NEW ISSUE – BOOK-ENTRY ONLY

INSURED RATING: S&P: "AA"
UNDERLYING RATING: Fitch: "AAA"
(See "MISCELLANEOUS – Ratings.")

In the opinion of Orrick, Herrington & Sutcliffe LLP, Bond Counsel to the District, based upon an analysis of existing laws, regulations, rulings and court decisions and assuming, among other matters, the accuracy of certain representations and compliance with certain covenants, interest on the Bonds is excluded from gross income for federal income tax purposes under Section 103 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, and is exempt from State of California personal income taxes. In the further opinion of Bond Counsel, interest on the Bonds is not a specific preference item for purposes of the federal alternative minimum tax. Bond Counsel expresses no opinion regarding any other tax consequences related to the ownership or disposition of, or the amount, accrual or receipt of interest on, the Bonds. See "TAX MATTERS."

$20,000,000
RAVENSWOOD CITY SCHOOL DISTRICT
(County of San Mateo, California)
GENERAL OBLIGATION BONDS, ELECTION OF 2018, SERIES 2022

Dated: Date of Delivery

Due: August 1, as shown on inside cover

This cover page is 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.

The Ravenswood City School District (the "District"), located in the County of San Mateo (the "County"), is issuing its General Obligation Bonds, Election of 2018, Series 2022, in the aggregate principal amount of $20,000,000 (the "Series 2022 Bonds" or the "Bonds"). The Series 2022 Bonds described herein will be issued to finance specific construction and modernization projects approved by the voters, pay capitalized interest through and including August 1, 2024, and to pay costs of issuance of the Series 2022 Bonds. The Board of Supervisors of the County is empowered and is obligated to levy ad valorem taxes upon all property subject to taxation by the District, without limitation as to rate or amount (except as to certain personal property which is taxable at limited rates), for the payment of principal of and interest on the Series 2022 Bonds, all as more fully described herein. See "SECURITY AND SOURCE OF PAYMENT FOR THE SERIES 2022 BONDS."

The Series 2022 Bonds will be issued as current interest bonds. Interest on the Series 2022 Bonds is payable commencing on August 1, 2022, and thereafter on each February 1 and August 1 to maturity. Principal of the Series 2022 Bonds is payable on August 1 in each of the years and in the amounts set forth in the Maturity Schedule on the inside cover page of this Official Statement. Payments of principal of and interest on the Series 2022 Bonds will be made by the Paying Agent, initially The Bank of New York Mellon Trust Company, N.A., to The Depository Trust Company, New York, New York ("DTC"), for subsequent disbursement to DTC Participants, who will remit such payments to the Beneficial Owners (as defined in APPENDIX F) of the Series 2022 Bonds. See "THE SERIES 2022 BONDS – Payment of Principal and Interest" and APPENDIX F – "BOOK-ENTRY ONLY SYSTEM."

The Series 2022 Bonds are subject to redemption prior to maturity, as described under "THE SERIES 2022 BONDS – Redemption."

The Series 2022 Bonds will be issued in book-entry form only and initially will be issued and registered in the name of Cede & Co., as nominee of DTC. Purchasers will not receive physical certificates representing their interests in the Series 2022 Bonds. See "THE SERIES 2022 BONDS – Form and Registration" and APPENDIX F – "BOOK-ENTRY ONLY SYSTEM."

The scheduled payment of principal and interest on the Series 2022 Bonds when due will be guaranteed under a municipal bond insurance policy to be issued concurrently with the delivery of the Series 2022 Bonds by ASSURED GUARANTY MUNICIPAL CORP. See "BOND INSURANCE."

ASSURED GUARANTY MUNICIPAL

The Series 2022 Bonds will be offered when, as and if issued by the District and received by the Underwriter, subject to approval of validity by Orrick, Herrington & Sutcliffe LLP, Bond Counsel to the District. Certain legal matters will be passed upon for the District by Orrick, Herrington & Sutcliffe LLP, as Disclosure Counsel, and for the Underwriter by Curls Bartling P.C., Oakland, California, as Underwriter's Counsel. It is anticipated that the Series 2022 Bonds, in book-entry form, will be available for delivery through the facilities of DTC, on or about May 10, 2022.

SIEBERT WILLIAMS SHANK & CO., LLC

Official Statement dated: April 26, 2022.

MATURITY SCHEDULE

$20,000,000
RAVENSWOOD CITY SCHOOL DISTRICT
(County of San Mateo, California)
GENERAL OBLIGATION BONDS,
ELECTION OF 2018, SERIES 2022

Maturity Date (August 1)	Principal Amount	Interest Rate	Yield*	CUSIP† No. (754405)
2024	$875,000	5.000%	2.380%	HS0
2025	70,000	5.000	2.540	HT8
2026	55,000	5.000	2.620	HU5
2027	100,000	5.000	2.720	HV3
2028	150,000	5.000	2.800	HW1
2029	225,000	5.000	2.890	HX9
2030	300,000	5.000	2.930	HY7
2031	380,000	5.000	3.000C	HZ4
2032	460,000	5.000	3.060C	JA7

$2,510,000 5.000% Term Bonds due August 1, 2036 – Yield* 3.420% C – CUSIP No.† 754405JB5

$14,875,000 5.250% Term Bonds due August 1, 2045 – Yield* 3.670% C – CUSIP No.† 754405JC3

* Yields certified by the Underwriter. The District takes no responsibility therefor.

† CUSIP® is a registered trademark of the American Bankers Association. CUSIP Global Services (CGS) is managed on behalf of the American Bankers Association by FactSet Research Systems Inc. Copyright© 2022 CUSIP Global Services. All rights reserved. CUSIP® data herein is provided by CUSIP Global Services. This data is not intended to create a database and does not serve in any way as a substitute for the CGS database. CUSIP® numbers are provided for convenience of reference only. None of the District, the Underwriter, or their agents or counsel assumes responsibility for the accuracy of such numbers.

C Yield to par call on August 1, 2030.

This Official Statement does not constitute an offering of any security other than the original offering of the Series 2022 Bonds by 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 Series 2022 Bonds are exempt from registration under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, pursuant to Section 3(a)(2) thereof. This Official Statement does not constitute an offer to sell or a solicitation of an offer to buy the Series 2022 Bonds 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 furnished by the District, although obtained from sources which are believed to be reliable, 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 opinion herein are subject to change without notice and neither delivery of this Official Statement nor any sale made hereunder shall, under any circumstances, create any implication that there has been no change in the affairs of the District since the date hereof. This Official Statement is submitted in connection with the sale of the Series 2022 Bonds referred to herein and may not be reproduced or used, in whole or in part, for any other purpose.

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

Certain statements included or incorporated by reference in this Official Statement constitute "forward-looking statements." Such statements are generally identifiable by the terminology used, such as "plan," "expect," "estimate," "budget," "project" or other similar words. The achievement 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 those forward-looking statements if or when its expectations, or events, conditions or circumstances on which such statements are based occur.

The District maintains a website. However, the information presented on that website is not part of this Official Statement and should not be relied upon in making investment decisions with respect to the Series 2022 Bonds.

In connection with this offering, the Underwriter may overallot or effect transactions which stabilize or maintain the market prices of the Series 2022 Bonds at a level above that which might otherwise prevail in the open market. Such stabilizing, if commenced, may be discontinued at any time. The Underwriter may offer and sell the Series 2022 Bonds to certain securities dealers and dealer banks and banks acting as agents 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 Underwriter.

Assured Guaranty Municipal Corp. ("AGM" or the "Insurer") makes no representation regarding the Series 2022 Bonds or the advisability of investing in the Series 2022 Bonds. In addition, AGM has not independently verified, makes no representation regarding, and does not accept any responsibility for the accuracy or completeness of this Official Statement or any information or disclosure contained herein, or omitted herefrom, other than with respect to the accuracy of the information regarding AGM supplied by AGM and presented under the heading "BOND INSURANCE" and APPENDIX G – "SPECIMEN MUNICIPAL BOND INSURANCE POLICY."

RAVENSWOOD CITY SCHOOL DISTRICT

Board of Education

Mele K. Latu
President

Tamara Sobomehin
Vice President

Bronwyn Alexander
Clerk

Jenny Varghese Bloom
Member

Ana Maria Pulido
Member

District Administration

Gina Sudaria
Superintendent

William Eger
Chief Business Official

Mehdi Rizvi
Controller

SAN MATEO COUNTY

County Administration

Sandie Arnott
Treasurer-Tax Collector

Juan Raigoza
Auditor-Controller

PROFESSIONAL SERVICES

Municipal Advisor

Eastshore Consulting LLC
Oakland, California

Bond Counsel and Disclosure Counsel

Orrick, Herrington & Sutcliffe LLP
San Francisco, California

Underwriter's Counsel

Curls Bartling P.C.
Oakland, California

Paying Agent

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

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$20,000,000
RAVENSWOOD CITY SCHOOL DISTRICT
(County of San Mateo, California)
GENERAL OBLIGATION BONDS,
ELECTION OF 2018, SERIES 2022

INTRODUCTION

This Official Statement, which includes the cover page and appendices hereto, provides information in connection with the sale of the Ravenswood City School District General Obligation Bonds, Election of 2018, Series 2022 in the aggregate principal amount of $20,000,000 (the "Series 2022 Bonds" or the "Bonds").

This Official Statement speaks only as of its date, and the information contained herein is subject to change. Except as required by the Continuing Disclosure Certificate to be executed by the Ravenswood City School District (the "District"), the District has no obligation to update the information in this Official Statement. See "OTHER LEGAL MATTERS – Continuing Disclosure."

The purpose of this Official Statement is to supply information to prospective buyers of the Series 2022 Bonds. Quotations from and summaries and explanations of the Series 2022 Bonds, the resolution providing for the issuance of the Series 2022 Bonds and the constitutional provisions, statutes and other documents described herein, do not purport to be complete, and reference is hereby made to said documents, constitutional provisions and statutes for the complete provisions thereof. Any statements in this Official Statement involving matters of opinion, whether or not expressly so stated, are intended as such and not as representations of fact. This Official Statement is not to be construed as a contract or agreement between the District and the Underwriter or the Owners of any of the Series 2022 Bonds. Capitalized terms used in this Official Statement and not otherwise defined shall have the meanings assigned to them in the Paying Agent Agreement (defined herein).

Copies of documents referred to herein and information concerning the Series 2022 Bonds are available from the District through the Office of Business Services, 2120 Euclid Avenue, East Palo Alto, CA 94303. The District may impose a charge for copying, mailing and handling.

The District

The District's headquarters are located in East Palo Alto, California. The District, located in the southeastern corner of San Mateo County (the "County"), has been operational since 1918, and provides transitional kindergarten through eighth grade educational services to an area of approximately 12 square miles covering the City of East Palo Alto and a portion of the City of Menlo Park. The District operates or oversees four schools and two charter schools. The District is located approximately 35 miles south of San Francisco. The District's projected average daily attendance in 2021-22 is 1,916 students, based on funded average daily attendance using a hold harmless funding level from 2018-19. Current actual enrollment at the District in 2021-22 is 1,390.

The COVID-19 pandemic is currently ongoing, and the District cannot predict the extent or duration of the pandemic, or what impact the pandemic and any resulting economic situation, or governmental responses thereto, might have on the: (i) District's financial condition or operations, (ii) disruption of the regional and local economy with corresponding decreases in tax revenues (including property tax revenue, sales tax revenue and other revenues), and (iii) potential declines in property values, potential increases in property tax delinquencies, and decreases in new home sales and real estate development. For additional information, see "RISK FACTORS – Risks Related to COVID-19."

For additional information about the District's operations and finances, see APPENDIX A – "INFORMATION RELATING TO THE DISTRICT'S OPERATIONS AND BUDGET" and APPENDIX B – "FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF THE DISTRICT FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2021."

Authority for Issuance

The Series 2022 Bonds are issued pursuant to the Constitution and laws of the State of California (the "State"), including the provisions of Article 4.5 of Chapter 3 of Part 1 of Division 2 of Title 5 of the Government Code of the State (the "Government Code"), and other applicable provisions of law, including applicable provisions of the Education Code of the State (the "Education Code"). The Series 2022 Bonds are authorized by a resolution (the "Resolution") adopted by the District's Board of Education (the "Board of Education") on March 24, 2022, and are issued pursuant to a Paying Agent Agreement, dated as of May 1, 2022 (the "Paying Agent Agreement"), by and between the District and The Bank of New York Mellon Trust Company, N.A., as paying agent (the "Paying Agent") and acknowledged by the Treasurer-Tax Collector of the County (the "Treasurer-Tax Collector").

Purpose of Issuance

At an election held on June 5, 2018, the District received authorization under a ballot measure to issue bonds of the District in an aggregate principal amount not to exceed $70,000,000 to finance specific school facility construction, repair and improvement projects (the "2018 Authorization"), summarized as follows: continue improving classrooms and facilities; repair more aging buildings; and further upgrade safety, technology, science labs, and energy efficiency. The measure required approval by at least 55% of the votes cast by eligible voters within the District, and received a favorable vote of approximately 69.8% of the votes cast on the measure. The Series 2022 Bonds represent the third and final series of bonds to be issued under the 2018 Authorization and will be issued to finance authorized projects. See "– Application and Investment of Series 2022 Bond Proceeds" below. Following the issuance of the Series 2022 Bonds, there will be no remaining unissued amounts under the 2018 Authorization.

Application and Investment of Series 2022 Bond Proceeds

A portion of the proceeds of the Series 2022 Bonds will be retained by the Paying Agent in a costs of issuance fund and used to pay costs associated with the issuance of the Series 2022 Bonds. The proceeds of sale of the Series 2022 Bonds, exclusive of any premium and accrued interest received, will be deposited in the County treasury to the credit of the building fund of the District (the "Building Fund"). Any premium and accrued interest will be deposited upon receipt in the interest and sinking fund of the District within the County treasury (the "Interest and Sinking Fund").

All funds held by the Treasurer-Tax Collector with respect to the Series 2022 Bonds hereunder or under the Law shall be invested at the Treasurer-Tax Collector's discretion pursuant to law and the investment policy of the County, a copy of which is attached as APPENDIX E.

The District has covenanted to not take any action or inaction, or fail to take any action, or permit any action to be taken on its behalf or cause or permit any circumstances within its control to arise or continue, if such action or inaction would adversely affect the exclusion from gross income of the interest payable on the Bonds under Section 103 of the Code (defined herein).

In the event that at any time the District is of the opinion that it is necessary or helpful to restrict or limit the yield on the investment of any moneys held by the Treasurer-Tax Collector with respect to the Bonds, or by the Paying Agent under the Paying Agent Agreement, the District will so instruct the Treasurer-Tax Collector or the Paying Agent, as appropriate, in writing, and the Treasurer-Tax Collector and the Paying Agent will take such action as may be necessary in accordance with such instructions.

If the District provides to the Treasurer-Tax Collector or the Paying Agent an opinion of Bond Counsel that any specified action required under the Paying Agent Agreement is no longer required or that some further or different action is required in order to maintain the exclusion from federal income tax of interest on the Bonds under Section 103 of the Code, the Treasurer-Tax Collector and the Paying Agent may conclusively rely on such opinion in complying with the requirements of the Paying Agent Agreement, and the covenants thereunder will be deemed to be modified to that extent.

Earnings on the investment of moneys in either fund will be retained in that fund and used only for the purposes to which that fund may lawfully be applied pursuant to the 2018 Authorization. Moneys in the Building Fund may only be applied for the purposes for which the Series 2022 Bonds were approved. Moneys in the Interest and Sinking Fund may only be applied to make payments of interest, principal, and premium, if any, on bonds of the District.

See APPENDIX E – "SAN MATEO COUNTY INVESTMENT POLICY AND INVESTMENT REPORT."

Bond Insurance Policy

Concurrently with the issuance of the Series 2022 Bonds, Assured Guaranty Municipal Corp. ("AGM") will issue its Municipal Bond Insurance Policy for the Series 2022 Bonds (the "Policy"). The Policy guarantees the scheduled payment of principal of and interest on the Series 2022 Bonds when due as set forth in the form of the Policy included as APPENDIX G to this Official Statement. See "BOND INSURANCE."

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ESTIMATED SOURCES AND USES OF FUNDS

The proceeds of the Series 2022 Bonds are expected to be applied as follows:

Sources of Funds	
Principal Amount	$20,000,000.00
Original Issue Premium	2,221,682.50
Total Sources	$22,221,682.50
Uses of Funds	
Building Fund	$20,000,000.00
Interest and Sinking Fund	1,772,575.20
Underwriter's Discount	195,655.83
Costs of Issuance[1]	253,451.47
Total Uses	$22,221,682.50

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[1] Includes fees of municipal advisor, bond counsel, disclosure counsel, rating agency, paying agent, printing fees, Policy premium and other miscellaneous expenses. For purposes of the purchase price calculation, the cost of the Policy premium and insured rating fee in the amount of $78,451.47 was excluded from costs of issuance.

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THE SERIES 2022 BONDS

Form and Registration

The Series 2022 Bonds will be dated the date of their delivery and issued in fully registered book-entry only form, in denominations of $5,000 principal amount each or any integral multiple thereof. The Series 2022 Bonds will initially be registered in the name of Cede & Co., as nominee of The Depository Trust Company, New York, New York ("DTC"). DTC will act as securities depository for the Series 2022 Bonds. Registered ownership of the Series 2022 Bonds may not be transferred except as described in APPENDIX F. Purchases of Series 2022 Bonds under the DTC system must be made by or through a DTC participant, and ownership interests in Series 2022 Bonds or any transfer thereof will be recorded as entries on the books of said participants. Except in the event that use of this book-entry system is discontinued for the Series 2022 Bonds, Beneficial Owners will not receive physical certificates representing their ownership interests. Principal and interest will be paid by the Paying Agent to DTC, which will in turn remit such payments to its participants, for subsequent distribution to Beneficial Owners of the Series 2022 Bonds, as described herein. See APPENDIX F – "BOOK-ENTRY ONLY SYSTEM."

Payment of Principal and Interest

The Series 2022 Bonds will be dated the date of their delivery, and bear interest at the rates set forth on the inside front cover page hereof, payable on February 1 and August 1 of each year, commencing on August 1, 2022 (each, an "Interest Payment Date"), until payment of the principal amount thereof, computed using a year of 360 days consisting of twelve 30-day months. Series 2022 Bonds authenticated and registered on any date prior to the close of business on July 15, 2022 will bear interest from the date of their delivery. Series 2022 Bonds authenticated during the period between the 15th day of the calendar month immediately preceding an Interest Payment Date (the "Record Date") and the close of business on that Interest Payment Date will bear interest from that Interest Payment Date. Any other Series 2022 Bond will bear interest from the Interest Payment Date immediately preceding the date of its authentication. If, at the time of authentication of any Series 2022 Bond, interest is then in default on outstanding Series 2022 Bonds, such Series 2022 Bond will bear interest from the Interest Payment Date to which interest has previously been paid or made available for payment thereon.

Payment of interest on any Series 2022 Bond on each Interest Payment Date (or on the following business day, if the Interest Payment Date does not fall on a business day) is payable in lawful money of the United States of America to the person whose name appears on the registration books of the Paying Agent as the registered owner thereof (the "Owner") as of the preceding Record Date, such interest to be paid by check or draft mailed to such Owner at such Owner's address as it appears on such registration books or at such other address as the Owner may have filed with the Paying Agent for that purpose on or before the Record Date. The Owner of an aggregate principal amount of $1,000,000 or more of Series 2022 Bonds may request in writing to the Paying Agent that such Owner be paid interest by wire transfer to the bank and account number on file with the Paying Agent as of the applicable Record Date.

Principal will be payable on August 1 of each year shown on the inside cover hereof, commencing on August 1, 2024, upon surrender of the applicable Series 2022 Bonds at such office of the Paying Agent as the Paying Agent shall designate. The interest, principal and premiums, if any, on the respective Series 2022 Bonds will be, payable in lawful money of the United States of America solely from moneys on deposit in the Interest and Sinking Fund, consisting of ad valorem property taxes collected and held by the Treasurer-Tax Collector, together with any net premium and accrued interest received by the District upon issuance of the Series 2022 Bonds. See "SECURITY AND SOURCE OF PAYMENT FOR THE SERIES 2022 BONDS."

So long as all outstanding Series 2022 Bonds are held in book-entry form and registered in the name of a securities depository or its nominee, all payments of principal of, premium, if any, and interest on the Series 2022 Bonds and all notices with respect to such Series 2022 Bonds will be made and given, respectively, to such securities depository or its nominee and not to Beneficial Owners. So long as the Series 2022 Bonds are held by Cede & Co., as nominee of DTC, payment will be made by wire transfer.

Redemption

Optional Redemption. The Bonds maturing on or before August 1, 2030, are not subject to redemption prior to their respective stated maturity dates. The Bonds maturing on and after August 1, 2031 shall be subject to redemption prior to their respective stated maturity dates, at the option of the District, from any source of available funds, as a whole or in part on any date on or after August 1, 2030 at a redemption price equal to 100% of the principal amount of the Bonds called for redemption, together with interest accrued thereon to the date of redemption, without premium.

Mandatory Sinking Fund Redemption. The $2,510,000 Term Bond maturing on August 1, 2036, is also subject to mandatory sinking fund redemption on each mandatory sinking fund redemption date and in the respective principal amounts as set forth in the following schedule, at a redemption price equal to 100% of the principal amount thereof to be redeemed (without premium), together with interest accrued thereon to the date fixed for redemption:

Mandatory Sinking Fund Redemption Date (August 1)	Principal Amount To be Redeemed
2033	$555,000
2034	665,000
2035	785,000
2036†	505,000

† Maturity

The $14,875,000 Term Bond maturing on August 1, 2045, is also subject to mandatory sinking fund redemption on each mandatory sinking fund redemption date and in the respective principal amounts as set forth in the following schedule, at a redemption price equal to 100% of the principal amount thereof to be redeemed (without premium), together with interest accrued thereon to the date fixed for redemption:

Mandatory Sinking Fund Redemption Date (August 1)	Principal Amount To be Redeemed
2037	$ 605,000
2038	710,000
2039	820,000
2040	955,000
2041	1,090,000
2042	1,235,000
2043	1,400,000
2044	3,835,000
2045†	4,225,000

† Maturity

The principal amount to be redeemed in each year shown in the tables above will be reduced at the option of the District, in integral multiples of $5,000, by the amount of such Term Bond optionally redeemed prior to the mandatory sinking fund redemption date.

Selection of Bonds for Redemption. If less than all of the Bonds are called for redemption, such bonds shall be redeemed in inverse order of maturities or as otherwise directed by the District. If less than all of the Bonds of any given maturity are called for redemption, the portions of such Bonds of a given maturity to be redeemed shall be determined by lot. For purposes of such selection, each Bond shall be deemed to consist of individual Bonds of denominations of $5,000 principal amount each, which may be separately redeemed.

Notice of Redemption. Notice of redemption of the Bonds will be mailed by the Paying Agent, upon written request of the District, postage prepaid not less than 20 nor more than 60 days prior to the date fixed for redemption (i) by first class mail to the respective Owners of Bonds at the addresses appearing on the bond registration books of the Paying Agent, and (ii) as may be further required in accordance with the Continuing Disclosure Certificate. See APPENDIX D – "FORM OF CONTINUING DISCLOSURE CERTIFICATE."

Each notice of redemption shall contain all of the following information: (i) the date of such notice; (ii) the name of the affected Bonds and the date of issuance of the Bonds; (iii) the date fixed for redemption; (iv) the redemption price, if available; (v) the dates of maturity of the Bonds to be redeemed; (vi) if less than all of the Bonds are to be redeemed, the distinctive numbers of the Bonds of each maturity to be redeemed; (vii) in the case of Bonds redeemed in part only, the respective maturities or portions of the principal amount of the Bonds of each maturity to be redeemed; (viii) the CUSIP number, if any, of each maturity of Bonds to be redeemed; and (ix) a statement that such Bonds must be surrendered by the Owners at the office of the Paying Agent designated by the Paying Agent for such purpose.

The actual receipt by any Owner of any Bond of notice of such redemption will not be a condition precedent to redemption, and failure to receive such notice, or any defect in the notice given, will not affect the validity of the proceedings for the redemption of such Bonds.

Effect of Notice of Redemption. When notice of redemption has been given, substantially as described in the Paying Agent Agreement, and when the amount necessary for the payment of the redemption price, if any, is set aside for such purpose, the Bonds designated for redemption 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 notice of redemption, such Bonds will be redeemed and paid at the redemption price thereof out of the money provided therefor.

Rescission of Notice of Redemption. The District may rescind any redemption and notice thereof for any reason on any date prior to the date fixed for redemption by causing written notice of the rescission to be given to the Owners of the Bonds so called for redemption. Notice of rescission of redemption will be given in the same manner in which notice of redemption was originally given. The actual receipt by the Owner of any Bond of notice of such rescission will not be a condition precedent to rescission, and failure to receive such notice or any defect in such notice will not affect the validity of the rescission.

Conditional Notice. Any notice of optional redemption delivered hereunder may be conditioned on any fact or circumstance stated therein, and if such condition shall not have been satisfied on or prior to the date fixed for redemption stated in such notice, said notice shall be of no force and effect on and as of the stated date fixed for redemption, the redemption shall be cancelled, and the District shall not be required to redeem the Bonds that were the subject of the notice. The Paying Agent shall give notice of such cancellation and the reason therefor in the same manner in which notice of redemption was originally given. The actual receipt by the Owner of any Bond of notice of such cancellation shall not be a condition precedent to cancellation, and failure to receive such notice or any defect in such notice shall not affect the validity of the cancellation.

Defeasance of Series 2022 Bonds

The District may pay and discharge any or all of the Series 2022 Bonds by depositing in trust with the Paying Agent or an escrow agent at or before maturity, money or non-callable direct obligations of the United States of America or other non-callable obligations the payment of the principal of and interest on which is guaranteed by a pledge of the full faith and credit of the United States of America, in an amount which will, together with the interest to accrue thereon and available moneys then on deposit in the Interest and Sinking Fund, be fully sufficient in the opinion of a certified public accountant licensed to practice in the State to pay and discharge the indebtedness on such Series 2022 Bonds (including all principal, interest and redemption premiums) at or before their respective maturity dates.

If at any time the District pays or causes to be paid or there is otherwise paid to the Owners of any or all outstanding Series 2022 Bonds all of the principal, interest and premium, if any, represented by such Series 2022 Bonds when due, or as described above, or as otherwise provided by law, then such Owners shall cease to be entitled to the obligation of the County to levy and collect taxes to pay the Series 2022 Bonds as described in the Paying Agent Agreement, and such obligation and all agreements and covenants of the District to such Owners hereunder shall thereupon be satisfied and discharged and shall terminate, except only that the District will remain liable for payment of all principal, interest and premium, if any, represented by such Series 2022 Bonds, but only out of moneys on deposit in the Interest and Sinking Fund or otherwise held in trust for such payment, provided, that the unclaimed moneys provisions described in the Paying Agent Agreement will apply in all events.

Unclaimed Moneys

Any money held in any fund created pursuant to the Paying Agent Agreement, or held by the Paying Agent in trust, for the payment of the principal of, redemption premium, if any, or interest on the Series 2022 Bonds and remaining unclaimed for two years after the principal of all of the Series 2022 Bonds has become due and payable (whether by maturity or upon prior redemption) shall be transferred to the Interest and Sinking Fund for payment of any outstanding bonds of the District payable from said fund; or, if no such bonds of the District are at such time outstanding, said moneys shall be transferred to the general fund of the District as provided and permitted by law.

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DEBT SERVICE SCHEDULES

Semi-Annual Debt Service of the Series 2022 Bonds

Scheduled semi-annual debt service payable with respect to the Series 2022 Bonds (without regard to redemption prior to maturity) is as shown in the following table:

RAVENSWOOD CITY SCHOOL DISTRICT
(County of San Mateo, California)

Period Ending	Principal	Interest	Total Annual Debt Service
August 1, 2022	-	$233,367.19	$ 233,367.19
February 1, 2023	-	518,593.75	518,593.75
August 1, 2023	-	518,593.75	518,593.75
February 1, 2024	-	518,593.75	518,593.75
August 1, 2024	$ 875,000.00	518,593.75	1,393,593.75
February 1, 2025	-	496,718.75	496,718.75
August 1, 2025	70,000.00	496,718.75	566,718.75
February 1, 2026	-	494,968.75	494,968.75
August 1, 2026	55,000.00	494,968.75	549,968.75
February 1, 2027	-	493,593.75	493,593.75
August 1, 2027	100,000.00	493,593.75	593,593.75
February 1, 2028	-	491,093.75	491,093.75
August 1, 2028	150,000.00	491,093.75	641,093.75
February 1, 2029	-	487,343.75	487,343.75
August 1, 2029	225,000.00	487,343.75	712,343.75
February 1, 2030	-	481,718.75	481,718.75
August 1, 2030	300,000.00	481,718.75	781,718.75
February 1, 2031	-	474,218.75	474,218.75
August 1, 2031	380,000.00	474,218.75	854,218.75
February 1, 2032	-	464,718.75	464,718.75
August 1, 2032	460,000.00	464,718.75	924,718.75
February 1, 2033	-	453,218.75	453,218.75
August 1, 2033	555,000.00	453,218.75	1,008,218.75
February 1, 2034	-	439,343.75	439,343.75
August 1, 2034	665,000.00	439,343.75	1,104,343.75
February 1, 2035	-	422,718.75	422,718.75
August 1, 2035	785,000.00	422,718.75	1,207,718.75
February 1, 2036	-	403,093.75	403,093.75
August 1, 2036	505,000.00	403,093.75	908,093.75
February 1, 2037	-	390,468.75	390,468.75
August 1, 2037	605,000.00	390,468.75	995,468.75
February 1, 2038	-	374,587.50	374,587.50
August 1, 2038	710,000.00	374,587.50	1,084,587.50
February 1, 2039	-	355,950.00	355,950.00
August 1, 2039	820,000.00	355,950.00	1,175,950.00
February 1, 2040	-	334,425.00	334,425.00
August 1, 2040	955,000.00	334,425.00	1,289,425.00
February 1, 2041	-	309,356.25	309,356.25
August 1, 2041	1,090,000.00	309,356.25	1,399,356.25
February 1, 2042	-	280,743.75	280,743.75
August 1, 2042	1,235,000.00	280,743.75	1,515,743.75
February 1, 2043	-	248,325.00	248,325.00
August 1, 2043	1,400,000.00	248,325.00	1,648,325.00
February 1, 2044	-	211,575.00	211,575.00
August 1, 2044	3,835,000.00	211,575.00	4,046,575.00
February 1, 2045	-	110,906.25	110,906.25
August 1, 2045	4,225,000.00	110,906.25	4,335,906.25
Total	$20,000,000.00	$18,745,917.19	$38,745,917.19

Combined Annual Debt Service

The District has previously issued and currently has outstanding its 2016 General Obligation Refunding Bonds, its General Obligation Bonds, Election of 2016, Series 2016, its General Obligation Bonds, Election of 2016, Series 2018, its General Obligation Bonds, Election of 2018, Series 2018, and its General Obligation Bonds, Election of 2018, Series 2021A. See APPENDIX A – "INFORMATION RELATING TO THE DISTRICT'S OPERATIONS AND BUDGET – FINANCIAL AND DEMOGRAPHIC INFORMATION – District Debt."

The following table sets forth the annual debt service, assuming no optional redemptions prior to maturity, of all outstanding general obligation bonds of the District, including the Series 2022 Bonds.

RAVENSWOOD CITY SCHOOL DISTRICT
(San Mateo County, California)
OUTSTANDING GENERAL OBLIGATION BONDS
ANNUAL DEBT SERVICE

Period Ending (August 1)	Outstanding Bonds	Series 2022 Bonds	Aggregate Debt Service
2022	$4,236,393.76	$ 233,367.19	$4,469,760.95
2023	4,102,393.76	1,037,187.50	5,139,581.26
2024	3,706,893.76	1,912,187.50	5,619,081.26
2025	3,838,143.76	1,063,437.50	4,901,581.26
2026	4,060,643.76	1,044,937.50	5,105,581.26
2027	4,224,393.76	1,087,187.50	5,311,581.26
2028	4,371,643.76	1,132,187.50	5,503,831.26
2029	4,512,643.76	1,199,687.50	5,712,331.26
2030	4,652,143.76	1,263,437.50	5,915,581.26
2031	4,805,643.76	1,328,437.50	6,134,081.26
2032	4,962,793.76	1,389,437.50	6,352,231.26
2033	5,123,931.26	1,461,437.50	6,585,368.76
2034	5,283,631.26	1,543,687.50	6,827,318.76
2035	5,450,381.26	1,630,437.50	7,080,818.76
2036	5,623,581.26	1,311,187.50	6,934,768.76
2037	5,797,381.26	1,385,937.50	7,183,318.76
2038	5,980,043.76	1,459,175.00	7,439,218.76
2039	4,836,468.76	1,531,900.00	6,368,368.76
2040	4,963,956.26	1,623,850.00	6,587,806.26
2041	5,103,050.00	1,708,712.50	6,811,762.50
2042	4,292,600.00	1,796,487.50	6,089,087.50
2043	4,436,050.00	1,896,650.00	6,332,700.00
2044	1,620,000.00	4,258,150.00	5,878,150.00
2045	1,672,600.00	4,446,812.50	6,119,412.50
2046	1,710,800.00	-	1,710,800.00
Total	$109,368,206.44	$38,745,917.19	$148,114,123.63

SECURITY AND SOURCE OF PAYMENT FOR THE SERIES 2022 BONDS

General

The interest, principal and premiums, if any, on the Series 2022 Bonds will, without any further action on the part of the District, the Owners or Beneficial Owners of the Series 2022 Bonds, be payable solely from moneys on deposit in the Interest and Sinking Fund, consisting of ad valorem property taxes collected and held by the Treasurer-Tax Collector, together with any net premium and accrued interest received upon issuance of the Series 2022 Bonds. In order to provide sufficient funds for repayment of principal and interest when due on the Series 2022 Bonds, the Board of Supervisors of the County is empowered and will be obligated to levy ad valorem taxes upon all property subject to taxation by the District, without limitation as to rate or amount (except as to certain personal property which is taxable at limited rates). Such taxes are in addition to other taxes levied upon property within the District, including the countywide tax of 1% of taxable value. When collected, the tax revenues will be deposited by the County in the District's Interest and Sinking Fund, which is required to be maintained by the County and to be used solely for the payment of bonds of the District.

Statutory Lien on Taxes (Senate Bill 222)

Pursuant to Section 53515 of the Government Code (which became effective on January 1, 2016), all general obligation bonds issued by local agencies, including refunding bonds, will be secured by a statutory lien on all revenues received pursuant to the levy and collection of the tax. Section 53515 provides that the lien will automatically arise, without the need for any action or authorization by the local agency or its governing board, and will be valid and binding from the time the Series 2022 Bonds are executed and delivered. Section 53515 further provides that the revenues received pursuant to the levy and collection of the tax will be immediately subject to the lien, and the lien will immediately attach to the revenues and be effective, binding and enforceable against the local agency, its successor, transferees and creditors, and all others asserting rights therein, irrespective of whether those parties have notice of the lien and without the need for physical delivery, recordation, filing or further act.

Pledge of Tax Revenues

The District has pledged all revenues from the property taxes collected from the levy by the Board of Supervisors of the County for the payment of Bonds (as defined below) of the District and amounts on deposit in the Interest and Sinking Fund to the payment of the principal or redemption price of and interest on the Bonds. This pledge is valid and binding from the date of the Resolution for the benefit of the Owners of the Bonds and successors thereto. The property taxes and amounts held in the Interest and Sinking Fund shall be immediately subject to this pledge, and the pledge constitutes a lien and security interest which shall immediately attach to the property taxes and amounts held in the Interest and Sinking Fund to secure the payment of the Bonds and shall be effective, binding, and enforceable against the District, its successors, creditors and all others irrespective of whether those parties have notice of the pledge and without the need of any physical delivery, recordation, filing, or further act. The term "Bonds" for purpose of this pledge contained in the Resolution means all bonds of the District heretofore or hereafter issued pursuant to voter approved measures of the District, including bonds approved by the voters of the District on June 5, 2018, as all such Bonds are required by State law to be paid from the Interest and Sinking Fund.

The Resolution provides that this pledge is an agreement between the District and the bondholders to provide security for the Series 2022 Bonds in addition to any statutory lien that may exist, and the Series 2022 Bonds and each of the other District Bonds secured by the pledge are or were issued to finance one or more of the projects specified in the applicable voter-approved measure.

Property Taxation System

Property tax revenues result from the application of the appropriate tax rate to the total assessed value of taxable property in the District. School districts levy property taxes for payment of voter-approved bonds and receive property taxes for general operating purposes as well.

Local property taxation is the responsibility of various county officers. For each school district located in a county, the county assessor computes the value of locally assessed taxable property. Based on the assessed value of property and the scheduled debt service on outstanding bonds in each year, the county auditor-controller computes the rate of tax necessary to pay such debt service, and presents the tax rolls (including rates of tax for all taxing jurisdictions in the county) to the county board of supervisors for approval. The county treasurer-tax collector prepares and mails tax bills to taxpayers and collects the taxes. In addition, the treasurer-tax collector, as ex officio treasurer of each school district located in the county, holds and invests school district funds, including taxes collected for payment of school bonds, and is charged with payment of principal and interest on such bonds when due. Taxes on property in a school district whose boundaries extend into more than one county are administered separately by the county in which the property is located. The State Board of Equalization also assesses certain special classes of property, as described later in this section.

Assessed Valuation of Property Within the District

All property (real, personal and intangible) is taxable unless an exemption is granted by the California Constitution or United States law. Under the State Constitution, exempt classes of property include household and personal effects, intangible personal property (such as bank accounts, stocks and bonds), business inventories, and property used for religious, hospital, scientific and charitable purposes. The State Legislature may create additional exemptions for personal property, but not for real property. Most taxable property is assessed by the assessor of the county in which the property is located. Some special classes of property are assessed by the State Board of Equalization, as described below.

Taxes are levied for each fiscal year on taxable real and personal property assessed as of the preceding January 1, at which time the lien attaches. The assessed value is required to be adjusted during the course of the year when property changes ownership or new construction is completed. State law also affords an appeal procedure to taxpayers who disagree with the assessed value of any property. When necessitated by changes in assessed value during the course of a year, a supplemental assessment is prepared so that taxes can be levied on the new assessed value before the next regular assessment roll is completed. See "– Appeals of Assessed Valuation; Blanket Reductions of Assessed Values" below.

State-Assessed Property. Under the State Constitution, the State Board of Equalization assesses property of State-regulated transportation and communications utilities, including railways, telephone and telegraph companies, and companies transmitting or selling gas or electricity. The State Board of Equalization also is required to assess pipelines, flumes, canals and aqueducts lying within two or more counties. The value of property assessed by the State Board of Equalization is allocated by a formula to local jurisdictions in the county, including school districts, and taxed by the local county tax officials in the same manner as for locally assessed property. Taxes on privately owned railway cars, however, are levied and collected directly by the State Board of Equalization. Property used in the generation of electricity by a company that does not also transmit or sell that electricity is taxed locally instead of by the State Board of Equalization. Thus, the reorganization of regulated utilities and the transfer of electricity-generating property to non-utility companies, as often occurred under electric power deregulation in California, affects how those assets are assessed, and which local agencies benefit from the property taxes derived. In general, the transfer of State-assessed property located in the District to non-utility companies will increase the assessed value of property in the District, since the property's value will no longer be divided among all taxing jurisdictions in the County. The transfer of property located and taxed in the District to a State-assessed utility will have the opposite effect, generally reducing the assessed value in the District as the value is shared among the other jurisdictions in the County. The District is unable to predict future transfers of State-assessed property in the District and the County, the impact of such transfers on its utility property tax revenues, or whether future legislation or litigation may affect ownership of utility assets, the State's methods of assessing utility property, or the method by which tax revenues of utility property is allocated to local taxing agencies, including the District.

Under Proposition 13, an amendment to the State Constitution adopted in 1978, the county assessor's valuation of real property is established as shown on the fiscal year 1975-76 tax bill, or, thereafter, as the appraised value of real property when purchased, newly constructed, or a change in ownership has occurred. Assessed value of property may be increased annually to reflect inflation at a rate not to exceed 2% per year, or reduced to reflect a reduction in the consumer price index or comparable data for the area under taxing jurisdiction or in the event of declining property value caused by substantial damage, destruction, market forces or other factors. As a result of these rules, real property that has been owned by the same taxpayer for many years can have an assessed value that is much lower than the market value of the property and of similar properties more recently sold. Likewise, changes in ownership of property and reassessment of such property to market value may lead to increases in aggregate assessed value greater than the actual rate of inflation or the 2% limit on inflation adjustments for properties that have not changed ownership. See APPENDIX A – "INFORMATION RELATING TO THE DISTRICT'S OPERATIONS AND BUDGET – CONSTITUTIONAL AND STATUTORY PROVISIONS AFFECTING DISTRICT REVENUES AND APPROPRIATIONS – Limitations on Revenues."

Proposition 13 has had the effect of stabilizing assessed valuation such that it does not fluctuate as significantly as the market value of property, but instead gradually changes as longer owned residential properties are transferred and reassessed upon such transfer. Newer residences or those acquired in recent years prior to a downturn in the housing market may upon transfer substantially decrease in assessed value.

State law provides exemptions from ad valorem property taxation for certain classes of property such as churches, colleges, non-profit hospitals, and charitable institutions. State law also exempts from taxation $7,000 of the full cash value of an owner-occupied dwelling provided that the owner files for such exemption. 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.

For assessment and tax 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 property and property (real or personal) for which there is a lien on real property sufficient, in the opinion of the county assessor, to secure payment of the taxes. All other property is "unsecured," and is assessed on the "unsecured roll." State law requires that the assessment roll be finalized by August 20 of each year.

The greater the assessed value of taxable property in the District, the lower the tax rate necessary to generate taxes sufficient to pay scheduled debt service on the Series 2022 Bonds. The following table shows recent history of taxable property assessed valuation in the District.

RAVENSWOOD CITY SCHOOL DISTRICT
SUMMARY OF TAXABLE ASSESSED VALUATION
FISCAL YEARS 2012-13 TO 2021-22

Fiscal Year	Secured Assessed Value	Unsecured Assessed Value	Total Assessed Value	Percent Change
2012-13	$2,923,180,879	$381,494,246	$3,304,675,125	-
2013-14	3,093,750,561	337,850,349	3,431,600,910	3.84%
2014-15	3,281,174,043	340,371,176	3,621,545,219	5.54
2015-16	3,653,585,385	453,579,989	4,107,165,374	13.41
2016-17	4,442,004,680	660,150,142	5,102,154,822	24.23
2017-18	5,367,321,492	969,886,575	6,337,208,067	24.21
2018-19	6,735,430,227	522,643,612	7,258,073,839	14.53
2019-20	7,668,166,315	587,838,632	8,256,004,947	13.75
2020-21	8,751,494,554	529,816,659	9,281,311,213	12.42
2021-22	9,181,061,274	541,601,719	9,722,662,993	4.76

Source: The County for fiscal years 2012-13 through 2014-15; California Municipal Statistics, Inc. for fiscal years 2015-16 through 2021-22.

