

NEW ISSUE—FULL BOOK-ENTRY

RATING: Moody's: "___"

(See "MISCELLANEOUS – Ratings" herein)

In the opinion of Stradling Yocca Carlson & Rauth, a Professional Corporation, San Francisco, California ("Bond Counsel"), under existing statutes, regulations, rulings and judicial decisions, and assuming the accuracy of certain representations and compliance with certain covenants and requirements described herein, interest (and original issue discount) on the Series B Bonds is excluded from gross income for federal income tax purposes and is not an item of tax preference for purposes of calculating the federal alternative minimum tax imposed on individuals. In the opinion of Bond Counsel, under existing statutes, regulations, rulings and judicial decisions, interest on the Series C Bonds is not excluded from gross income for federal income tax purposes under Section 103 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended. In the further opinion of Bond Counsel, interest (and original issue discount) on the Bonds is exempt from State of California personal income tax. See "TAX MATTERS" herein with respect to tax consequences relating to the Bonds. See "TAX MATTERS" herein with respect to tax consequences relating to the Bonds.

**SAN MATEO-FOSTER CITY SCHOOL DISTRICT
(San Mateo County, California)**

\$ _____ *

**2020 General Obligation Refunding Bonds, Series B
(Federally Tax-Exempt)**

\$ _____ *

**2020 General Obligation Refunding Bonds, Series C
(Federally Taxable)**

Dated: Date of Delivery

Due: August 1, as shown on the inside cover

This cover page contains certain information for quick reference only. It is not a summary of this issue. Investors must read the entire Official Statement to obtain information essential to the making of an informed investment decision. Capitalized terms used on this cover page but not otherwise defined will have the meanings assigned thereto as provided in the Official Statement.

The San Mateo-Foster City School District (San Mateo County, California) 2020 General Obligation Refunding Bonds, Series B (Federally Tax-Exempt) (the "Series B Bonds") are being issued by the District to (i) currently refund a portion of the District's General Obligation Bonds, Election of 2008, Series A, and (ii) pay the costs of issuing the Series B Bonds.

The San Mateo-Foster City School District (San Mateo County, California) 2020 General Obligation Refunding Bonds, Series C (Federally Taxable) (the "Series C Bonds", and together with the Series B Bonds, the "Bonds") are being issued by the District to (i) advance refund a portion of the District's General Obligation Bonds, Election of 2008, Series C, and (ii) pay the costs of issuing the Series C Bonds.

The Bonds are general obligations of the District payable solely from the proceeds of *ad valorem* property taxes. The Board of Supervisors of San Mateo County is empowered and obligated to annually levy such *ad valorem* property taxes, without limitation as to rate or amount (except certain personal property which is taxable at limited rates), upon all property subject to taxation by the District, for the payment of the principal of and interest on the Bonds when due.

The Bonds will be dated as of their date of initial delivery, and will be issued as current interest bonds such that interest thereon will accrue from such initial delivery dates and be payable semiannually. Interest on the Bonds will be payable on February 1 and August 1 of each year, commencing February 1, 2021. The Bonds are issuable in denominations of \$5,000 principal amount or any integral multiple thereof.

The Bonds will be issued in book-entry form only, initially registered in the name of Cede & Co. as nominee of The Depository Trust Company, New York, New York (collectively referred to herein as "DTC"). Purchasers of the Bonds (the "Beneficial Owners") will not receive physical certificates representing their interest in the Bonds, but will instead receive credit balances on the books of their respective nominees. See "THE BONDS – Book-Entry Only System" herein.

Payments of principal of and interest on the Bonds will be made by The Bank of New York Mellon Trust Company, N.A., as the designated Paying Agent, to DTC for subsequent disbursement to DTC Participants who will remit such payments to the Beneficial Owners of the Bonds.

The Bonds are subject to optional and mandatory sinking fund redemption prior to maturity as further described herein*. See "THE BONDS – Redemption" herein.

Maturity Schedule*
(see inside front cover)

The Bonds will be offered when, as and if issued and received by the Underwriters, subject to the approval of legality by Stradling Yocca Carlson & Rauth, a Professional Corporation, San Francisco, California, Bond Counsel. Certain matters will be passed on for the District by Stradling Yocca Carlson & Rauth, a Professional Corporation, as Disclosure Counsel. Certain matters will be passed on for the Underwriters by Norton Rose Fulbright US LLP, Los Angeles, California. It is anticipated that the Bonds, in book-entry form, will be available for delivery through the facilities of DTC in New York, New York on or about _____, 2020.

Stifel Logo

RBC Logo.

This Official Statement is dated _____, 2020

* Preliminary, subject to change.

This Preliminary Official Statement and the information contained herein are subject to completion or amendment. These securities may not be sold, nor may offers to buy them be accepted, prior to the time the Official Statement is delivered in final form. Under no circumstances shall this Preliminary Official Statement constitute an offer to sell or the solicitation of an offer to buy, nor shall there be any sale of, these securities in any jurisdiction in which such offer, solicitation or sale would be unlawful.

MATURITY SCHEDULE FOR SERIES B BONDS

Base CUSIP⁽¹⁾: 799055

\$ _____*

**SAN MATEO-FOSTER CITY SCHOOL DISTRICT
(San Mateo County, California)
2020 General Obligation Refunding Bonds, Series B
(Federally Tax-Exempt)**

\$ _____ Series B Serial Bonds

Maturity (August 1)	Principal Amount	Interest Rate	Yield	CUSIP⁽¹⁾ Suffix
--------------------------------	-----------------------------	--------------------------	--------------	---------------------------------------

\$ _____ – _____% Series B Term Bonds due August 1, _____ – Yield: _____%; CUSIP⁽¹⁾ Suffix: _____

* Preliminary, subject to change.

(1) CUSIP is a registered trademark of the American Bankers Association. CUSIP data herein is provided by CUSIP Global Services (“CGS”), managed by S&P Capital IQ on behalf of The American Bankers Association. This data is not intended to create a database and does not serve in any way as a substitute for the CGS database. None of the Underwriters, the Municipal Advisor or the District is responsible for the selection or correctness of the CUSIP numbers set forth herein, and no representation is made as to their correctness on the applicable Bonds or as included herein. CUSIP numbers have been assigned by an independent company not affiliated with the District, the Municipal Advisor or the Underwriters and are included solely for the convenience of the registered owners of the applicable Bonds. The CUSIP number for a specific maturity is subject to being changed after the execution and delivery of the Bonds as a result of various subsequent actions including, but not limited to, a refunding in whole or in part or as a result of the procurement of secondary market portfolio insurance or other similar enhancement by investors that is applicable to all or a portion of certain maturities of the Bonds.

(2) Yield to call at par on August 1, 20__.

MATURITY SCHEDULE FOR SERIES C BONDS

Base CUSIP⁽¹⁾: 799055

\$ _____*

**SAN MATEO-FOSTER CITY SCHOOL DISTRICT
(San Mateo County, California)
2020 General Obligation Refunding Bonds, Series C
(Federally Taxable)**

\$ _____ Series C Serial Bonds

Maturity (August 1)	Principal Amount	Interest Rate	Yield	CUSIP⁽¹⁾ Suffix
--------------------------------	-----------------------------	--------------------------	--------------	---------------------------------------

\$ _____ – _____% Series C Term Bonds due August 1, _____ – Yield: _____%; CUSIP⁽¹⁾ Suffix: _____

* Preliminary, subject to change.

⁽¹⁾ CUSIP is a registered trademark of the American Bankers Association. CUSIP data herein is provided by CUSIP Global Services (“CGS”), managed by S&P Capital IQ on behalf of The American Bankers Association. This data is not intended to create a database and does not serve in any way as a substitute for the CGS database. None of the Underwriter, the Municipal Advisor or the District is responsible for the selection or correctness of the CUSIP numbers set forth herein, and no representation is made as to their correctness on the applicable Bonds or as included herein. CUSIP numbers have been assigned by an independent company not affiliated with the District, the Municipal Advisor or the Underwriter and are included solely for the convenience of the registered owners of the applicable Bonds. The CUSIP number for a specific maturity is subject to being changed after the execution and delivery of the Bonds as a result of various subsequent actions including, but not limited to, a refunding in whole or in part or as a result of the procurement of secondary market portfolio insurance or other similar enhancement by investors that is applicable to all or a portion of certain maturities of the Bonds.

This Official Statement does not constitute an offering of any security other than the original offering of the Bonds of the District. No dealer, broker, salesperson or other person has been authorized by the District to give any information or to make any representations other than as contained in this Official Statement, and if given or made, such other information or representation not so authorized should not be relied upon as having been given or authorized by the District.

The issuance and sale of the Bonds have not been registered under the Securities Act of 1933 or the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, both as amended, in reliance upon exemptions provided thereunder by Sections 3(a)2 and 3(a)12, respectively. This Official Statement does not constitute an offer to sell or a solicitation of an offer to buy in any state in which such offer or solicitation is not authorized or in which the person making such offer or solicitation is not qualified to do so or to any person to whom it is unlawful to make such offer or solicitation.

The information set forth herein, other than that provided by the District, has been obtained from sources which are believed to be reliable, but is not guaranteed as to accuracy or completeness, and is not to be construed as a representation by the District. The information and expressions of opinions 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 District 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.

When used in this Official Statement and in any continuing disclosure by the District in any press release and in any oral statement made with the approval of an authorized officer of the District or any other entity described or referenced in this Official Statement, the words or phrases “will likely result,” “are expected to,” “will continue,” “is anticipated,” “estimate,” “project,” “forecast,” “expect,” “intend” and similar expressions identify “forward looking statements” within the meaning of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995. Such statements are subject to risks and uncertainties that could cause actual results to differ materially from those contemplated in such forward-looking statements. Any forecast is subject to such uncertainties. Inevitably, some assumptions used to develop the forecasts will not be realized and unanticipated events and circumstances may occur. Therefore, there are likely to be differences between forecasts and actual results, and those differences may be material.

The Underwriters have provided the following sentence for inclusion in this Official Statement: “The Underwriters have reviewed the information in this Official Statement in accordance with, and as part of, its responsibilities to investors under the federal securities laws as applied to the facts and circumstances of this transaction, but the Underwriters do not guarantee the accuracy or completeness of such information.”

IN CONNECTION WITH THIS OFFERING, THE UNDERWRITERS MAY OVER-ALLOT OR EFFECT TRANSACTIONS WHICH STABILIZE OR MAINTAIN THE MARKET PRICE OF THE BONDS AT LEVELS ABOVE THOSE THAT MIGHT OTHERWISE PREVAIL IN THE OPEN MARKET. SUCH STABILIZING, IF COMMENCED, MAY BE DISCONTINUED AT ANY TIME. THE UNDERWRITERS MAY OFFER AND SELL THE BONDS TO CERTAIN SECURITIES DEALERS AND DEALER BANKS AND BANKS ACTING AS AGENT AT PRICES LOWER THAN THE PUBLIC OFFERING PRICES STATED ON THE INSIDE COVER PAGE HEREOF AND SAID PUBLIC OFFERING PRICES MAY BE CHANGED FROM TIME TO TIME BY THE UNDERWRITERS.

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.

The District maintains a website and certain social media accounts. However, the information presented on the District’s website and such accounts is not incorporated into this Official Statement by any reference, and should not be relied upon in making investment decisions with respect to the Bonds.

SAN MATEO-FOSTER CITY SCHOOL DISTRICT

Board of Trustees

Noelia Corzo, *President*
Kenneth Chin, *Vice President*
Rebecca Hitchcock, *Clerk*
Alison Proctor, *Trustee*
Shara Watkins, *Trustee*

District Administration

Dr. Joan Rosas, *Superintendent*
Patrick Gaffney, *Chief Business Official*

PROFESSIONAL SERVICES

Bond Counsel and Disclosure Counsel

Stradling Yocca Carlson & Rauth,
a Professional Corporation
San Francisco, California

Municipal Advisor

Keygent LLC
El Segundo, California

Paying Agent/Escrow Agent

The Bank of New York Mellon Trust Company, N.A.
Dallas, Texas

Escrow Verification

Causey, Demgen & Moore, PC
Denver, Colorado

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Page

INTRODUCTION 1

THE DISTRICT 1

PURPOSE OF THE BONDS 2

AUTHORITY FOR ISSUANCE OF THE BONDS 2

SOURCES OF PAYMENT FOR THE BONDS 2

DESCRIPTION OF THE BONDS 2

TAX MATTERS 3

OFFERING AND DELIVERY OF THE BONDS 3

BOND OWNER’S RISKS 3

CONTINUING DISCLOSURE 4

PROFESSIONALS INVOLVED IN THE OFFERING 4

FORWARD LOOKING STATEMENTS 4

OTHER INFORMATION 4

THE BONDS 5

AUTHORITY FOR ISSUANCE 5

SECURITY AND SOURCES OF PAYMENT 5

STATUTORY LIENS 6

GENERAL PROVISIONS 6

APPLICATION AND INVESTMENT OF BOND PROCEEDS 7

ANNUAL DEBT SERVICE 10

REDEMPTION 10

BOOK-ENTRY ONLY SYSTEM 13

DISCONTINUATION OF BOOK-ENTRY ONLY SYSTEM; REGISTRATION, PAYMENT AND TRANSFER
OF BONDS 15

DEFEASANCE 16

ESTIMATED SOURCES AND USES OF FUNDS 17

TAX BASE FOR REPAYMENT OF BONDS 18

AD VALOREM PROPERTY TAXATION 18

ASSESSED VALUATIONS 19

TAX RATES 23

TAX LEVIES, COLLECTIONS AND DELINQUENCIES 24

ALTERNATIVE METHOD OF TAX APPORTIONMENT - TEETER PLAN 24

PRINCIPAL TAXPAYERS 26

STATEMENT OF DIRECT AND OVERLAPPING DEBT 26

**CONSTITUTIONAL AND STATUTORY PROVISIONS AFFECTING DISTRICT
REVENUES AND APPROPRIATIONS 28**

ARTICLE XIII A OF THE CALIFORNIA CONSTITUTION 28

LEGISLATION IMPLEMENTING ARTICLE XIII A 29

UNITARY PROPERTY 30

PROPOSITION 50 AND PROPOSITION 171 30

ARTICLE XIII B OF THE CALIFORNIA CONSTITUTION 31

PROPOSITION 26 32

ARTICLE XIII C AND ARTICLE XIII D OF THE CALIFORNIA CONSTITUTION 32

PROPOSITIONS 98 AND 111 33

PROPOSITION 39 34

PROPOSITION 1A AND PROPOSITION 22 35

JARVIS VS. CONNELL 35

PROPOSITION 55 36

PROPOSITION 2 36

PROPOSITION 51 38

FUTURE INITIATIVES 39

TABLE OF CONTENTS (cont'd)

Page

DISTRICT FINANCIAL INFORMATION.....	40
STATE FUNDING OF EDUCATION.....	40
OTHER REVENUE SOURCES.....	46
STATE DISSOLUTION OF REDEVELOPMENT AGENCIES.....	48
ACCOUNTING PRACTICES.....	49
COMPARATIVE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS.....	50
BUDGET PROCESS.....	52
STATE BUDGET MEASURES.....	55
SAN MATEO-FOSTER CITY SCHOOL DISTRICT.....	59
INTRODUCTION.....	59
ADMINISTRATION.....	59
ENROLLMENT TRENDS.....	60
LABOR RELATIONS.....	60
RETIREMENT PROGRAMS.....	61
OTHER POST-EMPLOYMENT BENEFITS.....	69
RISK MANAGEMENT.....	70
DISTRICT DEBT STRUCTURE.....	72
TAX MATTERS.....	75
LIMITATION ON REMEDIES; BANKRUPTCY.....	77
GENERAL.....	77
STATUTORY LIEN.....	78
SPECIAL REVENUES.....	78
POSSESSION OF TAX REVENUES; REMEDIES.....	78
OPINION OF BOND COUNSEL QUALIFIED BY REFERENCE TO BANKRUPTCY, INSOLVENCY AND OTHER LAWS RELATING TO OR AFFECTING CREDITOR’S RIGHTS.....	78
LEGAL MATTERS.....	79
LEGALITY FOR INVESTMENT IN CALIFORNIA.....	79
EXPANDED REPORTING REQUIREMENTS.....	79
CONTINUING DISCLOSURE.....	79
LITIGATION.....	80
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS.....	80
LEGAL OPINION.....	80
MISCELLANEOUS.....	81
RATING.....	81
UNDERWRITING.....	81
ADDITIONAL INFORMATION.....	83
APPENDIX A: FORM OF OPINION OF BOND COUNSEL FOR THE BONDS.....	A-1
APPENDIX B: 2018-19 AUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF THE DISTRICT.....	B-1
APPENDIX C: FORM OF CONTINUING DISCLOSURE CERTIFICATE FOR THE BONDS.....	C-1
APPENDIX D: GENERAL ECONOMIC AND DEMOGRAPHIC INFORMATION FOR SAN MATEO COUNTY AND CITIES OF FOSTER CITY AND SAN MATEO.....	D-1
APPENDIX E: SAN MATEO COUNTY TREASURY POOL.....	E-1

SAN MATEO-FOSTER CITY SCHOOL DISTRICT
(San Mateo County, California)

\$ _____ *	\$ _____ *
2020 General Obligation Refunding Bonds, Series B (Federally Tax-Exempt)	2020 General Obligation Refunding Bonds, Series C (Federally Taxable)

INTRODUCTION

This Official Statement, which includes the cover page, inside cover pages and appendices hereto, provides information in connection with the sale of (i) San Mateo-Foster City School District (San Mateo County, California) 2020 General Obligation Refunding Bonds, Series B (Federally Tax-Exempt) (the “Series B Bonds”) and (ii) San Mateo-Foster City School District (San Mateo County, California) 2020 General Obligation Refunding Bonds, Series C (Federally Taxable) (the “Series C Bonds”, and together with the Series B Bonds, the “Bonds”).

This Introduction is not a summary of this Official Statement. It is only a brief description of and guide to, and is qualified by, more complete and detailed information contained in the entire Official Statement, including the cover page, inside cover pages and appendices hereto, and the documents summarized or described herein. A full review should be made of the entire Official Statement. The offering of the Bonds to potential investors is made only by means of the entire Official Statement.

The District

The San Mateo-Foster City School District (the “District”) is a community funded district (as described herein), located in the greater San Francisco Bay Area of Northern California, serves the communities of San Mateo and Foster City, as well as certain unincorporated areas in the central portion of San Mateo County (the “County”). The District operates 15 elementary schools (grades K-5), one Montessori school (grades K-8) and four middle schools (grades 6-8). The 2020-21 assessed valuation of the area served by the District is \$_____. The District’s average daily attendance for fiscal year 2019-20 was _____. The District has projected its average daily attendance for fiscal year 2020-21 will be _____.

The District is governed by a five-member Board of Trustees (the “Board”), each member of which is elected to a four-year term. Elections for positions to the Board are held every two years, alternating between two and three available positions. The management and policies of the District are administered by a Superintendent appointed by the Board who is responsible for day-to-day District operations as well as the supervision of the District’s other personnel. Dr. Joan Rosas is currently the District Superintendent.

See “TAX BASE FOR REPAYMENT OF BONDS” herein for more information regarding the District’s assessed valuation, and “DISTRICT FINANCIAL INFORMATION” and “SAN MATEO-FOSTER CITY SCHOOL DISTRICT” herein for more information regarding the District generally. The District’s audited financial statements for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2019 are attached hereto as APPENDIX B and should be read in their entirety.

[In order to curb the potential spread of the novel coronavirus known as COVID-19, on March 12, 2020 the Board of Trustees made the initial decision to close all District schools, and on April 7, 2020, the San Mateo County Office of Education, in conjunction with public health officers and the County

* Preliminary, subject to change.

Superintendents of Schools for five other County Offices of Education in the bay area, extended school closures in the respective counties through at least the end of June 2020. On April 7, 2020, the Superintendent announced that District schools would remain closed for in-person learning for the remainder of the school year, but would continue to implement distance learning.] See “DISTRICT FINANCIAL INFORMATION– State Funding of Education – Local Control Funding Formula; Coronavirus.” See also “TAX BASE FOR REPAYMENT OF THE BONDS –Assessed Valuations” regarding risks related to outbreaks of disease and other factors that may affect the assessed value of property within the District.

Purpose of the Bonds

Series B Bonds. The Series B Bonds are being issued to (i) currently refund all or a portion of the District’s outstanding General Obligation Bonds, Election of 2008, Series A (the “2008 Series A Bonds”), and (ii) pay the costs of issuing the Series B Bonds.

Series C Bonds. The Series C Bonds are being issued to (i) advance refund all or a portion of the District’s outstanding General Obligation Bonds, Election of 2008, Series C (the “2008 Series C Bonds”, and together with the 2008 Series A Bonds, the “Prior Bonds”), and (ii) pay the costs of issuing the Series C Bonds

The Prior Bonds to be refunded with proceeds of the Bonds are referred to as the “Refunded 2008 Series A Bonds” and the “Refunded 2008 Series C Bonds,” respectively, and collectively referred to herein as the “Refunded Bonds.”

See also “THE BONDS – Application and Investment of Bond Proceeds” and “ESTIMATED SOURCES AND USES OF FUNDS” herein.

Authority for Issuance of the Bonds

The Bonds are issued pursuant to certain provisions of the Government Code and pursuant to a resolution adopted by the District Board on September 24, 2020. See “THE BONDS – Authority for Issuance” herein.

Sources of Payment for the Bonds

The Bonds are general obligations of the District payable solely from the proceeds of *ad valorem* property taxes. The Board of Supervisors of the County (the “County Board”) is empowered and obligated to levy such *ad valorem* property taxes, without limitation as to rate or amount, upon all property within the District subject to taxation thereby (except certain personal property which is taxable at limited rates), for the payment of principal of and interest on the Bonds when due.

Description of the Bonds

Form and Registration. The Bonds will be issued in fully registered form only, without coupons. The Bonds will be initially registered in the name of Cede & Co., as nominee of The Depository Trust Company, New York, New York (“DTC”), who will act as securities depository for the Bonds. See “THE BONDS – General Provisions” and “– Book-Entry Only System” herein. Purchasers of the Bonds (the “Beneficial Owners”) will not receive physical certificates representing their interests in the Bonds purchased, but will instead receive credit balances on the books of their respective nominees. In the event that the book-entry only system described below is no longer used with respect to the Bonds, the Bonds

will be registered in accordance with the Resolution (as defined herein). See “THE BONDS – Discontinuation of Book-Entry Only System; Registration, Payment and Transfer of Bonds” herein.

So long as Cede & Co. is the registered owner of the Bonds, as nominee of DTC, references herein to the “Owners,” “Bondowners” or “Holders” of the Bonds (other than under the caption “TAX MATTERS” and in APPENDIX A) will mean Cede & Co. and will not mean the Beneficial Owners of the Bonds.

Denominations. Individual purchases of interests in the Bonds will be available to purchasers of the Bonds in the denominations of \$5,000 principal amount, or any integral multiples thereof.

Redemption.* The Bonds are subject to optional and mandatory sinking fund redemption prior to their stated maturity dates as further described herein. See “THE BONDS – Redemption” herein.

Payments. The Bonds will be dated as of their date of initial delivery (the “Date of Delivery”) and will be issued as current interest bonds, such that interest thereon will accrue from the Date of Delivery and be payable semiannually on each February 1 and August 1 of each year (each, a “Bond Payment Date”), commencing February 1, 2021. Principal of the Bonds is payable on August 1 in the amounts and years as set forth on the inside cover pages hereof.

Payments of the principal of and interest on the Bonds will be made by The Bank of New York Mellon Trust Company, N.A., as the designated paying agent, registrar and transfer agent (the “Paying Agent”), to DTC for subsequent disbursement through DTC Participants (defined herein) to the Beneficial Owners of the Bonds.

Tax Matters

In the opinion of Stradling Yocca Carlson & Rauth, a Professional Corporation, San Francisco, California, Bond Counsel, based on existing statutes, regulations, rulings and judicial decisions and assuming the accuracy of certain representations and compliance with certain covenants and requirements described herein, interest (and original issue discount) on the Series B Bonds is excluded from gross income for federal income tax purposes and is not an item of tax preference for purposes of calculating the federal alternative minimum tax imposed on individuals. In the opinion of Bond Counsel, under existing statutes, regulations, rulings and judicial decisions, interest on the Series C Bonds is not excluded from gross income for federal income tax purposes under Section 103 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended. In the further opinion of Bond Counsel, interest on the Bonds is exempt from State of California personal income tax. See “TAX MATTERS” herein.

Offering and Delivery of the Bonds

The Bonds are offered when, as and if issued, subject to approval as to their legality by Bond Counsel. It is anticipated that the Bonds in book-entry form will be available for delivery through the facilities of DTC in New York, New York, on or about _____, 2020 (the “Closing Date”).

Bond Owner’s Risks

The Bonds are general obligations of the District payable solely from *ad valorem* property taxes which may be levied on all taxable property in the District, without limitation as to rate or amount (except with respect to certain personal property which is taxable at limited rates). For more complete information

* Preliminary, subject to change.

regarding the taxation of property within the District, and certain other considerations related thereto, see “TAX BASE FOR REPAYMENT OF BONDS” and “LIMITATION ON REMEDIES; BANKRUPTCY” herein.

Continuing Disclosure

Pursuant to that certain Continuing Disclosure Certificate relating to the Bonds, the District will covenant for the benefit of the Owners and Beneficial Owners of the Bonds to make available certain financial information and operating data relating to the District and to provide notices of the occurrence of certain listed events. The specific nature of the information to be made available and of the notices of listed events is summarized below under “LEGAL MATTERS – Continuing Disclosure” and “APPENDIX C – FORM OF CONTINUING DISCLOSURE CERTIFICATE FOR THE BONDS” herein. These covenants have been made in order to assist the Underwriters in complying with Rule 15c2-12(b)(5) promulgated under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the “Rule”).

Professionals Involved in the Offering

Stradling Yocca Carlson & Rauth, a Professional Corporation, San Francisco, California, is acting as Bond Counsel and Disclosure Counsel to the District with respect to the Bonds. Keygent LLC, El Segundo, California is acting as Municipal Advisor to the District with respect to the Bonds. Norton Rose Fulbright US LLP, Los Angeles, California, is acting as counsel to the Underwriters (as defined herein) with respect to the Bonds. Stradling Yocca Carlson & Rauth, a Professional Corporation and Keygent LLC will receive compensation from the District contingent upon the sale and delivery of the Bonds. From time to time, Bond Counsel represents the Underwriters on matters unrelated to the Bonds or the District.

Forward Looking Statements

Certain statements included or incorporated by reference in this Official Statement constitute “forward-looking statements” within the meaning of the United States Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995, Section 21E of the United States Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, and Section 27A of the United States Securities Act of 1933, as amended. Such statements are generally identifiable by the terminology used such as “plan,” “intend,” “expect,” “estimate,” “project,” “budget” or other similar words. Such forward-looking statements include, but are not limited to, certain statements contained in the information regarding the District herein.

THE ACHIEVEMENTS OF CERTAIN RESULTS OR OTHER EXPECTATIONS CONTAINED IN SUCH FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS INVOLVE KNOWN AND UNKNOWN RISKS, UNCERTAINTIES AND OTHER FACTORS WHICH MAY CAUSE ACTUAL RESULTS, PERFORMANCE OR ACHIEVEMENTS DESCRIBED TO BE MATERIALLY DIFFERENT FROM ANY FUTURE RESULTS, PERFORMANCE OR ACHIEVEMENTS EXPRESSED OR IMPLIED BY SUCH FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS. THE DISTRICT DOES NOT PLAN TO ISSUE ANY UPDATES OR REVISIONS TO THE FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS SET FORTH IN THIS OFFICIAL STATEMENT.

Other Information

This Official Statement speaks only as of its date, and the information contained herein is subject to change. Copies of documents referred to herein and information concerning the Bonds are available from the San Mateo-Foster City School District, San Mateo-Foster City School District, 1170 Chess Drive, Foster City, California 94404. The District may impose a charge for copying, mailing and handling.

No dealer, broker, salesperson or other person has been authorized by the District to give any information or to make any representations other than as contained herein and, if given or made, such other information or representations must not be relied upon as having been authorized by the District. 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 a 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 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 summaries and references to documents, statutes and constitutional provisions referred to herein do not purport to be comprehensive or definitive, and are qualified in their entirety by reference to each such documents, statutes and constitutional provisions.

The information set forth herein, other than that provided by the District, has been obtained from official sources which are believed to be reliable but it is not guaranteed as to accuracy or completeness, and is not to be construed as a representation by the District. The information and expressions of opinions 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 District 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.

THE BONDS

Authority for Issuance

The Bonds are issued pursuant to the provisions of Articles 9 and 11 of Chapter 3 of Part 1 of Division 2 of the Government Code and other applicable law, and pursuant to a resolution of the Board adopted on September 24, 2020 (the "Resolution").

Security and Sources of Payment

The Bonds are general obligations of the District payable solely from the proceeds of *ad valorem* property taxes. The County Board is empowered and obligated to annually levy such *ad valorem* property taxes, without limitation as to rate or amount (except certain personal property which is taxable at limited rates), upon all property within the District subject to taxation thereby for the payment of the principal of and interest on the Bonds when due. Such *ad valorem* property taxes will be levied annually in addition to all other taxes during the period that the Bonds are outstanding in an amount sufficient to pay the principal of and interest on the Bonds when due. The levy may include an allowance for an annual reserve, established for the purpose of avoiding fluctuating tax levies. While the County has historically levied *ad valorem* property taxes to establish such a reserve for other bonds of the District, the County is not obligated to establish or maintain such a reserve, and the District can make no representations that the County will do so in future years. Such taxes, when collected, will be placed by the County in the respective Debt Service Funds (defined herein) for the Bonds created by the Resolution, which are segregated and maintained by the County and which are designated for the payment of the principal of and interest on the respective series of Bonds to which such Debt Service Fund relates when due, and for no other purpose. Pursuant to the Resolution, the District had pledged funds on deposit in each Debt Service Fund to the payment of the Bonds. Although the County is obligated to levy *ad valorem* property taxes for the payment of the Bonds, and the County will maintain the Debt Service Funds, the Bonds are not a debt of the County.

Moneys in each Debt Service Fund, to the extent necessary to pay the principal of and interest on the series of Bonds to which such Debt Service Fund relates, as the same becomes due and payable, will be transferred by the County to the Paying Agent. The Paying Agent will in turn remit the funds to DTC for remittance of such principal and interest to its Participants (as defined herein) for subsequent disbursement to the respective Beneficial Owners of such Bonds.

The amount of the annual *ad valorem* property taxes levied by the County to repay the applicable series of Bonds as described above will be determined by the relationship between the assessed valuation of taxable property in the District and the amount of debt service due on the related series of Bonds in any year. Fluctuations in the annual debt service on the respective series of Bonds and the assessed value of taxable property in the District may cause the annual tax rates to fluctuate. Economic and other factors beyond the District's control, such as general market decline in land values, outbreak of disease, disruption in financial markets that may reduce the availability of financing for purchasers of property, reclassification of property to a class exempt from taxation, whether by ownership or use (such as exemptions for property owned by the State of California (the "State") and local agencies and property used for qualified education, hospital, charitable or religious purposes), or the complete or partial destruction of the taxable property caused by a natural or manmade disaster, such as earthquake, flood, drought, fire, wildfire or toxic contamination, could cause a reduction in the assessed value of taxable property within the District and necessitate a corresponding increase in the respective annual tax rates. For further information regarding the District's assessed valuation, tax rates, overlapping debt, and other matters concerning taxation, see "CONSTITUTIONAL AND STATUTORY PROVISIONS AFFECTING DISTRICT REVENUES AND APPROPRIATIONS – Article XIII A of the California Constitution", "TAX BASE FOR REPAYMENT OF BONDS", and "DISTRICT FINANCIAL INFORMATION – State Funding of Education – Outbreak of Disease; Coronavirus" herein.

Statutory Liens

Pursuant to Government Code Section 53515, the Bonds will be secured by a statutory lien on all revenues received pursuant to the levy and collection of *ad valorem* property taxes for the payment thereof. The lien automatically attaches, without further action or authorization by the Board, and is valid and binding from the time the Bonds are executed and delivered. The revenues received pursuant to the levy and collection of the *ad valorem* property tax will be immediately subject to the lien, and such lien will be enforceable against the District, its successor, transferees and creditors, and all other parties asserting rights therein, irrespective of whether such parties have notice of the lien and without the need for physical delivery, recordation, filing or further act.

This statutory lien, by its terms, secures not only the Bonds, but also any other bonds of the District issued after January 1, 2016 and payable, both as to principal and interest, from the proceeds of *ad valorem* property taxes that may be levied pursuant to paragraphs (2) and (3) of subdivision (b) of Section 1 of Article XIII A of the California Constitution. The statutory lien provision does not specify the relative priority of obligations so secured or a method of allocation in the event that the revenues received pursuant to the levy and collection of such *ad valorem* property taxes are insufficient to pay all amounts then due and owing that are secured by the statutory lien.

General Provisions

The Bonds will be issued in book-entry form only, and will be initially issued and registered in the name of Cede & Co., as nominee for DTC. Beneficial Owners will not receive physical certificates representing their interests in the Bonds. The Bonds will be dated as of the Date of Delivery.

The Bonds will be issued as current interest bonds, such that interest thereon will accrue from the Date of Delivery and be payable semiannually on each Bond Payment Date, commencing February 1, 2021. Interest on the Bonds will be computed on the basis of a 360-day year of 12, 30-day months. Each Bond shall bear interest from the Bond Payment Date next preceding the date of authentication thereof unless it is authenticated as of a day during the period from the 16th day of the month next preceding any Bond Payment Date to that Bond Payment Date, inclusive, in which event it shall bear interest from such Bond Payment Date, or unless it is authenticated on or before January 15, 2021, in which event it shall bear interest from the Date of Delivery. The Bonds are issuable in denominations of \$5,000 principal amount or any integral multiple thereof. The Bonds mature on August 1 in the years and amounts set forth on the inside cover pages hereof.

Payment of interest on any Bond on any Bond Payment Date will be made to the person appearing on the registration books of the Paying Agent as the registered Owner thereof as of the 15th day of the month immediately preceding such Bond Payment Date (the “Record Date”), such interest to be paid by wire transfer to the bank and account number on file with the Paying Agent as of the Record Date. The principal of and redemption premiums, if any, payable on the Bonds shall be payable upon maturity upon surrender at the principal office of the Paying Agent. The principal of, and interest, and redemption premiums, if any, on the Bonds shall be payable in lawful money of the United States of America. The Paying Agent is authorized to pay the Bonds when duly presented for payment at maturity, and to cancel all Bonds upon payment thereof. So long as the Bonds are held in the book-entry system of DTC, all payments of principal of and interest on the Bonds will be made by the Paying Agent to Cede & Co. (as a nominee of DTC), as the registered Owner of the Bonds,

Application and Investment of Bond Proceeds

Series B Bonds. The Bonds are being issued to: (i) currently refund the Refunded 2008 Series A Bonds, and (ii) pay the costs of issuing the Series B Bonds.

