" is neither defined in nor related to provisions in the 2024C Resolutions or the 2024D Resolutions. Owners of the 2024C Bonds and the 2024D Bonds do not have any security other than as provided in the 2024C Resolutions and the 2024D Resolutions and described under "SECURITY FOR THE BONDS," nor do such owners of the 2024C Bonds or the 2024D Bonds assume any specific project risk related to any of the projects funded thereby. "Social Projects" and "Social Bonds" are entirely self-designating labels lacking any objective guidelines or criteria. ICMA is a European-based entity with some members from the United States. The City assumes no obligation to ensure that the projects financed with proceeds of the 2024C Bonds and the 2024D Bonds comply with any legal or other standards or principles that may relate to "Social Projects" or that the 2024C Bonds and the 2024D Bonds comply with any legal or other standards or principles that may relate to "Social Bonds." The designation of the 2024C Bonds and the 2024D Bonds as Social Bonds does not entitle the holders of such obligations to any special treatment under the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended.]

[ICMA Mapping of Social Bond Principles to United Nations Sustainable Development Goals. By reference to the ICMA "Green, Social and Sustainability Bonds: A High-Level Mapping to the Sustainable Development Goals" (June 2023), the City has determined that the City's Social Bonds designation reflects the use of proceeds in a manner that is consistent with "Goal 1: No Poverty" and "Goal 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities" of the United Nations 17 Sustainable Development Goals (referred to as "UNSDGs" generally and "SDG 1" and "SDG 11," specifically). According to the United Nations, the UNSDGs were adopted by the United Nations General Assembly in September 2015 as part of its 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. According to the United Nations, SDG 1 is focused on ending poverty in all its forms everywhere and SDG 11 is focused on making the cities and communities inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable. ICMA maps SDG 1.4 to ICMA Social Bond Principles "Affordable Housing," "Access to Essential Services," and "Socioeconomic Advancement and Empowerment"; and maps SDG 11.1 to ICMA Social Bond Principles "Affordable Housing" and "Affordable Basic Infrastructure."] *[To be reviewed and revised as necessary by the City]*

[Use of 2024C Bond Proceeds.] In furtherance of the purposes authorized under Proposition A (2019), the City plans to use the proceeds of the 2024C Bonds to provide loans to finance or refinance affordable housing in the City consistent with the purposes set forth in Proposition A (2019). Project proceeds will generally be loaned under MOHCD's affordable housing lending program to affordable housing developers through non-performing long term loans, with repayments due from any project residual receipts, or shorter term predevelopment loans or acquisition loans. Project proceeds may also fund direct acquisition of real property for future development of affordable housing and down payment assistance programs. The City currently has identified 48 projects, with an estimated total of 3,200 affordable housing units, eligible for funding using bonds issued under Proposition A (2019). These projects are intended to benefit priority and at-risk populations consisting of seniors, persons with disabilities, low-income and moderate-income households, and those at risk of eviction pursuant to the Ellis Act, a State law that allows landlords to evict residential tenants in order to leave the rental business. The 2024C Bonds will fund projects in four out of five of Proposition A (2019)'s Program Categories: (1) Low-Income Housing; (2) Affordable Housing Preservation and Middle-Income Housing; (3) Senior Housing and (4) Educator Housing. The 2024C Bonds will not fund projects that are part of the Public Housing category. The City may substitute other authorized projects eligible for funding under Proposition A (2019).]

Program Category*	Development Name/Location Or Program Name	Additional Information	Estimated Funding from 2024C Bonds	LIHTC Anticipated	Targeted AMI
1	1515 South Van Ness	Vertical construction costs	\$34,808,347	Y	30-72% AMI
2	Downpayment Assistance	Downpayment assistance for first-time homebuyers	\$6,250,000	N	80 - 200% AMI
3	967 Mission	Vertical construction costs	\$5,000,000	Y	20-50% AMI
4	750 Golden Gate	Vertical construction costs	\$19,600,000	Y	55 units @40-90% AMI; 20 units up to 120% AMI

*1 = Low-Income Housing; 2 = Middle-Income Housing; 3 = Senior Housing; 4 = Educator Housing

[Use of 2024D Bond Proceeds.] In furtherance of the purposes authorized under Proposition A (2024), the City plans to use the proceeds of the 2024D Bonds to provide loans to finance or refinance affordable housing in the City consistent with the purposes set forth in Proposition A (2024). Project proceeds will generally be loaned under MOHCD's affordable housing lending program to affordable housing developers through non-performing long term loans, with repayments due from any project residual receipts, or shorter term predevelopment loans or acquisition loans. Project proceeds may also fund direct acquisition of real property for future development of affordable housing. The City currently has identified 13 projects that are eligible for funding using bonds issued under Proposition A (2024). These projects are intended to benefit priority and at-risk populations consisting of extremely low-income, very low-income, and low-income households including those in need of safe and stable housing due to trauma, violence, and/or abuse, and moderate-income households including those at risk of eviction pursuant to the Ellis Act, a State law that allows landlords to evict residential tenants in order to leave the rental business. The 2024D Bonds will fund projects in each of the three of Proposition A (2024)'s Program Categories: (1) Low-Income Housing; (2) Affordable Housing Preservation; and (3) Victims and Survivors Housing. The City may substitute other authorized projects eligible for funding under Proposition A (2024).]

Program Category *	Development Name/Location Or Program Name	Additional Information	Estimated Funding from 2024C Bonds	LIHTC Anticipated	Targeted AMI
1	Sunnydale Block 7	Vertical construction costs	\$16,000,000	Y	67 units: 30-50%AMI; 21 units up to 70% AMI.
1	Sunnydale Block 9	Vertical construction costs	\$24,350,000	Y	71 units: 30- 50% AMI; 23 Units up to 80% AMI.
1	Balboa Reservoir Building E	Vertical construction costs	\$20,000,000	Y	30-80% AMI
1	Balboa Reservoir Building A	Vertical construction costs	\$25,000,000	Y	30-80% AMI
2	Small Sites Preservation	Notice of Funding Availability	\$29,750,000	N	50-120% AMI
3	Safe Housing for Survivors	Acquisition, rehab, and/or predevelopment	\$29,750,000	N	0-80% AMI

*1 = Low-Income Housing; 2 = Affordable Housing Preservation; 3 = Victims and Survivors Housing

Process for Project Evaluation and Selection. Projects are selected under MOHCD's affordable housing program and address requirements under Proposition A (2019) and Proposition A (2024).

Reporting. The first reports related to Proposition A (2019) and Proposition A (2024) and the spending of the proceeds of the 2024C Bonds and the 2024D Bonds is expected to become available in [Month] 20[25] at [<https://cgoboc.sfgov.org/housing.html>] [Confirm]. The information available on such website is not incorporated by reference into this Official Statement and should not be relied upon in making an investment in the 2024C Bonds.

Bond Oversight. The Administrative Code of the City (the "Administrative Code"), Proposition A (2018), Proposition B (2020), Proposition A (2019) and Proposition A (2024) provide that, to the extent permitted by law, 0.1% of the gross proceeds of all proposed bonds, including the Bonds, be deposited by the Controller and used to fund the costs of the City's independent Citizens' General Obligation Bond Oversight Committee (the "Oversight Committee"). The Oversight Committee was created by the adoption by the voters in 2002 of Proposition F (adopted by the voters March 5, 2002), which established the Oversight Committee to review and oversee the delivery of general obligation bond-funded projects. A year later, the voters passed Proposition C, which authorized the Oversight Committee to review and give input on the work of the City services auditor, including the City's whistleblower program. The Oversight Committee has nine members appointed by the Mayor, Board of Supervisors, Controller and the Civil Grand Jury. The purpose of the Oversight Committee is to inform the public concerning the expenditure of general obligation bond proceeds in accordance with the voter authorization.

Form and Registration

The Bonds will be issued in the principal amounts set forth on the pages immediately following the cover hereof, in denomination of \$5,000 each or any integral multiple thereof, and will be dated their date of delivery. The Bonds will be issued in fully registered form, without coupons. The Bonds will be initially registered in the name of Cede & Co. as registered owner and nominee for The Depository Trust Company ("DTC"), which is required to remit payments of principal and interest to the DTC Participants for subsequent

disbursement to the beneficial owners of the Bonds. See Appendix E – “DTC AND THE BOOK-ENTRY ONLY SYSTEM.”

Payment of Interest and Principal

Interest on the Bonds will be payable on each June 15 and December 15 to maturity or prior redemption, commencing June 15, 2025 [(except that interest on the 2024A-2 Bonds and the 2024B-2 Bonds maturing on March 15, 2025 will be payable on March 15, 2025)], at the interest rates shown on the pages immediately following the cover hereof. Interest will be calculated on the basis of a 360-day year comprised of twelve 30-day months. The Treasurer of the City (the “City Treasurer”) will act as paying agent and registrar with respect to the Bonds. The interest on the Bonds will be payable in lawful money of the United States to the person whose name appears on the Bond registration books of the City Treasurer as the owner thereof as of the close of business on the last day of the month immediately preceding an interest payment date (the “Record Date”), whether or not such day is a business day. Each Bond authenticated on or before [____] [30/31], 20[____] will bear interest from the date of delivery. Every other Bond will bear interest from the interest payment date next preceding its date of authentication unless it is authenticated as of a day during the period from the Record Date next preceding any interest payment date to the interest payment date, inclusive, in which event it will bear interest from such interest payment date; provided, that if, at the time of authentication of any Bond, interest is then in default on the Bonds, such Bond will bear interest from the interest payment date to which interest has previously been paid or made available for payment on the Bonds or from the date of delivery of the Bonds if the first interest payment is not made.

The Bonds will mature on the dates shown on the pages immediately following the cover page hereof. The Bonds will be subject to redemption prior to maturity, as described below. See “– Redemption” below. The principal of the Bonds will be payable in lawful money of the United States to the owner thereof upon the surrender thereof at maturity or earlier redemption at the office of the City Treasurer.

Redemption*

Optional Redemption

The 2024[____] Bonds maturing on or after June 15, 20[____] will be subject to redemption prior to their stated maturity dates as a whole or in part, on any date, from any moneys provided at the option of the City, in each case on and after June 15, 20[____], at a redemption price equal to the principal amount of 2024[____] Bonds called for redemption, plus accrued interest to the date fixed for redemption, without premium.

The 2024[____] Bonds maturing on or after June 15, 20[____] will be subject to redemption prior to their stated maturity dates as a whole or in part, on any date, from any moneys provided at the option of the City, in each case on and after June 15, 20[____], at a redemption price equal to the principal amount of 2024[____] Bonds called for redemption, plus accrued interest to the date fixed for redemption, without premium.

[The 2024[____] Bonds will not be subject to optional redemption prior to their stated maturity date.]

Mandatory Redemption of the 2024[____] Bonds

The 2024[____] Bonds maturing on June 15, 20[____] will be subject to mandatory sinking fund redemption prior to their stated maturity date, on each June 15, as shown in the table below, at a redemption price equal to the principal amount thereof plus accrued interest thereon to the Redemption Date, without premium.

Mandatory Sinking Fund

Sinking Fund Payment

* Preliminary, subject to change.

Redemption Date	Principal Amount
(June 15)	

† Maturity

The 2024[] Bonds maturing on June 15, 20[] will be subject to mandatory sinking fund redemption prior to their stated maturity date, on each June 15, as shown in the table below, at a redemption price equal to the principal amount thereof plus accrued interest thereon to the Redemption Date, without premium.

Mandatory Sinking Fund	Sinking Fund Payment
Redemption Date	Principal Amount
(June 15)	

† Maturity

The principal of and interest on the 2024[] Bonds subject to mandatory redemption will be paid from the 2024[] Bond Subaccount established under the 2024[] Resolutions. In lieu of any such mandatory redemption for 2024[] Bond, at any time prior to the selection of 2024[] Bonds for mandatory redemption, the City may apply amounts on deposit in the 2024[] Bond Subaccount to make such payment to the purchase, at public or private sale, of 2024[] Bonds subject to such mandatory redemption, and when and at such prices not in excess of the principal amount thereof (including sales commission and other charges but excluding accrued interest), as the City may determine.

The principal amount of each mandatory sinking fund payment of any maturity will be reduced as specified by the City, in \$5,000 increments, by the amount of any Bond of that maturity optionally redeemed prior to the mandatory sinking fund payment date.

Selection of Bonds for Redemption

Whenever less than all the outstanding 2024[] Bonds are called for redemption on any date, the Director of Public Finance will select the maturities of such series of Bonds to be redeemed in the sole discretion of the Director of Public Finance. Whenever less than all of the outstanding 2024[] Bonds maturing on any one date are called for redemption, the particular Bonds of such series or portions thereof to be redeemed will be selected in any manner which the Director of Public Finance deems fair. The 2024[] Bonds may be redeemed in denominations of \$5,000 or any integral multiple thereof.

Notice of Redemption

The date on which Bonds of a series that are called for redemption are to be presented for redemption is called the “Redemption Date.” The City Treasurer will mail, or cause to be mailed, notice of any redemption of the Bonds to be redeemed, postage prepaid, to the respective registered owners thereof at the addresses appearing on the bond registration books not less than 20 days and not more than 60 days prior to the Redemption Date.

Notice of redemption also will be given, or caused to be given, by the City Treasurer, by (i) registered or certified mail, postage prepaid, (ii) confirmed facsimile transmission, (iii) overnight delivery service, or (iv) to the extent applicable to the intended recipient, email or similar electronic means, to (a) all organizations

registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission as securities depositories and (b) such other services or organizations as may be required in accordance with the Continuing Disclosure Certificate. See “CONTINUING DISCLOSURE” and Appendix D – “FORM OF CONTINUING DISCLOSURE CERTIFICATE” herein.