Assessments may be adjusted during the course of the year when real property changes ownership or new construction is completed. Assessments may also be appealed by taxpayers seeking a reduction as a result of economic and other factors beyond the District's control, such as a general market decline in land values, outbreak of disease, reclassification of property to a class exempt from taxation, whether by ownership or use (such as exemptions for property owned by State and local agencies and property used for qualified educational, hospital, charitable or religious purposes), or the complete or partial destruction of taxable property caused by natural or manmade disaster, such as earthquake, flood, fire, toxic dumping, etc. When necessitated by changes in assessed value in the course of a year, taxes are pro-rated for each portion of the tax year. See also "*–Appeals of Assessed Valuation; Blanket Reductions of Assessed Values*" below and "RISK FACTORS – Risks Related to COVID-19."

Appeals of Assessed Valuation; Blanket Reductions of Assessed Values. There are two basic types of property tax assessment appeals provided for under State law. The first type of appeal, commonly referred to as a base year assessment appeal, involves a dispute on the valuation assigned by the assessor immediately subsequent to an instance of a change in ownership or completion of new construction. If the base year value assigned by the assessor is reduced, the valuation of the property cannot increase in subsequent years more than 2% annually unless and until another change in ownership and/or additional new construction activity occurs.

The second type of appeal, commonly referred to as a Proposition 8 appeal (which Proposition 8 was approved by the voters in 1978), can result if factors occur causing a decline in the market value of the property to a level below the property's then current taxable value (escalated base year value). Pursuant to State law, a property owner may apply for a Proposition 8 reduction of the property tax assessment for such owner's property by filing a written application, in the form prescribed by the State Board of Equalization, with the appropriate county board of equalization or assessment appeals board. A property owner desiring a Proposition 8 reduction of the assessed value of such owner's property in any one year must submit an application to the county assessment appeals board (the "Appeals Board"). Following a review of the application by the county assessor's office, the county assessor may offer to the property owner the opportunity to stipulate to a reduced assessment, or may confirm the assessment. If no stipulation is agreed to, and the applicant elects to pursue the appeal, the matter is brought before the Appeals Board (or, in some cases, a hearing examiner) for a hearing and decision. The Appeals Board generally is required to determine the outcome of appeals within two years of each appeal's filing date. Any reduction in the assessment ultimately granted applies only to the year for which application is made and during which the written application is filed. The assessed value increases to its pre-reduction level (escalated to the inflation rate of no more than 2%) following the year for which the reduction application is filed. However, the county assessor has the power to grant a reduction not only for the year for which application was originally made, but also for the then current year and any intervening years as well. In practice, such a reduced assessment may and often does remain in effect beyond the year in which it is granted.

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, fire, drought or toxic contamination pursuant to relevant provisions of the State Constitution. Such reductions 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 XIIIA of the State Constitution.

In addition, Article XIIIA of the State Constitution provides that the full cash value base of real property used in determining taxable value may be adjusted from year to year to reflect the inflationary rate, not to exceed a 2% increase for any given year, or may be reduced to reflect a reduction in the consumer price index or comparable local data. This measure is computed on a calendar year basis. No assurance can be given that property tax appeals and/or blanket reductions of assessed property values will not significantly reduce the assessed valuation of property within the District in the future.

Assembly Bill 102. On June 27, 2017, the Governor signed into law Assembly Bill 102 ("AB 102"). AB 102 restructures the functions of the State Board of Equalization and creates two new agencies: (a) the California Department of Tax and Fee Administration (the "Tax Administration Department") and (b) the Office of Tax Appeals. Under AB 102, the Tax Administration Department will take over programs previously in the State Board of Equalization's 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 State Board of Equalization will continue to perform the duties assigned by the State Constitution related to property taxes, however, beginning January 1, 2018, the State Board of Equalization only hears appeals related to the programs that it constitutionally administers and the Office of Tax Appeals hears appeals on all other taxes and fee matters, such as sales and use tax and other special taxes and fees. AB 102 obligates the Offices of Tax Appeals to adopt regulations as necessary to carry out its duties, powers and responsibilities. No assurances can be given as to the effect of such regulations on the appeals process or on the assessed valuation of property within the District.

See APPENDIX A – "INFORMATION RELATING TO THE DISTRICT'S OPERATIONS AND BUDGET – CONSTITUTIONAL AND STATUTORY PROVISIONS AFFECTING DISTRICT REVENUES AND APPROPRIATIONS – Limitations on Revenues" for a discussion of other limitations on the valuation of real property with respect to ad valorem taxes.

Risk of Decline in Property Values; Earthquake Risk. Property values could be reduced by factors beyond the District's control, including an earthquake, or a depressed real estate market due to general economic conditions in the County, the region, and the State.

The District is located in a seismically active region. Active earthquake faults underlie both the District and the surrounding Bay Area. Three major earthquake faults that comprise the San Andreas fault system extend through the Bay Area. They include the San Andreas fault, the Hayward fault, and the Calaveras fault. On August 24, 2014, an earthquake occurred in Napa, California. The tremor's epicenter was located approximately 3.7 miles northwest of American Canyon near the West Napa Fault and registered 6.0 on the Richter scale of earthquake intensity. The Napa earthquake caused fires, damaged buildings and roads, and injured approximately 200 people. The Napa earthquake was the largest earthquake in the Bay Area since the 1989 Loma Prieta earthquake on the San Andreas Fault, which was centered about 60 miles south of San Francisco and registered 6.9 on the Richter scale of earthquake intensity. The Loma Prieta earthquake caused fires and collapses of and structural damage to buildings, highways and bridges in the Bay Area.

In August 2016, the 2014 Working Group on California Earthquake Probabilities (a collaborative effort of the United States Geological Survey, the California Geological Society and the Southern California Earthquake Center) issued a revised report that states there is a 72% chance that one or more earthquakes of magnitude 6.7 or larger will occur in the Bay Area before the year 2043. Such earthquakes may be very destructive. Property within the District could sustain extensive damage in a major earthquake, and a major earthquake could adversely affect the area's economic activity.

Other possible causes for a reduction in assessed values include the complete or partial destruction of taxable property caused by other natural or manmade disasters, such as flood, fire, drought, toxic dumping, acts of terrorism, etc., or reclassification of property to a class exempt from taxation, whether by ownership or use (such as exemptions for property owned by State and local agencies and property used for qualified educational, hospital, charitable, or religious purposes). Lower assessed values could necessitate a corresponding increase in the annual tax rate to be levied to pay the principal of and interest on the Series 2022 Bonds. Issuance of additional bonds in the future might also cause the tax rate to increase.

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

In April 2017, the Working Group of the California Ocean Protection Council Science Advisory Team (in collaboration with several state agencies, including the California Natural Resource Agency, the Governor's Office of Planning and Research, and the California Energy Commission) published a report that was formally adopted in March 2018, entitled "Rising Seas in California: An Update on Sea Level Rise Science" (the "Sea Level Rise Report") to provide a new synthesis of the state of science regarding sea level rise. Among many findings, the Sea Level Rise Report indicates that the effects of sea level rise are already being felt in coastal California with more extensive coastal flooding during storms, exacerbated tidal flooding, and increased coastal erosion. In addition, the report notes that the rate of ice sheet loss from Greenland and Antarctic ice sheets poses a particular risk of sea level rise for the California coastline. Additionally, in March 2020, a consortium of State and local agencies, led by the Bay Area Conservation and Development Commission, released a detailed study entitled, "Adapting to Rising Tides Bay Area: Regional Sea Level Rise Vulnerability and Adaptation Study," on how sea level rise could alter the Bay Area, potentially leading to jobs being relocated, displacement of lower-income residents, and the loss of ecologically valuable shoreline habitat. The District may be particularly vulnerable to impacts associated with sea level rise due to development on its coastline. A wide range of critical infrastructure, such as roads, airports, hospitals, schools, emergency facilities, wastewater treatment plants, power plants, and wetlands is also vulnerable. Continued development in vulnerable areas will put additional assets at risk and raise protection costs.

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

Drought. In recent years the State has experienced severe drought conditions. In January 2014, the Governor declared a Statewide Drought State of Emergency due to the State facing serious water shortfalls due to the driest year in recorded history in the State and the resultant record low levels measured in State rivers and reservoirs. The California State Water Resources Control Board (the "State Water Board") subsequently issued a Statewide notice of water shortages and potential future curtailment of water right diversions. In April 2017, the Governor of the State lifted the drought emergency declaration, while retaining a prohibition on wasteful practices and advancing conservation measures.

On March 5, 2021, the Secretary of the United States Department of Agriculture designated 50 of 58 counties in California, including the County, as primary natural disaster areas due to drought. On April 21, 2021, the Governor issued a drought emergency proclamation (the "April Drought Proclamation") which applied to two counties within the State – Mendocino and Sonoma counties. On May 10, 2021, the Governor declared a State of Emergency due to the State facing serious water shortfalls, and ordered State and local agency implementation of certain provisions to adequately respond to drought conditions, significantly expanding the April Drought Proclamation to 41 counties within the State, including the County. On July 8, 2021, the Governor expanded the declaration further to include an additional nine counties in the State. On October 19, 2021, the Governor extended the declaration to include the remaining counties, such that the drought state of emergency is now in effect Statewide.

It is not possible for the District to make any representation regarding the extent to which drought conditions could cause reduced economic activity within the boundaries of the District or the extent to which drought conditions may impact District facilities or the assessed value of taxable property within the District.

Wildfire. In recent years, portions of California, including the County and adjacent counties, have experienced wildfires that have burned millions of acres and destroyed thousands of homes and structures. Property damage due to wildfire could result in a significant decrease in the assessed value of property in the District. It is not possible for the District to make any representation regarding the extent to which wildfires could cause reduced economic activity within the boundaries of the District or the extent to which wildfires may impact the value of taxable property within the District.

Bonding Capacity. The District may not issue bonds in excess of 1.25% of the assessed valuation of taxable property within its boundaries. The District's fiscal year 2021-22 gross bonding capacity is estimated at approximately $121.5 million and its net bonding capacity is approximately $55.3 million, not taking into account the issuance of the Series 2022 Bonds. Refunding bonds may be issued without regard to this limitation; however, once issued, the outstanding principal of any refunding bonds is included when calculating the District's bonding capacity.

Assessed Valuation by Jurisdiction. The following table describes the percentage and value of the total assessed valuation of the property within the District's boundaries that reside in the cities of East Palo Alto, Menlo Park, and Redwood City for fiscal year 2021-22.

RAVENSWOOD CITY SCHOOL DISTRICT
ASSESSED VALUATION BY JURISDICTION
FISCAL YEAR 2021-22

Jurisdiction	Assessed Valuation in District	% of District	Assessed Valuation of Jurisdiction	% of Jurisdiction in District
City of East Palo Alto	$3,853,202,838	39.63%	$ 3,853,202,838	100.00%
City of Menlo Park	5,869,458,439	60.37	24,397,559,489	24.06%
City of Redwood City	1,716	0.00	28,259,295,427	0.00%
Total District	$9,722,662,993	100.00%		
San Mateo County	$9,722,662,993	100.00%	$266,359,104,766	3.65%

Source: California Municipal Statistics, Inc.

Assessed Valuation by Land Use. The following table gives a description of taxable real property located in the District by principal purpose for which the land is used, and the assessed valuation and number of parcels for each use.

RAVENSWOOD CITY SCHOOL DISTRICT
ASSESSED VALUATION AND PARCELS BY LAND USE
FISCAL YEAR 2021-22

Non-Residential:	2021-22 Assessed Valuation[(1)]	% of Total	No. of Parcels	% of Total
Commercial/Office	$4,335,354,193	47.22%	116	1.80%
Hotel	145,819,486	1.59	1	0.02
Industrial	1,199,673,879	13.07	133	2.06
Recreational	1,575,747	0.02	11	0.17
Government/Social/Institutional	44,339,886	0.48	70	1.09
Miscellaneous	2,105,406	0.02	89	1.38
Subtotal Non-Residential	$5,728,868,597	62.40%	420	6.52%
Residential:				
Single Family Residence	$2,412,017,884	26.27%	5,042	78.23%
Condominium	160,372,156	1.75	339	5.26
Mobile Home	2,049,668	0.02	78	1.21
Mobile Home Park	4,471,818	0.05	2	0.03
2-4 Residential Units	133,459,868	1.45	209	3.24
5+ Residential Units/Apartments	640,585,732	6.98	121	1.88
Subtotal Residential	$3,352,957,126	36.52%	5,791	89.85%
Vacant/Undeveloped	$99,235,551	1.08%	234	3.63%
Total	$9,181,061,274	100.00%	6,445	100.00%

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

Assessed Valuation of Single Family Residential Properties. The following table focuses on single family residential properties only, which comprise approximately 26.3% of the secured assessed value of taxable property in the District in fiscal year 2021-22. The table gives a distribution of single family residences in the District by assessed value. For fiscal year 2021-22, the average assessed value is $478,385, and the median assessed value is $377,122.

RAVENSWOOD CITY SCHOOL DISTRICT
PER PARCEL ASSESSED VALUATION OF SINGLE FAMILY HOMES
FISCAL YEAR 2021-22

	No. of Parcels	2021-22 Assessed Valuation	Average Assessed Valuation	Median Assessed Valuation
Single Family Residential	5,042	$2,412,017,884	$478,385	$377,122

2021-22 Assessed Valuation	No. of Parcels[(1)]	% of Total	Cumulative % of Total	Total Valuation	% of Total	Cumulative % of Total
$0 - $49,999	376	7.457%	7.457%	$ 15,465,196	0.641%	0.641%
$50,000 - $99,999	252	4.998	12.455	17,400,024	0.721	1.363
$100,000 - $149,999	253	5.018	17.473	32,348,096	1.341	2.704
$150,000 - $199,999	279	5.534	23.007	48,838,720	2.025	4.728
$200,000 - $249,999	404	8.013	31.019	91,997,774	3.814	8.543
$250,000 - $299,999	437	8.667	39.687	120,129,790	4.980	13.523
$300,000 - $349,999	342	6.783	46.470	110,766,959	4.592	18.115
$350,000 - $399,999	303	6.010	52.479	113,145,347	4.691	22.806
$400,000 - $449,999	207	4.106	56.585	87,599,018	3.632	26.438
$450,000 - $499,999	199	3.947	60.532	94,772,505	3.929	30.367
$500,000 - $549,999	219	4.344	64.875	115,190,081	4.776	35.143
$550,000 - $599,999	158	3.134	68.009	90,719,500	3.761	38.904
$600,000 - $649,999	175	3.471	71.480	109,040,459	4.521	43.425
$650,000 - $699,999	155	3.074	74.554	104,332,588	4.326	47.750
$700,000 - $749,999	135	2.678	77.231	97,837,294	4.056	51.807
$750,000 - $799,999	153	3.035	80.266	118,551,564	4.915	56.722
$800,000 - $849,999	158	3.134	83.399	130,161,962	5.396	62.118
$850,000 - $899,999	146	2.896	86.295	127,650,480	5.292	67.410
$900,000 - $949,999	127	2.519	88.814	117,247,881	4.861	72.271
$950,000 - $999,999	120	2.380	91.194	116,859,875	4.845	77.116
$1,000,000 and greater	444	8.806	100.000	551,962,771	22.884	100.000
Total	5,042	100.000%		$2,412,017,884	100.000%	

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

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Largest Taxpayers in District. The twenty taxpayers in the District with the greatest combined assessed valuation of taxable property on the 2021-22 tax roll, and the assessed valuations thereof, are shown below. No single taxpayer owned more than 22.1% of the total taxable property in the District in fiscal year 2021-22. Each taxpayer listed is a unique entity.

RAVENSWOOD CITY SCHOOL DISTRICT
LARGEST LOCAL SECURED TAXPAYERS
FISCAL YEAR 2021-22

	Property Owner	Primary Land Use	2021-22 Assessed Valuation	% of Total[1]
1.	Hibiscus Properties LLC	Office Building	$2,028,764,343	22.10%
2.	Facebook Inc.	Office Building	1,140,966,704	12.43
3.	Peninsula Innovation Partners LLC	Industrial	533,694,889	5.81
4.	Woodland Park Property Owner LLC	Apartments	447,371,429	4.87
5.	Wells REIT II-University Circle LP	Office Building	261,467,128	2.85
6.	Universal Plaza EPA LLC	Office Building	204,977,263	2.23
7.	Menlo Prepi I LLC	Industrial	194,724,654	2.12
8.	SI 62 LLC	Office Building	182,411,826	1.99
9.	Essex Hamilton LP	Apartments	150,089,762	1.63
10.	SHR Palo Alto LLC	Hotel	145,819,486	1.59
11.	Columbia REIT University Circle LP	Office Building	108,545,878	1.18
12.	Menlo Park Portfolio II LLC	Industrial	92,160,093	1.00
13.	Ikea Property Inc.	Commercial	89,394,280	0.97
14.	KR Menlo Park LLC	Office Building	60,476,769	0.66
15.	O'Brien Drive Portfolio LLC	Industrial	60,167,198	0.66
16.	CLPF GRP Uptown Menlo Park LLC	Industrial	43,400,000	0.47
17.	Four Corners EPA Property Owner LLC	Undeveloped	42,435,120	0.46
18.	Deesoren Properties LLC	Industrial	41,892,556	0.46
19.	Exponent Realty LLC	Office Building	41,401,791	0.45
20.	East Palo Alto Youth Arts & Music Center	Institutional	35,827,758	0.39
			$5,905,988,927	64.33%

[1] 2021-22 local secured assessed valuation: $9,181,061,274.
Source: California Municipal Statistics, Inc.

The more property (by assessed value) owned by a single taxpayer, the more tax collections are exposed to weakness in the taxpayer's financial situation and ability or willingness to pay property taxes. Each taxpayer is a unique entity. The District cannot determine from County assessment records whether individual persons, corporations or other organizations are liable for tax payments with respect to multiple properties held in various names that in the aggregate may be larger than is suggested by the table.

Appeals of Assessed Valuation. State law affords an appeal procedure to taxpayers who disagree with the assessed value of their taxable property. Taxpayers may request a reduction in assessment directly from the County Assessor (the "Assessor"), who may grant or refuse the request in whole or in part, and taxpayers may appeal an assessment directly to the San Mateo County Board of Equalization, which rules on appealed assessments whether or not settled by the Assessor. The Assessor is also authorized to reduce the assessed value of any taxable property upon a determination that the market value has declined below the then-current assessment, whether or not appealed by the taxpayer.

The District can make no predictions as to the changes in assessed values that might result from pending or future appeals by taxpayers or actions by the Assessor. Any reduction in aggregate District assessed valuation due to appeals, as with any reduction in assessed valuation due to other causes, will cause the tax rate levied to repay the Series 2022 Bonds to increase accordingly in future years, so that the fixed debt service on the Series 2022 Bonds (and other outstanding bonds) may be paid. Any refund of paid taxes triggered by a successful assessment appeal will be debited by the Treasurer-Tax Collector against all taxing agencies who received tax revenues, including the District.

Tax Rates

The State Constitution permits the levy of an ad valorem tax on taxable property not to exceed 1% of the full cash value of the property, and State law requires the full 1% tax to be levied. The levy of special ad valorem property taxes in excess of the 1% levy is permitted as necessary to provide for debt service payments on school bonds and other voter-approved indebtedness. Significant changes in assessed value of taxable property in the District could affect the tax rate levied on taxpayers. See "– Assessed Valuation of Property Within the District – Risk of Decline in Property Values; Earthquake Risks" above.

The rate of tax necessary to pay fixed rate debt service on the Series 2022 Bonds in a given year depends on the assessed value of taxable property in that year. Lower assessed values could necessitate a corresponding increase in the annual tax rate to be levied to pay the principal of and interest on the Series 2022 Bonds. Issuance of additional authorized bonds in the future might also cause the tax rate to increase.

Typical Tax Rate Area. One factor in the ability of taxpayers to pay additional taxes for the District's bonds is the cumulative rate of tax. The following table shows ad valorem property tax rates for the last several years in a typical tax rate area of the District, TRA 8-063.

RAVENSWOOD CITY SCHOOL DISTRICT
SUMMARY OF AD VALOREM TAX RATES
(DOLLARS PER $100 OF ASSESSED VALUATION)
TYPICAL TOTAL TAX RATE (TRA 8-063)
FISCAL YEARS 2017-18 TO 2021-22

	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22[1]
General	$1.0000	$1.0000	$1.0000	$1.0000	$1.0000
City of Menlo Park	0.0080	0.0073	0.0065	0.0080	0.0037
Midpeninsula Open Space District	0.0009	0.0018	0.0016	0.0015	0.0015
Ravenswood City School District	0.0352	0.0616	0.0522	0.0341	0.0369
Sequoia Union High School District	0.0383	0.0365	0.0340	0.0315	0.0290
San Mateo Community College District	0.0235	0.0175	0.0266	0.0213	0.0227
Total	$1.0159	$1.1247	$1.1209	$1.0964	$1.0938

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(1) The 2021-22 assessed valuation of TRA 8-063 is $2,582,298,460 which is 26.6% of the District's total assessed valuation.
Source: California Municipal Statistics, Inc.

Tax Collections and Delinquencies

A school district's share of the 1% countywide tax is based on the actual allocation of property tax revenues to each taxing jurisdiction in the county in fiscal year 1978-79, as adjusted according to a complex web of statutory modifications enacted since that time. Revenues derived from special ad valorem taxes for voter-approved indebtedness, including the Series 2022 Bonds, are reserved to the taxing jurisdiction that approved and issued the debt, and may only be used to repay that debt.

The county treasurer-tax collector prepares the property tax bills. Property taxes on the regular secured assessment roll are due in two equal installments: the first installment is due on November 1, and becomes delinquent after December 10. The second installment is due on February 1 and becomes delinquent after April 10. If taxes are not paid by the delinquent date, a 10% penalty attaches and a $23 cost is added to unpaid second installments. If taxes remain unpaid by June 30, the tax is deemed to be in default, and a $15 state redemption fee applies. Interest then begins to accrue at the rate of 1.5% per month. The property owner has the right to redeem the property by paying the taxes, accrued penalties, and costs within five years of the date the property went into default. If the property is not redeemed within five years, it is subject to sale at a public auction by the county treasurer-tax collector.

Property taxes on the unsecured roll as of July 31 become delinquent if they are not paid by August 31 and are thereafter subject to a delinquent penalty of 10%. Taxes added to the unsecured roll after July 31, if unpaid, are delinquent and subject to a penalty of 10% on the last day of the month succeeding the month of enrollment. In the case of unsecured property taxes, an additional penalty of 1.5% per month begins to accrue when such taxes remain unpaid on the last day of the second month after the 10% penalty attaches. To collect unpaid taxes, the Treasurer-Tax Collector may obtain a judgment lien upon and cause the sale of all property owned by the taxpayer in the County, and may seize and sell personal property, improvements and possessory interests of the taxpayer. The Treasurer-Tax Collector may also bring a civil suit against the taxpayer for payment. The date on which taxes on supplemental assessments are due depends on when the supplemental tax bill is mailed.

Property tax delinquencies may be impacted by economic and other factors beyond the District'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 COVID-19 or other pandemic or natural or manmade disaster, such as earthquake, drought, flood, fire, toxic dumping. It is not possible for the District to make any representation regarding the extent to which an economic recession or depression, stemming from the effects of COVID-19 or otherwise, could impact the ability or willingness of property owners within the District to pay property taxes in the future. For more information on the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic, see "RISK FACTORS - Risks Related to COVID-19." If delinquencies increase substantially as a result of the unprecedented events of the COVID-19 pandemic or other events outside the control of the District, the County does have the authority to increase allowances for annual reserves in the tax levy to avoid fluctuating tax levies.

The District cannot predict the extent of delinquencies and delayed tax collections, or the resulting impact on the District's financial condition or operations. However, the County has adopted the Teeter Plan (defined herein), according to which the County distributes to the District the amount levied on the secured and supplemental tax rolls, instead of the amount actually collected. See "- Teeter Plan."

Pursuant to Section 4985.2 of the State Revenue and Taxation Code, the tax collector of each county 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.

The following table reflects the historical secured tax levy and year-end delinquencies for the District.

RAVENSWOOD CITY SCHOOL DISTRICT
SECURED TAX CHARGES AND DELINQUENCIES
FISCAL YEARS 2011-12 TO 2020-21

Fiscal Year	Secured Tax Charge[1]	Amount Delinquent June 30	Percent Delinquent June 30
2011-12	$1,194,967.54	$18,349.89	1.54%
2012-13	1,203,633.26	12,232.21	1.02
2013-14	1,283,035.26	10,494.69	0.82
2014-15	1,172,043.15	9,014.63	0.77
2015-16	1,118,056.55	5,423.59	0.49
2016-17	1,656,641.97	8,434.18	0.51
2017-18	1,876,185.59	7,718.72	0.41
2018-19	1,925,904.43	7,855.29	0.41
2019-20	4,042,916.99	26,084.74	0.65
2020-21	2,978,649.52	11,723.12	0.39

[1] District's general obligation bond debt service levy.
Source: California Municipal Statistics, Inc.

Teeter Plan. The County has adopted 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 State Revenue and Taxation

Code. Under the Teeter Plan, each participating local agency levying property taxes in the County, including school districts, receives the amount of uncollected taxes credited to its fund, in the same manner as if the amount due from taxpayers had been collected. In return, the County receives and retains delinquent payments, penalties and interest as collected that would have been due to the local agency. The County applies the Teeter Plan to taxes levied for repayment of school district bonds.

The Teeter Plan is to remain in effect unless the County Board of Supervisors orders its discontinuance or unless, prior to the commencement of any fiscal year of the County (which commences on July 1), the Board of Supervisors receives a petition for its discontinuance from two-thirds of the participating revenue districts in the County. The Board of Supervisors may also, after holding a public hearing on the matter, discontinue the Teeter Plan with respect to any tax levying agency or assessment levying agency in the County if the rate of secured tax delinquency in that agency in any year exceeds three percent (3%) of the total of all taxes and assessments levied on the secured roll in that agency. The Board of Supervisors has never elected to exercise this right.

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. See also "RISK FACTORS - Risks Related to COVID-19.

Direct and Overlapping Debt

Set forth below is a schedule of direct and overlapping debt prepared by California Municipal Statistics Inc. for debt issued as of March 1, 2022. The table is included for general information purposes only. The District has not reviewed this table for completeness or accuracy and makes no representations in connection therewith. The first column in the table names each public agency which has outstanding debt as of March 1, 2022, 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.

The table generally includes long-term obligations sold in the public credit markets by the public agencies listed. 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.

RAVENSWOOD CITY SCHOOL DISTRICT
DIRECT AND OVERLAPPING BONDED DEBT AS OF MARCH 1, 2022

2021-22 Assessed Valuation: $9,722,662,993

DIRECT AND OVERLAPPING TAX AND ASSESSMENT DEBT:	% Applicable	Debt 3/1/22
San Mateo Community College District	3.650%	$ 26,787,247
Sequoia Union High School District	8.389	39,859,495
Ravenswood City School District	100.000	66,230,000[1]
City of Menlo Park	24.058	3,670,048
Midpeninsula Open Space District	2.751	2,326,658
California Statewide Community Development Authority Assessment Districts	100.000	2,447,685
TOTAL DIRECT AND OVERLAPPING TAX AND ASSESSMENT DEBT		$141,321,133
OVERLAPPING GENERAL FUND DEBT:		
San Mateo County General Fund Obligations	3.650%	$22,705,033
San Mateo County Board of Education Certificates of Participation	3.650	249,660
Menlo Park Fire Protection District Certificates of Participation	20.509	1,902,210
Midpeninsula Regional Park District General Fund Obligations	2.751	2,742,901
TOTAL OVERLAPPING GENERAL FUND DEBT		$27,599,804
OVERLAPPING TAX INCREMENT DEBT (Successor Agency):		$39,353,111
COMBINED TOTAL DEBT		$208,274,048[2]

Ratios to 2021-22 Assessed Valuation:
Direct Debt ($66,230,000)..0.68%
Total Overlapping Tax and Assessment Debt 1.45%
Combined Total Debt 2.14%

Ratios to Redevelopment Incremental Valuation ($4,078,354,167):
Total Overlapping Tax Increment Debt.................................0.96%

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(1) Excludes the Series 2022 Bonds to be sold.
(2) Excludes tax and revenue anticipation notes, enterprise revenue, mortgage revenue and non-bonded capital lease obligations.
Source: California Municipal Statistics, Inc.

BOND INSURANCE

Bond Insurance Policy

Concurrently with the issuance of the Series 2022 Bonds, AGM will issue its Policy for the Series 2022 Bonds. The Policy guarantees the scheduled payment of principal of and interest on the Series 2022 Bonds when due as set forth in the form of the Policy included as APPENDIX G to this Official Statement.

The Policy is not covered by any insurance security or guaranty fund established under New York, California, Connecticut or Florida insurance law.

Assured Guaranty Municipal Corp.

AGM is a New York domiciled financial guaranty insurance company and an indirect subsidiary of Assured Guaranty Ltd. ("AGL"), a Bermuda-based holding company whose shares are publicly traded and are listed on the New York Stock Exchange under the symbol "AGO". AGL, through its operating subsidiaries, provides credit enhancement products to the U.S. and international public finance (including infrastructure) and structured finance markets and asset management services. Neither AGL nor any of its shareholders or affiliates, other than AGM, is obligated to pay any debts of AGM or any claims under any insurance policy issued by AGM.

AGM's financial strength is rated "AA" (stable outlook) by S&P Global Ratings, a business unit of Standard & Poor's Financial Services LLC ("S&P"), "AA+" (stable outlook) by Kroll Bond Rating Agency, Inc. ("KBRA") and "A1" (stable outlook) by Moody's Investors Service, Inc. ("Moody's"). Each rating of AGM should be evaluated independently. An explanation of the significance of the above ratings may be obtained from the applicable rating agency. The above ratings are not recommendations to buy, sell or hold any security, and such ratings are subject to revision or withdrawal at any time by the rating agencies, including withdrawal initiated at the request of AGM in its sole discretion. In addition, the rating agencies may at any time change AGM's long-term rating outlooks or place such ratings on a watch list for possible downgrade in the near term. Any downward revision or withdrawal of any of the above ratings, the assignment of a negative outlook to such ratings or the placement of such ratings on a negative watch list may have an adverse effect on the market price of any security guaranteed by AGM. AGM only guarantees scheduled principal and scheduled interest payments payable by the issuer of bonds insured by AGM on the date(s) when such amounts were initially scheduled to become due and payable (subject to and in accordance with the terms of the relevant insurance policy), and does not guarantee the market price or liquidity of the securities it insures, nor does it guarantee that the ratings on such securities will not be revised or withdrawn.

Current Financial Strength Ratings

On March 18, 2022, Moody's announced it had upgraded AGM's insurance financial strength rating to "A1" (stable outlook) from "A2" (stable outlook). AGM can give no assurance as to any further ratings action that Moody's may take.

On October 20, 2021, KBRA announced it had affirmed AGM's insurance financial strength rating of "AA+" (stable outlook). AGM can give no assurance as to any further ratings action that KBRA may take.

On July 8, 2021, S&P announced it had affirmed AGM's financial strength rating of "AA" (stable outlook). AGM can give no assurance as to any further ratings action that S&P may take.

For more information regarding AGM's financial strength ratings and the risks relating thereto, see AGL's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2021.

Capitalization of AGM

At December 31, 2021:

- The policyholders' surplus of AGM was approximately $3,053 million.

- The contingency reserve of AGM was approximately $877 million.

- The net unearned premium reserves and net deferred ceding commission income of AGM and its subsidiaries (as described below) were approximately $2,127 million. Such amount includes (i) 100% of the net unearned premium reserve and deferred ceding commission income of AGM, and (ii) the net unearned premium reserves and net deferred ceding commissions of AGM's wholly owned subsidiaries Assured Guaranty UK Limited ("AGUK") and Assured Guaranty (Europe) SA ("AGE").

The policyholders' surplus of AGM and the contingency reserves, net unearned premium reserves and deferred ceding commission income of AGM were determined in accordance with statutory accounting principles. The net unearned premium reserves and net deferred ceding commissions of AGUK and AGE were determined in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Incorporation of Certain Documents by Reference

Portions of the following document filed by AGL with the Securities and Exchange Commission (the "SEC") that relate to AGM are incorporated by reference into this Official Statement and shall be deemed to be a part hereof: the Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2021 (filed by AGL with the SEC on February 25, 2022).

All information relating to AGM included in, or as exhibits to, documents filed by AGL with the SEC pursuant to Section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, excluding Current Reports or portions thereof "furnished" under Item 2.02 or Item 7.01 of Form 8-K, after the filing of the last document referred to above and before the termination of the offering of the Series 2022 Bonds shall be deemed incorporated by reference into this Official Statement and to be a part hereof from the respective dates of filing such documents. Copies of materials incorporated by reference are available over the internet at the SEC's website at http://www.sec.gov, at AGL's website at http://www.assuredguaranty.com, or will be provided upon request to Assured Guaranty Municipal Corp.: 1633 Broadway, New York, New York 10019, Attention: Communications Department (telephone (212) 974-0100). Except for the information referred to above, no information available on or through AGL's website shall be deemed to be part of or incorporated in this Official Statement.

Any information regarding AGM included herein under the caption "BOND INSURANCE – Assured Guaranty Municipal Corp." or included in a document incorporated by reference herein (collectively, the "AGM Information") shall be modified or superseded to the extent that any subsequently included AGM Information (either directly or through incorporation by reference) modifies or supersedes such previously included AGM Information. Any AGM Information so modified or superseded shall not constitute a part of this Official Statement, except as so modified or superseded.

Miscellaneous Matters

AGM makes no representation regarding the Series 2022 Bonds or the advisability of investing in the Series 2022 Bonds. In addition, AGM has not independently verified, makes no representation regarding, and does not accept any responsibility for the accuracy or completeness of this Official Statement or any information or disclosure contained herein, or omitted herefrom, other than with respect to the accuracy of the information regarding AGM supplied by AGM and presented under the heading "BOND INSURANCE."

RISK FACTORS

The factors discussed below (among others) should be considered in evaluating the probability of payment of the Bonds. The considerations discussed below are not meant to be an exhaustive list of considerations associated with the purchase of the Bonds, and the discussion below does not necessarily reflect the relative importance of the various considerations. Potential investors should consider the following factors, among others, and review the other information in this Official Statement. Any one or more of the considerations discussed, and others, could lead to a decrease in the market value and or the liquidity of the Bonds. There can be no assurance that other factors and considerations will not become material in the future.

Risks Relating to Bond Insurance

The District has applied for a bond insurance policy to guarantee the scheduled payment of principal and interest on the Series 2022 Bonds. The District has yet to determine whether an insurance policy will be purchased with the Series 2022 Bonds. If an insurance policy is purchased, the following are risk factors relating to bond insurance.

In the event of default of the payment of principal or interest with respect to the Series 2022 Bonds when all or some becomes due, any owner of the Series 2022 Bonds shall have a claim under the applicable Policy for such payments. The Policy does not insure against redemption premium, if any. The payment of principal and interest in connection with mandatory or optional prepayment of the Series 2022 Bonds by the District which is recovered by the District from the bond owner as a voidable preference under applicable bankruptcy law is covered by the insurance policy, however, such payments will be made by the Insurer at such time and in such amounts as would have been due absence such prepayment by the District unless the Insurer chooses to pay such amounts at an earlier date.

In the event the Insurer is unable to make payment of principal and interest as such payments become due under the Policy, the Series 2022 Bonds are payable solely from the moneys received pursuant to the applicable bond documents. In the event the Insurer becomes obligated to make payments with respect to the Series 2022 Bonds, no assurance is given that such event will not adversely affect the market price of the Series 2022 Bonds or the marketability (liquidity) for the Series 2022 Bonds.

The long-term ratings on the Series 2022 Bonds are dependent in part on the financial strength of the Insurer and its claim paying ability. The Insurer's financial strength and claims paying ability are predicated upon a number of factors which could change over time. No assurance is given that the long-term ratings of the Insurer and of the ratings on the Series 2022 Bonds insured by the Insurer will not be subject to downgrade and such event could adversely affect the market price of the Series 2022 Bonds or the marketability (liquidity) for the Series 2022 Bonds. See "MISCELLANEOUS – Ratings."

The obligations of the Insurer are general obligations of the Insurer and in an event of default by the Insurer, the remedies available may be limited by applicable bankruptcy law or other similar laws related to insolvency.

Neither the District nor the Underwriter have made independent investigation into the claims paying ability of the Insurer and no assurance or representation regarding the financial strength or projected financial strength of the Insurer is given. Thus, when making an investment decision, potential investors should carefully consider the ability of the District to pay principal and interest on the Series 2022 Bonds and the claims paying ability of the Insurer, particularly over the life of the investment. See "BOND INSURANCE" for further information provided by the Insurer and the Policy, which includes further instructions for obtaining current financial information concerning the Insurer.

Risks Related to COVID-19

The outbreak of the novel strain of coronavirus called COVID-19, which has been designated a global pandemic by the World Health Organization, is impacting local and global economies, as governments, businesses, and citizens react to, plan for, and try to prevent or slow further transmission of the virus. Financial markets, including both the bond and stock markets in the United States and globally, have experienced significant recent volatility that has been attributed to coronavirus concerns. The United States Centers for Disease Control and Prevention and the California Department of Public Health have been providing regular updates and guidelines to the public and to State and local governments. On March 4, 2020, as part of the State's response to address the outbreak, the Governor declared a state of emergency. On March 13, 2020, then President Donald Trump declared a national emergency, freeing up funding for federal assistance to state and local governments. Many school districts across the State temporarily closed some or all school campuses in response to local and state directives or guidance.

On March 27, 2020, the U.S. House of Representatives approved and then President Trump signed into law the Coronavirus Aid, Relief and Economic Security Act (the "CARES Act"). The CARES Act appropriates $30 billion to education, of which $3 billion is allocated to state governors to be used at their discretion to address the emergency, $13.5 billion is allocated for K-12 education, and $14.25 billion is allocated for postsecondary institutions.

On December 27, 2020, the United States Congress approved and then President Trump signed into law the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2021 ("HR 133"), which includes a $900 billion COVID-19 relief package. HR 133 provides $81.9 billion to education, specifically $4.1 billion allocated to state governors to be used at their discretion to address the emergency, of which $2.75 billion is reserved for private K-12 education, $54.3 billion for K-12 education, $22.7 billion for postsecondary institutions, and $819 million for outlying areas and Bureau of Indian Affairs schools.

On March 12, 2021, the United States Congress approved and President Biden signed into law the American Rescue Plan Act of 2021 ("HR 1319"), a $1.9 trillion COVID-19 relief package. HR 1319 provides direct payments to individuals, extends unemployment benefits, provides funding to distribute COVID-19 vaccines and provides funding for schools, higher education institutions, state, tribal governments and businesses.

This situation, and the guidance from federal, State, and local officials in response to the outbreak, is rapidly developing, and the District cannot predict what future impacts the outbreak may have on its operations and budget. The District cannot predict costs associated with a potential infectious disease outbreak such as operational costs to clean, sanitize and maintain its facilities either before or after an outbreak of an infectious disease, or costs to hire substitute certificated or classified employees. The District also cannot predict what impact the COVID-19 outbreak, or responses by federal, State or local governments thereto, might have on the amount of funding the District receives from the State, or on the District's average daily attendance, which is a factor in determining the District's State apportionment.

On August 28, 2020, the Governor released a revised system of guidelines for reopening – Blueprint for a Safer Economy ("Blueprint"). Blueprint assigned each of 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 have remained in a tier for at least three weeks before advancing to the next one. To move forward, a county must have met the next tier's criteria for two consecutive weeks. If a county's case rate and positivity rate fell into different tiers, the county remained in the stricter tier. Implementation of the Blueprint as part of a phased reopening depended on local conditions, including the level of COVID-19 infections and hospitalization rates for a minimum of 14 days, testing resources of the District and County, and preparedness of the County's healthcare system. Counties in the red tier could reopen schools if they remain in the red tier for at least 14 days. In addition to the four-tier classification system, on December 3, 2020, the Governor announced Regional Stay at Home Orders for four regions in the State. Under the Regional Stay at Home Orders, counties enforced even stricter rules if hospital intensive care unit capacity dropped below 15%. The Bay Area was subject to the Regional Stay at Home Order until January 25, 2021. Counties returned to their appropriate color-coded tiers under the Blueprint until the State officially reopened on June 15, 2021.

The Governor and State Legislature have enacted multiple laws for tenants experiencing COVID-19-related financial distress, including the California COVID-19 Rent Relief program (the "Rent Relief Program") which pays eligible tenants and landlords a tenant's past-due rent and utilities going as far back as April 1, 2020. Eviction protections apply through March 31, 2022, unless extended by local ordinance. The District cannot predict the effect that the Rent Relief Program may have on the collection of ad valorem property taxes.

On March 5, 2021, the Governor signed into law Assembly Bill 86 ("AB 86"), providing $6.6 billion in State funding relating to COVID-19 relief, including $2 billion in incentives to expedite reopening schools and $4.6 billion to address the COVID-19 pandemic's impact on learning. The majority of such funding is to be apportioned through the Local Control Funding Formula (as defined herein). AB 86 provides, in part, in-person instruction grants to incentivize schools to offer in-person instruction. The $2 billion in incentives are to be utilized by school districts to reopen schools for in-person instruction for its most high-needs students. The $4.6 billion of funding may be utilized by school districts, between summer 2021 and September 30, 2022, if they have returned for in-person instruction, and such funds may be applied toward costs of extending instructional time, accelerated learning through tutoring, community learning hubs, and social/emotional support. School districts that submitted safety plans by March 15, 2021, can operate under the terms negotiated. After March 15, 2021, school districts must adhere to stricter State public health safety guidelines. After April 15, 2021, school districts located in counties in the red tier must offer in-person instruction to students in kindergarten through grade 6. AB 86 also requires county departments of public health to make COVID-19 vaccinations available to employees at schools offering in-person instruction.

The District received or is expected to receive approximately $18.2 million in federal and State funding, including allocations from CARES Act funding from Elementary and Secondary School relief (ESSER) I, HR 133, ESSER II, HR 1319, ESSER III, and AB 86. The aforementioned federal and State funding is considered one-time, restricted, emergency relief funding to address the impact COVID-19 has had on elementary and secondary schools. To date, the District has expended approximately $7.0 million, and expects to expend the remaining $11.2 million by September 2023.

California fully reopened the economy on June 15, 2021. Businesses and activities can return to normal, except for certain "mega events" (1,000 people indoors or 10,000 outdoors), which are still subject to restrictions. Capacity limits and social distancing requirements have ended in most cases. The District cannot provide any assurance that under certain circumstances, additional State measures may be put back into place or updated. California Department of Public Health Orders may be issued due to variants, a significant increase in the number of COVID-19 cases, updated guidance by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, or other factors.

School Re-opening for In-Person Instruction. The District closed for in-person instruction in March 2020. Commencing February 2021, the District began reopening classrooms for in-person instruction to students who wished to return to campus for an onsite/online hybrid instructional model. By May 2021, the District had reopened all classrooms for in-person instruction to students who wished to return to campus for an onsite/online hybrid instructional model. In the hybrid model, students were on campus receiving live instruction from their teachers for up to four days per week, for all or part of the day. For the remainder of each school day/week, students in the hybrid model received direct instruction from their teachers via video, and worked independently on assignments provided by their teachers. Students receiving special education services received the services outlined in their individualized education plan in both the onsite/online hybrid and the online-only instructional models. During the 2021-22 school year, the District has operated all classes in-person, while also offering a fully virtual learning option for a small number of students who opted not to return to campus for in-person classes.