The net proceeds of the Series B Bonds will be deposited with The Bank of New York Mellon Trust Company, N.A., to the credit of an escrow fund (the “Escrow Fund”) held pursuant to an escrow agreement by and between the District and the Escrow Agent. Within the Escrow Fund, the Escrow Agent shall establish and hold subaccounts (each, an “Escrow Sub-Account”) relating to each of the Series B Bonds (the “Series B Bonds Escrow Fund Sub-Account”) and the Series C Bonds (the “Series C Bonds Escrow Fund Sub-Account”).

Amounts deposited in the Series B Bonds Escrow Fund Sub-Account will be used to purchase certain non-callable direct and general obligations of the United States of America, or non-callable obligations the payment of which is unconditionally guaranteed by the United States of America (collectively, the “Federal Securities”), the principal of and interest on which will be sufficient, together with any monies deposited in the Series B Bonds Escrow Fund Sub-Account and held as cash, to enable the Escrow Agent to (i) pay the redemption price of the Refunded 2008 Series A Bonds, as described below, on the first optional redemption date therefor. The table below shows information on the specific maturities of the 2008 Series A Bonds to be refunded with proceeds of the Series B Bonds.

PRIOR BONDS*
San Mateo-Foster City School District
General Obligation Bonds, Election of 2008, Series A

<u>Maturity Date</u> <u>(August 1)</u>	<u>CUSIP</u> [†]	<u>Denominational Amount</u>	<u>Outstanding Denominational Amount to be Refunded</u>	<u>Accretion Rate</u>	<u>Accreted Value at Redemption Date</u>	<u>Redemption Date</u>	<u>Redemption Price (% of Accreted Amount)</u>
2021	799055LF3	\$119,415.45	\$119,415.45	10.500%			100%
2022	799055LG1	120,400.00	120,400.00	10.500			100
2023	799055LH9	140,281.80	140,281.80	10.500			100
2024	799055LJ5	258,972.95	258,972.95	10.500			100
2025	799055LK2	270,863.70	270,863.70	10.500			100

The *ad valorem* taxes levied by the County for the payment of the Series B Bonds will be kept separate and apart in a debt service fund created by the Resolution (the “Series B Debt Service Fund”) and used only for payment of principal of and interest on the Series B Bonds, and for no other purpose. Any excess proceeds of the Bonds not needed for the authorized purposes for which the Series B Bonds are being issued shall be transferred to the Series B Debt Service Fund and applied to the payment of principal of and interest on the Series B Bonds. Any interest earnings on moneys held in the Series B Debt Service Fund will be retained therein. If, after payment in full of the Series B Bonds, there are monies remaining in the Series B Debt Service Fund, said monies will be transferred to the general fund of the District as provided and permitted by law.

Series C Bonds. The Bonds are being issued to: (i) advance refund the Refunded 2008 Series C Bonds, and (ii) pay the costs of issuing the Series C Bonds.

The net proceeds of the Series C Bonds will be deposited to the credit of the Series C Bonds Escrow Fund Sub-Account in the Escrow Fund. Amounts deposited in the Series C Bonds Escrow Fund Sub-Account will be used to purchase certain non-callable Securities, the principal of and interest on which will be sufficient, together with any monies deposited in the Series C Bonds Escrow Fund Sub-Account and held as cash, to enable the Escrow Agent to (i) pay the redemption price of the Refunded 2008 Series C Bonds, as described below, on the first optional redemption date therefor, as well as the interest due thereon on and before such dates. The table below shows information on the specific maturities of the 2008 Series C Bonds to be refunded with proceeds of the Series C Bonds.

* Preliminary, subject to change.

† CUSIP is a registered trademark of the American Bankers Association. CUSIP data herein is provided by CUSIP Global Services (“CGS”), managed by S&P Capital IQ on behalf of The American Bankers Association. This data is not intended to create a database and does not serve in any way as a substitute for the CGS database. None of the Underwriters, the Municipal Advisor or the District is responsible for the selection, uses or correctness of the CUSIP numbers set forth herein. CUSIP numbers have been assigned by an independent company not affiliated with the District, the Municipal Advisor or the Underwriters and are included solely for the convenience of the registered owners of the applicable Bonds and Refunded Bonds. The CUSIP number for a specific maturity is subject to being changed as a result of various subsequent actions including, but not limited to, a refunding in whole or in part or as a result of the procurement of secondary market portfolio insurance or other similar enhancement by investors that is applicable to all or a portion of certain maturities of the Bonds and Refunded Bonds.

PRIOR BONDS*
San Mateo-Foster City School District
General Obligation Bonds, Election of 2008, Series C

<u>Maturity Date</u> <u>(August 1)</u>	<u>CUSIP</u> [†]	<u>Principal</u> <u>Amount</u>	<u>Outstanding</u> <u>Principal to</u> <u>be Refunded</u>	<u>Interest Rate</u>	<u>Redemption</u> <u>Date</u>	<u>Redemption Price</u> <u>(% of Principal Amount)</u>
2023	799055MZ8	\$2,710,000	\$2,710,000	3.500%	08/01/23	100%
2024	799055NA2	505,000	505,000	5.000	08/01/23	100
2025	799055NB0	685,000	685,000	5.000	08/01/23	100
2026	799055NC8	850,000	850,000	4.000	08/01/23	100
2027	799055ND6	530,000	530,000	3.000	08/01/23	100
2028	799055NE4	470,000	470,000	3.000	08/01/23	100
2029	799055NF1	460,000	460,000	3.000	08/01/23	100
2030	799055NG9	515,000	515,000	3.000	08/01/23	100
2031	799055NH7	585,000	585,000	3.000	08/01/23	100
2032	799055NJ3	655,000	655,000	3.125	08/01/23	100
2039	799055NR5	7,075,000	7,075,000	3.500	08/01/23	100

The *ad valorem* taxes levied by the County for the payment of the Series C Bonds will be kept separate and apart in a debt service fund created by the Resolution (the “Series C Debt Service Fund”) and used only for payment of principal of and interest on the Series C Bonds, and for no other purpose. Any excess proceeds of the Bonds not needed for the authorized purposes for which the Series C Bonds are being issued shall be transferred to the Series C Debt Service Fund and applied to the payment of principal of and interest on the Series C Bonds. Any interest earnings on moneys held in the Series C Debt Service Fund will be retained therein. If, after payment in full of the Series B Bonds, there are monies remaining in the Series C Debt Service Fund, said monies will be transferred to the general fund of the District as provided and permitted by law.

Escrow Sufficiency. The sufficiency of the amounts on deposit in the Escrow Sub-Accounts, together with realizable interest and earnings thereon, to pay the redemption price of and the accrued interest due on the each series of Refunded Bonds on the above-referenced redemption dates, as described above, will be verified by Causey Demgen & Moore P.C. (the “Verification Agent”). As a result of the deposit and application of funds so provided in the Escrow Agreement, and assuming the accuracy of the Underwriters’ and Verification Agent’s computations, the Prior Bonds will be defeased as of the Closing Date, and the obligation of the County to levy *ad valorem* property taxes for the payment thereof will terminate on such date.

* Preliminary, subject to change.

† CUSIP is a registered trademark of the American Bankers Association. CUSIP data herein is provided by CUSIP Global Services (“CGS”), managed by S&P Capital IQ on behalf of The American Bankers Association. This data is not intended to create a database and does not serve in any way as a substitute for the CGS database. None of the Underwriters, the Municipal Advisor or the District is responsible for the selection, uses or correctness of the CUSIP numbers set forth herein. CUSIP numbers have been assigned by an independent company not affiliated with the District, the Municipal Advisor or the Underwriters and are included solely for the convenience of the registered owners of the applicable Bonds and Refunded Bonds. The CUSIP number for a specific maturity is subject to being changed as a result of various subsequent actions including, but not limited to, a refunding in whole or in part or as a result of the procurement of secondary market portfolio insurance or other similar enhancement by investors that is applicable to all or a portion of certain maturities of the Bonds and Refunded Bonds.

Investment of Funds. Moneys in the Debt Service Funds are expected to be invested through the County’s pooled investment fund. See “APPENDIX E - SAN MATEO COUNTY TREASURY POOL” herein.

Annual Debt Service

The following table shows the annual debt service requirements of the Bonds (assuming no optional redemptions).

Year Ending <u>August 1</u>	<u>Series B Bonds</u>		<u>Series C Bonds</u>		<u>Total Debt Service</u>
	<u>Annual Principal Payment</u>	<u>Annual Interest Payment⁽¹⁾</u>	<u>Annual Principal Payment</u>	<u>Annual Interest Payment⁽¹⁾</u>	

⁽¹⁾ Interest payments on the Bonds will be made semiannually on February 1 and August 1 of each year, commencing February 1, 2021.

See also “SAN MATEO-FOSTER CITY SCHOOL DISTRICT – District Debt Structure – General Obligation Bonds” herein for a full debt service schedule for all of the District’s general obligation bonded debt.

Redemption

Optional Redemption*. The Bonds maturing on and before August 1, 20__ are not subject to redemption prior to their stated maturity dates. The Bonds maturing on and after August 1, 20__ may be redeemed prior to their respective stated maturity dates at the option of the District, from any source of

* Preliminary, subject to change.

funds, in whole or in part, on August 1, 20__ or on any date thereafter, at a redemption price equal to the principal amount of such Bonds called for redemption, together with interest accrued thereon to the date fixed for redemption, without premium.

Mandatory Sinking Fund Redemption*. The Bonds maturing on August 1, 20__ (the “Term Bonds”) are subject to redemption prior to maturity from mandatory sinking fund payments on August 1 of each year, on and after August 1, 20__, at a redemption price equal to the principal amount thereof as of the date fixed for redemption, together with interest accrued to the date set for such redemption, without premium. The principal amount of the Term Bonds to be so redeemed and the redemption dates therefor, and the final payment date is as indicated in the following table.

Redemption Date (August 1)	<u>Principal Amount</u>
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⁽¹⁾ Maturity.

In the event that a portion of the Term Bonds maturing on August 1, 20__ is optionally redeemed prior to maturity, the remaining mandatory sinking fund payments with respect thereto shall be reduced proportionately, or as otherwise directed by the District, in integral multiples of \$5,000 of principal amount, in respect of the portion of such Term Bonds optionally redeemed

Selection of Bonds for Redemption. Whenever provision is made for the redemption of Bonds and less than all Bonds of a series are to be redeemed, the Paying Agent, upon written instruction from the District, shall select Bonds for redemption as so directed and if not directed, in inverse order of maturity. Within a maturity, the Paying Agent, shall select Bonds for redemption as directed by the District and, if not so directed, by lot. Redemption by lot shall be in such manner as the Paying Agent shall determine; provided, however, that, with respect to redemption by lot, the portion of any Bond to be redeemed in part shall be in a principal amount of \$5,000, or any integral multiple thereof.

Redemption Notice. When optional redemption is authorized or required pursuant to the Resolution, the Paying Agent, upon written instruction from the District, will give notice (a “Redemption Notice”) of the redemption of the Bonds. Each Redemption Notice will specify (a) the Bonds or designated portions thereof (in the case of redemption of the Bonds in part but not in whole) which are to be redeemed, (b) the date of redemption, (c) the place or places where the redemption will be made, including the name and address of the Paying Agent, (d) the redemption price, (e) the CUSIP numbers (if any) assigned to the Bonds to be redeemed, (f) the Bond numbers of the Bonds to be redeemed in whole or in part and, in the case of any Bond to be redeemed in part only, the portion of the principal amount of such Bond to be redeemed, and (g) the original issue date, interest rate and stated maturity date of each Bond to be redeemed in whole or in part.

The Paying Agent will take the following actions with respect to each such Redemption Notice: (a) at least 20 but not more than 45 days prior to the redemption date, such Redemption Notice will be given to the respective Owners of Bonds designated for redemption by registered or certified mail, postage prepaid, at their addresses appearing on the bond register; (b) at least 20 but not more than 45 days prior to the redemption date, such Redemption Notice will be given by registered or certified mail, postage prepaid, telephonically confirmed facsimile transmission, or overnight delivery service, to the Securities Depository;

(c) at least 20 but not more than 45 days prior to the redemption date, such Redemption Notice will be given by registered or certified mail, postage prepaid, or overnight delivery service, to one of the Information Services; and (d) provide such Redemption Notice to such other persons as may be required pursuant to the Continuing Disclosure Certificate.

“Information Services” means the Municipal Securities Rulemaking Board’s Electronic Municipal Market Access System; or, such other services providing information with respect to called municipal obligations as the District may specify in writing to the Paying Agent or as the Paying Agent may select.

“Securities Depository” shall mean The Depository Trust Company, 55 Water Street, New York, New York 10041.

A certificate of the Paying Agent or the District that a Redemption Notice has been given as provided in the Resolution will be conclusive as against all parties. Neither failure to receive any Redemption Notice nor any defect in any such Redemption Notice so given will affect the sufficiency of the proceedings for the redemption of the affected Bonds. Each check issued or other transfer of funds made by the Paying Agent for the purpose of redeeming Bonds will bear or include the CUSIP number identifying, by issue and maturity, the Bonds being redeemed with the proceeds of such check or other transfer.

Payment of Redeemed Bonds. When a Redemption Notice has been given substantially as described above, and, when the amount necessary for the redemption of the Bonds called for redemption (principal, interest, and premium, if any) is irrevocably set aside in trust for that purpose, as described in “—Defeasance,” the Bonds designated for redemption in such notice will become due and payable on the date fixed for redemption thereof and upon presentation and surrender of said Bonds at the place specified in the Redemption Notice, said Bonds will be redeemed and paid at the redemption price out of such funds. All unpaid interest payable at or prior to the redemption date will continue to be payable to the respective Owners, but without interest thereon.

Partial Redemption of Bonds. Upon the surrender of any Bond redeemed in part only, the Paying Agent will execute and deliver to the Owner thereof a new Bond or Bonds of like series, tenor and maturity and of authorized denominations equal in principal amounts to the unredeemed portion of the Bond surrendered. Such partial redemption is valid upon payment of the amount required to be paid to such Owner, and the County and the District will be released and discharged thereupon from all liability to the extent of such payment.

Effect of Redemption Notice. If on the applicable designated redemption date, money for the redemption of the Bonds to be redeemed, together with interest accrued to such redemption date, is held by an independent escrow agent selected by the District so as to be available therefor on such redemption date as described in “—Defeasance,” and if a Redemption Notice thereof will have been given substantially as described above, then from and after such redemption date, interest on the Bonds to be redeemed shall cease to accrue and become payable.

Rescission of Redemption Notice. With respect to any Redemption Notice in connection with the optional redemption of Bonds (or portions thereof) as described above, unless upon the giving of such notice such Bonds or portions thereof shall be deemed to have been defeased as described in “—Defeasance,” such Redemption Notice will state that such redemption will be conditional upon the receipt by an independent escrow agent selected by the District, on or prior to the date fixed for such redemption, of the moneys necessary and sufficient to pay the principal, and premium, if any, and interest on, such Bonds (or portions thereof) to be redeemed, and that if such moneys shall not have been so received said Redemption Notice will be of no force and effect, no portion of the Bonds will be subject to redemption on

such date and such Bonds will not be required to be redeemed on such date. In the event that such Redemption Notice contains such a condition and such moneys are not so received, the redemption will not be made and the Paying Agent will within a reasonable time thereafter (but in no event later than the date originally set for redemption) give notice to the persons to whom and in the manner in which the Redemption Notice was given that such moneys were not so received. In addition, the District will have the right to rescind any Redemption Notice, by written notice to the Paying Agent, on or prior to the date fixed for such redemption. The Paying Agent will distribute a notice of the rescission of such Redemption Notice in the same manner as such notice was originally provided.

Bonds No Longer Outstanding. When any Bonds (or portions thereof), which have been duly called for redemption prior to maturity, or with respect to which irrevocable instructions to call for redemption prior to maturity at the earliest redemption date have been given to the Paying Agent, in form satisfactory to it, and sufficient moneys shall be held irrevocably in trust for the payment of the redemption price of such Bonds or portions thereof, and, accrued interest thereon to the date fixed for redemption, then such Bonds will no longer be deemed outstanding and shall be surrendered to the Paying Agent for cancellation.

Book-Entry Only System

The information in this section concerning DTC and DTC's book-entry system has been obtained from sources that the District believes to be reliable, but none of the District, the Municipal Advisor or the Underwriters take any responsibility for the accuracy or completeness thereof. The District and the Underwriters cannot and do not give any assurances that DTC, DTC Direct Participants or Indirect Participants (as defined herein) will distribute to the Beneficial Owners (a) payments of interest on, principal of or premium, if any, on 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, Direct Participants or Indirect Participants will act in the manner described in this Official Statement. 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 Participants are on file with DTC.

The Depository Trust Company, New York, New York, will act as securities depository for the Bonds. The Bonds 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 Bond certificate will be issued for each maturity of each series of the Bonds, each in the aggregate principal amount of such maturity, and will be deposited with DTC.

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 3.6 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,” and together with the Direct Participants, the “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. However, the information presented on such website is not incorporated herein by any reference.

Purchases of Bonds under the DTC system must be made by or through Direct Participants, which will receive a credit for the Bonds on DTC’s records. The ownership interest of each 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 Bonds 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 the Bonds, except in the event that use of the book-entry system for the Bonds is discontinued.

To facilitate subsequent transfers, all Bonds 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 Bonds 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 Bonds; DTC’s records reflect only the identity of the Direct Participants to whose accounts such Bonds 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.

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

Redemption notices shall be sent to DTC. If less than all of the Bonds 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.

Neither DTC nor Cede & Co. (nor any other DTC nominee) will consent or vote with respect to Bonds unless authorized by a Direct Participant in accordance with DTC’s MMI Procedures. Under its usual procedures, DTC mails an Omnibus Proxy to the District 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 Bonds are credited on the record date (identified in a listing attached to the Omnibus Proxy).

Redemption proceeds and distributions on the Bonds will be made to Cede & Co., or such other nominee as may be requested by an authorized representative of DTC. DTC’s practice is to credit Direct

Participants' accounts upon DTC's receipt of funds and corresponding detail information from the District or the Paying 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, the Paying Agent, or the District, subject to any statutory or regulatory requirements as may be in effect from time to time. Payment of redemption proceeds or distributions to Cede & Co. (or such other nominee as may be requested by an authorized representative of DTC) is the responsibility of the District or the Paying 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.

For every transfer and exchange of Bonds, Owners requesting such transfer or exchange may be charged a sum sufficient to cover any tax, governmental charge or transfer fees that may be imposed in relation thereto, which charge may include transfer fees imposed by the Paying Agent, DTC or the DTC Participant in connection with such transfers or exchanges.

DTC may discontinue providing its services as depository with respect to the Bonds at any time by giving reasonable notice to the District or the Paying Agent. Under such circumstances, in the event that a successor depository is not obtained, Bond certificates are required to be printed and delivered.

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

Discontinuation of Book-Entry Only System; Registration, Payment and Transfer of Bonds

So long as any of the Bonds remain outstanding, the District will cause the Paying Agent to maintain at its principal office all books and records necessary for the registration, exchange and transfer of such Bonds, which shall at all times be open to inspection by the District, and, upon presentation for such purpose, the Paying Agent shall, under such reasonable regulations as it may prescribe, register, exchange or transfer or cause to be registered, exchanged or transferred, on said books, Bonds as provided in the Resolution.

In the event that the book-entry system described above is no longer used with respect to the Bonds, the following provisions will govern the payment, registration, transfer, exchange and replacement of the Bonds.

The principal of the Bonds and any premium and interest upon the redemption thereof prior to the maturity will be payable in lawful money of the United States of America upon presentation and surrender of the Bonds at the designated office of the Paying Agent, initially located in Dallas, Texas. Interest on the Bonds will be paid by the Paying Agent by wire to a bank and account number on file with the Paying Agent as of the Record Date.

Any Bond may be exchanged for Bonds of like tenor, maturity and Transfer Amount (which with respect to any outstanding Bonds means the principal amount thereof) upon presentation and surrender at the principal office of the Paying Agent, together with a request for exchange signed by the registered Owner or by a person legally empowered to do so in a form satisfactory to the Paying Agent. A Bond may be transferred only upon presentation and surrender of the Bonds at the designated office of the Paying Agent, together with an assignment executed by the Owner or by a person legally empowered to do so in a form satisfactory to the Paying Agent. Upon exchange or transfer, the Paying Agent shall complete, authenticate and deliver a new Bond or Bonds of like tenor, series, and of any authorized denomination or

denominations requested by the Owner equal to the Transfer Amount of the Bond surrendered and bearing interest at the same rate and maturing on the same date.

Neither the District nor the Paying Agent will be required (a) to issue or transfer any Bonds during a period beginning with the opening of business on the 16th day next preceding either any Bond Payment Date, or any date of selection of Bonds to be redeemed and ending with the close of business on the Bond Payment Date, or any day on which the applicable notice of redemption is given or (b) to transfer any Bonds which have been selected or called for redemption in whole or in part.

Defeasance

All or any portion of the outstanding maturities of the Bonds of each series may be defeased at any time prior to maturity in the following ways:

- (a) Cash: by irrevocably depositing with an independent escrow agent selected by the District an amount of cash which, together with amounts transferred from the applicable Debt Service Fund, if any, is sufficient to pay all Bonds outstanding and designated for defeasance, including all principal thereof, accrued interest thereon and redemption premiums, if any, at or before their maturity date; or
- (b) Government Obligations: by irrevocably depositing with an independent escrow agent selected by the District noncallable Government Obligations together with amounts transferred from the applicable Debt Service Fund, if any, and any other cash, if required, in such amount as will, together with interest to accrue thereon, in the opinion of an independent certified public accountant, be fully sufficient to pay and discharge all Bonds outstanding and designated for defeasance, including all principal thereof, interest thereon and redemption premiums, if any, at or before their maturity date;

then, notwithstanding that any such maturities of Bonds shall not have been surrendered for payment, all obligations of the District with respect to all such outstanding Bonds designated for defeasance shall cease and terminate, except only the obligation of the independent escrow agent selected by the District to pay or cause to be paid from funds deposited pursuant to paragraphs (a) or (b) above, to the Owners of such designated Bonds not so surrendered and paid all sums due with respect thereto.

“Government Obligations” means 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 (which may consist of obligations of the Resolution Funding Corporation that constitute interest strips), and obligations secured or otherwise guaranteed, directly or indirectly, as to principal and interest by a pledge of the full faith and credit of the United States of America. In the case of direct and general obligations of the United States of America, Government Obligations shall include evidences of direct ownership of proportionate interests in future interest or principal payments of such obligations. Investments in such proportionate interests must be limited to circumstances where (a) a bank or trust company acts as custodian and holds the underlying United States obligations; (b) the owner of the investment is the real party in interest and has the right to proceed directly and individually against the obligor of the underlying United States obligations; and (c) the underlying United States obligations are held in a special account, segregated from the custodian’s general assets, and are not available to satisfy any claim of the custodian, any person claiming through the custodian, or any person to whom the custodian may be obligated; provided that such obligations are rated or assessed by S&P Global Ratings (“S&P”) or Moody’s Investors Service (“Moody’s”) at least as high as direct and general obligations of the United States of America.

ESTIMATED SOURCES AND USES OF FUNDS

The proceeds of the Bonds are expected to be applied as follows:

Sources of Funds	<u>Series B Bonds</u>	<u>Series C Bonds</u>
Principal Amount of Bonds		
Original Issue Premium		
Total Sources		
Uses of Funds		
Costs of Issuance ⁽¹⁾		
Deposit to Escrow Fund		
Total Uses		

⁽¹⁾ Reflects all costs of issuance, including but not limited to the underwriting discount, credit rating fees, printing costs, legal and Municipal Advisory fees, and the costs and fees of the Paying Agent, Escrow Agent and Verification Agent (as applicable). See also "MISCELLANEOUS – Underwriting" herein.

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TAX BASE FOR REPAYMENT OF BONDS

The information in this section describes ad valorem property taxation, assessed valuation, and other measures of the tax base of the District. The Bonds are payable solely from ad valorem property taxes. The District's general fund is not a source for the repayment of the Bonds.

Ad Valorem Property Taxation

District property taxes are assessed and collected by the County at the same time and on the same rolls as special district property taxes. Assessed valuations are the same for both the District and the County's taxing purposes.

Taxes are levied for each fiscal year on taxable real and personal property which is located in the District as of the preceding January 1. For assessment and collection purposes, property is classified either as "secured" or "unsecured" and is listed accordingly on separate parts of the assessment roll. The "secured roll" is that part of the assessment roll containing State assessed public utilities property and real property having a tax lien which is sufficient, in the opinion of the assessor, to secure payment of the taxes. Other property is assessed on the "unsecured roll." A supplemental roll is developed when property changes hands or new construction is completed. The County levies and collects all property taxes for property falling within the County's taxing boundaries.

The valuation of secured property is established as of January 1 and is subsequently enrolled in August. Property taxes on the secured roll are due in two installments, November 1 and February 1 of the calendar year. If unpaid, such taxes become delinquent after December 10 and April 10, respectively, and a minimum 10% penalty attaches to any delinquent installment plus a \$10 cost on the second installment, plus any additional amount determined by the County Treasurer (the "Treasurer"). Property on the secured roll with delinquent taxes is declared tax-defaulted on or about June 30 of the calendar year. Such property may thereafter be redeemed by payment of the delinquent taxes and the delinquency penalty, plus a minimum \$15 redemption fee and a redemption penalty of 1.5% per month to the time of redemption. If taxes are unpaid for a period of five years or more, the property is subject to sale by the Treasurer.

Property taxes on the unsecured roll are due as of the January 1 lien date and become delinquent if they are not paid by August 31. In the case of unsecured property taxes, a 10% penalty attaches to delinquent taxes on property on the unsecured roll, and an additional penalty of 1.5% per month begins to accrue beginning November 1 of the fiscal year, and a lien may be recorded against the assessee. The taxing authority has four ways of collecting unsecured personal property taxes: (1) a civil action against the assessee; (2) filing a certificate in the office of the County Clerk specifying certain facts in order to obtain a judgment lien on specific property of the assessee; (3) filing a certificate of delinquency for record in the County Recorder's office in order to obtain a lien on specified property of the assessee; and (4) seizure and sale of personal property, improvements or possessory interests belonging or assessed to the assessee. Information regarding District-wide tax delinquencies is not currently available. See also "—Alternative Method of Tax Apportionment – Teeter Plan" herein.

State law exempts from taxation \$7,000 of the full cash value of an owner-occupied dwelling, but this exemption does not result in any loss of revenue to local agencies, since the State reimburses local agencies for the value of the exemptions.

All property is assessed using full cash value as defined by Article XIII A of the State Constitution. State law provides exemptions from *ad valorem* property taxation for certain classes of property such as churches, colleges, non-profit hospitals, and charitable institutions.

Assessed valuation growth allowed under Article XIII A (new construction, certain changes of ownership, 2% inflation) is allocated on the basis of “situs” among the jurisdictions that serve the tax rate area within which the growth occurs. Local agencies, including school districts, share the growth of “base” revenues from the tax rate area. Each year’s growth allocation becomes part of each agency’s allocation in the following year.

Assessed Valuations

The assessed valuation of property in the District is established by the tax assessing authority for the county in which such property is located, except for public utility property which is assessed by the State Board of Equalization. Assessed valuations are reported at 100% of the “full cash value” of the property, as defined in Article XIII A of the California Constitution. For a discussion of how properties currently are assessed, see “CONSTITUTIONAL AND STATUTORY PROVISIONS AFFECTING DISTRICT REVENUES AND APPROPRIATIONS” herein.

Property within the District had a total assessed valuation for fiscal year 2020-21 of \$_____. The following table represents a 10-year history of assessed valuations in the District, as of the date the equalized assessment tax roll is established in August of each year, excluding any exemptions granted after such date in each year:

**ASSESSED VALUATION
Fiscal Years 2011-12 through 2020-21
San Mateo-Foster City School District**

Fiscal Year	Local Secured	Utility	Unsecured	Total	Annual % Change⁽¹⁾
2011-12	\$22,761,190,240	\$747,986	\$771,503,621	\$23,533,441,847	--
2012-13	23,432,098,327	747,994	777,734,777	24,210,581,098	2.88%
2013-14	25,244,715,116	747,980	815,900,409	26,061,363,505	7.64
2014-15	26,841,700,138	747,932	879,096,671	27,721,544,741	6.37
2015-16	29,253,542,409	2,673,254	908,854,201	30,165,069,864	8.81
2016-17	31,738,553,850	2,673,169	892,785,575	32,634,012,594	8.18
2017-18	34,498,738,748	2,673,138	877,027,352	35,378,439,238	8.41
2018-19	37,322,829,391	2,673,097	961,776,232	38,287,278,720	8.22
2019-20	40,386,992,263	3,294,911	1,085,878,472	41,476,165,646	8.33
2020-21					

⁽¹⁾ Provided by the Underwriters.

Source: California Municipal Statistics, Inc.

Economic and other factors beyond the District’s control, such as general market decline in property values, outbreak of disease, disruption in financial markets that may reduce availability of financing for purchasers of property, reclassification of property to a class exempt from taxation, whether by ownership or use (such as exemptions for property owned by the State and local agencies and property used for qualified education, hospital, charitable or religious purposes), or the complete or partial destruction of the taxable property caused by a natural or manmade disaster, such as earthquake, flood, fire, wildfire, drought or toxic contamination, could cause a reduction in the assessed value of taxable property within the District. Any such reduction would result in a corresponding increase in the annual tax rate levied by the County to pay the debt service with respect to the Bonds. See “THE BONDS – Security and Sources of Payment” and “DISTRICT FINANCIAL INFORMATION – State Funding of Education – Outbreak of Disease; Coronavirus” herein.

Appeals and Adjustments of Assessed Valuations. Under California law, property owners may apply for a reduction of their property tax assessment by filing a written application, in form prescribed by

the State Board of Equalization (“SBE”), with the appropriate county board of equalization or assessment appeals board. The County Assessor may independently reduce assessed values as well based upon the above factors or reductions in the fair market value of the taxable property. In most cases, an appeal is filed because the applicant believes that present market conditions (such as residential home prices) cause the property to be worth less than its current assessed value. Any reduction in the assessment ultimately granted as a result of such appeal applies to the year for which application is made and during which the written application was filed. A second type of assessment appeal involves a challenge to the base year value of an assessed property. Appeals for reduction in the base year value of an assessment, if successful, reduce the assessment for the year in which the appeal is taken and prospectively thereafter. The base year is determined by the completion date of new construction or the date of change of ownership. Any base year appeal must be made within four years of the change of ownership or new construction date.

In addition to the above-described taxpayer appeals, county assessors may independently reduce assessed valuations based on changes in the market value of property, or for other factors such as the complete or partial destruction of taxable property caused by natural or man-made disasters such as earthquakes, floods, drought, fire, or toxic contamination pursuant to relevant provisions of the State Constitution.

Whether resulting from taxpayer appeals or county assessor reductions, adjustments to assessed value are subject to yearly reappraisals by the county assessor and may be adjusted back to their original values when real estate market conditions improve. Once property has regained its prior assessed value, adjusted for inflation, it once again is subject to the annual inflationary growth rate factor allowed under Article XIII A. See “CONSTITUTIONAL AND STATUTORY PROVISIONS AFFECTING DISTRICT REVENUES AND APPROPRIATIONS — Article XIII A of the California Constitution” herein.

No assurance can be given that property tax appeals currently pending or in the future, actions by the County assessor, or other factors in the future will not significantly reduce the assessed valuation of property within the District.

Assembly Bill 102. On June 27, 2017, the Governor signed into law Assembly Bill 102 (“AB 102”). AB 102 restructures the functions of the SBE and creates two new separate agencies: (i) the California Department of Tax and Fee Administration, and (ii) the Office of Tax Appeals. Under AB 102, the California Department of Tax and Fee Administration will take over programs previously in the SBE Property Tax Department, such as the Tax Area Services Section, which is responsible for maintaining all property tax-rate area maps and for maintaining special revenue district boundaries. Under AB 102, the SBE will continue to perform the duties assigned by the State Constitution related to property taxes, however, beginning January 1, 2018, the SBE will only hear appeals related to the programs that it constitutionally administers and the Office of Tax Appeals will hear tax appeals on all other taxes and fee matters, such as sales and use tax and other special taxes and fees. AB 102 obligates the Office of Tax Appeals to adopt regulations as necessary to carry out its duties, powers, and responsibilities.

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Assessed Valuation and Parcels by Land Use. The following table shows the distribution of taxable property within the District by principal use, as measured by assessed valuation and parcels in fiscal year 2019-20.

ASSESSED VALUATION AND PARCELS BY LAND USE
Fiscal Year 2019-20
San Mateo-Foster City School District

	2019-20	% of	No. of	% of
	<u>Assessed Valuation</u> ⁽¹⁾	<u>Total</u>	<u>Parcels</u>	<u>Total</u>
<u>Non-Residential:</u>				
Commercial/Office	\$7,337,140,018	18.17%	1,048	2.73%
Industrial	2,085,201,335	5.16	247	0.64
Recreational	72,294,788	0.18	80	0.21
Institutional	198,298,037	0.49	194	0.50
Miscellaneous	<u>109,957,607</u>	<u>0.27</u>	<u>217</u>	<u>0.56</u>
Subtotal Non-Residential	\$9,802,891,785	24.27%	1,786	4.64%
<u>Residential:</u>				
Single Family Residence	\$20,179,519,385	49.97%	26,092	67.85%
Condominium/Townhouse	5,063,575,881	12.54	8,746	22.74
Hotel/Motel	396,560,557	0.98	19	0.05
2-4 Residential Units	827,114,955	2.05	1,106	2.88
5+ Residential Units	<u>3,944,900,850</u>	<u>9.77</u>	<u>409</u>	<u>1.06</u>
Subtotal Residential	\$30,411,671,628	75.30%	36,372	94.59%
Vacant Parcels	\$172,428,850	0.43%	295	0.77%
Total	\$40,386,992,263	100.00%	38,453	100.00%

⁽¹⁾ Local secured assessed valuation, excluding tax-exempt property.
Source: California Municipal Statistics, Inc.

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Assessed Valuation of Single Family Homes. The following table shows the distribution of single family homes within the District among various fiscal year 2019-20 assessed valuation ranges, as well as the average and median assessed valuation of single family homes within the District.