Each notice of redemption will (a) state the Redemption Date; (b) state the redemption price; (c) state the maturity dates of the Bonds of a series called for redemption, and, if less than all of any such maturity is called for redemption, the distinctive numbers of the Bonds of a series of such maturity to be redeemed, and in the case of a Bond redeemed in part only, the portions of the principal amount thereof to be redeemed; (d) state the CUSIP number, if any, of each Bond to be redeemed; (e) require that such Bonds be surrendered by the owners at the office of the City Treasurer or his or her agent; and (f) give notice that interest on such Bonds or portions of such Bonds to be redeemed will cease to accrue after the designated Redemption Date. Any notice of optional redemption may be conditioned on the receipt of funds or any other event specified in the notice. See “– Conditional Notice; Right to Rescind Notice of Optional Redemption” below.

The actual receipt by the owner of any Bond of such notice of redemption will not be a condition precedent to redemption of such Bond, and failure to receive such notice, or any defect in such notice, will not affect the validity of the proceedings for the redemption of such Bond or the cessation of the accrual of interest on such Bond on the Redemption Date.

Effect of Notice of Redemption

When notice of optional redemption has been given as described above, and when the amount necessary for the redemption of the Bonds of a series called for redemption (principal, premium, if any and accrued interest to the Redemption Date) is set aside for that purpose in the Redemption Account established under the relevant Resolutions, the Bonds designated for redemption will become due and payable on the Redemption Date, and upon presentation and surrender of such Bonds at the place specified in the notice of redemption, such Bonds will be redeemed and paid at said redemption price out of the related Redemption Account. No interest will accrue on such Bonds called for redemption after the Redemption Date and the registered owners of such Bonds will look for payment of such Bonds only to the related Redemption Account. All Bonds redeemed will be canceled immediately by the City Treasurer and will not be reissued.

Moneys held in a Redemption Account will be invested by the City Treasurer pursuant to the City’s policies and guidelines for investment of moneys in the General Fund of the City. See Appendix C – “CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO, OFFICE OF THE TREASURER – INVESTMENT POLICY.”

Conditional Notice; Right to Rescind Notice of Optional Redemption

Any notice of optional redemption may provide that such redemption is conditioned upon: (i) deposit of sufficient moneys in the related Redemption Account to redeem the Bonds of a series called for redemption on the anticipated Redemption Date, or (ii) the occurrence of any other event specified in the notice of redemption. In the event that such conditional notice of optional redemption has been given substantially and on the scheduled Redemption Date (i) sufficient moneys to redeem the Bonds called for optional redemption on the Redemption Date have not been deposited, or (ii) any other event specified in the notice of redemption did not occur, such Bonds for which notice of conditional optional redemption was given will not be redeemed on the anticipated Redemption Date and will remain Outstanding for all purposes of the related Resolutions and the redemption not occurring will not constitute a default under such Resolutions.

In addition, the City may rescind any optional redemption and notice thereof for any reason on any date prior to any Redemption Date by causing written notice of the rescission to be given to the Registered Owner of all Bonds so called for redemption. Notice of such rescission of redemption will be given in the same manner notice of redemption was originally given. The actual receipt by the Registered Owner of any

Bond of notice of such rescission will not be a condition precedent to rescission, and failure to receive such notice or any defect in such notice so mailed will not affect the validity of the rescission.

Project Accounts

The 2024A Resolutions establish a project account for the bonds issued under Proposition A (2018) (the “Proposition A (2018) Project Account”), including the 2024A Bonds, and within the Proposition A (2018) Project Account, a subaccount for the 2024A-1 Bonds (the “2024A-1 Project Subaccount”) and the 2024A-2 Bonds (the “2024A-2 Project Subaccount,” and together with the 2024A-1 Project Subaccount, the “2024A Project Subaccounts”). The 2024B Resolutions establish a project account for the bonds issued under Proposition B (2020) (the “Proposition B (2020) Project Account”), including the 2024B Bonds, and within the Proposition B (2020) Project Account, a subaccount for the 2024B-1 Bonds (the “2024B-1 Project Subaccount”) and the 2024B-2 Bonds (the “2024B-2 Project Subaccount,” and together with the 2024B-1 Project Subaccount, the “2024B Project Subaccounts”). The 2024C Resolutions establish a project account for the bonds issued under Proposition A (2019) (the “Proposition A (2019) Project Account”), including the 2024C Bonds, and within the Proposition A (2019) Project Account, a subaccount for the 2024C Bonds (the “2024C Project Subaccount”). The 2024D Resolutions establish a project account for the bonds issued under Proposition A (2024) (the “Proposition A (2024) Project Account,” and together with the Proposition A (2018) Project Account, the Proposition B (2020) Project Account, and the Proposition A (2019) Project Account, the “Project Accounts”), including the 2024D Bonds, and within the Proposition A (2024) Project Account, a subaccount for the 2024D Bonds (the “2024D Project Subaccount,” and together with the 2024A Project Subaccounts, the 2024B Project Subaccounts and the 2024C Project Subaccount, the “Project Subaccounts”).

Each Project Subaccount will be maintained by the City Treasurer as a separate account, segregated and distinct from all other accounts. The City Treasurer may establish such accounts and subaccounts within the Project Accounts as may be necessary or convenient in connection with the administration of projects or the bonds issued under the Resolutions.

All of the proceeds of the sale of the 2024A-1 Bonds and the 2024A-2 Bonds (excluding any premium and accrued interest received thereon, unless otherwise determined by the Director of Public Finance) will be deposited by the City Treasurer to the credit of the 2024A-1 Project Subaccount and the 2024A-2 Project Subaccount, respectively, and applied exclusively to the objects and purposes specified in Proposition A (2018). All of the proceeds of the sale of the 2024B-1 Bonds and the 2024B-2 Bonds (excluding any premium and accrued interest received thereon, unless otherwise determined by the Director of Public Finance) will be deposited by the City Treasurer to the credit of the 2024B-1 Project Subaccount and the 2024B-2 Project Subaccount, respectively, and applied exclusively to the objects and purposes specified in Proposition B (2020). All of the proceeds of the sale of the 2024C Bonds (excluding any premium and accrued interest received thereon, unless otherwise determined by the Director of Public Finance) will be deposited by the City Treasurer to the credit of the 2024C Project Subaccount and applied exclusively to the objects and purposes specified in Proposition A (2019). All of the proceeds of the sale of the 2024D Bonds (excluding any premium and accrued interest received thereon, unless otherwise determined by the Director of Public Finance) will be deposited by the City Treasurer to the credit of the 2024D Project Subaccount and applied exclusively to the objects and purposes specified in Proposition A (2024).

When such objects and purposes have been accomplished, any moneys remaining in the 2024A Project Subaccounts, the 2024B Project Subaccounts, the 2024C Subaccount or the 2024D Project Subaccount will be transferred to the bond account established under the 2024A Resolutions, the bond account established under the 2024B Resolutions, the bond account established under the 2024C Resolutions, or the bond account established under the 2024D Resolutions, as appropriate, and such funds will be applied to the scheduled payment of the principal of and interest on the related series of Bonds (see “SECURITY FOR THE BONDS – Flow of Funds Under the Resolutions”). Amounts in each Project Subaccount may be applied to the payment of costs of issuance of Bonds issued under the related Resolutions, including, without limitation, bond and

financial printing expenses, mailing and publication expenses, rating agency fees, and the fees and expenses of paying agents, registrars, financial consultants, bond counsel and disclosure counsel.

Defeasance

Payment of all or any portion of the Bonds may be provided for prior to such Bonds' respective stated maturities by irrevocably depositing with the City Treasurer (or any commercial bank or trust company designated by the City Treasurer to act as escrow agent with respect thereto): (a) an amount of cash equal to the principal amount of all of such Bonds or a portion thereof, and all unpaid interest thereon to maturity, except that in the case of Bonds which are to be redeemed prior to such Bonds' respective stated maturities and in respect of which notice of such redemption will have been given as described above or an irrevocable election to give such notice will have been made by the City, the amount to be deposited will be the principal amount thereof, all unpaid interest thereon to the Redemption Date, and premium, if any, due on such Redemption Date; or (b) Defeasance Securities (as defined below) not subject to call, except as described in the definition below, maturing and paying interest at such times and in such amounts, together with interest earnings and cash, if required, as will, without reinvestment, as certified by an independent certified public accountant, be fully sufficient to pay the principal and all unpaid interest to maturity, or to the Redemption Date, as the case may be, and any premium due on the Bonds to be paid or redeemed, as such principal and interest come due; provided, that, in the case of the Bonds which are to be redeemed prior to maturity, notice of such redemption will be given as described above or an irrevocable election to give such notice will have been made by the City; then, all obligations of the City with respect to said outstanding Bonds will cease and terminate, except only the obligation of the City to pay or cause to be paid from the funds deposited as described in this paragraph, to the owners of said Bonds all sums due with respect thereto, and the tax covenant obligations of the City with respect to the Bonds; provided, that the City will have received an opinion of nationally recognized bond counsel that provision for the payment of said Bonds has been made as required by the Resolutions.

As used in this section, the following terms have the meanings given below:

“Defeasance Securities” means any of the following which at the time are legal investments under the laws of the State of California for the moneys proposed to be invested therein: (1) United States Obligations (as defined below); and (2) Pre-refunded fixed interest rate municipal obligations meeting the following conditions: (a) the municipal obligations are not subject to redemption prior to maturity, or the trustee or paying agent has been given irrevocable instructions concerning their calling and redemption and the issuer has covenanted not to redeem such obligations other than as set forth in such instructions; (b) the municipal obligations are secured by cash and/or United States Obligations; (c) the principal of and interest on the United States Obligations (plus any cash in the escrow fund or the redemption account) are sufficient to meet the liabilities of the municipal obligations; (d) the United States Obligations serving as security for the municipal obligations are held by an escrow agent or trustee; (e) the United States Obligations are not available to satisfy any other claims, including those against the trustee or escrow agent; and (f) the municipal obligations are rated (without regard to any numerical modifier, plus or minus sign or other modifier), at the time of original deposit to the escrow fund, by any two Rating Agencies (as defined below) not lower than the rating then maintained by the respective Rating Agency on such United States Obligations.

“United States Obligations” means (i) direct and general obligations of the United States of America, or obligations that are unconditionally guaranteed as to principal and interest by the United States of America, including without limitation, the interest component of Resolution Funding Corporation (REFCORP) bonds that have been stripped by request to the Federal Reserve Bank of New York in book-entry form, or (ii) any security issued by an agency or instrumentality of the United States of America that is selected by the Director of Public Finance that results in the escrow fund being rated by any two Rating Agencies at the time of the initial deposit to the escrow fund and upon any substitution or subsequent deposit to the escrow fund, not lower than the rating then maintained by the respective Rating Agency on United States Obligations described in (i) herein.

“Rating Agencies” means Moody’s Investors Service, Fitch Ratings, and S&P Global Ratings, or any other nationally-recognized bond rating agency that is the successor to any of the foregoing rating agencies or that is otherwise established after the date of adoption of the Resolutions.

SOURCES AND USES OF FUNDS

The following are the estimated sources and uses of funds in connection with the Bonds:

Sources	2024A-1 Bonds	2024A-2 Bonds	2024B-1 Bonds	2024B-2 Bonds	2024C Bonds	2024D Bonds	Total
Principal Amount							
Net Original Issue Premium							
Total Sources of Funds							
 Uses							
Deposit to Project Subaccounts							
Project Fund							
CSA Audit Fee ⁽¹⁾							
Deposit to Bond Subaccounts							
Oversight Committee ⁽²⁾							
Costs of Issuance ⁽³⁾							
Total Uses of Funds							

⁽¹⁾ The City's Charter requires 0.2% of all Project Subaccount deposits to be set aside for the City's Office of the Controller's City Services Auditor ("CSA") fee.

⁽²⁾ See "THE BONDS – Authority for Issuance; Purposes – Bond Oversight."

⁽³⁾ Includes fees for services of rating agencies, the Co-Municipal Advisors, Co-Bond Counsel, Co-Disclosure Counsel, costs to the City, printing costs, purchasers discount, and other miscellaneous costs associated with the issuance of the Bonds, and rounding amounts.

DEBT SERVICE SCHEDULES

The scheduled debt service payable with respect to the Bonds is as follows (assuming no redemption prior to maturity):

**City and County of San Francisco
General Obligation Bonds
2024A-1 Bonds ^{(1),(2)}**

Payment Date	Principal	Interest	Total Debt Service	Fiscal Year Total
Total				

⁽¹⁾ A portion of the debt service will be paid from original issue premium deposited in the 2024A-1 Bond Subaccount. See “SOURCES AND USES OF FUNDS.”

⁽²⁾ Amounts are rounded off to the nearest dollar. Totals may not add up due to rounding of individual components.

**City and County of San Francisco
General Obligation Bonds
2024A-2 Bonds ^{(1),(2)}**

Payment Date	Principal	Interest	Total Debt Service	Fiscal Year Total
Total				

⁽³⁾ A portion of the debt service will be paid from original issue premium deposited in the 2024A-2 Bond Subaccount. See “SOURCES AND USES OF FUNDS.”

⁽⁴⁾ Amounts are rounded off to the nearest dollar. Totals may not add up due to rounding of individual components.

**City and County of San Francisco
General Obligation Bonds
2024B-1 Bonds ^{(1),(2)}**

Payment Date	Principal	Interest	Total Debt Service	Fiscal Year Total
Total				

⁽⁵⁾ A portion of the debt service will be paid from original issue premium deposited in the 2024B-1 Bond Subaccount. See “SOURCES AND USES OF FUNDS.”

⁽⁶⁾ Amounts are rounded off to the nearest dollar. Totals may not add up due to rounding of individual components.

**City and County of San Francisco
General Obligation Bonds
2024B-2 Bonds ^{(1),(2)}**

Payment Date	Principal	Interest	Total Debt Service	Fiscal Year Total
Total				

⁽⁷⁾ A portion of the debt service will be paid from original issue premium deposited in the 2024B-2 Bond Subaccount. See “SOURCES AND USES OF FUNDS.”

⁽⁸⁾ Amounts are rounded off to the nearest dollar. Totals may not add up due to rounding of individual components.

**City and County of San Francisco
General Obligation Bonds
2024C Bonds ^{(1),(2)}**

Payment Date	Principal	Interest	Total Debt Service	Fiscal Year Total
Total				

⁽⁹⁾ A portion of the debt service will be paid from original issue premium deposited in the 2024C Bond Subaccount. See “SOURCES AND USES OF FUNDS.”