The District cannot predict the extent or duration of the COVID-19 outbreak, or what impact the outbreak and any resulting economic situation, or governmental responses thereto, might have on the District's financial condition or operations, disruption of the regional and local economy with corresponding decreases in tax revenues (including property tax revenue, sales tax revenue and other revenues), potential declines in property values, potential increases in property tax delinquencies, and decreases in new home sales and real estate development. The economic consequences and volatility 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 CalSTRS Defined Benefit Program and CalPERS Schools Pool, which, in turn, could result in material changes to the District's required contribution rates in future fiscal years. See APPENDIX A – "INFORMATION RELATING TO THE DISTRICT'S OPERATIONS AND BUDGET – DISTRICT FINANCIAL INFORMATION – Retirement Benefits." Notwithstanding the impacts the coronavirus may have on the global and national economy, the economy in the State and the District, or on the District's revenues, the Series 2022 Bonds described herein are voter-approved general obligations of the District payable solely from the levy and collection of ad valorem property taxes, unlimited as to rate or amount, and are not payable from the general fund of the District. Although the Series 2022 Bonds are payable solely from ad valorem property taxes and not from the general fund of the District, the District cannot predict what future impacts the outbreak may have on its operations and budget.

The District is currently receiving guidance on the coronavirus from County health officials and the County Superintendent of Schools, which is monitoring the coronavirus situation in accordance with coronavirus guidelines for schools published by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

Risks to the Property Tax Base

Certain events could cause a decline in assessed value of property in the District, requiring the County to increase tax rates in order to meet the debt service obligations on the Bonds. For a recent history of assessed value in the District, see "SECURITY AND SOURCE OF PAYMENT FOR THE SERIES 2022 BONDS – Assessed Valuation of Property Within the District."

Increased unemployment and other general economic conditions in the District may also correlate with a decline in assessed value and an increase in delinquent tax payments. Also, in the case of an earthquake that materially disrupts the economy of the Bay Area, large scale defaults on property taxes could cause delays or defaults on the Bonds. See "SECURITY AND SOURCE OF PAYMENT FOR THE SERIES 2022 BONDS – Tax Collections and Delinquencies – Teeter Plan."

The property tax base in the District is located on a seismically active fault in California and could sustain a significant decline in value were a large-magnitude earthquake to occur. Property values in the District could also be adversely affected by a number of other natural or manmade disasters. For a more detailed discussion of earthquake risk and risks from other natural hazards, including climate change, see "SECURITY AND SOURCES OF PAYMENT FOR THE SERIES 2022 BONDS – Assessed Valuation of Property Within the District."

Although the District may have legal authority to supplement the payments on its bonds by transferring operating revenues to the Interest and Sinking Fund were amounts on deposit therein ever insufficient to pay the principal of and interest due on its bonds, the District is not legally obligated to use its operating revenues to support its bonds.

The reorganization of regulated utilities and the transfer of electricity generating property between state–assessed utilities and non-utility companies may also have an effect on the size of the District's tax base. A more in-depth discussion of how state-assessed property affects the size of the tax base is available at "SECURITY AND SOURCE OF PAYMENT FOR THE SERIES 2022 BONDS – Assessed Value of Property Within the District."

Cybersecurity

The District relies on a large and complex technology infrastructure to conduct its operations. The District and its departments routinely face cybersecurity threats including, but not limited to, hacking, viruses, malware and other attacks on computers and other sensitive digital networks and systems. The District maintains insurance to cover cybersecurity incidents. No assurances can be given that the security and operational control measures of the District will be successful in guarding against any and each cyber threat and attack. The results of any attack on the computer and information technology systems could have a material adverse impact on the operations of the District and damage the digital networks and systems. The District cannot predict the outcome of any such attack, nor the effect on the operations and finances of the District.

Possible Limitations on Remedies; Bankruptcy

General. Following is a discussion of certain considerations in the event that the District should become a debtor in a bankruptcy proceeding. It is not an exhaustive discussion of the potential application of bankruptcy law to the District.

State law contains a number of safeguards to protect the financial solvency of school districts. If the safeguards are not successful in preventing a school district from becoming insolvent, the State Superintendent of Public Instruction (the "State Superintendent"), operating through an administrator appointed by the State Superintendent, 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 District for the adjustment of its debts, assuming that the District meets certain other requirements contained in the Bankruptcy Code necessary for filing such a petition. Under current State law, the District is not itself authorized to file a bankruptcy proceeding, and it is not subject to an involuntary bankruptcy proceeding.

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 parties to the proceedings may be prohibited from taking any action to collect any amount from the District (including ad valorem tax revenues) or to enforce any obligation of the District, without the bankruptcy court's permission, except as described below in the case of "special revenues." In such a proceeding, as part of its plan of adjustment in bankruptcy, 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 Series 2022 Bonds and other transaction documents related to the Series 2022 Bonds, including the obligation of the County and the District to raise taxes if necessary to pay the Series 2022 Bonds, if the bankruptcy court determines that the plan is fair, equitable, not unfairly discriminatory and is in the best interests of creditors and otherwise complies with the Bankruptcy Code. There also may be other possible effects of a bankruptcy of the District that could result in delays or reductions in payments on the Series 2022 Bonds. 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 Series 2022 Bonds.

Limitations on Plans of Adjustments. Chapter 9 of the Bankruptcy Code provides that it does not limit or impair the power of a state to control, by legislation or otherwise, a political subdivision of the state in the exercise of its political or governmental powers, including expenditures for the exercise. In addition, Chapter 9 provides that a bankruptcy court may not interfere with the political or governmental powers of a political subdivision debtor, unless the political subdivision approves a plan of adjustment to that effect or consents to that action. State law provides that ad valorem taxes may be levied to pay the principal of and interest on the Series 2022 Bonds and other voter-approved general obligation bonds of the District in an unlimited amount, and that proceeds of such a levy must be used for the payment of principal of and interest on the District's general obligation bonds, including the Series 2022 Bonds, and for no other purpose. Under State law, the District's share of the 1% limited tax imposed by the County is the only ad valorem tax revenue that may be raised and expended to pay liabilities and expenses of the District other than its voter-approved debt, such as its general obligation bonds. If the District should become a debtor in a Chapter 9 proceeding, then it must propose a plan of adjustment of its debts. The plan may not become effective until confirmed by the bankruptcy court. The court may not approve a plan unless it finds, among other conditions, that the District is not prohibited by law from taking any action necessary to carry out the plan and that the plan is in the best interests of creditors and is feasible. If the State law restriction on the levy and expenditure of ad valorem taxes is respected in a bankruptcy case, then ad valorem tax revenue in excess of the District's share of the 1% limited County tax could not be used by the District for any purpose under its plan other than to make payments on the Series 2022 Bonds and its other voter-approved general obligation bonds. It is possible, however, that a bankruptcy court could conclude that the restriction should not be respected.

Statutory Lien. Pursuant to Senate Bill 222, all general obligation bonds issued by local agencies, including the Series 2022 Bonds, will be secured by a statutory lien on all revenues received pursuant to the levy and collection of the ad valorem taxes. SB 222 provides that the lien will automatically arise, without the need for any action or authorization by the local agency or its governing board, and will be valid and binding from the time the Series 2022 Bonds are executed and delivered. 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 Series 2022 Bonds during the pendency of the Chapter 9 proceeding could be delayed, unless such taxes are "special revenues" within the meaning of the Bankruptcy Code and the pledged ad valorem taxes are applied to pay the Series 2022 Bonds in a manner consistent with the Bankruptcy Code. It is also possible that the bankruptcy court could approve an alternate use of such taxes, if the bondholders are afforded protection that the court determines to be adequate.

Special Revenues. If the ad valorem tax revenues that are pledged to the payment of the Series 2022 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 tax revenues that are collected after the date of the bankruptcy filing should not be subject to the automatic stay. "Special revenues" are defined to include, among others, taxes specifically levied to finance one or more projects or systems of the debtor, but excluding receipts from general property, sales, or income taxes levied to finance the general purposes of the debtor. The District has specifically pledged the ad valorem taxes for payment of the Series 2022 Bonds. The Series 2022 Bonds and the District's other general obligation bonds were approved at elections held on propositions that described the projects for which such bonds may be issued. As noted above, State law prohibits the use of the proceeds of the District's debt service tax for any purpose other than payment of its general obligation bonds, and the bond proceeds may only be used to fund the acquisition or improvement of real property and other capital expenditures included in the proposition, so such tax revenues appear to fit the definition of special revenues. However, there is no binding judicial precedent dealing with the treatment in bankruptcy proceedings of ad valorem tax revenues collected for the payment of general obligation bonds in the State, so no assurance can be given that a bankruptcy court would not hold otherwise.

In addition, even if the ad valorem tax revenues are determined to be "special revenues," the Bankruptcy Code provides that any consensual lien on special revenues "derived" from a project or system is subject to necessary operating expenses of the project or system. This rule applies regardless of the provisions of transaction documents. If a bankruptcy court were to conclude that the District's tax collections are "derived" from a District project or system, then the court could determine that bondholders may not compel use of debt service ad valorem tax revenues to pay debt service to the extent the revenues are needed to pay necessary operating expenses of the District and its schools.

The Bankruptcy Code provides that there is no stay of application of pledged special revenues to payment of indebtedness secured by such revenues. The United States Court of Appeals for the First Circuit, in a case arising out of the insolvency proceedings of Puerto Rico, recently held that this provision permitted voluntary payments of debt service by the issuer of bonds backed by special revenues, but did not permit the bondholders to compel the issuer to make payments of debt service from special revenues. If this decision is followed by other courts, the holders of the Series 2022 Bonds may be prohibited from taking any action to require the District or the County to make payments on the Series 2022 Bonds without the bankruptcy court's permission. This could result in substantial delays in payments on the Series 2022 Bonds.

In addition, even if the ad valorem tax revenues are determined to be "special revenues," the Bankruptcy Code provides that special revenues can be applied to necessary operating expenses of the project or system, before they are applied to other obligations. This rule applies regardless of the provisions of the transaction documents. Thus, a bankruptcy court could determine that the District is entitled to use the ad valorem tax revenues to pay necessary operating expenses of the District and its schools, before the remaining revenues are paid to the owners of the Series 2022 Bonds.

Bondholders may experience delays or reductions in payments on the Series 2022 Bonds, and the Series 2022 Bonds may decline in value or Bondholders may experience other adverse effects should the District file for bankruptcy.

Possession of Tax Revenues; Remedies. If the District goes into bankruptcy and the District or the County has possession of tax revenues (whether collected before or after commencement of the bankruptcy), and if the District or the County, as applicable, does not voluntarily pay such tax revenues to the owners of the Series 2022 Bonds, it is not entirely clear what procedures the owners of the Series 2022 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.

Risk of Investment Losses. Pending delivery of ad valorem tax revenues to the Paying Agent, the Treasurer-Tax Collector may invest the ad valorem tax revenues in the County Investment Pool or in other investments. Should any of these investments suffer any losses, there may be delays or reductions in payments on the Series 2022 Bonds.

Opinion of Bond Counsel Qualified by Reference to Bankruptcy, Insolvency and Other Laws Relating to or Affecting Creditor's Rights. The proposed form of opinion of Bond Counsel, attached hereto as APPENDIX C, is qualified by reference to bankruptcy, insolvency and other laws relating to or affecting creditor's rights.

TAX MATTERS

In the opinion of Orrick, Herrington & Sutcliffe LLP, Bond Counsel to the District ("Bond Counsel"), based upon an analysis of existing laws, regulations, rulings and court decisions, and assuming, among other matters, the accuracy of certain representations and compliance with certain covenants, interest on the Bonds is excluded from gross income for federal income tax purposes under Section 103 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 (the "Code"), and is exempt from State personal income taxes. Bond Counsel is of the further opinion that interest on the Bonds is not a specific preference item for purposes of the federal alternative minimum tax. Bond Counsel expresses no opinion regarding any other tax consequences related to the ownership or disposition of, or the amount, accrual or receipt of interest on, the Bonds. A complete copy of the proposed form of opinion of Bond Counsel is set forth in APPENDIX C hereto.

To the extent the issue price of any maturity of the Bonds is less than the amount to be paid at maturity of such Bonds (excluding amounts stated to be interest and payable at least annually over the term of such Bonds), the difference constitutes "original issue discount," the accrual of which, to the extent properly allocable to each beneficial owner thereof, is treated as interest on the Bonds which is excluded from gross income for federal income tax purposes and exempt from State of California personal income taxes. For this purpose, the issue price of a particular maturity of the Bonds is the first price at which a substantial amount of such maturity of the Bonds is sold to the public (excluding bond houses, brokers, or similar persons or organizations acting in the capacity of underwriters, placement agents or wholesalers). The original issue discount with respect to any maturity of the Bonds accrues daily over the term to maturity of such Bonds on the basis of a constant interest rate compounded semiannually (with straight-line interpolations between compounding dates). The accruing original issue discount is added to the adjusted basis of such Bonds to determine taxable gain or loss upon disposition (including sale, redemption, or payment on maturity) of such Bonds. Beneficial owners of the Bonds should consult their own tax advisors with respect to the tax consequences of ownership of Bonds with original issue discount, including the treatment of beneficial owners who do not purchase such Bonds in the original offering to the public at the first price at which a substantial amount of such Bonds is sold to the public.

Bonds purchased, whether at original issuance or otherwise, for an amount higher than their principal amount payable at maturity (or, in some cases, at their earlier call date) ("Premium Bonds") will be treated as having amortizable bond premium. No deduction is allowable for the amortizable bond premium in the case of bonds, like the Premium Bonds, the interest on which is excluded from gross income for federal income tax purposes. However, the amount of tax-exempt interest received, and a beneficial owner's basis in a Premium Bond, will be reduced by the amount of amortizable bond premium properly allocable to such beneficial owner. Beneficial owners of Premium Bonds should consult their own tax advisors with respect to the proper treatment of amortizable bond premium in their particular circumstances.

The Code imposes various restrictions, conditions and requirements relating to the exclusion from gross income for federal income tax purposes of interest on obligations such as the Bonds. The District has made certain representations and covenanted to comply with certain restrictions, conditions and requirements designed to ensure that interest on the Bonds will not be included in federal gross income. Inaccuracy of these representations or failure to comply with these covenants may result in interest on the Bonds being included in gross income for federal income tax purposes, possibly from the date of original issuance of the Bonds. The opinion of Bond Counsel assumes the accuracy of these representations and compliance with these covenants. Bond Counsel has not undertaken to determine (or to inform any person) whether any actions taken (or not taken), or events occurring (or not occurring), or any other matters coming to Bond Counsel's attention after the date of issuance of the Bonds may adversely affect the value of, or the tax status of interest on, the Bonds. Accordingly, the opinion of Bond Counsel is not intended to, and may not, be relied upon in connection with any such actions, events or matters.

Although Bond Counsel is of the opinion that interest on the Bonds is excluded from gross income for federal income tax purposes and is exempt from State of California personal income taxes, the ownership or disposition of, or the accrual or receipt of amounts treated as interest on, the Bonds may otherwise affect a beneficial owner's federal, state or local tax liability. The nature and extent of these other tax consequences depends upon the particular tax status of the beneficial owner or the beneficial owner's other items of income or deduction. Bond Counsel expresses no opinion regarding any such other tax consequences.

Current and future legislative proposals, if enacted into law, clarification of the Code or court decisions may cause interest on the Bonds to be subject, directly or indirectly, in whole or in part, to federal income taxation or to be subject to or exempted from state income taxation, or otherwise prevent beneficial owners from realizing the full current benefit of the tax status of such interest. The introduction or enactment of any such legislative proposals or clarification of the Code or court decisions may also affect, perhaps significantly, the market price for, or marketability of, the Bonds. Prospective purchasers of the Bonds should consult their own tax advisors regarding the potential impact of any pending or proposed federal or state tax legislation, regulations or litigation, as to which Bond Counsel expresses no opinion.

The opinion of Bond Counsel is based on current legal authority, covers certain matters not directly addressed by such authorities, and represents Bond Counsel's judgment as to the proper treatment of the Bonds for federal income tax purposes. It is not binding on the Internal Revenue Service ("IRS") or the courts. Furthermore, Bond Counsel cannot give and has not given any opinion or assurance about the future activities of the District, or about the effect of future changes in the Code, the applicable regulations, the interpretation thereof or the enforcement thereof by the IRS. The District has covenanted, however, to comply with the requirements of the Code.

Bond Counsel's engagement with respect to the Bonds ends with the issuance of the Bonds, and, unless separately engaged, Bond Counsel is not obligated to defend the District or the beneficial owners regarding the tax-exempt status of the Bonds in the event of an audit examination by the IRS. Under current procedures, beneficial owners, would have little, if any, right to participate in the audit examination process. Moreover, because achieving judicial review in connection with an audit examination of tax-exempt bonds is difficult, obtaining an independent review of IRS positions with which the District legitimately disagrees, may not be practicable. Any action of the IRS, including but not limited to selection of the Bonds for audit, or the course or result of such audit, or an audit of bonds presenting similar tax issues may affect the market price for, or the marketability of, the Bonds, and may cause the District or the beneficial owners to incur significant expense.

Payments on the Bonds generally will be subject to U.S. information reporting and possibly to "backup withholding." Under Section 3406 of the Code and applicable U.S. Treasury Regulations issued thereunder, a non-corporate beneficial owner of Bonds may be subject to backup withholding with respect to "reportable payments," which include interest paid on the Bonds and the gross proceeds of a sale, exchange, redemption, retirement or other disposition of the Bonds. The payor will be required to deduct and withhold the prescribed amounts if (i) the payee fails to furnish a U.S. taxpayer identification number ("TIN") to the payor in the manner required, (ii) the IRS notifies the payor that the TIN furnished by the payee is incorrect, (iii) there has been a "notified payee underreporting" described in Section 3406(c) of the Code or (iv) the payee fails to certify under penalty of perjury that the payee is not subject to withholding under Section 3406(a)(1)(C) of the Code. Amounts withheld under the backup withholding rules may be refunded or credited against a beneficial owner's federal income tax liability, if any, provided that the required information is timely furnished to the IRS. Certain beneficial owners (including among others, corporations and certain tax-exempt organizations) are not subject to backup withholding. The failure to comply with the backup withholding rules may result in the imposition of penalties by the IRS.

OTHER LEGAL MATTERS

Legal Opinion

The validity of the Series 2022 Bonds and certain other legal matters are subject to the approving opinion of Orrick, Herrington & Sutcliffe LLP, San Francisco, California, Bond Counsel to the District. A complete copy of the proposed form of Bond Counsel opinion is set forth in APPENDIX C – "PROPOSED FORM OF OPINION OF BOND COUNSEL." Bond Counsel undertakes no responsibility for the accuracy, completeness or fairness of this Official Statement.

Legality for Investment in California

Under provisions of the State Financial Code, the Series 2022 Bonds are legal investments for commercial banks in the State to the extent that the Series 2022 Bonds, in the informed opinion of the bank, are prudent for the investment of funds of its depositors, and, under provisions of the Government Code, the Series 2022 Bonds are eligible securities for deposits of public moneys in the State.

Continuing Disclosure

The District has covenanted for the benefit of the holders and Beneficial Owners of the Series 2022 Bonds to provide, or to cause to be provided, to the Municipal Securities Rulemaking Board through its Electronic Municipal Market Access system or such other electronic system designated by the Municipal Securities Rulemaking Board (the "EMMA System") certain annual financial information and operating data relating to the District (the "Annual Report") by not later than nine months following the end of the District's fiscal year (currently ending June 30), commencing with the report for the 2021-22 fiscal year (which is due no later than April 1, 2023) and notice of the occurrence of certain enumerated events ("Notice Events") in a timely manner not in excess of ten business days after the occurrence of such a Notice Event. The specific nature of the information to be contained in the Annual Report and the notices of Notice Events is set forth in APPENDIX D – "FORM OF CONTINUING DISCLOSURE CERTIFICATE." These covenants have been made in order to assist the Underwriter in complying with Securities and Exchange Commission Rule 15c2-12(b)(5) (the "Rule").

The District is not aware of any instances in which it has failed to comply in any material respect with any previous undertakings in regard to the Rule to file annual reports or notices of events required by its continuing disclosure undertakings in the five most recent fiscal years. The District has retained Eastshore Consulting LLC as dissemination agent to assist with compliance.

No Litigation

No litigation is pending or, to the best knowledge of the District, threatened, concerning the validity of the Series 2022 Bonds or the District's ability to receive ad valorem taxes and to collect other revenues, or contesting the District's ability to issue and retire the Series 2022 Bonds, the political existence of the District, the title to their offices of District or County officials who will sign the Series 2022 Bonds and other certifications relating to the Series 2022 Bonds, or the powers of those offices. A certificate (or certificates) to that effect will be furnished to the Underwriter (as defined below) at the time of the original delivery of the Series 2022 Bonds.

The District is routinely subject to lawsuits and claims. In the opinion of the District, the aggregate amount of the uninsured liabilities of the District under these lawsuits and claims will not materially affect the financial position or operations of the District.

MISCELLANEOUS

Ratings

S&P is expected to assign its rating of "AA" to the Series 2022 Bonds with the understanding that, upon delivery of the Series 2022 Bonds, the Policy will be delivered by the Insurer. See "BOND INSURANCE." Such rating is expected to be assigned solely as a result of the issuance of the Policy and will reflect only the rating agency's view of the claims paying ability and financial strength of the Insurer. Neither the District nor the Underwriter has made any independent investigation of the claims paying ability of the Insurer and no representation is made that any insured rating of the Series 2022 Bonds based upon the purchase of the Policy will remain higher than the rating agency's underlying rating of the Series 2022 Bonds described above, which did not take bond insurance into account. The existence of the Policy will not, of itself, negatively affect such underlying ratings. Without regard to any bond insurance, the Series 2022 Bonds are payable from the proceeds of an ad valorem tax approved by the voters of the District pursuant to all applicable laws and constitutional requirements, and required to be levied by the County on property within the District in an amount sufficient for the timely payment of principal of and interest on the Series 2022 Bonds. See "SECURITY AND SOURCE OF PAYMENT FOR THE SERIES 2022 BONDS." However, any downward revision or withdrawal of any rating of the Insurer may have an adverse effect on the market price or marketability of the Series 2022 Bonds.

The Series 2022 Bonds have been assigned the underlying rating of "AAA" by Fitch Ratings, without regard to any policy of municipal bond insurance. Rating agencies generally base their ratings on their own investigations, studies, and assumptions. The District has provided certain additional information and materials to the rating agency (some of which does not appear in this Official Statement). The rating reflects only the view of the rating agency furnishing the same, and any explanation of the significance of such rating should be obtained only from the rating agency providing the same. There is no assurance that any rating will continue for any given period of time or that it will not be revised downward or withdrawn entirely by the rating agency, if, in its judgment, circumstances so warrant. Any such downward revision or withdrawal of a rating may have an adverse effect on the market price of the Series 2022 Bonds. The District undertakes no responsibility to oppose any such downward revision, suspension or withdrawal.

Professionals Involved in the Offering

Orrick, Herrington & Sutcliffe LLP is acting as Bond Counsel and as Disclosure Counsel to the District with respect to the Series 2022 Bonds, and will receive compensation from the District contingent upon the sale and delivery of the Series 2022 Bonds. Eastshore Consulting LLC is acting as Municipal Advisor with respect to the Series 2022 Bonds, and will receive compensation from the District contingent upon the sale and delivery of the Series 2022 Bonds. Curls Bartling P.C. is acting as Underwriter's Counsel with respect to the Series 2022 Bonds, and will receive compensation from the Underwriter contingent upon the sale and delivery of the Series 2022 Bonds.

Underwriting

The Series 2022 Bonds are being purchased by Siebert Williams Shank & Co., LLC (the "Underwriter"). Pursuant to a Bond Purchase Agreement between the Underwriter and the District (the "Purchase Contract"), the Underwriter has agreed to purchase all of the Series 2022 Bonds for an aggregate purchase price of $21,851,026.67 subject to certain conditions set forth in the Purchase Contract. The purchase price for the Series 2022 Bonds represents the principal amount of the Series 2022 Bonds, plus original issue premium of $2,221,682.50, less Underwriter's discount of $195,655.83 and less costs of issuance of $175,000.00. The Purchase Contract provides that the Underwriter will purchase all of the Series 2022 Bonds if any are purchased, subject to certain terms and conditions set forth in the Purchase Contract, including the approval of certain legal matters by counsel.

The Underwriter may offer and sell the Series 2022 Bonds to certain dealers (including dealers depositing Bonds into investment trusts), dealer banks, banks acting as agent and others at prices lower than said public offering prices.

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Additional Information

Quotations from and summaries and explanations of the Series 2022 Bonds, the Resolution providing for issuance and payment of the Series 2022 Bonds, the Paying Agent Agreement, and the constitutional provisions, statutes and other documents described herein, do not purport to be complete, and reference is hereby made to said documents, constitutional provisions and statutes for the complete provisions thereof.

All data contained herein have been taken or constructed from the District's records and other sources, as indicated. This Official Statement and its distribution have been duly authorized and approved by the District.

RAVENSWOOD CITY SCHOOL DISTRICT

By: /s/ William Eger
Chief Business Official

APPENDIX A

INFORMATION RELATING TO THE DISTRICT'S OPERATIONS AND BUDGET

The information in this appendix concerning the operations of the District, the District's finances, and State funding of education, 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 Series 2022 Bonds is payable from the general fund of the District or from State revenues. The Series 2022 Bonds are payable from the proceeds of an ad valorem tax approved by the voters of the District pursuant to all applicable laws and constitutional requirements, and required to be levied by the County on property within the District in an amount sufficient for the timely payment of principal and interest on the Series 2022 Bonds. See "SECURITY AND SOURCE OF PAYMENT FOR THE SERIES 2022 BONDS."

FINANCIAL AND DEMOGRAPHIC INFORMATION

General

The Ravenswood City School District (the "District") encompassing approximately 12 square miles, is located in the southeastern corner of San Mateo County (the "County") and serves the communities of East Palo Alto and an eastern portion of Menlo Park. The District was formed in 1918. The District is governed by a five-member Board of Education elected by voters in the District to serve alternating four-year terms.

The District operates or oversees four schools and two charter schools under a single Board of Education and Administration. The first District school was constructed in 1918 and has operated continuously since that time. The District's projected average daily attendance in 2021-22 is 1,916 students, based on funded average daily attendance using a hold harmless funding level from 2018-19. Current actual enrollment at the District in 2021-22 is 1,390.

As of March 10, 2022, the District budgeted 275.0 full-time equivalent ("FTE") employees consisting of 110.0 certificated FTEs, 133.0 classified FTEs and 32.0 Management, Confidential and Supervisorial FTEs. For fiscal year 2021-22, the total certificated and classified payrolls are projected to be $13.5 million and $6.7 million, respectively. For fiscal year 2020-21, the total certificated and classified payrolls were approximately $12.7 million and $7.8 million, respectively. The preceding payroll information includes FTE regular time only.

State Funding of Education; State Budget Process

General. As is true for all school districts in California, the District's operating income consists primarily of two components: a State portion funded from the State's general fund in accordance with the Local Control Funding Formula ("Local Control Funding Formula" or "LCFF") (see "– Allocation of State Funding to School Districts; Local Control Funding Formula" below) and a local portion derived from the District's share of the 1% local ad valorem tax authorized by the State Constitution. In addition, school districts may be eligible for other special categorical funding from State and federal government programs. The District has projected to receive approximately 19.4% of its general fund revenues from State funds (not including the local portion derived from the District's share of the local ad valorem tax), budgeted at approximately $10.5 million in fiscal year 2021-22. Such amount includes both the State funding provided under the LCFF as well as other State revenues (see "– Allocation of State Funding to School Districts; Local Control Funding Formula" and "– Other District Revenues – Other State Revenues" below). As a result, decreases or deferrals in State revenues, or in State legislative appropriations made to fund education, may significantly affect the District's revenues and operations.

Under Proposition 98, a constitutional and statutory amendment adopted by the State's voters in 1988 and amended by Proposition 111 in 1990 (now found at Article XVI, Sections 8 and 8.5 of the State Constitution), a minimum level of funding is guaranteed to school districts, community college districts and other State agencies that provide direct elementary and secondary instructional programs. Historically, there have been disruptions in State revenues from personal income taxes, sales and use taxes, and corporate taxes, making it increasingly difficult for the State to meet its Proposition 98 funding mandate, which normally commands about 45% of all State general fund revenues, while providing for other fixed State costs and priority programs and services. Because education funding constitutes such a large part of the State's general fund expenditures, it is generally at the center of annual budget negotiations and adjustments.

In connection with the State Budget Act for fiscal year 2013-14, the State and local educational agencies therein implemented a new funding formula for school finance system called the Local Control Funding Formula (the "Local Control Funding Formula" or "LCFF"). Funding from the LCFF replaced the revenue limit funding system and most categorical programs. See "– Allocation of State Funding to School Districts; Local Control Funding Formula" below for more information.

State Budget Process. According to the State Constitution, the Governor must propose a budget to the State Legislature no later than January 10 of each year, and a final budget must be adopted no later than June 15. Historically, the budget required a two-thirds vote of each house of the State Legislature for passage. However, on November 2, 2010, the State's voters approved Proposition 25, which amended the State Constitution to lower the vote requirement necessary for each house of the State Legislature to pass a budget bill and send it to the Governor. Specifically, the vote requirement was lowered from two-thirds to a simple majority (50% plus one) of each house of the State Legislature. The lower vote requirement would also apply to trailer bills that appropriate funds and are identified by the State Legislature "as related to the budget in the budget bill." The budget becomes law upon the signature of the Governor, who may veto specific items of expenditure. Under Proposition 25, a two-thirds vote of the State Legislature is still required to override any veto by the Governor. School district budgets must generally be adopted by July 1, and revised by the school board within 45 days after the Governor signs the budget act to reflect any changes in budgeted revenues and expenditures made necessary by the adopted State budget. The Governor signed the fiscal year 2021-22 State budget on July 12, 2021.

When the State budget is not adopted on time, basic appropriations and the categorical funding portion of each school district's State funding are affected differently. Under the rule of White v. Davis (also referred to as Jarvis v. Connell), a State Court of Appeal decision reached in 2002, there is no constitutional mandate for appropriations to school districts without an adopted budget or emergency appropriation, and funds for State programs cannot be disbursed by the State Controller until that time, unless the expenditure is (i) authorized by a continuing appropriation found in statute, (ii) mandated by the State Constitution (such as appropriations for salaries of elected State officers), or (iii) mandated by federal law (such as payments to State workers at no more than minimum wage). The State Controller has consistently stated that basic State funding for schools is continuously appropriated by statute, but that special and categorical funds may not be appropriated without an adopted budget. Should the State Legislature fail to pass a budget or emergency appropriation before the start of any fiscal year, the District might experience delays in receiving certain expected revenues. The District is authorized to borrow temporary funds to cover its annual cash flow deficits, and as a result of the White v. Davis decision, the District might find it necessary to increase the size or frequency of its cash flow borrowings, or to borrow earlier in the fiscal year. The District does not expect the White v. Davis decision to have any long-term effect on its operating budgets.

Aggregate State Education Funding. The Proposition 98 guaranteed amount for education is based on prior-year funding, as adjusted through various formulas and tests that take into account State proceeds of taxes, local property tax proceeds, school enrollment, per-capita personal income, and other factors. The State's share of the guaranteed amount is based on State general fund tax proceeds and is not based on the general fund in total or on the State budget. The local share of the guaranteed amount is funded from local property taxes. The total guaranteed amount varies from year to year and throughout the stages of any given fiscal year's budget, from the Governor's initial budget proposal to actual expenditures to post-year-end revisions, as better information regarding the various factors becomes available. Over the long run, the guaranteed amount will increase as enrollment and per capita personal income grow.

If, at year-end, the guaranteed amount is calculated to be higher than the amount actually appropriated in that year, the difference becomes an additional education funding obligation, referred to as "settle-up." If the amount appropriated is higher than the guaranteed amount in any year, that higher funding level permanently increases the base guaranteed amount in future years. The Proposition 98 guaranteed amount is reduced in years when general fund revenue growth lags personal income growth, and may be suspended for one year at a time by enactment of an urgency statute. In either case, in subsequent years when State general fund revenues grow faster than personal income (or sooner, as the Legislature may determine), the funding level must be restored to the guaranteed amount, the obligation to do so being referred to as "maintenance factor."

Although the State Constitution requires the State to approve a balanced State Budget Act each fiscal year, the State's response to fiscal difficulties in some years has had a significant impact on Proposition 98 minimum guarantee and the treatment of settle-up payments with respect to years in which the Proposition 98 minimum guarantee was suspended. The State has sought to avoid or delay paying settle-up amounts when funding has lagged the guaranteed amount. In response, teachers' unions, the State Superintendent and others sued the State or Governor in 1995, 2005, 2009 and 2011 to force them to fund schools in the full amount required. The settlement of the 1995 and 2005 lawsuits has so far resulted in over $4 billion in accrued State settle-up obligations. However, legislation enacted to pay down the obligations through additional education funding over time, including the Quality Education Investment Act of 2006, have also become part of annual budget negotiations, resulting in repeated adjustments and deferrals of the settle-up amounts.

The State has also sought to preserve general fund cash while avoiding increases in the base guaranteed amount through various mechanisms: by treating any excess appropriations as advances against subsequent years' Proposition 98 minimum funding levels rather than current year increases; by temporarily deferring apportionments of Proposition 98 funds from one fiscal year to the next; by permanently deferring apportionments of Proposition 98 funds from one fiscal year to the next; by suspending Proposition 98, as the State did in fiscal year 2004-05, fiscal year 2010-11, fiscal year 2011-12 and fiscal year 2012-13; and by proposing to amend the State Constitution's definition of the guaranteed amount and settle-up requirement under certain circumstances.

The District cannot predict how State income or State education funding will vary over the term to maturity of the Series 2022 Bonds, and the District takes no responsibility for informing owners of the Series 2022 Bonds as to actions the State Legislature or Governor may take affecting the current year's budget after its adoption. Information about the State budget and State spending for education is regularly available at various State-maintained websites. Text of proposed and adopted budgets may be found at the website of the Department of Finance, www.dof.ca.gov, under the heading "California Budget." An impartial analysis of the State budget is posted by the Office of the Legislative Analyst at www.lao.ca.gov. In addition, various State of California official statements, many of which contain a summary of the current and past State budgets and the impact of those budgets on school districts in the State, may be found at the website of the State Treasurer, www.treasurer.ca.gov. The information referred to is prepared by the respective State agency maintaining each website and not by the District, and the District can take no responsibility for the continued accuracy of these internet addresses or for the accuracy, completeness or timeliness of information posted there, and such information is not incorporated herein by these references.

Rainy Day Fund; SB 858. In connection with the 2014-15 State Budget, the Governor proposed certain constitutional amendments ("Proposition 2") to the rainy day fund (the "Rainy Day Fund") for the November 2014 Statewide election. Senate Bill 858 (2014) ("SB 858") amends the Education Code to, among other things, limit the amount of reserves that may be maintained by a school district subject to certain State budget matters, and Senate Bill 751 ("SB 751"), enacted on October 11, 2017, altered the reserve requirements imposed by SB 858. Upon the approval of Proposition 2, SB 858 became operational. See "CONSTITUTIONAL AND STATUTORY PROVISIONS AFFECTING DISTRICT REVENUES AND APPROPRIATIONS - Proposition 2."

AB 1469. As part of the 2014-15 State Budget, the Governor signed Assembly Bill 1469 ("AB 1469") which implemented a new funding strategy for the California State Teachers' Retirement System ("CalSTRS"), increased the employer contribution rate in fiscal year 2014-15 from 8.25% to 8.88% of covered payroll. See "– Retirement Benefits – CalSTRS" below for more information about CalSTRS and AB 1469.

2021-22 State Budget. The Governor signed the fiscal year 2021-22 State Budget (the "2021-22 State Budget") on July 12, 2021, which reflects the State's strong fiscal position as economic recovery from the COVID-19 pandemic is underway. To aid recovery while avoiding overcommitting to ongoing programs, the 2021-22 State Budget prioritizes one-time spending over ongoing spending by allocating 85% of discretionary funds to one-time spending. The 2021-22 State Budget's multi-year forecast reflects a budget roughly in balance; however, risks to the economic forecast remain, including a decline in the stock market, which would significantly reduce State revenues. The 2021-22 State Budget acknowledges such risks and includes a phase-in of certain investments that can be adjusted annually through the budget process.

The 2021-22 State Budget projects that total resources available in fiscal year 2020-21 will be approximately $194.3 billion, including revenues and transfers of approximately $188.8 billion and a prior year balance of approximately $5.6 billion, and total expenditures in fiscal year 2020-21 will be approximately $166.1 billion. The

2021-22 State Budget projects total resources available for fiscal year 2021-22 of approximately $203.6 billion, inclusive of revenues and transfers of approximately $175.3 billion and a prior year balance of approximately $28.2 billion. The 2021-22 State Budget projects total expenditures in fiscal year 2021-22 of approximately $196.4 billion, inclusive of non-Proposition 98 expenditures of approximately $130.1 billion and Proposition 98 expenditures of approximately $66.4 billion. The 2021-22 State Budget includes $25.2 billion in reserves in fiscal year 2021-22 and allocates reserves as follows: approximately $15.8 billion in the State Rainy Day Fund for fiscal emergencies, approximately $900 million in the Safety Net Reserve, approximately $4.5 billion in the Proposition 98 Rainy Day Fund (Public School System Stabilization Account), and approximately $4.0 billion in the State's State Fund for Economic Uncertainties. In addition, the 2021-22 State Budget allocates approximately $3.2 billion of the State's general fund balance in fiscal year 2021-22 to the State's Reserve for Liquidation of Encumbrances.

The 2021-22 State Budget allocates resources to continue to pay down the State's long-term retirement liabilities, with $3.4 billion in payments required by Proposition 2 in fiscal year 2021-22, plus $7.9 billion in additional payments over the next three years. The improved revenue forecast also allows for the 2021-22 State Budget to eliminate $2.0 billion in program suspensions enacted in prior budgets. The 2021-22 State Budget also completely pays off Proposition 98 deferrals that were implemented in fiscal year 2020-21 as a strategy to avoid reductions to school spending. By paying off Proposition 98 deferrals, the 2021-22 State Budget provides greater cash flow stability to school districts, which may alleviate the need for school districts to continue borrowing funds to support programmatic needs. The 2021-22 State Budget projects that the State will be below its appropriations limit (referred to as the "Gann Limit") for fiscal years 2020-21 and 2021-22, based in part on statutory changes enacted as part of the 2021-22 State Budget that more accurately account for selected expenditures under both State and local limits and revised the level of excluded spending. The State's estimate of its appropriations for fiscal years 2020-21 and 2021-22 will continue to be revised until May 2023.

The 2021-22 State Budget includes total funding of $123.9 billion for all K-12 education programs, including $65.5 billion from the State's general fund and $58.4 billion from other funds, which is the highest level of funding for school districts in California's history. Per-pupil funding is also at the highest levels for school districts in California's history, totaling $13,976 per pupil in Proposition 98 funding and $21,555 per pupil when accounting for all funding sources.

Certain budgeted programs and adjustments for K-12 education set forth in the 2021-22 State Budget include the following:

- Proposition 98 Minimum Guarantee. The 2021-22 State Budget projects increased Proposition 98 funding, resulting in funding estimates of $79.3 billion in fiscal year 2019-20, $93.4 billion in fiscal year 2020-21, and $93.7 billion in fiscal year 2021-22, due to a significant increase in projected revenues for fiscal years 2020-21 and 2021-22. Such funding represents a historically high three-year increase in the minimum guarantee of $47 billion over the level funded in the fiscal year 2020-21 State budget.

- Proposition 98 Rainy Day Fund (Public School System Stabilization Account). The 2021-22 State Budget includes payments required to be made to the Proposition 98 Rainy Day Fund between fiscal years 2020-21 and 2021-22 for a total account balance of $4.5 billion at the end of fiscal year 2021-22. The balance of $4.5 billion in fiscal year 2021-22 triggers school district reserve caps beginning in fiscal year 2022-23.

- Local Control Funding Formula. The 2021-22 State Budget includes a LCFF cost-of-living adjustment of 4.05%, representing a fiscal year 2020-21 cost-of-living adjustment of 2.31% and a fiscal year 2021-22 cost-of-living adjustment of 1.7%. The 2021-22 State Budget also includes $520 million in Proposition 98 general fund resources to provide a 1% increase in LCFF base funding. This discretionary increase, together with the compounded cost-of-living adjustment, results in growth in the LCFF of 5.07% above the fiscal year 2020-21 levels.

- Deferrals. Recession-driven revenue reductions anticipated at the fiscal year 2020-21 State budget drove the need to defer LCFF apportionments in the amounts of $1.9 billion in fiscal year 2019-20, and growing to more than $11 billion in fiscal year 2020-21. As noted above, the 2021-22 State Budget eliminates all K-12 deferrals in fiscal year 2021-22.

- In-Person Instruction and Independent Study. The 2021-22 State Budget requires that all school districts return to full-time in-person instruction for the 2021-22 school year. In-person instruction will be the default for all students, and generally one of only two ways in which local educational agencies can earn State apportionment funding in fiscal year 2021-22. To give families a non-classroom based instruction option, and to provide local educational agencies with an option to generate State funding by serving students outside the classroom, the 2021-22 State Budget requires school districts and county offices of education to provide students with an independent study option and includes a series of improvements to the State's existing independent study programs.

- Expanded Learning Time. The 2021-22 State Budget includes an initial $1.8 billion investment of Proposition 98 general fund resources as part of a multi-year plan to implement expanded-day, full-year instruction and enrichment for all elementary school students, with a focus on local educational agencies with the highest concentrations of low-income students, English language learners, and youth in foster care. Local educational agencies with the highest concentrations of such students will receive a higher funding rate, and such agencies will be required to offer expanded learning opportunities to the students generating the funds. The 2021-22 State Budget estimates that the Proposition 98 general fund costs to implement this proposal will grow to $5.0 billion by fiscal year 2025-26. Over the implementation period, per pupil funding will increase and more local educational agencies will be expected to expand access to all students.

- Universal Transitional Kindergarten. The 2021-22 State Budget includes a series of investments beginning in fiscal year 2022-23 to incrementally establish Statewide transitional kindergarten by fiscal year 2025-26. The costs of this plan are anticipated to be approximately $600 million in general fund resources in fiscal year 2022-23, growing to $2.7 billion in fiscal year 2025-26. In addition, the 2021-22 State Budget includes $200 million of one-time Proposition 98 general fund resources to provide planning and implementation grants for all local educational agencies and $100 million of one-time Proposition 98 general fund resources for local educational agencies to train and increase the number of early childhood educators. The 2021-22 State Budget also proposes new ongoing Proposition 98 general fund resources beginning in fiscal year 2022-23 to provide one additional certificated or classified staff person in each transitional kindergarten classroom. Finally, the 2021-22 State Budget includes $130 million of Proposition 98 general fund resources for State preschool providers to meet the additional demands of providing wraparound care for their income-eligible students under the universal transitional kindergarten program, such funds to be used for additional student access, as well as increasing reimbursement rates to more closely reflect regional differences in the cost of providing care.