ASSESSED VALUATION OF SINGLE FAMILY HOMES
Fiscal Year 2019-20
San Mateo-Foster City School District

	<u>No. of Parcels</u>	<u>2019-20 Assessed Valuation</u>	<u>Average Assessed Valuation</u>	<u>Median Assessed Valuation</u>
Single Family Residential	26,092	\$20,179,519,385	\$773,399	\$658,338

<u>2019-20 Assessed Valuation</u>	<u>No. of Parcels ⁽¹⁾</u>	<u>% of Total</u>	<u>Cumulative % of Total</u>	<u>Total Valuation</u>	<u>% of Total</u>	<u>Cumulative % of Total</u>
\$0 - \$99,999	1,188	4.553%	4.553%	\$99,998,711	0.496%	0.496%
100,000 - 199,999	3,287	12.598	17.151	462,725,939	2.293	2.789
200,000 - 299,999	1,698	6.508	23.659	425,328,968	2.108	4.896
300,000 - 399,999	1,988	7.619	31.278	698,437,284	3.461	8.357
400,000 - 499,999	1,915	7.339	38.617	862,128,436	4.272	12.630
500,000 - 599,999	1,935	7.416	46.033	1,063,562,199	5.271	17.900
600,000 - 699,999	1,759	6.742	52.775	1,143,339,533	5.666	23.566
700,000 - 799,999	1,766	6.768	59.543	1,323,894,045	6.561	30.127
800,000 - 899,999	1,651	6.328	65.871	1,402,614,778	6.951	37.077
900,000 - 999,999	1,521	5.829	71.700	1,444,395,067	7.158	44.235
1,000,000 - 1,099,999	1,272	4.875	76.575	1,333,801,412	6.610	50.845
1,100,000 - 1,199,999	1,021	3.913	80.488	1,171,248,443	5.804	56.649
1,200,000 - 1,299,999	829	3.177	83.665	1,035,661,889	5.132	61.781
1,300,000 - 1,399,999	756	2.897	86.563	1,020,456,621	5.057	66.838
1,400,000 - 1,499,999	690	2.644	89.207	997,331,878	4.942	71.780
1,500,000 - 1,599,999	560	2.146	91.354	867,047,994	4.297	76.077
1,600,000 - 1,699,999	440	1.686	93.040	725,796,788	3.597	79.674
1,700,000 - 1,799,999	321	1.230	94.270	560,540,264	2.778	82.451
1,800,000 - 1,899,999	271	1.039	95.309	500,460,008	2.480	84.932
1,900,000 - 1,999,999	222	0.851	96.160	431,894,298	2.140	87.072
2,000,000 and greater	<u>1,002</u>	<u>3.840</u>	100.000	<u>2,608,854,830</u>	<u>12.928</u>	100.000
	26,092	100.000%		\$20,179,519,385	100.000%	

⁽¹⁾ Improved single family residential parcels. Excludes condominiums and parcels with multiple family units.
Source: California Municipal Statistics, Inc.

Assessed Valuation by Jurisdiction. The following table shows the assessed valuation by jurisdiction for fiscal year 2019-20.

**ASSESSED VALUATION BY JURISDICTION
Fiscal Year 2019-20
San Mateo-Foster City School District**

Jurisdiction:	Assessed Valuation in District	% of District	Assessed Valuation of Jurisdiction	% of Jurisdiction in District
City of Foster City	\$12,034,366,957	29.02%	12,046,171,424	99.90%
City of San Mateo	28,148,271,826	67.87	28,752,793,507	97.90
Unincorporated San Mateo County	<u>1,293,526,863</u>	<u>3.12</u>	22,979,848,504	5.63
Total District	\$41,476,165,646	100.00%		
San Mateo County	\$41,476,165,646	100.00%	\$239,314,124,190	17.33%

Source: California Municipal Statistics, Inc.

Tax Rates

The following table summarizes the total *ad valorem* property tax rates, as a percentage of assessed valuation, levied by all taxing entities in a typical tax rate area (a “TRA”) within the District during the five-fiscal year period from 2015-16 to 2020-21.

**SUMMARY OF AD VALOREM TAX RATES⁽¹⁾
Fiscal Years 2015-16 through 2019-20
(Tax Rate Area TRA 12-001)
San Mateo-Foster City School District**

	<u>2015-16</u>	<u>2016-17</u>	<u>2017-18</u>	<u>2018-19</u>	<u>2019-20</u>	<u>2020-21</u>
General	1.0000%	1.0000%	1.0000%	1.0000%	1.0000%	
City of San Mateo Bond	.0102	.0090	.0084	.0077	.0071	
San Mateo-Foster City School District Bond	.0402	.0546	.0542	.0530	.0437	
San Mateo Union High School District Bond	.0466	.0415	.0433	.0407	.0385	
San Mateo Community College District Bond	<u>.0250</u>	<u>.0247</u>	<u>.0235</u>	<u>.0175</u>	<u>.0266</u>	
Total	1.1220%	1.1298%	1.1294%	1.1189%	1.1159%	

⁽¹⁾ 2019-20 assessed valuation is \$23,066,083,337, which is 55.61% of the district’s total assessed valuation.
Source: California Municipal Statistics, Inc.

Tax Levies, Collections and Delinquencies

The following table shows secured *ad valorem* taxes for the payment of bonded indebtedness of the District, and amounts delinquent as of June 30, for fiscal years 2009-10 through 2018-19.

SECURED TAX CHARGES AND DELINQUENCY RATES Fiscal Years 2009-10 through 2019-20 San Mateo-Foster City School District

<u>Tax Year</u>	<u>Secured Tax Charge⁽¹⁾</u>	<u>Amount Delinquent June 30</u>	<u>Percent Delinquent June 30</u>
2009-10	\$7,370,686.64	\$117,824.43	1.60%
2010-11	7,618,603.96	95,963.50	1.26
2011-12	7,836,369.22	72,163.62	0.92
2012-13	7,866,058.25	48,412.39	0.62
2013-14	10,544,800.37	45,855.12	0.43
2014-15	10,349,473.43	47,060.41	0.45
2015-16	11,699,289.75	42,337.65	0.36
2016-17	17,180,679.53	79,283.69	0.46
2017-18	18,628,307.39	54,802.84	0.29
2018-19	19,892,591.78	102,896.23	0.52
2019-20			

⁽¹⁾ Bond debt service levy only.

Source: California Municipal Statistics, Inc.

Pursuant to Revenue and Taxation Code Section 4985.2, the County Treasurer-Tax Collector may cancel any penalty, costs or other charges resulting from tax delinquency upon a finding that the late payment is due to reasonable cause and circumstances beyond the taxpayer's control, and occurred notwithstanding the exercise of ordinary care in the absence of willful neglect, provided the property taxes are paid within four fiscal years of such taxes coming due.

In addition, on May 6, 2020, the Governor signed Executive Order N-61-20 ("Order N-61-20"). Under Order N-61-20, certain provisions of the State Revenue and Taxation Code are suspended until May 6, 2021 to the extent said provisions require a tax collector to impose penalties, costs or interest for the failure to pay secured or unsecured property taxes, or to pay a supplemental bill, before the date that such taxes become delinquent, subject to certain conditions set forth in in Order N-61-20. See "--Alternative Method of Tax Apportionment" below and "DISTRICT FINANCIAL INFORMATION – Outbreak of Disease; Coronavirus" herein.

Alternative Method of Tax Apportionment - Teeter Plan

The County Board has approved the implementation of the Alternative Method of Distribution of Tax Levies and Collections and of Tax Sale Proceeds (the "Teeter Plan"), as provided for in Section 4701 *et seq.* of the California Revenue and Taxation Code. Under the Teeter Plan, the County apportions secured property taxes on an accrual basis when due (irrespective of actual collections) to its local political subdivisions, including the District, for which the County acts as the tax-levying or tax-collecting agency, or for which the County's treasury is the legal depository of the tax collections.

If the Teeter Plan remains in effect during the term of the Bonds, the District will receive 100% of the secured *ad valorem* property tax levied in the County to pay the Bonds irrespective of actual delinquencies in the collection of the tax by the County. The District can give no assurance that the Teeter Plan will remain in effect in its present form, or in any form, during the term of the Bonds.

The Teeter Plan is to remain in effect unless the County Board orders its discontinuance or unless, prior to the commencement of any fiscal year of the County (which commences on July 1 for the County), the County Board receives a petition for its discontinuance joined in by a resolution adopted by at least two-thirds of the participating revenue districts in the County, in which event the County Board is to order discontinuance of the Teeter Plan effective at the commencement of the subsequent fiscal year. The County Board may, by resolution adopted not later than July 15 of the fiscal year for which it is to apply, after holding a public hearing on the matter, discontinue the procedures under the Teeter Plan with respect to any tax levying agency or assessment levying agency in such county if the rate of secure tax delinquency in that agency in any year exceeds 3% of the total of all taxes and assessments levied on the secured rolls for that agency. In the event the County Board is to order discontinuance of the Teeter Plan subsequent to its implementation, only those secured property taxes actually collected would be allocated to political subdivisions (including the District) for which such county acts as the tax-levying or tax-collecting agency.

There can be no assurance that the County will always maintain the Teeter Plan or will have sufficient funds available to distribute the full amount of the District's share of property tax collections to the District. The ability of the County to maintain the Teeter Plan may depend on its financial resources and may be affected by future property tax delinquencies. Property tax delinquencies may be impacted by economic and other factors beyond the District's or the County's control, including the ability or willingness of property owners to pay property taxes during an economic recession or depression. An economic recession or depression could be caused by many factors outside the control of the District, including high interest rates, reduced consumer confidence, reduced real wages or reduced economic activity as a result of the spread of COVID-19 or other outbreak of disease or natural or manmade disaster. See "DISTRICT FINANCIAL INFORMATION – Outbreak of Disease; Coronavirus." However, notwithstanding any possible future change to or discontinuation of the Teeter Plan, State law requires the County to levy *ad valorem* property taxes sufficient to pay the Bonds when due.

Principal Taxpayers

The more property (by assessed value) which is owned by a single taxpayer within the District, the greater amount of tax collections that are exposed to weaknesses in such a taxpayer's financial situation and ability or willingness to pay property taxes. The following table lists the 20 largest local secured taxpayers in the District in terms of their fiscal year 2019-20 secured assessed valuations. Each taxpayer listed below is a name listed on the tax rolls. The District cannot make any representation as to 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 table below.

20 LARGEST LOCAL SECURED TAXPAYERS Fiscal Year 2019-20 San Mateo-Foster City School District

<u>Property Owner</u>	<u>2019-20 Primary Land Use</u>	<u>% of Assessed Valuation</u>	<u>Total ⁽¹⁾</u>
1. Gilead Sciences Inc.	Industrial	\$2,192,428,532	5.43%
2. BMR Lincoln Center LP	Industrial	351,813,918	0.87
3. Franklin Templeton Corporate Services Inc.	Office Building	347,626,701	0.86
4. Hudson Metro Center, LLC, Lessee	Industrial	342,151,356	0.85
5. HSC Holdings	Shopping Center	323,892,177	0.80
6. Visa USA Inc.	Office Building	230,789,688	0.57
7. TR Parkside Towers Corp.	Office Building	225,289,700	0.56
8. HG Clearview Owner LLC	Office Building	221,370,336	0.55
9. BCSP Crossroads Property LLC	Office Building	218,396,605	0.54
10. Essex Portfolio LP	Apartments	218,077,947	0.54
11. ASN Bay Meadows I LLC & Bay Meadows II LLC	Apartments	216,054,222	0.53
12. HGP San Mateo Owner LLC	Office Building	203,935,416	0.50
13. BEX FMCA LLC	Apartments	192,752,647	0.48
14. Rakuten CHW LLC	Office Building	186,751,800	0.46
15. Hospitality Investment LLC, Lessee	Hotel	182,811,037	0.45
16. Park Place Holdco LLC	Office Building	172,741,549	0.43
17. Sobrato Interests 3	Office Building	169,941,299	0.42
18. Bay Meadows Station 4 Investors LLC	Office Building	162,493,345	0.40
19. SF Hillsdale 20102012 LLC	Apartments	152,958,838	0.38
20. Fashion Island Owner LLC	Office Building	<u>147,736,800</u>	<u>0.37</u>
		<u>\$6,460,013,913</u>	<u>16.00%</u>

⁽¹⁾ 2019-20 local secured assessed valuation: \$40,386,992,263.

Source: California Municipal Statistics, Inc.

Statement of Direct and Overlapping Debt

Set forth on the following page is a direct and overlapping debt report (the "Debt Report") prepared by California Municipal Statistics, Inc. effective as of October 1, 2020, for debt issued as of _____1, 2020. The Debt Report is included for general information purposes only. The District has not reviewed the Debt Report for completeness or accuracy and makes no representation in connection therewith.

The Debt Report generally includes long-term obligations sold in the public credit markets by public agencies whose boundaries overlap the boundaries of the District in whole or in part. Such long-term obligations generally are not payable from revenues of the District (except as indicated) nor are they necessarily obligations secured by land within the District. 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.

The table shows the percentage of each overlapping entity's assessed value located within the boundaries of the District. The table also shows the corresponding portion of the overlapping entity's

existing debt payable from property taxes levied within the District. The total amount of debt for each overlapping entity is not given in the table.

The first column in the table names each public agency which has outstanding debt as of the date of the report and whose territory overlaps the District in whole or in part. The second column shows the percentage of each overlapping agency's assessed value located within the boundaries of the District. This percentage, multiplied by the total outstanding debt of each overlapping agency (which is not shown in the table) produces the amount shown in the third column, which is the apportionment of each overlapping agency's outstanding debt to taxable property in the District.

STATEMENT OF DIRECT AND OVERLAPPING DEBT
San Mateo-Foster City School District

(1) Excludes Bond described herein and includes the Refunded Bonds.

(2) Excludes tax and revenue anticipation notes, enterprise revenue, mortgage revenue and non-bonded capital lease obligations.

Source: California Municipal Statistics, Inc.

CONSTITUTIONAL AND STATUTORY PROVISIONS AFFECTING DISTRICT REVENUES AND APPROPRIATIONS

The Bonds are payable solely from the proceeds of an ad valorem property tax required to be levied by the County on taxable property within the District in an amount sufficient for the payment thereof. (See “THE BONDS – Security and Sources of Payment” herein) Articles XIII A, XIII B, XIII C and XIII D of the Constitution, Propositions 98 and 111, and certain other provisions of law discussed below, are included in this section to describe the potential effect of these Constitutional and statutory measures on the ability of the County to levy taxes on behalf of the District and to the District to spend tax proceeds for operating and other purposes, and it should not be inferred from the inclusion of such materials that these laws impose any limitation on the ability of the County to levy taxes for payment of the Bonds.

Article XIII A of the California Constitution

Article XIII A (“Article XIII A”) of the State Constitution limits the amount of *ad valorem* property taxes 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 bill under “full cash value,” or thereafter, the appraised value of real property when purchased, newly constructed or a change in ownership has occurred after the 1975 assessment,” subject to exemptions in certain circumstances of property transfer or reconstruction. Determined in this manner, the full cash value is also referred to as the “base year value.” The full cash value is subject to annual adjustment to reflect increases, not to exceed 2% for any year, or decreases in the consumer price index or comparable local data, or to reflect reductions in property value caused by damage, destruction or other factors.

Article XIII A has been amended to allow for temporary reductions of assessed value in instances where the fair market value of real property falls below the adjusted base year value described above. Proposition 8—approved by State voters in November of 1978—provides for the enrollment of the lesser of the base year value or the market value of real property, taking into account reductions in value due to damage, destruction, depreciation, obsolescence, removal of property, or other factors causing a similar decline. In these instances, the market value is required to be reviewed annually until the market value exceeds the base year value, adjusted for inflation. Reductions in assessed value could result in a corresponding increase in the annual tax rate levied by the County to pay debt service on the Bonds. See “THE BONDS – Security and Sources of Payment” and “TAX BASE FOR REPAYMENT OF BONDS” herein.

Article XIII A requires a vote of two-thirds or more of the qualified electorate of a city, county, special district or other public agency to impose special taxes, while totally precluding the imposition of any additional *ad valorem* property, sales or transaction tax on real property. Article XIII A exempts from the 1% tax limitation any taxes above that level required to pay debt service (a) on any indebtedness approved by the voters prior to July 1, 1978, or (b), as the result of an amendment approved by State voters on June 3, 1986, on any bonded indebtedness approved by two-thirds or more of the votes cast by the voters for the acquisition or improvement of real property on or after July 1, 1978, or (c) 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 fifty-five percent or more of the votes cast on the proposition, but only if certain accountability measures are included in the proposition. In addition, Article XIII A requires the approval of two-thirds of all members of the State Legislature to change any State taxes for the purpose of increasing tax revenues.

Property Tax Ballot Measures. On May 29, 2020, a proposed voter initiated ballot initiative became eligible and subsequently qualified for the November 2020 Statewide ballot (the “Proposition 15”). If approved by a majority of voters casting a ballot at the November 2020 Statewide election,

Proposition 15 would amend Article XIII A such that the “full cash value” of commercial and industrial real property, for each lien date, would be equal to the fair market value of that property. If approved, Proposition 15 would not affect the “full cash value” of residential property, real property used for commercial agricultural production, or commercial and industrial real property with combined value of \$3 million or less, which would continue to be subject to annual increases not to exceed 2%. In addition, Proposition 15 would eliminate the business tangible personal property tax on equipment and fixtures for small businesses and provide a \$500,000 per year exemption for all other businesses. After compensating the State General Fund for resulting reductions in State personal income tax and corporate tax revenues, and compensating cities, counties and special districts for the cost of implementing Proposition 15, approximately 40% of the remaining additional tax revenues generated as a result of Proposition 15 would be deposited into a fund created pursuant to Proposition 15 called the Local School and Community College Property Tax Fund, with such funds being used to supplement, and not replace, existing funding school districts and community college districts receive under the State’s constitutional minimum funding requirement. With respect to the tax revenues deposited into the Local School and Community College Property Tax Fund, 11% would be allocated by the Board of Governors of the California Community Colleges to community college districts and 89% of such tax revenues would be allocated by the Superintendent of Public Instruction to school districts, charter schools and county offices of education.

On July 1, 2020, a legislatively referred constitutional amendment was filed with the Secretary of State and subsequently qualified for the November 2020 Statewide ballot (“Proposition 19”). If approved by a majority of voters casting a ballot at the November 2020 Statewide election, Proposition 19 would amend Article XIII A to: (i) expand special rules that give property tax savings to homeowners that are over the age of 55, severely disabled, or whose property has been impacted by wildfire or natural disaster, when they buy a different home; (ii) narrow existing special rules for inherited properties; and (iii) dedicate most of the potential new State revenue generated from Proposition 19 toward fire protection.

The District cannot predict whether either Proposition 15 or Proposition 19 will be approved by a majority of voters casting a ballot. If approved, the District cannot make any assurance as to what effect the implementation of either Proposition 15 or Proposition 19 will have on District revenues or the assessed valuation of real property in the District.

Legislation Implementing Article XIII A

Legislation has been enacted and amended a number of times since 1978 to implement Article XIII A. Under current law, local agencies are no longer permitted to levy directly any property tax (except to pay voter-approved indebtedness). The 1% property tax is automatically levied by the county and distributed according to a formula among taxing agencies. The formula apportions the tax roughly in proportion to the relative shares of taxes levied prior to 1979.

Increases of assessed valuation resulting from reappraisals of property due to new construction, change in ownership or from the annual adjustment not to exceed 2% are allocated among the various jurisdictions in the “taxing area” based upon their respective “situs.” Any such allocation made to a local agency continues as part of its allocation in future years.

All taxable property value included in this Official Statement is shown at 100% of taxable value (unless noted differently) and all tax rates reflect the \$1 per \$100 of taxable value.

Both the United States Supreme Court and the California State Supreme Court have upheld the general validity of Article XIII A.

Unitary Property

Some amount of property tax revenue of the District is derived from utility property which is considered part of a utility system with components located in many taxing jurisdictions (“unitary property”). Under the State Constitution, such property is assessed by the SBE as part of a “going concern” rather than as individual pieces of real or personal property. State-assessed unitary and certain other property is allocated to the counties by SBE, taxed at special county-wide rates, and the tax revenues distributed to taxing jurisdictions (including the District) according to statutory formulae generally based on the distribution of taxes in the prior year. So long as the District is a basic aid district, taxes lost through any reduction in assessed valuation will not be compensated by the State as equalization aid under the State’s school financing formula. See “DISTRICT FINANCIAL INFORMATION” herein.

Proposition 50 and Proposition 171

On June 3, 1986, the voters of the State approved Proposition 50. Proposition 50 amends Section 2 of Article XIII A of the State Constitution to allow owners of property that was “substantially damaged or destroyed” by a disaster, as declared by the Governor (the “Damaged Property”), to transfer their existing base year value (the “Original Base Year Value”) to a comparable replacement property within the same county, which is acquired or constructed within five years after the disaster. At the time of such transfer, the Damaged Property will be reassessed at its full cash value immediately prior to damage or destruction (the “Original Cash Value”); however, such property will retain its base year value notwithstanding such a transfer. Property is substantially damaged or destroyed if either the land or the improvements sustain physical damage amounting to more than 50% of either the land or improvements full cash value immediately prior to the disaster. There is no filing deadline, but the assessor can only correct four years of assessments when the owner fails to file a claim within four years of acquiring a replacement property.

Under Proposition 50, the base year value of the replacement property (the “Replacement Base Year Value”) depends on the relation of the full cash value of the replacement property (the “Replacement Cash Value”) to the Original Cash Value: if the Replacement Cash Value exceeds 120% of the Original Cash Value, then the Replacement Base Year Value is calculated by combining the Original Base Year Value with such excessive Replacement Cash Value; if the Replacement Cash Value does not exceed 120% of the Original Cash Value, then the Replacement Base Year Value equals the Original Base Year Value; if the Replacement Cash Value is less than the Original Cash Value, then the Replacement Base Year Value equals the Replacement Cash Value. The replacement property must be comparable in size, utility, and function to the Damaged Property.

On November 2, 1993, the voters of the State approved Proposition 171. Proposition 171 amends subdivision (e) of Section 2 of Article XIII A of the State Constitution to allow owners of Damaged Property to transfer their Original Base Year Value to a “comparable replacement property” located within another county in the State, which is acquired or newly constructed within three years after the disaster.

Intra-county transfers under Proposition 171 are more restrictive than inter-county transfers under Proposition 50. For example, Proposition 171 (1) only applies to (a) structures that are owned and occupied by property owners as their principal place of residence and (b) land of a “reasonable size that is used as a site for a residence;” (2) explicitly does not apply to property owned by firms, partnerships, associations, corporations, companies, or legal entities of any kind; (3) only applies to replacement property located in a county that adopted an ordinance allowing Proposition 171 transfers; (4) claims must be timely filed within three years of the date of purchase or completion of new construction; and (5) only applies to comparable replacement property, which has a full cash value that is of “equal or lesser value” than the Original Cash Value.

Within the context of Proposition 171, “equal or lesser value” means that the amount of the Replacement Cash Value does not exceed either (1) 105% of the Original Cash Value when the replacement property is acquired or constructed within one year of the destruction, (2) 110% of the Original Cash Value when the replacement property is acquired or constructed within two years of the destruction, or (3) 115% of the Original Cash Value when the replacement property is acquired or constructed within three years of the destruction.

Article XIII B of the California Constitution

Article XIII B (“Article XIII B”) of the State Constitution, as subsequently amended by Propositions 98 and 111, respectively, limits the annual appropriations of the State and of any city, county, school district, authority or other political subdivision of the State to the level of appropriations of the particular governmental entity for the prior fiscal year, as adjusted for changes in the cost of living and in population and for transfers in the financial responsibility for providing services and for certain declared emergencies. As amended, Article XIII B defines:

- (a) “change in the cost of living” with respect to school districts to mean the percentage change in California per capita income from the preceding year, and
- (b) “change in population” with respect to a school district to mean the percentage change in the ADA of the school district from the preceding fiscal year.

For fiscal years beginning on or after July 1, 1990, the appropriations limit of each entity of government shall be the appropriations limit for the 1986-87 fiscal year adjusted for the changes made from that fiscal year pursuant to the provisions of Article XIII B, as amended.

The appropriations of an entity of local government subject to Article XIII B limitations include the proceeds of taxes levied by or for that entity and the proceeds of certain State subventions to that entity. “Proceeds of taxes” include, but are not limited to, all tax revenues and the proceeds to the entity from (a) regulatory licenses, user charges and user fees (but only to the extent that these proceeds exceed the reasonable costs in providing the regulation, product or service), and (b) the investment of tax revenues.

Appropriations subject to limitation do not include (a) refunds of taxes, (b) appropriations for bonded debt service such as the Bonds, (c) appropriations required to comply with certain mandates of the courts or the federal government, (d) appropriations of certain special districts, (e) appropriations for all qualified capital outlay projects as defined by the State legislature, (f) appropriations derived from certain fuel and vehicle taxes and (g) appropriations derived from certain taxes on tobacco products.

Article XIII B includes a requirement that all revenues received by an entity of government other than the State in a fiscal year and in the fiscal year immediately following it in excess of the amount permitted to be appropriated during that fiscal year and the fiscal year immediately following it shall be returned by a revision of tax rates or fee schedules within the next two subsequent fiscal years.

Article XIII B also includes a requirement that fifty percent of all revenues received by the State in a fiscal year and in the fiscal year immediately following it in excess of the amount permitted to be appropriated during that fiscal year and the fiscal year immediately following it shall be transferred and allocated to the State School Fund pursuant to Section 8.5 of Article XVI of the State Constitution. See “– Propositions 98 and 111” herein.

Proposition 26

On November 2, 2010, State voters approved Proposition 26. Proposition 26 amends Article XIIC of the State Constitution to expand the definition of “tax” to include “any levy, charge, or exaction of any kind imposed by a local government” except the following: (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; (6) a charge imposed as a condition of property development; and (7) assessments and property-related fees imposed in accordance with the provisions of Article XIID. Proposition 26 provides that the local government bears the burden of proving by a preponderance of the evidence that a levy, charge, or other exaction is not a tax, that the amount is no more than necessary to cover the reasonable costs of the governmental activity, and that the manner in which those costs are allocated to a payor bear a fair or reasonable relationship to the payor’s burdens on, or benefits received from, the governmental activity.

Article XIIC and Article XIID of the California Constitution

On November 5, 1996, State voters approved Proposition 218, popularly known as the “Right to Vote on Taxes Act.” Proposition 218 added to the California Constitution Articles XIIC and XIID (respectively, “Article XIIC” and “Article XIID”), which contain a number of provisions affecting the ability of local agencies, including school districts, to levy and collect both existing and future taxes, assessments, fees and charges.

According to the “Title and Summary” of Proposition 218 prepared by the California Attorney General, Proposition 218 limits “the authority of local governments to impose taxes and property-related assessments, fees and charges.” Among other things, Article XIIC establishes that every tax is either a “general tax” (imposed for general governmental purposes) or a “special tax” (imposed for specific purposes), prohibits special purpose government agencies such as school districts from levying general taxes, and prohibits any local agency from imposing, extending or increasing any special tax beyond its maximum authorized rate without a two-thirds vote; and also provides that the initiative power will not be limited in matters of reducing or repealing local taxes, assessments, fees and charges. Article XIIC further provides that no tax may be assessed on property other than *ad valorem* property taxes imposed in accordance with Articles XIII and XIII A of the California Constitution and special taxes approved by a two-thirds vote under Article XIII A, Section 4. Article XIID deals with assessments and property-related fees and charges, and explicitly provides that nothing in Article XIIC or XIID will be construed to affect existing laws relating to the imposition of fees or charges as a condition of property development.

The District does not impose any taxes, assessments, or property-related fees or charges which are subject to the provisions of Proposition 218. It does, however, receive a portion of the basic 1% *ad valorem* property tax levied and collected by the County pursuant to Article XIII A of the California Constitution. The provisions of Proposition 218 may have an indirect effect on the District, such as by limiting or reducing the revenues otherwise available to other local governments whose boundaries encompass property located within the District thereby causing such local governments to reduce service levels and possibly adversely affecting the value of property within the District.

Propositions 98 and 111

On November 8, 1988, State voters approved Proposition 98, a combined initiative constitutional amendment and statute called the “Classroom Instructional Improvement and Accountability Act” (the “Accountability Act”). Certain provisions of the Accountability Act have, however, been modified by Proposition 111, discussed below, the provisions of which became effective on July 1, 1990. The Accountability Act changed State funding of public education below the university level and the operation of the State’s appropriations limit. The Accountability Act guarantees State funding for K-12 school districts and community college districts (hereinafter referred to collectively as “K-14 school districts”) at a level equal to the greater of (a) the same percentage of State general fund revenues as the percentage appropriated to such districts in the 1986-87 fiscal year, and (b) the amount actually appropriated to such districts from the State general fund in the previous fiscal year, adjusted for increases in enrollment and changes in the cost of living. The Accountability Act permits the State legislature to suspend this formula for a one-year period.

The Accountability Act also changed how tax revenues in excess of the State appropriations limit are distributed. Any excess State tax revenues up to a specified amount are, instead of being returned to taxpayers, transferred to K-14 school districts. Any such transfer to K-14 school districts is excluded from the appropriations limit for K-14 school districts and the K-14 school district appropriations limit for the next year is automatically increased by the amount of such transfer. These additional moneys enter the base funding calculation for K-14 school districts for subsequent years, creating further pressure on other portions of the State budget, particularly if revenues decline in a year following an Article XIII B surplus. The maximum amount of excess tax revenues which can be transferred to K-14 school districts is 4% of the minimum State spending for education mandated by the Accountability Act.

Since the Accountability Act is unclear in some details, there can be no assurances that the Legislature or a court might not interpret the Accountability Act to require a different percentage of State general fund revenues to be allocated to K-14 school districts, or to apply the relevant percentage to the State’s budgets in a different way than is proposed in the Governor’s Budget.

On June 5, 1990, State voters approved Proposition 111 (Senate Constitutional Amendment No. 1) called the “Traffic Congestion Relief and Spending Limitation Act of 1990” (“Proposition 111”) which further modified Article XIII B and Sections 8 and 8.5 of Article XVI of the State Constitution with respect to appropriations limitations and school funding priority and allocation.

The most significant provisions of Proposition 111 are summarized as follows:

- a. Annual Adjustments to Spending Limit. The annual adjustments to the Article XIII B spending limit were liberalized to be more closely linked to the rate of economic growth. Instead of being tied to the Consumer Price Index, the “change in the cost of living” is now measured by the change in California per capita personal income. The definition of “change in population” specifies that a portion of the State’s spending limit is to be adjusted to reflect changes in school attendance.
- b. Treatment of Excess Tax Revenues. “Excess” tax revenues with respect to Article XIII B are now determined based on a two-year cycle, so that the State can avoid having to return to taxpayers excess tax revenues in one year if its appropriations in the next fiscal year are under its limit. In addition, the Proposition 98 provision regarding excess tax revenues was modified. After any two-year period, if there are excess State tax revenues, 50% of the excess are to be transferred to K-14 school districts with the balance returned to taxpayers; under prior law, 100% of excess State tax revenues went to K-14 school districts, but only

up to a maximum of 4% of the minimum funding level for such districts. Also, reversing prior law, any excess State tax revenues transferred to K-14 school districts are not built into K-14 school district base expenditures for calculating their entitlement for State aid in the next year, and the State's appropriations limit is not to be increased by this amount.

- c. Exclusions from Spending Limit. Two exceptions were added to the calculation of appropriations which are subject to the Article XIII B spending limit. First, there are excluded all appropriations for "qualified capital outlay projects" as defined by the Legislature. Second, there are excluded any increases in gasoline taxes above the 1990 level (then nine cents per gallon), sales and use taxes on such increment in gasoline taxes, and increases in receipts from vehicle weight fees above the levels in effect on January 1, 1990. These latter provisions were necessary to make effective the transportation funding package approved by the Legislature and the Governor, which was expected to raise over \$15 billion in additional taxes from 1990 through 2000 to fund transportation programs.
- d. Recalculation of Appropriations Limit. The Article XIII B appropriations limit for each unit of government, including the State, is to be recalculated beginning in fiscal year 1990-91. It is based on the actual limit for fiscal year 1986-87, adjusted forward to 1990-91 as if Proposition 111 had been in effect.
- e. School Funding Guarantee. There is a complex adjustment in the formula enacted in Proposition 98 which guarantees K-14 school districts a certain amount of State general fund revenues. Under prior law, K-14 school districts were guaranteed the greater of (1) 40.9% of State general fund revenues ("Test 1") or (2) the amount appropriated in the prior year adjusted for changes in the cost of living (measured as in Article XIII B by reference to per capita personal income) and enrollment ("Test 2"). Under Proposition 111, K-14 school districts will receive the greater of (1) Test 1, (2) Test 2, or (3) a third test ("Test 3"), which will replace Test 2 in any year when growth in per capita State general fund revenues from the prior year is less than the annual growth in California per capita personal income. Under Test 3, K-14 school districts will receive the amount appropriated in the prior year adjusted for change in enrollment and per capita State general fund revenues, plus an additional small adjustment factor. If Test 3 is used in any year, the difference between Test 3 and Test 2 will become a "credit" to schools which will be paid in future years when State general fund revenue growth exceeds personal income growth.

Proposition 39

On November 7, 2000, California voters approved an amendment (commonly known as Proposition 39) to the California Constitution. Proposition 39 is an initiated Constitutional amendment that (1) allows school facilities bond measures to be approved by 55% (rather than two-thirds) of the voters in local elections and permits property taxes to exceed the current 1% limit in order to repay the bonds and (2) changes existing statutory law regarding charter school facilities. As adopted, the constitutional amendments may be changed only with another statewide vote of the people. The statutory provisions could be changed by a majority vote of both houses of the Legislature and approval by the Governor, but only to further the purposes of the proposition. The local school jurisdictions affected by this proposition are K-12 school districts, including the District, community college districts, and county offices of education. As noted above, the California Constitution previously limited property taxes to 1% of the value of property, such that property taxes could only exceed this limit to pay for (1) any local government debts approved by the voters prior to July 1, 1978 or (2) bonds to acquire or improve real property that receive two-thirds voter approval after July 1, 1978.

The 55% vote requirement authorized by Proposition 39 applies only if the local bond measure presented to the voters includes: (1) a requirement that the bond funds can be used only for construction, rehabilitation, equipping of school facilities, or the acquisition or lease of real property for school facilities; (2) a specific list of school projects to be funded and certification that the school board has evaluated safety, class size reduction, and information technology needs in developing the list; and (3) a requirement that the school board conduct annual, independent financial and performance audits until all bond funds have been spent to ensure that the bond funds have been used only for the projects listed in the measure. Legislation approved in June 2000 places certain limitations on local school bonds to be approved by 55% of the voters. These provisions require that such bonds may be issued only if the tax rate per \$100,000 of taxable property value projected to be levied as the result of any single election would not exceed \$60 (for a unified school district), \$30 (for a high school or elementary school district), or \$25 (for a community college district), when assessed valuation is projected to increase in accordance with Article XIII A of the Constitution. These requirements are not part of Proposition 39 and can be changed with a majority vote of both houses of the Legislature and approval by the Governor.

Proposition 1A and Proposition 22

On November 2, 2004, California voters approved Proposition 1A, which amends the State Constitution to significantly reduce the State's authority over major local government revenue sources. Under Proposition 1A, the State cannot (i) reduce local sales tax rates or alter the method of allocating the revenue generated by such taxes, (ii) shift property taxes from local governments to schools or community colleges, (iii) change how property tax revenues are shared among local governments without two-third approval of both houses of the State Legislature or (iv) decrease Vehicle License Fee revenues without providing local governments with equal replacement funding. Proposition 1A does allow the State to approve voluntary exchanges of local sales tax and property tax revenues among local governments within a county. Proposition 1A also amends the State Constitution to require the State to suspend certain State laws creating mandates in any year that the State does not fully reimburse local governments for their costs to comply with the mandates. This provision does not apply to mandates relating to schools or community colleges or to those mandates relating to employee rights.