⁽¹⁰⁾ Amounts are rounded off to the nearest dollar. Totals may not add up due to rounding of individual components.

**City and County of San Francisco
General Obligation Bonds
2024D Bonds ^{(1),(2)}**

Payment Date	Principal	Interest	Total Debt Service	Fiscal Year Total
Total				

⁽¹¹⁾ A portion of the debt service will be paid from original issue premium deposited in the 2024D Bond Subaccount. See “SOURCES AND USES OF FUNDS.”

⁽¹²⁾ Amounts are rounded off to the nearest dollar. Totals may not add up due to rounding of individual components.

City and County of San Francisco
General Obligation Bonds
2024A Bonds, 2024B Bonds, 2024C Bonds and 2024D^{(1),(2)}

Period Ending	2024A-1 Bonds	2024A-2 Bonds	2024B-1 Bonds	2024B-2 Bonds	2024C Bonds	2024D Bonds	Aggregate Debt Service

⁽¹⁾ A portion of the debt service will be paid from original issue premium deposited in the Bond Accounts relating to the Bonds. See “SOURCES AND USES OF FUNDS.”

⁽²⁾ Amounts are rounded off to the nearest dollar. Totals may not add up due to rounding of individual components.

The consolidated scheduled debt service payable with respect to the Bonds and the City's other general obligation bonds is shown in the table below (assuming no early redemptions).

Fiscal Year	Consolidated Scheduled Debt Service on the Bonds and the City's Other General Obligation Bonds⁽¹⁾	Other General Obligation Bonds Debt Service⁽²⁾	Total Debt Service
2025			
2026			
2027			
2028			
2029			
2030			
2031			
2032			
2033			
2034			
2035			
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2058			
2059			
2060			
2061			
2062			
Total			

⁽¹⁾ Amounts are rounded off to the nearest dollar. Totals may not add up due to rounding of individual components.

⁽²⁾ As of [], 2024. See Appendix A – “CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO ORGANIZATION AND FINANCES – Capital Financing and Bonds.”

SECURITY FOR THE BONDS

General

Pursuant to the Resolutions, for the purpose of paying the principal of and interest on the Bonds, the Board of Supervisors at the time of fixing the general tax levy will fix, and in the manner provided for such general tax levy, levy and collect annually until the Bonds are paid, or until there is a sum set apart for that purpose in the Treasury of the City sufficient to meet all sums coming due for payment of principal of and interest on the Bonds, a tax sufficient to pay the annual principal of and interest on the Bonds as the same become due. In fixing such tax levy for each fiscal year, the Board of Supervisors will take into account amounts then on deposit in the Tax Revenues Subaccounts relating to the Bonds (as defined below under “Flow of Funds Under the Resolutions”), if such amounts will be available to pay debt service on the Bonds. Said tax will be in addition to all other taxes levied for City purposes, will be collected at the time and in the same manner as other taxes of the City are collected, and will be used only for the payment of the Bonds and the interest thereon. Under the framework of the constitutional provisions and statutes applicable to California general obligation bonds, including the Bonds, taxes levied to pay debt service on the Bonds may not be used for any other purpose and are not available to support general City operations. See “Property Taxation” below.

Property tax revenues result from the application of the appropriate tax rate to the total assessed value of taxable property in the City. The annual property tax rate for repayment of the Bonds will be based on the total assessed value of taxable property in the City and the scheduled debt service on the Bonds in each year, less any other lawfully available funds applied by the City for repayment of the Bonds. Fluctuations in the annual debt service on the Bonds, the assessed value of taxable property in the City, and the availability of such other funds in any year, may cause the annual property tax rate applicable to the Bonds to fluctuate. In general, if overall assessed values of taxable property in the City were to decline, then the City, in order to generate sufficient tax revenues to pay debt service on the Bonds and other general obligation bonds, would increase tax rates applicable to the Bonds and other general obligations bonds. See “Property Taxation” below.

Pursuant to Section 53515 of the California Government Code, the Bonds will be secured by a statutory lien on all revenues received pursuant to the levy and collection of the *ad valorem* taxes levied for the Bonds. See “Statutory Lien on Taxes (Senate Bill 222)” below.

Pursuant to the Resolutions, the City will pledge the Bond Accounts (as defined under “Flow of Funds Under the Resolutions”) and all subaccounts and amounts on deposit therein for the payment of the principal of and interest on bonds issued under the Resolutions (including the Bonds) when and as the same become due. See “Pledge” below.

Under the Resolutions, the City is not obligated to pay the debt service from any sources other than as described above. This Official Statement, including Appendix A hereto, provides information on the City’s overall operations and finances with an emphasis on its General Fund and therefore includes information on revenues and other funds that are not pledged to the Bonds under the Resolutions and that should not be considered available to pay debt service on the Bonds.

Flow of Funds Under the Resolutions

Bond Accounts. The 2024A Resolutions provide for the establishment with the City Treasurer of a special bond account for all bonds issued under Proposition A (2018) (the “Proposition A (2018) Bond Account”), including the 2024A Bonds, and within the Proposition A (2018) Bond Account, a subaccount for the 2024A-1 Bonds (the “2024A-1 Bond Subaccount”) and a subaccount for the 2024A-2 Bonds (the “2024A-2 Bond Subaccount,” and together with the 2024A-1 Bond Subaccount, the “2024A Bond Subaccounts”), to be held separate and apart from all other accounts of the City. The 2024B Resolutions provide for the establishment with the City Treasurer of a special bond account for all bonds issued under Proposition B (2020) (the “Proposition B (2020) Bond Account”), including the 2024B Bonds, and within the Proposition B

(2020) Bond Account, a subaccount for the 2024B-1 Bonds (the “2024B-1 Bond Subaccount”) and a subaccount for the 2024B-2 Bonds (the “2024B-2 Bond Subaccount,” and together with the 2024B-1 Bond Subaccount, the “2024B Bond Subaccounts”), to be held separate and apart from all other accounts of the City. The 2024C Resolutions provide for the establishment with the City Treasurer of a special bond account for all bonds issued under Proposition A (2019) (the “Proposition A (2019) Bond Account”), including the 2024C Bonds, and within the Proposition A (2019) Bond Account, a subaccount for the 2024C Bonds (the “2024C Bond Subaccount”), to be held separate and apart from all other accounts of the City. The 2024D Resolutions provide for the establishment with the City Treasurer of a special bond account for all bonds issued under Proposition A (2024) (the “Proposition A (2024) Bond Account,” and together with the Proposition A (2018) Bond Account, the Proposition B (2020) Bond Account and the Proposition A (2019) Bond Account, the “Bond Accounts”), including the 2024D Bonds, and within the Proposition A (2024) Bond Account, a subaccount for the 2024D Bonds (the “2024D Bond Subaccount,” and together with the 2024A Bond Subaccounts, the 2024B Bond Subaccounts and the 2024C Bond Subaccount, the “Bond Subaccounts”), to be held separate and apart from all other accounts of the City.

The Bond Accounts and all subaccounts therein will be administered by the City Treasurer with all disbursements of funds therefrom subject to the authorization of the Controller. Pursuant to the applicable sale resolution, the Controller or the City Treasurer, as applicable, may establish such additional accounts and subaccounts within the related Bond Account or with any agent, including but not limited to any paying agent or fiscal agent, as may be necessary or convenient in connection with the administration of any series of bonds issued under the appropriate Resolutions, to provide for the payment of principal and interest on such series of bonds.

The City Treasurer will deposit in the related Bond Account from the proceeds of sale of the Bonds any moneys received on account of original issue premium and interest accrued on the Bonds to the date of payment of the purchase price thereof, and such other moneys, if any, as may be specified in the applicable sale resolution. So long as any of the Bonds are outstanding, moneys in the related Bond Account will be used and applied by the City Treasurer solely for the purpose of paying the principal of and interest on such bonds as such principal and interest become due and payable, or for purchase of such bonds if permitted by the applicable sale resolution; provided, however, that when all of the principal of and interest on such bonds have been paid, any moneys then remaining in the related Bond Account will be transferred to the City for any legally permitted purpose. The Board of Supervisors will take such actions annually as are necessary or appropriate to cause the debt service on the Bonds due in any fiscal year to be included in the budget for such fiscal year and to make the necessary appropriations therefor.

Pursuant to the Resolutions, all taxes collected by the City for the payment of debt service on a related series of Bonds will be deposited in a special subaccount within the Bond Account relating to such series of Bonds, to be designated as the “Tax Revenues Subaccount.”

Bond Subaccounts. The Resolutions provide that (i) on or prior to the date on which any payment of principal of or interest on a series of Bonds is due, the City Treasurer will allocate to and deposit in the appropriate Bond Subaccount, from amounts held in the related Bond Account, an aggregate amount which, when added to any available moneys contained in such Bond Subaccount, is sufficient to pay principal of and interest on the related Bonds on such date, and (ii) on or prior to the date on which any series of Bonds are to be redeemed at the option of the City, the City Treasurer may allocate to and deposit in the Redemption Account established under the related Resolutions, from amounts held in the appropriate Bond Account, an amount which, when added to any available moneys contained in the related Redemption Account, is sufficient to pay principal, interest and premium, if any, with respect to such series of Bonds on such date. The City Treasurer may make such other provision for the payment of principal of and interest and any redemption premium on the Bonds as is necessary or convenient to permit the optional redemption of the Bonds.

Amounts in the Bond Subaccounts may be invested in any investment of the City in which moneys in the General Fund of the City are invested. The City Treasurer may (i) commingle any of the moneys held in

the Bond Subaccounts with other City moneys or (ii) deposit amounts credited to the Bond Subaccounts into a separate fund or funds for investment purposes only; provided, that all of the moneys held in each Bond Subaccount will be accounted for separately notwithstanding any such commingling or separate deposit by the City Treasurer. See Appendix C – “CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO, OFFICE OF THE TREASURER – INVESTMENT POLICY.” All interest earned on amounts on deposit in each Bond Subaccount will be retained in such Bond Subaccount.

Interest. On or before June 15 and December 15 in each year that any of the bonds issued under the Resolutions are outstanding, commencing June 15, 2025 [(and in the case of the 2024A-2 Bonds and the 2024B-2 Bonds maturing on March 15, 2025, on or before March 15, 2025)] (or, for any series of bonds bearing interest at variable rates, on such other dates as may be provided by the applicable sale resolution), the City Treasurer will set aside in the related Bond Account and the appropriate subaccounts therein relating to each series of the bonds an amount which, when added to the amount contained in the related Bond Account and subaccounts therein on that date, if any, will be equal to the aggregate amount of the interest becoming due and payable on each series of such bonds outstanding on such interest payment date.

Principal. On or before June 15 in each year that any of the bonds issued under the Resolutions are outstanding [(and in the case of the 2024A-2 Bonds and the 2024B-2 Bonds maturing on March 15, 2025, on or before March 15, 2025)], the City Treasurer will set aside in the related Bond Account and the appropriate subaccounts therein relating to each series of such bonds an amount which will be equal to the principal on each series of such bonds outstanding that will become due and payable on said June 15 [(and in the case of the 2024A-2 Bonds and the 2024B-2 Bonds maturing on March 15, 2025, on or before March 15, 2025)].

All moneys in the Bond Accounts will be used and withdrawn by the City Treasurer solely for the purpose of paying the principal of and interest on each series of bonds issued under the Resolutions as the same become due and payable. On June 15 and December 15 in each year that any such bond is outstanding [(and in the case of the 2024A-2 Bonds and the 2024B-2 Bonds maturing on March 15, 2025, on or before March 15, 2025)], the City Treasurer will allocate, transfer and apply to the various subaccounts in the Bond Account created pursuant to the applicable sale resolution, on such date on which payment of principal or interest on any series of bonds is due, from moneys on deposit in the Bond Account, an amount equal to the amount of principal of, premium, if any, or interest due on said date with respect to each series of the bonds then outstanding. Unless other provision is made pursuant to the Resolutions for the payment of any bond, all amounts held in the various subaccounts of the Bond Account created pursuant to a sale resolution will be used and applied by the City Treasurer to pay principal of, premium, if any, and interest due on the series of the bonds to which such subaccount relates, as and when due.

Pledge

Pursuant to the Resolutions, the City will pledge the Bond Accounts and all subaccounts and amounts on deposit therein for the payment of the principal of and interest on bonds issued under the Resolutions (including the Bonds) when and as the same become due, including the principal of any term bonds required to be paid upon the mandatory sinking fund redemption thereof. In addition, as further described below, Government Code Section 53515 provides for a statutory lien securing the payment of such principal and interest, to the extent applicable to the amounts of *ad valorem* taxes on deposit in the Bond Accounts. Each and every series of bonds issued under the Resolutions, including the Bonds, will be equally and ratably secured by this pledge, the foregoing statutory lien, and the taxes collected as described above.

Statutory Lien on Taxes (Senate Bill 222)

Pursuant to Section 53515 of the California Government Code, the Bonds will be secured by a statutory lien on all revenues received pursuant to the levy and collection of the *ad valorem* taxes levied for the Bonds. Section 53515 of the California Government Code provides that the lien will automatically arise, without the need for any action or authorization by the local agency or its governing board, and will be valid

and binding from the time such bonds are executed and delivered. Section 53515 of the California Government Code further provides that the revenues received pursuant to the levy and collection of the tax will be immediately subject to the lien, and the lien will immediately attach to the revenues and be effective, binding and enforceable against the local agency, its successor, transferees and creditors, and all others asserting rights therein, irrespective of whether those parties have notice of the lien and without the need for physical delivery, recordation, filing or further act. See “CERTAIN RISK FACTORS – Limitation on Remedies; Bankruptcy.”

Property Taxation

General. The City levies property taxes for general operating purposes as well as for the payment of voter-approved general obligation bonds. Taxes levied to pay debt service for general obligation bonds may only be applied for that purpose. 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. Property tax revenues result from the application of the appropriate tax rate to the total assessed value of taxable property in the City. At the start of fiscal year 2024-25, the total net assessed valuation of taxable property within the City was approximately \$351.3 billion. For additional information on the property taxation system, assessed values and appeals to assessed values, see Appendix A – “CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO ORGANIZATION AND FINANCES – General Fund Revenues – Property Taxation.”