- Comprehensive Student Supports. The 2021-22 State Budget includes $3.0 billion in Proposition 98 general fund resources, available over several years, to expand and strengthen the implementation and use of the community school model to all schools in communities with high levels of poverty. In addition, the 2021-22 State Budget includes an ongoing increase to the LCFF concentration grant of $1.1 billion in Proposition 98 general fund resources to increase the number of adults providing direct services to students on school campuses, and includes $30 million in one-time Proposition 98 general fund resources for county offices of education to coordinate and provide services to youth in foster care. Finally, the 2021-22 State Budget provides $547.5 million in one-time Proposition 98 general fund resources for the A-G Completion Improvement Grant Program, which will fund high schools to increase the number of students, particularly students eligible for free and/or reduced price meals, English learners, and foster youth, who graduate from high school having completed the A-G series of classes required for admission to the California State University and the University of California.

- Educator Preparation, Retention, and Training. To further expand the State's educator preparation and training infrastructure, including to meet the need for additional early childhood educators, the 2021-22 State Budget provides approximately $2.9 billion to support educator initiatives, including approximately $1.0 billion in one-time Proposition 98 general fund resources for educator preparation and approximately $1.9 billion in one-time Proposition 98 general fund resources for educator retention and training.

- Nutrition. The 2021-22 State Budget provides an additional $54 million in Proposition 98 general fund resources to reimburse all meals served to students, including for those who would not normally qualify for reimbursement under the State meal program. Beginning in fiscal year 2022-23, all schools will be required to provide two free meals per day to any student who requests a meal, regardless of income eligibility, and all schools eligible for the federal universal meals provision will be required to apply for the program by June 30, 2022 to reduce volatility in costs to the State and to ensure the State is not responsible for costs reimbursable at the federal level. The 2021-22 State Budget estimates costs of $650 million in Proposition 98 general fund resources annually to cover any remaining unreimbursed costs up to the federal free per-meal rate. In addition, the 2021-22 State Budget provides $150 million in one-time Proposition 98 general fund resources for school districts to provide school kitchen infrastructure and equipment upgrades and training for food service employees.

- Special Education. The 2021-22 State Budget includes the following for special education programs: approximately $465 million in one-time Proposition 98 general fund resources for local education agencies to provide learning recovery support for students with disabilities and to improve delivery of inclusive practices; approximately $396.9 million in one-time Proposition 98 general fund resources to increase the Statewide base rate for special education funding; approximately $297 million in federal Individuals with Disabilities Education Act funds to support special education programs; approximately $260 million in ongoing Proposition 98 general fund resources to support early intervention services for preschool-aged children; approximately $186.1 million in ongoing Proposition 98 general fund resources to provide a 4.05% cost-of-living adjustment for State special education funding; and approximately $100 million in Proposition 98 general fund resources for alternative dispute resolution of special education services complaints.

- Career Technical Education. The 2021-22 State Budget includes an increase of $150 million in ongoing Proposition 98 general fund resources to augment opportunities for local educational agencies to participate in the Career Technical Education Incentive Grant Program, as well as an increase of $86.4 million in one-time Proposition 98 general fund resources for career technical education regional occupational centers or programs operated by a joint powers authority to address costs associated with the COVID-19 pandemic.

The complete 2021-22 State Budget is available from the California Department of Finance website at www.dof.ca.gov. The District can take no responsibility for the continued accuracy of this internet address or for the accuracy, completeness or timeliness of information posted therein, and such information is not incorporated herein by such reference.

Proposed 2022-23 State Budget. The Governor released the fiscal year 2022-23 proposed State budget (the "Proposed 2022-23 State Budget") on January 10, 2022. The Proposed 2022-23 State Budget reflects a significant surplus of tax revenues resulting from the State's continued economic growth. The Proposed 2022-23 State Budget continues the State's focus on building reserves, eliminating budgetary debt, reducing retirement liabilities, and prioritizing one-time spending over ongoing investments by allocating 86% of discretionary surplus funds to one-time investments. The Proposed 2022-23 State Budget is projected to be structurally balanced in fiscal year 2025-26, which is the last year in the State's multi-year forecast. However, the economic forecast, finalized in November 2021, does not consider the surge of the Omicron variant; thus, the COVID-19 pandemic remains a risk to the economic forecast. In addition, the Governor notes that strong stock market performance has generated a significant increase of volatile capital gains tax revenue that is approaching its prior peak levels, as a share of the State's economy, and cautions that a stock market reversal could lead to a substantial decrease in tax revenues for the State. Given the State's history of boom and bust cycles, the Proposed 2022-23 State Budget reflects an attempt to balance making additional deposits into the State's reserves to further prepare the State for future economic slowdowns against other spending priorities.

The Proposed 2022-23 State Budget estimates that total resources available in fiscal year 2021-22 will total approximately $233.7 billion, including revenues and transfers of approximately $196.7 billion and a prior year balance of approximately $37.0 billion, and total expenditures in fiscal year 2021-22 will be approximately $210.0 billion. The Proposed 2022-23 State Budget projects total resources available for fiscal year 2022-23 of approximately $219.4 billion, inclusive of revenues and transfers of approximately $195.72 billion and a prior year balance of approximately $23.7 billion. The Proposed 2022-23 State Budget projects total expenditures in fiscal year 2022-23 of approximately $213.1 billion, inclusive of non-Proposition 98 expenditures of approximately $140.0 billion and Proposition 98 expenditures of approximately $73.1 billion. The Proposed 2022-23 State Budget includes approximately $34.6 billion in reserves in fiscal year 2022-23 and allocates reserves as follows: approximately $20.9 billion in the State Rainy Day Fund for fiscal emergencies, approximately $9.7 billion in the Proposition 98 Rainy Day Fund (Public School System Stabilization Account), approximately $900 million in the Safety Net Reserve, and approximately $3.1 billion in the State's Special Fund for Economic Uncertainties. In addition, the Proposed 2022-23 State Budget allocates approximately $3.2 billion of the State's general fund balance in fiscal year 2022-23 to the State's Reserve for Liquidation of Encumbrances. The State Rainy Day Funds is at its constitutional maximum of 10% of State general fund revenues, requiring approximately $2.4 billion to be dedicated for infrastructure investments in fiscal year 2022-23.

The Proposed 2022-23 State Budget also projects that the Gann Limit will likely be exceeded in fiscal years 2020-21 and 2021-22. As a result, any funds above the Gann Limit are constitutionally required to be allocated evenly between school districts and a tax refund. The State plans to include an updated calculation of its Gann Limit for fiscal years 2020-21 and 2021-22, as well as proposals to address such limit, in the Governor's May revision to the Proposed 2022-23 State Budget.

The Proposed 2022-23 State Budget includes total funding of approximately $119.0 billion for all K-12 education programs, including roughly $70.5 billion from the State's general fund and about $48.5 billion from other funds. Per-pupil funding totals $15,261 per pupil in Proposition 98 funding—the State's highest level of per-pupil funding in history—and $20,855 per pupil when accounting for all funding sources. While the Proposed 2022-23 State Budget includes a 5.33% cost-of-living adjustment under LCFF, which is also a record high since the recession of 2007 through 2009, such high cost-of-living adjustment is attributable to inflation and does not provide any additional base funding under LCFF beyond what is needed for K-12 school districts to maintain their existing buying power.

Certain budgeted programs and adjustments for K-12 education set forth in the Proposed 2022-23 State Budget include the following:

- <u>Proposition 98 Minimum Guarantee.</u> The Proposed 2022-23 State Budget includes increased Proposition 98 funding, resulting in funding estimates of $95.9 billion in fiscal year 2020-21, $99.1 billion in fiscal year 2021-22, and $102.0 billion in fiscal year 2022-23, due to a significant increase in projected revenues for fiscal years 2020-21 through 2022-23. Such funding represents a three-year increase in the minimum guarantee of roughly $16.1 billion over the level funded in the 2021-22 State Budget.

- <u>Proposition 98 Rainy Day Fund (Public School System Stabilization Account).</u> The Proposed 2022-23 State Budget includes payments required to be made to the Proposition 98 Rainy Day Fund in fiscal years 2020-21 through 2022-23 resulting in a total account balance of more than $9.7 billion at the end of fiscal year 2022-23. As indicated in the Proposed 2022-23 State Budget, the balance of approximately $6.7 billion in fiscal year 2021-22 triggers school district reserve caps beginning in fiscal year 2022-23. See "CONSTITUTIONAL AND STATUTORY PROVISIONS AFFECTING DISTRICT REVENUES AND APPROPRIATIONS - Proposition 2."

- <u>Cost-of-Living Adjustment.</u> The Proposed 2022-23 State Budget includes a LCFF cost-of-living adjustment of 5.33%. Such increase will result in about $3.3 billion in additional discretionary funds for local educational agencies to combat inflation. The Proposed 2022-23 State Budget also proposes an increase of approximately $295 million in ongoing Proposition 98 general fund resources to reflect a 5.33% cost-of-living adjustment for categorical programs that remain outside of the LCFF, including special education, child nutrition, youth in foster care, mandate block grants, adults in correctional facilities program, American Indian education centers, and the American Indian early childhood education program.

- <u>Declining Enrollment Protections and Independent Study.</u> To allow school districts to adjust to enrollment-related funding declines and minimize the impacts of a single-year drop in enrollment, the Proposed 2022-23 State Budget recommends amending the LCFF calculation to consider the greater of a school district's current fiscal year, prior fiscal year, or the average of three prior fiscal years' A.D.A. The Governor notes that this formula change will help school districts with significant declining enrollment and better serve remaining students. According to the Proposed 2022-23 State Budget, ongoing costs associated with these policies are estimated to be approximately $1.2 billion in Proposition

98 general fund resources. In addition, the State revised the independent study statute to allow local educational agencies to earn State apportionment funding for non-classroom-based instruction.

- Early Education. The Proposed 2022-23 State Budget includes approximately $639.2 million in general fund resources to expand eligibility for transitional kindergarten, from all children turning five-years-old between September 2 and December 2 to all children turning five-years-old between September 2 and February 2, beginning in the 2022-23 school year. Such additional general fund resources would increase the Proposition 98 guarantee through the process of "rebenching" or adjusting the Proposition 98 formulas to increase the share of State general fund revenue allocated to school districts. In addition, the Proposed 2022-23 State Budget proposes roughly $383 million in Proposition 98 general fund resources to add one additional certificated or classified staff person to every transitional kindergarten classroom. The Proposed 2022-23 State Budget also includes about $197.8 million in Proposition 98 general fund resources and about $110.6 million in general fund resources to increase the State Preschool Program adjustment factors for students with disabilities and dual language learners, as well as approximately $500 million in one-time Proposition 98 general fund resources to support the Inclusive Early Education Expansion Program. Finally, the Proposed 2022-23 State Budget proposes $166.2 million in Proposition 98 general fund resources to cover the full-year costs of State preschool rate increases that began January 1, 2022.

- Expanded Learning Opportunities Program. The Expanded Learning Opportunities Program, introduced in fiscal year 2021-22, aims to provide all students in low-income communities with no-cost access to nine hours of developmentally appropriate academic and enrichment activities per instructional day and for six weeks each summer. The Proposed 2022-23 State Budget proposes to allocate roughly an additional $3.4 billion in ongoing Proposition 98 general fund resources for the Expanded Learning Opportunities Program, increasing per pupil funding for the program and expanding the number of local education agencies offering no-cost services. In addition, the Proposed 2022-23 State Budget includes approximately $937 million in one-time Proposition 98 general fund resources to support the Expanded Learning Opportunities Program infrastructure, and approximately $148.7 million in ongoing Proposition 98 general fund resources to continue the one-time reimbursement rate increases from the 2021-22 State Budget for the After School Education and Safety and 21st Century Community Learning Centers programs.

- Special Education. In addition to the significant funding augmentations to special education over the past three fiscal years, the Proposed 2022-23 State Budget includes an additional approximately $500 million in ongoing Proposition 98 general fund resources for the special education funding formula.

- College and Career Pathways. The Proposed 2022-23 State Budget includes approximately $1.5 billion in one-time Proposition 98 general fund resources (over four years) to support the development of pathway programs focused on technology, healthcare, education, and climate-related fields. In addition, the Proposed 2022-23 State Budget proposes approximately $500 million in one-time Proposition 98 general fund resources (also available over four years) to strengthen and expand student access and participation in dual enrollment opportunities that are also coupled with student advising and support services.

- Transportation. The Proposed 2022-23 State Budget includes approximately $1.5 billion in one-time Proposition 98 general fund resources (available over three years) to support school transportation programs, with a focus on providing environmentally conscious school bus fleets.

- Nutrition. Beginning in fiscal year 2022-23, all public schools will be required to provide two free meals per day to any student who requests a meal, regardless of income eligibility. The Proposed 2022-23 State Budget includes approximately $596 million in Proposition 98 general fund resources to fund universal access to such subsidized school meals and approximately $450 million in one-time Proposition 98 general fund resources (available over three years) to upgrade school kitchen infrastructure and equipment.

- K-12 School Facilities. The Proposed 2022-23 State Budget allocates the remaining Proposition 51 bond funds, amounting to approximately $1.4 billion, to support school construction projects. Since Proposition 51 bonding authority is expected to be exhausted in fiscal year 2022-23, the Proposed 2022-23 State Budget proposes approximately $1.3 billion in one-time general fund resources in fiscal year 2022-23 and approximately $925 million one-time general fund resources in fiscal year 2023-24 to support new construction and modernization projects through the School Facility Program. See "CONSTITUTIONAL AND STATUTORY PROVISIONS AFFECTING DISTRICT REVENUES AND APPROPRIATIONS – Proposition 51."

- Local Property Tax Adjustments. The Proposed 2022-23 State Budget includes a decrease of $127.8 million in ongoing Proposition 98 general fund resources for school districts and county offices of education in fiscal year 2021-22, and a decrease of $1.4 billion in ongoing Proposition 98 general fund resources for school districts and county offices of education in fiscal year 2022-23, as a result of increased offsetting property taxes.

- Educator Workforce. The Proposed 2022-23 State Budget proposes approximately $54.4 million in a mix of Proposition 98 general fund resources and general fund resources to build upon the multi-year investments included in the 2021-22 State Budget to support efforts to enhance schools' ability to hire qualified teachers and substitutes.

The complete Proposed 2022-23 State Budget is available from the California Department of Finance website at www.dof.ca.gov. The District can take no responsibility for the continued accuracy of this internet address or for the accuracy, completeness or timeliness of information posted therein, and such information is not incorporated herein by such reference.

LAO Overview of Proposed 2022-23 State Budget. The Legislative Analyst's Office ("LAO"), a nonpartisan State office which provides fiscal and policy information and advice to the State Legislature, released its report on the Proposed 2022-23 State Budget entitled "The 2022-23 Budget: Overview of the Governor's Budget" on January 13, 2022 (the "2022-23 Proposed Budget Overview"). In the 2022-23 Proposed Budget Overview, the LAO analyzes key features of the Proposed 2022-23 State Budget and provides the following overarching comments: (1) there is considerable risk in multiyear projections that include spending above available resources; (2) aside from the Proposition 98 Rainy Day Fund, the State's other budget reserves have not increased as a share of other State general fund spending and are below pre-pandemic levels, which points to the need for the State to build up its general purposes reserves; (3) the State introduced many new initiatives and programs in fiscal year 2021-22, and the LAO suggests that the State focus on evaluating those programs and how to better support them as opposed to creating new programs or expanding the scope of existing programs; and (4) the LAO points out that longer-term COVID-19 planning and support may be necessary beyond the COVID-19 related expenditures the State is currently including in the Proposed 2022-23 State Budget.

The LAO notes that, under the Proposed 2022-23 State Budget, the State projects to end fiscal year 2022-23 with approximately $24.8 billion in total general purpose reserves, representing an increase of $4.3 billion from the budgeted reserve level of $20.7 billion in fiscal year 2021-22 set forth in the 2021-22 State Budget. The increase in total reserves is the result of an estimated $1.6 billion required deposit into the State Rainy Day Fund (of which approximately $2.4 billion will be spent on infrastructure projects in accordance with Proposition 2), a $3.5 billion true-up deposit into the State Rainy Day Fund for fiscal years 2020-21 and 2021-22, and a decrease in the discretionary Special Fund for Economic Uncertainties of nearly $1.0 billion. The LAO summarizes that at the end of fiscal year 2022-23, the State Rainy Day Fund would reach a balance of approximately $20.9 billion, the Special Fund for Economic Uncertainties would contain a balance of approximately $3.1 billion, and the Safety Net Reserve would contain a balance of approximately $900 million. Although the Proposition 98 Rainy Day Fund has increased from zero in fiscal year 2019-20 to nearly $10.0 billion under the Governor's estimates contained in the Proposed 2022-23 State Budget, the LAO emphasizes that the State's other budget reserves have not increased as a share of other general fund spending and, in fact, are significantly below the pre-COVID-19 pandemic share. Plus, withdrawals from the Proposition 98 Rainy Day Fund supplement the constitutional minimum spending level for K-14 education and therefore do not help the State address future budget problems. As a result, the LAO encourages the State legislature to consider building general purpose reserves above the level currently proposed by the Governor. As it is, the

Proposed 2022-23 State Budget projects a negative balance in the Special Fund for Economic Uncertainties in fiscal year 2023-24 (and throughout the rest of the State's forecast) due to proposed spending exceeding resources, which is another reason that greater reserve deposits are needed to mitigate such risk.

The LAO explains that the Governor has proposed to use the total estimated $29.0 billion surplus by allocating approximately $17.3 billion to one-time or temporary spending, approximately $6.2 billion to revenue reductions, approximately $3.1 billion to the Special Fund for Economic Uncertainties, approximately $2.0 billion to ongoing spending (the costs of which the LAO estimates will grow significantly over time to $5.2 billion by fiscal year 2025-26), and approximately $590 million to repay State debts and liabilities. The LAO observes that such one-time, temporary, and ongoing spending amounts, totaling approximately $19.0 billion, are distributed across major program areas, including transportation infrastructure, K-14 education, and health care. Given the scale of the financial commitment in the 2021-22 State Budget, the LAO suggests that the State legislature be cautious in creating additional new programs as well as expanding the scope of existing programs. At the same time, the LAO notes that the Proposed 2022-23 State Budget does not include the extension of COVID-19-related program flexibilities and temporary supports that were provided in the 2021-22 State Budget. The LAO remarks that this oversight likely reflects that the Proposed 2022-23 State Budget was developed before Omicron became the prevailing COVID-19 variant in the State. Nonetheless, the LAO recommends that the State legislature closely consider the extent to which the Governor's proposals properly prepare the State for the reality that the COVID-19 pandemic will likely remain a public health and economic challenge in future years.

The LAO notes that the Proposed 2022-23 State Budget contains a total of $18.0 billion in Proposition 98 spending proposals for K-14 education programs. The LAO points out that of such total approximately $10.6 billion is ongoing and approximately $7.2 billion is for one-time activities. The LAO summarizes that the ongoing augmentations for school districts include accelerating implementation of the Expanded Learning Opportunities program, expanding transitional kindergarten, providing school meals for all students, providing cost-of-living adjustments, and offsetting the impact of declining attendance. The LAO comments that some major ongoing augmentations for schools appear reasonable and align with previous cost estimates. However, the LAO expresses concern that the Proposed 2022-23 State Budget contains too many one-time proposals and that school districts and community college districts will be unable to implement them all effectively given the unprecedented challenges of the COVID-19 pandemic currently facing such districts. As a result, the LAO recommends funding fewer new activities than the Proposed 2022-23 State Budget proposes.

The 2022-23 Proposed Budget Overview is available on the LAO website at www.lao.ca.gov. The District can take no responsibility for the continued accuracy of this internet address or for the accuracy, completeness or timeliness of information posted therein, and such information is not incorporated herein by such reference

Changes in State Budget. The final fiscal year 2022-23 State budget, which requires approval by a majority vote of each house of the State Legislature, may differ substantially from the Proposed 2022-23 State Budget. In May, the Governor will revise the Proposed 2022-23 State Budget based on updated information available at such time. Such revision in May 2022 may also differ substantially from the Proposed 2022-23 State Budget. The final fiscal year 2022-23 State budget may be affected by national and State economic conditions and other factors which the District cannot predict, including the continued and evolving effects of the COVID-19 pandemic on State revenues that may in turn impact the educational funding that the District receives from the State. Accordingly, the District cannot provide any assurances that there will not be any changes in the final fiscal year 2022-23 State budget from the Proposed 2022-23 State Budget. The District cannot predict the impact that the final fiscal year 2022-23 State budget, or subsequent budgets, will have on its finances and operations.

Future Budgets and Budgetary Actions. The District cannot predict what future actions will be taken by the State Legislature and the Governor to address changing State revenues and expenditures or 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 beyond the District's ability to predict or control. Certain actions could result in a significant shortfall of revenue and cash, and could impair the State's ability to fund schools during fiscal year 2021-22 and in future fiscal years. Certain factors, like an economic recession, could result in State budget shortfalls in any fiscal year and could have a material adverse financial impact on the District. As the Bonds are payable from ad valorem property taxes, the State budget is not expected to have an impact on the payment of the Bonds.

Prohibitions on Diverting Local Revenues for State Purposes. Beginning in fiscal year 1992-93, the State satisfied a portion of its Proposition 98 obligations by shifting part of the property tax revenues otherwise belonging to cities, counties, special districts, and redevelopment agencies, to school and community college districts through a local Educational Revenue Augmentation Fund ("ERAF") in each county. Local agencies, objecting to invasions of their local revenues by the State, sponsored a statewide ballot initiative intended to eliminate the practice. In response, the State Legislature proposed an amendment to the State Constitution, which the State's voters approved as Proposition 1A at the November 2004 election. That measure was generally superseded by the passage of a new initiative constitutional amendment at the November 2010 election, known as "Proposition 22."

The effect of Proposition 22 is to prohibit the State, even during a period of severe fiscal hardship, from delaying the distribution of tax revenues for transportation, redevelopment, or local government projects and services. It prevents the State from redirecting redevelopment agency property tax increment to any other local government, including school districts, or from temporarily shifting property taxes from cities, counties and special districts to schools, as in the ERAF program. This is intended to, among other things, stabilize local government revenue sources by restricting the State's control over local property taxes. One effect of this amendment will be to deprive the State of fuel tax revenues to pay debt service on most State bonds for transportation projects, reducing the amount of State general fund resources available for other purposes, including education.

Prior to the passage of Proposition 22, the State invoked Proposition 1A to divert $1.935 billion in local property tax revenues in 2009-10 from cities, counties, and special districts to the State to offset State general fund spending for education and other programs, and included another diversion in the adopted 2009-10 State budget of $1.7 billion in local property tax revenues from local redevelopment agencies, which local redevelopment agencies have now been dissolved (see "– Dissolution of Redevelopment Agencies" below). Redevelopment agencies had sued the State over this latter diversion. However, the lawsuit was decided against the California Redevelopment Association on May 1, 2010. Because Proposition 22 reduces the State's authority to use or shift certain revenue sources, fees and taxes for State general fund purposes, the State will have to take other actions to balance its budget in some years — such as reducing State spending or increasing State taxes, and school and community college districts that receive Proposition 98 or other funding from the State will be more directly dependent upon the State's general fund.

Dissolution of Redevelopment Agencies. The adopted State budget for fiscal year 2011-12, as signed by the Governor on June 30, 2011, included as trailer bills Assembly Bill No. 26 (First Extraordinary Session) ("AB 1X 26") and Assembly Bill No. 27 (First Extraordinary Session) ("AB 1X 27"), which the Governor signed on June 29, 2011. AB 1X 26 suspended most redevelopment agency activities and prohibited redevelopment agencies from incurring indebtedness, making loans or grants, or entering into contracts after June 29, 2011. AB 1X 26 dissolved all redevelopment agencies in existence and designated "successor agencies" and "oversight boards" to satisfy "enforceable obligations" of the former redevelopment agencies and administer dissolution and wind down of the former redevelopment agencies. Certain provisions of AB 1X 26 are described further below.

In July of 2011, various parties filed an action before the Supreme Court of the State of California (the "Court") challenging the validity of AB 1X 26 and AB 1X 27 on various grounds (California Redevelopment Association v. Matosantos). On December 29, 2011, the Court rendered its decision in Matosantos upholding virtually all of AB 1X 26 and invalidating AB 1X 27. In its decision, the Court also modified various deadlines for the implementation of AB 1X 26. The deadlines for implementation of AB 1X 26 described below take into account the modifications made by the Court in Matosantos.

On February 1, 2012, and pursuant to Matosantos, AB 1X 26 dissolved all redevelopment agencies in existence and designated "successor agencies" and "oversight boards" to satisfy "enforceable obligations" of the former redevelopment agencies and administer dissolution and wind down of the former redevelopment agencies. With limited exceptions, all assets, properties, contracts, leases, records, buildings and equipment, including cash and cash equivalents of a former redevelopment agency, will be transferred to the control of its successor agency and, unless otherwise required pursuant to the terms of an enforceable obligation, distributed to various related taxing agencies pursuant to AB 1X 26.

AB 1X 26 requires redevelopment agencies to continue to make scheduled payments on and perform obligations required under its "enforceable obligations." For this purpose, AB 1X 26 defines "enforceable obligations" to include "bonds, including the required debt service, reserve set-asides, and any other payments required under the indenture or similar documents governing the issuance of outstanding bonds of the former redevelopment agency" and "any legally binding and enforceable agreement or contract that is not otherwise void as violating the debt limit or public policy." AB 1X 26 specifies that only payments included on an "enforceable obligation payment schedule" adopted by a redevelopment agency shall be made by a redevelopment agency until its dissolution. However, until a successor agency adopts a "recognized obligation payment schedule," the only payments permitted to be made are payments on enforceable obligations included on an enforceable obligation payment schedule. A successor agency may amend the enforceable obligation payment schedule at any public meeting, subject to the approval of its oversight board.

Under AB 1X 26, commencing February 1, 2012, property taxes that would have been allocated to each redevelopment agency if the agencies had not been dissolved will instead be deposited in a "redevelopment property tax trust fund" created for each former redevelopment agency by the related county auditor-controller and held and administered by the related county auditor-controller as provided in AB 1X 26. AB 1X 26 generally requires each county auditor-controller, on May 16, 2012 and June 1, 2012 and each January 16 and June 1 (now each January 2 and June 1 pursuant to AB 1484, as described below) thereafter, to apply amounts in a related redevelopment property tax trust fund, after deduction of the county auditor-controller's administrative costs, in the following order of priority:

- To pay pass-through payments to affected taxing entities in the amounts that would have been owed had the former redevelopment agency not been dissolved; provided, however, that if a successor agency determines that insufficient funds will be available to make payments on the recognized obligation payment schedule and the county auditor-controller and State Controller verify such determination, pass-through payments that had previously been subordinated to debt service may be reduced;

- To the former redevelopment agency's successor agency for payments listed on the successor agency's recognized obligation payment schedule for the ensuing six-month period;

- To the former redevelopment agency's successor agency for payment of administrative costs; and

- Any remaining balance to school entities and local taxing agencies.

The District received approximately $7.1 million in pass-through payments in fiscal year 2020-21 and expects to receive approximately $4.1 million in pass-through payments in fiscal year 2021-22.

It is possible that there will be additional legislation proposed and/or enacted to "clean up" various inconsistencies contained in AB 1X 26 and there may be additional legislation proposed and/or enacted in the future affecting the current scheme of dissolution and winding up of redevelopment agencies currently contemplated by AB 1X 26. For example, AB 1484 was signed by the Governor on June 27, 2012, to clarify and amend certain aspects of AB 1X 26. AB 1484, among other things, attempts to clarify the role and requirements of successor agencies, provides successor agencies with more control over agency bond proceeds and properties previously owned by redevelopment agencies and adds other new and modified requirements and deadlines. AB 1484 also provides for a "tax claw back" provision, wherein the State is authorized to withhold sales and use tax revenue allocations to local successor agencies to offset payment of property taxes owed and not paid by such local successor agencies to other local taxing agencies. This "tax claw back" provision has been challenged in court by certain cities and successor agencies. The District cannot predict the outcome of such litigation and what effect, if any, it will have on the District. Additionally, no assurances can be given as to the effect of any such future proposed and/or enacted legislation on the District.

Allocation of State Funding to School Districts; Local Control Funding Formula

Prior to the implementation of the Local Control Funding Formula in fiscal year 2013-14, under State Education Code Section 42238 et seq., each school district was determined to have a target funding level: a "base revenue limit" per student multiplied by the district's student enrollment measured in units of average daily attendance. The base revenue limit was calculated from the district's prior-year funding level, as adjusted for a number of factors, such as inflation, special or increased instructional needs and costs, employee retirement costs, especially low enrollment, increased pupil transportation costs, etc. Generally, the amount of State funding allocated to each school district was the amount needed to reach that district's base revenue limit after taking into account certain other revenues, in particular, locally generated property taxes. This is referred to as State "equalization aid." To the extent local tax revenues increased due to growth in local property assessed valuation, the additional revenue was offset by a decline in the State's contribution; ultimately, a school district whose local property tax revenues exceeded its base revenue limit was entitled to receive no State equalization aid, and received only its special categorical aid, which is deemed to include the "basic aid" of $120 per student per year guaranteed by Article IX, Section 6 of the State Constitution. Such districts were known as "basic aid districts," which are now referred to as "community funded districts." School districts that received some equalization aid were commonly referred to as "revenue limit districts," which are now referred to as "LCFF districts." The District is an LCFF district.

Beginning in fiscal year 2013-14, the LCFF replaced the revenue limit funding system and most categorical programs, and distributes combined resources to school districts through a base revenue funding limit grant ("Base Grant") per unit of average daily attendance ("A.D.A.") with additional supplemental funding allocated to local educational agencies based on their proportion of English language learners, students from low-income families and foster youth. The LCFF originally had an eight year implementation program to incrementally close the gap between actual funding and the target level of funding, as described below. In fiscal year 2018-19, the LCFF was fully funded ahead of the eight year implementation schedule. The LCFF includes the following components:

- A Base Grant for each local educational agency. The Base Grants are based on four uniform, grade-span base rates. For fiscal year 2021-22, the LCFF provided to school districts and charter schools: (a) a Target Base Grant for each LEA equivalent to $8,093 per A.D.A. for kindergarten through grade 3; (b) a Target Base Grant for each LEA equivalent to $8,215 per A.D.A. for grades 4 through 6; (c) a Target Base Grant for each LEA equivalent to $8,458 per A.D.A. for grades 7 and 8; and (d) a Target Base Grant for each LEA equivalent to $9,802 per A.D.A. for grades 9 through 12. However, the amount of actual funding allocated to the Base Grant, Supplemental Grants and Concentration Grants will be subject to the discretion of the State.

- A 20% supplemental grant for the unduplicated number of English language learners, students from low-income families and foster youth to reflect increased costs associated with educating those students.

- An additional concentration grant of up to 50% of a local educational agency's Base Grant, based on the number of English language learners, students from low-income families and foster youth served by the local educational agency that comprise more than 55% of enrollment.

- An Economic Recovery Target (the "ERT") that is intended to ensure that almost every local educational agency receives at least their pre-recession funding level (i.e., the fiscal year 2007-08 revenue limit per unit of A.D.A.), adjusted for inflation, at full implementation of the LCFF. Upon full implementation, local educational agencies would receive the greater of the Base Grant or the ERT.

Under the new formula, for community funded districts, local property tax revenues would be used to offset up to the entire allocation under the new formula. However, community funded districts would continue to receive the same level of State aid as allocated in fiscal year 2012-13.

Local Control Accountability Plan. A feature of the LCFF is a system of support and intervention for local educational agencies. School districts, county offices of education and charter schools are required to develop, implement and annually update a three-year local control and accountability plan ("LCAP"). Each LCAP must be developed with input from teachers, parents and the community, and should describe local goals as they pertain to eight areas identified as state priorities, including student achievement, parent engagement and school climate, as well as detail a course of action to attain those goals. Moreover, the LCAPs must be designed to align with the district's budget to ensure adequate funding is allocated for the planned actions.

Each school district must submit its LCAP annually on or before July 1 for approval by its county superintendent. The county superintendent then has until August 15 to seek clarification regarding the contents of the LCAP, and the school district must respond in writing. The county superintendent can submit recommendations for amending the LCAP, and such recommendations must be considered, but are not mandatory. A school district's LCAP must be approved by its county superintendent by October 8 of each year if such superintendent finds (i) the LCAP adheres to the State template, and (ii) the district's budgeted expenditures are sufficient to implement the strategies outlined in the LCAP.

Performance evaluations are to be conducted to assess progress toward goals and guide future actions. County superintendents are expected to review and provide support to the school districts under their jurisdiction, while the State Superintendent of Public Instruction performs a corresponding role for county offices of education. The California Collaborative for Education Excellence (the "Collaborative"), a newly established body of educational specialists, was created to advise and assist local educational agencies in achieving the goals identified in their LCAPs. For local educational agencies that continue to struggle in meeting their goals, and when the Collaborative indicates that additional intervention is needed, the State Superintendent of Public Instruction would have authority to make changes to a local educational agency's LCAP.

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Attendance and LCFF. The following table sets forth the District's actual and projected A.D.A., enrollment (including percentage of students who are English language learners, from low-income families and/or foster youth (collectively, "EL/LI Students"), and targeted Base Grant per unit of A.D.A. for fiscal years 2013–14 through 2021–22. The A.D.A. and enrollment numbers reflected in the following table include special education but exclude adult education.

RAVENSWOOD CITY SCHOOL DISTRICT
(San Mateo County, California)
Average Daily Attendance, Enrollment and Targeted Base Grant
Fiscal Years 2013–14 Through 2021–22

		A.D.A. / Base Grant				Enrollment	
Fiscal Year		K-3[2]	4-6	7-8	Total A.D.A.	Total Enrollment[12]	Unduplicated Percent of EL/LI Students
2013-14	A.D.A.[2]	1,553.40	1,086.20	693.68	3,333.28	3,495	97.7%
	Targeted Base Grant[3]	$7,675	$7,056	$7,266	–	–	–
2014-15	A.D.A.[2]	1,531.69	1,044.47	665.13	3,241.29	3,457	96.6%
	Targeted Base Grant[3][4]	$7,740	$7,116	$7,328	–	–	–
2015-16	A.D.A.[2]	1,427.57	1,015.52	664.95	3,108.04	3,300	96.2%
	Targeted Base Grant[3][5]	$7,820	$7,189	$7,403	–	–	–
2016-17	A.D.A.[2]	1,286.61	989.10	626.22	2,901.93	3,077	95.4%
	Targeted Base Grant[3][6]	$7,820	$7,189	$7,403	–	–	–
2017-18	A.D.A.[2]	1,064.91	874.63	588.63	2,528.17	2,692	95.0%
	Targeted Base Grant[3][7]	$7,941	$7,301	$7,518	–	–	–
2018-19	A.D.A.[2]	912.25	785.73	550.36	2,248.34	2,393	94.7%
	Targeted Base Grant[3][8]	$8,180	$7,520	$7,744	–	–	–
2019-20	A.D.A.[2]	766.77	719.47	430.04	1,916.28	2,058	93.8%
	Targeted Base Grant[3][9]	$8,503	$7,818	$8,050	–	–	–
2020-21	A.D.A.[2]	596.69	598.23	345.59	1,540.52	1,761	94.1%
	Targeted Base Grant[3][10]	$8,503	$7,818	$8,050	–	–	–
2021-22[1]	A.D.A.[2]	523.65	483.06	306.71	1,313.41	1,507	88.3%
	Targeted Base Grant[3][11]	$8,093	$8,215	$8,458	–	--	--

(1) Figures are projections.
(2) A.D.A. for the second period of attendance, typically in mid-April of each school year.
(3) Such amounts represent the targeted amount of Base Grant per unit of A.D.A., and do not include any supplemental and concentration grants under the LCFF. Such amounts were not fully funded until fiscal year 2018–19.
(4) Targeted fiscal year 2014–15 Base Grant amounts reflect a 0.85% cost-of-living adjustment from targeted fiscal year 2013–14 Base Grant amounts.
(5) Targeted fiscal year 2015–16 Base Grant amounts reflect a 1.02% cost-of-living adjustment from targeted fiscal year 2014–15 Base Grant amounts.
(6) Targeted fiscal year 2016–17 Base Grant amount reflects a 0.00% cost-of-living adjustment from targeted fiscal year 2015–16 Base Grant amounts.
(7) Targeted fiscal year 2017–18 Base Grant amount reflects a 1.56% cost-of-living adjustment from targeted fiscal year 2016–17 Base Grant amounts.
(8) Targeted fiscal year 2018–19 Base Grant amount reflects a 3.70% cost-of-living adjustment from targeted fiscal year 2017–18 Base Grant amounts.
(9) Targeted fiscal year 2019-20 Base Grant amount reflects a 3.26% cost-of-living adjustment from targeted fiscal year 2018–19 Base Grant amounts.
(10) Targeted fiscal year 2020-21 Base Grant amount reflects a 0.0% cost-of-living adjustment from targeted fiscal year 2019-20 Base Grant amounts.
(11) Targeted fiscal year 2021-22 Base Grant amount reflects a 4.05% cost-of-living adjustment from targeted fiscal year 2020-21 Base Grant amounts.
(12) Reflects enrollment as of October report submitted to the CBEDS in each school year. 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 fiscal year 2013–14 total enrollment. For fiscal year 2014-15, the percentage of unduplicated EL/LI Students enrollment was based on the two-year average of EL/LI Students enrollment in fiscal years 2013-14 and 2014–15. Beginning in fiscal year 2015–16, the percentage of unduplicated EL/LI Students was and will be based on a rolling average of such school district's EL/LI Students enrollment for the then-current fiscal year and the two immediately preceding fiscal years.

Source: The District.

The District received approximately $27.5 million in aggregate revenues allocated under LCFF sources in fiscal year 2020-21, and has projected to receive approximately $25.0 million in aggregate revenues under the LCFF in fiscal year 2021-22 (or approximately 46.3% of its general fund revenues in fiscal year 2021-22). Such amount includes a projected $3.1 million in supplemental grants and $4.2 million in concentration grants in fiscal year 2021-22.

Local Sources of Education Funding

A principal component of local revenues is a school district's property tax revenues, i.e., each district's share of the local 1% property tax, received pursuant to Sections 75 et seq. and Sections 95 et seq. of the State Revenue and Taxation Code. State Education Code Section 42238(h) itemizes the local revenues that are counted towards the amount allocated under the LCFF (and formerly, the base revenue limit) before calculating how much the State must provide in State aid. The more local property taxes a district receives, the less State aid it is entitled to receive. Prior to the implementation of the LCFF, a school district whose local property tax revenues exceeded its base revenue limit was entitled to receive no State aid, and received only its special categorical aid which is deemed to include the "basic aid" of $120 per student per year guaranteed by Article IX, Section 6 of the State Constitution. Such districts were known as "basic aid districts." School districts that received some State aid were commonly referred to as "revenue limit districts." The District was a revenue limit district and is now referred to as an LCFF district.

Under the LCFF, local property tax revenues are used to offset up to the entire State aid collection under the new formula; however, community funded districts would continue to receive, at a minimum, the same level of State aid as allotted in fiscal year 2012-13. See "– District Revenues – Allocation of State Funding to School Districts; Local Control Funding Formula" above for more information.

Local property tax revenues account for approximately 82.3% of the District's aggregate revenues allocated under the LCFF, and are budgeted to be approximately $20.6 million, or 38.1% of total general fund revenues in fiscal year 2021-22.

For information about the property taxation system in the State and the District's property tax base, see "SECURITY AND SOURCE OF PAYMENT FOR THE SERIES 2022 BONDS - Property Taxation System," "-Assessed Valuation of Property Within the District," and "-Tax Collections and Delinquencies." For a discussion of legal limitations on the ability of the District to raise revenues through local property taxes, see "CONSTITUTIONAL AND STATUTORY PROVISIONS AFFECTING DISTRICT REVENUES AND APPROPRIATIONS."

Effect of Changes in Enrollment. Changes in local property tax income and student enrollment (or A.D.A.) affect LCFF districts and community funded districts differently. In an LCFF district, increasing enrollment increases the total amount distributed under the LCFF and thus generally increases a district's entitlement to State equalization aid, while increases in property taxes do nothing to increase district revenues, but only offset the State funding requirement of equalization aid. Operating costs increase disproportionately slowly to enrollment growth; and only at the point where additional teachers and classroom facilities are needed. Declining enrollment has the reverse effect on LCFF districts, generally resulting in a loss of State equalization aid, while operating costs decrease slowly and only when, for example, the district decides to lay off teachers or close schools.

In community funded districts, the opposite is generally true: increasing enrollment increases the amount to which the district would be entitled were it an LCFF district, but since all LCFF income (and more) is already generated by local property taxes, there is no increase in State income, other than the $120 per student in basic aid, as described above. Meanwhile, as new students impose increased operating costs, property tax income is stretched further. Declining enrollment does not reduce property tax income, and has a negligible impact on State aid, but eventually reduces operating costs, and thus can be financially beneficial to a community funded district.

District residents, including minority students entering kindergarten, first or second grade who live in the District may be authorized to attend school districts in the surrounding area, including Palo Alto Unified School District, San Carlos School District, Menlo Park City School District, Las Lomitas Elementary School District, Portola Valley Elementary School District, and Woodside Elementary School District (the "Transfer Districts"). These students may apply to begin attending a Transfer District through a voluntary transfer program known as the "Tinsley Program" and administered by the San Mateo County Office of Education. The Tinsley Program was created in 1986 as part of a settlement order in San Mateo County Court in response to a petition filed by Margaret Tinsley and other parents of the District.

Enrollment can fluctuate due to factors such as population growth, competition from private, parochial, and public charter schools, inter-district transfers in or out, and other causes. Losses in enrollment will cause a school district to lose operating revenues, without necessarily permitting the District to make adjustments in fixed operating costs.

The District cannot make any predictions regarding how the current economic environment or changes thereto will affect the State's ability to meet the revenue and spending assumptions in the State's adopted budget, and the effect of these changes on school finance. The District's adopted budget and projected A.D.A. are used for planning purposes only, and do not represent a prediction as to the actual financial performance, attendance, or the District's actual funding level for the current fiscal year or beyond. Certain adjustments will have to be made throughout the year based on actual State funding and actual attendance.

Other District Revenues

Federal Revenues. The federal government provides funding for several District programs, including special education programs. Federal revenues, most of which are restricted, comprise approximately 12.9% (or approximately $7.0 million) of the District's general fund projected revenues for fiscal year 2021-22.

Other State Revenues. In addition to State apportionments for Proposition 98 funding through the Local Control Funding Formula, the District receives other State revenues which comprise approximately 11.2% (or approximately $6.0 million) of the District's general fund projected revenues for fiscal year 2021-22. A portion of such other State revenues are amounts the District expects to receive from State lottery funds, a portion of which may not be used for non-instructional purposes, such as the acquisition of real property, the construction of facilities, or the financing of research. School districts receive lottery funds proportional to their total A.D.A. The District's State lottery revenue is projected at $335,912 for fiscal year 2021-22.