Proposition 22, The Local Taxpayer, Public Safety, and Transportation Protection Act, approved by State voters on November 2, 2010, prohibits the State from enacting new laws that require redevelopment agencies to shift funds to schools or other agencies and eliminates the State's authority to shift property taxes temporarily during a severe financial hardship of the State. In addition, Proposition 22 restricts the State's authority to use State fuel tax revenues to pay debt service on State transportation bonds, to borrow or change the distribution of State fuel tax revenues, and to use vehicle license fee revenues to reimburse local governments for State-mandated costs. Proposition 22 impacts resources in the State's general fund and transportation funds, the State's main funding source for schools and community colleges, as well as universities, prisons and health and social services programs. According to an analysis of Proposition 22 submitted by the Legislative Analyst's Office (the "LAO") on July 15, 2010, the expected reduction in resources available for the State to spend on these other programs as a consequence of the passage of Proposition 22 was expected to be approximately \$1 billion in fiscal year 2010-11, with an estimated immediate fiscal effect equal to approximately 1% of the State's total general fund spending. The longer-term effect of Proposition 22, according to the LAO analysis, will be an increase in the State's general fund costs by approximately \$1 billion annually for several decades. See also "DISTRICT FINANCIAL INFORMATION – Dissolution of Redevelopment Agencies" herein.

Jarvis vs. Connell

On May 29, 2002, the California Court of Appeal for the Second District decided the case of *Howard Jarvis Taxpayers Association, et al. v. Kathleen Connell* (as Controller of the State of California).

The Court of Appeal held that either a final budget bill, an emergency appropriation, a self-executing authorization pursuant to State statutes (such as continuing appropriations) or the California Constitution or a federal mandate is necessary for the State Controller to disburse funds. The foregoing requirement could apply to amounts budgeted by the District as being received from the State. To the extent the holding in such case would apply to State payments reflected in the District's budget, the requirement that there be either a final budget bill or an emergency appropriation may result in the delay of such payments to the District if such required legislative action is delayed, unless the payments are self-executing authorizations or are subject to a federal mandate. On May 1, 2003, the California Supreme Court upheld the holding of the Court of Appeal, stating that the Controller is not authorized under State law to disburse funds prior to the enactment of a budget or other proper appropriation, but under federal law, the Controller is required, notwithstanding a budget impasse and the limitations imposed by State law, to timely pay those State employees who are subject to the minimum wage and overtime compensation provisions of the federal Fair Labor Standards Act.

Proposition 55

The California Children's Education and Health Care Protection Act of 2016 (also known as "Proposition 55") is a constitutional amendment approved by the voters of the State on November 8, 2016. Proposition 55 extends, through 2030, the increases to personal income tax rates for high-income taxpayers that were approved as part of Temporary Taxes to Fund Education, Guaranteed Local Public Safety Funding, Initiative Constitutional Amendment (also known as "Proposition 30"). Proposition 30 increased the marginal personal income tax rate by: (i) 1% for taxable income over \$250,000 but less than \$300,001 for single filers (over \$500,000 but less than \$600,001 for joint filers and over \$340,000 but less than \$408,001 for head-of-household filers), (ii) 2% for taxable income over \$300,000 but less than \$500,001 for single filers (over \$600,000 but less than \$1,000,001 for joint filers and over \$408,000 but less than \$680,001 for head-of-household filers), and (iii) 3% for taxable income over \$500,000 for single filers (over \$1,000,000 for joint filers and over \$680,000 for head-of-household filers).

The revenues generated from the personal income tax increases will be included in the calculation of the Proposition 98 Minimum Funding Guarantee (defined herein) for school districts and community college districts. See "CONSTITUTIONAL AND STATUTORY PROVISIONS AFFECTING DISTRICT REVENUES AND APPROPRIATIONS – Propositions 98 and 111" herein. From an accounting perspective, the revenues generated from the personal income tax increases are being deposited into the State account created pursuant to Proposition 30 called the Education Protection Account (the "EPA"). Pursuant to Proposition 30, funds in the EPA will be allocated quarterly, with 89% of such funds provided to schools districts and 11% provided to community college districts. The funds will be distributed to school districts and community college districts in the same manner as existing unrestricted per-student funding, except that no school district will receive less than \$200 per unit of ADA and no community college district will receive less than \$100 per full time equivalent student. The governing board of each school district and community college district is granted sole authority to determine how the moneys received from the EPA are spent, provided that the appropriate governing board is required to make these spending determinations in open session at a public meeting and such local governing board is prohibited from using any funds from the EPA for salaries or benefits of administrators or any other administrative costs.

Proposition 2

On November 4, 2014, State voters approved the Rainy Day Budget Stabilization Fund Act (also known as "Proposition 2"). Proposition 2 is a legislatively-referred constitutional amendment which makes certain changes to State budgeting practices, including substantially revising the conditions under which

transfers are made to and from the State’s Budget Stabilization Account (the “BSA”) established by the California Balanced Budget Act of 2004 (also known as Proposition 58).

Under Proposition 2, and beginning in fiscal year 2015-16 and each fiscal year thereafter, the State will generally be required to annually transfer to the BSA an amount equal to 1.5% of estimated State general fund revenues (the “Annual BSA Transfer”). Supplemental transfers to the BSA (a “Supplemental BSA Transfer”) are also required in any fiscal year in which the estimated State general fund revenues that are allocable to capital gains taxes exceed 8% of total estimated general fund tax revenues. Such excess capital gains taxes—net of any portion thereof owed to K-14 school districts pursuant to Proposition 98—will be transferred to the BSA. Proposition 2 also increases the maximum size of the BSA to an amount equal to 10% of estimated State general fund revenues for any given fiscal year. In any fiscal year in which a required transfer to the BSA would result in an amount in excess of the 10% threshold, Proposition 2 requires such excess to be expended on State infrastructure, including deferred maintenance.

For the first 15-year period ending with the 2029-30 fiscal year, Proposition 2 provides that half of any required transfer to the BSA, either annual or supplemental, must be appropriated to reduce certain State liabilities, including making certain payments owed to K-14 school districts, repaying State interfund borrowing, reimbursing local governments for State mandated services, and reducing or prefunding accrued liabilities associated with State-level pension and retirement benefits. Following the initial 15-year period, the Governor and the Legislature are given discretion to apply up to half of any required transfer to the BSA to the reduction of such State liabilities. Any amount not applied towards such reduction must be transferred to the BSA or applied to infrastructure, as described above.

Proposition 2 changes the conditions under which the Governor and the Legislature may draw upon or reduce transfers to the BSA. The Governor does not retain unilateral discretion to suspend transfers to the BSA, nor does the Legislature retain discretion to transfer funds from the BSA for any reason, as previously provided by law. Rather, the Governor must declare a “budget emergency,” defined as an emergency within the meaning of Article XIII B of the Constitution or a determination that estimated resources are inadequate to fund State general fund expenditures, for the current or ensuing fiscal year, at a level equal to the highest level of State spending within the three immediately preceding fiscal years. Any such declaration must be followed by a legislative bill providing for a reduction or transfer. Draws on the BSA are limited to the amount necessary to address the budget emergency, and no draw in any fiscal year may exceed 50% of funds on deposit in the BSA unless a budget emergency was declared in the preceding fiscal year.

Proposition 2 also requires the creation of the Public School System Stabilization Account (the “PSSSA”) into which transfers will be made in any fiscal year in which a Supplemental BSA Transfer is required (as described above). Such transfer will be equal to the portion of capital gains taxes above the 8% threshold that would be otherwise be paid to K-14 school districts as part of the minimum funding guarantee. A transfer to the PSSSA will only be made if certain additional conditions are met, as follows: (i) the minimum funding guarantee was not suspended in the immediately preceding fiscal year, (ii) the operative Proposition 98 formula for the fiscal year in which a PSSSA transfer might be made is “Test 1,” (iii) no maintenance factor obligation is being created in the budgetary legislation for the fiscal year in which a PSSSA transfer might be made, (iv) all prior maintenance factor obligations have been fully repaid, and (v) the minimum funding guarantee for the fiscal year in which a PSSSA transfer might be made is higher than the immediately preceding fiscal year, as adjusted for ADA growth and cost of living. Proposition 2 caps the size of the PSSSA at 10% of the estimated minimum guarantee in any fiscal year, and any excess funds must be paid to K-14 school districts. Reductions to any required transfer to the PSSSA, or draws on the PSSSA, are subject to the same budget emergency requirements described above. However, Proposition 2 also mandates draws on the PSSSA in any fiscal year in which the estimated minimum funding guarantee is less than the prior year’s funding level, as adjusted for ADA growth and cost of living.

SB 858. Senate Bill 858 (“SB 858”) became effective upon the passage of Proposition 2. SB 858 includes provisions which could limit the amount of reserves that may be maintained by a school district in certain circumstances. Under SB 858, in any fiscal year immediately following a fiscal year in which the State has made a transfer into the PSSSA, any adopted or revised budget by a school district would need to contain a combined unassigned and assigned ending fund balance that (a) for school districts with an A.D.A. of less than 400,000, is not more than two times the amount of the reserve for economic uncertainties mandated by the State Education Code, or (b) for school districts with an A.D.A. that is more than 400,000, is not more than three times the amount of the reserve for economic uncertainties mandated by the State Education Code. In certain cases, the county superintendent of schools may grant a school district a waiver from this limitation on reserves for up to two consecutive years within a three-year period if there are certain extraordinary fiscal circumstances.

The District, which has an ADA of less than 400,000, is required to maintain a reserve for economic uncertainty in an amount equal to 3% of its general fund expenditures and other financing uses.

SB 751. Senate Bill 751 (“SB 751”), enacted on October 11, 2017, alters the reserve requirements imposed by SB 858. Under SB 751, in a fiscal year immediately after a fiscal year in which the amount of moneys in the PSSSA is equal to or exceeds 3% of the combined total general fund revenues appropriated for school districts and allocated local proceeds of taxes for that fiscal year, a school district budget that is adopted or revised cannot have an assigned or unassigned ending fund balance that exceeds 10% of those funds. SB 751 excludes from the requirements of those provisions basic aid school districts (also known as community funded districts) and small school districts having fewer than 2,501 units of average daily attendance.

The Bonds are payable from *ad valorem* property taxes to be levied within the District pursuant to the State Constitution and other State law. Accordingly, the District does not expect SB 858 or SB 751 to adversely affect its ability to pay the principal of and interest on the Bonds as and when due.

Proposition 51

The Kindergarten Through Community College Public Education Facilities Bond Act of 2016 (also known as Proposition 51) is an initiative that was approved by State voters on November 8, 2016. Proposition 51 authorizes the sale and issuance of \$9 billion in State general obligation bonds for the new construction and modernization of K-14 facilities.

K-12 School Facilities. Proposition 51 includes \$3 billion for the new construction of K-12 facilities and an additional \$3 billion for the modernization of existing K-12 facilities. K-12 school districts will be required to pay for 50% of the new construction costs and 40% of the modernization costs with local revenues. If a school districts lack sufficient local funding, it may apply for additional State grant funding, up to 100% of the project costs. In addition, a total of \$1 billion will be available for the modernization and new construction of charter school (\$500 million) and technical education (\$500 million) facilities. Generally, 50% of modernization and new construction project costs for charter school and technical education facilities must come from local revenues. However, schools that cannot cover their local share for these two types of projects may apply for State loans. State loans must be repaid over a maximum of 30 years for charter school facilities and 15 years for career technical education facilities. For career technical education facilities, State grants are capped at \$3 million for a new facility and \$1.5 million for a modernized facility. Charter schools must be deemed financially sound before project approval.

Community College Facilities. Proposition 51 includes \$2 billion for community college district facility projects, including buying land, constructing new buildings, modernizing existing buildings, and purchasing equipment. In order to receive funding, community college districts must submit project

proposals to the Chancellor of the community college system, who then decides which projects to submit to the Legislature and Governor based on a scoring system that factors in the amount of local funds contributed to the project. The Governor and Legislature will select among eligible projects as part of the annual State budget process.

The District makes no guarantees that it will either pursue or qualify for Proposition 51 State facilities funding.

Future Initiatives

Article XIII A, Article XIII B, Article XIII C and Article XIII D of the California Constitution and Propositions 22, 26, 30, 39, 98, 51 and 55 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 District revenues or the District’s ability to expend revenues. The nature and impact of these measures cannot be anticipated by the District.

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DISTRICT FINANCIAL INFORMATION

The information in this section concerning the District’s general fund finances is provided as supplementary information only, and it should not be inferred from the inclusion of this information in this Official Statement that the principal of or interest on the Bonds is payable from the general fund of the District. The Bonds shall be payable solely from the proceeds of an ad valorem property tax required to be levied by the County on taxable property within the District in an amount sufficient for the payment thereof. See “THE BONDS – Security and Sources of Payment” herein.

State Funding of Education

School district revenues consist primarily of guaranteed State moneys, local property taxes and funds received from the State in the form of categorical aid under ongoing programs of local assistance. All State aid is subject to the appropriation of funds in the State’s annual budget.

Revenue Limit Funding. Previously, school districts operated under general purpose revenue limits established by the State Department of Education. In general, revenue limits were calculated for each school district by multiplying the ADA for such district by a base revenue limit per unit of ADA. Revenue limit calculations were subject to adjustment in accordance with a number of factors designed to provide cost of living adjustments (“COLAs”) and to equalize revenues among school districts of the same type. Funding of a school district’s revenue limit was provided by a mix of local property taxes and State apportionments of basic and equalization aid. Since fiscal year 2013-14, school districts have been funded based on uniform system of funding grants assigned to certain grade spans, as described below. See “— Local Control Funding Formula.” The following table reflects the District’s historical ADA and the revenue limit rates per unit of ADA for fiscal years 2006-07 through 2012-13.

AVERAGE DAILY ATTENDANCE AND REVENUE LIMIT San Mateo-Foster City School District Fiscal Years 2006-07 to 2012-13

<u>Fiscal Year</u>	<u>Average Daily Attendance⁽¹⁾</u>	<u>Annual Change in ADA</u>	<u>Base Revenue Limited per ADA</u>	<u>Deficit Revenue Limit Per ADA⁽²⁾</u>
2006-07	9,631	79	\$5,295	\$5,295
2007-08	9,789	158	5,536	5,536
2008-09	10,041	252	5,851	5,392
2009-10	10,257	216	6,101	4,981
2010-11	10,533	276	6,077	4,985
2011-12	10,833	300	6,214	4,934
2012-13	11,310	477	6,416	4,987

⁽¹⁾ Reflects ADA as of the second principal reporting period (P-2 ADA), ending on or before the last attendance month prior to April 15 of each school year. An attendance month is each four week period of instruction beginning with the first day of school for any school district. Includes average daily attendance in county operated schools.

⁽²⁾ Deficit revenue limit funding, when provided for in State budgetary legislation, reduced the revenue limit allocations received by school districts by applying a deficit factor to the base revenue limit for the given fiscal year, and resulted from an insufficiency of appropriation funds in the State budget to provide for State aid owed to school districts. The State’s practice of deficit revenue limit funding was most recently reinstated beginning in fiscal year 2008-09 and discontinued following the implementation of the LCFF (as defined herein).

Source: San Mateo-Foster City School District.

Local Control Funding Formula. State Assembly Bill 97 (Stats. 2013, Chapter 47) (“AB 97”), as amended by Senate Bill 91 (Stats. 2013, Chapter 49) (“SB 91”), established the current system for funding school districts, charter schools and county offices of education.

The primary component of AB 97 was the implementation of the Local Control Funding Formula (“LCFF”), which replaced the revenue limit funding system for determining State apportionments, as well as the majority of categorical program funding. State allocations are now provided on the basis of target base funding grants per unit of ADA (a “Base Grant”) assigned to each of four grade spans. Each Base Grant is subject to certain adjustments and add-ons, as discussed below. During the implementation period of the LCFF, an annual transition adjustment was calculated for each school district, equal to such district’s proportionate share of appropriations included in the State budget to close the gap between the prior-year funding level and the target allocation following full implementation of the LCFF. In each year, school districts had the same proportion of their respective funding gaps closed, with dollar amounts varying depending on the size of a district’s funding gap.

The Base Grants per unit of ADA for each grade span are as follows: (i) \$6,845 for grades K-3; (ii) \$6,947 for grades 4-6; (iii) \$7,154 for grades 7-8; and (iv) \$8,289 for grades 9-12. During the implementation period of the LCFF, Base Grants were required to be adjusted annually for COLAs by applying the implicit price deflator for government goods and services. The provision of COLAs is now subject to appropriation for such adjustment in the annual State budget. The differences among Base Grants are linked to differentials in statewide average revenue limit rates by district type, and are intended to recognize the generally higher costs of education at higher grade levels. See also “—State Budget Measures” for information on the adjusted Base Grants provided by current budgetary legislation.

The Base Grants for grades K-3 and 9-12 are subject to adjustments of 10.4% and 2.6%, respectively, to cover the costs of class size reduction in early grades and the provision of career technical education in high schools. Unless otherwise collectively bargained for, school districts serving students in grades K-3 must maintain an average class enrollment of 24 or fewer students in grades K-3 at each school site in order to continue receiving the adjustment to the K-3 Base Grant. Such school districts must also make progress towards this class size reduction goal in proportion to the growth in their funding over the implementation period. AB 97 also provides additional add-ons to school districts that received categorical block grant funding pursuant to the Targeted Instructional Improvement and Home-to-School Transportation programs during fiscal year 2012-13.

School districts that serve students of limited English proficiency (“EL” students), students from low income families that are eligible for free or reduced priced meals (“LI” students) and foster youth are eligible to receive additional funding grants. Enrollment counts are unduplicated, such that students may not be counted as both EL and LI (foster youth automatically meet the eligibility requirements for free or reduced priced meals). AB 97 authorizes a supplemental grant add-on (each, a “Supplemental Grant”) for school districts that serve EL/LI students, equal to 20% of the applicable Base Grant multiplied by such districts’ percentage of unduplicated EL/LI student enrollment. School districts whose EL/LI populations exceed 55% of their total enrollment are eligible for a concentration grant add-on (each, a “Concentration Grant”) equal to 50% of the applicable Base Grant multiplied by the percentage of such district’s unduplicated EL/LI student enrollment in excess of the 55% threshold.

The table below shows a breakdown of the District’s ADA by grade span, total enrollment, and the percentage of EL/LI student enrollment for fiscal years 2013-14 through 2019-20, and budgeted amounts for fiscal year 2020-21.

ADA, ENROLLMENT AND EL/LI ENROLLMENT PERCENTAGE
Fiscal Years 2013-14 through 2020-21
San Mateo-Foster City School District

Fiscal Year	Average Daily Attendance⁽¹⁾			Total ADA	Enrollment⁽²⁾	
	K-3	4-6	7-8		Total Enrollment	% of EL/LI Enrollment⁽³⁾
2013-14	5,548	3,611	2,166	11,325	11,721	40.00%
2014-15	5,498	3,774	2,168	11,440	11,858	40.00
2015-16	5,473	3,816	2,294	11,583	11,977	39.27
2016-17	5,430	3,767	2,357	11,554	11,970	39.02
2017-18	5,365	3,665	2,395	11,425	11,837	38.77
2018-19	5,331	3,562	2,376	11,269	11,724	39.68
2019-20					11,576	39.94
2020-21 ⁽⁴⁾						

Note: ADA figures rounded to the nearest whole number.

- (1) Except for fiscal year 2020-21, reflects ADA as of the second principal reporting period (P-2 ADA), ending on or before the last attendance month prior to April 15 of each school year. An attendance month is equal to each four-week period of instruction beginning with the first day of school for a particular school district.
- (2) Except for fiscal year 2020-21, enrollment reflects certified enrollment as of the fall census day (the first Wednesday in October), which is reported to the California Longitudinal Pupil Achievement Data System (“CALPADS”) in each school year and used to calculate each school district’s unduplicated EL/LI student enrollment. Adjustments may be made to the certified EL/LI counts by the California Department of Education. CALPADS figures exclude preschool and adult transitional students.
- (3) For purposes of calculating Supplemental and Concentration Grants, a school district’s fiscal year 2013-14 percentage of unduplicated EL/LI students was expressed solely as a percentage of its total fiscal year 2013-14 total enrollment. For fiscal year 2014-15, the percentage of unduplicated EL/LI enrollment was based on the two-year average of EL/LI enrollment in fiscal years 2013-14 and 2014-15. Beginning in fiscal year 2015-16, a school district’s percentage of unduplicated EL/LI students has been based on a rolling average of such district’s EL/LI enrollment for the then-current fiscal year and the two immediately preceding fiscal years.
- (4) Budgeted.

Source: San Mateo-Foster City School District.

For certain school districts that would have received greater funding levels under the prior revenue limit system, the LCFF provides for a permanent economic recovery target (“ERT”) add-on, equal to the difference between the revenue limit allocations such districts would have received under the prior system in fiscal year 2020-21, and the target LCFF allocations owed to such districts in the same year. To derive the projected funding levels, the LCFF assumes the discontinuance of deficit revenue limit funding, implementation of COLAs in fiscal years 2014-15 through 2020-21, and restoration of categorical funding to pre-recession levels. The ERT add-on will be paid incrementally over the implementation period of the LCFF. The District does not qualify for the ERT add-on.

The sum of a school district’s adjusted Base, Supplemental and Concentration Grants will be multiplied by such district’s P-2 ADA for the current or prior year, whichever is greater (with certain adjustments applicable to small school districts). This funding amount, together with any applicable ERT or categorical block grant add-ons, will yield a district’s total LCFF allocation. Generally, the amount of annual State apportionments received by a school district will amount to the difference between such total LCFF allocation and such district’s share of applicable local property taxes. Most school districts receive a significant portion of their funding from such State apportionments. As a result, decreases in State revenues may significantly affect appropriations made by the Legislature to school districts.

Community Funded Districts. Certain school districts, known as “community funded” districts (previously known as “basic aid” districts), have allocable local property tax collections that equal or exceed such districts’ total LCFF allocation, and result in the receipt of no State apportionment aid. Community funded school districts receive only special categorical funding, which is deemed to satisfy the “basic aid” requirement of \$120 per student per year guaranteed by Article IX, Section 6 of the State Constitution. The implication for community funded districts is that the legislatively determined allocations to school districts, and other politically determined factors, are less significant in determining their primary funding sources. Rather, property tax growth and the local economy are the primary determinants. The District has been a community funded district since fiscal year 2016-17. For fiscal year 2018-19, the District’s local property tax receipts exceeded the District’s total LCFF allocation by \$5,197,376. For fiscal year 2019-20, the District’s local property tax receipts exceeded the District’s total LCFF allocation by \$ _____ and the District has budgeted that local property tax receipts will exceed the District’s total LCFF allocation by \$ _____ in fiscal year 2020-21.

Outbreak of Disease; Coronavirus. An outbreak of disease or similar public health threat, such as the current coronavirus (“COVID-19”) outbreak, or fear of such an event, could have an adverse impact on the District’s financial condition and operating results.

The spread of COVID-19 is having significant negative impacts throughout the world, including in the District. The World Health Organization has declared the COVID-19 outbreak to be a pandemic, and states of emergency have been declared by the State and the United States. The purpose behind these declarations are to coordinate and formalize emergency actions and across federal, State and local governmental agencies, and to proactively prepare for a wider spread of the virus. On March 27, 2020 the Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security Act (the “CARES Act”) was signed by the President of the United States. The CARES Act appropriates over \$2 trillion to, among other things, (i) provide cash payments to individuals, (ii) expand unemployment assistance and eligibility, (iii) provide emergency grants and loans for small businesses, (iv) provide loans and other assistance to corporations, including the airline industry, (v) provide funding for hospitals and community health centers, (vi) expand funding for safety net programs, including child nutrition programs, and (vii) provide aid to state and local governments.

State law allows school districts to apply for a waiver to hold them harmless from the loss of LCFF funding based on attendance and state instructional time penalties when they are forced to close schools due to emergency conditions. In addition, the Governor of the State has enacted Executive Order N-26-20 (“Executive Order N-26-20”), which (i) generally streamlines the process of applying for such waivers for closures related to COVID-19 and (ii) directs school districts to use LCFF apportionment to fund distance learning and high quality educational opportunities, provide school meals and, as practicable, arrange for the supervision of students during school hours.

On March 17, 2020, Senate Bill 89 (“SB 89”) and Senate Bill 117 (“SB 117”) were signed by the Governor, both of which take effect immediately. SB 89 amends the Budget Act of 2019 by appropriating \$500,000,000 from the State general fund for any purpose related to the Governor’s March 4, 2020 emergency proclamation. SB 117, among other things, (i) specifies that for school districts that comply with Executive Order N-26-20, the ADA reported to the State Department of Education for the second period and the annual period for apportionment purposes for the 2019-20 school year only includes all full school months from July 1, 2019 through February 29, 2020, (ii) prevents the loss of funding related to an instructional time penalty because of a school closed due to the COVID-19 by deeming the instructional days and minutes requirements to have been met during the period of time the school was closed due to COVID-19, (iii) requires a school district to be credited with the ADA it would have received had it been able to operate its After School Education and Safety Program during the time the school was closed due to COVID-19, and (iv) appropriates \$100,000,000 from the State general fund to the State Superintendent

to be apportioned to certain local educational agencies for purposes of purchasing personal protective equipment, or paying for supplies and labor related to cleaning school sites.

On March 19, 2020, the Governor ordered all California residents to stay home or at their place of residence to protect the general health and well-being, except as needed to maintain continuity of 16 critical infrastructure sectors described therein (the “Stay Home Order”).

To date there have been a number of confirmed cases of COVID-19 in the County and health officials are expecting the number of confirmed cases to grow. The outbreak has resulted in the imposition of restrictions on mass gatherings and widespread temporary closings of businesses, universities and schools (including the District’s schools). The U.S. is restricting certain non-US citizens and permanent residents from entering the country. In addition, stock markets in the U.S. and globally have been volatile, with significant declines attributed to coronavirus concerns.

On May 4, 2020, the Governor enacted Executive Order N-60-20 (“Executive Order N-60-20”), which directs the State Public Health Officer to establish criteria to determine whether and how particular local jurisdictions may implement public health measures that are less restrictive than statewide directives, as the State transitions from Stage 1 to Stage 2, and then Stage 3 of reopening. The stages will be phased in gradually, and counties which have met readiness criteria and worked with the State Department of Public Health can open more public spaces and workplaces, as outlined by the State, with variances allowed by county. The State is currently in early Stage 2, where retail, related logistics and manufacturing, office workplaces, limited personal services, outdoor museums, child care, and essential businesses can open with modifications. Travel for permissible activities, such as healthcare, food, stages 1-3 work, and local shopping will be monitored, and scope of reopening may be altered if necessary to protect public health and safety. The State will continue to issue guidance to assist workplaces to reopen safely. Pursuant to Executive Order N-60-20, local jurisdictions may issue their own public health measures to slow the spread of COVID-19.

On June 29, 2020, Senate Bill 98 (“SB 98”), the education omnibus bill to the 2020-21 State Budget, was signed by the Governor, which takes effect immediately. SB 98 provides that distance learning may be offered by a school district during the 2020-21 academic year on a local educational agency or schoolwide level as a result of an order or guidance from a State public health officer or a local public health officer or for pupils who are medically fragile or would be put at risk by in-person instruction, or who are self-quarantining because of exposure to COVID-19. SB 98 provides requirements for distance learning, including, but not limited to: (i) confirmation or provision of access for all pupils to connectivity and devices adequate to participate in the educational program and complete assigned work, (ii) content aligned to grade level standards that is provided at a level of quality and intellectual challenge substantially equivalent to in-person instruction, (iii) support for pupils who are not performing at grade level or need support in other areas, (iv) special education services, (v) designated and integrated instruction in English language development for English learners, and (vi) daily live interaction with certificated employees and peers. For additional information about the provisions of SB 98, see “– State Budget Measures – 2020-21 State Budget” herein.

On August 28, 2020, the Governor released a new system, Blueprint for a Safer California, which places the State’s 58 counties into four color-coded tiers – purple, red, orange and yellow, in descending order of severity – based on the number of new daily cases of COVID-19 and the percentage of positive tests. Counties must spend at least three weeks in each tier before advancing to the next one. Schools can reopen for limited in-person instruction with local health official approval in counties that have been in the red tier (a daily new case of 4 to 7 per 100,000 people and 5-8% of positive tests) or a lower tier for two weeks. Counties in the purple tier can reopen elementary schools if the local health department provides a

waiver. The County is currently assigned to the purple tier as of September 2, 2020, and in-person instruction is not allowed.

As a result of the outbreak of COVID-19, the District closed its schools for in-person learning for the remainder of the 2019-20 school year effective March 12, 2020 and began instruction through distance learning. The District opened the 2020-21 school year in an all distance learning environment and must continue in such a learning environment until such time as the County is out of the purple tier for two weeks. In accordance with the State's school reopening guidelines and once the District determines it is safe to do so, the District plans to _____. The District will continue to evaluate the State's school reopening guidelines and will consult with local health officials and the State's school reopening guidelines in implementing the District's plans for the 2020-21 academic year.

Potential impacts to the District associated with the COVID-19 outbreak include, but are not limited to, increasing costs and challenges relating to establishing distance learning programs or other measures to permit instruction while schools remain closed, disruption of the regional and local economy with corresponding decreases in tax revenues, including property tax revenue, sales tax revenue and other revenues, increases in tax delinquencies, potential declines in property values, and decreases in new home sales, and real estate development. The economic consequences and the declines in the U.S. and global stock markets resulting from the spread of COVID-19, and responses thereto by local, State, and the federal governments, could have a material impact on the investments in the State pension trusts, which could materially increase the unfunded actuarial accrued liability of the STRS Defined Benefit Program and PERS Schools Pool, which, in turn, could result in material changes to the District's required contribution rates in future fiscal years. See "SAN MATEO-FOSTER CITY SCHOOL DISTRICT – District Retirement Systems" herein.

The COVID-19 outbreak is ongoing, and the ultimate geographic spread of the virus, the duration and severity of the outbreak, and the economic and other of actions that may be taken by governmental authorities to contain the outbreak or to treat its impact are uncertain. Additional information with respect to events surrounding the outbreak of COVID-19 and responses thereto can be found on State and local government websites, including but not limited to: San Mateo County (<https://www.smchealth.org/>), the Governor's office (<http://www.gov.ca.gov>) and the California Department of Public Health (<https://covid19.ca.gov/>). *The District has not incorporated by reference the information on such websites, and the District does not assume any responsibility for the accuracy of the information on such websites.*

The ultimate impact of COVID-19 on the District's operations and finances is unknown. There can be no assurances that the spread of COVID-19, or the responses thereto by local, State, or the federal government, will not materially adversely impact the local, State and national economies or the assessed valuation of property within the District, or adversely impact enrollment or ADA within the District and, notwithstanding Executive Order N-26-20 or SB 117, materially adversely impact the financial condition or operations of the District. See also "TAX BASE FOR REPAYMENT OF BONDS – Assessed Valuations" herein.

Accountability. Regulations adopted by the State Board of Education require that school districts increase or improve services for EL/LI students in proportion to the increase in funds apportioned to such districts on the basis of the number and concentration of such EL/LI students, and detail the conditions under which school districts can use supplemental or concentration funding on a school-wide or district-wide basis.

School districts are also required to adopt local control and accountability plans ("LCAPs") disclosing annual goals for all students, as well as certain numerically significant student subgroups, to be achieved in eight areas of State priority identified by the LCFF. LCAPs may also specify additional local

priorities. LCAPs must specify the actions to be taken to achieve each goal, including actions to correct identified deficiencies with regard to areas of State priority. LCAPs covering a three-year period were required to be adopted beginning in fiscal year 2014-15, and updated annually thereafter. The State Board of Education has adopted a template LCAP for use by school districts.

Support and Intervention. AB 97, as amended by SB 91, established a new system of support and intervention to assist school districts meet the performance expectations outlined in their respective LCAPs. School districts must adopt their LCAPs (or annual updates thereto) in tandem with their annual operating budgets, and not later than five days thereafter submit such LCAPs or updates to their respective county superintendents of schools. On or before August 15 of each year, a county superintendent may seek clarification regarding the contents of a district's LCAP (or annual update thereto), and the district is required to respond to such a request within 15 days. Within 15 days of receiving such a response, the county superintendent can submit non-binding recommendations for amending the LCAP or annual update, and such recommendations must be considered by the respective school district at a public hearing within 15 days. A district's LCAP or annual update must be approved by the county superintendent by October 8 of each year if the superintendent determines that (i) the LCAP or annual update adheres to the State template, and (ii) the district's budgeted expenditures are sufficient to implement the actions and strategies outlined in the LCAP.

A school district is required to receive additional support if its respective LCAP or annual update thereto is not approved, if the district requests technical assistance from its respective county superintendent, or if the district does not improve student achievement across more than one State priority for one or more student subgroups. Such support can include a review of a district's strengths and weaknesses in the eight State priority areas, or the assignment of an academic expert to assist the district identify and implement programs designed to improve outcomes. Assistance may be provided by the California Collaborative for Educational Excellence, a State agency created by the LCFF and charged with assisting school districts achieve the goals set forth in their LCAPs. The State Board of Education has developed rubrics to assess school district performance and the need for support and intervention.

The State Superintendent of Public Instruction (the "State Superintendent") is further authorized, with the approval of the State Board of Education, to intervene in the management of persistently underperforming school districts. The State Superintendent may intervene directly or assign an academic trustee to act on his or her behalf. In so doing, the State Superintendent is authorized to (i) modify a district's LCAP, (ii) impose budget revisions designed to improve student outcomes, and (iii) stay or rescind actions of the local governing board that would prevent such district from improving student outcomes; provided, however, that the State Superintendent is not authorized to rescind an action required by a local collective bargaining agreement.

Other State Sources. In addition to State allocations determined pursuant to the LCFF, the District receives other State revenues consisting primarily of restricted revenues designed to implement State mandated programs. Beginning in fiscal year 2013-14, categorical spending restrictions associated with a majority of State mandated programs were eliminated, and funding for these programs was folded into the LCFF. Categorical funding for certain programs was excluded from the LCFF, and school districts will continue to receive restricted State revenues to fund these programs.

Other Revenue Sources

Federal and Local Sources. The federal government provides funding for several of the District's programs, including special education programs, programs under the Every Student Succeeds Act, and specialized programs such as Drug Free Schools, Innovative Strategies, and Vocational & Applied Technology. In addition, the District receives additional local revenues beyond local property tax

collections, such as leases and rentals, interest earnings, interagency services, developer fees (as discussed below), parcel tax revenues (as discussed below) and other local sources.

Parcel Tax. On June 4, 1991, voters within the District approved a special tax of \$55 per parcel, adjusted annually by the San Mateo County Area Consumer Price Index, with no expiration date, with certain exemptions, to augment the District’s operating budget (the “Measure B Parcel Tax”).

On March 7, 2003 voters within the District approved a special tax of \$75 per parcel, adjusted annually by the adjusted annually by the San Francisco - Oakland - San Jose Metropolitan Area Consumer Price Index, for seven years, with certain exemptions, to augment the District’s operating budget (the “2003 Parcel Tax”), which was renewed on February 23, 2010. Pursuant to the February 23, 2010 ballot measure, the 2003 Tax increased by \$96 per parcel to \$180.85, beginning in fiscal year 2010-11 and expired in 2017, and was adjusted annually by the adjusted annually by the San Francisco - Oakland - San Jose Metropolitan Area Consumer Price Index to reflect changes in cost of living, during the term of the authorization. On November 6, 2018, the voters of the District approved a nine year \$298 parcel tax (the “2018 Tax” and together with the 1991 Tax and the 2003, the “Parcel Taxes”), as adjusted annually by the San Mateo County Area Consumer Price Index, beginning July 1, 2019 and ending on June 30, 2028. A parcel tax a “special tax” under the California Constitution and required the approval of 2/3 of the voters voting on the measure. The purpose of the 2018 Parcel Tax is to raise funds to augment the operating budget of the District to retain instructional programs and ensure low class size.