Local property taxation is the responsibility of various City officers. The Assessor-Recorder computes the value of locally assessed taxable property. After the assessed roll is closed on June 30th, the 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 City Treasurer holds and invests City tax funds, including taxes collected for payment of general obligation bonds, and is charged with the payment of principal and interest on such bonds, including the Bonds, when due.

[Of the \$351.3 billion total net assessed valuation of taxable property within the City at the start of fiscal year 2024-25, \$334.5 billion (approximately 95.2%) represents secured valuations and \$16.8 billion (approximately 4.8%) represents unsecured valuations. Approximately []% of fiscal year 2024-25 secured assessed valuation was derived from residential property, approximately []% from commercial property, and the balance from industrial or other land uses.] *[To be confirmed/provided]* 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 must be reassessed to full cash value at the time of sale. Taxpayers can appeal the Assessor-Recorder’s determination of their property’s assessed value, and the appeals may be retroactive and for multiple years. The State prescribes the assessment valuation methodologies and the adjudication process that counties must employ in connection with counties’ property assessments.

The City typically experiences increases in assessment appeals activity during economic downturns and decreases in assessment appeals as the economy rebounds. See “CERTAIN RISK FACTORS – Factors Affecting Property Tax Security for the Bonds” below. 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. See Appendix A – “CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO ORGANIZATION AND FINANCES – General Fund Revenues – Property Taxation – Assessed Valuations, Tax Rates and Tax Delinquencies.”

In addition, appeals activity is reviewed each year and incorporated into the current and subsequent years’ budget projections of property tax revenues. Historical information on refunds of prior years’ property taxes from the discretionary General Fund appeals reserve fund are listed in Table A-7 of Appendix A attached hereto.

Tax Levy and Collection Process. 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.

Teeter Plan. In October 1993, the Board of Supervisors of the City passed a resolution that adopted the Alternative Method of Tax Apportionment (the “Teeter Plan”). The Teeter Plan method authorizes the City Controller to allocate to the City’s taxing agencies 100% of the secured property taxes billed but not yet collected. In return, as the delinquent property taxes and associated penalties and interest are collected, the City’s General Fund retains such amounts. 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. Information on this Tax Loss Reserve is as shown on Table A-8 in Appendix A attached hereto.

Taxation of 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 2022-23 valuation of property assessed by the State Board of Equalization is \$4.1 billion.] *[To be updated]*

CERTAIN RISK FACTORS

The Resolutions provide that the Bonds are payable from and secured by a voter-approved dedicated property tax levy on all taxable property in the City. Under the Resolutions, the City is not obligated to pay the debt service from any other sources. This Official Statement, including Appendix A hereto, provides information on the City's overall operations and finances with an emphasis on its General Fund and therefore includes information on revenues and other funds that are not pledged to the Bonds under the Resolutions and that should not be considered available to pay debt service on the Bonds. See "SECURITY FOR THE BONDS" herein.

New information about the City's finances and operations and events impacting the City, both expected and unexpected, is frequently available throughout the year and the City cannot predict with certainty the timing or ultimate outcome of such matters or the impact of such matters on the City's finances. Such information and events expected in the coming weeks include, but are not limited to [REDACTED]. See "City Financial Challenges" below and Appendix A – "CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO ORGANIZATION AND FINANCES" attached hereto.

Factors Affecting Property Tax Security for the Bonds

The annual property tax rate for repayment of the Bonds will be based on the total assessed value of taxable property in the City and the scheduled debt service on the Bonds in each year, less any other lawfully available funds applied by the City for repayment of the Bonds. Fluctuations in the annual debt service on the Bonds, the assessed value of taxable property in the City, and the availability of such other funds in any year, may cause the annual property tax rate applicable to the Bonds to fluctuate. Issuance by the City of additional authorized bonds payable from *ad valorem* property taxes may cause the overall property tax rate to increase.

Discussed below are certain factors that may affect the City's ability to levy and collect sufficient taxes to pay scheduled debt service on the Bonds each year. See Appendix A – "CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO ORGANIZATION AND FINANCES" for additional information on these factors.

Total Assessed Value of Taxable Property in the City. The greater the assessed value of taxable property in the City, the lower the tax rate necessary to generate taxes sufficient to pay scheduled debt service on the City's general obligation bonds. The net total assessed valuation of taxable property in the City at the start of fiscal year 2024-25 was approximately \$351.3 billion, compared to \$343.9 billion in fiscal year 2023-24. During economic downturns, declining market values of real estate, increased foreclosures, and increases in requests submitted to the Assessor-Recorder and the Assessment Appeals Board for reductions in assessed value have generally caused a reduction in the assessed value of some properties in the City. See Appendix A – "CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO ORGANIZATION AND FINANCES – General Fund Revenues – Property Taxation – Assessed Valuations, Tax Rates and Tax Delinquencies."

Natural and economic forces can affect the assessed value of taxable property in the City. The City is located in a seismically active region, and damage from an earthquake in or near the City could cause moderate to extensive or total damage to taxable property. See "– Seismic Risks" below. Other natural or man-made disasters, such as flood and sea level rise (see "– Climate Change, Risk of Sea Level Rise and Flooding Damage" below), fire, toxic dumping, acts of terrorism or public health emergencies, such as the COVID-19 pandemic (see "– Public Health Emergencies" below), could also cause a reduction in the assessed value of taxable property within the City. Economic and market forces, such as a downturn in the Bay Area's economy generally, can also affect assessed values, particularly as these forces might reverberate in the residential housing and commercial property markets. In addition, the total assessed value can be reduced through the reclassification of taxable property to a class exempt from taxation, whether by ownership or use (such as exemptions for property owned by State and local agencies and property used for qualified educational, hospital, charitable or religious purposes).

Concentration of Taxable Property Ownership. The more property (by assessed value) owned by any single assessee, the more exposure of tax collections to weakness in that taxpayer's financial situation and ability or willingness to pay property taxes. As of July 1, 2024, no single parcel comprised more than [____]% of the total taxable assessed value in the City (in compiling this information, any owners of multiple parcels are not aggregated). See Appendix A – “CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO ORGANIZATION AND FINANCES – General Fund Revenues – Property Taxation – Tax Levy and Collection.”

Property Tax Rates. One factor in the ability of taxpayers to pay additional taxes for general obligation bonds is the cumulative rate of tax. The total tax rate per \$100 of assessed value (including the basic countywide 1% rate required by statute) is discussed further in Appendix A – “CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO ORGANIZATION AND FINANCES – General Fund Revenues – Property Taxation – Assessed Valuations, Tax Rates and Tax Delinquencies.”

Debt Burden on Owners of Taxable Property in the City. Another measure of the debt burden on local taxpayers is total debt as a percentage of taxable property value. Under Section 9.106 of the Charter, the issuance of general obligation bonds by the City is limited to 3.00% of the assessed value of all taxable real and personal property located within the City's boundaries. For purposes of this provision of the Charter, the City calculates its debt limit on the basis of total assessed valuation net of non-reimbursable and homeowner exemptions. [On this basis, the City's gross general obligation debt limit for fiscal year 2024-25 is approximately \$10.5 billion, based on a net total assessed valuation of approximately \$351.3 billion (which figure is based on initial assessed valuations for fiscal year 2024-25). As of [November __, 2024], the City had outstanding approximately \$[____] billion in aggregate principal amount of general obligation bonds, which equals approximately [____]% of the net assessed valuation for fiscal year 2023-24.] *[To be updated/confirmed]* See Appendix A – “CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO ORGANIZATION AND FINANCES – Capital Financing and Bonds.”

Additional Debt; Authorized but Unissued Bonds. Issuance of additional authorized bonds can cause the overall property tax rate to increase. [As of [November __, 2024], the City had authorized and unissued general obligation bond authority of approximately \$[____] billion.] *[To be updated]* See Appendix A – “CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO ORGANIZATION AND FINANCES – Capital Financing and Bonds – Authorized but Unissued City GO Bonds.” In addition, the City expects that it will propose further bond measures to the voters from time to time to help meet its capital needs. [The City's most recently adopted 10-year capital plan identifies \$41.4 billion of capital needs for all City departments, including \$5.8 billion in projects for General Fund-supported departments.] See Appendix A – “CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO ORGANIZATION AND FINANCES – Capital Financing and Bonds – Capital Plan.”

Limitations on Development. Construction and development in the City could be limited by governmental or legal limits on growth and/or challenges in the approval of certain residential and commercial projects. For example, San Francisco voters passed Proposition M in November 1986 which created an annual limit on the construction of new office space throughout the City (i.e., 950,000 square feet per year). Proposition M amended the Office Development Annual Limit Program (the “Annual Limit Program”) under the City's Planning Code, which Annual Limit Program governs the approval of all development projects that contain more than 25,000 gross square feet of office space. The central provision of the Annual Limit Program is a “metering limit” designed to restrict the amount of office space authorized in a given year. No office project subject to the metering limit can be entitled without receiving an allocation under the Annual Limit Program. In doing so, the Annual Limit Program aims to ensure a manageable rate of new development and to guard against typical “boom and bust” cycles, among other goals.

In March 2020, voters of the City approved Proposition E, amending existing citywide limits on new office development. Proposition E links the amount of new office space that can be approved annually in San Francisco to the City's performance on building new affordable housing. Proposition E allows projects that provide affordable housing and space for community arts or local retail, particularly in the Central South of

Market (SoMa) neighborhood, to proceed sooner by borrowing from future allocations. Proposition E also changes the City's criteria for approving new office developments.

The above-described limitations are not expected to impact property tax revenues in the near term. See “ – City Financial Challenges,” below.

City Financial Challenges

[Below discussion to be updated]

The following discussion highlights certain challenges facing the City and is not meant to be an exhaustive discussion of challenges facing the City (see also, for example, “ – Seismic Risks” and “ – Climate Change, Risk of Sea Level Rise and Flooding Damage” below).

The City continues to face material financial challenges, including actual and projected revenue losses, resulting from a variety of factors, including continuing remote work by a significant portion of the workforce (which has led to vacancies and declining property taxes for certain office buildings, lower real estate property transfer taxes, and reductions in taxes based on employees physically located in the City), slower than anticipated recovery in the local hospitality and convention industries (resulting in declines in hotel and sales taxes from pre-pandemic levels), and general economic conditions. See Appendix A – “CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO ORGANIZATION AND FINANCES – Budgetary Risks – Office Vacancy in San Francisco; Impact on Property Taxes and Other Revenues.” As further described in APPENDIX A attached hereto, these conditions have resulted in projected budget deficits (absent corrective actions) in the hundreds of millions of dollars in future fiscal years, rising to approximately \$1.36 billion in fiscal year 2027-28.

[In June 2024, the Controller issued its most recent report on the status of the City economy for May 2024. The Controller’s report noted that the area’s job market had been improving with an addition of 1,900 jobs in the County and San Mateo County between February and April 2024, while unemployment fell to 3.4% from 4.0% in January 2024. While the leisure and hospitality sector led the area’s job growth, along with improvement in education and health services and government sectors, tech sector job losses were continuing, and employment was still well below pre-pandemic levels. Despite the recovery in tourism employment, hotel revenues in April 2024 dropped to 60% of April 2019 levels, with little consistent recovery in occupancy or rates. Apartment rents increased during Spring 2024; however, the for-sale market is still lagging behind the State and rents and prices has not yet translated into sustained recovery in building permit.] *[To be updated prior to posting]*

[The Controller’s prior report on the City economy, released on April 1, 2024, indicated that the San Francisco Metropolitan Statistical Area lost 21,000 jobs between December 2023 and February 2024; due primarily to seasonal factors associated with temporary hiring for the holiday season. The unemployment rate increased to 3.8% in April 2024, although it remained below the State and national levels. The continued decline in tech employment came as the Employment Development Department has published revised employment numbers for 2022 and 2023, which showed the area’s job losses – particularly in tech and other office industries – were greater than previously expected. The report also noted that Muni and BART ridership had increased in recent months prior to the report, but still remained significantly below pre-pandemic levels. Bridge crossings into and out of the City were also notably lower than pre-pandemic levels.]

[The Controller’s report on the City economy, released on February 2, 2024, indicated that there is little sign of recovery in the downtown office market; as office vacancies rose in the fourth quarter of 2023 to 32.1%, while rents and office attendance showed small declines. Additionally, the City’s housing market also remains sluggish, with single-family home and condo prices increasing Statewide but falling in San Francisco. These factors negatively impact the City’s revenues, including, but not limited to, transfer tax, business tax, sales tax and property tax revenues. See Appendix A – “CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO

ORGANIZATION AND FINANCES – Budgetary Risks – Office Vacancy in San Francisco; Impact on Property Taxes and Other Revenues” for a discussion of the impact of remote working on commercial property in the City. In addition, there can be no assurances that potential adverse impacts of the current economic challenges on the financial condition of the State will not result in decreases in State funding to the City.]

[Significant capital investments are proposed in the City’s adopted 10-year capital plan. The City’s most recent adopted 10-year capital plan sets forth approximately \$41.4 billion of capital needs for all City departments. However, identified funding resources are below those necessary to maintain and enhance the City’s physical infrastructure. As a result, over \$6.7 billion in capital needs, including enhancements, are deferred from the capital plan’s 10-year horizon.]

In addition, the City faces long-term challenges with respect to the management of pension and post-employment retirement obligations. The City has taken major steps to address long-term unfunded liabilities for employee pension and other post-employment benefits, including retiree health obligations, yet significant liabilities remain. In recent years, the City and voters have adopted changes that should mitigate these unfunded liabilities over time, including adoption of lower-cost benefit tiers, increases to employee and employer contribution requirements, and establishment of a trust fund to set-aside funding for future retiree health costs. The financial benefit from these changes will phase in over time, however, leaving ongoing financial challenges for the City in the shorter term. Further, the size of these liabilities is based on a number of assumptions, including but not limited to assumed investment returns and actuarial assumptions. It is possible that actual results will differ materially from current assumptions, and such changes in investment returns or other actuarial assumptions could increase budgetary pressures on the City.