Other Local Revenues. In addition to ad valorem property taxes, the District receives additional local revenues from other local sources such as interest earnings, which is expected to comprise approximately 29.6% (or approximately $16.0 million) of the District's general fund projected revenues for fiscal year 2021-22.

Parcel Taxes

On June 5, 2018, more than two-thirds of the voters of the District approved the renewal of a qualified special tax (usually referred to as a "parcel tax") of $196 per parcel, adjusted annually for inflation, for eight years. An exemption is provided to parcels owned and occupied by taxpayers aged 65 and older, upon proper application. Proceeds from the tax are authorized to be used to: improve local elementary and middles school students' learning and achievement in reading, writing, math and other educational programs; invest in classroom computers and technology; increase safety; maintain reduced class sizes; and attract and retain qualified staff. See "CONSTITUTIONAL AND STATUTORY PROVISIONS AFFECTING DISTRICT REVENUES AND APPROPRIATIONS – Article XIIIC and Article XIIID of the State Constitution."

Significant Accounting Policies and Audited Financial Reports

The accounting policies of the District conform to generally accepted accounting principles in accordance with the definitions, instructions and procedures of the California School Accounting Manual, as required by the State Education Code. Revenues are recognized in the period in which they become both measurable and available to finance expenditures of the current fiscal period. Expenditures are recognized in the period in which the liability is incurred.

Chavan & Associates, LLP served as independent auditor to the District for fiscal year 2020-21, which audit is included as APPENDIX B hereto. The District considers its audited financial statements to be public information, and accordingly no consent has been sought or obtained from the auditor in connection with the inclusion of such statements in this Official Statement. The auditor has made no representation in connection with inclusion of the audit herein that there has been no material change in the financial condition of the District since the audit was concluded.

The following table summarizes the District's audited general fund revenue, expenditures and fund balances from fiscal years 2016-17 through 2020-21. The District's audited financial statements for the year ending June 30, 2021, are reproduced in APPENDIX B.

RAVENSWOOD CITY SCHOOL DISTRICT
GENERAL FUND REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND FUND BALANCES
FISCAL YEARS 2016-17 THROUGH 2020-21[1]

	2016-17 Actuals	2017-18 Actuals	2018-19 Actuals	2019-20 Actuals	2020-21 Actuals
Revenue/Receipts					
LCFF Sources	$32,474,612	$33,031,030	$29,872,981	$27,176,978	$27,483,405
Federal revenue	2,848,198	2,690,342	2,523,692	641,056	6,768,921
Other state revenue	4,119,338	3,773,141	5,881,565	3,794,916	4,033,278
Other local revenue	8,175,047	8,367,165	7,312,215	11,202,047	12,633,405
TOTAL	$47,617,195	$47,861,678	$45,590,453	$42,814,997	$50,919,009
Expenditures/Disbursements					
Certificated Salaries	$18,259,086	$16,710,617	$13,662,478	$12,391,175	$12,700,282
Classified Salaries	9,052,135	8,201,964	6,966,972	7,342,747	7,123,781
Employee Benefits	10,695,028	10,221,019	10,949,691	9,371,564	8,691,546
Books and Supplies	1,726,157	1,730,303	1,402,675	1,690,108	3,146,686
Services/Other Operating Expenditures	7,937,027	9,036,683	8,161,079	10,986,015	9,540,252
Capital Outlay	246,954	316,367	67,783	2,306,897	58,850
Other Outgo	737,231	527,734	823,400	760,209	778,582
Debt Service	-	120,671	10,325	-	-
Direct Support / Indirect Costs	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	$48,653,618	$46,865,958	$42,044,403	$44,848,715	$42,039,979
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues Over (Under) Expenditures	$(1,036,423)	$995,720	$3,546,050	$(2,033,718)	$8,879,030
Other Financing Sources/(Uses)					
Operating Transfers In	$235,641	$414,377	$300,000	-	-
Operating Transfers Out	(301,000)	(138,405)	(391)	-	-
Proceeds from Capital Leases	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	$(65,359)	$275,972	$299,609	-	-
NET CHANGE IN FUND BALANCE	$(1,101,782)	$1,271,692	$3,845,659	$(2,033,718)	$8,879,030
FUND BALANCE, BEGINNING OF YEAR	$5,500,530	$4,398,748	$5,670,440	$9,516,099	$7,482,381
FUND BALANCE, END OF YEAR	$4,398,748	$5,670,440	$9,516,099	$7,482,381	$16,361,411

[1] Audited financial statements of the District for the fiscal years ending June 30, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, and 2021.
Source: The District.

The District is required by State law and regulation to maintain various reserves. The District is generally required to maintain unrestricted general fund reserves in the amount of 3% of its total general fund expenditures. For fiscal year 2021-22, the District has a projected unrestricted general fund reserve of 3.0%, or approximately $1.3 million, compared to the fiscal year 2020-21 unrestricted general fund reserve of $1.3 million. Substantially all funds of the District are required by law to be deposited with and invested by the Treasurer-Tax Collector on behalf of the District, pursuant to law and the investment policy of the County. See APPENDIX E – "SAN MATEO COUNTY INVESTMENT POLICY AND INVESTMENT REPORT."

The following table sets forth the budgeted revenues, expenditures and changes in fund balances for the District's general fund for fiscal year 2021–22. Certain adjustments may be made throughout the year based on actual State funding and actual District revenues and tax collections. The District cannot make any predictions regarding the disposition of additional pending budget legislation or its effect on the District. The District's budget is a planning tool, and does not represent a prediction as to the actual achievement of any budgeted revenues or fund balances.

RAVENSWOOD CITY SCHOOL DISTRICT
(County of San Mateo, California)
Budgeted General Fund Summary for Fiscal Year 2021-22[1]

	2021-22 Adopted Budget[2]	2021-22 Second Interim[3]
REVENUES		
LCFF Sources	$24,142,094	$25,023,120
Federal Revenue	6,098,862	6,971,622
Other State Revenue	3,767,916	6,043,895
Other Local Revenue	13,679,628	15,979,628
TOTAL	$47,688,501	$54,018,266
EXPENDITURES		
Certificated Salaries	$12,223,718	$13,530,289
Classified Salaries	5,398,331	5,997,531
Employee Benefits	8,491,869	8,491,869
Books and Supplies	3,316,052	4,019,122
Services/Other Operating Expenditures	12,253,641	13,108,106
Other Outgo	760,209	760,209
Other Outgo – Transfers of Indirect Costs	-	-
Capital Outlay	–	–
TOTAL	$42,443,821	$45,907,126
EXCESS (DEFICIENCY) OF REVENUES OVER (UNDER) EXPENDITURES	$5,244,680	$8,111,139
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)		
Transfers In	-	-
Transfers Out	–	$(9,000,000)[4]
TOTAL OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)	-	$(9,000,000)
NET CHANGE IN FUND BALANCE	$5,244,680	$(888,861)
Fund Balance – Beginning	$9,230,477	$16,120,437
Fund Balance – Ending	$14,475,157	$15,231,576

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[1] Totals may not add due to rounding.
[2] Adopted Budget for fiscal year 2021-22, adopted on June 24, 2021.
[3] Second Interim Report for fiscal year 2021-22, adopted on March 10, 2022.
[4] Transfers out were directed to the District's Special Reserve for Other Than Capital Outlay.
Source: The District.

District Budget Process and County Review

State law requires school districts to adopt a balanced budget in each fiscal year. The State Department of Education imposes a uniform budgeting and accounting format for school districts.

Under current law, a school district governing board must adopt and file with the county superintendent of schools a tentative budget by July 1 in each fiscal year. The District is under the jurisdiction of the County of San Mateo Superintendent of Schools (the "County Superintendent").

The county superintendent must review and approve, conditionally approve or disapprove the budget no later than September 15. The county superintendent is required to 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 with the established standards. In the event that the county superintendent conditionally approves or disapproves the school district's budget, the county superintendent will submit to the governing board of the school district no later than September 15 of such year written recommendations regarding revisions of the budget and the reasons for the recommendations, including, but not limited to, the amounts of any budget adjustments needed before the county superintendent can approve that budget.

The governing board of the school district, together with the county superintendent, must review and respond to the recommendations of the county superintendent on or before October 8 at a regular meeting of the governing board of the school district. The county superintendent will examine and approve or disapprove of the revised budget by November 8 of such year. If the county superintendent disapproves a revised budget, the county superintendent will call for the formation of a budget review committee. By December 31 of each year, every school district must have an adopted budget, or the Superintendent of Public Instruction may impose a budget and will report such school district to the State Legislature and the Department of Finance.

Subsequent to approval, the county superintendent will monitor each school district under its jurisdiction throughout the fiscal year pursuant to its adopted budget to determine on an ongoing basis if the school district can meet its current or subsequent year financial obligations.

If, after taking various remedial actions, the county superintendent determines that a school district cannot meet its current or the subsequent year's obligations, the county superintendent will notify the school district's governing board, the Superintendent of Public Instruction and the president of the State board (or the president's designee) of the determination and take at least one of the following actions, and all actions that are necessary to ensure that the school district meets its financial obligations: (a) develop and impose, after also consulting with the Superintendent of Public Instruction and the school district's governing board, revisions to the budget that will enable the school district to meet its financial obligations in the current fiscal year, (b) stay or rescind any action inconsistent with the ability of the school district to meet its obligations for the current or subsequent fiscal year, (c) assist in developing, in consultation with the school district's governing board, a financial plan that will enable the school district to meet its future obligations, (d) assist in developing, in consultation with the school district's governing board, a budget for the subsequent fiscal year, and (e) as necessary, appoint a fiscal advisor to perform the aforementioned duties. The county superintendent will also make a report to the Superintendent of Public Instruction and the president of the State board or the president's designee about the financial condition of the school district and the remedial actions proposed by the county superintendent. However, the county superintendent may not abrogate any provision of a collective bargaining agreement that was entered into prior to the date upon which the county superintendent assumed authority.

A State law adopted in 1991 (known as "A.B. 1200") imposed additional financial reporting requirements on school districts, and established guidelines for emergency State aid apportionments. Under the provisions of A.B. 1200 and the State Education Code (Section 42100 et seq.), each school district is required to file two interim certifications with the county superintendent (on December 15, for the period ended October 31, and by mid-March for the period ended January 31) 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 superintendent reviews the certification and issues either a positive, negative or qualified certification. A positive certification is assigned to any school district that, based on then current projections, will meet its financial obligations for the current fiscal year and the subsequent two fiscal years. A negative certification is assigned to any school district that, based on then current projections, will be unable to meet its financial obligations for the remainder of the fiscal year or the subsequent fiscal year. A qualified certification is assigned to any school district that, based on then current projections, will not meet its financial obligations for the current fiscal year or the two subsequent fiscal years. A certification may be revised to a negative or qualified certification by the county superintendent, as appropriate. A school district that receives a qualified or negative certification for its second interim report must provide to the county superintendent, the State Controller and the Superintendent of Public Instruction no later than June 1, financial statement projections of the school district's fund and cash balances through June 30 for the period ending April 30.

Any school district that receives a qualified or negative certification in any fiscal year may not issue, in that fiscal year or in the next succeeding fiscal year, certificates of participation, tax and revenue anticipation notes, revenue bonds or any other debt instruments that do not require the approval of the voters of the school district, unless the county superintendent determines that the school district's repayment of indebtedness is probable. In the last five years, the District has not received a negative or qualified certification for an interim financial report.

For school districts under fiscal distress, the county superintendent is authorized to take a number of actions to ensure that the school district meets its financial obligations, including budget revisions. However, the county superintendent is not authorized to approve any diversion of revenue from ad valorem property taxes levied to pay debt service on district general obligation bonds. A school district that becomes insolvent may, upon the approval of a fiscal plan by the county superintendent, request an emergency appropriation from the State, in which case the county superintendent, the Superintendent of Public Instruction and the president of the State board or the president's designee will appoint a trustee to serve the school district until it has adequate fiscal systems and controls in place. The acceptance by a school district of an emergency apportionment exceeding 200% of the reserve recommended for that school district constitutes an agreement that the county superintendent will assume control of the school district in order to ensure the school district's return to fiscal solvency.

In the event the State elects to provide an emergency apportionment to a school district, such apportionment will constitute an advance payment of apportionments owed to the school district from the State School Fund and the Education Protection Account. The emergency apportionment may be accomplished in two ways. First, a school district may participate in a two-part financing in which the school district receives an interim loan from the State General Fund, with the agreement that the school district will subsequently enter into a lease financing with the California Infrastructure and Economic Development Bank for purposes of financing the emergency apportionment, including repaying such amounts advanced to the State General Fund. State law provides that so long as bonds from such lease financing are outstanding, the recipient school district (via its administrator) cannot file for bankruptcy. As an alternative, a school district may receive an emergency apportionment from the State General Fund that must be repaid in 20 years. Each year, the Superintendent of Public Instruction will withhold from the apportionments to be made to the school district from the State School Fund and the Education Protection Account an amount equal to the emergency apportionment repayment that becomes due that year. The determination as to whether the emergency apportionment will take the form of a lease financing or an emergency apportionment from the State General Fund will be based upon the availability of funds within the State General Fund.

District Debt

General Obligation Bonds. In addition to the Series 2022 Bonds, the District has five additional outstanding series of bonds, each of which is secured by ad valorem taxes levied upon all property subject to taxation in the District.

In 2006, the District issued its 2006 General Obligation Refunding Bonds in the original denomination of $14,520,226.16. The 2006 General Obligation Refunding Bonds were purchased by the Ravenswood City School District School Facilities Financing Authority in conjunction with the issuance of its Revenue Bonds, Series 2006 (Ravenswood City School District General Obligation Bond Program). In February 2016, the District issued its 2016 General Obligation Refunding Bonds (the "2016 Refunding Bonds") to refund the 2006 General Obligation Refunding Bonds.

On June 7, 2016, the District received authorization under a ballot measure to issue bonds of the District in an aggregate principal amount not to exceed $26,000,000 (the "2016 Authorization"), by a vote of not less than 55% of the votes cast by eligible voters within the District, and received a favorable vote of approximately 86.7% of the votes cast on the measure. On December 14, 2016, the District issued $16,000,000 aggregate principal amount of its General Obligation Bonds, Election of 2016, Series 2016 (the "Election of 2016, Series 2016 Bonds") as the District's first series of bonds to be issued under the 2016 Authorization. On March 1, 2018, the District issued $10,000,000 aggregate principal amount of its General Obligation Bonds, Election of 2016, Series 2018 (the "Election of 2016, Series 2018 Bonds") as the District's second and final series of bonds to be issued under the 2016 Authorization.

On June 5, 2018, the District received authorization under a ballot measure to issue bonds of the District in an aggregate principal amount not to exceed $70,000,000 (the "2018 Authorization"), by a vote of not less than 55% of the votes cast by eligible voters within the District, and received a favorable vote of approximately 69.8% of the votes cast on the measure. On December 18, 2018, the District issued $25,000,000 aggregate principal amount of its General Obligation Bonds, Election of 2018, Series 2018 (the "Election of 2018, Series 2018 Bonds") as the District's first series of bonds to be issued under the 2018 Authorization. On May 18, 2021, the District issued $21,875,000 aggregate principal amount of its General Obligation Bonds, Election of 2018, Series 2021A (the "Election of 2018, Series 2021A Bonds") and $3,125,000 aggregate principal amount of its General Obligation Bonds, Election of 2018, Series 2021B (the "Election of 2018, Series 2021B Bonds") as the District's second and third series of bonds to be issued under the 2018 Authorization.

As of March 1, 2022, prior to the issuance of the Series 2022 Bonds, the outstanding bonds of the District are as shown in the following table:

Series Name	Date of Issue	Initial Principal Amount	Outstanding Principal Amount
2016 Refunding Bonds	February 11, 2016	$ 7,410,000	$ 760,000
Election of 2016, Series 2016 Bonds	December 14, 2016	16,000,000	13,040,000
Election of 2016, Series 2018 Bonds	March 1, 2018	10,000,000	9,940,000
Election of 2018, Series 2018 Bonds	December 18, 2018	25,000,000	20,615,000
Election of 2018, Series 2021A Bonds	May 18, 2021	21,875,000	21,875,000
TOTAL		$80,285,000	$66,230,000

Voter-approved bonds are payable from an unlimited ad valorem property tax authorized to be levied by the County as necessary to repay the scheduled debt service in each year. See "DEBT SERVICE SCHEDULES – Combined Annual Debt Service" for a description of principal and interest due in each year on all bonds outstanding.

Tax and Revenue Anticipation Notes. Tax and Revenue Anticipation Notes issued by the District are a general obligation of the District, payable from the District's general fund and any other lawfully available moneys. The District evaluates each year whether or not temporary borrowing will be necessary or economically beneficial. The District has not issued temporary notes since fiscal year 2013-14. The District does not currently plan to issue tax and revenue anticipation notes in fiscal year 2022-23. The District may, however, issue tax and revenue anticipation notes or may participate in the County's interim borrowing program in future fiscal years as and when necessary to supplement cash flow.

Accrued Vacation and Other Obligations. The long-term portion of accumulated and unpaid employee vacation plus related payroll taxes for the District as of June 30, 2021, is estimated to be $404,321.

Labor Relations

For fiscal year 2021-22, the District projects employment of 110.0 full-time equivalent ("FTE") certificated (teaching staff) employees, 133.0 FTE classified employees, and 32.0 management and supervisory personnel. For fiscal year 2021-22, the total certificated and classified payrolls are projected to be approximately $13.5 million and $6.7 million, respectively.

District employees are represented by employee bargaining units as follows:

RAVENSWOOD CITY SCHOOL DISTRICT
(San Mateo County, California)
Labor Organizations

Name of Bargaining Unit	Employees Represented (FTE)	Current Contract Expiration Date
Ravenswood Teachers Association (RTA)	113.9	June 30, 2022
Classified School Employees Association (CSEA)	104.3	June 30, 2022[1]

[1] In negotiations.
Source: The District.

Retirement Benefits

The District participates in retirement plans with CalSTRS, which covers all full-time certificated District employees, and CalPERS, which covers certain classified employees. Classified school personnel who are employed four or more hours per day may participate in CalPERS.

CalSTRS. The CalSTRS defined benefit pension plan provides retirement benefits (generally 2% of final compensation for each year of credited service) to participating employees based on hiring date, age, final compensation and years of credited service. The CalSTRS benefit pension plan is funded through a combination of investment earnings and statutorily set contributions from participating employees, employers (including the District) and the State. Prior to fiscal year 2014-15, the statutorily set rates did not vary annually to adjust for funding shortfalls or actuarial surpluses. As a result, the combined employee, employer and State contributions to CalSTRS were not sufficient to pay actuarially determined amounts. To address the shortfall and implement a new funding strategy, Governor Brown signed into law Assembly Bill 1469 on June 24, 2014, as part of the fiscal year 2014-15 State budget (the "2014-15 State Budget"). The 2014-15 State Budget introduced phased increases to employee, employer and State contributions to CalSTRS and sets forth a plan to eliminate CalSTRS' unfunded liability by June 30, 2046.

The 2014-15 State Budget increased employee contributions, which were previously set at 8.00% of pay, to 10.25% of pay for members hired on or before December 31, 2012 and 9.205% of pay for members hired on or after January 1, 2013 effective July 1, 2016. On July 1, 2018, the rate increased to 10.250% of pay for employees hired on or after January 1, 2013. Employer contribution rates were also increased in fiscal year 2014-15 to 8.88% of payroll, with such rate increasing by 1.85% each year thereafter, plateauing at 19.10% of payroll in July 2020. However, due to supplemental payments of approximately $850 million pursuant to the 2019-20 State Budget, employer contribution rates decreased from 18.13% to 17.10% in fiscal year 2019-20 and 19.10% to 18.40% in fiscal year 2020-21. In addition, pursuant to the 2020-21 State Budget, employer contribution rates are expected to decrease from 18.40% to approximately 16.15% in fiscal year 2020-21 and from 17.10% to approximately 16.92% in fiscal year 2021-22 (see table below). The State's total contribution was increased from approximately 3% in fiscal year 2013-14 to 6.828% of payroll in fiscal year 2017-18, and to 10.828% of payroll in fiscal year 2020-21. The State's contribution includes an annual payment of 2.5% of payroll pursuant to a supplemental inflation protection program. The District's contribution rates in future fiscal years may be adjusted pursuant to the future state budgets.

Pursuant to the 2014-15 State Budget, employer contribution rates, including school districts' contribution rates, will increase in accordance with the following schedule:

CALIFORNIA STATE TEACHERS RETIREMENT SYSTEM
School District Contribution Rates

Effective Date (July 1)	School District Contribution Rate
2018	16.28%
2019	17.10*
2020	16.15†
2021	16.92‡

* Pursuant to the fiscal year 2019-20 State budget.
† Pursuant to the fiscal year 2020-21 State budget.
‡ Pursuant to the 2020 CalSTRS Actuarial Valuation (defined herein).
Source: Assembly Bill 1469, fiscal year 2019-20 State budget, fiscal year 2020-21 State budget, and 2020 CalSTRS Actuarial Valuation.

The following table sets forth the District's total employer contributions to CalSTRS for fiscal years 2012-13 through 2020-21, and the projected contribution for fiscal year 2021-22.

RAVENSWOOD CITY SCHOOL DISTRICT
Employer Contribution to CalSTRS
Fiscal Years 2012-13 through 2021-22

Fiscal Year	Contribution
2012-13	$1,331,920
2013-14	1,354,282
2014-15	1,570,419
2015-16	2,036,079
2016-17	2,267,620
2017-18	2,374,918
2018-19	2,083,213
2019-20	2,062,386
2020-21	1,979,743
2021-22[1][2]	3,296,272

(1) Includes State share.
(2) Projected.
Source: The District.

The District's total employer contributions to CalSTRS for fiscal years 2012-13 through 2020-21 were equal to 100% of the required contributions for each year. Pursuant to the 2014-15 State Budget, beginning in fiscal year 2021-22, the State Teachers Retirement Board is required to increase or decrease employer contribution rates to the rates designed to eliminate the CalSTRS unfunded liability by June 30, 2046. A decrease in investment earnings may result in increased employer contribution rates in order to timely eliminate the CalSTRS unfunded liability. As the world is currently experiencing a pandemic, the District cannot predict the impact of the outbreak of COVID-19 on investment earnings and employer contribution rates. See "RISK FACTORS – Risks Related to COVID-19." However, under existing law, the State Teachers Retirement Board may not increase the employer contribution rate by more than 1% in any fiscal year up to a maximum contribution rate of 20.25%. The State Teachers Retirement Board may also adjust the State's contribution rate by a maximum of 0.5% from year to year, based on the funding status of the CalSTRS actuarially determined unfunded liability.

As of June 30, 2020, the actuarial valuation (the "2020 CalSTRS Actuarial Valuation") for the entire CalSTRS defined benefit program showed an estimated unfunded actuarial liability of $105.9 billion, an increase of approximately $0.2 million from the June 30, 2019 valuation. The funded ratios of the actuarial value of valuation assets over the actuarial accrued liabilities as of June 30, 2020 and June 30, 2019, based on the actuarial assumptions, were approximately 67.1% and 66.0%, respectively. According to the 2020 CalSTRS Actuarial Valuation, the funded ratio increased by 1.1% during the past year and has decreased by approximately 4% over the past 10 years. As described in the 2020 CalSTRS Actuarial Valuation, the contributions to pay down the unfunded actuarial obligation, salary increases less than assumed, and the additional State contribution made in the prior fiscal year were the primary causes of the increase in the funded ratio from the prior year valuation. Future estimates of the actuarial unfunded liability may change due to market performance, legislative actions and other experience that may differ from the actuarial assumptions used for the CalSTRS valuation. The following are certain of the actuarial assumptions set forth in the 2020 CalSTRS Actuarial Valuation: measurement of accruing costs by the "Entry Age Normal Actuarial Cost Method," an assumed 7.00% investment rate of return for measurements subsequent to June 30, 2016, 3.00% interest on member accounts, 3.50% projected wage growth, and 2.75% projected inflation and demographic assumptions relating to mortality rates, length of service, rates of disability, rates of withdrawal, probability of refund, and merit salary increases. The 2020 CalSTRS Actuarial Valuation also assumes that all members hired on or after January 1, 2013 are subject to the provisions of PEPRA (as defined herein). See "– California Public Employees' Pension Reform Act of 2013" below for a discussion of the pension reform measure signed by the Governor in August 2012 expected to help reduce future pension obligations of public employers with respect to employees hired on or after January 1, 2013.

CalSTRS produces a comprehensive annual financial report and actuarial valuations which include financial statements and required supplementary information. Copies of the CalSTRS comprehensive annual financial report and actuarial valuations may be obtained from CalSTRS. The information presented in these reports is not incorporated by reference in this Official Statement.

CalPERS. All qualifying classified employees of K-12 school districts in the State are members in CalPERS. All school districts contributing to CalPERS participate in the same plan and share the same contribution rate in each year. However, unlike contributions to CalSTRS, which incrementally increase at statutorily set rates, school districts' contributions to CalPERS fluctuate each year and include a normal cost component and a component equal to an amortized amount of the unfunded liability of CalPERS. Accordingly, the District cannot provide any assurances that the District's required contributions to CalPERS in future years will not significantly vary from any current projected levels of contributions to CalPERS.

CalPERS is funded by employee contributions and investment earnings, with the balance of the funding provided by employer contributions. School districts' contributions decrease when investment earnings rise and increase when investment earnings decline. As a result, declines in investment earnings may result in substantial increases in school district contributions. The District cannot make any predictions as to the effect of a global pandemic, including the outbreak of COVID-19, on investment earnings and school district contributions. See "RISK FACTORS - Risks Related to COVID-19" for more information about the impact of COVID-19. Participating employees enrolled in CalPERS prior to January 1, 2013 contribute 7.00% of their respective salaries, while participating employees enrolled after January 1, 2013 contribute the higher of fifty percent of normal costs of benefits or an actuarially determined rate of 7.00% in fiscal year 2019-20. School districts are required to contribute to CalPERS at an actuarially determined rate, which was 18.062% of eligible salary expenditures for fiscal year 2018-19 and originally 20.733% and 22.68% for fiscal years 2019-20 and 2020-21, respectively. However, the employer contribution rate for fiscal year 2019-20 was reduced to 19.721% as a result of the State's buydown of employer contribution rates in fiscal year 2019-20. Similarly, the 2020-21 State Budget allocated funding to buy down employer contribution rates in fiscal years 2020-21 and 2021-22 to an estimated 20.70% and 22.84%, respectively. In April of 2021, the CalPERS Board established the employer contribution rates for the upcoming CalPERS Schools Pool Actuarial Valuation as of June 30, 2020, which valuation report is expected to be released later in 2021. The adopted rates are applicable for the period July 1, 2021 to June 30, 2022. The projected contribution rate for fiscal year 2021-22 is adjusted to 22.91%. The District's contribution rates in future fiscal years may be adjusted pursuant to future State budgets.

The CalPERS Schools Pool Actuarial Valuation as of June 30, 2020 (the "2020 CalPERS Schools Pool Actuarial Valuation") reported an actuarial accrued liability of $104.1 billion with the market value of assets at $71.4 billion, and a funded status of 68.6%. The actuarial funding method used in the 2020 CalPERS Schools Pool Actuarial Valuation is the "Entry Age Normal Cost Method." The 2020 CalPERS Schools Pool Actuarial Valuation assumes, among other things, 2.5% inflation and payroll growth of 2.75% compounded annually. The 2020 CalPERS Schools Pool Actuarial Valuation reflects a discount rate of 7.0% compounded annually (net of administrative expenses) as of June 30, 2020. The CalPERS Board adopted new demographic assumptions on December 19, 2017, including a reduction in the inflation assumption from 2.625% as of June 30, 2018 to 2.5% as of June 30, 2019. The reduction in the inflation assumption results in decreases in both the normal cost and the accrued liabilities in the future.

The following table sets forth the District's total employer contributions to CalPERS for fiscal years 2012-13 through 2020-21, and the projected contribution for fiscal year 2021-22.

RAVENSWOOD CITY SCHOOL DISTRICT
Employer Contribution to CalPERS
Fiscal Years 2012-13 through 2021-22

Fiscal Year	Contribution
2012-13	$ 775,324
2013-14	843,292
2014-15	1,022,629
2015-16	1,163,001
2016-17	1,459,145
2017-18	1,452,525
2018-19	1,265,442
2019-20	1,409,192
2020-21	1,445,074
2021-22[1]	1,535,802

(1) Projected.
Source: The District.

The District's total employer contributions to CalPERS for fiscal years 2012-13 through 2020-21 were equal to 100% of the required contributions for each year.

CalPERS produces a comprehensive annual financial report and actuarial valuations that include financial statements and required supplementary information. Copies of the CalPERS comprehensive annual financial report and actuarial valuations may be obtained from CalPERS Financial Services Division. The information presented in these reports is not incorporated by reference in this Official Statement.

California Public Employees' Pension Reform Act of 2013. The Governor signed the California Public Employee's Pension Reform Act of 2013 (the "Reform Act" or "PEPRA") into law on September 12, 2012. The Reform Act affects both CalSTRS and CalPERS, most substantially as they relate to new employees hired after January 1, 2013 (the "Implementation Date"). As it pertains to CalSTRS participants hired after the Implementation Date, the Reform Act changes the normal retirement age, increasing the eligibility for the 2% "age factor" (the percent of final compensation to which an employee is entitled to 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. For non-safety CalPERS 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 also increases the eligibility requirement for the maximum age factor of 2.5% to age 67.

The Reform Act also implements certain other changes to CalPERS and CalSTRS including the following: (a) all new participants enrolled in CalPERS and CalSTRS after the Implementation Date are required to contribute at least 50% of the total annual normal cost of their pension benefit each year as determined by an actuary, (b) CalSTRS and CalPERS are both required 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 (currently 12 months for CalSTRS members who retire with 25 years of service), and (c) "pensionable compensation" is capped for new participants enrolled after the Implementation Date at 100% of the federal Social Security contribution and benefit base for members participating in Social Security or 120% for CalSTRS and CalPERS members not participating in social security.

The District is unable to predict what the amount of State pension liabilities will be in the future, or the amount of the contributions which the District may be required to make (except as already announced). CalSTRS and CalPERS liabilities are more fully described in the audited financial statements of the District, prepared following the end of each fiscal year. The District is not permitted to pay down its portion of retirement liability for CalSTRS or CalPERS.

GASB 67 and 68. In June 2012, the Governmental Accounting Standards Board approved a pair of related statements, GASB Statement No. 67, Financial Reporting for Pension Plans ("GASB 67"), which addresses financial reporting for pension plans, and GASB Statement No. 68, Accounting and Financial Reporting for Pensions ("GASB 68"), which establishes new accounting and financial reporting requirements for governments that provide their employees with pensions. The guidance contained in these statements changed how governments calculate and report the costs and obligations associated with pensions. GASB 67 replaced the requirements of GASB Statement No. 25, Financial Reporting for Defined Benefit Pension Plans and Note Disclosures for Defined Contribution Plans, for most public employee pension plans, and GASB 68 replaced the requirements of GASB Statement No. 27, Accounting for Pensions by State and Local Governmental Employers, for most government employers. The new statements also replaced the requirements of GASB Statement No. 50, Pension Disclosures, for those governments and pension plans. Certain of the major changes included: (i) the inclusion of unfunded pension liabilities on the government's balance sheet (such unfunded liabilities are currently typically included as notes to the government's financial statements); (ii) full pension costs would be shown as expenses regardless of actual contribution levels; (iii) lower actuarial discount rates would be required to be used for most plans for certain purposes of the financial statements, resulting in increased liabilities and pension expenses; and (iv) shorter amortization periods for unfunded liabilities would be required to be used for certain purposes of the financial statements, which generally would increase pension expenses. GASB 67 took effect in fiscal years beginning after June 15, 2013, and GASB 68 took effect in fiscal years beginning after June 15, 2014. The District's audited financial statements following the effective date of GASB 68 reflect the reporting requirements pursuant to GASB 68.

The District implemented the provisions of GASB 68 which required the District to recognize its proportionate share of its unfunded pension liabilities with CalPERS and CalSTRS. These amounts were presented as long-term liabilities and are funded as a component of the annual required contribution that District makes to CalPERS and CalSTRS on behalf of its employees.

Other Post-Employment Benefits (OPEB). In addition to the retirement plan benefits with CalSTRS and CalPERS, the District provides certain post-retirement healthcare benefits, in accordance with District employment contracts, under a single-employer defined benefit healthcare plan administered by the District (the "Plan"). Generally, participants who retire from the District at age 55 to 65 with at least ten years of service receive one-party medical benefits paid for by the District to a maximum amount per year. This amount has been assumed to rise by 10% every fifth year. These benefits end at age 65 or after five years of payment if earlier. As of June 30, 2021, membership of the Plan consists of 80 retirees and beneficiaries currently receiving benefits and 241 active plan members.

In June 2015, GASB approved new accounting and financial reporting standards for state and local government OPEB. Statement No. 74, Financial Reporting for Postemployment Benefit Plans Other Than Pension Plans ("GASB 74"), applies to OPEB plans. Statement No. 75, Accounting and Financial Reporting for Postemployment Benefits Other Than Pensions ("GASB 75"), applies to state and local employers that sponsor OPEB. Generally, the new OPEB standards parallel those applied to defined-benefit pension plans and participating employers by GASB 67 and 68, respectively. The new standards introduce new procedures for measuring OPEB liabilities and costs, require employers to report a net OPEB liability on their financial statements, and require more extensive disclosure in plan and employer financial statements. GASB 74 was effective for plans with fiscal years beginning after June 15, 2016. GASB 75 is effective for employers for fiscal years beginning after June 15, 2017.

The District has implemented GASB 74 and GASB 75, the latter as a replacement to GASB 45. Under GASB 75, net OPEB liability is measured as the portion of the present value of projected benefit payments to be provided to current active and inactive employees that is attributed to those employees' past periods of service ("total OPEB liability"), less the amount of the OPEB plan's fiduciary net position.

The District's total OPEB liability for the year ended June 30, 2021, is estimated to be $7,871,715 and its net OPEB liability is estimated to be $7,871,715. For the year ended June 30, 2021, the total recognized OPEB expense is estimated to be $879,130.

The following table sets forth the District's total OPEB contributions for fiscal years 2012-13 through 2020-21 and the projected contribution for fiscal year 2021-22.

RAVENSWOOD CITY SCHOOL DISTRICT
OPEB Contributions for Fiscal Years 2012-13 through 2021-22

Fiscal Year	Contribution
2012-13	$188,229
2013-14	198,341
2014-15	195,739
2015-16	0
2016-17	182,152
2017-18	193,965
2018-19	302,293
2019-20	197,257
2020-21	208,098
2021-22[1]	216,904

[1] Projected.
Source: The District.

Insurance and Risk Pooling

The District is a member of the San Mateo County Schools Insurance Group joint powers authority ("SMCSIG"), a joint venture under a joint powers agreement among all of the school districts in San Mateo County, as well as the San Mateo County Office of Education. The District pays an annual premium to the entity for its health and property liability coverage from SMCSIG. The relationships between the District and the SMCSIG are such that it is not a component unit of the District for financial reporting purposes, as described in APPENDIX B – "FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF THE DISTRICT FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2021," at Note 9.

The District is exposed to various risks of loss related to torts, errors and omissions, and injuries to employees. During the year ended June 30, 2021, the District operated the Workers' Compensation Fund (Internal Service Fund) (the "Internal Service Fund") to account for and finance its risk of loss. The Internal Service Fund provides coverage for up to a maximum of $500,000 for each workers' compensation claim under a retrospective rating plan and subject to a retrospective rating maximum premium. Funding of the Internal Service Fund is based on estimates of the amounts needed to pay prior and current year claims. Claim liability is based on the requirements of Governmental Accounting Standards Board Statement Number 10, which requires that a liability for claims be reported if information prior to the issuance of the financial statements and amount of the loss can be reasonably estimated. For more information, see APPENDIX B – "FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF THE DISTRICT FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2021," at Note 8.

Charter Schools

Charter schools are largely independent schools operating as part of the public school system created pursuant to Part 26.8 (beginning with Section 47600) of Division 4 of Title 2 of the California Education Code (the "Charter School Law"). A charter school is usually created or organized by a group of teachers, parents and community leaders, or a community-based organization, and may be approved by an existing local public school district, a county board of education or the State Board of Education. A charter school is generally exempt from the laws governing school districts, except where specifically noted in the law. The Charter School Law acknowledges that among its intended purposes are to (a) provide parents and students with expanded choices in the types of educational opportunities that are available within the public school system, (b) hold schools accountable for meeting measurable pupil outcomes and provide schools a way to shift from a rule-based to a performance-based system of accountability, and (c) provide competition within the public school system to stimulate improvements in all public schools.

A school district has certain fiscal oversight and other responsibilities with respect to both dependent and independent charter schools. However, independent charter schools that receive their funding directly from the State are generally not included in a school district's financial reports and audited financial statements and function like independent agencies, including having control over their staffing and budgets, which are received directly from the

State. Dependent charter schools receive their funding from the school district and would generally be included in the school district's financial reports and audited financial statements.

There are currently two charter schools operating in the District's boundaries.

CONSTITUTIONAL AND STATUTORY PROVISIONS AFFECTING DISTRICT REVENUES AND APPROPRIATIONS

Limitations on Revenues

On June 6, 1978, State voters approved Proposition 13 ("Proposition 13"), which added Article XIIIA to the State Constitution ("Article XIIIA"). Article XIIIA limits the amount of any ad valorem tax on real property to 1% of the full cash value thereof, except that additional ad valorem taxes may be levied to pay debt service on (i) indebtedness approved by the voters prior to July 1, 1978, (ii) bonded indebtedness for the acquisition or improvement of real property which has been approved on or after July 1, 1978 by two-thirds of the voters on such indebtedness, and (iii) bonded indebtedness incurred by a school district or community college district for the construction, reconstruction, rehabilitation or replacement of school facilities or the acquisition or lease of real property for school facilities, approved by 55% of the voters of the district, but only if certain accountability measures are included in the proposition. Article XIIIA defines full cash value to mean "the county assessor's valuation of real property as shown on the 1975-76 tax bill under full cash value, or thereafter, the appraised value of real property when purchased, newly constructed, or a change in ownership have occurred after the 1975 assessment." This full cash value may be increased at a rate not to exceed 2% per year to account for inflation.

Article XIIIA has subsequently been amended to permit reduction of the "full cash value" base in the event of declining property values caused by damage, destruction or other factors, to provide that there would be no increase in the "full cash value" base in the event of reconstruction of property damaged or destroyed in a disaster and in other minor or technical ways.

County of Orange v. Orange County Assessment Appeals Board No. 3. Section 51 of the State Revenue and Taxation Code permits county assessors who have reduced the assessed valuation of a property as a result of natural disasters, economic downturns or other factors, to subsequently "recapture" such value (up to the pre-decline value of the property) at an annual rate higher than 2%, depending on the assessor's measure of the restoration of value of the damaged property. The constitutionality of this procedure was challenged in a lawsuit brought in 2001 in the Orange County Superior Court, and in similar lawsuits brought in other counties, on the basis that the decrease in assessed value creates a new "base year value" for purposes of Proposition 13 and that subsequent increases in the assessed value of a property by more than 2% in a single year violate Article XIIIA. On appeal, the California Court of Appeal upheld the recapture practice in 2004, and the State Supreme Court declined to review the ruling, leaving the recapture law in place.

Legislation Implementing Article XIIIA. Legislation has been enacted and amended a number of times since 1978 to implement Article XIIIA. 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 1989.

Increases of assessed valuation resulting from reappraisals of property due to new construction, change in ownership or from the 2% annual adjustment 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.

Beginning in the 1981-82 fiscal year, assessors in the State no longer record property values on tax rolls at the assessed value of 25% of market value which was expressed at $4 per $100 assessed value. All taxable property is now shown at full market value on the tax rolls. Consequently, the tax rate is expressed as $1 per $100 of taxable value. All taxable property value included in this Official Statement is shown at 100% of market value (unless noted differently) and all tax rates reflect the $1 per $100 of taxable value.

Proposition 19. Proposition 19, which was approved by the voters of the State on November 3, 2020, allows eligible homeowners to transfer their tax assessments anywhere within the State and allows tax assessments to be transferred to a more expensive home with an upward adjustment; requires that inherited homes that are not used as principal residences, such as second homes or rentals, be reassessed at market value when transferred; and allocates additional revenue or net savings resulting from the ballot measure to wildfire agencies and counties. The District is unable to predict the effect such measure may have on tax assessments within the District.

Article XIIIB of the State Constitution

An initiative to amend the State Constitution entitled "Limitation of Government Appropriations" was approved on September 6, 1979, thereby adding Article XIIIB to the State Constitution ("Article XIIIB"). Under Article XIIIB state and local governmental entities have an annual "appropriations limit" and are not permitted to spend certain moneys which are called "appropriations subject to limitation" (consisting of tax revenues, state subventions and certain other funds) in an amount higher than the "appropriations limit." Article XIIIB does not affect the appropriation of moneys which are excluded from the definition of "appropriations subject to limitation," including debt service on indebtedness existing or authorized as of January 1, 1979, or bonded indebtedness subsequently approved by the voters. In general terms, the "appropriations limit" is to be based on certain 1978-79 expenditures, and is to be adjusted annually to reflect changes in consumer prices, populations, and services provided by these entities. Among other provisions of Article XIIIB, if these entities' revenues in any year exceed the amounts permitted to be spent, the excess would have to be returned by revising tax rates or fee schedules over the subsequent two years.

In fiscal year 2020-21, the District had an appropriations limit of $26,779,126.20 and appropriations subject to such limit of $26,779,126.20. The District has budgeted an appropriations limit in fiscal year 2021-22 of $29,785,875.78. Any proceeds of taxes received by the District in excess of the allowable limit are absorbed into the State's allowable limit.

Article XIIIC and Article XIIID of the State Constitution

On November 5, 1996, the voters of the State of California approved Proposition 218, popularly known as the "Right to Vote on Taxes Act." Proposition 218 added to the State Constitution Articles XIIIC and XIIID ("Article XIIIC" and "Article XIIID," respectively), 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 State Attorney General, Proposition 218 limits "the authority of local governments to impose taxes and property-related assessments, fees and charges." Among other things, Article XIIIC 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 XIIIC further provides that no tax may be assessed on property other than ad valorem property taxes imposed in accordance with Articles XIII and XIIIA of the State Constitution and special taxes approved by a two-thirds vote under Article XIIIA, Section 4. Article XIIID deals with assessments and property-related fees and charges, and explicitly provides that nothing in Article XIIIC or XIIID will be construed to affect existing laws relating to the imposition of fees or charges as a condition of property development.

The District imposes a parcel tax which is subject to the provisions of Proposition 218. On June 5, 2018, voters within the District approved Measure B by a two-thirds vote; the ballot measure renewed an existing annual tax of $196 per parcel in the District, adjusted annually for inflation, for each year between July 1, 2018 and June 30, 2026. The District also receives a portion of the basic 1% ad valorem property tax levied and collected by the County pursuant to Article XIIIA of the State 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.