Property owners who are 65 years and older, individuals receiving Supplemental Security Income for disability regardless of age, and individuals receiving Social Security Disability Insurance benefits, regardless of age, whose yearly income does not exceed 250% of the 2012 federal poverty guidelines, are eligible, upon application, for an exemption from the 2018 Parcel Tax.

For fiscal year 2019-20, the 1991 Parcel Tax was \$116.20 per parcel and the 2018 Tax was \$298.00 per parcel. For fiscal year 2020-21, the 1991 Parcel Tax is \$119.10 per parcel and the 2018 Parcel will be \$305.45 per parcel.

The revenues produced for the District by the 1991 Parcel Tax in fiscal year 2019-20 was \$_____, which represented about _____% of the total general fund revenues of the District in fiscal year 2019-20. The projected revenues produced for the District by the 1991 Parcel Tax in fiscal year 2020-21 is expected to be \$_____, which is projected to represent about _____% of the total general fund revenues of the District in fiscal year 2020-21.

The revenues produced for the District by the 2018 Parcel Tax in fiscal year 2019-20 was \$_____, which is projected to represent about _____% of the total general fund revenues of the District in fiscal year 2019-20. The projected revenues produced for the District by the 2018 Parcel Tax in fiscal year 2020-21 is expected to be \$_____, which is projected to represent about _____% of the total general fund revenues of the District in fiscal year 2020-21.

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Developer Fees. The District maintains a fund, separate and apart from the general fund, to account for developer fees collected by the District. For fiscal years 2014-15, 2015-16, 2016-17, 2017-18, 2018-19, and 2019-20, the District received \$1,327,921, \$1,722,374, \$1,130,775, \$1,209,215, \$1,152,546, and \$_____ respectively, and the District has budgeted that it will receive \$_____ of such revenues in fiscal year 2019-20.

Foundation. The San Mateo Foster City Education Foundation (the “Foundation”) is an independent 501(c)(3) nonprofit corporation founded in 1992, providing financial support to the District. Under GASB rules, the Foundation is not a component unit of the District for financial reporting purposes. For fiscal years ending June 30, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, and 2020 the Foundation contributed \$40,000, \$57,027, \$110,000, \$90,000, \$185,000, and \$_____ respectively, to the District. Funds received from the Foundation are deposited into the general fund of the District and earmarked for specific purposes.

Redevelopment Revenue. The District had redevelopment pass-through agreements with various agencies. Amounts received are deposited directly into the general fund of the District and offset State apportionment. For fiscal years 2014-15, 2015-16, 2016-17, 2017-18, 2018-19, and 2019-20, the District received, \$1,870,719, \$2,280,329, \$2,375,653, \$3,111,792, \$3,493,900, and \$_____ respectively, and the District currently projects that it will receive \$_____ of such revenues in fiscal year 2020-21.

State Dissolution of Redevelopment Agencies

On December 30, 2011, the California Supreme Court issued its decision in the case of *California Redevelopment Association v. Matosantos* (“*Matosantos*”), finding ABx1 26, a trailer bill to the 2011-12 State budget, to be constitutional. As a result, all redevelopment agencies in California ceased to exist as a matter of law on February 1, 2012. The Court in *Matosantos* also found that ABx1 27, a companion bill to ABx1 26, violated the California Constitution, as amended by Proposition 22. See “CONSTITUTIONAL AND STATUTORY PROVISIONS AFFECTING DISTRICT REVENUES AND APPROPRIATIONS – Proposition 1A and Proposition 22” herein. ABx1 27 would have permitted redevelopment agencies to continue operations provided their establishing cities or counties agreed to make specified payments to K-14 school districts and county offices of education, totaling \$1.7 billion statewide.

ABx1 26 was modified by Assembly Bill No. 1484 (Chapter 26, Statutes of 2011-12) (“AB 1484”), which, together with ABx1 26, is referred to herein as the “Dissolution Act.” The Dissolution Act provides that all rights, powers, duties and obligations of a redevelopment agency under the California Community Redevelopment Law that have not been repealed, restricted or revised pursuant to ABx1 26 will be vested in a successor agency, generally the county or city that authorized the creation of the redevelopment agency (each, a “Successor Agency”). All property tax revenues that would have been allocated to a redevelopment agency, less the corresponding county auditor-controller’s cost to administer the allocation of property tax revenues, are now allocated to a corresponding Redevelopment Property Tax Trust Fund (“Trust Fund”), to be used for the payment of pass-through payments to local taxing entities, and thereafter to bonds of the former redevelopment agency and any “enforceable obligations” of the Successor Agency, as well as to pay certain administrative costs. The Dissolution Act defines “enforceable obligations” to include bonds, loans, legally required payments, judgments or settlements, legal binding and enforceable obligations, and certain other obligations.

Among the various types of enforceable obligations, the first priority for payment is tax allocation bonds issued by the former redevelopment agency; second is revenue bonds, which may have been issued by the host city, but only where the tax increment revenues were pledged for repayment and only where other pledged revenues are insufficient to make scheduled debt service payments; third is administrative costs of the Successor Agency, equal to at least \$250,000 in any year, unless the oversight board reduces

such amount for any fiscal year or a lesser amount is agreed to by the Successor Agency; then, fourth tax revenues in the Trust Fund in excess of such amounts, if any, will be allocated as residual distributions to local taxing entities in the same proportions as other tax revenues. Moreover, all unencumbered cash and other assets of former redevelopment agencies will also be allocated to local taxing entities in the same proportions as tax revenues. Notwithstanding the foregoing portion of this paragraph, the order of payment is subject to modification in the event a Successor Agency timely reports to the Controller and the Department of Finance that application of the foregoing will leave the Successor Agency with amounts insufficient to make scheduled payments on enforceable obligations. If the county auditor-controller verifies that the Successor Agency will have insufficient amounts to make scheduled payments on enforceable obligations, it shall report its findings to the Controller. If the Controller agrees there are insufficient funds to pay scheduled payments on enforceable obligations, the amount of such deficiency shall be deducted from the amount remaining to be distributed to taxing agencies, as described as the fourth distribution above, then from amounts available to the Successor Agency to defray administrative costs. In addition, if a taxing agency entered into an agreement pursuant to Health and Safety Code Section 33401 for payments from a redevelopment agency under which the payments were to be subordinated to certain obligations of the redevelopment agency, such subordination provisions shall continue to be given effect.

As noted above, the Dissolution Act expressly provides for continuation of pass-through payments to local taxing entities. Per statute, 100% of contractual and statutory two percent pass-throughs, and 56.7% of statutory pass-throughs authorized under the Community Redevelopment Law Reform Act of 1993 (AB 1290, Chapter 942, Statutes of 1993) (“AB 1290”), are restricted to educational facilities without offset against revenue limit apportionments by the State. Only 43.3% of AB 1290 pass-throughs are offset against State aid so long as the affected local taxing entity uses the moneys received for land acquisition, facility construction, reconstruction, or remodeling, or deferred maintenance as provided under Education Code Section 42238(h).

ABX1 26 states that in the future, pass-throughs shall be made in the amount “which would have been received . . . had the redevelopment agency existed at that time,” and that the county auditor-controller shall “determine the amount of property taxes that would have been allocated to each redevelopment agency had the redevelopment agency not been dissolved using current assessed values . . . and pursuant to statutory formulas and contractual agreements with other taxing agencies.”

Successor Agencies continue to operate until all enforceable obligations have been satisfied and all remaining assets of the Successor Agency have been disposed of. AB 1484 provides that once the debt of the Successor Agency is paid off and remaining assets have been disposed of, the Successor Agency shall terminate its existence and all pass-through payment obligations shall cease.

The District can make no representations as to the extent to which its base apportionments from the State may be offset by the future receipt of residual distributions or from unencumbered cash and assets of former redevelopment agencies or any other surplus property tax revenues pursuant to the Dissolution Act.

Accounting Practices

The accounting practices of the District conform to generally accepted accounting principles in accordance with policies and procedures of the School Accounting Manual. This manual, according to Section 41010 of the California Education Code, is to be followed by all California school districts.

The District’s expenditures are accrued at the end of the fiscal year to reflect the receipt of goods and services in that year. Revenues generally are recorded on a cash basis, except for items that are susceptible to accrual (measurable and/or available to finance operations). Current taxes are considered susceptible to accrual. Delinquent taxes not received after the fiscal year end are not recorded as revenue

until received. Revenues from specific state and federally funded projects are recognized when qualified expenditures have been incurred. State block grant apportionments are accrued to the extent that they are measurable and predictable. The State Department of Education sends the District updated information from time to time explaining the acceptable accounting treatment of revenue and expenditure categories.

The District's accounting is organized on the basis of fund groups, with each group consisting of a separate set of self-balancing accounts containing assets, liabilities, fund balances, revenues and expenditures. The major fund classification is the general fund which accounts for all financial resources not requiring a special type of fund. The District's fiscal year begins on July 1 and ends on June 30.

Comparative Financial Statements

The District's general fund finances the legally authorized activities of the District for which restricted funds are not provided. General fund revenues are derived from such sources as State school fund apportionments, taxes, use of money and property, and aid from other governmental agencies. Audited financial statements for the District for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2019, and prior fiscal years are on file with the District and available for public inspection at the Office of the Chief Business Official of the District, 1170 Chess Drive, Foster City, California 94404. The audited financial statements for the year ended June 30, 2019, are included in APPENDIX B hereto. The table on the following page reflects the District's audited general fund revenues, expenditures and fund balances from fiscal year 2014-15 to fiscal year 2018-19.

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AUDITED GENERAL FUND REVENUE, EXPENDITURES AND FUND BALANCES
Fiscal Years 2014-15 through 2018-19
San Mateo-Foster City School District

	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
	Audited	Audited	Audited	Audited	Audited
	<u>Actual</u>	<u>Actual</u>	<u>Actual</u>	<u>Actual</u>	<u>Actual</u>
REVENUES					
Local Control Funding formula (LCFF):					
State Apportionment	\$51,225,435	\$28,537,356	--	--	--
Local Taxes	27,072,179	57,796,495	--	--	--
LCFF Transfers	<u>6,590,880</u>	<u>5,495,072</u>	--	--	--
Total LCFF sources	84,888,494	91,828,923	\$100,950,047	\$107,688,449	\$112,392,207
Federal Sources	3,403,832	3,778,257	3,663,507	3,857,743	3,917,584
Other State Sources	5,311,754	13,387,813	10,675,292	9,979,680	17,886,514
Other Local Sources	<u>19,294,712</u>	<u>18,948,658</u>	<u>18,900,892</u>	<u>12,882,050</u>	<u>11,274,490</u>
Total Revenues	112,898,792	127,943,651	134,189,738	134,407,922	145,470,795
EXPENDITURES					
Instruction	70,982,517	77,088,715	82,421,880	93,387,172	93,698,924
Instruction-related Services	13,330,636	14,244,473	--	--	--
Supervision of instruction	--	--	3,591,169	3,652,497	4,258,243
Instruction library, media and technology	--	--	1,167,012	1,101,082	1,110,000
School site administration	--	--	9,352,156	9,775,224	10,372,083
Pupil Services	4,940,860	8,334,589	--	--	--
Home-to-school transportation	--	--	2,587,975	2,918,595	2,985,852
Food services	--	--	--	85	66
All other pupil services	--	--	5,164,502	5,806,153	6,955,613
Ancillary Services	298,495	192,955	212,209	263,132	255,916
Community Services	337,625	309,088	--	--	--
Enterprise Activities	2,886	--	--	--	--
General Administration	6,385,478	6,577,673	--	--	--
Data processing	--	--	1,311,115	1,585,345	2,022,412
All other general administration	--	--	5,381,477	6,238,085	6,276,718
Plant Services	10,258,858	12,265,783	10,205,700	10,400,032	10,616,323
Facilities acquisition and construction	--	--	6,462,748	3,005,224	620,892
Payments to other agencies	--	--	1,433,822	1,208,581	998,315
Other Outgo:	1,697,425	1,427,825	--	--	--
Debt Service - Principal	--	--	--	--	--
Debt Service – Interest	--	--	--	--	--
Debt Service – Cost of Issuance	--	--	--	--	--
Total Expenditures	108,234,780	120,441,101	129,291,765	139,341,207	140,171,357
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues Over/(Under) Expenditures	4,664,012	7,502,550	4,897,973	(4,933,285)	5,299,438
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)					
Operating Transfers in	3,565,334	5,991,145	250,000	760,000	750,000
Operating Transfers out	<u>(3,451,025)</u>	<u>(8,775,904)</u>	<u>(2,258,496)</u>	<u>(6,766,143)</u>	<u>(7,285,191)</u>
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)	114,309	(2,784,759)	(2,008,496)	(6,006,143)	(6,535,191)
Net Change in Fund Balances	4,778,321	4,717,791	2,889,477	(10,939,428)	(1,235,753)
Fund Balance – July 1	<u>71,731,185</u>	<u>76,509,506</u>	<u>81,227,297</u>	<u>84,431,404</u>	<u>73,491,976</u>
Prior period adjustments	--	--	314,630 ⁽¹⁾	--	--
Fund Balance – July 1 – as adjusted	--	--	<u>81,541,927</u>	--	--
Fund Balance – June 30	<u>\$76,509,506</u>	<u>\$81,227,297</u>	<u>\$84,431,404</u>	<u>\$73,491,976</u>	<u>\$72,256,223</u>

⁽¹⁾ The Special Reserve Fund for Other Than Capital Outlay has been combined for financial reporting purposes in accordance with GASB 54, resulting in an adjustment to the beginning fund balance of the general fund.

Source: San Mateo-Foster City School District.

Budget Process

State Budgeting Requirements. The District is required by provisions of the State Education Code to maintain a balanced budget each year, in which the sum of expenditures and the ending fund balance cannot exceed the sum of revenues and the carry-over fund balance from the previous year. The State Department of Education imposes a uniform budgeting and accounting format for school districts. The budget process for school districts was substantially amended by Assembly Bill 1200 (“AB 1200”), which became State law on October 14, 1991. Portions of AB 1200 are summarized below. Additional amendments to the budget process were made by Assembly Bill 2585, effective as of September 9, 2014, including the elimination of the dual budget cycle option for school districts. All school districts must now be on a single budget cycle.

School districts must adopt a budget on or before July 1 of each year. The budget must be submitted to the county superintendent within five days of adoption or by July 1, whichever occurs first. The county superintendent will examine the adopted budget for compliance with the standards and criteria adopted by the State Board of Education and identify technical corrections necessary to bring the budget into compliance, and will determine if the budget allows the district to meet its current obligations, if the budget is consistent with a financial plan that will enable the district to meet its multi-year financial commitments, whether the budget includes the expenditures necessary to implement a LCAP, and whether the budget’s ending fund balance exceeds the minimum recommended reserve for economic uncertainties.

On or before September 15, the county superintendent will approve, conditionally approve or disapprove the adopted budget for each school district. Budgets will be disapproved if they fail the above standards. The district board must be notified by September 15 of the county superintendent’s recommendations for revision and reasons for the recommendations. The county superintendent may assign a fiscal advisor or appoint a committee to examine and comment on the superintendent’s recommendations. The committee must report its findings no later than September 20. Any recommendations made by the county superintendent must be made available by the district for public inspection.

A school district whose budget has been disapproved must revise and readopt its budget by October 8, reflecting changes in projected income and expense since July 1, including responding to the county superintendent’s recommendations. The county superintendent must determine if the budget conforms with the standards and criteria applicable to final school district budgets and not later than November 8, must approve or disapprove the revised budgets. If the budget is disapproved, the county superintendent will call for the formation of a budget review committee pursuant to Education Code Section 42127.1. No later than November 8, the county superintendent must notify the State Superintendent of Public Instruction of all school districts whose budget has been disapproved. Until a school district’s budget is approved, the school district will operate on the lesser of its proposed budget for the current fiscal year or the last budget adopted and reviewed for the prior fiscal year.

Interim Financial Reports. Under the provisions of AB 1200, each school district is required to file interim certifications with the county office of education as to its ability to meet its financial obligations for the remainder of the then-current fiscal year and, based on current forecasts, for the subsequent fiscal year. The county office of education reviews the certification and issues either a positive, negative or qualified certification. A positive certification is assigned to any school district that will meet its financial obligations for the current fiscal year and subsequent two fiscal years. A negative certification is assigned to any school district that will be unable to meet its financial obligations for the remainder of the fiscal year or subsequent fiscal year. A qualified certification is assigned to any school district that may not meet its financial obligations for the current fiscal year or two subsequent fiscal years.

Within the past ten years, the District has never had an adopted budget disapproved by the county superintendent of schools and has never received a “qualified” or “negative” certification of an Interim Financial Report pursuant to A.B. 1200.

Budgeting Trends. The table on the following page sets forth the District’s general fund adopted budgets for fiscal years 2016-17 through 2020-21, ending results for fiscal years 2016-17 through 2018-19, and unaudited actuals for fiscal year 2019-20.

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GENERAL FUND BUDGETING
Fiscal Years 2016-17 through 2019-20
San Mateo-Foster City School District

	<u>Fiscal Year 2016-17</u>		<u>Fiscal Year 2017-18</u>		<u>Fiscal Year 2018-19</u>		<u>Fiscal Year 2019-20</u>		<u>Fiscal Year</u>
	<u>Adopted Budget⁽¹⁾</u>	<u>Audited Actuals⁽¹⁾</u>	<u>Adopted Budget⁽¹⁾</u>	<u>Audited Actuals⁽¹⁾</u>	<u>Adopted Budget⁽¹⁾</u>	<u>Audited Actuals⁽¹⁾</u>	<u>Adopted Budget⁽²⁾</u>	<u>Unaudited Actuals⁽³⁾</u>	<u>2019-20</u> <u>Adopted Budget⁽³⁾</u>
REVENUES:									
LCFF Sources	\$97,179,624	\$100,950,047	\$98,454,028	\$107,688,449	\$107,720,856	\$112,392,207	\$113,194,590		\$121,073,451
Federal Revenue	3,757,668	3,663,507	3,897,881	3,857,743	4,246,312	3,917,584	4,164,197		3,590,314
Other State Revenue	10,396,861	10,675,292	8,167,840	9,979,680	12,026,883	17,886,514	9,836,907		9,589,631
Other Local Revenue	<u>14,502,423</u>	<u>18,900,892</u>	<u>7,110,996</u>	<u>12,882,050</u>	<u>7,836,066</u>	<u>11,274,490</u>	<u>15,956,120</u>		<u>16,104,837</u>
TOTAL REVENUES	125,836,576	134,189,738	117,630,745	134,407,922	131,830,117	145,470,795	143,151,814		150,358,233
EXPENDITURES:									
Certificated Salaries	58,094,710	55,743,155	56,102,144	60,854,505	61,949,676	60,866,387	66,057,397		70,940,203
Classified Salaries	14,962,898	14,261,067	14,423,386	15,959,016	15,875,087	15,860,051	16,314,547		17,621,587
Employee Benefits	27,173,413	26,611,456	27,750,754	28,293,300	30,707,787	35,917,869	33,729,244		35,810,931
Books & Supplies	4,055,120	4,024,730	2,848,417	6,606,413	3,106,763	3,280,646	4,891,731		5,288,554
Services & Other Operating Expenditures	19,648,951	20,984,556	22,838,414	23,565,650	25,624,402	22,703,269	24,701,381		26,348,509
Capital Outlay	12,871,025	6,466,653	10,000	3,105,543	1,566,000	740,841	10,000		10,000
Other Outgo/Transfers of Indirect Costs	<u>1,399,298</u>	<u>1,200,148</u>	<u>1,270,654</u>	<u>956,780</u>	<u>1,148,329</u>	<u>802,294</u>	<u>926,149</u>		<u>976,218</u>
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	138,205,415	129,291,765	125,243,769	139,341,207	139,978,044	140,171,357	146,630,449		156,996,002
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues Over (Under) Expenditures	(12,368,839)	4,897,973	(7,613,024)	(4,933,285)	(8,147,927)	5,299,438	(3,478,635)		(6,637,769)
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)									
Operating Transfers In	250,000	250,000	750,000	760,000	750,000	750,000	750,000		848,173
Operating Transfers Out	--	<u>(2,258,496)</u>	<u>(3,832,450)</u>	<u>(6,766,143)</u>	<u>(32,450)</u>	<u>(7,285,191)</u>	<u>(1,071,158)</u>		<u>(1,072,667)</u>
TOTAL OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)	250,000	(2,008,496)	(3,082,450)	(6,006,143)	717,550	(6,535,191)	(321,158)		(224,494)
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues & Other Financing Sources Over (Under) Expenditures & Other Uses	(12,118,839)	2,889,477	(10,695,474)	(10,939,428)	(7,430,377)	(1,235,753)	(3,799,793)		(6,862,263)
FUND BALANCE, JULY 1	81,227,297	81,227,297	84,431,404	84,431,404	73,491,976	73,491,976	43,875,563⁽⁵⁾		\$51,807,779
Prior period adjustments	--	314,630 ⁽⁴⁾	--	--	--	--	--		--
Fund balances beginning – as adjusted	<u>81,227,297</u>	<u>81,541,927</u>	<u>84,431,404</u>	<u>84,431,404</u>	<u>73,491,976</u>	<u>73,491,976</u>	<u>43,875,563⁽⁵⁾</u>		<u>51,807,779</u>
FUND BALANCE, JUNE 30	<u>\$69,108,458</u>	<u>\$84,431,404</u>	<u>\$73,735,930</u>	<u>\$73,491,976</u>	<u>\$66,061,599</u>	<u>\$72,256,223</u>	<u>\$40,075,770</u>		<u>\$44,945,516</u>

⁽¹⁾ From the District's Comprehensive Audited Financial Statements for fiscal years 2016-17 through 2018-19, respectively.

⁽²⁾ From the District's Second Interim Financial Report for fiscal year 2019-20 approved by the Board on March 26, 2020.

⁽³⁾ From the District's Unaudited Actuals for fiscal year 2019-20 approved by the Board on September 24, 2020

⁽⁴⁾ Reflects an adjustment to the general fund as a result of the inclusion of the Special Reserve Fund for Other Than Capital Outlay in accordance with GASB Statement No. 54.

⁽⁵⁾ Beginning fund balance reflects the general fund only, and do not agree with the amounts reported for fiscal years 2015-16 through 2018-19 of this table and the amounts reported under "Comparative Financial Statements" herein, because amounts included in the Audit for fiscal years 2015-16 through 2018-19 include the financial activity of the Deferred Maintenance Fund, Special Reserve Fund for Other Than Capital Outlay and the Retiree Benefit Fund, in accordance with the fund type definitions promulgated by GASB Statement No. 54.

Source: San Mateo-Foster City School District.

State Budget Measures

The following information concerning the State's budgets has been obtained from publicly available information which the District believes to be reliable; however, the District does not guarantee the accuracy or completeness of this information and has not independently verified such information.

2020-21 State Budget. On June 29, 2020, the Governor signed into law the State budget for fiscal year 2020-21 (the "2020-21 Budget"). The following information is drawn from the DOF's summary of the 2020-21 Budget.

As with the Governor's May revision (the "May Revision") to the proposed State budget, the 2020-21 Budget acknowledges that the rapid onset of COVID-19 has had an immediate and severe impact on the State's economy. The ensuing recession has caused significant job losses, precipitous drops in family and business income, and has exacerbated inequality. The May Revision forecast included a peak unemployment rate of 24.5% in the second quarter of 2020 and a decline in personal income of nearly 9%. The 2020-21 Budget reports that the official unemployment rate exceeded 16% in both April and May of 2020.

The 2020-21 Budget includes a number of measures intended to address a projected deficit of \$54.3 billion identified by the May Revision, and occasioned principally by declines in the State's three main tax revenues (personal income, sales and use, and corporate). The measures included in the 2020-21 Budget, and described below, are intended to close this deficit and set aside \$2.6 billion in the State's traditional general fund reserve, including \$716 million for the State to respond to the changing conditions of the COVID-19 pandemic:

- *Draw Down of Reserves* – The 2020-21 Budget draws down \$8.8 billion in total State reserves, including \$7.8 billion from the BSA, \$450 million from the Safety Net Reserve and all funds in the PSSSA.
- *Triggers* – The 2020-21 Budget includes \$11.1 billion in reductions and deferrals that would be restored if at least \$14 billion in federal funds are received by October 15, 2020. If the State receives less than this amount, reductions and deferrals would be partially restored. The triggers includes \$6.6 billion in deferred spending on education, \$970 million in funding for the California State University and University of California systems, \$2.8 billion in State employee compensation and \$150 million for courts, as well as funding for various other State programs. The triggers would also fund an additional \$250 million for county programs to backfill revenue losses.
- *Federal Funds* – The 2020-21 Budget relies on \$10.1 billion in federal funds, including \$8.1 billion of which has already been received. This relief includes recent congressional approval for a temporary increase in the federal government's share of Medicaid costs, a portion of the State's Coronavirus Relief Fund allocation pursuant to the CARES Act and federal funds provided for childcare programs.
- *Borrowing/Transfers/Deferrals* – The 2020-21 Budget relies on \$9.3 billion in special fund borrowing and transfers, as well as deferrals to K-14 education discussed further herein. Approximately \$900 million of special fund borrowing is associated with reductions to State employee compensation and is subject to the triggers discussed above.

- *Increased Revenues* – The 2020-21 Budget temporarily suspends for three years net operating loss tax deductions for medium and large businesses and limits business tax credits, with an estimated increase in tax revenues of \$4.3 billion in fiscal year 2020-21.
- *Cancelled Expansions, Updated Assumptions and Other Measures* – The 2020-21 Budget includes an additional \$10.6 billion of measures, including cancelling multiple programmatic expansions, anticipated governmental efficiencies, higher ongoing revenues above the forecast included in the May Revision, and lower health and human services caseload costs than assumed by the May Revision.

For fiscal year 2019-20, the 2020-21 Budget projects total general fund revenues and transfers of \$137.6 billion and authorizes expenditures of \$146.9 billion. The State is projected to end the 2019-20 fiscal year with total available general fund reserves of \$17 billion, including \$16.1 billion in the BSA and \$900 million in the Safety Net Reserve Fund. For fiscal year 2020-21, the 2020-21 Budget projects total general fund revenues and transfers of \$137.7 billion and authorizes expenditures of \$133.9 billion. The State is projected to end the 2020-21 fiscal year with total available general fund reserves of \$11.4 billion, including \$2.6 billion in the traditional general fund reserve (of which \$716 million is earmarked for COVID-related responses), \$8.3 billion in the BSA and \$450 million in the Safety Net Reserve Fund.

As a result of the projected reduction of State revenues occasioned by the COVID-19 pandemic, the 2020-21 Budget estimates that the Proposition 98 minimum funding guarantee for fiscal year 2020-21 is \$70.1 billion, approximately \$10 billion below the revised prior-year funding level. For K-12 school districts, this results in per-pupil spending in fiscal year 2020-21 of \$10,654, a reduction of \$1,339 from the prior year.

The 2020-21 Budget proposes several measures intended to ameliorate the immediate impact of State revenue declines, and avoid a permanent decline in education funding:

- *Local Control Funding Formula* – The 2020-21 Budget provides for \$1.9 billion in LCFF apportionment deferrals for fiscal year 2019-20. The deferrals increase to \$11 billion in fiscal year 2020-21, which results in LCFF funding remaining at 2019-20 levels in both years. The 2020-21 Budget also suspends the statutory COLA in fiscal 2020-21. Of the total deferrals, \$5.8 billion will be triggered off in fiscal year 2020-21 if sufficient federal funding for this purpose is received.
- *Learning Loss Mitigation* – The 2020-21 Budget includes a one-time investment of \$5.3 billion (\$4.75 billion in CARES Act funding and \$539.9 million in Proposition 98 funding) to local educational agencies to address learning losses related to COVID-19 school closures. Of these funds, \$2.9 billion will be allocated based on LCFF supplemental and concentration grant allocations, \$1.5 billion based on the number of students with exceptional needs, and \$979.8 million based on total LCFF allocations.
- *Supplemental Appropriations* – The 2020-21 Budget provides for a new, multi-year payment obligation to supplement K-14 education funding. The total obligation would equal approximately \$12.4 billion, and reflects the administration’s estimate of the additional funding K-14 school districts would have received in the absence of COVID-19-related reductions. Under this proposal the State will make annual payments toward this obligation beginning in fiscal year 2021-22. These payments would equal 1.5% of State general fund revenue. The 2020-21 Budget also increases the share of State general fund revenue required to be spent on K-14 school districts from 38% to 40% by fiscal year 2023-24.

- *CalSTRS/CalPERS* – The 2020-21 Budget redirects \$2.3 billion in funds previously appropriated for prefunding CalSTRS and CalPERS liabilities, and instead applies them to further reduce local educational agency contribution rates for such programs in fiscal years 2020-21 and 2021-22. This reduces CalSTRS employer rates to 16.15% in fiscal year 2020-21 and 16.02% in fiscal year 2021-22. CalPERS employer rates would be reduced to 20.7% in fiscal year 2020-21 and 22.84% in fiscal year 2021-22. See also “SAN MATEO-FOSTER CITY SCHOOL DISTRICT – Retirement Programs” herein.
- *Federal Funds* – In addition to the CARES Act funding previously discussed, the 2020-21 Budget appropriates \$1.6 billion in federal Elementary and Secondary School Emergency Relief funds recently awarded to the State. Of this amount, approximately \$1.5 billion will be allocated to local educational agencies in proportion to the amount of federal Title I-A funding such agencies receive, to be used for COVID-19 related costs. The remaining amount will be allocated to state-level activities.
- *Temporary Revenue Increases* – As discussed above, as part of closing the State’s projected deficit, the 2020-21 Budget provides for a temporary revenue increase of approximately \$4.3 billion in fiscal year 2020-21, of which approximately \$1.6 billion counts towards the Proposition 98 funding guarantee.

Other significant features of K-12 education funding in the 2020-21 Budget include the following:

- *Special Education* – The 2020-21 Budget increases special education base rates to \$625 per pupil, and provides \$100 million to increase funding for students with low-incidence disabilities.
- *Average Daily Attendance* – The 2020-21 Budget provides for a hold-harmless for calculating apportionments in fiscal year 2020-21. ADA will be based on the 2019-20 year, except for new charter schools commencing instruction in fiscal year 2020-21. The 2020-21 Budget also provides an exemption for local educational agencies from certain annual minimum instructional minute requirements, and includes requirements for distance learning to ensure that, in the absence of in-person instruction, students continue to receive access to quality education.
- *LCAPs* – In April of 2020, the Governor issued an executive order allowing local educational agencies to submit their LCAP for fiscal year 2020-21 in December, in lieu of the usual July 1 deadline. Recognizing that federal relief funds need to be expended on an accelerated timeline, and to ensure transparency, the 2020-21 Budget replaces the December LCAP with a Learning Continuity and Attendance Plan to be completed by September 30, 2020. The 2020-21 Budget requires the State Superintendent of Public Instruction to develop a template of this plan for use by local educational agencies which will include a description of how such agencies will provide continuity of learning during the pandemic, expenditures related to addressing the impacts of the pandemic, and how such agencies are increasing or improving services in proportion to concentration funding that is received under the LCFF.
- *Employee Protections* – The 2020-21 Budget suspends school districts’ window to lay off teachers and other non-administrative certificated staff, which typically runs from the time the budget is approved by the State Legislature to August 15. The 2020-21 Budget also suspends layoffs of classified staff working in transportation, nutrition and custodial services from July 1, 2020 through June 30, 2021.

For additional information regarding the 2020-21 Budget, see the DOF website at www.dof.ca.gov. However, the information presented on such website is not incorporated herein by reference.

Future Actions and Events. The District cannot predict what actions will be taken in the future by the State legislature and the Governor to address changing State revenues and expenditures. The District also cannot predict the impact such actions will have on State revenues available in the current or future years for education. The State budget will be affected by national and State economic conditions and other factors over which the District will have no control. Certain actions or results could produce a significant shortfall of revenue and cash, and could consequently impair the State's ability to fund schools. The COVID-19 pandemic has already resulted in significant negative economic effects at State and federal levels, and additional negative economic effects are possible, each of which could negatively impact anticipated State revenue levels. In addition, the pandemic could also result in higher State expenditures, of both a direct nature (such as those related to managing the outbreak) and an indirect nature (such as higher public usage of need-based programs resulting from unemployment or disability). See “- Outbreak of Disease; Coronavirus” herein. The District also cannot predict whether the federal government will provide additional funding in amounts sufficient to offset any of the fiscal impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic described above. State budget shortfalls in future fiscal years may also have an adverse financial impact on the financial condition of the District. However, the obligation to levy *ad valorem* property taxes upon all taxable property within the District for the payment of principal of and interest on the Bonds would not be impaired.

SAN MATEO-FOSTER CITY SCHOOL DISTRICT

The information in this section concerning the operations of the District and the District's finances are provided as supplementary information only, and it should not be inferred from the inclusion of this information in this Official Statement that the principal of or interest on the Bonds is payable from the general fund of the District. The Bonds shall be payable solely from the proceeds of an ad valorem property tax required to be levied by the County on taxable property within the District in an amount sufficient for the payment thereof. See "THE BONDS – Security and Sources of Payment" herein.

Introduction

The District is a community funded district (as described herein), located in the greater San Francisco Bay Area of northern California, serves the communities of San Mateo and Foster City, as well as certain unincorporated areas in the central portion of the County. The District operates 15 elementary schools (grades K-5), one Montessori school (grades K-8) and four middle schools (grades 6-8). The 2020-21 assessed valuation of the area served by the District is \$ _____. The District's average daily attendance for fiscal year 2019-20 was _____. The District has budgeted its average daily attendance for fiscal year 2020-21 will be _____.

Administration

District Board. The governing Board consists of five elected members. Members are elected at-large to serve staggered four-year terms. Elections for positions to the Board are held every two years, alternating between two and three available positions. A president is elected by members of the Board each year. Current members of the Board, together with their offices and the dates their terms expire, are listed below.

<u>Board Member</u>	<u>Office</u>	<u>Term Expires</u>
Noelia Corzo	President	December 2020
Kenneth Chin	Vice President	December 2022
Rebecca Hitchcock	Clerk	December 2020
Alison Proctor	Trustee	December 2022
Shara Watkins	Trustee	December 2020

The management and policies of the District are administered by a Superintendent appointed by the Board who is responsible for day-to-day District operations as well as supervision of the District's other key personnel. Dr. Joan Rosas currently serves as the District Superintendent. Brief biographies of the Superintendent and Chief Business Official follow:

Dr. Joan Rosas, Superintendent. Dr. Rosas began her tenure as Superintendent of the District on July 1, 2015. Dr. Rosas had spent 22 years of her 33 years as an educator in the District before advancing four years ago to the San Mateo County Office of Education as the Associate Superintendent of Student Services. During her time with the District, she held the positions of Assistant Principal, Principal, Director of Curriculum & Instruction, Assistant Superintendent of Student Services, and Assistant Superintendent of Human Resources. She received her Doctorate in Education in Organizational Leadership from the University of San Francisco, her Master's Degree in Administration and Supervision and Administrative Services Credential from California State University, Hayward, and her Bachelor's Degree in Spanish from University of California, Berkeley.