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

There is no assurance that other challenges not discussed in this Official Statement may not 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 – “ANNUAL COMPREHENSIVE FINANCIAL REPORT OF THE CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2023.”

Seismic Risks

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

California Earthquake Probabilities Study. In March 2015, the Working Group on California Earthquake Probabilities (a collaborative effort of the U.S. Geological Survey (U.S.G.S.), the California Geological Survey, and the Southern California Earthquake Center) reported that there is a 72% chance that one or more earthquakes of magnitude 6.7 (the magnitude of the 1994 Northridge earthquake) or larger will occur in the San Francisco Bay Area before the year 2045. In addition, the U.S.G.S. released a report in April 2017 entitled The HayWired Earthquake Scenario, which estimated that property damage and direct business

disruption losses from a magnitude 7.0 earthquake on the Hayward Fault would be more than \$82 billion (in 2016 dollars). Most of the losses are expected to be attributable to shaking damage, liquefaction, and landslides (in that order). Eighty percent of shaking damage is expected to be caused by the magnitude 7.0 mainshock, with the rest of the damage resulting from aftershocks occurring over a 2-year period thereafter. Such earthquakes could be very destructive. In addition to the potential damage to City-owned buildings and facilities (on which the City does not generally carry earthquake insurance), due to the importance of San Francisco as a tourist destination and regional hub of commercial, retail and entertainment activity, a major earthquake anywhere in the Bay Area may cause significant temporary and possibly long-term harm to the City's economy, tax receipts, infrastructure and residential and business real property values.

Earthquake Safety Implementation Program (ESIP). The ESIP began in early 2012, evolving out of the key recommendations of the Community Action Plan for Seismic Safety ("CAPSS"), a 10-year-long study evaluating the seismic vulnerabilities the City faces. The CAPSS Study prepared by the Applied Technology Council looked at the impact of earthquakes to all of San Francisco's buildings and recommended a 30-year plan for action. As a result of this plan, the City mandated the retrofit of nearly 5,000 soft-story buildings (i.e., generally, structures with structural weakness due to large openings in their perimeter walls and due to a lack of interior partition walls at the ground level) housing over 111,000 residents by September 2021. As of [____], 202[____], [____]% of these soft-story buildings have been brought into compliance. Currently, the City is implementing a façade ordinance requiring owners of 5-story or higher buildings to submit inspection reports every 10 years. The first set of inspections focus on pre-1910 buildings. Inspection reports for more recent buildings will be phased in over the next four years. Future tasks will address the seismic vulnerability of older nonductile concrete and concrete tilt-up buildings, which are at high risk of severe damage or collapse in an earthquake. This retrofit program is currently in development.

Vulnerability Study of the Northern Waterfront Seawall. In early 2016, the Port Commission of the City (the "Port Commission") commissioned an earthquake vulnerability study of the Northern Waterfront Seawall. The three-mile Seawall was constructed over 100 years ago and sits on reclaimed land, rendering it vulnerable to seismic risk. The Seawall provides flood and wave protection to downtown San Francisco, and stabilizes hundreds of acres of filled land. Preliminary findings of the study indicates 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 estimated 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 estimated that approximately \$1.6 billion in Port assets and \$2.1 billion of rents, business income, and wages are at risk from major damage to the Seawall. See "- Climate Change, Risk of Sea Level Rise and Flooding Damage" below. See also Appendix A – "CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO ORGANIZATION AND FINANCES – Capital Financing and Bonds – Authorized but Unissued City GO Bonds."

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

On January 24, 2019, Mayor London N. Breed issued an executive directive instructing City departments to work with community stakeholders, develop regulations to address geotechnical and engineering issues, clarify emergency response and safety inspection roles, and establish a Disaster Recovery Task Force for citywide recovery planning, including a comprehensive recovery plan for the financial district

and surrounding neighborhoods. In November 2019, an exercise was conducted to test post-earthquake building safety inspection protocol and logistics. The City was the first jurisdiction to test this Statewide program. In consultation with the Structural Engineers Association of Northern California, Administrative Bulletin AB-111 – “Guidelines for Preparation of Geotechnical and Earthquake Ground Motion Reports for Foundation Design and Construction of Tall Buildings” was adopted on June 15, 2020, which presented requirements and guidelines for developing geotechnical site investigations and preparing geotechnical reports for the foundation design and construction of tall buildings in the City.

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

Climate Change, Risk of Sea Level Rise and Flooding Damage

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

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

Sea levels are anticipated to continue to rise in the future due to the increasing temperature of the oceans causing thermal expansion and growing ocean volume from glaciers and ice caps melting into the ocean. NCA4 notes that between 1854 and 2016, sea level rose about nine inches according to the tidal gauge at Fort Point, a location underneath the Golden Gate Bridge. Weather and tidal patterns, including 100-year or more storms and king tides, may exacerbate the effects of climate related sea level rise. Coastal areas like the City are at risk of substantial flood damage over time, affecting private development and public infrastructure, including roads, utilities, emergency services, schools, and parks. As a result, the City could lose considerable tax revenues and many residents, businesses, and governmental operations along the waterfront could be displaced, and the City could be required to mitigate these effects at a potentially material cost.

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

In April 2017, the Working Group of the California Ocean Protection Council Science Advisory Team (in collaboration with several state agencies, including the California Natural Resource Agency, the Governor's Office of Planning and Research, and the California Energy Commission) published a report, that was formally adopted in March 2018, entitled "Rising Seas in California: An Update on Sea Level Rise Science" (the "Sea Level Rise Report") to provide a new synthesis of the state of science regarding sea level rise. The Sea Level Rise Report provides the basis for State guidance to state and local agencies for incorporating sea level rise into design, planning, permitting, construction, investment and other decisions. Among many findings, the Sea Level Rise Report indicates that the effects of sea level rise are already being felt in coastal California with more extensive coastal flooding during storms, exacerbated tidal flooding, and increased coastal erosion. In addition, the report notes that the rate of ice sheet loss from Greenland and Antarctic ice sheets poses a particular risk of sea level rise for the California coastline. The City has incorporated the projections from the 2018 report into its Guidance for Incorporating Sea Level Rise Guidance into ongoing Capital Planning. The Guidance requires that City projects over \$5 million consider mitigation and/or adaptation measures.

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

The City has already incorporated site specific adaption plans in the conditions of approval for certain large waterfront development projects, such as the Candlestick/Hunters Point Shipyard, Treasure Island, Pier 70 and Mission Rock projects. Also, the City has partnered with the US Army Corps of Engineers to develop a plan to fortify the Port's Seawall from sea level rise. A draft plan estimates the total cost of that project at \$13.5 billion; and, subject to US Army Corps of Engineers and Congressional approval, 65% of the cost would be eligible for federal funding. The City is developing a financing strategy to provide the remaining funds, including using funding from the November 2018 approved Proposition A, authorizing the issuance of up to \$425 million in general obligation bonds for repair and improvement projects on the Seawall. See Appendix A – "CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO ORGANIZATION AND FINANCES – Capital Financing and Bonds – Authorized but Unissued City GO Bonds."

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

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

of those strategies and whether the City will be required to take additional adaptive mitigation measures. If necessary, such additional measures could require significant capital resources.

[In September 2017, the San Francisco City Attorney filed a lawsuit on behalf of the People of the State of California in San Francisco Superior Court against the five largest investor-owned oil companies seeking to have the companies pay into an abatement fund to help fund infrastructure for climate change adaptation. In July 2018, the United States District Court for the Northern District of California denied the People's motion for remand to State court and then dismissed the lawsuit, which the City had joined as a plaintiff. The plaintiffs appealed these decisions to the United States Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit, which in May 2020 vacated the District Court's order that found the case arose under federal law, remanding the case back to the District Court to determine if there were any other grounds for federal jurisdiction. In June 2021, the U.S. Supreme Court declined to review the Ninth Circuit's decision. In October 2022, the District Court ordered the case remanded to State court and stayed the remand pending any appeals. In November 2022, the defendants appealed the District Court's decision to the Ninth Circuit. In November 2023, the Ninth Circuit rejected defendants' appeal of remand to state court. The City's case has been remanded to and coordinated with similar municipal lawsuits and the State of California's lawsuit in San Francisco Superior Court. While the City believes that the claims in this lawsuit are meritorious, it can give no assurance regarding whether the lawsuit will be successful and obtain the requested relief from the courts, or contributions to the abatement fund from the defendant oil companies.] *[To be updated]*

[In 2020, the City adopted, and the Federal Emergency Management Agency approved, the City's Hazards and Climate Resilience Plan ("HCR"), a combined hazard mitigation and climate adaptation plan, which sets forth a roadmap for the City to address the impacts of natural hazards and climate change on its assets and citizens, and proposes over 90 strategies to reduce risks and adapt to climate change impacts. The HCR is intended to complement the City's CAP (defined below) and is updated every five years to include the latest understanding of natural hazards and climate change impacts, local risks, and the actions the City will take to improve the resilience of its buildings, communities, and infrastructure. The 2025 update to the HCR was available for public comment through September 2024, and is currently expected to be proposed to the Board of Supervisors in [__], 2025.] *[Timeline to be provided by the City]*

In September 2021, the City adopted a set of emissions reduction targets for the coming decades: achieve net-zero greenhouse gas emissions generated by the City by 2040 and reduce emissions associated with consumption of all goods and services in the City (regardless of where emissions originate) 80% by 2050. In December 2021, the Mayor released the City's Climate Action Plan (the "CAP") detailing the actions needed to accomplish these targets, developed through a multi-agency and stakeholder process led by the San Francisco Department of Environment (the "Department of Environment"). The Department of Environment contracted with the UC Berkeley's Center for Law, Energy & the Environment (the "CLEE") to assess options for funding the equitable implementation of the CAP. CLEE released its report entitled "Funding San Francisco Climate Action" in November 2022 (the "CLEE Report").

The CAP is a roadmap of goals, strategies and actions to achieve emission reductions across six sectors: energy supply, building operations, transportation and land use, housing, responsible production and consumption, and healthy ecosystems. Key strategies include, but are not limited to, provision of 100% carbon-free energy, decarbonization of buildings, and increases in the public transit, active transportation, and vehicle electrification networks. The CAP estimated the cost of each of its strategies to range from \$1 million to \$500 million, but does not include specific cost estimates for each of the individual actions within these strategies. However, independent analyses conclude that significant investments will be required to realize CAP goals. Based on these independent analyses, the CLEE Report presented a rough estimate of CAP costs based on an assumption that the highest-cost strategies have an average high cost of \$5 billion (this assumption is purely for scoping purposes and costs could be much higher in the most capital-intensive sectors, like public transit). The CLEE Report estimated that implementing the CAP across its six identified sectors could cost in the aggregate anywhere between a low of \$2.291 billion to a high of \$21.914 billion to be funded from a variety of sources, including a significant portion by the City.

CAP implementation would require a diverse mix of revenue streams (including the City's General Fund revenues) across several decades to support significant capital investment. In many cases, these build on existing revenue strategies in use by the City – such as the issuance of general obligation bonds and revenue bonds and refuse collection fees that pay for recycling programs – to drive specific emissions-reducing actions. In other cases, CAP implementation will require development of new revenue-generation mechanisms, drawing on the resources of residents and businesses, federal and state governments, and private and philanthropic partners. In addition, the CAP includes a number of policy, regulatory, and planning actions that are key enabling actions that will impose little or no cost to the City, but nonetheless remain high priorities for aggressive emissions reduction. While the City's climate initiative and the implementation of the CAP is a policy goal, the City cannot give any assurance that financial resources will be available in amounts needed to fund all of the initiatives, or whether the City will achieve its policy goals.

Cybersecurity

The City, like many other large public and private entities, relies on a large and complex technology environment to conduct its operations, and faces multiple cybersecurity threats including, but not limited to, hacking, viruses, malware and other attacks on its computing and other digital networks and systems (collectively, "Systems Technology"). As a recipient and provider of personal, private, or sensitive information, the City has been the subject of cybersecurity incidents which have resulted in or could have resulted in adverse consequences to the City's Systems Technology and which required a response action to mitigate the consequences. For example, in November 2016, the SFMTA was subject to a ransomware attack which disrupted some of the SFMTA's internal computer systems. Although the attack neither interrupted Muni train services nor compromised customer privacy or transaction information, SFMTA took the precaution of turning off the ticket machines and fare gates in the Muni Metro subway stations from Friday, November 25 until the morning of Sunday, November 27.

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

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

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

Public Health Emergencies

In recent years, public health authorities have warned of threats posed by outbreaks of disease and other public health threats, including the outbreak and spread of COVID-19. The spread of COVID-19 and actions to contain its spread have had significant adverse health and financial impacts throughout the world, including the City. See APPENDIX A – “CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO ORGANIZATION AND FINANCES – City Financial Challenges.”

While COVID-19 case rates have significantly declined, vaccination rates have increased, most emergency orders have been lifted, and the national and local economy has been improving, the economic effects of the COVID-19 pandemic are uncertain in many respects. The COVID-19 pandemic has had and may continue to have material adverse impacts on the City’s economy and certain aspects of the City’s financial condition. Further, there could be future COVID-19 outbreaks or other public health emergencies that could have material adverse effects on the City’s operations and finances.

Limitation on Remedies; Bankruptcy

General. The rights of the owners of the Bonds are subject to limitations on legal remedies against the City, including applicable bankruptcy or similar laws affecting the enforcement of creditors’ rights generally, now or hereafter in effect. Bankruptcy proceedings, if initiated, could subject the owners of the Bonds to judicial discretion and interpretation of their rights in bankruptcy proceedings or otherwise, and consequently may entail risks of delay, limitation or modification of the rights of the owners of the Bonds.