Statutory Limitations

On November 4, 1986, State voters approved Proposition 62, an initiative statute limiting the imposition of new or higher taxes by local agencies. The statute: (a) requires new or higher general taxes to be approved by two-thirds of the local agency's governing body and a majority of its voters; (b) requires the inclusion of specific information in all local ordinances or resolutions proposing new or higher general or special taxes; (c) penalizes local agencies that fail to comply with the foregoing; and (d) required local agencies to stop collecting any new or higher general tax adopted after July 31, 1985, unless a majority of the voters approved the tax by November 1, 1988.

Appellate court decisions following the approval of Proposition 62 determined that certain provisions of Proposition 62 were unconstitutional. However, the California Supreme Court upheld Proposition 62 in its decision on September 28, 1995 in Santa Clara County Transportation Authority v. Guardino. This decision reaffirmed the constitutionality of Proposition 62. Certain matters regarding Proposition 62 were not addressed in the Supreme Court's decision, such as whether the decision applies retroactively, what remedies exist for taxpayers subject to a tax not in compliance with Proposition 62, and whether the decision applies to charter cities.

Proposition 39

On November 7, 2000, California voters approved Proposition 39, called the "Smaller Classes, Safer Schools and Financial Accountability Act" (the "Smaller Classes Act") which amends Section 1 of Article XIIIA, Section 18 of Article XVI of the California Constitution and Section 47614 of the California Education Code and allows an alternative means of seeking voter approval for bonded indebtedness of a school district or community college district by 55% of the vote, rather than the two-thirds majority required under Section 18 of Article XVI of the Constitution. The 55% voter requirement applies only if the bond measure submitted to the voters includes, among other items: (1) a restriction that the proceeds of the bonds may be used for "the construction, reconstruction, rehabilitation, or replacement of school facilities, including the furnishing and equipping of school facilities, or the acquisition or lease of real property for school facilities," (2) a list of projects to be funded and a certification that the school district board has evaluated "safety, class size reduction, and information technology needs in developing that list" and (3) that annual, independent performance and financial audits will be conducted regarding the expenditure and use of the bond proceeds.

Section 1(b)(3) of Article XIIIA has been added to exempt from the 1% ad valorem tax limitation under Section 1(a) of Article XIIIA of the Constitution levies to pay bonds approved by the 55% of the voters, subject to the restrictions explained above. The ad valorem tax for payment on the Bonds falls within the exception described in the preceding sentence.

The Legislature enacted AB 1908, Chapter 44, which became effective upon passage of Proposition 39 and amends various sections of the California Education Code. Under amendments to Section 15268 and 15270 of the California Education Code, the following limits on ad valorem taxes apply in any single election: (1) for a school district, indebtedness shall not exceed $30 per $100,000 of taxable property, (2) for a unified school district, indebtedness shall not exceed $60 per $100,000 of taxable property, and (3) for a community college district, indebtedness shall not exceed $25 per $100,000 of taxable property. Finally, AB 1908 requires that a citizens' oversight committee must be appointed to review the use of the bond funds and inform the public about their proper usage. 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 98 and Proposition 111

On November 8, 1988, voters approved Proposition 98, a combined initiative constitutional amendment and statute called the "Classroom Instructional Improvement and Accountability Act" (the "Accountability Act"). 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 (collectively, "K-14 districts") at a level equal to the greater of (a) the same percentage of general fund revenues as the percentage appropriated to such districts in 1986-87, which percentage is equal to 40.9%, or (b) the amount actually appropriated to such districts from the general fund in the previous fiscal year, adjusted for growth in enrollment and inflation.

Since the Accountability Act is unclear on some details, there can be no assurance that the Legislature or a court might not interpret the Accountability Act to require a different percentage of general fund revenues to be allocated to K-14 districts than the 40.9%, or to apply the relevant percentage to the State's budgets in a different way than is proposed in the Governor's Budget. In any event, the Governor and other fiscal observers expect the Accountability Act to place increasing pressure on the State's budget over future years, potentially reducing resources available for other State programs, especially to the extent the Article XIIIB spending limit would restrain the State's ability to fund such other programs by raising taxes.

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

On June 5, 1990, State voters approved Proposition 111 (Senate Constitutional Amendment 1), which further modified the State Constitution to alter the spending limit and education funding provisions of Proposition 98. Most significantly, Proposition 111: (1) liberalized the annual adjustments to the spending limit by measuring the "change in the cost of living" by the change in State per capita personal income rather than the Consumer Price Index, and specified that a portion of the State's spending limit would be adjusted to reflect changes in school attendance; (2) provided that 50% of the "excess" tax revenues, determined based on a two-year cycle, would be transferred to K-14 districts with the balance returned to taxpayers (rather than the previous 100% but only up to a cap of 4% of the districts' minimum funding level), and that any such transfer to K-14 districts would not be built into the school districts' base expenditures for calculating their entitlement for State aid in the following year and would not increase the State's appropriations limit; (3) excluded from the calculation of appropriations that are subject to the limit appropriations for certain "qualified capital outlay projects" and certain increases in gasoline taxes, sales and use taxes, and receipts from vehicle weight fees; (4) provided that the Appropriations Limit for each unit of government, including the State, would be recalculated beginning in the 1990-91 fiscal year, based on the actual limit for fiscal year 1986-87, adjusted forward to 1990-91 as if Senate Constitutional Amendment 1 had been in effect; and (5) adjusted the Proposition 98 formula that guarantees K-14 districts a certain amount of general fund revenues, as described below.

Under prior law, K-14 districts were guaranteed the greater of (a) 40.9% of general fund revenues (the "first test") or (b) the amount appropriated in the prior year adjusted for changes in the cost of living (measured as in Article XIIIB by reference to per capita personal income) and enrollment (the "second test"). Under Proposition 111, school districts would receive the greater of (a) the first test, (b) the second test or (c) a third test, which would replace the second test in any year when growth in per capita general fund revenues from the prior year was less than the annual growth in State per capita personal income. Under the third test, school districts would receive the amount appropriated in the prior year adjusted for change in enrollment and per capita general fund revenues, plus an additional small adjustment factor. If the third test were used in any year, the difference between the third test and the second test would become a "credit" to be paid in future years when general fund revenue growth exceeds personal income growth.

Proposition 30 and Proposition 55

On November 6, 2012, voters approved Proposition 30, also referred to as the Temporary Taxes to Fund Education, Guaranteed Local Public Safety Funding, Initiative Constitutional Amendment. Proposition 30 temporarily (a) increased the personal income tax on certain of the State's income taxpayers by one to three percent for a period of seven years from January 1, 2012 through the end of 2018, and (b) increased the sales and use tax by one-quarter percent for a period of four years from January 1, 2013 through the end of 2016. The revenues generated from such tax increases are included in the calculation of the Proposition 98 minimum funding guarantee (see "- Proposition 98 and Proposition 111" above). The revenues generated from such temporary tax increases are deposited into a State account created pursuant to Proposition 30 (the "Education Protection Account"), and 89% of the amounts therein are allocated to school districts and 11% of the amounts therein are allocated to community college districts.

The Proposition 30 sales and use tax increases expired at the end of the 2016 tax year. Under Proposition 30, the personal income tax increases were set to expire at the end of the 2018 tax year. However, the California Tax Extension to Fund Education and Healthcare Initiative ("Proposition 55"), approved by voters on November 8, 2016, extends by twelve years the temporary personal income tax increases on incomes over $250,000 that was first enacted by Proposition 30. Revenues from the tax increase will be allocated to school districts and community colleges in the State. Proposition 55 did not extend the sales tax increases imposed by Proposition 30.

Applications of Constitutional and Statutory Provisions

The application of Proposition 98 and other statutory regulations has become increasingly difficult to predict accurately in recent years. For a discussion of how the provisions of Proposition 98 have been applied to school funding see "FINANCIAL AND DEMOGRAPHIC INFORMATION — State Funding of Education; State Budget Process."

Proposition 2

General. Proposition 2, which included certain constitutional amendments to the Rainy Day Fund and, upon its approval, triggered the implementation of certain provisions which could limit the amount of reserves that may be maintained by a school district, was approved by the voters in the November 2014 election.

Rainy Day Fund. The Proposition 2 constitutional amendments related to the Rainy Day Fund: (i) require deposits into the Rainy Day Fund whenever capital gains revenues rise to more than 8% of general fund tax revenues; (ii) set the maximum size of the Rainy Day Fund at 10% of general fund revenues; (iii) for the next 15 years, require half of each year's deposit to be used for supplemental payments to pay down the budgetary debts or other long-term liabilities and, thereafter, require at least half of each year's deposit to be saved and the remainder used for supplemental debt payments or savings; (iv) allow the withdrawal of funds only for a disaster or if spending remains at or below the highest level of spending from the past three years; (v) require the State to provide a multiyear budget forecast; and (vi) create a Proposition 98 reserve (the "Public School System Stabilization Account") to set aside funds in good years to minimize future cuts and smooth school spending. The State may deposit amounts into such account only after it has paid all amounts owing to school districts relating to the Proposition 98 maintenance factor for fiscal years prior to fiscal year 2014-15. The State, in addition, may not transfer funds to the Public School System Stabilization Account unless the State is in a Test 1 year under Proposition 98 or in any year in which a maintenance factor is created.

SB 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 Public School System Stabilization Account, 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 A.D.A. 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. 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 Public School System Stabilization Account 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 Series 2022 Bonds are payable from ad valorem 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 Series 2022 Bonds as and when due.

Proposition 51

At the November 8, 2016 Election, voters in the State approved the Kindergarten Through Community College Public Education Facilities Bond Act of 2016 ("Proposition 51"). Proposition 51 authorizes the sale and issuance of $9 billion in general obligation bonds for new construction and modernization of K-14 facilities. The District makes no representation or guarantee that it will either pursue or qualify for Proposition 51 State facilities funding.

K-12 School Facilities. Proposition 51 includes $3 billion for new construction of K-12 facilities and an additional $3 billion for modernization of existing K-12 facilities. K-12 school districts will be required to pay for 50% of new construction costs and 40% of modernization costs with local revenues. If a school district lacks 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 facilities ($500 million) and technical education facilities ($500 million). 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 project types 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 prior to project approval.

Community College Facilities. Proposition 51 includes $2 billion for community college district facility projects, including land acquisition, new building construction, modernization of existing buildings, and equipment purchases. In order to receive funding, community college districts must submit project proposals to the Chancellor of the community college system, who then determines which projects to submit to the State Legislature and Governor based on a scoring system that considers in the amount of local funds contributed to the project. The Governor and State Legislature select among eligible projects as part of the annual state budget process.

Future Initiatives

Article XIIIA, Article XIIIB, Article XIIIC, Article XIIID, as well as Propositions 2, 30, 55, 62, 98, 111 and 218, 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.

APPENDIX B

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF THE DISTRICT
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2021

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RAVENSWOOD CITY SCHOOL DISTRICT
COUNTY OF SAN MATEO
EAST PALO ALTO, CALIFORNIA

AUDIT REPORT

JUNE 30, 2021

Chavan & Associates, LLP
Certified Public Accountants
15105 Concord Circle, Ste. 130
Morgan Hill, CA 95037

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RAVENSWOOD CITY SCHOOL DISTRICT
County of San Mateo

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FINANCIAL SECTION

Chavan and Associates, llp
Certified Public Accountants

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

The Honorable Board of Education
Ravenswood City School District
East Palo Alto, California

Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the Ravenswood City School District (the District), as of and for the year ended June 30, 2021, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the District's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

The District's management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America; this includes the design, implementation, and maintenance of internal control relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express opinions on these financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in Government Auditing Standards, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the District's preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the District's internal control. Accordingly, we express no such opinion. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinions.

Opinion

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the

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Chavan and Associates, llp
Certified Public Accountants

respective financial position of the governmental activities, business-type activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the District, as of June 30, 2021, and the respective changes in financial position and, where applicable, cash flows thereof for the year then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Emphasis of a Matter

Deficit Net Position

As of June 30, 2021, the District's net position in its Government-wide financial statements was at a deficit mostly because of the long-term pension and OPEB liabilities and deferrals as reported in Notes 10 through 12. Our opinion is not modified with respect to this matter.

Other Matters

Required Supplementary Information

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require that the management's discussion and analysis, budgetary comparison information, schedule of pension plan contributions, schedule of proportionate share of net pension liability, and schedule of changes in total OPEB liability, as listed in the table of contents, be presented to supplement the basic financial statements. Such information, although not a part of the basic financial statements, is required by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board who considers it to be an essential part of financial reporting for placing the basic financial statements in an appropriate operational, economic, or historical context. We have applied certain limited procedures to the required supplementary information in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America, which consisted of inquiries of management about the methods of preparing the information and comparing the information for consistency with management's responses to our inquiries, the basic financial statements, and other knowledge we obtained during our audit of the basic financial statements. We do not express an opinion or provide any assurance on the information because the limited procedures do not provide us with sufficient evidence to express an opinion or provide any assurance.

Supplementary Information

Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming opinions on the financial statements that collectively comprise the District's basic financial statements. The combining and individual nonmajor fund financial statements, as required by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board; organization schedule, schedule of instructional time, schedule of charter schools, schedule of financial trends and analysis, and the reconciliation of the Annual Financial and Budget Report (SACS) with Audited Financial Statements, as required by the 2020-21 Guide for Annual Audits of K-12 Local Education Agencies and State Compliance Reporting, and schedule of expenditures of federal awards, as required by Title 2 U.S. Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Part 200, Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards, are presented for purposes of additional analysis and are not a required part of the basic financial statements.

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The combining and individual nonmajor fund financial statements, schedule of expenditures of federal awards, schedule of instructional time, and the reconciliation of the Annual Financial and Budget Report (SACS) with Audited Financial Statements are the responsibility of management and were derived from and relates directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements. Such information has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the basic financial statements and certain additional procedures, including comparing and reconciling such information directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements or to the basic financial statements themselves, and other additional procedures in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. In our opinion, the combining and individual nonmajor fund financial statements, schedule of expenditures of federal awards, schedule of instructional time, and the reconciliation of the Annual Financial and Budget Report (SACS) with Audited Financial Statements are fairly stated, in all material respects, in relation to the basic financial statements as a whole.

The organization schedule, schedule of charter schools and schedule of financial trends and analysis included have not been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the basic financial statements and, accordingly, we do not express an opinion or provide any assurance on them.

Other Reporting Required by Government Auditing Standards

In accordance with Government Auditing Standards, we have also issued our report dated February 28, 2022 on our consideration of the District's internal control over financial reporting and on our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements and other matters. The purpose of that report is solely to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over financial reporting and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on the effectiveness of the District's internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with Government Auditing Standards in considering the District's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

C & A LLP

February 28, 2022
Morgan Hill, California

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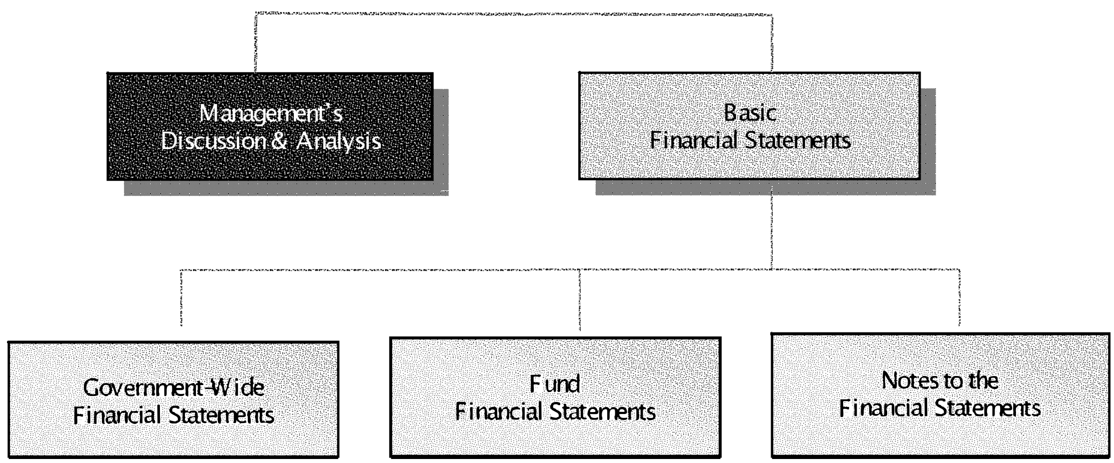
Management's Discussion and Analysis

INTRODUCTION

The Management's Discussion and Analysis (MD&A) is a required section of the District's annual financial report, as shown in the overview below. The purpose of the MD&A is to present a discussion and analysis of the District's financial performance during the fiscal year that ended on June 30, 2021. This report will (1) focus on significant financial issues, (2) provide an overview of the District's financial activity, (3) identify changes in the District's financial position, (4) identify any individual fund issues or concerns, and (5) provide descriptions of significant asset and debt activity.

This information, presented in conjunction with the annual Basic Financial Statements, is intended to provide a comprehensive understanding of the District's operations and financial standing.

Required Components of the Annual Financial Report



FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

Key financial highlights for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2021 were as follows:

- Total net position decreased by $5.7 million (27%), from June 30, 2020 to June 30, 2021.

- The District recorded deferred outflows of resources of $9.5 million, an increase of 6%, and deferred inflows of resources of $15.2 million, an increase of 3%, as required by governmental accounting standards for pensions and other postemployment benefits. Deferred outflows of resources are not assets but increase the Statement of Net Position similarly to an asset and deferred inflows of resources are not liabilities but decrease the Statement of Net Position similarly to liabilities.

- The District had $48.5 million in government-wide expenses which is 81% of total government-wide revenues versus 100% in the prior year. Program specific revenues in the form of operating grants and contributions and charges for services accounted for $20.4 million, or 34%, of the total revenues of $59.6 million.

- General revenues of $39.2 million which includes property taxes, unrestricted federal and state grants and LCFF sources, was 66% of total revenues in 2021 versus 84% in 2020.

- The fund balances of all governmental funds increased by $28.1 million, which was a 76% increase from 2020.

- Total governmental fund revenues and expenditures totaled $59.6 million and $60.5 million, respectively for the fiscal year ended 2021.

USING THE ANNUAL REPORT

This annual report consists of a series of basic financial statements and notes to those statements. These statements are organized so the reader can understand the District as an entire operating entity. The statements provide an increasingly detailed look at specific financial activities.

The Statement of Net Position and Statement of Activities comprise the government-wide financial statements and provide information about the activities of the whole District, presenting both an aggregate view of the District's finances and a longer-term view of those finances. Fund financial statements provide the next level of detail. For governmental funds, these statements tell how services were financed in the short-term as well as what remains for future spending. The fund financial statements also look at the District's most significant funds with all other non-major funds presented in total in one column. In the case of the District, the General Fund is by far the most significant fund. The basic financial statements also include notes that explain some of the information in the financial statements and provide more detailed data.

OVERVIEW OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The full annual financial report is a product of three separate parts: the basic financial statements, supplementary information, and this section, the Management's Discussion and Analysis. The three sections together provide a comprehensive financial overview of the District. The basic financials are comprised of two kinds of statements that present financial information from different perspectives, government-wide and fund statements.

- Government-wide financial statements, which comprise the first two statements, provide both short-term and long-term information about the District's overall financial position.

- Individual parts of the District, which are reported as fund financial statements, focus on reporting the District's operations in more detail. These fund financial statements comprise the remaining statements.

- Notes to the financials, which are included in the financial statements, provide more detailed data and explain some of the information in the statements. The required supplementary information section provides further explanations and provides additional support for the financial statements.

GOVERNMENT-WIDE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – STATEMENT OF NET POSITION AND THE STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES

While this document contains the large number of funds used by the District to provide programs and activities, the view of the District as a whole looks at all financial transactions and asks the question, "How did we do financially during the fiscal year 2020 – 2021?" The Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Activities answer this question. These statements include all assets and liabilities using the accrual basis of accounting similar to the accounting practices used by most private-sector companies.

This basis of accounting takes into account all of the current year revenues and expenses regardless of when cash is received or paid.

These two statements report the District's net position and changes in net position. This change in net position is important because it tells the reader that, for the District as a whole, the financial position of the District has improved or diminished. The causes of this change may be the result of many factors, some financial, and some not. Non-financial factors include the District's property tax base, current property tax laws in California restricting revenue growth, facility conditions, required educational programs and other factors.

In the Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Activities, the District reports governmental activities. Governmental activities are the activities where most of the District's programs and services are reported including, but not limited to, instruction, support services, operation and maintenance of plant, pupil transportation and extracurricular activities. The District does not have any business type activities.

REPORTING THE DISTRICT'S MOST SIGNIFICANT FUNDS

Fund Financial Statements

The analysis of the District's major funds begins with the balance sheet. Fund financial reports provide detailed information about the District's major funds. The District uses many funds to account for a multitude of financial transactions. These fund financial statements focus on each of the District's most significant funds. The District's major governmental funds were the General Fund, Building Fund, Capital Facilities Fund, and Bond Interest and Redemption Fund.

Governmental Funds

Most of the District's activities are reported in governmental funds, which focus on how money flows into and out of those funds and the balances left at year-end available for spending in the future periods. These funds are reported using an accounting method called modified accrual accounting, which measures cash and all other financial assets that can readily be converted to cash. The governmental fund statements provide a detailed short-term view of the District's general government operations and the basic services it provides. Governmental fund information helps determine whether there are more or fewer financial resources that can be spent in the future to finance educational programs. The relationship (or differences) between governmental activities (reported in the Statement of Net position and the Statement of Activities) and governmental funds is reconciled in the financial statements.

Proprietary Funds

When the District charges users for the services it provides, whether to outside customers or to other departments within the District, these services are generally reported in proprietary funds. We use internal service funds (a component of proprietary funds) to report activities that provide supplies and services for the District's other programs and activities – such as the District's Self-Insurance Fund. The internal service fund is reported with governmental activities in the government-wide financial statements.

THE DISTRICT AS A WHOLE

Recall that the Statement of Net Position provides the perspective of the District as a whole. Table 1 provides a summary of the District's net position as of June 30, 2021 as compared to June 30, 2020:

Table 1 – Summary of Statement of Net Position

Description	2021	2020	Change	Percentage Change
Assets				
Current Assets	$ 77,047,505	$ 45,167,176	$ 31,880,329	70.58%
Capital Assets	37,387,418	46,603,027	(9,215,609)	-19.77%
Total Assets	$ 114,434,923	$ 91,770,203	$ 22,664,720	24.70%
Total Deferred Outflows of Resources	$ 9,470,999	$ 8,870,771	$ 600,228	6.34%
Liabilities				
Current Liabilities	$ 12,837,141	$ 9,064,787	$ 3,772,354	41.62%
Long-term Liabilities	123,120,636	98,340,274	24,780,362	25.20%
Total Liabilities	$ 135,957,777	$ 107,405,061	$ 28,552,716	26.58%
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	$ 15,226,006	$ 14,778,835	$ 447,171	2.94%
Net Position				
Net Investment in Capital Assets	$ 176,348	$ 14,499,547	$ (14,323,199)	-98.78%
Restricted	8,244,649	5,064,114	3,180,535	62.81%
Unrestricted	(35,698,858)	(41,106,583)	5,407,725	13.16%
Total Net Position	$ (27,277,861)	$ (21,542,922)	$ (5,734,939)	-26.62%

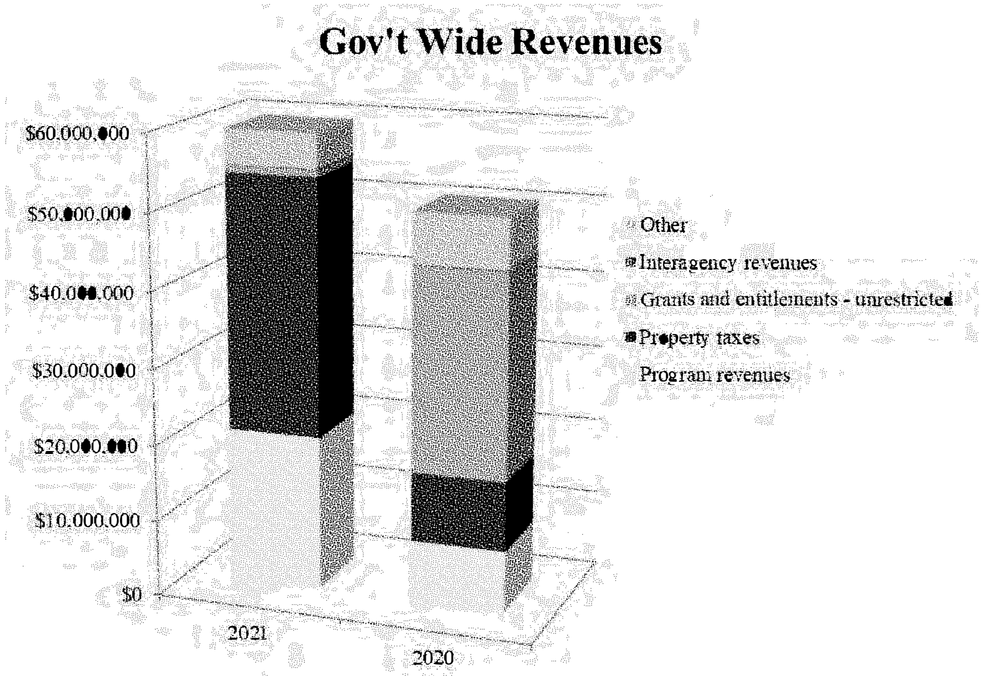
Capital assets decreased by 20% from corrections that were made to total cost and accumulated depreciation based on new inventories and reconciliations completed during the year. The District hired a third party to perform a new inventory of capital assets based on recommendations from findings noted in prior audit which resulted in decrease to beginning net position of $16,792,473. Current assets increased by 71% and total liabilities increased by 27% due to the issuance of new bonds.

Table 2 shows the changes in net position for fiscal year 2021 as compared to 2020:

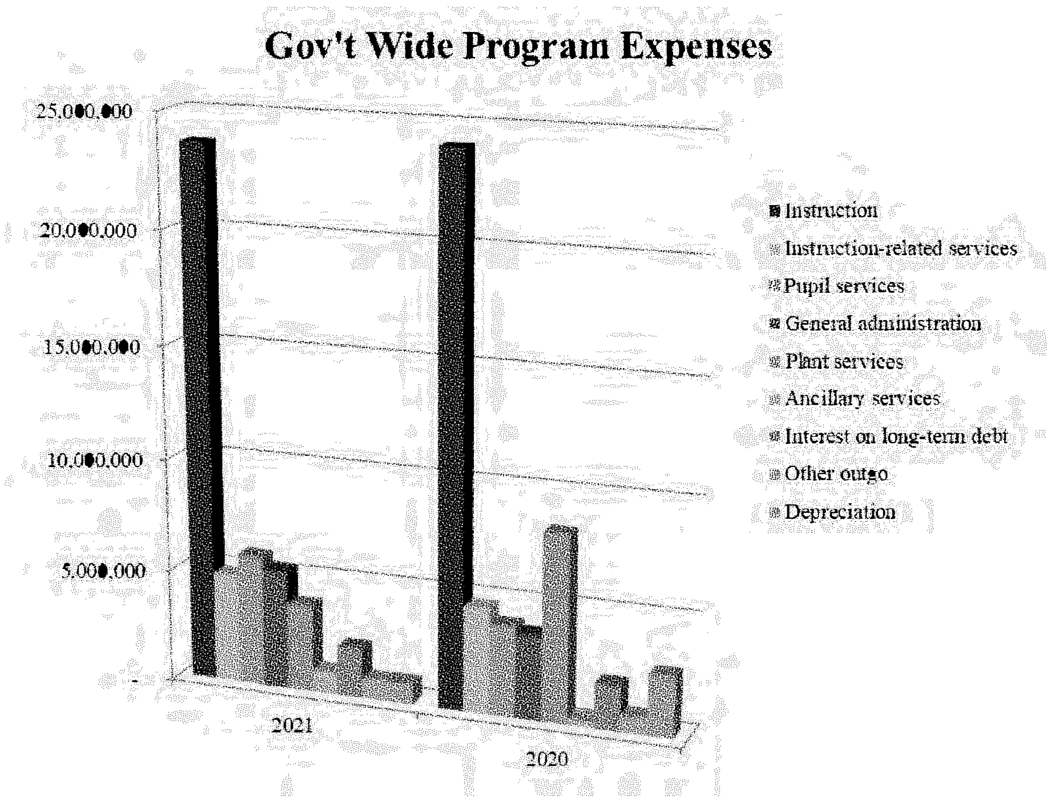
Table 2 – Summary of Changes in Statement of Activities				
Description	2021	2020	Change	Percentage Change
Revenues				
Program revenues	$ 20,364,667	$ 8,025,543	$ 12,339,124	153.75%
General revenues:				
Property taxes	33,647,984	9,128,195	24,519,789	268.62%
Grants and entitlements – unrestricted	895,126	26,729,100	(25,833,974)	-96.65%
Interagency revenues	102,093	154,513	(52,420)	-33.93%
Other	4,547,521	6,562,392	(2,014,871)	-30.70%
Total Revenues	59,557,391	50,599,743	8,957,648	17.70%
Program Expenses				
Instruction	23,680,798	24,076,687	(395,889)	-1.64%
Instruction-related services	4,847,699	4,718,124	129,575	2.75%
Pupil services	5,820,795	4,055,550	1,765,245	43.53%
General administration	5,273,344	3,776,316	1,497,028	39.64%
Plant services	3,877,865	8,339,791	(4,461,926)	-53.50%
Ancillary services	979,054	276,209	702,845	254.46%
Interest on long-term debt	2,217,609	2,011,006	206,603	10.27%
Other outgo	896,716	760,209	136,507	17.96%
Depreciation	905,977	2,719,957	(1,813,980)	-66.69%
Total Expenses	48,499,857	50,733,849	(2,233,992)	-4.40%
Change in Net Position	11,057,534	(134,106)	11,191,640	-8345.37%
Begininng Net Position	(21,542,922)	(21,408,816)	(134,106)	-0.63%
Prior Period Adjustments	(16,792,473)	–	(16,792,473)	-100.00%
Ending Net Position	$ (27,277,861)	$ (21,542,922)	$ (5,734,939)	-26.62%

The District's expenses for instructional services were 59% of total expenses in 2020-21 as compared to 57% in 2019-20. The purely administrative activities of the District accounted for 11% of total costs in 2020-21 as compared to 7% in 2019-20. Interest on long-term debt represented 5% of total expenses in 2020-21 as compared to 4% in 2019-20. Program revenues were 34% of total revenues in 2020-21 and 16% of total revenues in 2019-20. The impact of the economy, COVID-19 and changes in the District's funding model are reflected in the changes above, specifically as it relates to program revenues, property taxes, and unrestricted grants. In addition, the difference in plant services is related to a change in the District's methodology for coded capital outlay expenditures by function.

The following is a summary of government wide revenues for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2021:



The following is a summary of expenses by function for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2021:



GOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITIES

The Statement of Activities shows the cost of program services and the charges for services and grants offsetting those services. Table 3 shows the net cost of services as compared to the prior fiscal year. That is, it identifies the cost of these services supported by general revenues for the government-wide statements (not the General Fund).

Table 3 - Net Cost of Services				
Description	2021	2020	Change	Percentage Change
Instruction	$ 16,027,143	$ 20,874,431	$ (4,847,288)	-23.22%
Instruction-related services	3,130,947	4,323,676	(1,192,729)	-27.59%
Pupil services	2,350,618	1,772,387	578,231	32.62%
General administration	3,752,052	3,646,332	105,720	2.90%
Plant services	1,411,824	7,823,396	(6,411,572)	-81.95%
Ancillary services	466,157	194,600	271,557	139.55%
Interest on long-term debt	2,217,609	2,011,006	206,603	10.27%
Other outgo	(2,127,137)	(657,479)	(1,469,658)	69.09%
Depreciation - unallocated	905,977	2,719,957	(1,813,980)	-66.69%
Total Net Cost of Services	$ 28,135,190	$ 42,708,306	$ (14,573,116)	-34.12%

The following summarizes the District's most significant functions:

- Instruction expenditures include activities directly dealing with the teaching of pupils.
- Instruction-related Services include the activities involved with assisting staff with the content and process of educating students.
- Pupil Services include guidance and counseling, psychological, health, speech and testing services, transporting students, as well as preparing, delivering, and serving meals to students.
- General Administration reflects expenditures associated with the administrative and financial supervision of the School District. Typical functions would include the Board of Trustees and Superintendent, Human Resources, Data Processing and Business Services.
- Plant Services involve keeping the school grounds and equipment in effective working condition.

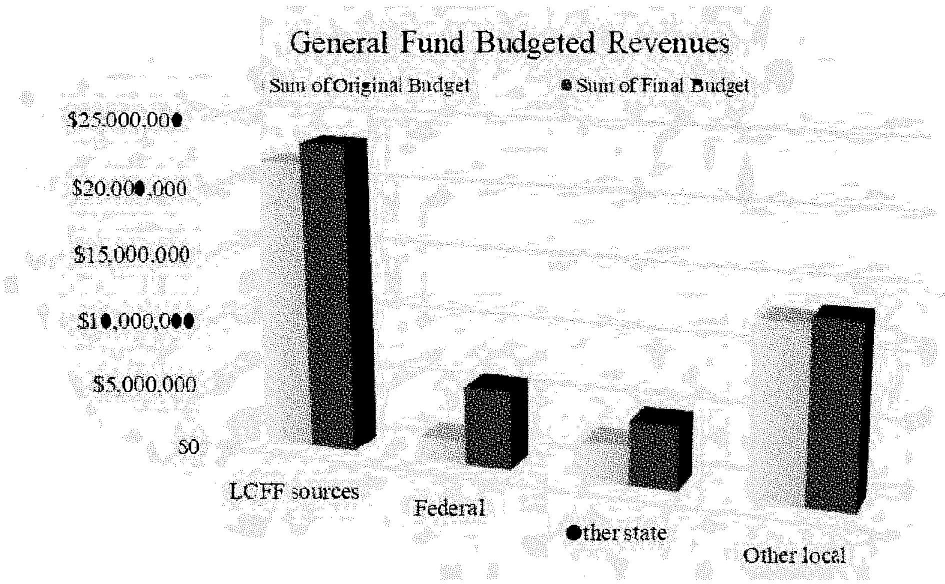
THE DISTRICT'S FUNDS

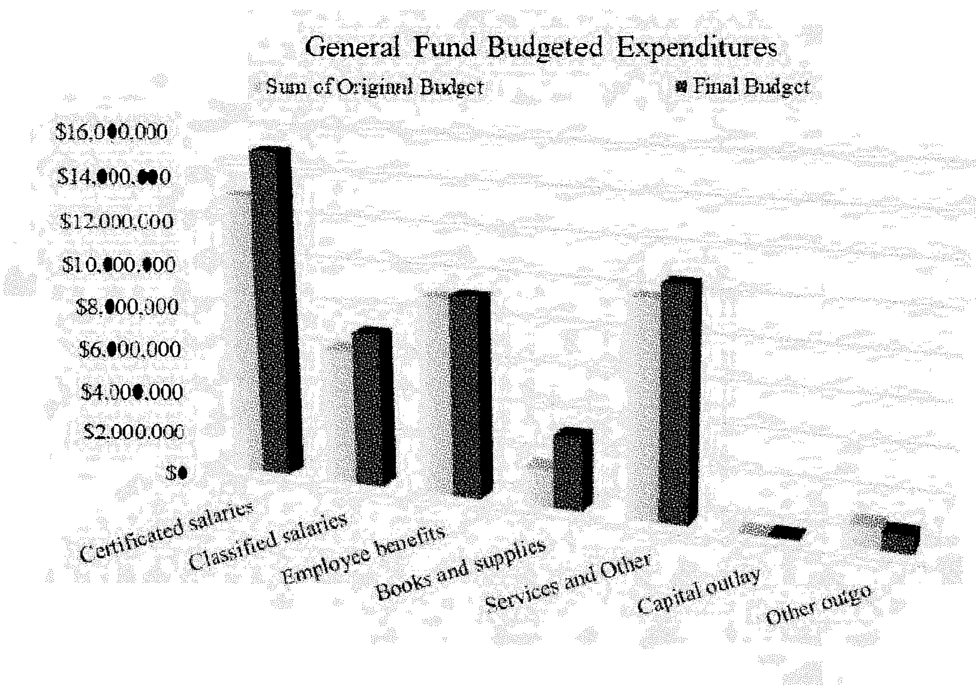
Table 4 provides an analysis of the District's fund balances and the total change in fund balances from the prior year.

Table 4 - Summary of Fund Balances				
Description	2021	2020	Change	Percentage Change
General Fund	$ 16,361,411	$ 7,482,381	$ 8,879,030	118.67%
Building Fund	33,908,930	18,066,520	15,842,410	87.69%
Capital Facilities Fund	7,421,970	5,294,876	2,127,094	40.17%
Bond Interest and Redemption Fund	6,768,640	5,757,767	1,010,873	17.56%
Nonmajor Funds	594,170	321,177	272,993	85.00%
Total Fund Balances	$ 65,055,121	$ 36,922,721	$ 28,132,400	76.19%

FINANCIAL ANALYSIS OF THE GENERAL FUND AND BUDGETING HIGHLIGHTS

The District's budget is prepared according to California law and in the modified accrual basis of accounting. During the course of the 2020-21 fiscal year, the District revised its General Fund budget twice, at 1st interim and 2nd interim. The following charts summarize the changes from the District's original and final budgets.





CAPITAL ASSETS

Table 5 shows June 30, 2021 balances as compared to June 30, 2020.

Table 5 – Summary of Capital Assets Net of Depreciation

Description	2021	2020	Change	Percentage Change
Land	$ 350,178	$ 350,178	$ -	0.00%
Work-in-Progress	3,520,645	11,673,403	(8,152,758)	-69.84%
Site Improvements	4,110,775	330,166	3,780,609	1145.06%
Buildings and Improvements	28,224,195	28,739,789	(515,594)	-1.79%
Vehicle and Equipment	1,181,625	5,509,491	(4,327,866)	-78.55%
Total Capital Assets - Net	$ 37,387,418	$ 46,603,027	$ (9,215,609)	-19.77%

LONG-TERM LIABILITIES

Table 6 summarizes the percent changes in long-term liabilities over the past two years.

Table 6 – Summary of Long-term Liabilities

Description	2021	2020	Change	Percentage Change
General Obligation Bonds	$ 78,323,304	$ 53,741,342	$ 24,581,962	45.74%
Net Pension Liabilities	36,521,296	36,238,931	282,365	0.78%
Total OPEB Liability	7,871,715	8,110,214	(238,499)	-2.94%
Compensated Absences	404,321	249,787	154,534	61.87%
Total Long-term Liabilities	$ 123,120,636	$ 98,340,274	$ 24,780,362	25.20%

FACTORS BEARING ON THE DISTRICT'S FUTURE

There are several factors that will affect the Ravenswood City School District's future.

The District experienced another decrease in enrollment and ADA in 2020-21. This, combined with the continued surge of property values in the area will likely move the District from being State funded to Community funded for the 22-23 school year. Unless the District sees a large increase in enrollment, the District is likely firmly entrenched within this funding model. Increases in enrollment will not correlated with increases in revenue, potentially creating challenges around rising enrollment without significant increase in revenue.

One significant issue the District will continue to face over the next few years is higher costs arising from scheduled pension contribution rate increases. Aging District facilities continues to be another area of importance and requires District management to plan carefully to provide the necessary resources to meet student needs. The District is pursuing a bond in June of 2022. Furthermore, the District plans to add Transitional Kindergarten capacity, which will require resources in excess of what the State has provided to properly set up. With these factors in mind, the District will have to plan accordingly continue to keep pace with inflation increases and maintain financial solvency over time.

The Governor and the Department of Finance urged the Legislature and local governments, including School districts, to use available resources prudently. School districts are advised to budget conservatively and to maintain adequate reserves over the minimum typical 3%-5% required by the state. The District has built up reserves exceeding the minimum amount with a target of 17%. The District plans to build reserves up beyond that point, and then dip into those reserves in the near future.

CONTACTING THE DISTRICT'S FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT

This financial report is designed to provide our citizens, taxpayers, customers, and investors and creditors with a general overview of the District's finances and to demonstrate the District's accountability for the money it receives. If you have any questions about this report or need additional financial information, please contact the Chief Business Officer, Business Services, at Ravenswood City School District, 2120 Euclid Avenue, East Palo Alto, California 94303-1799.

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Basic Financial Statements

Ravenswood City School District
Statement of Net Position
June 30, 2021

		Governmental Activities
Assets		
Current assets:		
Cash and investments	$	70,527,026
Accounts receivable		6,355,964
Stores inventories		138,480
Total current assets		77,047,505
Noncurrent assets:		
Non-depreciable capital assets		3,870,823
Capital assets, net of depreciation		33,516,595
Total noncurrent assets		37,387,418
Total Assets	$	114,434,923
Deferred Outflows of Resources		
OPEB adjustments	$	2,035,001
Pension adjustments		7,435,998
Total Deferred Outflows of Resources	$	9,470,999
Liabilities		
Current liabilities:		
Accounts payable	$	11,265,439
Unearned revenue		570,702
Accrued interest		1,001,000
Total current liabilities		12,837,141
Long-term liabilities:		
Due within one year		4,890,000
Due after one year		118,230,636
Total long-term liabilities		123,120,636
Total Liabilities	$	135,957,777
Deferred Inflows of Resources		
OPEB adjustments	$	2,639,899
Pension adjustments		12,586,107
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	$	15,226,006
Net Position		
Net investment in capital assets	$	176,348
Restricted for:		
Educational programs		5,337,380
Cafeteria programs		562,341
Capital projects		2,344,928
Unrestricted		(35,698,858)
Total Net Position	$	(27,277,861)

The notes to the financial statements are an integral part of this statement.