Patrick Gaffney, Chief Business Official. Patrick Gaffney began his tenure as Chief Business Official with the District in October 2019. Over the past 21 years, Mr. Gaffney has served as an Assistant

Superintendent of Business Services, Deputy Superintendent and Superintendent at other school districts in the State. Prior to his career in education Mr. Gaffney served in a variety of national and international financial management roles in the private sector. Mr. Gaffney obtained his Bachelor’s degree in finance from Santa Clara University.

Enrollment Trends

On average throughout the District, the regular education pupil-teacher ratio is approximately 25:1 for grades TK-3, 27:1 in grades 4-6, and 30:1 in grades 7-8. District enrollment increased by 6.16% between 2010-11 and 2019-20, representing an annual compound growth rate of 0.67%. The following table shows a 10-year enrollment history for the District and a budgeted amount for fiscal year 2020-21.

HISTORICAL ENROLLMENT
Fiscal Years 2010-11 through 2020-21
San Mateo-Foster City School District

<u>Fiscal Year</u>	<u>Enrollment</u>	<u>% Change</u>
2010-11	10,904	--
2011-12	11,205	2.76%
2012-13	11,456	2.24
2013-14	11,721	2.31
2014-15	11,856	1.15
2015-16	11,977	1.02
2016-17	11,970	(0.06)
2017-18	11,837	(1.11)
2018-19	11,724	(0.95)
2019-20	11,576	(1.26)
2020-21 ⁽¹⁾		

⁽¹⁾ Budgeted.

Note: Enrollment for fiscal years 2010-11 through 2012-13 is reported as of the October report submitted to the California Basic Educational Data System (“CBEDS”). Fiscal years 2013-14 through 2019-20 reflect certified enrollment as of the fall census day (the first Wednesday in October), which is reported to the California Longitudinal Pupil Achievement Data System (“CALPADS”) in each school year and used to calculate each school district’s unduplicated EL/LI student enrollment. Adjustments may be made to the certified EL/LI counts by the California Department of Education. CALPADS figures exclude preschool and adult transitional students.

Source: San Mateo-Foster City School District.

Labor Relations

The District currently employs approximately _____ full-time equivalent certificated employees and _____ full-time equivalent classified employees. These employees, except management and some part-time employees, are represented by the two bargaining units as noted below:

BARGAINING UNITS
San Mateo-Foster City School District

<u>Labor Organization</u>	<u>Number of Employees In Bargaining Unit</u>	<u>Contract Expiration Date</u>
San Mateo Elementary Teachers’ Association	_____	June 30, 2021
California School Employees Association	_____	June 30, 2021

Source: San Mateo-Foster City School District.

Retirement Programs

The information set forth below regarding the STRS and PERS programs, other than the information provided by the District regarding its annual contributions thereto, has been obtained from publicly available sources which are believed to be reliable but are not guaranteed as to accuracy or completeness, and should not to be construed as a representation by either the District or the Underwriters.

STRS. All full-time certificated employees, as well as certain classified employees, are members of the State Teachers' Retirement System ("STRS"). STRS provides retirement, disability and survivor benefits to plan members and beneficiaries under a defined benefit program (the "STRS Defined Benefit Program"). The STRS Defined Benefit Program is funded through a combination of investment earnings and statutorily set contributions from three sources: employees, employers, and the State. Benefit provisions and contribution amounts are established by State statutes, as legislatively amended from time to time.

Prior to fiscal year 2014-15, and unlike typical defined benefit programs, none of the employee, employer nor State contribution rates to the STRS Defined Benefit Program varied annually to make up funding shortfalls or assess credits for actuarial surpluses. In recent years, the combined employer, employee and State contributions to the STRS Defined Benefit Program have not been sufficient to pay actuarially required amounts. As a result, and due to significant investment losses, the unfunded actuarial liability of the STRS Defined Benefit Program has increased significantly in recent fiscal years. In September 2013, STRS projected that the STRS Defined Benefit Program would be depleted in 31 years assuming existing contribution rates continued, and other significant actuarial assumptions were realized. In an effort to reduce the unfunded actuarial liability of the STRS Defined Benefit Program, the State passed the legislation described below to increase contribution rates.

Prior to July 1, 2014, K-14 school districts were required by such statutes to contribute 8.25% of eligible salary expenditures, while participants contributed 8% of their respective salaries. On June 24, 2014, the Governor signed AB 1469 ("AB 1469") into law as a part of the State's fiscal year 2014-15 budget. AB 1469 seeks to fully fund the unfunded actuarial obligation with respect to service credited to members of the STRS Defined Benefit Program before July 1, 2014 (the "2014 Liability"), within 32 years, by increasing member, K-14 school district and State contributions to STRS. Commencing July 1, 2014, the employee contribution rate increased over a three-year phase-in period in accordance with the following schedule:

MEMBER CONTRIBUTION RATES STRS (Defined Benefit Program)

<u>Effective Date</u>	<u>STRS Members Hired Prior to January 1, 2013</u>	<u>STRS Members Hired After January 1, 2013</u>
July 1, 2014	8.150%	8.150%
July 1, 2015	9.200	8.560
July 1, 2016	10.250	9.205

Source: AB 1469.

Pursuant to the Reform Act (defined below), the contribution rates for members hired after the Implementation Date (defined below) will be adjusted if the normal cost increases by more than 1% since the last time the member contribution was set. The contribution rate for employees hired after the Implementation Date (defined below) increased from 9.205% of creditable compensation for fiscal year commencing July 1, 2017 to 10.205% of creditable compensation effective July 1, 2018. For fiscal year commencing July 1, 2019, the contribution rate was 10.250% for employees hired before the

Implementation Date and 10.205% for employees hired after the Implementation Date. For fiscal year commencing July 1, 2020, the contribution rate will be 10.250% for employees hired before the Implementation Date and 10.205% employees hired after the Implementation Date.

Pursuant to AB 1469, K-14 school districts' contribution rate will increase over a seven-year phase-in period in accordance with the following schedule:

**K-14 SCHOOL DISTRICT CONTRIBUTION RATES
STRS (Defined Benefit Program)**

<u>Effective Date</u>	<u>K-14 school districts</u>
July 1, 2014	8.88%
July 1, 2015	10.73
July 1, 2016	12.58
July 1, 2017	14.43
July 1, 2018	16.28
July 1, 2019	18.13
July 1, 2020	19.10

Source: AB 1469.

Based upon the recommendation from its actuary, for fiscal year 2021-22 and each fiscal year thereafter the STRS Teachers' Retirement Board (the "STRS Board"), is required to increase or decrease the K-14 school districts' contribution rate to reflect the contribution required to eliminate the remaining 2014 Liability by June 30, 2046; provided that the rate cannot change in any fiscal year by more than 1% of creditable compensation upon which members' contributions to the STRS Defined Benefit Program are based; and provided further that such contribution rate cannot exceed a maximum of 20.25%. In addition to the increased contribution rates discussed above, AB 1469 also requires the STRS Board to report to the State Legislature every five years (commencing with a report due on or before July 1, 2019) on the fiscal health of the STRS Defined Benefit Program and the unfunded actuarial obligation with respect to service credited to members of that program before July 1, 2014. The reports are also required to identify adjustments required in contribution rates for K-14 school districts and the State in order to eliminate the 2014 Liability.

On June 27, 2019, the Governor signed SB 90 ("SB 90") into law as a part of the 2019-20 Budget. Pursuant to SB 90, the State Legislature appropriated \$2.246 billion to be transferred to the Teacher's Retirement Fund for the STRS Defined Benefit Program to pay in advance, on behalf of employers, part of the contributions required for fiscal years 2019-20 and 2020-21, resulting in K-14 school districts having to contribute 1.03% less in fiscal year 2019-20 and 0.70% less in fiscal year 2020-21, resulting in employer contribution rates of 17.1% in fiscal year 2019-20 and 18.4% in fiscal year 2020-21. In addition, the State made a contribution of \$1.117 billion to be allocated to reduce the employer's share of the unfunded actuarial obligation determined by the STRS Board upon recommendation from its actuary. This additional payment will be reflected in the June 30, 2020 actuarial valuation. Subsequently, the State's 2020-21 Budget redirected \$2.3 billion previously appropriated to STRS and PERS pursuant to SB 90 for long-term unfunded liabilities to further reduce the employer contribution rates in fiscal year 2020-21 and 2021-22. As a result, the effective employer contribution rate is 16.15% in fiscal year 2020-21 and is projected to be 16.02% in fiscal year 2021-22. See "DISTRICT FINANCIAL INFORMATION – State Budget Measures" herein.

The District's contributions to STRS were \$4,510,050 in fiscal year 2014-15, \$5,718,444 in fiscal year 2015-16, \$6,866,436 in fiscal year 2016-17, \$8,612,908 for fiscal year 2017-18, \$9,728,645 in fiscal

year 2018-19, and \$_____ in fiscal year 2019-20. The District has currently projects \$_____ for its contribution to STRS for fiscal year 2020-21.

The State also contributes to STRS, currently in an amount equal to 7.828% for fiscal year 2019-20 and 8.328% for fiscal year 2020-21. The State's contribution reflects a base contribution rate of 2.017%, and a supplemental contribution rate that will vary from year to year based on statutory criteria. Based upon the recommendation from its actuary, for fiscal year 2017-18 and each fiscal year thereafter, the STRS Board is required, with certain limitations, to increase or decrease the State's contribution rates to reflect the contribution required to eliminate the unfunded actuarial accrued liability attributed to benefits in effect before July 1, 1990. The STRS Board approved State supplemental contribution rate for fiscal year 2020-21 reflects an increase of 0.5% of payroll, the maximum allowed under current law.

In addition, the State is currently required to make an annual general fund contribution up to 2.5% of the fiscal year covered STRS member payroll to the Supplemental Benefit Protection Account (the "SBPA"), which was established by statute to provide supplemental payments to beneficiaries whose purchasing power has fallen below 85% of the purchasing power of their initial allowance.

PERS. Classified employees working four or more hours per day are members of the Public Employees' Retirement System ("PERS"). PERS provides retirement and disability benefits, annual cost-of-living adjustments, and death benefits to plan members and beneficiaries. Benefit provisions are established by the State statutes, as legislatively amended from time to time. PERS operates a number of retirement plans including the Public Employees Retirement Fund ("PERF"). PERF is a multiple-employer defined benefit retirement plan. In addition to the State, employer participants at June 30, 2019 included 1,612 public agencies and 1,319 K-14 school districts and charter schools. PERS acts as the common investment and administrative agent for the member agencies. The State and K-14 school districts (for "classified employees," which generally consist of school employees other than teachers) are required by law to participate in PERF. Employees participating in PERF generally become fully vested in their retirement benefits earned to date after five years of credited service. One of the plans operated by PERS is for K-14 school districts throughout the State (the "Schools Pool").

Contributions by employers to the Schools Pool are based upon an actuarial rate determined annually and contributions by plan members vary based upon their date of hire. The employer contribution rate for fiscal year 2020-21 is 20.7%, which reflects an initial actuarially determined rate of 23.35% that was reduced by pursuant to SB 90 (discussed below) and further reduced by the State's 2020-21 Budget as a result of the redirection of funds previously appropriated pursuant to SB 90 for long-term unfunded liabilities (discussed above). The State's 2020-21 State Budget projects an employer contribution rate of 22.84% in fiscal year 2021-22. [INCLUDE CROSS REFERENCE TO 2019-20 BUDGET]. Participants enrolled in PERS prior to January 1, 2013 contribute at a rate established by statute, which is 7% of their respective salaries in fiscal year 2019-20 and will be 7% of such salaries in fiscal year 2020-21, while participants enrolled after January 1, 2013 contribute at an actuarially determined rate, which is 7% in fiscal year 2019-20 and will be 7% in fiscal year 2020-21. See "—California Public Employees' Pension Reform Act of 2013" herein.

Pursuant to SB 90, the State Legislature appropriated \$144 million for fiscal year 2019-20 and \$100 million for fiscal year 2020-21 to be transferred to the Public Employees' Retirement Fund, to pay in advance, on behalf of K-14 school district employers, part of the contributions required for K-14 school district employers for such fiscal years. In addition, the State Legislature appropriated \$660 million to be applied toward certain unfunded liabilities for K-14 school district employers. As a result of the payments made by the State pursuant to SB 90, the employer contribution rate for fiscal year 2019-20 was 19.721%. See "DISTRICT FINANCIAL INFORMATION – State Budget Measures" herein.

The District's contributions to PERS were \$2,120,00 in fiscal year 2014-15, \$2,283,587 in fiscal year 2015-16, \$2,738,437 in fiscal year 2016-17, \$3,359,129 for fiscal year 2017-18, \$3,901,937 in fiscal year 2018-19, and \$_____ in fiscal year 2019-20. The District has budgeted \$_____ for its contribution to PERS for fiscal year 2020-21.

State Pension Trusts. Each of STRS and PERS issues a separate comprehensive financial report that includes financial statements and required supplemental information. Copies of such financial reports may be obtained from each of STRS and PERS as follows: (i) STRS, P.O. Box 15275, Sacramento, California 95851-0275; (ii) PERS, P.O. Box 942703, Sacramento, California 94229-2703. Moreover, each of STRS and PERS maintains a website, as follows: (i) STRS: www.calstrs.com; (ii) PERS: www.calpers.ca.gov. However, the information presented in such financial reports or on such websites is not incorporated into this Official Statement by any reference.

Both STRS and PERS have substantial statewide unfunded liabilities. The amount of these unfunded liabilities will vary depending on actuarial assumptions, returns on investments, salary scales and participant contributions. The following table summarizes information regarding the actuarially-determined accrued liability for both STRS and PERS. Actuarial assessments are "forward-looking" information that reflect the judgment of the fiduciaries of the pension plans, and are based upon a variety of assumptions, one or more of which may not materialize or be changed in the future. Actuarial assessments will change with the future experience of the pension plans.

FUNDED STATUS
STRS (Defined Benefit Program) and PERS (Schools Pool)
(Dollar Amounts in Millions) ⁽¹⁾
Fiscal Years 2010-11 through 2018-19

<u>STRS</u>					
<u>Fiscal Year</u>	<u>Accrued Liability</u>	<u>Value of Trust Assets (MVA)⁽²⁾</u>	<u>Unfunded Liability (MVA)⁽²⁾</u>	<u>Value of Trust Assets (AVA)⁽³⁾</u>	<u>Unfunded Liability (AVA)⁽³⁾</u>
2010-11	\$208,405	\$147,140	\$68,365	\$143,930	\$64,475
2011-12	215,189	143,118	80,354	144,232	70,957
2012-13	222,281	157,176	74,374	148,614	73,667
2013-14	231,213	179,749	61,807	158,495	72,718
2014-15	241,753	180,633	72,626	165,553	76,200
2015-16	266,704	177,914	101,586	169,976	96,728
2016-17	286,950	197,718	103,468	179,689	107,261
2017-18	297,603	211,367	101,992	190,451	107,152
2018-19	310,719	225,466	102,636	205,016	105,703

<u>PERS</u>					
<u>Fiscal Year</u>	<u>Accrued Liability</u>	<u>Value of Trust Assets (MVA)</u>	<u>Unfunded Liability (MVA)</u>	<u>Value of Trust Assets (AVA)⁽³⁾</u>	<u>Unfunded Liability (AVA)⁽³⁾</u>
2010-11	\$58,358	\$45,901	\$12,457	\$51,547	\$6,811
2011-12	59,439	44,854	14,585	53,791	5,648
2012-13	61,487	49,482	12,005	56,250	5,237
2013-14	65,600	56,838	8,761	-- ⁽⁴⁾	-- ⁽⁴⁾
2014-15	73,325	56,814	16,511	-- ⁽⁴⁾	-- ⁽⁴⁾
2015-16	77,544	55,785	21,759	-- ⁽⁴⁾	-- ⁽⁴⁾
2016-17	84,416	60,865	23,551	-- ⁽⁴⁾	-- ⁽⁴⁾
2017-18	92,071	64,846	27,225	-- ⁽⁴⁾	-- ⁽⁴⁾
2018-19 ⁽⁵⁾	99,528	68,177	31,351	-- ⁽⁴⁾	-- ⁽⁴⁾

(1) Amounts may not add due to rounding.

(2) Reflects market value of assets, including the assets allocated to the SBPA reserve. Since the benefits provided through the SBPA are not a part of the projected benefits included in the actuarial valuations summarized above, the SBPA reserve is subtracted from the STRS Defined Benefit Program assets to arrive at the value of assets available to support benefits included in the respective actuarial valuations.

(3) Reflects actuarial value of assets.

(4) Effective for the June 30, 2014 actuarial valuation, PERS no longer uses an actuarial value of assets.

(5) On April 21, 2020, the PERS Board (defined below) approved the K-14 school district contribution rate for fiscal year 2020-21 and released certain actuarial information to be incorporated into the June 30, 2019 actuarial valuation to be released in the latter half of 2020.

Source: PERS Schools Pool Actuarial Valuation; STRS Defined Benefit Program Actuarial Valuation.

The STRS Board has sole authority to determine the actuarial assumptions and methods used for the valuation of the STRS Defined Benefit Program. Based on the multi-year CalSTRS Experience Analysis (spanning from July 1, 2010, through June 30, 2015) (the “2017 Experience Analysis”), on February 1, 2017, the STRS Board adopted a new set of actuarial assumptions that reflect member’s increasing life expectancies and current economic trends. These new assumptions were first reflected in the STRS Defined Benefit Program Actuarial Valuation, as of June 30, 2016 (the “2016 STRS Actuarial Valuation”). The new actuarial assumptions include, but are not limited to: (i) adopting a generational mortality methodology to reflect past improvements in life expectancies and provide a more dynamic assessment of future life spans, (ii) decreasing the investment rate of return (net of investment and administrative expenses) to 7.25% for the 2016 STRS Actuarial Valuation and 7.00% for the June 30, 2017

actuarial evaluation (the “2017 STRS Actuarial Valuation”), and (iii) decreasing the projected wage growth to 3.50% and the projected inflation rate to 2.75%.

Based on the multi-year CalSTRS Experience Analysis (spanning from July 1, 2015, through June 30, 2018) (the “2020 Experience Analysis”), on January 31, 2020, the STRS Board adopted a new set of actuarial assumptions that were first reflected in the STRS Defined Benefit Program Actuarial Valuation, as of June 30, 2019 (the “2019 STRS Actuarial Valuation”). While no changes were made to the actuarial assumptions discussed above, which were established as a result of the 2017 Experience Analysis, certain demographic changes were made, including: (i) lowering the termination rates to reflect a continued trend of lower than expected teachers leaving their employment prior to retirement, and (ii) adopting changes to the retirement rates for both employees hire before the Implementation Date and after the Implementation Date to better reflect the anticipated impact of years of service on retirements. The 2019 STRS Actuarial Valuation continues using the Entry Age Normal Actuarial Cost Method.

Based on salary increases less than assumed, additional State contributions, and actuarial asset gains recognized from the current and prior years, the 2019 STRS Actuarial Valuation reports that the unfunded actuarial obligation decreased by \$1.5 billion since the 2018 STRS Actuarial Valuation and the funded ratio increased by 2.0% to 66.0% over such time period.

According to the 2019 STRS Actuarial Valuation, the future revenues from contributions and appropriations for the STRS Defined Benefit Program are projected to be approximately sufficient to finance its obligations with a projected ending funded ratio in fiscal year ending June 30, 2046 of 99.9%, except for a small portion of the unfunded actuarial obligation related to service accrued on or after July 1, 2014 for member benefits adopted after 1990, for which AB 1469 provides no authority to the STRS Board to adjust rates to pay down that portion of the unfunded actuarial obligation. This finding reflects the scheduled contribution rate increases directed by statute, assumes additional increases in the scheduled contribution rates allowed under the current law will be made, and is based on the valuation assumptions and valuation policy adopted by the STRS Board, including a 7.00% investment rate of return assumption and includes the \$1.117 billion State contribution made in July 2019 pursuant to SB 90.

The actuary for the STRS Defined Benefit Program notes in the 2019 STRS Actuarial Report that, since such report is dated as of June 30, 2019, the significant declines in the investment markets that have occurred in the first half the 2020 calendar year are not directly reflected in the 2019 STRS Actuarial Report. The actuary notes that such declines will almost certainly impact the future of the STRS Defined Benefit Program funding, and that, all things being equal, it is expected that the actuarial valuation for the fiscal year ending June 30, 2020 will show a greater increase in the projected State contribution rate (and possibly the employer rate) and a possible decline in the funded ratio. [INCLUDE CROSS REFERENCE TO COVID DISCLOSURE].

In recent years, the PERS Board of Administration (the “PERS Board”) has taken several steps, as described below, intended to reduce the amount of the unfunded accrued actuarial liability of its plans, including the Schools Pool.

On March 14, 2012, the PERS Board voted to lower the PERS’ rate of expected price inflation and its investment rate of return (net of administrative expenses) (the “PERS Discount Rate”) from 7.75% to 7.5%. On February 18, 2014, the PERS Board voted to keep the PERS Discount Rate unchanged at 7.5%. On November 17, 2015, the PERS Board approved a new funding risk mitigation policy to incrementally lower the PERS Discount Rate by establishing a mechanism whereby such rate is reduced by a minimum of 0.05% to a maximum of 0.25% in years when investment returns outperform the existing PERS Discount Rate by at least four percentage points. On December 21, 2016, the PERS Board voted to lower the PERS Discount Rate to 7.0% over a three year phase-in period in accordance with the following schedule: 7.375%

for the June 30, 2017 actuarial valuation, 7.25% for the June 30, 2018 actuarial valuation and 7.00% for the June 30, 2019 actuarial valuation. The new discount rate went into effect July 1, 2017 for the State and July 1, 2018 for K-14 school districts and other public agencies. Lowering the PERS Discount Rate means employers that contract with PERS to administer their pension plans will see increases in their normal costs and unfunded actuarial liabilities. Active members hired after January 1, 2013, under the Reform Act (defined below) will also see their contribution rates rise.

On April 17, 2013, the PERS Board approved new actuarial policies aimed at returning PERS to fully-funded status within 30 years. The policies include a rate smoothing method with a 30-year fixed amortization period for gains and losses, a five-year increase of public agency contribution rates, including the contribution rate at the onset of such amortization period, and a five year reduction of public agency contribution rates at the end of such amortization period. The new actuarial policies were first included in the June 30, 2014 actuarial valuation and were implemented with respect the State, K-14 school districts and all other public agencies in fiscal year 2015-16.

Also, on February 20, 2014, the PERS Board approved new demographic assumptions reflecting (i) expected longer life spans of public agency employees and related increases in costs for the PERS system and (ii) trends of higher rates of retirement for certain public agency employee classes, including police officers and firefighters. The new actuarial assumptions were first reflected in the Schools Pool in the June 30, 2015 actuarial valuation. The increase in liability due to the new assumptions will be amortized over 20 years with increases phased in over five years, beginning with the contribution requirement for fiscal year 2016-17. The new demographic assumptions affect the State, K-14 school districts and all other public agencies.

The PERS Board is required to undertake an experience study every four years under its Actuarial Assumptions Policy and State law. As a result of the most recent experience study, on December 20, 2017, the PERS Board approved new actuarial assumptions, including (i) lowering the inflation rate to 2.625% for the June 30, 2018 actuarial valuation and to 2.50% for the June 30, 2019 actuarial valuation, (ii) lowering the payroll growth rate to 2.875% for the June 30, 2018 actuarial valuation and 2.75% for the June 30, 2019 actuarial valuation, and (iii) certain changes to demographic assumptions relating to the salary scale for most constituent groups, and modifications to the morality, retirement, and disability retirement rates.

On February 14, 2018, the PERS Board approved a new actuarial amortization policy with an effective date for actuarial valuations beginning on or after June 30, 2019, which includes (i) shortening the period over which actuarial gains and losses are amortized from 30 years to 20 years, (ii) requiring that amortization payments for all unfunded accrued liability bases established after the effective date be computed to remain a level dollar amount throughout the amortization period, (iii) removing the 5-year ramp-up and ramp-down on unfunded accrued liability bases attributable to assumptions changes and non-investment gains/losses established on or after the effective date and (iv) removing the 5-year ramp-down on investment gains/losses established after the effective date. While PERS expects that reducing the amortization period for certain sources of unfunded liability will increase future average funding ratios, provide faster recovery of funded status following market downturns, decrease expected cumulative contributions, and mitigate concerns over intergenerational equity, such changes may result in increases in future employer contribution rates.

On April 21, 2020, the PERS Board established the employer contribution rates for 2020-21 and released certain information from the Schools Pool Actuarial Valuation as of June 30, 2019, ahead of its release date in the latter half of 2020. From June 30, 2018 to June 30, 2019 the funded status for the Schools Pool decreased by 1.9% (from 70.4% to 68.5%); mainly due to the reduction in the discount rate from 7.25% to 7.00% and investment return in 2018-19 being lower than expected. The funded status as of June 30, 2019 does not reflect the State's additional payment of \$660 million that was made pursuant to

SB 90, since PERS received the payment in July 2019. PERS attributes the decline in the funded status over the last five years to recent investment losses in excess of investment gains, adoption of new assumptions, both demographic and economic, lowering of the discount rate, and negative amortization. Assuming all actuarial assumptions are realized, including investment return of 7% in fiscal year 2019-20, that no changes to assumptions, methods of benefits will occur during the projection period, along with the expected reductions in normal cost due to the continuing transition of active members from those employees hired prior to the Implementation Date (defined below), to those hired after such date, the contribution rate was projected to increase annually, resulting in a projected 26.2% employer contribution rate for fiscal year 2026-27. As of the April 21, 2020, PERS reported that the year to date return for the 2019-20 fiscal year was well below the 7% assumed return.

The District can make no representations regarding the future program liabilities of STRS, or whether the District will be required to make additional contributions to STRS in the future above those amounts required under AB 1469. The District can also provide no assurances that the District's required contributions to PERS will not increase in the future.

California Public Employees' Pension Reform Act of 2013. On September 12, 2012, the Governor signed into law the California Public Employees' Pension Reform Act of 2013 (the "Reform Act"), which makes changes to both STRS and PERS, most substantially affecting new employees hired after January 1, 2013 (the "Implementation Date"). For STRS participants hired after the Implementation Date, the Reform Act changes the normal retirement age by increasing the eligibility for the 2% age factor (the age factor is the percent of final compensation to which an employee is entitled for each year of service) from age 60 to 62 and increasing the eligibility of the maximum age factor of 2.4% from age 63 to 65. Similarly, for non-safety PERS participants hired after the Implementation Date, the Reform Act changes the normal retirement age by increasing the eligibility for the 2% age factor from age 55 to 62 and increases the eligibility requirement for the maximum age factor of 2.5% to age 67. Among the other changes to PERS and STRS, the Reform Act also: (i) requires all new participants enrolled in PERS and STRS after the Implementation Date to contribute at least 50% of the total annual normal cost of their pension benefit each year as determined by an actuary, (ii) requires STRS and PERS to determine the final compensation amount for employees based upon the highest annual compensation earnable averaged over a consecutive 36-month period as the basis for calculating retirement benefits for new participants enrolled after the Implementation Date (previously 12 months for STRS members who retire with 25 years of service), and (iii) caps "pensionable compensation" for new participants enrolled after the Implementation Date at 100% of the federal Social Security contribution (to be adjusted annually based on changes to the Consumer Price Index for all Urban Consumers) and benefit base for members participating in Social Security or 120% for members not participating in social security (to be adjusted annually based on changes to the Consumer Price Index for all Urban Consumers), while excluding previously allowed forms of compensation under the formula such as payments for unused vacation, annual leave, personal leave, sick leave, or compensatory time off.

GASB Statement Nos. 67 and 68. On June 25, 2012, GASB approved Statements Nos. 67 and 68 ("Statements") with respect to pension accounting and financial reporting standards for state and local governments and pension plans. The new Statements, No. 67 and No. 68, replace GASB Statement No. 27 and most of Statements No. 25 and No. 50. The changes impact the accounting treatment of pension plans in which state and local governments participate. Major changes include: (1) the inclusion of unfunded pension liabilities on the government's balance sheet (currently, such unfunded liabilities are typically included as notes to the government's financial statements); (2) more components of full pension costs being shown as expenses regardless of actual contribution levels; (3) lower actuarial discount rates being required to be used for underfunded plans in certain cases for purposes of the financial statements; (4) closed amortization periods for unfunded liabilities being required to be used for certain purposes of the financial statements; and (5) the difference between expected and actual investment returns being

recognized over a closed five-year smoothing period. In addition, according to GASB, Statement No. 68 means that, for pensions within the scope of the Statement, a cost-sharing employer that does not have a special funding situation is required to recognize a net pension liability, deferred outflows of resources, deferred inflows of resources related to pensions and pension expense based on its proportionate share of the net pension liability for benefits provided through the pension plan. Because the accounting standards do not require changes in funding policies, the full extent of the effect of the new standards on the District is not known at this time. The reporting requirements for pension plans took effect for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 2013 and the reporting requirements for government employers, including the District, took effect for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 2014.

As of June 30, 2019, the District reported its shares of the net pension liabilities for the STRS and PERS plans as \$106,612,120 and \$42,146,438, respectively. For more information, see “—District Debt Structure” and “APPENDIX B – 2018-19 AUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF THE DISTRICT – Note 8” herein.

Other Post-Employment Benefits

Plan Description. The District administers a single-employer defined benefit healthcare plan (the “Plan”). The District provides lifetime postemployment health care benefits (the “Benefits”), in accordance with District’s employment contracts, to most employees who retire from the District. Managers who retire from the District are eligible for full lifetime medical, vision, and dental premiums for the employee only. There is a cap on San Mateo Elementary Teachers’ Association and California School Employees Association payments up to the age of 65 and after the age of 65. Membership of the Plan currently consists of 428 retirees currently receiving Benefits, and 714 active plan members.

Funding Policy. Expenditures for the Benefits are recognized on a “pay as you go basis” covering the cost of premiums paid for current retirees, with additional amounts to prefund benefits as determined annually by the Board of Trustees. For fiscal year ending June 30, 2016, the District recognized \$448,675 of expenditures for the Benefits. For fiscal year ending June 30, 2017, the District recognized \$456,642 of expenditures for the Benefits. For fiscal year ending June 30, 2018, the District recognized \$494,934 of such expenditures, all of which was used for current premiums of health and medical benefits for retired employees. For fiscal year ending June 30, 2019, the District recognized \$559,186 of such expenditures, all of which were used for current premiums of health and medical benefits for retired employees. For fiscal year ending June 30, 2020, the District recognized \$_____ of such expenditures, all of which were used for current premiums of health and medical benefits for retired employees. For fiscal year ending June 30, 2020, the District has budgeted \$_____ of such expenditures, all of which is expected to be used for current premiums of health and medical benefits for retired employees.

The District has established a special reserve fund to fund its outstanding liability with respect to its Benefits. As of June 30, 2020, the District has transferred \$_____ into this fund. The District has budgeted a transfer of \$_____ into the special reserve fund for fiscal year 2020-21. This fund has not been irrevocably pledged towards the District’s liability, however, and may be accessed by the District upon Board action.

GASB Statement Nos. 74 and 75. On June 2, 2015, GASB approved Statements Nos. 74 and 75 (each, “GASB 74” and “GASB 75”) with respect to pension accounting and financial reporting standards for public sector post-retirement benefit programs and the employers that sponsor them. GASB 74 replaces GASB Statements No. 43 and 57 and GASB 75 replaces GASB 45.

Most of GASB 74 applies to plans administered through trusts, contributions in which contributions are irrevocable, trust assets are dedicated to providing other post –employment benefits to plan members

and trust assets are legally protected from creditors. GASB Statements No. 74 and No. 75 will require a liability for OPEB obligations, known as the Net OPEB Liability, to be recognized on the balance sheet of the plan and the participating employer's financial statements. In addition, an OPEB expense (service cost plus interest on total OPEB liability plus current-period benefit changes minus member contributions minus assumed earning on plan investments plus administrative expenses plus recognition of deferred outflows minus recognition of deferred inflows) will be recognized in the income statement of the participating employers. In the notes to its financial statements, employers providing other post-employment benefits will also have to include information regarding the year-to-year change in the Net OPEB Liability and a sensitivity analysis of the Net OPEB Liability to changes in the discount rate and healthcare trend rate. The required supplementary information will also be required to show a 10-year schedule of the plan's net OPEB liability reconciliation and related ratios, and any actuarially determined contributions and investment returns.

Under GASB 74, the measurement date must be the same as the plan's fiscal year end, but the actuarial valuation date may be any date up to 24 months prior to the measurement date. For the Total OPEB Liability, if the valuation date is before the measurement date, the results must be projected forward from the valuation date to the measurement date using standard actuarial roll-forward techniques. For plans that are unfunded or have assets insufficient to cover the projected benefit payments, a discount rate reflecting a 20-year tax-exempt municipal bond yield or index rate must be used. For plans with assets that meet the GASB 74 requirements, a projection of the benefit payments and future Fiduciary Net Position (FNP) is performed based on the funding policy and assumptions of the plan, along with the methodology specified in GASB.

GASB No. 74 has an effective date for plan fiscal years beginning after June 15, 2016, and was first recognized in the District's financial statements for fiscal year 2016-17. GASB Statement No. 75 has an effective date for employer fiscal years beginning after June 15, 2017, and the District first recognized GASB No. 75 in their financial statements for fiscal year 2017-18. See also APPENDIX B – 2018-19 AUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF THE DISTRICT – Note 8” attached hereto.

Actuarial Studies. The District has implemented *Governmental Accounting Standards Board Statement #74, Financial Reporting for Postemployment Benefit Plans Other Than Pensions* (“GASB 74”) and *Accounting and Financial Reporting for Postemployment Benefits Other Than Pensions* (“GASB 75”), pursuant to which the District has commissioned and received an actuarial study of its liability with respect to the Benefits. The new GASB statements No. 74 and No. 75 (discussed above) require biennial actuarial valuations for all plans. The actuarial study, dated as of July 17, 2018 (the “Study”), concluded that, as of June 30, 2017, the Total OPEB Liability (the “TOL”) with respect to such benefits, was \$68,903,581, the Net OPEB Liability (the “NOL”) was \$68,903,581, and the Total OPEB Expense (the “TOE”) to be \$5,955,733 for fiscal year ending June 30, 2018. The District has a Fiduciary Net Position (the “FNP”) of \$0. The TOL is the amount of the actuarial present value of projected benefits payments attributable to employees' past service based on the actuarial cost method used. The FNP are the net assets (liability) of the qualifying irrevocable trust or equivalent arrangement. The NOL is TOL minus the FNP. The TOE is the annual change in the District's NOL, with deferred recognition provided for certain items. For more information regarding the District's other post-employment benefit liability, see “APPENDIX B– 2018-19 AUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF THE DISTRICT – Note 8” attached hereto.