Bankruptcy courts are courts of equity and as such have broad discretionary powers. If the City were to become the debtor in a proceeding under Chapter 9 of the Bankruptcy Code, the parties to the proceedings may be prohibited from taking any action to collect any amount from the City (including *ad valorem* tax revenues) or to enforce any obligation of the City, without the bankruptcy courts’ permission. In such a proceeding, as part of its plan of adjustment in bankruptcy, the City may be able to alter the priority, interest rate, principal amount, payment terms, collateral, maturity dates, payment sources, covenants (including tax-related covenants), and other terms or provisions of the Bonds and other transaction documents related to the Bonds, as long as the bankruptcy court determines that the alterations are fair and equitable. In addition, in such a proceeding, as part of such a plan, the City may be able to eliminate the obligation of the City to raise taxes if necessary to pay the Bonds. There also may be other possible effects of a bankruptcy of the City that could result in delays or reductions in payments on the Bonds. Moreover, regardless of any specific adverse determinations in any City bankruptcy proceeding, the fact of a City bankruptcy proceeding, could have an adverse effect on the liquidity and market price of the Bonds.

As stated above, if the City were to go into bankruptcy, the bankruptcy petition would be filed under Chapter 9 of the Bankruptcy Code. Chapter 9 provides that it does not limit or impair the power of a state to control, by legislation or otherwise, a municipality of or in such state in the exercise of the political or governmental powers of such municipality, including expenditures for such exercise. For purposes of the language of Chapter 9, the City is a municipality. State law provides that the *ad valorem* taxes levied to pay the principal and interest on the Bonds shall be used for the payment of principal and interest of the City’s general obligation bonds and for no other purpose. If this restriction on the expenditure of such *ad valorem* taxes is respected in a bankruptcy case, then the *ad valorem* tax revenue could not be used by the City for any purpose other than to make payments on the Bonds. It is possible, however, that a bankruptcy court could conclude that the restriction should not be respected.

Statutory Lien. Pursuant to Section 53515 of the California Government Code (which became effective on January 1, 2016, as part of Senate Bill 222), the Bonds will be secured by a statutory lien on all revenues received pursuant to the levy and collection of the *ad valorem* taxes levied for the Bonds. Section 53515 provides that the lien will automatically arise, without the need for any action or authorization by the local agency or its governing board, and will be valid and binding from the time the bonds are executed and

delivered. See “SECURITY FOR THE BONDS.” Although a statutory lien would not be automatically terminated by the filing of a Chapter 9 bankruptcy petition by the City, the automatic stay provisions of the Bankruptcy Code would apply and payments that become due and owing on the Bonds during the pendency of the Chapter 9 proceeding could be delayed (unless the Bonds are determined to be secured by a pledge of “special revenues” within the meaning of the Bankruptcy Code and the pledged taxes are applied to pay the Bonds in a manner consistent with the Bankruptcy Code).

Special Revenues. If the tax revenues that are pledged to the payment of the Bonds (see “SECURITY FOR THE BONDS”) are determined to be “special revenues” within the meaning of the Bankruptcy Code, then the application in a manner consistent with the Bankruptcy Code of the pledged *ad valorem* revenues that are collected after the date of the bankruptcy filing should not be subject to the automatic stay. “Special revenues” are defined to include, among others, taxes specifically levied to finance one or more projects or systems of the debtor, but excluding receipts from general property, sales, or income taxes levied to finance the general purposes of the debtor. The City has specifically pledged the taxes for payment of the Bonds. Additionally, the *ad valorem* taxes levied for payment of the Bonds are permitted under the State Constitution only where the applicable bond proposition is approved by at least two-thirds of the votes cast. State law prohibits the use of the tax proceeds for any purpose other than payment of the bonds and the bond proceeds can only be used to fund the acquisition or improvement of real property and other capital expenditures included in the proposition so such tax revenues appear to fit the definition of special revenues. However, there is no binding judicial precedent dealing with the treatment in bankruptcy proceedings of *ad valorem* tax revenues collected for the payments of bonds in California, so no assurance can be given that a bankruptcy court would not hold otherwise.

In addition, even if the *ad valorem* tax revenues are determined to be “special revenues,” the Bankruptcy Code provides that special revenues can be applied to necessary operating expenses of the project or system, before they are applied to other obligations. This rule applies regardless of the provisions of the transaction documents. Thus, a bankruptcy court could determine that the City is entitled to use the *ad valorem* tax revenues to pay necessary operating expenses of the City before the remaining revenues are paid to the owners of the Bonds.

Possession of Revenues; Remedies. If the City goes into bankruptcy and has possession of tax revenues (whether collected before or after commencement of the bankruptcy), and if the City does not voluntarily pay such tax revenues to the owners of the Bonds, it is not entirely clear what procedures the owners of the Bonds would have to follow to attempt to obtain possession of such tax revenues, how much time it would take for such procedures to be completed, or whether such procedures would ultimately be successful.

State Law Limitations on Appropriations

Article XIIIIB of the State Constitution limits the amount that local governments can appropriate annually (the “Gann Limit”). Should the City exceed the Gann Limit, the City would be required to seek voter approval to exceed such limit, shift spending to capital or other exempt expenditure types, or issue tax rebates. See Appendix A – “CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO ORGANIZATION AND FINANCES – Budgetary Risks – Impact of Recent Voter-Initiated and Approved Revenue Measures on Local Finances” and “– Constitutional and Statutory Limitations on Taxes and Expenditures – Article XIIIIB of the California Constitution.”

Other Events

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

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

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

The Hetch Hetchy Project is comprised of dams (including O’Shaughnessy Dam), reservoirs (including Hetch Hetchy Reservoir which supplies 85% of San Francisco’s drinking water), hydroelectric generation and transmission facilities and water transmission facilities. 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 on drinking water quality. The City’s hydroelectric power generation system was interrupted by the fire, forcing the San Francisco Public Utilities Commission to spend approximately \$1.6 million buying power on the open market and using existing banked energy with PG&E. The Rim Fire inflicted approximately \$40 million in damage to parts of the City’s water and power infrastructure located in the region. Certain portions of the Hetch Hetchy Project are old and deteriorating, and outages at critical points of the project could disrupt water delivery to significant portions of the region and/or cause significant costs and liabilities to the City.

Many areas of northern California have suffered from wildfires in more recent years, including the Tubbs fire which burned across several counties north of the Bay Area in October 2017 (part of a series of fires covering approximately 245,000 acres and causing 44 deaths and approximately \$14 billion in damage), the Camp fire which burned across Butte County, California in November 2018 (covering almost 240 square miles and resulting in numerous deaths and over \$16 billion in property damage), the Kincade Fire which burned across Sonoma County, California in late 2019 (covering over 77,000 acres), and the CZU Lightning Complex fires which burned across San Mateo and Santa Cruz County, California in mid-2020 (covering over 85,000 acres). Spurred by findings that certain of these fires were caused, in part, by faulty powerlines owned by PG&E, the power company subsequently adopted mitigation strategies which results in pre-emptive distribution circuit and high power transmission line shutoffs during periods of extreme fire danger (i.e., high winds, high temperatures and low humidity) to portions of the Bay Area, including the City. Parts of the City have experienced several blackout days as a result of PG&E’s wildfire prevention strategy. Future shutoffs are expected to continue and it is uncertain what effects future PG&E shutoffs will have on the local economy.

Since 2017, California experienced numerous significant wildfires. In addition to their direct impact on health and safety and property damage in California, the smoke from these wildfires has impacted and future wildfires may impact the quality of life in the Bay Area and the City and may have short-term and future impacts on commercial and tourist activity in the City, as well as the desirability of the City and the Bay Area as places to live, potentially negatively affecting real estate trends and values.

In December 2022 and January 2023, the San Francisco Bay Area experienced heavy winter storms. According to the National Weather Service for the San Francisco Bay Area, on December 31, 2022, downtown San Francisco received 5.45 inches of rain, which is the second wettest day in the area since records began in 1849 (with the daily record being 5.54 inches on November 5, 1994). The rains caused widespread flooding, road closures and mudslides throughout the region.

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

TAX MATTERS

[To be provided by Co-Bond Counsel]

OTHER LEGAL MATTERS

Certain legal matters incident to the authorization, issuance and sale of the Bonds and with regard to the tax status of the interest on the Bonds (see “TAX MATTERS” herein) are subject to the legal opinions of Orrick, Herrington & Sutcliffe LLP, San Francisco, California, and Amira Jackmon, Attorney at Law, San Francisco, California, Co-Bond Counsel to the City. The signed legal opinions of Co-Bond Counsel (the “Bond Opinions”), dated and premised on facts existing and law in effect as of the date of original delivery of the Bonds, will be delivered to the initial purchaser or purchasers of the Bonds at the time of original delivery of the Bonds. The proposed form of the Bond Opinions is set forth in Appendix F hereto.

The Bond Opinions will speak only as of their date, and subsequent distributions of the Bond Opinions by recirculation of this Official Statement or otherwise will create no implication that Co-Bond Counsel have reviewed or express any opinion concerning any of the matters referred to in the respective opinions subsequent to their date. In rendering their opinions, Co-Bond Counsel will rely upon certificates and representations of facts to be contained in the transcript of proceedings for the Bonds, which Co-Bond Counsel will not have independently verified. The opinions contained in the Bond Opinions are not a guarantee of a particular result, and are not binding on the Internal Revenue Service or the courts; rather, the opinions contained in the Bond Opinions represent legal judgment of Co-Bond Counsel based upon their review of existing law that they deem relevant to such opinions and in reliance upon the certifications and opinions referenced above.

Co-Bond Counsel undertake no responsibility for the accuracy, completeness or fairness of this Official Statement.

Certain legal matters will be passed upon for the City by the City Attorney and by Hawkins Delafield & Wood LLP, San Francisco, California and Stradling Yocca Carlson & Rauth LLP, Newport Beach, California, Co-Disclosure Counsel.

Co-Disclosure Counsel have served as co-disclosure counsel to the City and in such capacity have 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. Co-Disclosure Counsel are not responsible for the accuracy or completeness of the statements or information presented in this Official Statement and have 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 Bonds, Co-Disclosure Counsel will each 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 such firm which caused them to believe that this Official Statement as of its date and as of the date of delivery of the Bonds 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 Bonds, or other person or party other than the City, will be entitled to or may rely on such letter or Co-Disclosure Counsel’s having acted in the role of co-disclosure counsel to the City.

PROFESSIONALS INVOLVED IN THE OFFERING

Public Resources Advisory Group, Los Angeles, California, and Fieldman, Rolapp & Associates, Inc., Irvine, California, served as Co-Municipal Advisors (“Co-Municipal Advisors”) to the City with respect to the sale of the Bonds. The Co-Municipal Advisors have participated with responsible City officials and staff in

conferences and meetings where information contained in this Official Statement was reviewed and assisted the City in other matters relating to the planning, structuring, and sale of the Bonds. The Co-Municipal Advisors have not independently verified any of the data contained herein and has not conducted an independent investigation of the affairs of the City to determine the accuracy or completeness of this Official Statement and assume, no responsibility for the accuracy or completeness of any of the information contained herein. The Co-Municipal Advisors, Co-Bond Counsel and Co-Disclosure Counsel will all receive compensation for services rendered in connection with the Bonds contingent upon the sale and delivery of the Bonds. The City Treasurer is acting as paying agent and registrar with respect to the Bonds.

ABSENCE OF LITIGATION RELATING TO THE BONDS

No litigation is pending or threatened concerning the validity of the Bonds, the ability of the City to levy the *ad valorem* tax required to pay debt service on the Bonds, 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 Bonds and other documents and certificates in connection therewith. The City will furnish to the initial purchaser or purchasers of the Bonds a certificate of the City as to the foregoing as of the time of the original delivery of the Bonds. For information regarding certain litigation and other related matters concerning the City and its operations, see Appendix A – “CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO ORGANIZATION AND FINANCES.”

CONTINUING DISCLOSURE

[Section under review]

The City has covenanted for the benefit of the holders and beneficial owners of the Bonds 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 2023-24 which is due not later than March 27, 2025 and to provide notices of the occurrence of certain enumerated events. The Annual Report will be filed by the City with the Electronic Municipal Market Access system (“EMMA”) of the Municipal Securities Rulemaking Board. 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 purchaser or purchasers of the Bonds in complying with Securities and Exchange Commission Rule 15c2-12(b)(5) (the “Rule”).

As of May 6, 2021, the City was party to certain continuing disclosure undertakings relating to municipal securities which require the City to file notice filings on EMMA within ten days in the event of the incurrence of financial obligations and certain other events, if material. On May 6, 2021, the City extended for two years certain liquidity facilities relating to series 1 and 1-T and series 2 and 2-T of its commercial paper program. On July 1, 2021, the City filed on EMMA an event notice relating to these extensions.

For fiscal year 2021-22, although the City’s Annual Comprehensive Financial Report was posted on EMMA, it was not linked to all of the CUSIP numbers for the City and County of San Francisco Community Facilities District No. 2014-1 (Transbay Transit Center) Special Tax Bonds, Series 2022A and 2022B. The City has taken action to link such Annual Comprehensive Financial Report to the applicable CUSIP numbers.

The City may, from time to time, but is not obligated to, post its Annual Comprehensive Financial Report and other financial information on the City’s investor information website located at <https://www.sf.gov/annual-secondary-market-disclosure>.

RATINGS

Moody's Investors Service, Inc. ("Moody's"), S&P Global Ratings ("S&P"), and Fitch Ratings ("Fitch"), have assigned municipal bond ratings of "[__]," "[__]," and "[__]," respectively, to the Bonds. Certain information not included in this Official Statement was supplied by the City to the rating agencies to be considered in evaluating the Bonds. 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.moodys.com; S&P, at www.spglobal.com; and Fitch, at www.fitchratings.com. The information presented on the website of each rating agency is not incorporated by reference as part of this Official Statement. 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 or marketability of the Bonds. The City undertakes no responsibility to oppose any such downward revision, suspension or withdrawal.

SALE OF THE BONDS

[The Bonds are scheduled to be sold at competitive bid on [December] [__], 2024, as provided in separate Official Notices of Sale, each dated [November] [__], 2024 (each, an "Official Notice of Sale"). Each Official Notice of Sale provides that all [2024[__] Bonds] or [2024[__] Bonds], as appropriate, would be purchased if any were purchased, the obligation to make such purchase being subject to certain terms and conditions set forth in the related Official Notice of Sale, the approval of certain legal matters by Co-Bond Counsel and certain other conditions. The initial purchaser or purchasers of the Bonds will represent to the City that the Bonds have been reoffered to the public at the price or yield to be stated on the inside cover pages hereof.]

MISCELLANEOUS

Any statements in this Official Statement involving matters of opinion, whether or not expressly so stated, are intended as such and not as representations of fact. This Official Statement contains forecasts, projections, estimates and other forward-looking statements that are based on current expectations. The words "expects," "forecasts," "projects," "intends," "anticipates," "estimates," "assumes" and analogous expressions are intended to identify forward-looking statements. Such forecasts, projections and estimates are not intended as representations of fact or guarantees of results. Any such forward-looking statements inherently are subject to a variety of risks and uncertainties that could cause actual results or performance to differ materially from those that have been forecast, estimated or projected. This Official Statement is not to be construed as a contract or agreement between the City and the initial purchaser or purchasers or owners and beneficial owners of any of the Bonds.

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: _____
Greg Wagner
Controller

APPENDIX A

CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO
ORGANIZATION AND FINANCES

APPENDIX B

**ANNUAL COMPREHENSIVE FINANCIAL REPORT
OF THE CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2023**

APPENDIX C

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

APPENDIX D
FORM OF CONTINUING DISCLOSURE CERTIFICATE

**\$ _____
CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO
GENERAL OBLIGATION BONDS**

Consisting of

\$ TAXABLE-EXEMPT GENERAL OBLIGATION BONDS (EMBARCADERO SEAWALL EARTHQUAKE SAFETY, 2018) SERIES 2024A-1	\$ TAXABLE GENERAL OBLIGATION BONDS (EMBARCADERO SEAWALL EARTHQUAKE SAFETY, 2018) SERIES 2024A-2	\$ TAX-EXEMPT GENERAL OBLIGATION BONDS (EARTHQUAKE SAFETY AND EMERGENCY RESPONSE, 2020) SERIES 2024B-1	\$ TAXABLE GENERAL OBLIGATION BONDS (EARTHQUAKE SAFETY AND EMERGENCY RESPONSE, 2020) SERIES 2024B-2
		\$ TAXABLE GENERAL OBLIGATION BONDS (SOCIAL BONDS – AFFORDABLE HOUSING, 2019) SERIES 2024C	\$ TAXABLE GENERAL OBLIGATION BONDS (SOCIAL BONDS – AFFORDABLE HOUSING, 2024) SERIES 2024D

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 issuance of the bonds captioned above (the “Bonds”). The City authorized the issuance of the 2024A Bonds by (i) Resolution No. 323-19, adopted by the Board of Supervisors of the City on July 16, 2019, and duly approved by the Mayor of the City on July 26, 2019, and (ii) Resolution No. [____-24], adopted by the Board of Supervisors of the City on [____], 2024, and duly approved by the Mayor of the City on [____], 2024 (together, the “2024A Resolutions”). The City authorized the issuance of the 2024B Bonds by (i) Resolution No. 23-21, adopted by the Board of Supervisors of the City on January 26, 2021, and duly approved by the Mayor of the City on February 5, 2021, and (ii) Resolution No. [____-24], adopted by the Board of Supervisors of the City on [____], 2024 (together, the “2024B Resolutions”). The City authorized the issuance of the 2024C Bonds by (i) Resolution No. 448-20, adopted by the Board of Supervisors of the City on October 6, 2020, and duly approved by the Mayor of the City on October 9, 2020, and (ii) Resolution No. [____-24], adopted by the Board of Supervisors of the City on [____], 2024, and duly approved by the Mayor of the City on [____], 2024 (together, the “2024C Resolutions”). The City authorized the issuance of the 2024D Bonds by (i) Resolution No. [____-24], adopted by the Board of Supervisors of the City on [____], 2024, and duly approved by the Mayor of the City on [____], 2024, and (ii) Resolution No. [____-24], adopted by the Board of Supervisors of the City on [____], 2024 and duly approved by the Mayor of the City on [____], 2024 (together, the “2024D Resolutions,” and with the 2024A Resolutions, the 2024B Resolutions and the 2024C Resolutions, the “Resolutions”). 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 Bonds and in order to assist the Participating Underwriters in complying with Securities and Exchange Commission Rule 15c2-12(b)(5).

SECTION 2. Definitions. 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 Bonds (including persons holding Bonds through nominees, depositories or other intermediaries) including, but not limited to, the power to vote or consent with respect to any Bonds or to dispose of ownership of any Bonds; or (b) is treated as the owner of any Bonds 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.

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

“Holder” shall mean either the registered owners of the Bonds, or, if the Bonds 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 Section 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 Bonds required to comply with the Rule in connection with offering of the Bonds.

“Rule” shall mean Rule 15c2-12(b)(5) adopted by the Securities and Exchange Commission under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934.

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 2023-24 Fiscal Year (which is due not later than March 27, 2025), 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, in a timely manner, 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;
- (e) a schedule of aggregate annual debt service on tax-supported indebtedness of the City; and
- (f) summary of outstanding and authorized but unissued tax-supported indebtedness 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 1-10 with respect to the Bonds 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;
9. Bankruptcy, insolvency, receivership or similar event of the obligated person; or
10. Default, event of acceleration, termination event, modification of terms, or other similar events under the terms of a Financial Obligation of the City, any of which reflect financial difficulties.

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 11-18 with respect to the Bonds not later than ten business days after the occurrence of the event, if material:

11. 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 Bonds or other material events affecting the tax status of the Bonds;
12. Modifications to rights of Bondholders;
13. Unscheduled or contingent Bond calls;
14. Release, substitution, or sale of property securing repayment of the Bonds;
15. Non-payment related defaults;
16. 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;
17. Appointment of a successor or additional trustee or the change of name of a trustee; or
18. Incurrence of a Financial Obligation of the City, or agreement to covenants, events of default, remedies, priority rights, or other similar terms of a Financial Obligation of the City, any of which affect security holders.

(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)(13) need not be given under this subsection any earlier than the notice (if any) of the underlying event is given to Holders of affected Bonds pursuant to the Resolutions.

SECTION 6. Termination of Reporting Obligation. The City's obligations under this Disclosure Certificate shall terminate upon the legal defeasance, prior redemption or payment in full of all of the Bonds. If such termination occurs prior to the final maturity of the Bonds, 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 Bonds 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 issuance of the Bonds, 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 Bonds 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 Bonds 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 Bonds, and shall create no rights in any other person or entity.

Date: _____, 2024

CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO

Greg Wagner
Controller

Approved as to form:

DAVID CHIU
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 Bond Issue: \$ _____ CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO GENERAL OBLIGATIONS BONDS consisting of:

\$ _____ TAX-EXEMPT GENERAL OBLIGATION BONDS (EMBARCADERO SEAWALL EARTHQUAKE SAFETY, 2018), SERIES 2024A-1

\$ _____ TAXABLE GENERAL OBLIGATION BONDS (EMBARCADERO SEAWALL EARTHQUAKE SAFETY, 2018), SERIES 2024A-2

\$ _____ TAX-EXEMPT GENERAL OBLIGATION BONDS (EARTHQUAKE SAFETY AND EMERGENCY RESPONSE, 2020), SERIES 2024B-1

\$ _____ TAXABLE GENERAL OBLIGATION BONDS (EARTHQUAKE SAFETY AND EMERGENCY RESPONSE, 2020), SERIES 2024B-2

\$ _____ TAXABLE GENERAL OBLIGATION BONDS (SOCIAL BONDS – AFFORDABLE HOUSING (2019)), SERIES 2024C

\$ _____ TAXABLE GENERAL OBLIGATION BONDS (SOCIAL BONDS – AFFORDABLE HOUSING (2024)), SERIES 2024D

Date of Issuance: [December] __, 2024

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 Bonds as required by Section 3 of the Continuing Disclosure Certificate of the City and County of San Francisco, dated [December] __, 2024. The City anticipates that the Annual Report will be filed by _____.

Dated: _____

CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO

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

APPENDIX E

DTC AND THE BOOK ENTRY ONLY SYSTEM

The information in numbered paragraphs 1-10 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 Bonds, (b) certificates representing ownership interest in or other confirmation or ownership interest in the Bonds, or (c) redemption or other notices sent to DTC or Cede & Co., its nominee, as the registered owner of the Bonds, 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. As used in this appendix, “Securities” means the Bonds, “Issuer” means the City, and “Agent” means the Paying Agent.

1. The Depository Trust Company (“DTC”) will act as securities depository for the securities (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 the Securities, in the aggregate principal amount of such issue, and will be deposited with DTC.
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 has a Standard & Poor’s rating of AA+. 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. The information presented on each website is **not** incorporated by references as part of this Official Statement.
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.

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 Securities unless authorized by a Direct Participant in accordance with DTC's MMI Procedures. Under its usual procedures, DTC mails an Omnibus Proxy to Issuer 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 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 Issuer or Agent, 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, Agent, or Issuer, 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 Issuer or Agent, 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 Issuer or Agent. Under such circumstances, in the event that a successor depository is not obtained, Security certificates are required to be printed and delivered.

10. Issuer 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.

APPENDIX F

PROPOSED FORM OF OPINION OF CO-BOND COUNSEL

[To be provided by Co-Bond Counsel]



OFFICE OF THE CONTROLLER

CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO

Greg Wagner
Controller
ChiaYu Ma
Deputy Controller

Anna Van Degna
Director of Public Finance

MEMORANDUM

TO: Honorable Members, Board of Supervisors

FROM: Anna Van Degna, Director of the Office of Public Finance
Vishal Trivedi, Office of Public Finance
Keith Sevigny, Office of Public Finance

DATE: Tuesday, October 8, 2024

SUBJECT: Ordinance Appropriating \$571,000,000 of the Series 2024ABCD General Obligation Bond Proceeds

Resolution Authorizing the Issuance and Sale of General Obligation Bonds (Embarcadero Seawall, 2018) Series 2024A in an amount not to exceed \$124,000,000

Resolution Authorizing the Issuance and Sale of General Obligation Bonds (Earthquake Safety & Emergency Response, 2020) Series 2024B in an amount not to exceed \$225,000,000

Resolution Authorizing the Issuance and Sale of General Obligation Bonds (Affordable Housing, 2019) Series 2024C in an amount not to exceed \$70,000,000

Resolution Authorizing the Issuance and Sale of General Obligation Bonds (Affordable Housing, 2024) Series 2024D in an amount not to exceed \$152,000,000

Resolution Providing for the Issuance of not to exceed \$300,000,000 Aggregate Principal Amount of City and County of San Francisco General Obligation Bonds (Affordable Housing, 2024)

Recommended Action:

We respectfully request that the Board of Supervisors (the "Board") consider for review and adoption the resolutions authorizing the issuance and approving the sale of general obligation ("GO") bonds for the following bond programs: 1) For the 2018 Embarcadero Seawall bond program, a third issuance in

an amount not to exceed \$124,000,000 (the "2024A Bonds"); 2) For the 2020 Earthquake Safety and Emergency Response ("ESER") bond program, a third issuance in an amount not to exceed \$225,000,000 (the "2024B Bonds"); 3) For the 2019 Affordable Housing bond program, a third issuance in an amount not to exceed \$70,000,000 (the "2024C Bonds"); 4) for the 2024 Affordable Housing bond program, a first issuance in an amount not to exceed \$152,000,000 (the "2024D Bonds"); and 5) for the 2024 Affordable Housing bond program, an authorizing resolution allowing the issuance of bonds from the \$300,000,000 program.

In connection with this request, a supplemental appropriation ordinance to appropriate the bond proceeds, and related supporting documents are expected to be introduced at the Board of Supervisors meeting on Tuesday, October 8, 2024. We will request that the items be heard at the scheduled Budget and Finance Committee meeting on October 30, 2024.

Background

On November 6, 2018, a two-thirds majority of voters of the City and County of San Francisco (the "City") approved Proposition A, the Embarcadero Seawall Earthquake Safety General Obligation Bond. Proposition A authorized the sale of up to \$425,000,000 of general obligation bonds to finance the construction, reconstruction, acquisition, improvement, demolition, seismic strengthening and repair of the Embarcadero Seawall and other critical infrastructure. The purpose of the program is to protect the waterfront, BART and Muni, buildings, historic piers, and roads from earthquakes, flooding, and rising seas by: repairing the 100-year-old Embarcadero Seawall; strengthening the Embarcadero; and fortifying transit infrastructure and utilities serving residents and businesses. From this authorization, \$88,695,000 of bonds have been issued to date, and \$336,305,000 remains unissued.

On March 3, 2020, a two-thirds majority of voters of the City approved Proposition B, the San Francisco Earthquake Safety and Response General Obligation Bond. Proposition B authorizes the sale of up to \$628,500,000 of general obligation bonds to fund capital projects including: (i) renovation, expansion and seismic upgrading of the City's Emergency Firefighting Water System; (ii) improvement and rehabilitation of neighborhood fire stations and replacement of the firefighter training facility currently located on Treasure Island; (iii) seismic, safety and operations improvements to district police stations and City-owned Police Department support facilities; (iv) upgrading or replacement of critical City-owned disaster response facilities; and (v) expansion of the City's 9-1-1 Emergency Call Center. From this authorization, \$167,805,000 of bonds have been issued to date, and \$460,695,000 remains unissued.

On November 5, 2019, a two-thirds majority of voters of the City approved Proposition A, the San Francisco Affordable Housing General Obligation Bond. Proposition A authorizes the sale of up to \$600,000,000 of general obligation bonds to finance the construction, development, acquisition, and preservation of housing, affordable to extremely-low, low and middle-income households through programs that will prioritize vulnerable populations in the City and prevent the displacement of residents; to repair and reconstruct distressed and dilapidated public housing developments and their underlying infrastructure; to assist the City's middle-income residents or workers in obtaining affordable rental or home ownership opportunities including down payment assistance and support for new construction of affordable housing for San Francisco Unified School District and City College

of San Francisco employees; and to pay related costs. From this authorization, \$425,365,000 of bonds have been issued to date, and \$174,635,000 remains unissued.