Risk Management

The District's risk management activities are recorded in the general fund. Employee life, dental, and disability programs are administered by the general fund through the purchase of commercial insurance and participation in a public entity risk pool. The District participates in the San Mateo County Schools Insurance Group public entity risk pool (the “JPA”). Excess property and liability coverage is obtained

through Public Entity Property Insurance Program, excess liability insurance is obtained through CSAC – Excess Insurance Authority (“CSAC”) and Schools Excess Liability Fund (“SELF”) and excess workers’ compensation insurance is provided for by SELF.

For insured programs, there have been no significant reductions in insurance coverage. Settlement amounts have not exceeded insurance coverage for the current year or the three prior years.

Coverage provided by the San Mateo-County Schools Insurance Group for workers’ compensation, property and liability insurance is as follows:

<u>Type of Coverage</u>	<u>Limits</u>	<u>Member Deductible</u>
Workers’ compensation	SMCSIG - \$250,000 SEFL - \$250,000 – statutory limit	
Property	\$250,000 – \$1,000,000,000 per occurrence SMCSIG - \$250,000 per occurrence CSAC - \$250,000 to \$5 million per occurrence SELF - \$5 million - \$20 million per occurrence SELF Optional Excess - \$20 million - \$55 million per occurrence	\$1,500 to \$10,000 per occurrence
Liability	SMCSIG - \$250,000 per occurrence Public Entity Property Insurance Program - \$250,000 to \$1,000,000	\$5,000 to \$15,000 per occurrence

The District is a member of the San Mateo County Schools' Insurance Group, joint powers authority (JPA). The District pays an annual premium to the entity for its dental, workers’ compensation, and property liability coverage. The relationship between the District and the JPA is such that it is not a component unit of the District for financial reporting purposes. For more information “APPENDIX B – 2018-19 AUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF THE DISTRICT – Note 9” attached hereto.

District Debt Structure

Schedule of Long-Term Debt. A schedule of changes in long-term debt for the year ended June 30, 2019, is shown below:

	<u>Balance</u> <u>June 30, 2018</u>	<u>Additions</u>	<u>Deductions</u>	<u>Balance</u> <u>June 30, 2019⁽¹⁾</u>
Bonds	\$335,509,439	\$6,149,827	\$13,854,165	\$327,805,101
Net OPEB Liability	68,903,581	12,759,551	6,476,339	75,186,793
Compensated Absences	454,694	228,646	137,386	545,954
Net Pension Liabilities	132,138,985	64,169,562	47,549,989	148,758,558
Totals	<u>\$537,006,699</u>	<u>\$83,307,586</u>	<u>\$68,017,879</u>	<u>\$552,296,406</u>

⁽¹⁾ Does not include the Bonds and includes the Refunded Bonds.

⁽²⁾ Reflects the aggregate of the District's proportionate share of the net pension liabilities for the STRS and PERS programs for fiscal year ending June 30, 2019. See also "SAN MATEO-FOSTER CITY SCHOOL DISTRICT– District Retirement Programs – GASB Statement Nos. 67 and 68" and Note 8 to the fiscal year 2018-19 audited financial statements of the District included as APPENDIX B hereto

Source: San Mateo-Foster City School District.

General Obligation Bonds. The District received authorization at an election held on June 4, 1991 (the "1991 Authorization") at which the requisite vote of at least two-thirds of the persons voting on the proposition voted to authorize the issuance of \$33,000,000 principal amount of general obligation bonds of the District. In August, 1991, the District issued \$8,000,000 of its General Obligation Bonds, Election of 1991, Series A (the "1991 Series A Bonds"). In May 1993, the District issued \$9,000,000 of its General Obligation Bonds, Election of 1991, Series B (the "1991 Series B Bonds"). In March 1995, the District issued \$9,999,069.75 of its General Obligation Bonds, Election of 1991, Series C (the "1991 Series C Bonds"). In November 1995, the District issued \$7,595,000 of its General Obligation Refunding Bonds, Series 1995 (the "1995 Refunding Bonds"), the proceeds of which were utilized to refund a portion of the 1991 Series A Bonds. In August 1996, the District issued \$6,000,930.10 of its General Obligation Bonds, Election of 1991, Series D (the "1991 Series D Bonds"). In October 2003, the District issued \$27,305,000 of its 2003 General Obligation Refunding Bonds (the "2003 Refunding Bonds"), the proceeds of which were utilized to refund the outstanding portions of the 1991 Series B Bonds, 1991 Series C Bonds, 1995 Refunding Bonds and 1991 Series D Bonds. In June, 2012, the District issued \$14,700,000 of its 2012 General Obligation Refunding Bonds (the "2012 Refunding Bonds"), the proceeds of which were utilized to refund a portion of the outstanding 2003 Refunding Bonds.

The District received authorization at an election held on June 3, 1997 (the "1997 Authorization") at which the requisite vote of at least two-thirds of the persons voting on the proposition voted to authorize the issuance of \$79,000,000 principal amount of general obligation bonds of the District. In August, 1997, the District issued \$10,825,000 of its General Obligation Bonds, Election of 1997, Series 1997 (the "Series 1997 Bonds"). In August, 1998, the District issued \$15,000,000 of its General Obligation Bonds, Election of 1997, Series 1998 (the "Series 1998 Bonds"). In August, 1999, the District issued \$18,500,000 of its General Obligation Bonds, Election of 1997, Series 1999 (the "Series 1999 Bonds"). In March, 2001, the District issued \$16,000,000 of its General Obligation Bonds, Election of 1997, Series 2001 (the "Series 2001 Bonds"). In May, 2002, the District issued \$18,675,000 of its General Obligation Bonds, Election of 1997, Series 2002 (the "Series 2002 Bonds"). In November 2005, the District issued \$79,975,000 of its 2005 General Obligation Refunding Bonds (the "2005 Refunding Bonds"), the proceeds of which were utilized to refund the outstanding Series 1997 Bonds, Series 1998 Bonds, Series 1999 Bonds and Series 2001 Bonds, Series 2002 Bonds and to finance the acquisition, construction, improvement and/or furnishing and equipping of real property in the District. In May 2015, the District issued \$2,080,000 of its 2014 General Obligation Refunding Bonds (the "2014 Refunding Bonds") and \$27,875,000 of its 2015 General Obligation Refunding Bonds (Delayed Delivery) (the "2015 Refunding Bonds", and together with the 2014

Refunding Bonds, the “2014/2015 Refunding Bonds”), the proceeds of which were utilized to refund portions of the outstanding 2005 Refunding Bonds.

The 2008 Authorization was approved by voters at an election held on February 5, 2008, at which the requisite 55% or more of the persons voting on the proposition voted to authorize the issuance and sale of \$175,000,000 principal amount of general obligation bonds of the District. On February 23, 2010, the District issued \$54,999,412.85 of its General Obligation Bonds, Election of 2008, Series A (the “Series A Bonds”) under the 2008 Authorization. On July 14, 2010, the District issued \$25,000,000 of its General Obligation Bonds, Election of 2008, Series Q (Taxable Direct-Pay Qualified School Construction Bonds) (the “Series Q Bonds”) under the 2008 Authorization. On November 20, 2012, the District issued \$35,000,000 of its General Obligation Bonds, Election of 2008, Series C (the “Series C Bonds”) under the 2008 Authorization. On October 22, 2015, the District issued \$60,000,000 of its General Obligation Bonds, Election of 2008, Series D (the “Series D Bonds”) under the 2008 Authorization. There is no usable authorization of the 2008 Authorization remaining.

The 2015 Authorization was approved by voters at an election held on November 3, 2015, at which the requisite 55% or more of the persons voting on the proposition voted to authorize the issuance and sale of \$148,000,000 principal amount of general obligation bonds of the District. On March 10, 2016, the District issued \$74,000,000 of its Election of 2015 General Obligation Bonds, Series A (the “2015 Series A Bonds”) under the 2015 Authorization. \$74,000,000 of the 2015 Authorization remains authorized but unissued.

In May 2020, the District issued \$146,705,000 of its 2020 General Obligation Refunding Bonds (the “2020 Refunding Bonds”), the proceeds of which were utilized to refund portions of the outstanding 2008 Series D Bonds and 2015 Series A Bonds.

On August 6, 2020, the District Board adopted a resolution ordering a general obligation bond measure election be conducted on the November 3, 2020. If approved by the requisite vote of at least fifty-five percent of the persons voting on the proposition, the District would be authorized to issue up to an additional \$409,000,000 of general obligation bonds.

The following table shows the total debt service with respect to the District’s outstanding general obligation bonded debt following the issuance of the Bonds.

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COMBINED GENERAL OBLIGATION BOND DEBT SERVICE SCHEDULE*

	<u>1997 Authorization</u>	<u>2008 Authorization⁽⁴⁾</u>					
<u>Year Ending</u> <u>(August 1)</u>	<u>The 2014/2015</u> <u>Refunding Bonds⁽¹⁾</u>	<u>Series A</u> <u>Bonds⁽⁴⁾</u>	<u>Series Q Bonds⁽³⁾</u>	<u>Series C</u> <u>Bonds⁽⁴⁾</u>	<u>The Bonds</u>	<u>2020 Refunding</u> <u>Bonds</u>	<u>Total Annual</u> <u>Debt Service</u>
2021	\$8,875,000.00	\$385,000.00	\$2,224,900.00	\$3,073,043.76		\$8,903,202.36	
2022	9,198,000.00	430,000.00	2,268,900.00	3,200,243.76		10,403,562.46	
2023	9,133,804.17	555,000.00	2,482,200.00	3,243,243.76		8,550,708.46	
2024	--	2,460,075.00	7,564,300.00	943,393.76		4,633,357.96	
2025	--	2,640,075.00	7,432,100.00	1,098,143.76		4,663,196.06	
2026	--	2,760,075.00	7,329,900.00	1,228,893.76		5,350,389.50	
2027	--	11,348,106.26	--	874,893.76		5,192,647.70	
2028	--	11,855,931.26	--	798,993.76		5,545,120.66	
2029	--	12,393,968.76	--	774,893.76		5,858,291.86	
2030	--	12,952,362.50	--	816,093.76		6,126,889.00	
2031	--	13,530,431.26	--	870,643.76		6,562,353.46	
2032	--	14,139,193.76	--	923,093.76		6,868,870.96	
2033	--	14,803,750.00	--	972,625.00		7,154,255.66	
2034	--	15,470,412.50	--	1,027,250.00		7,488,615.66	
2035	--	16,164,862.50	--	1,094,075.00		7,825,479.36	
2036	--	16,890,475.00	--	1,157,575.00		8,183,068.10	
2037	--	17,649,962.50	--	1,227,750.00		8,552,178.06	
2038	--	18,445,375.00	--	1,304,250.00		8,932,004.90	
2039	--	19,273,100.00	--	1,381,725.00		9,343,241.36	
2040	--	20,139,193.76	--	--		11,234,264.30	
2041	--	21,043,718.76	--	--		11,775,895.30	
2042	--	21,986,075.00	--	--		12,347,442.50	
2043	--	--	--	--		34,502,223.46	
2044	--	--	--	--		<u>6,879,188.26</u>	
Total	<u>\$27,206,804.17</u>	<u>\$267,317,143.82</u>	<u>\$29,302,300.00</u>	<u>\$26,010,825.12</u>		<u>\$212,876,447.36</u>	

⁽¹⁾ The 2014/2015 Refunding Bonds mature on August 15 of each year, except for the final maturity on August 1, 2023.

⁽²⁾ Interest with respect thereto is payable semiannually on March 1 and September 1 of each year. Principal payments are payable on September 1 of each year.

⁽³⁾ Reflects gross debt service on the Series Q Bonds, which were designated as federally-taxable "Qualified School Construction Bonds" pursuant to an irrevocable election by the District to have Section 6431(f)(3)(B) of the Internal Revenue Code apply thereto. As a result, the District expects to receive, on or about each interest payment date, a cash subsidy (the "Subsidy Payment") from the United States Treasury (the "Treasury") equal to the lesser of (a) the interest payable on such Series Q Bonds or (b) the amount of interest that would have been payable on each such interest payment date if such interest were determined at a federally-determined tax credit rate on the date of the sale of the Series Q Bonds. The cash payment does not constitute a full faith and credit guarantee of the United States Government, but is required to be paid by the Treasury under the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 (the "Recovery Act"). The Subsidy Payments are subject to reduction (the "Sequestration Reduction") pursuant to the federal Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as amended, which currently includes provisions reducing the Subsidy Payments by 5.9% through the end of the current federal fiscal year (September 30, 2020). In the absence of action by the U.S. Congress, the rate of the Sequestration Reduction is subject to change in the following federal fiscal year. The District cannot predict whether or how subsequent sequestration actions may affect Subsidy Payments currently scheduled for receipt in future federal fiscal years. However, notwithstanding any such reduction, the County Board of Supervisors is empowered and obligated to levy *ad valorem* property taxes in an amount sufficient to pay the principal of and interest on the Series Q Bonds. The Subsidy Payments are not pledged to payment of the Series Q Bonds. However, the District may choose to transfer all or a portion of any Subsidy Payment received to the County Treasurer for deposit in the debt service fund for the Series Q Bonds.

⁽⁴⁾ Includes debt service on the Refunded Bonds.

Source: San Mateo-Foster City School District.

* Preliminary, subject to change.

TAX MATTERS

Series B Bonds. In the opinion of Stradling Yocca Carlson & Rauth, a Professional Corporation (“Bond Counsel”), under existing statutes, regulations, rulings and judicial decisions, interest on the Series B Bonds is excluded from gross income for federal income tax purposes and is not an item of tax preference for purposes of calculating the federal alternative minimum tax imposed on individuals. In the further opinion of Bond Counsel, interest on the Series B Bonds is exempt from State of California personal income tax.

The difference between the issue price of a Series B Bond (the first price at which a substantial amount of a maturity is to be sold to the public) and the stated redemption price at maturity with respect to the Series B Bond (to the extent the redemption price at maturity is greater than the issue price) constitutes original issue discount. Original issue discount accrues under a constant yield method, and original issue discount will accrue to a Series B Bond Owner before receipt of cash attributable to such excludable income. The amount of original issue discount deemed received by the Series B Bond Owner will increase the Series B Bond Owner’s basis in the applicable Series B Bond, respectively. In the opinion of Bond Counsel, the amount of original issue discount that accrues to the owner of the Series B Bonds is excluded from the gross income of such owner for federal income tax purposes and is not an item of tax preference for purposes of the federal alternative minimum tax imposed on individuals. In the opinion of Bond Counsel, the respective amount of original issue discount that accrues to the Owners of the Series B Bonds is exempt from State of California personal income tax.

Bond Counsel’s opinion as to the exclusion from gross income for federal income tax purposes of interest (and original issue discount) on the Series B Bonds is based upon certain representations of fact and certifications made by the District and others and is subject to the condition that the District complies with all requirements of the Code, that must be satisfied subsequent to the issuance of the Series B Bonds to assure that interest (and original issue discount) on the Series B Bonds will not become includable in gross income for federal income tax purposes. Failure to comply with such requirements of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the “Code”) might cause the interest (and original issue discount) on the Series B Bonds to be included in gross income for federal income tax purposes retroactive to the date of issuance of the Series B Bonds. The District has covenanted to comply with all such requirements.

The amount by which a Series B Bond Owner’s original basis for determining loss on sale or exchange in the Series B Bonds (generally, the purchase price) exceeds the amount payable on maturity (or on an earlier call date) constitutes amortizable bond premium, which must be amortized under Section 171 of the Code; such amortizable bond premium reduces the Series B Bond Owner’s basis in the Series B Bonds (and the amount of tax-exempt interest received), and is not deductible for federal income tax purposes. The basis reduction as a result of the amortization of bond premium may result in a Series B Bond Owner realizing a taxable gain when a Series B Bonds is sold by the Owner for an amount equal to or less (under certain circumstances) than the original cost of the Series B Bonds to the Owner. Purchasers of the Series B Bonds should consult their own tax advisors as to the treatment, computation and collateral consequences of amortizable bond premium.

The Internal Revenue Service (the “IRS”) has initiated an expanded program for the auditing of tax-exempt bond issues, including both random and targeted audits. It is possible that the Series B Bonds will be selected for audit by the IRS. It is also possible that the market value of the Series B Bonds might be affected as a result of such an audit of the Series B Bonds (or by an audit of similar bonds). No assurance can be given that in the course of an audit, as a result of an audit, or otherwise, Congress or the IRS might not change the Code (or interpretation thereof) subsequent to the issuance of the Series B Bonds to the extent that it adversely affects the exclusion from gross income of interest on Series B Bonds, or their market value.

SUBSEQUENT TO THE ISSUANCE OF THE SERIES B BONDS THERE MIGHT BE FEDERAL, STATE, OR LOCAL STATUTORY CHANGES (OR JUDICIAL OR REGULATORY CHANGES TO OR INTERPRETATIONS OF FEDERAL, STATE, OR LOCAL LAW) THAT AFFECT THE FEDERAL, STATE, OR LOCAL TAX TREATMENT OF THE SERIES B BONDS INCLUDING THE IMPOSITION OF ADDITIONAL FEDERAL INCOME OR STATE TAXES BEING IMPOSED ON OWNERS OF TAX-EXEMPT STATE OR LOCAL OBLIGATIONS, SUCH AS THE SERIES B BONDS. THESE CHANGES COULD ADVERSELY AFFECT THE MARKET VALUE OR LIQUIDITY OF THE SERIES B BONDS. NO ASSURANCE CAN BE GIVEN THAT SUBSEQUENT TO THE ISSUANCE OF THE SERIES B BONDS STATUTORY CHANGES WILL NOT BE INTRODUCED OR ENACTED OR JUDICIAL OR REGULATORY INTERPRETATIONS WILL NOT OCCUR HAVING THE EFFECTS DESCRIBED ABOVE. BEFORE PURCHASING ANY OF THE SERIES B BONDS, ALL POTENTIAL PURCHASERS SHOULD CONSULT THEIR TAX ADVISORS REGARDING POSSIBLE STATUTORY CHANGES OR JUDICIAL OR REGULATORY CHANGES OR INTERPRETATIONS, AND THEIR COLLATERAL TAX CONSEQUENCES RELATING TO THE SERIES B BONDS.

Bond Counsel's opinions may be affected by actions taken (or not taken) or events occurring (or not occurring) after the date hereof. Bond Counsel has not undertaken to determine, or to inform any person, whether any such actions or events are taken or do occur. The Resolution and the Tax Certificate relating to the Series B Bonds permit certain actions to be taken or to be omitted if a favorable opinion of Bond Counsel is provided with respect thereto. Bond Counsel expresses no opinion as to the effect on the exclusion from gross income for federal income tax purposes of interest (or original issue discount) on any Series B Bonds if any such action is taken or omitted based upon the advice of counsel other than Bond Counsel.

Although Bond Counsel will render an opinion that interest (and original issue discount) on the Series B Bonds is excluded from gross income for federal income tax purposes provided that the District continue to comply with certain requirements of the Code, the ownership of the Series B Bonds and the accrual or receipt of interest (and original issue discount) on the Series B Bonds may otherwise affect the tax liability of certain persons. Bond Counsel expresses no opinion regarding any such tax consequences. Accordingly, before purchasing any of the Series B Bonds, all potential purchasers should consult their tax advisors with respect to collateral tax consequences relating to the Series B Bonds.

A copy of the proposed form of opinion of Bond Counsel for the Series B Bonds are attached hereto as APPENDIX A.

Series C Bonds. In the opinion of Bond Counsel, under existing statutes, regulation, rulings and judicial decisions, interest (and original issue discount) on the Series C Bonds is not excluded from gross income for federal income tax purposes under Section 103 of the Code but is exempt from State of California personal income tax.

Except for certain exceptions, the difference between the issue price of a Series C Bond (the first price at which a substantial amount of the Series C Bonds of the same maturity is to be sold to the public) and the stated redemption price at maturity with respect to such Series C Bond (to the extent the redemption price at maturity is greater than the issue price) constitutes original issue discount. Original issue discount accrues under a constant yield method. The amount of original issue discount deemed received by the Owner of a Series C Bond will increase the Owner's basis in the Series C Bond. Owners of Series C Bonds should consult their own tax advisor with respect to taking into account any original issue discount on the Series C Bonds.

The amount by which a Series C Bond Owner's original basis for determining gain or loss on sale or exchange in the applicable Series C Bond (generally, the purchase price) exceeds the amount payable on maturity (or on an earlier call date) constitutes amortizable bond premium, which the Owner of a Series C Bond may elect to amortize under Section 171 of the Code. Such amortizable bond premium reduces the Series C Bond Owner's basis in the applicable Series C Bond (and the amount of taxable interest received) and is deductible for federal income tax purposes. The basis reduction as a result of the amortization of Series C Bond premium may result in the Owner of a Series C Bond realizing a taxable gain when a Series C Bond is sold by the Owner for an amount equal to or less (under certain circumstances) than the original cost of the Series C Bond to the Owner. The Owners of the Series C Bonds that have a basis in the Series C Bonds that is greater than the principal amount of the Series C Bonds should consult their own tax advisors with respect to whether or not they should elect to amortize such premium under Section 171 of the Code.

In the event of a legal defeasance of a Series C Bond, such bond might be treated as retired and "reissued" for federal tax purposes as of the date of the defeasance, potentially resulting in recognition of taxable gain or loss to the applicable Series C Bond Owner generally equal to the difference between the amount deemed realized from the deemed redemption and reissuance and the Series C Bond Owner's adjusted tax basis in such bond.

The federal tax and State of California personal income tax discussion set forth above with respect to the Series C Bonds is included for general information only and may not be applicable depending upon an Owner's particular situation. The ownership and disposal of the Series C Bonds and the accrual or receipt of interest with respect to the Series C Bonds may otherwise affect the tax liability of certain persons. Bond Counsel expresses no opinion regarding any such tax consequences.

A copy of the proposed form of opinion of Bond Counsel for the Series C Bonds is attached hereto as APPENDIX A.

LIMITATION ON REMEDIES; BANKRUPTCY

General

State law contains certain safeguards to protect the financial solvency of school districts. See "DISTRICT FINANCIAL INFORMATION – Budget Process" herein. If the safeguards are not successful in preventing a school district from becoming insolvent, the State Superintendent, operating through an administrator appointed thereby, may be authorized under State law to file a petition under Chapter 9 of the United States Bankruptcy Code (the "Bankruptcy Code") on behalf of the school district for the adjustment of its debts, assuming that the school district meets certain other requirements contained in the Bankruptcy Code necessary for filing such a petition. School districts are not themselves authorized to file a bankruptcy proceeding, and they are not subject to involuntary bankruptcy.

Bankruptcy courts are courts of equity and as such have broad discretionary powers. If the District were to become the debtor in a proceeding under Chapter 9 of the Bankruptcy Code, the automatic stay provisions of Bankruptcy Code Sections 362 and 922 generally would prohibit creditors from taking any action to collect amounts due from the District or to enforce any obligation of the District related to such amounts due, without consent of the District or authorization of the bankruptcy court (although such stays would not operate to block creditor application of pledged special revenues to payment of indebtedness secured by such revenues). In addition, as part of its plan of adjustment in a chapter 9 bankruptcy case, the District 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. There also may be other possible effects of a bankruptcy of the District that could result in delays or reductions in payments on the Bonds. Moreover, regardless of any specific adverse determinations in any District bankruptcy proceeding, the fact of a District bankruptcy proceeding could have an adverse effect on the liquidity and market price of the Bonds.

Statutory Lien

Pursuant to Government Code Section 53515, the Bonds are secured by a statutory lien on all revenues received pursuant to the levy and collection of the tax, and such lien automatically arises, without the need for any action or authorization by the local agency or its governing board, and is valid and binding from the time the Bonds are executed and delivered. See “THE BONDS – Security and Sources of Payment” herein. Although a statutory lien would not be automatically terminated by the filing of a Chapter 9 bankruptcy petition by the District, 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 *ad valorem* property taxes are applied to pay the Bonds in a manner consistent with the Bankruptcy Code.

Special Revenues

If the *ad valorem* property tax revenues that are pledged to the payment of 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* property tax revenues 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. State law prohibits the use of the tax proceeds for any purpose other than payment of the Bonds and the proceeds general obligation bonds can only be used to finance 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* property tax revenues collected for the payments of general obligation bonds in California, so no assurance can be given that a bankruptcy court would not hold otherwise.

Possession of Tax Revenues; Remedies

The County on behalf of the District is expected to be in possession of the *ad valorem* property taxes and certain funds to repay the Bonds and may invest these funds in the County’s pooled investment fund, as described in “THE BONDS – Application and Investment of Bond Proceeds” herein and “APPENDIX E – SAN MATEO COUNTY TREASURY POOL” attached hereto. If the County goes into bankruptcy and has possession of tax revenues (whether collected before or after commencement of the bankruptcy), and if the County 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. Further, should those investments suffer any losses, there may be delays or reductions in payments on the Bonds.

Opinion of Bond Counsel Qualified by Reference to Bankruptcy, Insolvency and Other Laws Relating to or Affecting Creditor’s Rights

The proposed forms of the approving opinions of Bond Counsel attached hereto as APPENDIX A are qualified by reference to bankruptcy, insolvency and other laws relating to or affecting creditor’s rights.

Bankruptcy proceedings, if initiated, could subject the owners of the Bonds to judicial discretion and interpretation of their rights in bankruptcy or otherwise, and consequently may entail risks of delay, limitation, or modification of their rights.

LEGAL MATTERS

Legality for Investment in California

Under provisions of the California Financial Code, the Bonds are legal investments for commercial banks in California to the extent that the Bonds, in the informed opinion of the bank, are prudent for the investment of funds of depositors, and, under provisions of the Government Code of the State, are eligible for security for deposits of public moneys in the State.

Expanded Reporting Requirements

Under Section 6049 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended by the Tax Increase Prevention and Reconciliation Act of 2005 (“TIPRA”), interest paid on tax-exempt obligations will be subject to information reporting in a manner similar to interest paid on taxable obligations. The effective date for this provision is for interest paid after December 31, 2005, regardless of when the tax-exempt obligations were issued. The purpose of this change was to assist in relevant information gathering for the IRS relating to other applicable tax provisions. TIPRA provides that backup withholding may apply to such interest payments made after March 31, 2007 to any bondholder who fails to file an accurate Form W-9 or who meets certain other criteria. The information reporting and backup withholding requirements of TIPRA do not affect the excludability of such interest from gross income for federal income tax purposes.

Escrow Verification

Upon delivery of the Bonds, the Verification Agent will deliver a report on the mathematical accuracy of certain computations based upon certain information and assertions provided to them by the Underwriters relating to the adequacy of the maturing principal of and interest on the Federal Securities in the Escrow Fund, together with any moneys held therein as cash, to pay (i) the redemption price of the Refunded 2008 Series A Bonds on _____, 2020, (ii) the redemption price of the Refunded 2008 Series C Bonds on August 1, 2022, and (iii) interest on the Refunded Bonds due on and prior to such dates

Continuing Disclosure

Current Undertaking. In connection with the issuance of the Bonds, the District will covenant for the benefit of the respective Owners and Beneficial Owners of each series of the Bonds to provide certain financial information and operating data relating to the District (the “Annual Reports”) by not later than nine months following the end of the District’s fiscal year (which currently ends June 30), and to provide notices of the occurrence of certain listed events. The obligation to file Annual Reports and notices of listed events will commence with the report for the 2019-20 fiscal year. The Annual Reports and notices of listed events will be filed by the District in accordance with the requirements of the Rule. The specific nature of the information to be contained in the Annual Reports or the notices of listed events is included in “APPENDIX C – FORM OF CONTINUING DISCLOSURE CERTIFICATE FOR THE BONDS” attached hereto. These covenants have been made in order to assist the Underwriters in complying with the Rule.

Prior Undertakings. Within the past five years, the District failed to timely file a portion of the annual report for the fiscal year 2017-18, as required by certain of its existing continuing disclosure obligations. For fiscal years 2016-17 through 2018-19 the District misreported its basic aid status in its

annual reports for such fiscal years. Within the past five years, the District has also failed to file notices of certain listed events, as required by its then-existing continuing disclosure obligations.

The District has retained Keygent LLC as its dissemination agent to assist it in preparing and filing the annual reports and notices of listed events required under its existing continuing disclosure obligations, as well as the undertaking entered into in connection with the Bonds.

Litigation

No litigation is pending or threatened concerning the validity of the Bonds, and a certificate to that effect will be furnished to purchasers at the time of the original delivery of the Bonds. The District is not aware of any litigation pending or threatened questioning the political existence of the District or contesting the District's ability to receive *ad valorem* property taxes or to collect other revenues or contesting the District's ability to issue and retire the Bonds.

Financial Statements

The District's audited financial statements with supplemental information for the year ended June 30, 2019, the independent auditor's report of the District, and the related statements of activities and of cash flows for the year then ended, and the report dated December 7, 2019 of Chavan & Associates LLP (the "Auditor"), are included in this Official Statement as APPENDIX B. In connection with the inclusion of the financial statements and the report of the Auditor herein, the District did not request the Auditor to, and the Auditor has not undertaken to, update its report or to take any action intended or likely to elicit information concerning the accuracy, completeness or fairness of the statements made in this Official Statement, and no opinion is expressed by the Auditor with respect to any event subsequent to the date of its report.

Legal Opinions

The legal opinions of Bond Counsel approving the validity of the Bonds will be supplied to the respective original purchasers thereof without cost. The proposed forms of such legal opinions are attached to this Official Statement as APPENDIX A.

MISCELLANEOUS

Rating

The Bonds have been assigned a rating of ___ by Moody's, respectively. The rating reflects only the view of the rating agency, and any explanation of the significance of such rating should be obtained from the rating agency at the following addresses: Moody's, 7 World Trade Center at 250 Greenwich, New York, NY 10007. Generally, rating agencies base their ratings on information and materials furnished to them (which may include information and material from the District which is not included in this Official Statement) and on investigations, studies and assumptions by the rating agencies. There is no assurance that the ratings will be retained for any given period of time or that the same will not be revised downward or withdrawn entirely by the rating agency if, in the judgment of the rating agency, circumstances so warrant. The District undertakes no responsibility to oppose any such revision or withdrawal. Any such downward revision or withdrawal of the ratings obtained may have an adverse effect on the market price of the Bonds.

The District has covenanted in a Continuing Disclosure Certificate to file on the Municipal Securities Rulemaking Board's Electronic Municipal Market Access website ("EMMA") notices of any ratings changes on the Bonds. See "APPENDIX C – FORM OF CONTINUING DISCLOSURE CERTIFICATE FOR THE BONDS" attached hereto. Notwithstanding such covenant, information relating to rating changes on the Bonds may be publicly available from the rating agency prior to such information being provided to the District and prior to the date the District is obligated to file a notice of rating change on EMMA. Purchasers of the Bonds are directed to the ratings agency and its website and official media outlets for the most current rating changes with respect to the Bonds after the initial issuance of the Bonds.

Underwriting

Purchase of Bonds. The Bonds are being purchased by Stifel, Nicolaus & Company, Incorporated as representative on behalf of itself and RBC Capital Markets, LLC (collectively the "Underwriters") pursuant to a Purchase Contract with the District (the "Purchase Contract"). The Underwriters will purchase the Series B Bonds for a purchase price of \$_____ (consisting of the initial principal amount of the Series B Bonds of \$_____, plus original issue premium of \$_____, and less an Underwriters' discount of \$_____). The Underwriters will purchase the Series C Bonds for a purchase price of \$_____ (consisting of the initial principal amount of the Series C Bonds of \$_____, plus original issue premium of \$_____, and less an Underwriters' discount of \$_____).

The Purchase Contract for the Bonds provide that the Underwriters will purchase all of the Bonds if any are purchased, the obligation to make such purchase being subject to certain terms and conditions set forth in such purchase contracts, the approval of certain legal matters by bond counsel and certain other conditions. The initial offering prices stated on the inside front cover of this Official Statement may be changed from time to time by the Underwriters. The Underwriters may offer and sell Bonds to certain dealers and others at prices lower than such initial offering prices.

Underwriters' Disclosures. *The Underwriters have provided the following paragraph for inclusion in this Official Statement. The District does not guarantee the accuracy or completeness of the following information, and the inclusion thereof should not be construed as a representation of the District.*

RBC Capital Markets, LLC and its respective affiliates are full-service financial institutions engaged in various activities that may include securities trading, commercial and investment banking, municipal advisory, brokerage, and asset management. In the ordinary course of business, the RBC Capital Markets, LLC and its respective affiliates may actively trade debt and, if applicable, equity securities (or

related derivative securities) and provide financial instruments (which may include bank loans, credit support or interest rate swaps). RBC Capital Markets, LLC and its respective affiliates may engage in transactions for their own accounts involving the securities and instruments made the subject of this securities offering or other offering of the District. RBC Capital Markets, LLC and its respective affiliates may make a market in credit default swaps with respect to municipal securities in the future. RBC Capital Markets, LLC and its respective affiliates may also communicate independent investment recommendations, market color or trading ideas and publish independent research views in respect of this securities offering or other offerings of the District.

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Additional Information

The purpose of this Official Statement is to supply information to prospective buyers of the Bonds. Quotations from and summaries and explanations of the Bonds, the Resolution providing for issuance of the Bonds, and the constitutional provisions, statutes and other documents referenced herein, do not purport to be complete, and reference is made to said documents, constitutional provisions and statutes for full and complete statements of their provisions.

Certain of the data contained herein has been taken or constructed from District records. Appropriate District officials, acting in their official capacities, have reviewed this Official Statement and have determined that, as of the date hereof, the information contained herein is, to the best of their knowledge and belief, true and correct in all material respects and does not contain an untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary in order to make the statements made herein, in light of the circumstances under which they were made, not misleading. This Official Statement has been approved by the District.

SAN MATEO-FOSTER CITY SCHOOL DISTRICT

By: _____
Dr. Joan Rosas
Superintendent

APPENDIX A

FORMS OF BOND COUNSEL OPINIONS FOR THE BONDS

Upon the issuance and delivery of the Bonds, Stradling Yocca Carlson & Rauth, a Professional Corporation, Bond Counsel, proposes to render its final approving opinion with respect to the Series B Bonds substantially in the following form:

_____, 2020

Board of Trustees
San Mateo-Foster City School District

Members of the Board of Trustees:

We have examined a certified copy of the record of the proceedings relative to the issuance and sale of \$_____ San Mateo-Foster City School District 2020 General Obligation Refunding Bonds, Series B (Federally Tax-Exempt) (the “Bonds”). As to questions of fact material to our opinion, we have relied upon the certified proceedings and other certifications of public officials furnished to us without undertaking to verify the same by independent investigation.