On March 5, 2024, a two-thirds majority of voters of the City approved Proposition A, the San Francisco Affordable Housing General Obligation Bond. Proposition A authorizes the sale of up to \$300,000,000 of general obligation bonds to finance the construction, development, acquisition, and/or rehabilitation of rental housing, including workforce housing and senior housing, that will be affordable to households ranging from extremely low-income to moderate-income households; and to pay related costs. The proposed issuance would be the first issuance under the authorization.

Financing Parameters

The proposed legislation will approve the issuance and sale of the Series 2024A, 2024B, 2024C and 2024D bonds (together the "Series 2024ABCD Bonds") under 2018 Embarcadero Seawall Proposition A, 2020 Earthquake Safety and Emergency Response Proposition B, 2019 Affordable Housing Proposition A, and 2024 Affordable 'Housing Proposition A, and appropriation of the bond proceeds from the sale. Table 1 below outlines the sources and uses for the Series 2024ABCD Bonds, based on an estimate provided by Public Resources Advisory Group, a municipal advisory firm registered with the Municipal Securities Rulemaking Board (MSRB). The information below is intended to advise the Board of Supervisors regarding the proposed financing in accordance with Section 5852.1 of the California Government Code.

Table 1: Estimated Sources & Uses of the Series 2024ABCD Bonds

Estimated Sources:	Series 2024A (2018 Embarcadero Seawall)	Series 2024B (2020 Earthquake Safety & Emergency Response)	Series 2024C (2019 Affordable Housing)	Series 2024D (2024 Affordable Housing)	Total
<u>Not-to-Exceed Par Amount</u>	\$124,000,000	\$225,000,000	\$70,000,000	\$152,000,000	\$571,000,000
Estimated Par	\$120,470,000	\$218,705,000	\$67,435,000	\$147,875,000	\$554,485,000
Reserve for Market Uncertainty	\$3,530,000	\$6,295,000	\$2,565,000	\$4,125,000	\$16,515,000
Total Sources	\$124,000,000	\$225,000,000	\$70,000,000	\$152,000,000	\$571,000,000

Estimated Uses:

<u>Project Fund Deposit</u>					
Project Fund	\$119,267,000	\$216,525,733	\$66,758,347	\$146,400,000	\$548,951,080
CSA Audit Fee	<u>\$238,534</u>	<u>\$433,052</u>	<u>\$133,517</u>	<u>\$292,800</u>	<u>\$1,097,902</u>
Total Project Fund Deposits	\$119,505,534	\$216,958,785	\$66,891,864	\$146,692,800	\$550,048,982

Delivery Date Expenses

Cost of Issuance	\$241,646	\$433,985	\$138,526	\$294,950	\$1,109,108
CGOBOC Fee	\$120,470	\$218,705	\$67,435	\$147,875	\$554,485
Underwriter's Discount	<u>\$602,350</u>	<u>\$1,093,525</u>	<u>\$337,175</u>	<u>\$739,375</u>	<u>\$2,772,425</u>
Total Delivery Date Expenses	\$964,466	\$1,746,215	\$543,136	\$1,182,200	\$4,436,018
Reserve for Market Uncertainty	\$3,530,000	\$6,295,000	\$2,565,000	\$4,125,000	\$16,515,000
Total Uses	\$124,000,000	\$225,000,000	\$70,000,000	\$152,000,000	\$571,000,000

Source: Public Resources Advisory Group

Based upon an estimated market interest rate of 5.18% for the Series 2024ABCD Bonds, the Office of Public Finance estimates that this would result in an average annual debt service cost of about \$45,420,000. The anticipated par amount of \$554,485,000 is estimated to generate about \$330,780,000 in interest payments, resulting in approximately \$885,264,000 in total debt service over the anticipated 20-year term of the bonds.

Detailed descriptions of the projects to be financed with proceeds of the Series 2024ABCD Bonds are included in the Bond Accountability Reports to be prepared by the Port of San Francisco, Mayor's Office of Housing and Community Development, Department of Public Works, and Public Utilities Commission. In addition, a portion of the Bond proceeds will be used to pay certain expenses incurred in connection with the issuance and delivery of the Bonds, and the periodic oversight and review of the Projects by City Services Auditor ("CSA Audit") and the Citizens' General Obligation Bond Oversight Committee ("CGOBOC").

Property Tax Impact

Repayment of annual debt service on the Series 2024ABCD Bonds will be recovered through increases in the annual property tax rate, which is estimated to average \$0.01293 per \$100 of assessed value or \$12.93 per \$100,000 of assessed value over the anticipated 20-year term of the bonds. The owner of a residence with an assessed value of \$600,000, assuming a homeowner's exemption of \$7,000, would pay average additional property taxes to the City of approximately \$76.67 per year if the proposed amount of \$554,485,000 of Series 2024ABCD Bonds are sold.

Debt Limit

The City Charter imposes a limit on the amount of general obligation bonds the City can have outstanding at any given time. That limit is 3.00% of the assessed value of property in the City. For purposes of this provision of the Charter, the City calculates its debt limit on the basis of total assessed valuation net of non-reimbursable and homeowner exemptions. On this basis, the City's general obligation debt limit for fiscal year 2024-25 is approximately \$10.54 billion, based on a net assessed valuation of approximately \$351.3 billion. As of October 1, 2024, the City had outstanding approximately \$2.23 billion in aggregate principal amount of general obligation bonds, which equals approximately 0.63% of the net assessed valuation for fiscal year 2024-25. If all of the City's voter-authorized and unissued general obligation bonds were issued, the total debt burden would be 1.08% of the net assessed value of property in the City. If the Board of Supervisors approves the issuance of the Series 2024ABCD Bonds and they are issued, the debt ratio would increase by approximately 0.16%, to 0.79% — within the 3.00% legal debt limit.

Capital Plan

The City's adopted Capital Plan includes a financial constraint regarding the City's planned use of general obligation bonds, such that debt service on approved and issued general obligation bonds would not increase property owners' long-term property tax rates associated with repayment of debt service in a given year above fiscal year 2006 levels. The fiscal year 2006 property tax rate for the general obligation

bond fund was \$0.1201 per \$100 of assessed value. If the Board of Supervisors approves the issuance of the Series 2024ABCD Bonds, the property tax rate for general obligation bonds for fiscal year 2025-26 would be maintained below the fiscal year 2006 rate and within the Capital Planning Committee's approved financial constraint.

Additional Information

The appropriation ordinance and resolutions are expected to be introduced at the Board of Supervisors meeting on Tuesday, October 8, 2024. The forms of the related financing documents — including the Bond Purchase Contract, Preliminary Official Statement, Appendix A, the Continuing Disclosure Certificate and related documents — will also be submitted at that time.

Bond Purchase Contract: The City intends to pursue a competitive sale of the Series 2024ABCD Bonds; however, should bond structure or market conditions indicate the preferability of a negotiated transaction, the Bond Purchase Contract details the terms, covenants, and conditions for the sale of the Series 2024ABCD Bonds through selected underwriter(s), as well as agreements regarding expenses, closing and disclosure documents.

Official Notice of Sale: The Official Notice of Sale announces the date and time for a competitive bond sale, including the terms relating to sale of the Series 2024ABCD Bonds; form of bids, and delivery of bids; and closing procedures and documents. Exhibit A to the Official Notice of Sale is the form of the official bid for the purchase of the Series 2024ABCD Bonds. Pursuant to the Resolutions, in a competitive sale the Controller's Office is authorized to award the Bonds to the bidder whose bid represents the lowest true interest cost to the City in accordance with the procedures described in the Official Notice of Sale.

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 Series 2024ABCD Bonds. Such Notice of Intention to Sell would be published once in "The Bond Buyer" or another financial publication generally circulated throughout the State of California.

Official Statement: The Official Statement provides information for prospective bidders and investors in connection with the public offering by the City of the Series 2024ABCD Bonds. The Official Statement describes the Series 2024ABCD Bonds, including sources and uses of funds; security for the Series 2024ABCD Bonds; risk factors; and tax and other legal matters, among other information. The Official Statement also includes the City's Appendix A, the most recent Annual Comprehensive 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 Series 2024ABCD Bonds.

A *Preliminary Official Statement* is distributed to prospective bidders prior to the sale of the Series 2024ABCD Bonds 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 Series 2024ABCD Bonds.

Prior to the distribution of the Preliminary and Final Official Statements, the documents will be thoroughly and critically reviewed by City staff (in consultation with the City's professional advisors, including the City's co-disclosure counsel) to provide the most current material financial and other material information available.

Board members have a responsibility under federal securities laws to ensure that staff is aware of unique information that Board members may have by virtue of their capacity as board members that would have a material bearing of the capacity of the City to repay the bonds. Board members cannot approve a Preliminary Official Statement if they are aware that it contains material misstatements or omissions. The Board of Supervisors and the Mayor, in adopting and approving the Resolutions, approve and authorize the use and distribution of the Official Statement by the financial advisor with respect to the Series 2024ABCD Bonds. 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.

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, constitutional and statutory limitations on taxes and expenditures, and litigation and risk management. Pursuant to the Resolutions, City staff will revise the Official Statement, including the Appendix A.

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, if material. The Continuing Disclosure Certificate describes the nature of the information to be contained in the Annual Report or the notices of material events. These covenants have been made to assist initial purchasers of the Series 2024ABCD Bonds in complying with the Securities and Exchange Commission Rule 15c2-12(b)(5).

Financing Timeline

Milestones:

Capital Planning Committee Hearing of Resolutions
Board of Supervisors (BoS) Introduction
Budget & Finance Committee Hearing
BoS Consideration of Resolutions and First Reading of Ordinance
BoS Second Reading of Ordinance
Estimated Sale & Closing

Dates*:

Oct 7 & Oct 21
October 8
October 30
November 5
November 19
December 2024

**Please note that dates are preliminary and may change.*

Your consideration of this matter is greatly appreciated. Please contact Anna Van Degna (anna.vandegna@sfgov.org) or Vishal Trivedi (vishal.trivedi@sfgov.org) if you have any questions.



MEMORANDUM

Date: October 15, 2024
 To: Planning Department / Commission
 From: Brent Jalipa, Clerk of the Budget and Finance Committee
 Subject: Board of Supervisors Legislation Referral - File No. 240999
 Issuance of General Obligation Bonds (Proposition A, 2024) - Not to Exceed \$300,000,000

- California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) Determination
(California Public Resources Code, Sections 21000 et seq.)
 - Ordinance / Resolution
 - Ballot Measure
- Amendment to the Planning Code, including the following Findings:
(Planning Code, Section 302(b): 90 days for Planning Commission review)
 - General Plan Planning Code, Section 101.1 Planning Code, Section 302
- Amendment to the Administrative Code, involving Land Use/Planning
(Board Rule 3.23: 30 days for possible Planning Department review)
- General Plan Referral for Non-Planning Code Amendments
(Charter, Section 4.105, and Administrative Code, Section 2A.53)

(Required for legislation concerning the acquisition, vacation, sale, or change in use of City property; subdivision of land; construction, improvement, extension, widening, narrowing, removal, or relocation of public ways, transportation routes, ground, open space, buildings, or structures; plans for public housing and publicly-assisted private housing; redevelopment plans; development agreements; the annual capital expenditure plan and six-year capital improvement program; and any capital improvement project or long-term financing proposal such as general obligation or revenue bonds.)
- Historic Preservation Commission
 - Landmark *(Planning Code, Section 1004.3)*
 - Cultural Districts *(Charter, Section 4.135 & Board Rule 3.23)*
 - Mills Act Contract *(Government Code, Section 50280)*
 - Designation for Significant/Contributory Buildings *(Planning Code, Article 11)*

11/5/2024

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Brent Jalipa'.

Please send the Planning Department/Commission recommendation/determination to Brent Jalipa at Brent.Jalipa@sfgov.org.

From: [Trejo, Sara \(MYR\)](#)
To: [BOS Legislation, \(BOS\)](#)
Cc: [Paulino, Tom \(MYR\)](#); [Trivedi, Vishal \(CON\)](#); [Van Degna, Anna \(CON\)](#); [Sevigny, Keith \(CON\)](#); [Kittler, Sophia \(MYR\)](#); [Young, Tiffany \(MYR\)](#); [BLAKE, MARK \(CAT\)](#)
Subject: Mayor -- Resolution -- Sale of General Obligation Bonds - \$300,000,000 Affordable Housing 2024
Date: Tuesday, October 8, 2024 4:12:07 PM
Attachments: [01791881 - Authorizing Issuance of \\$300,000,000 GO Bonds \(Affordable Housing, 2024\).pdf](#)
[01791881.docx](#)
[Form of Appendix A - 10.7.2024.pdf](#)
[Form of Notice of Intention 2024ABCD GO Bonds.pdf](#)
[Form of Official Notice of Sale \(General Obligation Bonds\) 2024ABCD GO Bonds.pdf](#)
[Form of Purchase Contract 2024ABCD GO Bonds.pdf](#)
[OPF Board of Supervisors Memo - 2024ABCD ESER Seawall Aff Housing vF 10082024.pdf](#)
[PRELIMINARY OFFICIAL STATEMENT - CCSF 2024 ABCD GO Bonds.pdf](#)

Hello Clerks,

Attached is a Resolution providing for the issuance of not to exceed \$300,000,000 aggregate principal amount of City and County of San Francisco General Obligation Bonds (Affordable Housing, 2024)(Bonds); authorizing the issuance and sale of said Bonds; providing for the levy of a tax to pay the principal and interest thereof; providing for the appointment of depositories and other agents for said Bonds; providing for the establishment of accounts related thereto; adopting findings under the California Environmental Quality Act ("CEQA"), the CEQA Guidelines, and San Francisco Administrative Code Chapter 31; finding that the proposed project is in conformity with the priority policies of Planning Code, Section 101.1(8) and with the general plan consistency requirement of Charter, Section 4.105 and Administrative Code, Section 2A.53; ratifying certain actions previously taken; and granting general authority to city officials to take necessary actions in connection with the issuance and sale of said Bonds.

Best regards,

Sara Trejo
Legislative Aide
Office of the Mayor
City and County of San Francisco