Based on our examination as bond counsel of existing law, certified copies of such legal proceedings and such other proofs as we deem necessary to render this opinion, we are of the opinion, as of the date hereof and under existing law, that:

1. Such proceedings and proofs show lawful authority for the issuance and sale of the Bonds pursuant to Articles 9 and 11 of Chapter 3 of Part 1 of Division 2 of Title 5 of the California Government Code, and a resolution (the “Resolution”) adopted by the Board of Trustees of the San Mateo-Foster City School District (the “District”).
2. The Bonds constitute valid and binding general obligations of the District, payable as to both principal and interest from the proceeds of a levy of *ad valorem* property taxes on all property subject to such taxes in the District, which taxes are unlimited as to rate or amount.
3. Under existing statutes, regulations, rulings and judicial decisions, interest on the Bonds is excluded from gross income for federal income tax purposes and is not an item of tax preference for purposes of calculating the federal alternative minimum tax imposed on individuals.
4. Interest on the Bonds is exempt from State of California personal income tax.
5. The difference between the issue price of a Bond (the first price at which a substantial amount of the Bonds of a maturity is to be sold to the public) and the stated redemption price at maturity with respect to such Bond (to the extent the redemption price at maturity is greater than the issue price) constitutes original issue discount. Original issue discount accrues under a constant yield method, and original issue discount will accrue to a Bond Owner before receipt of cash attributable to such excludable income. The amount of original issue discount deemed received by a Bond Owner will increase the Bond Owner’s basis in the applicable Bond. Original issue discount that accrues to the Bond Owner is excluded from the gross income of such owner for federal tax purposes, is not an item of tax preference for purposes of the federal alternative minimum tax imposed on individuals, and is exempt from State of California personal income tax.

6. The amount by which a Bond owner's original basis for determining gain or loss on sale or exchange of the applicable Bond (generally, the purchase price) exceeds the amount payable on maturity (or on an earlier call date) constitutes amortizable bond premium, which the owner of Bond may elect to amortize under Section 171 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the "Code"). Such amortizable bond premium reduces the Bond owner's basis in the applicable Bond (and the amount of taxable interest received) for federal income tax purposes. The basis reduction as a result of the amortization of Bond premium may result in the owner of a Bond realizing a taxable gain when a Bond is sold by the owner for an amount equal to or less (under certain circumstances) than the original cost of the Bond to the owner. The owners of the Bonds that have a basis in the Bonds that is greater than the principal amount of the Bonds should consult their own tax advisors with respect to whether or not they should elect to amortize such premium under Section 171 of the Code.

The opinions expressed herein may be affected by actions taken (or not taken) or events occurring (or not occurring) after the date hereof. We have not undertaken to determine, or to inform any person, whether any such actions or events are taken or do occur. The Resolution and the Tax Certificate relating to the Bonds permit certain actions to be taken or to be omitted if a favorable opinion of Bond Counsel is provided with respect thereto. No opinion is expressed herein as to the effect on the exclusion from gross income of interest (and original issue discount) for federal income tax purposes with respect to any Bond if any such action is taken or omitted based upon the advice of counsel other than ourselves. Other than expressly stated herein, we express no opinion regarding tax consequences with respect to the Bonds.

The opinions expressed herein as to the exclusion from gross income of interest (and original issue discount) on the Bonds are based upon certain representations of fact and certifications made by the District and others and are subject to the condition that the District complies with all requirements of the Code, that must be satisfied subsequent to the issuance of the Bonds to assure that such interest (and original issue discount) will not become includable in gross income for federal income tax purposes. Failure to comply with such requirements of the Code might cause interest (and original issue discount) on the Bonds to be included in gross income for federal income tax purposes retroactive to the date of issuance of the Bonds. The District has covenanted to comply with all such requirements.

It is possible that subsequent to the issuance of the Bonds there might be federal, state, or local statutory changes (or judicial or regulatory interpretations of federal, state, or local law) that affect the federal, state, or local tax treatment of the Bonds or the market value of the Bonds. No assurance can be given that subsequent to the issuance of the Bonds such changes or interpretations will not occur.

The rights of the owners of the Bonds and the enforceability thereof may be subject to bankruptcy, insolvency, reorganization, moratorium and other similar laws affecting creditors' rights heretofore or hereafter enacted to the extent constitutionally applicable and their enforcement may also be subject to the exercise of judicial discretion in appropriate cases, and by the limitations on legal remedies against public agencies in the State of California.

Respectfully submitted,

Upon the issuance and delivery of the Bonds, Stradling Yocca Carlson & Rauth, a Professional Corporation, Bond Counsel, proposes to render its final approving opinion with respect to the Series C Bonds substantially in the following form:

[Closing Date]

Board of Trustees
San Mateo-Foster City School District

Members of the Board of Trustees:

We have examined a certified copy of the record of the proceedings relative to the issuance and sale of \$_____ San Mateo-Foster City School District 2020 General Obligation Refunding Bonds, Series C (Federally Taxable) (the “Bonds”). As to questions of fact material to our opinion, we have relied upon the certified proceedings and other certifications of public officials furnished to us without undertaking to verify the same by independent investigation.

Based on our examination as bond counsel of existing law, certified copies of such legal proceedings and such other proofs as we deem necessary to render this opinion, we are of the opinion, as of the date hereof and under existing law, that:

1. Such proceedings and proofs show lawful authority for the issuance and sale of the Bonds pursuant to Articles 9 and 11 of Chapter 3 of Part 1 of Division 2 of Title 5 of the California Government Code, and a resolution (the “Resolution”) adopted by the Board of Trustees of the San Mateo-Foster City School District (the “District”).
2. The Bonds constitute valid and binding general obligations of the District, payable as to both principal and interest from the proceeds of a levy of *ad valorem* property taxes on all property subject to such taxes in the District, which taxes are unlimited as to rate or amount.
3. Under existing statutes, regulations, rulings and judicial decisions, interest (and original issue discount) on the Bonds is not excluded from gross income for federal income tax purposes under Section 103 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the “Code”).
4. Interest on the Bonds is exempt from State of California personal income tax.
5. Except for certain exceptions, the difference between the issue price of a Bond (the first price at which a substantial amount of the Bonds of a maturity is to be sold to the public) and the stated payment price at maturity with respect to such Bond (to the extent the redemption price at maturity is greater than the issue price) constitutes original issue discount. Original issue discount accrues under a constant yield method. The amount of original issue discount deemed received by a Bond owner will increase the Bond owner’s basis in the applicable Bond.
6. The amount by which a Bond owner’s original basis for determining gain or loss on sale or exchange of the applicable Bond (generally, the purchase price) exceeds the amount payable on maturity (or on an earlier call date) constitutes amortizable bond premium, which the owner of Bond may elect to amortize under Section 171 of the Code. Such amortizable bond premium reduces the Bond owner’s basis in the applicable Bond (and the amount of taxable interest received) for federal income tax purposes. The basis reduction as a result of the amortization of Bond premium may result in the owner of a Bond realizing a taxable gain when a Bond is sold by

the owner for an amount equal to or less (under certain circumstances) than the original cost of the Bond to the owner. The owners of the Bonds that have a basis in the Bonds that is greater than the principal amount of the Bonds should consult their own tax advisors with respect to whether or not they should elect to amortize such premium under Section 171 of the Code.

Except as expressly set forth in paragraphs (3), (4), (5), and (6) we express no opinion regarding any tax consequences with respect to the Bonds.

The opinions expressed herein are based upon our analysis and interpretation of existing statutes, regulations, rulings and judicial decisions and cover certain matters not directly addressed by such authorities. The opinions expressed herein may be affected by actions taken (or not taken) or events occurring (or not occurring) after the date hereof. We have not undertaken to determine, or to inform any person, whether any such actions or events are taken or do occur. Our engagement as bond counsel to the District terminates upon the issuance of the Bonds.

The rights of the owners of the Bonds and the enforceability thereof may be subject to bankruptcy, insolvency, reorganization, moratorium and other similar laws affecting creditors' rights heretofore or hereafter enacted to the extent constitutionally applicable and their enforcement may also be subject to the exercise of judicial discretion in appropriate cases and by the limitations on legal remedies against public agencies in the State of California.

Respectfully submitted,

APPENDIX B

2018-19 AUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF THE DISTRICT

APPENDIX C

FORM OF CONTINUING DISCLOSURE CERTIFICATE FOR THE BONDS

This Continuing Disclosure Certificate (the “Disclosure Certificate”) is executed and delivered by the San Mateo-Foster City School District (the “District”) in connection with the issuance of (i) \$_____ of the District’s 2020 General Obligation Refunding Bonds, Series B (Federally Tax-Exempt) (the “Series B Bonds”) and (ii) \$_____ of the District’s 2020 General Obligation Refunding Bonds, Series C (Federally Taxable) (the “Series C Bonds”). The Bonds are being issued pursuant to the resolution of the Board of Trustees of the District adopted on September 24, 2020 (the “Resolution”). The District covenants and agrees as follows:

SECTION 1. Purpose of the Disclosure Certificate. This Disclosure Certificate is being executed and delivered by the District for the benefit of the Holders and Beneficial Owners of the Bonds and in order to assist the Participating Underwriters in complying with the Rule.

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

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

“Beneficial Owner” shall mean any person which (a) has the power, directly or indirectly, to vote or consent with respect to, or to dispose of ownership of, any Bonds (including persons holding Bonds through nominees, depositories or other intermediaries), or (b) is treated as the owner of any Bonds for federal income tax purposes.

“Dissemination Agent” shall mean initially Keygent LLC, or any successor Dissemination Agent designated in writing by the District (which may be the District) and which has filed with the District a written acceptance of such designation.

“Financial Obligation” means: (a) a debt obligation; (b) a derivative instrument entered into in connection with, or pledged as security or a source of payment for, an existing or planned debt obligation; or (c) guarantee of (a) or (b). The term “Financial Obligation” does not include municipal securities as to which a final official statement has been provided to the Repository consistent with the Rule.

“Holders” shall mean registered owners of the Bonds.

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

“Official Statement” shall mean the Official Statement dated as of _____, 2020 and relating to the Bonds.

“Participating Underwriters” shall mean RBC Capital Markets LLC and LLC Stifel, Nicolaus & Company, Incorporated, as the original Underwriters of the Bonds required to comply with the Rule in connection with offering of the Bonds.

“Repository” shall mean the Municipal Securities Rulemaking Board, which can be found at <http://emma.msrb.org/>, or any other repository of disclosure information that may be designated by the Securities and Exchange Commission as such for purposes of the Rule in the future.

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

“State” shall mean the State of California.

SECTION 3. Provision of Annual Reports.

(a) The District shall, or shall cause the Dissemination Agent to, not later than nine months after the end of the District’s fiscal year (presently ending June 30), commencing with the report for the 2019-20 Fiscal Year, provide to the Repository an Annual Report which is consistent with the requirements of Section 4 of this Disclosure Certificate. The Annual Report may be submitted as a single document or as separate documents comprising a package, and may cross-reference other information as provided in Section 4 of this Disclosure Certificate; *provided* that the audited financial statements of the District may be submitted separately from the balance of the Annual Report and later than the date required above for the filing of the Annual Report if they are not available by that date. If the District’s fiscal year changes, it shall give notice of such change in the same manner as for a Listed Event under Section 5(b).

(b) Not later than 30 days (nor more than 60 days) prior to said date the Dissemination Agent shall give notice to the District that the Annual Report shall be required to be filed in accordance with the terms of this Disclosure Certificate. Not later than 15 Business Days prior to said date, the District shall provide the Annual Report in a format suitable for reporting to the Repository to the Dissemination Agent (if other than the District). If the District is unable to provide to the Repository an Annual Report by the date required in subsection (a), the District shall send a timely notice to the Repository in substantially the form attached as Exhibit A with a copy to the Dissemination Agent, no later than the date required by subsection (a). The Dissemination Agent shall not be required to file a Notice to Repository of Failure to File an Annual Report.

(c) The Dissemination Agent shall file a report with the District stating it has filed the Annual Report in accordance with its obligations hereunder, stating the date it was provided to the Repository.

SECTION 4. Content and Form of Annual Reports. (a) The District’s Annual Report shall contain or include by reference the following:

1. The audited financial statements of the District for the prior fiscal year, prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles as promulgated to apply to governmental entities from time to time by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board. If the District’s audited financial statements are not available by the time the Annual Report is required to be filed pursuant to Section 3(a), the Annual Report shall contain unaudited financial statements in a format similar to the financial statements contained in the final Official Statement, and the audited financial statements shall be filed in the same manner as the Annual Report when they become available.

2. Financial information and operating data with respect to the District of the type included in the Official Statement in the following categories (to the extent not included in the District’s audited financial statements):

(a) average daily attendance of the District for the last completed fiscal year;

- (b) The District's approved annual budget for the then-current fiscal year;
- (c) Assessed value of taxable property in the District as shown on the most recent equalized assessment role;
- (d) If the San Mateo County no longer includes the tax levy for payment of the Bonds in its Teeter Plan, the property tax levies, collections, and delinquencies for the District for the most recently completed fiscal year.
- (e) Top ten property owners in the District for the then-current fiscal year, as measured by secured assessed valuation, the amount of their respective taxable assessed value, and their percentage of total secured assessed value, if material.

Any or all of the items listed above may be included by specific reference to other documents, including official statements of debt issues of the District or related public entities, which have been submitted to the Repository or the Securities and Exchange Commission. If the document included by reference is a final official statement, it must be available from the Municipal Securities Rulemaking Board. The District shall clearly identify each such other document so included by reference.

(b) The Annual Report shall be filed in an electronic format accompanied by identifying information prescribed by the Municipal Securities Rulemaking Board.

SECTION 5. Reporting of Significant Events.

(a) Pursuant to the provisions of this Section 5(a), the District shall give, or cause to be given, notice of the occurrence of any of the following events with respect to the Bonds in a timely manner not in excess of 10 business days after the occurrence of the event:

1. principal and interest payment delinquencies.
2. tender offers.
3. defeasances.
4. rating changes.
5. adverse tax opinions or the issuance by the Internal Revenue Service of proposed or final determinations of taxability, or Notices of Proposed Issue (IRS Form 5701-TEB).
6. unscheduled draws on the debt service reserves reflecting financial difficulties.
7. unscheduled draws on credit enhancement reflecting financial difficulties.
8. substitution of the credit or liquidity providers or their failure to perform.
9. bankruptcy, insolvency, receivership or similar event (within the meaning of the Rule) of the District. For the purposes of the event identified in this Section 5(a)(9), the event is considered to occur when any of the following occur: the appointment of a receiver, fiscal agent or similar officer for the District 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 District, 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 District.

10. default, event of acceleration, termination event, modification of terms, or other similar events under the terms of a Financial Obligation of the District, any of which reflect financial difficulties.

(b) Pursuant to the provisions of this Section 5(b), the District shall give, or cause to be given, notice of the occurrence of any of the following events with respect to the Bonds, if material:

1. non-payment related defaults.
2. modifications to rights of Bondholders.
3. optional, contingent or unscheduled bond calls.
4. unless described under Section 5(a)(5) above material notices or determinations with respect to the tax status of the Bonds, or other material events affecting the tax status of the Bonds.
5. release, substitution or sale of property securing repayment of the Bonds.
6. the consummation of a merger, consolidation, or acquisition involving the District or the sale of all or substantially all of the assets of the District, 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.
7. appointment of a successor or additional trustee or paying agent with respect to the Bonds or the change of name of such a trustee or paying agent.
8. incurrence of a Financial Obligation of the District, or agreement to covenants, events of default, remedies, priority rights or other similar terms of a Financial Obligation of the District, any of which affect bondholders.

(c) Whenever the District obtains knowledge of the occurrence of a Listed Event under Section 5(b) hereof, the District shall as soon as possible determine if such event would be material under applicable federal securities laws.

(d) If the District determines that knowledge of the occurrence of a Listed Event under Section 5(b) hereof would be material under applicable federal securities laws, the District shall (i) file a notice of such occurrence with the Repository in a timely manner not in excess of 10 business days after the occurrence of the event or (ii) provide notice of such reportable event to the Dissemination Agent in format suitable for filing with the Repository in a timely manner not in excess of 10 business days after the occurrence of the event. The Dissemination Agent shall have no duty to independently prepare or file any report of Listed Events. The Dissemination Agent may conclusively rely on the District's determination of materiality pursuant to Section 5(c).

SECTION 6. Termination of Reporting Obligation. The District'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 District shall give notice of such termination in the same manner as for a Listed Event under Section 5(a).

SECTION 7. Dissemination Agent. The District may, from time to time, appoint or engage a Dissemination Agent (or substitute 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 may resign upon 15 days written notice to the District. Upon such resignation, the District shall act as its own Dissemination Agent until it appoints a successor. The Dissemination Agent shall not be responsible in any manner for the content of any notice or report prepared by the District pursuant to this Disclosure Certificate and shall not be responsible to verify the accuracy, completeness or materiality of any continuing disclosure information provided by the District. The District shall compensate the Dissemination Agent for its fees and expenses hereunder as agreed by the parties. Any entity succeeding to all or substantially all of the Dissemination Agent's corporate trust business shall be the successor Dissemination Agent without the execution or filing of any paper or further act.

SECTION 8. Amendment; Waiver. Notwithstanding any other provision of this Disclosure Certificate, the District may amend this Disclosure Certificate, and any provision of this Disclosure Certificate may be waived, provided that the following conditions are satisfied:

- (a) If the amendment or waiver relates to the provisions of Sections 3(a), 4, or 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 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;
- (c) The amendment or waiver does not, in the opinion of nationally recognized bond counsel, materially impair the interests of the Holders or Beneficial Owners of the Bonds; and
- (d) No duties of the Dissemination Agent hereunder shall be amended without its written consent thereto.

In the event of any amendment or waiver of a provision of this Disclosure Certificate, the District 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 District. 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(a), 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 District 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 District 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 District shall have no obligation under this Certificate to update such information or include it in any future Annual Report or notice of occurrence of a Listed Event.

SECTION 10. Default. In the event of a failure of the District to comply with any provision of this Disclosure Certificate any Holder or Beneficial Owner of the Bonds may take such actions as may be necessary and appropriate, including seeking mandate or specific performance by court order, to cause the District to comply with its obligations under this Disclosure Certificate. A default under this Disclosure Certificate shall not be deemed an event of default under the Resolution, and the sole remedy under this Disclosure Certificate in the event of any failure of the District to comply with this Disclosure Certificate shall be an action to compel performance.

SECTION 11. Duties, Immunities and Liabilities of Dissemination Agent. The Dissemination Agent shall have only such duties as are specifically set forth in this Disclosure Certificate. The Dissemination Agent acts hereunder solely for the benefit of the District; this Disclosure Certificate shall confer no duties on the Dissemination Agent to the Participating Underwriters, the Holders and the Beneficial Owners. The District agrees to indemnify and save the Dissemination Agent, its officers, directors, employees and agents, harmless against any loss, expense and liabilities which it may incur arising out of or in the exercise or performance of its powers and duties hereunder, including the costs and expenses (including attorney's fees) of defending against any claim of liability, but excluding liabilities due to the Dissemination Agent's gross negligence or willful misconduct. The obligations of the District under this Section shall survive resignation or removal of the Dissemination Agent and payment of the Bonds. The Dissemination Agent shall have no liability for the failure to report any event or any financial information as to which the District has not provided an information report in format suitable for filing with the Repository. The Dissemination Agent shall not be required to monitor or enforce the District's duty to comply with its continuing disclosure requirements hereunder.

SECTION 12. Beneficiaries. This Disclosure Certificate shall inure solely to the benefit of the District, 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.

Dated: _____, 2020

SAN MATEO-FOSTER CITY SCHOOL
DISTRICT

By: _____
Authorized Officer

EXHIBIT A

NOTICE TO REPOSITORY OF FAILURE TO FILE ANNUAL REPORT

Name of District: SAN MATEO-FOSTER CITY SCHOOL DISTRICT

Name of Bond Issue: 2020 General Obligation Refunding Bonds, Series B (Federally Tax-Exempt) &
2020 General Obligation Refunding Bonds, Series C (Federally Taxable)

Date of Issuance: _____, 2020

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the District has not provided an Annual Report with respect to the above-named Bonds as required by the Continuing Disclosure Certificate relating to the Bonds. The District anticipates that the Annual Report will be filed by _____.

Dated: _____

SAN MATEO-FOSTER CITY SCHOOL DISTRICT

By _____ [form only; no signature required]

APPENDIX D

GENERAL ECONOMIC AND DEMOGRAPHIC INFORMATION FOR THE CITIES OF SAN MATEO AND FOSTER CITY AND SAN MATEO COUNTY

The District is located within the Cities of San Mateo (“San Mateo”) and Foster City (“Foster City,” and together with San Mateo, the “Cities”) and San Mateo County (the “County”) and San Mateo County (the “County”), is included only for the purpose of supplying general information regarding the local community and economy. The Bonds are not a debt of the Cities or the County. This material has been prepared by or excerpted from the sources as noted herein and has not been independently verified by the District, the Underwriters or the Municipal Advisor.

Introduction

The City of San Mateo. Located 19 miles south of San Francisco and 30 miles north of San Jose, San Mateo is comprised of an area of 14.6 square miles. It is bordered by Burlingame to the north, Foster City to the east, the City of Belmont to the south, and the Town to the west. Incorporated in 1894, it became a charter city in 1922. With a council-manager form of government, San Mateo’s five City Council members are elected at large to four-year terms, with a Mayor selected from the members each year. As one of the major centers of economic activity in the County, San Mateo is home to over 10,000 businesses, with employment concentrated in professional and financial services, retail, and health, educational and recreational services.

The City of Foster City. Incorporated in 1971, Foster City is a general law city with a council-manager form of government. Five council members are elected to staggered four-year terms, with a two-term limit. Situated 10 miles south of the San Francisco International Airport, real estate values in the area are currently at historic highs.

San Mateo County. The County consists of 20 incorporated cities. It is the 14th most populous county in the State of California (the “State”) and encompasses an area of 455 square miles of land and 292 square miles of water. It covers most of the San Francisco Peninsula, with the Santa Cruz Mountains running through its entire length. The County borders San Francisco County to the north and Silicon Valley and Santa Cruz County to the south. The Pacific Ocean lies to the west and the San Francisco Peninsula to the east. The County was formed in 1856 as one of the State’s 18 original counties. The County is governed by a five-member Board of Supervisors elected by district to four-year staggered terms.

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Population

The following tables show the population estimates of the Cities, the County and the State of California (the “State”) for the past 10 years.

POPULATION ESTIMATES
2010 through 2019
Cities of San Mateo, Foster City, the County of San Joaquin and State of California

<u>Year⁽¹⁾</u>	<u>City of San Mateo</u>	<u>City of Foster City</u>	<u>San Mateo County</u>	<u>State of California</u>
2011	98,179	30,860	726,779	37,561,624
2012	99,199	31,182	737,002	37,924,661
2013	100,044	31,429	747,550	38,269,864
2014	100,611	32,328	754,234	38,556,731
2015	101,830	32,518	761,748	38,870,150
2016	102,922	32,533	767,921	39,131,307
2017	103,139	32,671	770,785	39,398,702
2018	103,605	32,712	772,984	39,586,646
2019	103,569	33,211	774,231	39,695,376
2020	103,087	33,033	773,244	39,782,870

⁽¹⁾ As of January 1.

Source: California Department of Finance.

Income

The following table shows per capita personal income for the County, State and the United States for the past 10 years.

PER CAPITA PERSONAL INCOME
2009 through 2018
San Mateo County, State of California, and United States

<u>Year</u>	<u>San Mateo County</u>	<u>State of California</u>	<u>United States</u>
2009	\$71,677	\$42,044	\$39,284
2010	73,805	43,634	40,546
2011	79,903	46,170	42,735
2012	88,058	48,798	44,599
2013	87,711	49,277	44,851
2014	93,765	52,324	47,058
2015	102,606	55,758	48,978
2016	107,207	57,739	49,870
2017	117,389	60,156	51,885
2018	126,392	63,557	54,446

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis.

Employment

The following table summarizes the labor force, employment and unemployment figures for the past five years for the City, County and State.

CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT 2015 through 2019 Cities of San Mateo and Foster City, San Mateo County and State of California

<u>Year</u>	<u>Area</u>	<u>Labor Force</u>	<u>Employment</u>	<u>Unemployment</u>	<u>Unemployment Rate %</u>
2015	City of San Mateo	61,300	59,300	2,000	3.3
	City of Foster City	18,800	18,200	600	3.1
	San Mateo County	434,300	419,400	14,800	3.4
	State of California	18,828,800	17,660,700	1,168,100	6.2
2016	City of San Mateo	62,700	60,900	1,800	2.9
	City of Foster City	19,500	19,000	600	2.9
	San Mateo County	441,800	428,300	13,500	3.0
	State of California	19,021,200	17,980,100	1,041,100	5.5
2017	City of San Mateo	63,200	61,500	1,700	2.6
	City of Foster City	19,700	19,200	500	2.6
	San Mateo County	445,500	433,400	12,100	2.7
	State of California	19,176,400	18,257,100	919,300	4.8
2018	City of San Mateo	64,000	62,700	1,400	2.1
	City of Foster City	19,700	19,300	400	2.1
	San Mateo County	449,500	439,300	10,200	2.3
	State of California	19,280,800	18,460,700	820,100	4.3
2019	City of San Mateo	65,500	64,300	1,300	1.9
	City of Foster City	20,200	19,800	400	2.0
	San Mateo County	460,000	450,600	9,400	2.0
	State of California	19,411,600	18,627,400	784,200	4.0
	United States				

Note: Data is based on annual averages, unless otherwise specified, and is not seasonally adjusted.

Source: U.S. Department of Labor – Bureau of Labor Statistics, California Employment Development Department. March 2019.

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Industry

The Cities and County are located in the San Francisco-Redwood City-South San Francisco Metropolitan Division (the “MSA”). The distribution of employment is presented in the following table

for the past five years. These figures are multi county-wide statistics and may not necessarily accurately reflect employment trends in the County.

INDUSTRY EMPLOYMENT & LABOR FORCE ANNUAL AVERAGES
San Francisco-Redwood City-South San Francisco Metropolitan Division
2015-2019

	<u>2015</u>	<u>2016</u>	<u>2017</u>	<u>2018</u>	<u>2019</u>
Total Farm	1,900	1,900	1,800	1,600	1,600
Mining, Logging and Construction	36,100	38,700	39,900	42,500	43,800
Manufacturing	36,400	38,200	39,400	39,000	39,200
Wholesale Trade	25,600	25,900	26,100	26,500	26,000
Retail Trade	80,800	81,100	81,200	80,300	78,100
Transportation, Warehousing & Utilities	36,200	40,500	43,900	47,300	50,300
Information	63,200	70,300	76,600	85,400	97,100
Financial Activities	77,300	80,400	80,900	83,200	86,200
Professional and Business Services	251,900	262,100	267,200	277,900	291,100
Education and Health Services	129,900	133,400	136,000	138,900	145,100
Leisure and Hospitality	137,100	141,400	142,400	143,600	147,700
Other Services	40,000	40,700	41,100	41,400	41,600
Government	<u>124,400</u>	<u>127,700</u>	<u>129,900</u>	<u>131,400</u>	<u>132,000</u>
Total All Industries	1,040,800	1,082,200	1,106,500	1,138,900	1,179,600

Note: Items may not add to total due to independent rounding.

Source: California Employment Development Department, Labor Market Information Division. March 2019 Benchmark.

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Principal Employers

The following tables show the principal employers in the Cities and County by number of employees.

PRINCIPAL EMPLOYERS
As of June 30, 2019
City of San Mateo

<u>Rank</u>	<u>Employer</u>	<u>Employees</u>
1.	County of San Mateo Medical Center	1,408
2.	Sony Interactive Entertainment America, Playstation America	2,000
3.	San Mateo-Foster City Unified School District ⁽¹⁾	3,897
4.	San Mateo Union High School District ⁽²⁾	1,933
5.	Franklin Templeton Investor	1,200
6.	San Mateo County Behavioral Health	1,065
7.	Net Suite Inc.	1,021
8.	San Mateo Community College District	993
9.	City of San Mateo	857
10.	Fisher Investments	600

⁽¹⁾ For updated District labor information, see “SAN MATEO-FOSTER CITY SCHOOL DISTRICT – Labor Relations” in the front part of this Official Statement.

⁽²⁾ Includes Capuchino and Burlingame HS which aren't in the City of San Mateo

Source: City of San Mateo 'Comprehensive Annual Financial Report' Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2019.

PRINCIPAL EMPLOYERS

As of June 30, 2019

City of Foster City

<u>Rank</u>	<u>Employer</u>	<u>Employees</u>
1.	Gilead Sciences, Inc.	8,268
2.	Visa U.S.A. Inc.	2,152
3.	Visa Technology & Operations LLC, FKA Inovant LLC	867
4.	Guidewire Software, Inc.	670
5.	Zoox Inc.	530
6.	Cybersource Corporation	409
7.	Illumina Inc.	389
8.	IBM Corporation	367
9.	CSG Consultants, Inc.	364
10.	Brightedge Technologies	356

Source: City of Foster City 'Comprehensive Annual Financial Report' Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2019.

PRINCIPAL EMPLOYERS

As of June 30, 2019

San Mateo County

<u>Rank</u>	<u>Employer</u>	<u>Employees</u>
1.	Facebook Inc.	14,000
2.	Genentech Inc.	9,500
3.	Oracle Corp.	7,535
4.	County of San Mateo	5,570
5.	Gilead Sciences Inc.	4,000
6.	Walmart Labs	2,000
7.	YouTube	2,000
8.	Robert Half International	1,668
9.	Sony Interactive Entertainment America, Playstation America	1,602
10.	Electronic Arts Inc.	1,520

Source: County of San Mateo 'Comprehensive Annual Financial Report' Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2019.

Commercial Activity

Summaries of annual taxable sales for the Cities and County from 2015 through 2019 are shown in the following tables.

ANNUAL TAXABLE SALES 2015 through 2019 City of San Mateo (Dollars in Thousands)

<u>Year</u>	<u>Retail Permits</u>	<u>Retail Stores Taxable Transactions</u>	<u>Total Permits</u>	<u>Total Taxable Transactions</u>
2015	2,506	\$1,367,103	3,898	\$1,639,305
2016	2,491	1,343,306	3,910	1,606,176
2017	2,442	1,349,365	3,829	1,652,321
2018 ⁽¹⁾	2,447	1,366,772	4,000	1,647,756
2019 ⁽¹⁾	2,423	1,380,448	4,012	1,635,576

⁽¹⁾ Preliminary, subject to change.

Source: *Taxable Sales in California, California Department of Tax and Fee Administration ("CDTFA") for 2015-19.*

ANNUAL TAXABLE SALES 2015 through 2019 City of Foster City (Dollars in Thousands)

<u>Year</u>	<u>Retail Permits</u>	<u>Retail Stores Taxable Transactions</u>	<u>Total Permits</u>	<u>Total Taxable Transactions</u>
2015	347	\$230,951	603	\$287,558
2016	350	221,134	583	271,492
2017	354	244,870	579	305,822
2018 ⁽¹⁾	351	247,266	626	309,911
2019 ⁽¹⁾	347	240,036	634	

⁽¹⁾ Preliminary, subject to change.

Source: *Taxable Sales in California, California Department of Tax and Fee Administration ("CDTFA") for 2015-19.*

ANNUAL TAXABLE SALES 2015 through 2019 San Mateo County (Dollars in Thousands)

<u>Year</u>	<u>Retail Permits</u>	<u>Retail Stores Taxable Transactions</u>	<u>Total Permits</u>	<u>Total Taxable Transactions</u>
2015	12,744	\$10,463,012	21,581	\$15,639,825
2016	12,909	10,557,452	21,805	15,821,971
2017	12,744	11,132,628	21,534	16,736,449
2018 ⁽¹⁾	12,802	11,674,214	22,554	17,547,097
2019 ⁽¹⁾	12,817	11,989,035	22,908	18,168,258

⁽¹⁾ Preliminary, subject to change.

Source: *Taxable Sales in California, California Department of Tax and Fee Administration ("CDTFA") for 2015-19.*

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Construction Activity

The annual building permit valuations and number of permits for new dwelling units issued for the past five years for the Cities and County are shown in the following tables.

BUILDING PERMITS AND VALUATIONS
2015 through 2019
City of San Mateo
(Dollars in Thousands)

	<u>2015</u>	<u>2016</u>	<u>2017</u>	<u>2018</u>	<u>2019</u>
Valuation					
Residential	\$153,042	\$80,972	\$138,035	\$61,325	\$147,834
Non-Residential	<u>221,918</u>	<u>105,021</u>	<u>289,074</u>	<u>178,120</u>	<u>56,812</u>
Total	\$374,960	\$185,993	\$427,109	\$239,445	\$204,646
Units					
Single Family	100	36	72	8	15
Multiple Family	<u>323</u>	<u>74</u>	<u>373</u>	<u>63</u>	<u>332</u>
Total	423	110	445	71	347

Note: Totals may not add to sum because of rounding.
Source: Construction Industry Research Board.

BUILDING PERMITS AND VALUATIONS
2015 through 2019
City of Foster City
(Dollars in Thousands)

	<u>2015</u>	<u>2016</u>	<u>2017</u>	<u>2018</u>	<u>2019</u>
Valuation					
Residential	\$90,077	\$39,422	\$10,670	\$12,004	\$26,750
Non-Residential	<u>139,270</u>	<u>180,771</u>	<u>185,388</u>	<u>192,713</u>	<u>27,749</u>
Total	\$229,347	\$220,193	\$196,058	\$204,717	\$54,499
Units					
Single Family	0	0	0	0	21
Multiple Family	<u>346</u>	<u>74</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
Total	346	74	0	0	21

Note: Totals may not add to sum because of rounding.
Source: Construction Industry Research Board.

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BUILDING PERMITS AND VALUATIONS
2015 through 2019
San Mateo County
(Dollars in Thousands)

	<u>2015</u>	<u>2016</u>	<u>2017</u>	<u>2018</u>	<u>2019</u>
Valuation					
Residential	\$1,041,468	\$1,015,135	\$1,052,535	\$950,939	\$1,174,939
Non-Residential	<u>1,010,485</u>	<u>1,613,446</u>	<u>2,390,996</u>	<u>2,555,752</u>	<u>1,419,871</u>
Total	\$2,051,953	\$2,628,581	\$3,443,531	\$3,506,691	\$2,594,810
Units					
Single Family	521	458	411	443	497
Multiple Family	<u>1,386</u>	<u>1,319</u>	<u>1,169</u>	<u>1,046</u>	<u>1,049</u>
Total	1,907	1,777	1,580	1,489	1,546

Note: Totals may not add to sum because of rounding.

Source: *Construction Industry Research Board.*

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APPENDIX E

SAN MATEO COUNTY TREASURY POOL

The following information concerning the San Mateo County (the “County”) Treasury Pool (the “Treasury Pool”) has been provided by the County Treasurer-Tax Collector (the “Treasurer”), and has not been confirmed or verified by the District, the Municipal Advisor or the Underwriters. Neither the District, the Municipal Advisor nor the Underwriters have made an independent investigation of the investments in the Treasury Pool nor any assessment of the current County investment policy. The value of the various investments in the Treasury Pool will fluctuate on a daily basis as a result of a multitude of factors, including generally prevailing interest rates and other economic conditions. Additionally, the Treasurer may change the investment policy at any time. Therefore, there can be no assurance that the values of the various investments in the Treasury Pool will not vary significantly from the values described herein. Finally, neither the District, the Municipal Advisor nor the Underwriters make any representation as to the accuracy or adequacy of such information or as to the absence of material adverse changes in such information subsequent to the date hereof, or that the information contained is correct as of any time subsequent to its date. Further information may be obtained from the Treasurer at the following website: <http://www.sbcounty.gov/atc/Treasurer/>. However, the information presented on such website is not incorporated into this Official Statement by any reference.