Ravenswood City School District
Statement of Activities
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2021

	Expenses	Program Revenues: Charges for Services	Program Revenues: Operating Grants and Contributions	Net (Expense) Revenue and Changes in Net Position
Governmental activities:				
Instruction	$ 23,680,798	$ 59,094	$ 7,594,561	$ (16,027,143)
Instruction-related services:				
Supervision of instruction	2,707,744	1,498	644,169	(2,062,077)
Instruction library, media and technology	144,044	–	72,778	(71,266)
School site administration	1,995,911	3,650	994,657	(997,604)
Pupil services:				
Home-to-school transportation	833,280	–	397,966	(435,314)
Food services	2,393,358	19,017	2,579,723	205,382
All other pupil services	2,594,157	3,218	470,253	(2,120,686)
General administration:				
All other general administration	5,273,344	5,669	1,515,623	(3,752,052)
Plant services	3,877,865	31,598	2,434,443	(1,411,824)
Ancillary services	979,054	2,029	510,868	(466,157)
Interest on long-term debt	2,217,609	–	–	(2,217,609)
Other outgo	896,716	40,485	2,983,368	2,127,137
Depreciation - unallocated	905,977	–	–	(905,977)
Total governmental activities	$ 48,499,857	$ 166,258	$ 20,198,409	(28,135,190)
General revenues:				
Taxes and subventions:				
Taxes levied for general purposes				26,958,221
Taxes levied for debt service				3,536,850
Taxes levied for other specific purposes				3,152,913
Federal and state aid not restricted to specific purposes				895,126
Interest and investment earnings				499,901
Interagency revenues				102,093
Miscellaneous				4,047,620
Total general revenues				39,192,724
Change in net position				11,057,534
Net position beginning				(21,542,922)
Prior period adjustments - capital assets				(16,792,473)
Net position beginning as adjusted				(38,335,395)
Net position ending				$ (27,277,861)

Ravenswood City School District
Governmental Funds
Balance Sheet
June 30, 2021

	General Fund	Building Fund	Capital Facilities Fund	Bond Interest and Redemption Fund	Other Nonmajor Governmental Funds	Total Governmental Funds
Assets						
Cash and investments	$ 21,802,574	$ 34,833,582	$ 5,507,200	$ 6,757,278	$ 900,332	$ 69,800,966
Accounts receivable	5,907,829	57,121	13,702	11,362	365,950	6,355,964
Due from other funds	1,733,196	231,353	2,201,068	–	374	4,165,991
Prepaid expenditures	26,035	–	–	–	–	26,035
Stores inventories	138,480	–	–	–	–	138,480
Total Assets	$ 29,608,114	$ 35,122,056	$ 7,721,970	$ 6,768,640	$ 1,266,656	$ 80,487,436
Liabilities and Fund Balances						
Liabilities:						
Accounts payable	$ 7,360,047	$ 647,454	$ –	$ –	$ 457,450	$ 8,464,951
Due to other funds	5,326,910	565,672	300,000	–	204,080	6,396,662
Unearned revenue	559,746	–	–	–	10,956	570,702
Total Liabilities	13,246,703	1,213,126	300,000	–	672,486	15,432,315
Fund balances:						
Nonspendable:						
Revolving fund	10,000	–	–	–	–	10,000
Stores inventories	138,480	–	–	–	–	138,480
Prepaid expenditures	26,035	–	–	–	–	26,035
Restricted for:						
Educational programs	5,337,380	–	–	–	–	5,337,380
Debt service	–	–	–	6,768,640	–	6,768,640
Cafeteria programs	–	–	–	–	562,341	562,341
Capital projects	–	33,908,930	2,344,928	–	–	36,253,858
Committed for:						
Educational programs	2,759,685	–	–	–	–	2,759,685
Assigned for:						
Educational programs	6,587,659	–	–	–	–	6,587,659
Deferred maintenance	240,973	–	–	–	–	240,973
Capital projects	–	–	5,077,042	–	–	5,077,042
Cafeteria programs	–	–	–	–	21,969	21,969
Child Development	–	–	–	–	9,860	9,860
Unassigned:						
Economic uncertainties	1,261,199	–	–	–	–	1,261,199
Total Fund Balances	16,361,411	33,908,930	7,421,970	6,768,640	594,170	65,055,121
Total Liabilities and Fund Balances	$ 29,608,114	$ 35,122,056	$ 7,721,970	$ 6,768,640	$ 1,266,656	$ 80,487,436

The notes to the financial statements are an integral part of this statement.

Ravenswood City School District
Reconciliation of the Governmental Funds
Balance Sheet to the Statement of Net Position
June 30, 2021

Total fund balances - governmental funds		$ 65,055,121
Amounts reported in the Statement of Net Position are different because:		
Capital assets used in governmental activities are not financial resources and therefore are not reported as assets in governmental funds.		
Capital assets at cost	$ 65,959,536	
Accumulated depreciation	(28,572,118)	37,387,418
Interest payable on long-term debt does not require the use of current financial resources and, therefore, are not reported in the governmental funds.		(1,001,000)
Deferred outflows of resources include amounts that will not be included in the calculation of the District's net pension liability of the plan year included in this report such as current fiscal year contributions as recorded in the fund statements.		7,435,998
The differences from pension plan assumptions in actuarial valuations are not included in the plans' actuarial study until the next fiscal year and are reported as deferred inflows of resources in the Statement of Net Position.		(12,586,107)
The differences between projected and actual amounts in OPEB plans are not included in the plans actuarial study until the next fiscal year and are reported as deferred outflows or inflows of resources in the statement of net position as follows:		
OPEB adjustments:		
Difference between actual and expected experience		(2,639,899)
Contributions subsequent to the measurement date		81,963
Change in assumptions		1,953,038
An internal service fund is used by the District's management to charge the costs of the workers' compensation insurance to the individual funds. The assets and liabilities of the internal service fund are included with governmental activities in the Statement of Net Position.		156,243
Long-term liabilities are not due and payable in the current period and therefore are not reported as liabilities in the funds. Long-term liabilities at year-end consist of:		
General obligation bonds	$ 78,323,304	
Total OPEB liability	7,871,715	
Net pension liability	36,521,296	
Compensated absences (vacation)	404,321	(123,120,636)
Total net position - governmental activities		$ (27,277,861)

Ravenswood City School District
Governmental Funds
Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2021

	General Fund	Building Fund	Capital Facilities Fund	Bond Interest and Redemption Fund	Other Nonmajor Governmental Funds	Total Governmental Funds
Revenues:						
LCFF sources	$ 27,483,405	$ –	$ –	$ –	$ –	$ 27,483,405
Federal revenue	6,768,921	–	–	1,006	1,645,666	8,415,593
Other state	4,033,278	–	–	5,916	1,057,599	5,096,793
Other local	12,633,405	211,255	2,129,654	3,561,226	26,062	18,561,602
Total revenues	50,919,009	211,255	2,129,654	3,568,148	2,729,327	59,557,393
Expenditures:						
Current						
Instruction	23,101,983	–	–	–	–	23,101,983
Instruction-related services:						
Supervision of instruction	2,658,912	–	–	–	–	2,658,912
Instruction library, media and technology	141,447	–	–	–	–	141,447
School site administration	1,959,916	–	–	–	–	1,959,916
Pupil services:						
Home-to-school transportation	818,252	–	–	–	–	818,252
Food services	39,020	–	–	–	2,311,176	2,350,196
All other pupil services	2,547,373	–	–	–	–	2,547,373
General administration:						
Data processing	–	–	–	–	–	–
All other general administration	5,064,073	–	–	–	114,170	5,178,243
Plant services	3,774,383	–	2,560	–	30,988	3,807,931
Facilities acquisition and construction	58,850	9,324,473	–	–	–	9,383,323
Ancillary services	979,054	–	–	–	–	979,054
Community services	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other outgo	896,716	–	–	–	–	896,716
Debt service:						
Principal	–	–	–	4,010,000	–	4,010,000
Interest and fees	–	44,372	–	2,595,249	–	2,639,621
Total expenditures	42,039,979	9,368,845	2,560	6,605,249	2,456,334	60,472,967
Other financing sources (uses):						
Bond issuances	–	25,000,000	–	–	–	25,000,000
Bond premiums	–	–	–	4,047,974	–	4,047,974
Total other financing sources (uses)	–	25,000,000	–	4,047,974	–	29,047,974
Net changes in fund balances	8,879,030	15,842,410	2,127,094	1,010,873	272,993	28,132,400
Fund balances beginning	7,482,381	18,066,520	5,294,876	5,757,767	321,177	36,922,721
Fund balances ending	$ 16,361,411	$ 33,908,930	$ 7,421,970	$ 6,768,640	$ 594,170	$ 65,055,121

Ravenswood City School District
Reconciliation of the Governmental Funds Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances to the Statement of Activities
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2021

Total net change in fund balances – governmental funds		$ 28,132,400
Capital outlays are reported in governmental funds as expenditures. However, in the statement of activities, the cost of those assets is allocated over their estimated useful lives as depreciation expense.		
Current year capital additions	$ 8,482,841	
Depreciation expense	(905,977)	7,576,864
An internal service fund is used by the District's management to charge the costs of the workers' compensation insurance program to the individual funds. The net revenue of the internal service fund is reported with governmental activities.		9,575
The governmental funds report debt proceeds as an other financing source, while repayment of debt principal is reported as an expenditure. The net effect of these differences in the treatment of long-term debt and related items is as follows:		
Repayment of bond principal	4,010,000	
Bond issuances	(25,000,000)	
Bond premiums	(4,047,974)	(25,037,974)
Premiums related to bond issues is recorded as other financing sources and uses in the fund financial statements, but is recorded as assets or liabilities and amortized over the life of the bond in the Statement of Net Position:		456,012
In the Statement of Activities, compensated absences are measured by the amount earned during the year. In governmental funds, however, expenditures for those items are measured by the amount of financial resources used (essentially the amounts paid). This year vacation used exceeded the amounts earned.		(154,534)
In governmental funds, actual contributions to pension plans are reported as expenditures in the year incurred. However, in the government-wide Statement of Activities, only the current year pension expense as noted in the plans' valuation reports is reported as an expense, as adjusted for deferred inflows and outflows of resources.		906,358
In governmental funds, actual contributions to the OPEB plan is reported as expenditures in the year incurred. However, in the government-wide statement of activities, only the current year OPEB expense as noted in the plan's valuation reports is reported as an expense, as adjusted for deferred inflows and outflows of resources.		(797,167)
Interest on long-term debt in the Statement of Activities differs from the amount reported in the governmental funds because interest is recognized as an expenditure in the funds when it is due and thus requires the use of current financial resources. In the Statement of Activities, however, interest expense is recognized as the interest accrues, regardless of when it is due.		(34,000)
Changes in net position of governmental activities		$ 11,057,534

The notes to the financial statements are an integral part of this statement.

Ravenswood City School District
Statement of Net Position
Proprietary Fund
June 30, 2021

		Governmental Activities – Internal Service Fund
		Self-Insurance
Assets		
Current assets:		
Cash and investments	$	726,060
Due from other funds		2,980,654
Total Assets	$	3,706,714
Liabilities		
Current liabilities:		
Claims payable	$	2,800,488
Due to other funds		749,983
Total Liabilities	$	3,550,471
Net Position		
Unrestricted	$	156,243
Total Net Position	$	156,243

The notes to the financial statements are an integral part of this statement.

Ravenswood City School District
Statement of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Fund Net Position
Proprietary Fund
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2021

	Governmental Activities – Internal Service Fund
	Self-Insurance
Operating Revenues	
Self-insurance premiums	$ 58,497
Charges for services to other funds	2,230,671
Total operating revenues	2,289,168
Operating Expenses	
Services and other operating expenditures	2,275,750
Operating income (loss)	13,418
Nonoperating Revenues (Expenses)	
Interest income	(3,843)
Net changes in net position	9,575
Beginning net position	146,668
Total net position - ending	$ 156,243

The notes to the financial statements are an integral part of this statement.

Ravenswood City School District
Statement of Cash Flows
Proprietary Fund
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2021

	Governmental Activities - Internal Service Fund
	Self-Insurance
Cash Flows from Operating Activities	
Cash received from user premiums	$ 59,156
Payments for insurance claims	(133,112)
Net cash provided by (used for) operating activities	(73,956)
Cash Flows from Investing Activities	
Interest income	(3,843)
Net cash provided by (used for) investing activities	(3,843)
Increase (decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents	(77,799)
Cash and Cash Equivalents - Beginning	803,859
Cash and Cash Equivalents - Ending	$ 726,060
Reconciliation of Operating Income to Net Cash Provided by Operating Activities:	
Operating income	$ 13,418
Adjustments to reconcile net operating income to net cash provided by operating activities:	
Decrease (increase) in operating assets	
Accounts receivable	659
Due from other funds	(2,980,654)
Increase (decrease) in operating liabilities	
Claims liabilities	2,142,638
Due to other funds	749,983
Net cash provided by (used for) operating activities	$ (73,956)

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements

1. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

A. Accounting Principles

Ravenswood City School District (the "District") accounts for its financial transactions in accordance with the policies and procedures of the Department of Education's California School Accounting Manual. The accounting policies of the District conform to accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America as prescribed by the U. S. Governmental Accounting Standards Board ("GASB") and the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants ("AICPA").

B. Reporting Entity

The District is the level of government primarily accountable for activities related to public education. The governing authority consists of five elected officials who, together, constitute the Board of Trustees. The District's combined financial statements include the accounts of all its operations. The District evaluated whether any other entity should be included in these financial statements using the criteria established by GASB. The basic, but not the only, criterion for including a governmental department, agency, institution, commission, public authority, or other governmental organization in a governmental unit's reporting entity for general purpose financial reports is the ability of the governmental unit's elected officials to exercise oversight responsibility over such agencies. Oversight responsibility implies that one governmental unit is dependent on another and that the dependent unit should be reported as part of the other. Oversight responsibility is derived from the governmental unit's power and includes, but is not limited to:

- Financial interdependency
- Selection of governing authority
- Designation of management
- Ability to significantly influence operations
- Accountability for fiscal matters

The District has a blended component unit, Ravenswood City School Facilities Financing Authority (the Authority). The Authority was formed to borrow money for the purpose of providing funds to purchase the District's general obligation refunding bonds and to finance the acquisition and construction of public capital improvements. Individual financial statements are not prepared for the Authority. The Authority's financial data is combined with the District's.

C. Basis of Presentation

Government-wide Financial Statements:

The government-wide financial statements (i.e., the Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Activities) report information on all of the non-fiduciary activities of the District. Eliminations have been made to minimize the effect of interfund of activities. The Statement of Net Position reports all assets, deferred outflows of resources, liabilities, deferred inflows of resources, and net position. Eliminations have been made to minimize the effect of interfund activities.

The government-wide statements are prepared using the economic resources measurement focus. This is the same approach used in the preparation of the proprietary fund and fiduciary fund financial statements but differs from the manner in which governmental fund financial statements are prepared.

Governmental fund financial statements, therefore, includes a reconciliation with brief explanations to better identify the relationship between the government-wide statements and the statements for the governmental funds.

The government-wide Statement of Activities presents a comparison between direct expenses and program revenues for each function or program of the District's governmental activities. Direct expenses are those that are specifically associated with a service, program, or department and are therefore clearly identifiable to a particular function. The District does not allocate indirect expenses to functions in the Statement of Activities. Program revenues include charges paid by the recipients of goods or services offered by a program, as well as grants and contributions that are restricted to meeting the operational or capital requirements of a particular program. Revenues that are not classified as program revenues are presented as general revenues of the District, with certain exceptions. The comparison of direct expenses with program revenues identifies the extent to which each governmental function is self-financing or draws from the general revenues of the District.

Fund Financial Statements:

Fund financial statements report detailed information about the District. The focus of governmental fund financial statements is on major funds rather than reporting funds by type. Each major governmental fund is presented in a separate column, and all non-major funds are aggregated into one column. The internal service fund is presented in a single column on the face of the proprietary fund statements. Fiduciary funds are reported by fund type.

The accounting and financial treatment applied to a fund is determined by its measurement focus. All governmental funds are accounted for using a flow of current financial resources measurement focus. With this measurement focus, only current assets, deferred outflows, current liabilities and deferred inflows are generally included on the balance sheet. The Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances for these funds present increases (i.e., revenues and other financing sources) and decreases (i.e., expenditures and other financing uses) in net current assets.

Proprietary fund operating revenues result from exchange transactions associated with the principal activity of the fund. Exchange transactions are those in which each party receives and gives up essentially equal values. Nonoperating revenues result from non-exchange transactions or ancillary activities.

D. Basis of Accounting

Basis of accounting refers to when revenues and expenditures are recognized in the accounts and reported in the financial statements. Government-wide financial statements are prepared using the accrual basis of accounting. Governmental funds use the modified accrual basis of accounting. Fiduciary and proprietary funds use the accrual basis of accounting.

Revenues – Exchange and Non-exchange Transactions:

Revenue resulting from exchange transactions, in which each party gives and receives essentially equal value, is recorded under the accrual basis when the exchange takes place. On a modified accrual basis, revenue is recorded in the fiscal year in which the resources are measurable and become available. "Available" means the resources will be collected within the current fiscal year or are expected to be collected soon enough thereafter to be used to pay liabilities of the current fiscal year. To achieve comparability of reporting among California districts, and so as not to distort normal revenue patterns with specific respect to reimbursement grants and correction to state-aid apportionments, the California Department of Education has defined available for district as collectible within one year.

Non-exchange transactions, in which the District receives value without directly giving equal value in return, include property taxes, grants, and entitlements. Under the accrual basis, revenue from property taxes is recognized in the fiscal year for which the taxes are levied. Revenue from grants and entitlements is recognized in the fiscal year in which all eligibility requirements have been satisfied. Eligibility requirements include timing requirements, which specify the year when the resources are to be used or the fiscal year when use is first permitted; matching requirements, in which the District must provide local resources to be used for a specific purpose; and expenditure requirements, in which the resources are provided to the District on a reimbursement basis. Under the modified accrual basis, revenue from non-exchange transactions must also be available before it can be recognized.

The District applies all applicable GASB pronouncements for certain accounting and financial reporting guidance. In December of 2010, GASB issued Statement No. 62, Codification of Accounting and Financial Reporting Guidance Contained in Pre-November 30, 1989 FASB and AICPA Pronouncements. GASB 62 incorporates pronouncements issued on or before November 30, 1989 into GASB authoritative literature. In June of 2015, GASB issued Statement No. 76, The Hierarchy of Generally Accepted Accounting Principles for State and Local Governments. GASB 76 supersedes Statement No. 55, The Hierarchy of Generally Accepted Accounting Principles for State and Local Governments. GASB 76 also amends GASB 62 and AICPA Pronouncements paragraphs 64, 74, and 82. The GAAP hierarchy sets forth what constitutes GAAP for all state and local governmental entities. It establishes the order of priority of pronouncements and other sources of accounting and financial reporting guidance that a governmental entity should apply.

The sources of authoritative GAAP are categorized in descending order of authority as follows:

a. Officially established accounting principles—Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Statements (Category A)
b. GASB Technical Bulletins; GASB Implementation Guides; and literature of the AICPA cleared by the GASB (Category B).

If the accounting treatment for a transaction or other event is not specified by a pronouncement in Category A, a governmental entity should consider whether the accounting treatment is specified by a source in Category B.

Deferred Outflows/Deferred Inflows:

In addition to assets, the Statement of Net Position includes a separate section for deferred outflows of resources. This separate financial statement element, deferred outflow of resources, represents a consumption of net position that applies to a future period(s), and as such will not be recognized as an outflow of resources (expense/expenditures) until then. The District has recognized a deferred outflow of resources related to the recognition of the net pension liability reports in the Statement of Net Position.

In addition to liabilities, the Statement of Net Position reports a separate section for deferred inflows of resources. This separate financial statement element, deferred inflows or resources, represents an acquisition of net position that applies to a future period(s) and as such, will not be recognized as an inflow of resources (revenue) until that time. The District has recognized a deferred inflow of resources related to the recognition of pension liability reports which is in the Statement of Net Position.

Unearned Revenue:

Unearned revenue arises when assets (such as cash) are received before revenue recognition criteria have been satisfied. Grants and entitlements received before eligibility requirements (such as qualified expenditures) are met are recorded as liabilities from unearned revenue.

Unavailable Revenue:

In the governmental fund financial statements, receivables associated with non-exchange transactions that will not be collected within the availability period have been recorded as deferred inflows of resources as unavailable revenue.

Expenses/Expenditures:

Using the accrual basis of accounting, expenses are recognized at the time a liability is incurred. On the modified accrual basis of accounting, expenditures are generally recognized in the accounting period in which the related fund liability is incurred, as under the accrual basis of accounting. However, under the modified accrual basis of accounting, debt service expenditures, as well as expenditures related to compensated absences and claims and judgments, are recorded only when payment is due. Allocations of cost, such as depreciation and amortization, are not recognized in the governmental funds. When both restricted and unrestricted resources are available for use, it is the District's policy to use restricted resources first, then unrestricted resources as they are needed.

E. Fund Accounting

The accounts of the District are organized on the basis of funds, each of which is considered to be a separate accounting entity. The operations of each fund are accounted for with a separate set of self-balancing accounts that comprise its assets, deferred outflows, liabilities, deferred inflows, fund equity or retained earnings, revenues, and expenditures or expenses, as appropriate. District resources are allocated to and accounted for in individual funds based upon the purpose for which they are to be spent and the means by which spending activities are controlled. The District's accounts are organized into governmental (major and nonmajor), proprietary and fiduciary funds.

Governmental Funds

Governmental funds are those through which most governmental functions typically are financed. Governmental fund reporting focuses on the sources, uses, and balances of current financial resources. Expendable assets are assigned to the various governmental funds according to the purposes for which they may or must be used. Current liabilities are assigned to the fund from which they will be paid. The difference between governmental fund assets and liabilities is reported as fund balance. The following are the District's major and nonmajor governmental funds:

Major Governmental Funds:

The General Fund is the general operating fund of the District. It is used to account for all financial resources except those required to be accounted for in another fund.

One fund currently defined as special revenue funds in the California School Accounting Manual (CSAM) does not meet the GASB Statement No. 54 special revenue fund definition. Specifically, Fund 14, Deferred Maintenance Fund is not substantially composed of restricted or committed revenue sources. While this fund is authorized by statute and will remain open for internal reporting purposes, this fund functions effectively as an extension of the General Fund, and accordingly has been combined with the General Fund for presentation in these audited financial statements.

The Building Fund is used to account for the acquisition of major governmental capital facilities and buildings from the sale of bond proceeds and may not be used for any purposes other than those for which the bonds were issued.

The Capital Facilities Fund is used to account for resources received from developer impact fees assessed under provisions of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA).

The Bond Interest and Redemption Fund is used to account for the accumulation of resources for, and the repayment of, District bonds, interest, and related costs.

Non-major Governmental Funds:

Special Revenue Funds are used to account for the proceeds of specific revenue sources that are restricted or committed for purposes other than debt service or capital projects. The restricted or committed resources need to comprise a substantial portion of the inflows reported in the special revenue fund. The District maintains the following nonmajor special revenue funds:

- The Child Development Fund is used to account separately for federal, State, and local revenues to operate child development programs and is to be used only for expenditures for the operation of child development programs.

- The Cafeteria Fund is used to account separately for federal, state and local resources to operate the food service program and is used only for those expenditures authorized by the governing board as necessary for the operation of the District's food service program.

Debt Service Funds are used to account for the accumulation of resources for the payment of principal and interest on long-term debt. The District's only debt service fund is a major fund.

Proprietary Funds

Proprietary funds are used to account for activities that are more business-like than government-like in nature. Business-type activities include those for which a fee is charged to external users or to other organizational units of the local education agency, normally on a full cost-recovery basis. Proprietary funds are generally intended to be self-supporting and are classified as enterprise or internal service. The District has the following proprietary fund:

Internal Service Funds are created principally to render services to other organizational units of the District on a cost-reimbursement basis. The Self Insurance Fund which is used to provide worker's compensation benefits to the District's employees.

Fiduciary Funds

Fiduciary funds are used to account for assets held in trustee or agent capacity for others that cannot be used to support the District's own programs. The fiduciary fund category is split into four classifications: pension trust funds, investment trust funds, private-purpose trust funds, and custodial funds. The key distinction between trust and agency funds is that trust funds are subject to a trust agreement that affects the degree of management involvement and the length of time that the resources are held.

F. Budgets and Budgetary Accounting

Annual budgets are adopted on a basis consistent with generally accepted accounting principles for all governmental funds. By state law, the District's governing board must adopt a final budget no later than July 1. A public hearing must be conducted to receive comments prior to adoption. The District's governing board satisfied these requirements.

These budgets are revised by the District's governing board during the year to give consideration to unanticipated income and expenditures. The original and final revised budgets for the General Fund and major special revenue funds are presented as Required Supplementary Information.

Formal budgetary integration was employed as a management control device during the year for all budgeted funds. The District employs budget control by minor object and by individual appropriation accounts. Expenditures cannot, and did not, legally exceed appropriations by major object account.

G. Encumbrances

Encumbrance accounting is used in all budgeted funds to reserve portions of applicable appropriations for which commitments have been made. Encumbrances are recorded for purchase orders, contracts, and other commitments when they are written. Encumbrances are liquidated when the commitments are paid. All encumbrances are liquidated on June 30.

H. Pensions

For purposes of measuring the net pension liability and deferred outflows/inflows of resources related to pensions, pension expense, information about the fiduciary net position of the District's California Public Employees' Retirement System (CalPERS) and California State Teachers' Retirement System (CalSTRS) plans (Plans) and additions to/deductions from the Plans' fiduciary net position have been determined on the same basis as they are reported by CalPERS and CalSTRS. For this purpose, benefit payments (including refunds of employee contributions) are recognized when due and payable in accordance with the benefit terms. Investments are reported at fair value.

GASB Statement No. 68, Accounting and Financial Reporting for Pensions – an amendment of GASB Statement No. 27 requires that the reported results must pertain to liability and asset information within certain defined time frames.

For this period, the following time frames were used:

Valuation Date	June 30, 2019
Measurement Date	June 30, 2020
Measurement Period	July 1, 2019 to June 30, 2020

The following summarizes the District's pension plan balances for the fiscal year:

	PERS	STRS	Total
Deferred outflows of resources	$ 2,573,042	$ 4,862,956	$ 7,435,998
Deferred inflows of resources	$ 3,280,301	$ 9,305,806	$ 12,586,107
Net pension liabilities	$ 15,201,316	$ 21,319,980	$ 36,521,296
Pension expense	$ 1,344,257	$ 2,368,893	$ 3,713,150

I. Other Postemployment Benefits Other Than Pensions (OPEB)

For purposes of measuring the total OPEB liability, deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources, and OPEB expense, information about the District's Retiree Benefits Plan (the OPEB Plan) and additions to/deductions are based on when they are due and payable in accordance with the benefit terms for measurement period included in the OPEB plan's actuarial reports.

Valuation Date	June 30, 2020
Measurement Date	June 30, 2020
Measurement Period	July 1, 2019 to June 30, 2020

J. Assets, Liabilities, and Equity

a) Cash and Investments

Cash balances held in banks and in revolving funds are insured to $250,000 by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation.

In accordance with Education Code Section 41001, the District maintains substantially all of its cash in the County Treasury. The county pools these funds with those of other districts in the county and invests the cash. These pooled funds are carried at cost, which approximates market value. Interest earned is deposited quarterly into participating funds. Any investment losses are proportionately shared by all funds in the pool.

All District-directed investments are governed by Government Code Section 53601 and Treasury investment guidelines. The guidelines limit specific investments to government securities, domestic chartered financial securities, domestic corporate issues, and California municipal securities. The District's securities portfolio is held by the County Treasurer. Interest earned on investments is recorded as revenue of the fund from which the investment was made.

The county is authorized to deposit cash and invest excess funds by California Government Code Section 53648. The funds maintained by the county are either secured by federal depository insurance or are collateralized.

b) Fair Value Measurements

Investments are recorded at fair value in accordance with GASB Statement No. 72, Fair Value Measurement and Application. Accordingly, the change in fair value of investments is recognized as an increase or decrease to investment assets and investment income. Fair value is defined as the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction.

In determining this amount, three valuation techniques are available:

- Market approach – This approach uses prices generated for identical or similar assets or liabilities. The most common example is an investment in a public security traded in an active exchange such as the NYSE.

- Cost approach – This technique determines the amount required to replace the current asset. This approach may be ideal for valuing donations of capital assets or historical treasures.

- Income approach – This approach converts future amounts (such as cash flows) into a current discounted amount.

Each of these valuation techniques requires inputs to calculate a fair value. Observable inputs have been maximized in fair value measures, and unobservable inputs have been minimized.

c) Inventories and Prepaid Expenditures

Inventories

Inventories are stated at cost, on the weighted average basis. The costs of inventory items are recorded as expenditures in the governmental type funds and expenses in the proprietary type funds when used. Reported inventories are equally offset by a fund balance reserve, which indicates that these amounts are not "available for appropriation and expenditure" even though they are a component of net current assets. Inventories consist of expendable food and supplies held for consumption.

Prepaid expenditures

Prepaid expenditures (expenses) represent amounts paid in advance of receiving goods or services. The District has the option of reporting expenditures in governmental funds for prepaid items either when purchased or during the benefiting period. The District has chosen to report the expenditures when incurred.

d) Capital Assets

Capital assets are those purchased or acquired with an original cost of $5,000 or more and are reported at historical cost or estimated historical cost. Donated capital assets, donated works of art and similar items, and capital assets received in a service concession arrangement are reported at acquisition value rather than fair value. Projects under construction are recorded at cost as construction in progress and transferred to the appropriate asset account when substantially complete. Additions, improvements, and other capital outlays that significantly extend the useful life of an asset are capitalized. The costs of normal maintenance and repairs that do not add to the value of the assets or materially extend the asset's lives are not capitalized, but are expensed as incurred.

Depreciation on all capital assets is computed using a straight-line basis over the following estimated useful lives:

Assets	Years
Site improvements	20 – 50
Buildings and improvements	20 – 50
Equipment	5 – 15

e) Compensated Absences

Accumulated unpaid vacation benefits are accrued as a liability as the benefits are earned. The entire compensated absence liability is reported on the government-wide Statement of Net Position. For governmental funds, the current portion of unpaid compensated absences is recognized upon the occurrence of relevant events such as employee resignations and retirements that occur prior to year-end that have not yet been paid with expendable available financial resources. These amounts are reported in the fund from which the employees who have accumulated leave are paid.

Accumulated sick leave benefits are not recognized as liabilities of the District. The District's policy is to record sick leave as an operating expense in the period taken since such benefits do not vest nor is payment probable; however, unused sick leave is added to the creditable service period for calculation of retirement benefits when the employees retires.

f) Long-Term Liabilities

In the government-wide financial statements, long-term debt and other long-term obligations are reported as liabilities in the Statement of Net Position. Bond premiums and discounts as well as issuance costs if related to prepaid insurance costs, are deferred and amortized over the life of the bonds. Bonds payable are reported net of applicable bond premium or discount. Issuance costs, not related to prepaid insurance costs, are expensed in the period incurred.

In the fund financial statements, governmental funds recognize bond premiums and discounts as well as bond issuance costs, during the current period. The face amount of the debt issued, premiums, or discounts is reported as other financing sources or uses.

g) Fund Balance Classifications

The District is committed to maintaining a prudent level of financial resources to protect against the need to reduce service levels because of temporary revenue shortfalls or unpredicted expenditures. The District' minimum fund balance policy requires a reserve for economic uncertainties, consisting of unassigned amounts, of 3 percent of general fund operating expenditures and other financing uses.

In accordance with Government Accounting Standards Board 54, Fund Balance Reporting and Governmental Fund Type Definitions, the District classifies governmental fund balances as follows:

- Non-spendable fund balance includes amounts that cannot be spent either because it is not in spendable form or because of legal or contractual constraints.

- Restricted fund balance includes amounts that are constrained for specific purposes which are externally imposed by providers, such as creditors or amounts constrained due to constitutional provisions or enabling legislation.

- Committed fund balance includes amounts that are constrained for specific purposes that are internally imposed by the government through formal action of the highest level of decision making authority and does not lapse at year-end. Committed fund balances are established, modified, or rescinded only through resolutions or other action as approved by the District's board of trustees.

- Assigned fund balance includes amounts that are intended to be used for specific purposes that are neither considered restricted or committed. Under the District's adopted policy, only the governing board or chief business officer may assign amounts for specific purposes.

- Unassigned fund balance includes positive amounts within the general fund which has not been classified within the above-mentioned categories and negative fund balances in other governmental funds.

The District uses restricted/committed amounts to be spent first when both restricted and unrestricted fund balance is available unless there are legal documents/contracts that prohibit doing this, such as a grant agreement requiring dollar for dollar spending. Additionally, the District would first use committed, then assigned, and lastly unassigned amounts of unrestricted fund balance when expenditures are made.

h) Net Position

Net position represents the difference between assets, deferred outflows, liabilities and deferred inflows. Net investment in capital assets consists of capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation, reduced by the outstanding balances of any borrowings used for the acquisition, construction or improvement of those assets. In addition, deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources that are attributable to the acquisition, construction, or improvement of those assets or related debt also are included in the net investment in capital assets component of net position. As of June 30, 2020, capital assets net of accumulated depreciation totaling $37,387,418 was reduced by related debt of $37,211,070, which excluded premiums attributed to cash reserves for debt service of $7,203,304 and unspent bond proceeds of $33,908,930. Net position is reported as restricted when there are limitations imposed on its use either through the enabling legislation adopted by the District or through external restrictions imposed by creditors, grantors, laws or regulations of other governments. The District applies restricted resources when an expense is incurred for purposes for which both restricted and unrestricted net position is available.

Educational Program restrictions reflect the amounts to be expended on specific school programs funded by federal and state resources and from locally funded programs with stipulated uses.

Debt service restrictions reflect the cash balances in the debt service funds that are restricted for debt service payments by debt covenants, reduced by outstanding bond premiums, as applicable.

Cafeteria program restrictions reflect the amounts in the cafeteria fund to be expended for food services and child nutrition programs.

Capital projects restrictions will be used for the acquisition and construction of capital facilities.

Unrestricted net position reflects amounts that are not subject to any donor-imposed restrictions. This class also includes restricted gifts whose donor-imposed restrictions were met during the fiscal year. A deficit unrestricted net position may result when significant cash balances restricted for capital projects exist. Once the projects are completed, the restriction on these assets are released and converted to capital assets.

i) Local Control Funding Formula and Property Taxes

The Local Control Funding Formula (LCFF) creates base, supplemental, and concentration grants in place of most previously existing K-12 funding streams, including revenue limits and most state categorical programs. The revenue limit was a combination of local property taxes, state apportionments, and other local sources.

The county is responsible for assessing, collecting, and apportioning property taxes. Taxes are levied for each fiscal year on taxable real and personal property in the county. The levy is based on the assessed values as of the preceding March 1, which is also the lien date. Property taxes on the secured roll are due on August 31 and February 1, and taxes become delinquent after December 10 and April 10, respectively. Property taxes on the unsecured roll are due on the lien date (March 1), and become delinquent if unpaid by August 31.

Secured property taxes are recorded as revenue when apportioned, in the fiscal year of the levy. The county apportions secured property tax revenue in accordance with the alternate method of distribution prescribed by Section 4705 of the California Revenue and Taxation Code. This alternate method provides for crediting each applicable fund with its total secured taxes upon completion of the secured tax roll -approximately October 1 of each year. The County Auditor reports the amount of the District's allocated property tax revenue to the California Department of Education. Property taxes are recorded as local revenue limit sources by the District.

j) Risk Management

The District is exposed to various risks of loss related to torts, theft of, damage to, and destruction of assets, errors and omissions, injuries to employees, and natural disasters. The District has joined together with other school districts in the County to form the San Mateo County Schools Insurance Group (SMCSIG) public entity risk pool. The District pays an annual premium for its property and casualty, workers' compensation, and liability insurance coverage. The Joint Powers Agreements provide that SMCSIG will be self-sustaining through member premiums and will reinsure through commercial companies for claims in excess of self-insured levels.

There were no significant reductions in insurance coverage from coverage in the prior year and no insurance settlement exceeding insurance coverage.

k) Interfund Transactions

Interfund transactions are reported as either loans, services provided, reimbursements, or transfers. Loans are reported as interfund receivables and payables, as appropriate, and are subject to elimination upon consolidation. Services provided, deemed to be at market or near market rates, are treated as revenues and expenditures/expenses. Reimbursements occur when one fund incurs a cost, charges the appropriate benefiting fund, and reduces its related cost as a reimbursement. All other interfund transactions are treated as transfers. Transfers among governmental funds are eliminated as part of the reconciliation to the government-wide financial statements.

l) Eliminations and Reclassifications

In the process of aggregating data for the Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Activities, some amounts reported as interfund activity and balances in the funds were eliminated and reclassified. Interfund receivables and payables were eliminated to minimize the "grossing up" effect on assets and liabilities within the governmental activities column.

m) Accounting Estimates

The presentation of financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts reported in the financial statements and accompanying notes. Actual results may differ from those estimates.

K. Implemented Accounting Pronouncements

GASB Statement No. 84, "Fiduciary Activities." Issued in January 2017, this statement establishes criteria for identifying fiduciary activities for accounting and financial reporting purposes and describes four fiduciary funds that should be reported, if applicable. The statement is effective beginning fiscal year 2021. Items previously reported as part of the agency fund classification of the Fiduciary Funds statements were reviewed to evaluate if they met the new custodial funds criteria. The District did not report any agency funds in prior years.

L. Implemented New Accounting Pronouncements

GASB Statement No. 84, Fiduciary Activities

The District is currently analyzing its accounting practices to determine the potential impact on the financial statements of the following recent GASB Statements:

GASB Statement No. 87, "Leases." Issued in June 2017, this statement establishes standards of accounting and financial reporting for leases by lessees and lessors. It provides guidance on accounting treatment of lease assets, lease liability, short-term leases, certain regulated leases, measurement for leases other than short-term leases and contracts that transfer ownership, subleases, lease-leaseback transactions, intra-entity leases, and leases between related parties. The statement will be effective beginning fiscal year 2022.

GASB Statement No. 91, "Conduit Debt Obligations." Issued in May 2019, this statement provides a single method of reporting conduit debt obligations by issuers and eliminates diversity in practice associated with (1) commitments extended by issuers, (2) arrangements associated with conduit debt obligations, and (3) related note disclosures. The statement will be effective beginning fiscal year 2023.

GASB Statement No. 92, "Omnibus 2020." Issued in January 2020, this statement was issued for clarity and consistency by addressing practice issues identified from the implementation and application of certain GASB statements. The statement will be effective beginning fiscal year 2022.

GASB Statement No. 93, "Replacement of Interbank Offered Rates." Issued in March 2020, this statement is to address accounting and financial reporting implications that result from the replacement of an interbank offered rate (IBOR) such as the London Interbank Offered Rate (LIBOR). As a result of global reference rate reform, LIBOR is expected to cease to exist in its current form at the end of 2021. The statement will be effective beginning fiscal year 2022.

GASB Statement No. 94, "Public-Private and Public-Public Partnerships and Availability Payment Arrangements." Issued in March 2020, this statement is to improve financial reporting by establishing the definitions of public-private and public-public partnership arrangements (PPPs) and available payment arrangement (APAs) and providing uniform guidance on accounting and financial reporting for transactions that meet those definitions. The statement will be effective beginning fiscal year 2023.

GASB Statement No. 96, "Subscription-Based Information Technology Arrangements." Issued in May 2020, the statement provides guidance on the accounting and financial reporting for subscription based information technology arrangements (SBITAs) for governments by (1) defining a SBITA, (2) establishing that a SBITA results in a right-to-use subscription asset-an intangible asset-and a corresponding subscription liability, (3) providing the capitalization criteria for outlays other than subscription payments, including implementation costs of a SBITA, and (4) requiring note disclosures regarding a SBITA. The statement will be effective beginning fiscal year 2023.

GASB Statement No. 97, "Certain Component Unit Criteria, and Accounting and Financial Reporting for Internal Revenue Code Section 457 Deferred Compensation Plans—an amendment of GASB Statements No. 14 and No. 84, and a supersession of GASB Statement No. 32." Issued in June 2020, the statement will result in more consistent financial reporting of defined contribution pension plans, defined contribution OPEB plans, and other employee benefit plans (e.g., certain Section 457 plans), while mitigating the costs associated with reporting those plans. The statement will be effective beginning fiscal year 2022.

2. CASH AND INVESTMENTS

A summary of cash and investments as of June 30, 2021 is as follows:

Description	Carrying Amount	Fair Value
Government-Wide Statements:		
Cash with fiscal agent	$ 602,620	$ 602,620
Cash in revolving funds	10,000	10,000
Cash with County	69,914,406	70,173,089
Total Cash and Investments	$ 70,527,026	$ 70,785,709

Cash with Fiscal Agent:

Cash with fiscal agent represents the amount on deposit with Keenan & Associates Administrators in Union Bank related to the Self-Insurance Internal Service Fund.

Cash in Banks and in Revolving Funds

Cash balances in banks and revolving funds are insured up to $250,000 by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation ("FDIC"). These accounts are held within various financial institutions. As of June 30, 2021, the bank balance of the District's accounts with banks was $404,661, of which $154,661 was not insured by the FDIC.

Fair Value Measurements

GASB 72 established a hierarchy of inputs to the valuation techniques above. This hierarchy has three levels:

- Level 1 inputs are quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.
- Level 2 inputs are quoted market prices for similar assets or liabilities, quoted prices for identical or similar assets or liabilities in markets that are not active, or other than quoted prices that are not observable.
- Level 3 inputs are unobservable inputs, such as a property valuation or an appraisal.

Investments in the San Mateo County Treasury Investment Pool are not measured using the input levels above because the District's transactions are based on a stable net asset value per share. All contributions and redemptions are transacted at $1.00 net asset value per share.

Cash in County Treasury

The District is considered to be an involuntary participant in an external investment pool as the District is required to deposit all receipts and collections of monies with their County Treasurer in accordance with Education Code Section 41001. The fair value of the District's investment in the pool is reported in the accounting financial statements at amounts based upon the District's pro rata share of the fair value provided by the County Treasurer for the entire portfolio (in relation to the amortized cost of that portfolio). The balance available for withdrawal is based on the accounting records maintained by the County Treasurer, which is recorded on the amortized cost basis.

Policies and Practices

The District is authorized under California Government Code Section 53635 to make direct investments in local agency bonds, notes, or warrants within the State; U.S. Treasury instruments; registered State warrants or treasury notes; securities of the U.S. Government, or its agencies; bankers acceptances; commercial paper; certificates of deposit placed with commercial banks and/or savings and loan companies; repurchase or reverse repurchase agreements; medium term corporate notes; shares of beneficial interest issued by diversified management companies, certificates of participation, obligations with first priority security; and collateralized mortgage obligations.

Interest Rate Risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that changes in market interest rates will adversely affect the fair value of an investment. Generally, the longer the maturity of an investment, the greater the sensitivity of its fair value to changes in market interest rates. The District manages its exposure to interest rate risk by investing in the County Treasury. The District maintains an investment with the San Mateo County Investment Pool with a fair value of approximately $2.12 billion and an amortized book value of $2.11 billion..

Credit Risk

Credit risk is the risk of loss due to the failure of the security issuer. This is measured by the assignment of a rating by a nationally recognized statistical rating organization. The investment with the County of San

Mateo Investment Pool is governed by the County's general investment policy. The investment with the County of San Mateo Investment Pool is rated at least A-1 by Moody's Investor Service.

Custodial Credit Risk - Deposits

Custodial credit risk is the risk that in the event of a bank failure, the District's deposits may not be returned to it. The District does not have a policy for custodial credit risk for deposits. However, the California Government Code requires that a financial institution secure deposits made by State or local governmental units by pledging securities in an undivided collateral pool held by a depository regulated under State law (unless so waived by the governmental unit). The market value of the pledged securities in the collateral pool must equal at least 110 percent of the total amount deposited by the public agencies. California law also allows financial institutions to secure public deposits by pledging first trust deed mortgage notes having a value of 150 percent of the secured public deposits and letters of credit issued by the Federal Home Loan Bank of San Francisco having a value of 105 percent of the secured deposits.

Concentration of Credit Risk

The investment policy of the District contains no limitations on the amount that can be invested in any one issuer beyond the amount stipulated by the California Government Code. District investments that are greater than 5 percent of total investments are in either an external investment pool or mutual funds and are therefore exempt.

3. ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE

Accounts receivable consisted of the following as of June 30, 2021:

Receivables	General Fund	Building Fund	Capital Facilities Fund	Bond Interest & Redemption Fund	Nonmajor Funds	Total Governmental Funds
Federal Government	$ 2,740,526	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 364,185	$ 3,104,711
State Government	728,119	-	-	-	-	728,119
Local Resources	2,439,184	57,121	13,702	11,362	1,765	2,523,134
Totals	$ 5,907,829	$ 57,121	$ 13,702	$ 11,362	$ 365,950	$ 6,355,964

4. CAPITAL ASSETS AND DEPRECIATION

Capital asset activities for the year ended June 30, 2021 were as follows:

Capital Assets	Balance July 01, 2020	Additions	Adjustments/ Deletions	Balance June 30, 2021
Land - not depreciable	$ 350,178	$ -	$ -	$ 350,178
Work-in-progress - not depreciable	11,673,403	7,591,633	(15,744,391)	3,520,645
Site Improvements	1,573,936	-	2,921,837	4,495,773
Buildings and Improvements	48,418,207	4,070,988	2,523,311	55,012,506
Vehicle and Equipment	8,408,883	891,208	(6,719,657)	2,580,434
Total capital assets	70,424,607	12,553,829	(17,018,900)	65,959,536
Less accumulated depreciation for:				
Site Improvements	1,243,770	-	(858,772)	384,998
Buildings and Improvements	19,678,418	607,196	6,502,697	26,788,311
Vehicle and Equipment	2,899,392	298,781	(1,799,364)	1,398,809
Total accumulated depreciation	23,821,580	905,977	3,844,561	28,572,118
Total capital assets - net depreciation	$ 46,603,027	$ 11,647,852	$ (20,863,461)	$ 37,387,418

5. INTERFUND TRANSACTIONS

Interfund transactions are reported as either loans, services provided, reimbursements, or transfers. Loans are reported as interfund receivables and payables (Due From/To), as appropriate, and are subject to elimination upon consolidation. Services provided, deemed to be at market or near market rates, are treated as revenues and expenditures/expenses. Reimbursements occur when one fund incurs a cost, charges the appropriate benefiting fund, and reduces its related cost as a reimbursement. All other interfund transactions are treated as transfers. Transfers among governmental funds are netted as part of the reconciliation to the government-wide financial statements.

Interfund receivables and payables (Due From/Due To) consisted of the following as of June 30, 2021:

Fund	Due From	Due To
General Fund	$ 1,733,196	$ 5,326,910
Building Fund	231,353	565,672
Capital Facilities Fund	2,201,068	300,000.00
Nonmajor Funds	374	204,080
Proprietary Fund	2,980,654	749,983
Totals	$ 7,146,645	$ 7,146,645

6. LONG-TERM LIABILITIES

Schedule of Changes in Long-term Liabilities

A schedule of changes in long-term liabilities for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2021, is shown below:

Description	Balance July 01, 2020	Additions	Adjustments & Deletions	Balance June 30, 2021	Due Within One Year
General Obligation Bonds	$ 53,741,342	$ 29,047,974	$ 4,466,012	$ 78,323,304	$ 4,890,000
Net Pension Libilities	36,238,931	11,876,762	11,594,397	36,521,296	–
Total OPEB Liability	8,110,214	2,914,131	3,152,630	7,871,715	–
Compensated Absences	249,787	154,534	–	404,321	–
Total Long-term Liabilities	$ 98,340,274	$ 43,993,401	$ 19,213,039	$ 123,120,636	$ 4,890,000

Payments on the general obligation bonds were made from the Bond Interest and Redemption Fund using local revenues. Compensated absences, OPEB liability, and pension liabilities are paid by the fund for which the employee worked.

General Obligation Bonds Payable

The following summarizes the general obligation bonds outstanding as of June 30, 2021:

Bond	Maturity Date	Interest Rate	Original Issue	Bonds Outstanding July 01, 2020	Issued	Adjustments & Redeemed	Bonds Outstanding June 30, 2021
2016 GORB	8/1/2022	2-5%	$ 7,410,000	$ 3,300,000	$ –	$ 1,235,000	$ 2,065,000
2016 GOB, Series 2016	8/1/2041	2-5%	16,000,000	13,845,000	–	395,000	13,450,000
2016 GOB, Series 2018	8/1/2029	5%	10,000,000	10,000,000	–	10,000	9,990,000
2018 GOB, Series 2018	8/1/2043	5%	25,000,000	22,985,000	–	2,370,000	20,615,000
2021 GOB, Series 2021A	8/1/2046	4-5%	21,875,000	–	21,875,000	–	21,875,000
2021 GOB, Series 2021B	8/1/2021	.3-5%	3,125,000	–	3,125,000	–	3,125,000
Subtotal General Obligation Bonds			83,410,000	50,130,000	25,000,000	4,010,000	71,120,000
Bond Premiums			8,859,943	3,611,342	4,047,974	456,012	7,203,304
Total General Obligation Bonds				$ 53,741,342	$ 29,047,974	$ 4,466,012	$ 78,323,304

On August 11, 2016, the District issued $7,410,000 of 2016 General Obligation Refunding Bonds (2016 GORB), with interest rates ranging from 2% to 5%. The bonds were issued at a premium of $857,911. Proceeds of the 2016 GORB applied to refund the District's 2006 General Obligation Refunding Bonds and pay costs of issuance of the 2016 GORB. Interest is payable on August 1 and February 1 and principal is payable on August 1 each year through 2022.

On December 14, 2016, the District issued $16,000,000 of General Obligation Bonds, Election of 2016, Series 2016 (2016 GOB, Series 2016) to finance specific construction and modernization projects approved by the voters and to pay costs of issuance of the bonds. The bonds were issued at a premium of $794,910, with interest rates ranging from 2% to 5%. Interest is payable on August 1 and February 1 and principal is payable on August 1 each year through 2029.

On February 15, 2018, the District issued $10,000,000 of General Obligation Bonds, Election 2016, Series 2018 (2016 GOB, Series 2018) to finance specific construction and modernization projects and to pay costs of issuance of the bonds. The bonds were issued at a premium of $495,157, with an interest rate of 5%. Interest is payable on August 1 and February 1 and principal is payable on August 1 each year through 2029.

On December 4, 2018, the District issued $25,000,000 of General Obligation Bonds, Election 2018, Series 2018 (2018 GOB, Series 2018) to finance specific construction and modernization projects approved by voters and to pay costs of issuance of the bonds. The bonds were issues at a premium of $2,663,991, with an interest rate of 5%. Interest is payable on February 1 and August 1 and principal is payable on August 1 each year through 2043.

On May 4, 2021, the District issued $25,000,000 of General Obligation Bonds, Election 2018, Series 2021A ($21,875,000) and Series 2021B ($3,125,000; taxable bonds) to finance specific construction and modernization projects approved by voters and to pay costs of issuance of the bonds. The bonds were issues at a premium of $4,047,974, with an interest rate of ranging from .3 to 5%. Interest is payable on February 1 and August 1 and principal is payable on August 1 each year through 2041.

The annual debt service requirements of the District's general obligation bonds are as follows:

For the Fiscal Year Ending June 30,	Principal	Interest	Total
2022	$ 4,890,000	$ 2,731,487	$ 7,621,487
2023	1,280,000	2,924,394	4,204,394
2024	1,210,000	2,862,144	4,072,144
2025	875,000	2,810,019	3,685,019
2026	1,050,000	2,761,894	3,811,894
2027-2031	8,920,000	12,683,970	21,603,970
2032-2036	15,310,000	9,990,344	25,300,344
2037-2041	20,780,000	5,966,160	26,746,160
2042-2046	15,160,000	1,628,175	16,788,175
2047-2051	1,645,000	32,900	1,677,900
Total Debt Service	$ 71,120,000	$ 44,391,487	$ 115,511,487

7. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

Litigation

The District is involved in certain legal matters that arose out of the normal course of business. The District has not accrued a liability for any potential litigation against it because it does not meet the criteria to be considered a liability as of June 30, 2021.

Federal and State Allowances, Awards, and Grants

The District has received federal and state funds for specific purposes that are subject to review and audit by the grantor agencies. Although such audits could generate expenditure disallowances under terms of the grants, it is believed that any required reimbursement will not be material.

Commitments

As of June 30, 2021, the District had a remaining commitment of $6,980,125 towards construction. These commitments are not a liability of the District's until services or goods have been rendered.

8. WORKERS COMPENSATION FUND

The District is exposed to various risks of loss related to tort, errors and omissions, and injuries to employees. During the year ended June 30, 2021, the District operated the Workers' Compensation Fund (Internal Service Fund) to account for and finance its risk of loss. Under the program, the Internal Service Fund provides coverage for up to a maximum of $500,000 for each workers' compensation claim under a Retrospective Rating Plan and subject to a Retrospective Rating Maximum premium.

Funding of the Internal Service Fund is based on estimates of the amounts needed to pay prior and current year claims. The claim liability of $2,800,488 reported in the Fund as of June 30, 2021 is based on the requirements of GASB Statement No. 10, which requires that a liability for claims be reported if information prior to the issuance of the financial statements and the amount of the loss can be reasonably estimated.

9. JOINT POWERS AGREEMENTS

The District participates in a joint venture under a joint powers agreement (JPA) with San Mateo County Schools Insurance Group (SMCSIG) for property and liability, workers' compensation and medical/dental. The relationship between the District and the JPA is such that the JPA is not a component unit of the District for financial reporting purposes.

The JPA arranges for and provides for various types of insurances for its member districts as requested. The JPA is governed by a board consisting of a representative from each member district. The board controls the operations of the JPA, including selection of management and approval of operating budgets, independent of any influences by the member districts beyond their representation on the board. Each member district pays a premium commensuration with the level of coverage requested and shares surpluses and deficits proportionate to their participation in the JPA.

The following is a summary of the SMCSIG JPA's most recent financial statement information:

	SMCSIG June 30, 2020
Total Assets & Deferred Outflows	$ 30,522,324
Total Liabilities & Deferred Inflows	10,414,354
Total Equity	20,107,970
Total Revenues	47,186,957
Total Expenditures	42,682,077

10. CALPERS PENSION PLAN

General Information about the PERS Pension Plan

Plan Description – All qualified permanent and probationary employees are eligible to participate in the District's Miscellaneous Employee Pension Plan (the Plan), a cost-sharing multiple employer defined benefit pension plans administered by the California Public Employees' Retirement System (CalPERS). Benefit provisions under the Plans are established by State statute and District resolution. CalPERS issues publicly available reports that include a full description of the pension plans regarding benefit provisions, assumptions and membership information that can be found on the CalPERS website.

Benefits Provided – CalPERS provides service retirement and disability benefits, annual cost of living adjustments and death benefits to plan members, who must be public employees and beneficiaries. Benefits are based on years of credited service, equal to one year of full time employment. Members with five years of total service are eligible to retire at age 50 with statutorily reduced benefits. All members are eligible for non-duty disability benefits after 10 years of service. The death benefit is one of the following: the Basic Death Benefit, the 1957 Survivor Benefit, or the Optional Settlement 2W Death Benefit. The cost-of-living adjustments for the Plan are applied as specified by the Public Employees' Retirement Law.

The Plans' provisions and benefits in effect at June 30, 2021, are summarized as follows:

	CalPERS	
	Classic	PEPRA
Benefit formula	2% @ 55	2% @ 62
Benefit vesting schedule	5 Years	5 Years
Benefit payments	Monthly for Life	Monthly for Life
Retirement age: minimum	50	52
Monthly benefits as a % of eligible compensation	(1)	(1)
Required employee contribution rates	7.000%	7.000%
Required employer contribution rates	20.700%	20.700%

(1) Monthly benefit is a product of benefit factor, years of service, and final compensation

Contributions – Section 20814(c) of the California Public Employees' Retirement Law requires that the employer contribution rates for all public employers be determined on an annual basis by the actuary and shall be effective on the July 1 following notice of a change in the rate. Funding contributions for the Plan are determined annually on an actuarial basis as of June 30 by CalPERS. The actuarially determined rate is the estimated amount necessary to finance the costs of benefits earned by employees during the year, with an additional amount to finance any unfunded accrued liability. The District is required to contribute the difference between the actuarially determined rate and the contribution rate of employees.

For the year ended June 30, 2021, the District's contributions were as follows:

	CalPERS
Employer Contributions	$ 1,445,074

Pension Liabilities, Pension Expenses and Deferred Outflows/Inflows of Resources Related to PERS

As of June 30, 2021, the District reported net pension liabilities for its proportionate shares of the net pension liability of the Plan as follows:

	Proportionate Share of Net Pension Liability/(Asset)
CalPERS	$ 15,201,316

The District's net pension liability for the Plan is measured as the proportionate share of the net pension liability. The net pension liability of the Plan is measured as of June 30, 2020, and the total pension liability for the Plan used to calculate the net pension liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of June 30, 2019 rolled forward to June 30, 2020 using standard update procedures. The District's proportion of the net pension liability was based on a projection of the District's long-term share of contributions to the pension plan relative to the projected contributions of all participating employers, actuarially determined.

The District's proportionate share of the net pension liability for the Plan as of June 30, 2020 and 2021 was as follows:

	CalPERS
Proportion - June 30, 2020	0.04997%
Proportion - June 30, 2021	0.04954%
Change - Increase/(Decrease)	-0.00043%

For the year ended June 30, 2021, the District recognized pension expense of $1,436,730 for the Plan.

At June 30, 2021, the District reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions from the following sources:

	CalPERS	
	Deferred Outflows of Resources	Deferred Inflows of Resources
Changes of Assumptions	$ 55,744	$ -
Differences between Expected and Actual Experience	753,939	-
Differences between Projected and Actual Investment Earnings	316,443	-
Differences between Employer's Contributions and Proportionate Share of Contributions	1,842	346,784
Change in Employer's Proportion	-	2,933,517
Pension Contributions Made Subsequent to Measurement Date	1,445,074	-
Total	$ 2,573,042	$ 3,280,301

The District reported $1,445,074 as deferred outflows of resources related to contributions subsequent to the measurement date that will be recognized as a reduction of the net pension liability in the year ended June 30, 2022.

Other amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions will be recognized as pension expense as follows:

Fiscal Year Ending June 30:	Deferred Outflows/ (Inflows) of Resources CalPERS
2022	$ (1,411,776)
2023	(886,471)
2024	8,684
2025	137,229
2026	-
Thereafter	-
Total	$ (2,152,334)

Actuarial Assumptions – The total pension liabilities in the June 30, 2019 actuarial valuations were determined using the following actuarial assumptions:

Valuation Date	June 30, 2019
Measurement Date	June 30, 2020
Actuarial Cost Method	Entry-Age Normal Cost Method
Actuarial Assumptions:	
Discount Rate	7.15%
Inflation	2.50%
Payroll Growth	2.75%
Projected Salary Increase	(1)
Investment Rate of Return	7.15% (2)
Mortality	(3)

(1) Varies by entry age and service
(2) Net of pension plan investment expenses, including inflation
(3) Derived using CalPERS' membership data for all funds

Discount Rate – The discount rate used to measure the total pension liability was 7.15%. To determine whether the municipal bond rate should be used in the calculation of a discount rate for the Plan, CalPERS stress tested employer rate plans within the Plan that would most likely result in a discount rate that would be different from the actuarially assumed discount rate. Based on the testing, none of the tested employer rate plans run out of assets. Therefore, the current 7.15% discount rate is adequate and the use of the municipal bond rate calculation is not necessary. The stress test results are presented in a detailed report, GASB Statements 67 and 68 Crossover Testing Report for Measurement Date June 30, 2020 based on June 30, 2019 Valuations, that can be obtained from the CalPERS website.

According to Paragraph 30 of GASB 68, the long-term discount rate should be determined without reduction for pension plan administrative expense. For the CalPERS Plan, the 7.00% investment return assumption used in this accounting valuation is net of administrative expenses. Administrative expenses are assumed to be 15 basis points. An investment return excluding administrative expenses would have been 7.15%. Using this lower discount rate has resulted in a slightly higher total pension liability and net pension liability. CalPERS checked the materiality threshold for the difference in calculation and did not find it to be a material difference.

The long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments was determined using a building-block method in which best-estimate ranges of expected future real rates of return (expected returns, net of pension plan investment expense and inflation) are developed for each major asset class.

In determining the long-term expected rate of return, CalPERS took into account both short-term and long-term market return expectations as well as the expected pension fund cash flows. Such cash flows were developed assuming that both members and employers will make their required contributions on time and as scheduled in all future years. Using historical returns of all the Plan's asset classes, expected compound (geometric) returns were calculated over the short-term (first 11 years) and the long-term (60 years) using a building-block approach. Using the expected nominal returns for both short-term and long-term, the present value of benefits was calculated for the Plan. The expected rate of return was set by calculating the single equivalent expected return that arrived at the same present value of benefits for cash flows as the one calculated using both short-term and long-term returns. The expected rate of return was then set equivalent to the single equivalent rate calculated above and rounded down to the nearest one quarter of one percent.

The table below reflects the long-term expected real rate of return by asset class. The rate of return was calculated using the capital market assumptions applied to determine the discount rate and asset allocation. These geometric rates of return are net of administrative expenses.

Asset Class (a)	Assumed Asset Allocation	Real Return Years 1 - 10 (b)	Real Return Years 11+ (c)
Global Equity	50.00%	4.80%	5.98%
Fixed Income	28.00%	1.00%	2.62%
Inflation Sensitive	0.00%	0.77%	1.81%
Private Equity	8.00%	6.30%	7.23%
Real Estate	13.00%	3.75%	4.93%
Liquidity	1.00%	0.00%	-0.92%
Total	100.00%		

(a) In the System's CAFR, Fixed Income is included in Global Debt Securities; Liquidity Liquidity is included in Short-term Investments; Inflation Assets are included in both Global Equity Securities and Global Debt Securities.
(b) An expected inflation of 2.00% used for this period.
(c) An expected inflation of 2.92% used for this period.

Sensitivity of the Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability to Changes in the Discount Rate – The following presents the District's proportionate share of the net pension liability for the Plan, calculated using the discount rate for the Plan, as well as what the District's proportionate share of the net pension liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is 1-percentage point lower or 1-percentage point higher than the current rate:

		CalPERS
1% Decrease		6.15%
Net Pension Liability	$	21,854,664
Current		7.15%
Net Pension Liability	$	15,201,316
1% Increase		8.15%
Net Pension Liability	$	9,679,371

Pension Plan Fiduciary Net Position – Detailed information about each pension plan's fiduciary net position is available in the separately issued CalPERS financial reports.

11. CALIFORNIA STATE TEACHERS' RETIREMENT SYSTEM (STRS) PENSION PLAN

General Information about the STRS Pension Plan

Plan Description – The District contributes to the California State Teachers' Retirement System (CalSTRS), a cost-sharing multiple-employer public employee retirement system defined benefit pension plan administered by the CalSTRS. The plan provides retirement, disability, and survivor benefits to beneficiaries. Benefit provisions are established by state statutes, as legislatively amended, within the State Teachers' Retirement Law. STRS issues a separate comprehensive annual financial report that includes financial statements and required supplementary information.

Benefits Provided – STRS provides service retirement and disability benefits, annual cost of living adjustments and death benefits to plan members, who must be public employees and beneficiaries. Benefits are based on years of credited service, equal to one year of full-time employment. The cost-of-living adjustments for the Plan are applied as specified by the retirement Law.

The Plan's provisions and benefits in effect at June 30, 2021, are summarized as follows:

	CalSTRS	
	Tier 1	Tier 2
Benefit formula	2% @ 60	2% @ 62
Benefit vesting schedule	5 Years	5 Years
Benefit payments	Monthly for Life	Monthly for Life
Retirement age:	60	62
Monthly benefits as a % of eligible compensation	2%	2%
Required employee contribution rates	10.250%	10.205%
Required employer contribution rates	16.150%	16.150%
Required State contribution rates	10.328%	10.328%

Contributions – As part of the annual valuation process, the Normal Cost rate is determined as the basis for setting the base member contribution rate for the following fiscal year. Generally, the base member contribution rate is one-half of the Normal Cost rate within certain parameters. Required member, employer and state contribution rates are set by the California Legislature and Governor and detailed in Teachers' Retirement Law. Contribution rates are expressed as a level percentage of payroll using the entry age normal actuarial cost method.

For the year ended June 30, 2021, the District contributions were as follows:

	CalSTRS
Employer Contributions	$ 1,979,743
State Contributions	1,248,419
Total	$ 3,228,162

Pension Liabilities, Pension Expenses and Deferred Outflows/Inflows of Resources Related to STRS

As of June 30, 2021, the District reported net pension liabilities for its proportionate shares of the net pension liability of the Plan as follows:

	Proportionate Share of Net Pension Liability/(Asset)
District	$ 21,319,980
State	10,990,450
Total	$ 32,310,430

The District's net pension liability for the Plan is measured as the proportionate share of the net pension liability. The net pension liability of the Plan is measured as of June 30, 2020, and the total pension liability for the Plan used to calculate the net pension liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of June 30, 2019 rolled forward to June 30, 2020 using standard update procedures. The District's proportion of the net pension liability was based on a projection of the District's long-term share of contributions to the pension plan relative to the projected contributions of all participating employers, actuarially determined. The state contributed 10.46 percent of the members' creditable earnings from the fiscal year ending in the prior calendar year. Also, as a result of AB 1469, the additional state appropriation required to fully fund the benefits in effect as of 1990 by 2046 is specific in subdivision (b) of Education Code Section 22955.1. The increased contributions end as of fiscal year 2045-2046.

The District's proportionate share of the net pension liability for the Plan as of June 30, 2020 and 2021 was as follows:

	CalSTRS
Proportion - June 30, 2020	0.02400%
Proportion - June 30, 2021	0.02200%
Change - Increase/(Decrease)	-0.00200%

For the year ended June 30, 2021, the District recognized pension expense of $3,182,777 for the Plan, of which, a total of $1,203,034 came from state contributions.

At June 30, 2021, the District reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions from the following sources:

	CalSTRS	
	Deferred Outflows of Resources	Deferred Inflows of Resources
Changes of Assumptions	$ 2,079,000	$ –
Differences between Expected and Actual Experience	37,620	601,260
Differences between Projected and Actual Investment Earnings	506,440	–
Differences between Employer's Contributions and Proportionate Share of Contributions	48,901	611,437
Change in Employer's Proportion	211,251	8,093,109
Pension Contributions Made Subsequent to Measurement Date	1,979,743	–
Total	$ 4,862,955	$ 9,305,806

The District reported $1,979,743 as deferred outflows of resources related to contributions subsequent to the measurement date that will be recognized as a reduction of the net pension liability in the year ended June 30, 2022.

Other amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions will be recognized as pension expense as follows:

Fiscal Year Ending June 30:	Deferred Outflows/ (Inflows) of Resources CalSTRS
2022	$ (1,638,141)
2023	(1,115,641)
2024	(1,012,198)
2025	(1,263,226)
2026	(1,117,837)
Thereafter	(275,551)
Total	$ (6,422,594)

Actuarial Assumptions – The total pension liabilities in the June 30, 2019 actuarial valuations were determined using the following actuarial assumptions:

Valuation Date	June 30, 2019
Measurement Date	June 30, 2020
Actuarial Cost Method	Entry-Age Normal Cost Method
Actuarial Assumptions:	
Discount Rate	7.10%
Inflation	2.75%
Wage Growth	3.50%
Postretirement Benefit Increases	(1)
Investment Rate of Return	7.10% (2)
Mortality	(3)

(1) 2% simple for DB (annually), maintain 85% purchasing power level for DB. Not applicable for DBS/CBB
(2) Net of investment expense but gross of administrative expenses.
(3) Based on 110% of the MP-2016 Ultimate Projection

Discount Rate – The discount rate used to measure the total pension liability was 7.10 percent. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumed that contributions from plan members and employers will be made at statutory contribution rates in accordance with the rate increases per AB 1469. Projected inflows from investment earnings were calculated using the long-term assumed investment rate of return (7.10 percent) and assuming that contributions, benefit payments, and administrative expense occur midyear. Based on those assumptions, the plan's fiduciary net position was projected to be available to make all projected future benefit payments to current plan members. Therefore, the long-term assumed investment rate of return was applied to all periods of projected benefit payments to determine the total pension liability.

The table below reflects the long-term expected real rate of return by asset class. The rate of return was calculated using the capital market assumptions applied to determine the discount rate and asset allocation. These rates of return are net of administrative expenses.

Asset Class	Assumed Asset Allocation	Long-Term Expected Real Rate of Return (a) (b)
Global Equity	42.00%	4.75%
Private Equity	13.00%	6.25%
Real Estate	15.00%	3.55%
Inflation Sensitive	6.00%	3.25%
Fixed Income	12.00%	1.25%
Risk Mitigation Strategies	10.00%	1.75%
Liquidity	2.00%	-0.35%
Total	100.00%	

(a) Real return is net of assumed 2.75% inflation.

(b) 20-year geometric average.

Sensitivity of the Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability to Changes in the Discount Rate – The following presents the District's proportionate share of the net pension liability for the Plan, calculated using the discount rate for the Plan, as well as what the District's proportionate share of the net pension liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is 1-percentage point lower or 1-percentage point higher than the current rate:

	CalSTRS
1% Decrease	6.10%
Net Pension Liability	$ 32,211,520
Current	7.10%
Net Pension Liability	$ 21,319,980
1% Increase	8.10%
Net Pension Liability	$ 12,327,480

Pension Plan Fiduciary Net Position – Detailed information about each pension plan's fiduciary net position is available in the separately issued STRS financial reports.

12. POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS OTHER THAN PENSION BENEFITS

Plan Description – The Postemployment Benefit Plan (the Plan) is a single-employer defined benefit healthcare plan administered by the District.

Benefits – The following is a summary of the plan benefits provided:

	Certificated	Classified
Benefits Provided:	Medical only	Medical only
Duration of Benefits:	5 years but not beyond age 65	5 years but not beyond age 65
Required Services:	10 years	10 years
Minimum Age:	Age 55	Retirement age
Dependent Coverage:	None	None
Contribution Percentage:	100% to cap at retirement	100% to cap at retirement
Cap:	Current: $8,838.90 per year	Current: $8,838.90 per year

Note:
Nontrusted plans must disclosure that no assets have been accumulated in the trust

Employees Covered by Benefit Terms – At June 30, 2020 (the valuation date), the benefit terms covered the following employees:

Active employees	241
Inactive employees	80
Total employees	321

Contributions – The District makes contributions based on an actuarially determined rate and are approved by the authority of the District's Board. Total benefit payments included in the measurement period were $208,098. The actuarially determined contribution for the measurement period was $1,232,367. The District's contributions were 0.99% of covered payroll during the measurement period June 30, 2020 (reporting period June 30, 2021). Employees are not required to contribute to the plan.

Actuarial Assumptions – The following summarized the actuarial assumptions for the OPEB plan included in this fiscal year:

Valuation Date:	June 30, 2020
Measurement Date:	June 30, 2020
Actuarial Cost Method:	Entry-Age Normal Cost Method
Amortization Period:	33 years
Actuarial Assumptions:	
Discount Rate	2.20%
Inflation	2.75%
Salary Increases	2.75%
Healthcare Trend Rate	4.00%
Mortality	Certificated: 2020 CalSTRS Mortality Classified: 2017 CalPERS Mortality for Active Miscellaneous Employees
Retirement	Certificated: 2020 CalSTRS Retirement Rates Classified: Hired <1/1/2013: 2017 CalPERS Retirement Rates for School Employees Hired >12/31/2012: 2017 CalPERS Retirement Rates for Misc Employees 2% @60 adjusted to minimum retirement age 52
Service Requirement	Certificated: 100% at 10 Years of Service Classified: 100% at 5 Years of Service

** Discount rate decreased from 3.5% to 2.2% from fiscal year 2020 to 2021

Discount Rate – The discount rate was based on the Bond Buyer 20-bond General Obligation Index.

Changes in the Total OPEB Liability – The following summarizes the changes in the total OPEB liability during the year ended June 30, 2021:

Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2021	Total OPEB Liability	Plan Fiduciary Net Position	Net OPEB Liability (Asset)
Balance at June 30, 2020	$ 8,110,214	$ -	$ 8,110,214
Service cost	741,617	-	741,617
Interest in Total OPEB Liability	296,836	-	296,836
Balance of diff between actual and exp experience	(2,877,728)	-	(2,877,728)
Balance of changes in assumptions	1,808,874	-	1,808,874
Benefit payments	(208,098)	-	(208,098)
Net changes	(238,499)	-	(238,499)
Balance at June 30, 2021	$ 7,871,715	$ -	$ 7,871,715

Covered Employee Payroll	$ 21,017,246
Total OPEB Liability as a % of Covered Employee Payroll	37.45%
Service Cost as a % of Covered Employee Payroll	3.53%
Net OPEB Liability as a % of Covered Employee Payroll	37.45%

The District's plan is nonfunded, meaning there have not been assets placed into an irrevocable trust, therefore the plan fiduciary net position is zero.

Deferred Inflows and Outflows of Resources – At June 30, 2021, the District reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB from the following sources:

	Deferred Outflows of Resources	Deferred Inflows of Resources
Difference between actual and expected experience	$ –	$ 2,639,899
Change in assumptions	$ 1,953,038	$ –
OPEB contribution subsequent to measurement date	81,963	–
Totals	$ 2,035,001	$ 2,639,899

Of the total amount reported as deferred outflows of resources related to OPEB, $81,963 resulting from District contributions subsequent to the measurement date and before the end of the fiscal year will be included as a reduction of the total OPEB liability in the year ended June 30, 2022.

Other amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB will be recognized in OPEB expense as follows:

Year Ended June 30,	
2022	$ (60,368)
2023	(60,368)
2024	(60,368)
2025	(60,368)
2026	(60,368)
Thereafter	(385,021)
Total	$ (686,861)

OPEB Expense – The following summarizes the OPEB expense by source during the year ended June 30, 2021:

Service cost	$ 741,617
Interest in TOL	296,836
Valuation adjustments	(98,955)
Difference between actual and expected experience	(237,829)
Change in assumptions	177,461
OPEB Expense	$ 879,130

The following summarizes changes in the total OPEB liability as reconciled to OPEB expense during the year ended June 30, 2021:

Total OPEB liability ending	$	7,871,715
Total OPEB liability beginning		(8,110,214)
Change in total OPEB liability		(238,499)
Changes in deferred outflows		(1,604,233)
Changes in deferred inflows		2,639,899
Employer contributions and implicit subsidy		81,963
OPEB Expense	$	879,130

Sensitivity to Changes in the Municipal Bond Rate - The total OPEB liability of the District, as well as what the District's total OPEB liability would be if it were calculated using a municipal rate (used to determine the discount rate) that is one percentage point lower or one percentage point higher, is as follows:

	Municipal Bond Rate		
	(1% Decrease)	2.20%	(1% Increase)
Total OPEB Liability	$ 9,106,858	$ 7,871,715	$ 6,874,694

Sensitivity to Changes in the Healthcare Cost Trend Rates - The total OPEB liability of the District, as well as what the District's total OPEB liability would be if it were calculated using healthcare cost trend rates that are one percentage point lower or one percentage point higher than current healthcare cost trend rates, is as follows:

	Trend Rate		
	(1% Decrease)	4.00%	(1% Increase)
Total OPEB Liability	$ 6,943,832	$ 7,871,715	$ 9,055,822

13. COVID-19 PANDEMIC IMPACT

In December 2019, a novel strain of coronavirus surfaced (COVID-19) and spread around the world, with resulting business and social disruption. The operations and business results of the District could be materially and adversely affected in the future, including a reduction in the level of funding and potential impacts from the timing of cash flows. In addition, significant estimates may be materially and adversely impacted by national, state and local events designed to contain the coronavirus. Debt ratings for outstanding issuances may further be impacted. For the 2021-2022 school year, the District is offering instruction in formats consistent with local health guidelines. Throughout the pandemic the District has put into practice a number of safety measures to protect students and employees and will continue to revise them as needed. At the date of the issuance of these financial statements, the future impact of the CV19 Crisis cannot be reasonably estimated.

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REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

Ravenswood City School District
Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balance
Budget to Actual (GAAP)
General Fund
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2021

	Budgeted Amounts			Variance with Final Budget
	Original	Final	Actual (GAAP Basis)	Positive - (Negative)
Revenues:				
LCFF sources	$ 21,670,810	$ 23,207,075	$ 27,483,405	$ 4,276,330
Federal revenues	1,823,295	6,023,156	6,768,921	745,765
Other state	2,920,140	4,862,467	4,033,278	(829,189)
Other local	13,138,566	13,605,728	12,633,405	(972,323)
Total revenues	39,552,811	47,698,426	50,919,009	3,220,583
Expenditures:				
Certificated salaries	13,054,822	15,160,736	12,700,282	2,460,454
Classified salaries	6,267,622	7,163,522	7,123,781	39,741
Employee benefits	9,089,812	9,279,399	8,691,546	587,853
Books and supplies	1,802,948	3,411,195	3,146,686	264,509
Services and other operating expenditures	9,912,379	10,635,391	9,540,252	1,095,139
Capital outlay	-	58,850	58,850	-
Other outgo	1,017,265	817,474	778,582	38,892
Total expenditures	41,144,848	46,526,567	42,039,979	4,486,588
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over (under) expenditures	(1,592,037)	1,171,859	8,879,030	7,707,171
Other financing sources (uses):				
Transfers in	1,250,000	-	-	-
Transfers out	-	-	-	-
Total other financing sources (uses)	1,250,000	-	-	-
Change in fund balance	(342,037)	1,171,859	8,879,030	7,707,171
Fund balance beginning	7,482,381	7,482,381	7,482,381	-
Fund balance ending	$ 7,140,344	$ 8,654,240	$ 16,361,411	$ 7,707,171

The District employs budget control by object codes and by individual appropriation accounts. Budgets are prepared on the modified accrual basis of accounting in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America as prescribed by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board. The budgets are revised during the year by the Board of Education to provide for revised priorities. Expenditures cannot legally exceed appropriations by major object code. The originally adopted and final revised budgets for the General Fund are presented as Required Supplementary Information. The basis of budgeting is the same as GAAP.

Ravenswood City School District
Schedule of Pension Plan Contributions
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2021

CalPERS	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Contractually Required Contributions	$ 1,022,629	$ 1,163,001	$ 1,459,145	$ 1,452,525	$ 1,265,442	$ 1,409,192	$ 1,445,074
Contributions in Relation to Contractually Required Contributions	1,022,629	1,163,001	1,459,145	1,452,525	1,265,442	1,409,192	1,445,074
Contribution Deficiency (Excess)	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
Covered Payroll	$ 8,687,699	$ 9,816,840	$ 10,506,516	$ 9,352,424	$ 7,006,101	$ 7,145,642	$ 6,981,034
Contributions as a % of Covered Payroll	11.77%	11.85%	13.89%	15.53%	18.06%	19.72%	20.70%

Notes to Schedule:
Valuation Date: June 30, 2019
Assumptions Used: Entry Age Method used for Actuarial Cost Method
Level Percentage of Payroll and Direct Rate Smoothing
4.1 Years Remaining Amortization Period
Inflation Assumed at 2.5%
Investment Rate of Returns set at 7.15%
CalPERS mortality table based on CalPERS' experience and include 15 years of projected ongoing mortality improvement using 90 percent of Scale MP 2016 published by the Society of Actuaries.

CalSTRS	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Contractually Required Contributions	$ 1,570,419	$ 2,036,079	$ 2,267,620	$ 2,374,918	$ 2,083,213	$ 2,062,386	$ 1,979,743
Contributions in Relation to Contractually Required Contributions	1,570,419	2,036,079	2,267,620	2,374,918	2,083,213	2,062,386	1,979,743
Contribution Deficiency (Excess)	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
Covered Payroll	$ 17,684,899	$ 18,975,573	$ 18,025,596	$ 16,458,198	$ 12,796,149	$ 12,060,737	$ 12,258,471
Contributions as a % of Covered Payroll	8.88%	10.73%	12.58%	14.43%	16.28%	17.10%	16.15%

Notes to Schedule:
Valuation Date: June 30, 2019
Assumptions Used: Entry Age Method used for Actuarial Cost Method
Level Percentage of Payroll Basis
7 Years Remaining Amortization Period
Inflation Assumed at 2.75%
Investment Rate of Returns set at 7.10%
Mortality tables are based on 110% of the MP-2019 Ultimate Projection Scale table issued by the Society of Actuaries.

Fiscal year 2015 was the first year of implementation, therefore only seven years are shown.
The CalPERS discount rate was increased from 7.5% to 7.65% in the District's fiscal year 2016 and then decreased from 7.65% to 7.15% in the District's fiscal year 2018.
The CalPERS inflation assumption was decreased from 2.75% to 2.50% during the District's fiscal year 2019.
The CalPERS mortality assumptions was adjusted in the District's fiscal year 2019.
The CalSTRS discount rate was decreased from 7.6% to 7.1% in the District's fiscal year 2017.
The CalSTRS investment rate of return was decreased from 7.6% to 7.1% during the District's fiscal year 2017.
The CalSTRS inflation rate was decreased from 3% to 2.75% during the District's fiscal year 2017.
The CalSTRS wage growth was decreased from 3.75% to 3.5% during the District's fiscal year 2017.
This schedule provides information about the District's required and actual contributions to CalPERS / CalSTRS during the year.

Ravenswood City School District
Schedule of Proportion Share of Net Pension Liability
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2021

CalPERS	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
District's Proportion of Net Pension Liability	0.06920%	0.07850%	0.08180%	0.08239%	0.07002%	0.04997%	0.04954%
District's Proportionate Share of Net Pension Liability	$ 7,855,885	$ 11,570,977	$ 16,155,550	$ 19,668,668	$ 18,669,536	$ 14,563,091	$ 15,201,316
District's Covered Payroll	$ 7,264,368	$ 8,687,699	$ 9,816,840	$ 10,506,516	$ 9,352,424	$ 7,006,101	$ 7,145,642
District's Proportionate Share of NPL as a % of Covered Payroll	108.14%	133.19%	164.57%	187.20%	199.62%	207.86%	212.74%
Plan's Fiduciary Net Position as a % of the TPL	83.38%	79.43%	73.90%	71.87%	70.85%	70.05%	70.00%

CalSTRS	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
District's Proportion of Net Pension Liability	0.03672%	0.03700%	0.03800%	0.03400%	0.03000%	0.02400%	0.02200%
District's Proportionate Share of Net Pension Liability	$ 21,458,079	$ 24,909,880	$ 30,734,780	$ 31,442,860	$ 27,572,100	$ 21,675,840	$ 21,319,980
State's Proportionate Share of NPL Associated with the District	12,957,246	13,174,586	17,496,696	18,601,282	15,786,406	11,825,688	10,990,450
Total	$ 34,415,325	$ 38,084,466	$ 48,231,476	$ 50,044,142	$ 43,358,506	$ 33,501,528	$ 33,501,528
District's Covered Payroll	$ 16,355,200	$ 17,684,899	$ 18,975,573	$ 18,025,596	$ 16,458,198	$ 12,796,149	$ 12,060,737
District's Proportionate Share of NPL as a % of Covered Payroll	131.20%	140.85%	161.97%	174.43%	167.53%	169.39%	176.77%
Plan's Fiduciary Net Position as a % of the TPL	76.52%	74.02%	70.04%	69.46%	70.99%	72.56%	71.82%

Fiscal year 2015 was the first year of implementation, therefore only seven years are shown.
The CalPERS discount rate was increased from 7.5% to 7.65% in the District's fiscal year 2016 and then decreased from 7.65% to 7.15% in the District's fiscal year 2018.
The CalPERS inflation assumption was decreased from 2.75% to 2.50% during the District's fiscal year 2019.
The CalPERS mortality assumptions was adjusted in the District's fiscal year 2019.
The CalSTRS discount rate was decreased from 7.6% to 7.1% in the District's fiscal year 2017.
The CalSTRS investment rate of return was decreased from 7.6% to 7.1% during the District's fiscal year 2017.
The CalSTRS inflation rate was decreased from 3% to 2.75% during the District's fiscal year 2017.
The CalSTRS wage growth was decreased from 3.75% to 3.5% during the District's fiscal year 2017.

This schedule presents information on the District's portion of the net pension liability of CalPERS / CalSTRS in compliance with GASB 68.

Ravenswood City School District
Schedule of Changes in Total OPEB Liability
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2021

Fiscal Year Ended	2018	2019	2020	2021
Total OPEB liability				
Service cost	$ 652,129	$ 652,129	$ 670,063	$ 741,617
Interest	248,000	248,000	275,453	296,836
Changes of benefit terms	–	–	349,592	–
Differences between expected and actual experience	–	–	–	(2,877,728)
Changes of assumptions	–	–	–	1,808,874
Benefit payments	(193,965)	(302,293)	(197,257)	(208,098)
Valuation adjustments	–	–	(597,836)	–
Net change in Total OPEB Liability	706,164	597,836	500,015	(238,499)
Total OPEB Liability - beginning	6,306,199	7,012,363	7,610,199	8,110,214
Total OPEB Liability - ending	$ 7,012,363	$ 7,610,199	$ 8,110,214	$ 7,871,715
Plan fiduciary net position				
Net change in plan fiduciary net position	$ –	$ –	$ –	$ –
Plan fiduciary net position - beginning	–	–	–	–
Plan fiduciary net position - ending	$ –	$ –	$ –	$ –
Net OPEB liability (asset)	$ 7,012,363	$ 7,610,199	$ 8,110,214	$ 7,871,715
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total OPEB liability	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Covered Employee Payroll	$ 28,210,889	$ 29,008,627	$ 29,828,922	$ 20,454,741
Net OPEB liability as a percentage of covered employee payroll	24.86%	25.51%	27.19%	38.48%
Total OPEB liability as a percentage of covered employee payroll	24.86%	25.51%	27.19%	38.48%

Other Notes

GASB 75 requires a schedule of contributions for the last ten fiscal years, or for as many years as are available if less than ten years are available. GASB 75 was adopted as of June 30, 2018.

There were no changes in benefit terms

The discount rate was decreased from 3.8% to 3.5% in 2020 and 2.2% in 2021.

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SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

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Nonmajor Governmental Funds
Combining Schedules

Ravenswood City School District
Nonmajor Governmental Funds
Combining Balance Sheet
June 30, 2021

	Special Revenue Funds		
	Child Development Fund	Cafeteria Fund	Total Nonmajor Governmental Funds
Assets			
Cash and investments	$ 9,445	$ 890,887	$ 900,332
Accounts receivable	41	365,909	365,950
Due from other funds	374	–	374
Total Assets	$ 9,860	$ 1,256,796	$ 1,266,656
Liabilities and Fund Balance			
Liabilities:			
Accounts payable	$ –	$ 457,450	$ 457,450
Due to other funds	–	204,080	204,080
Unearned revenue	–	10,956	10,956
Total Liabilities	–	672,486	672,486
Fund Balances:			
Restricted for cafeteria programs	–	562,341	562,341
Assigned for cafeteria programs	–	21,969	21,969
Assigned for child development	9,860	–	9,860
Total Fund Balance	9,860	584,310	594,170
Total Liabilities and Fund Balances	$ 9,860	$ 1,256,796	$ 1,266,656

Ravenswood City School District
Nonmajor Governmental Funds
Combining Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2021

	Special Revenue Funds		
	Child Development Fund	Cafeteria Fund	Total Nonmajor Governmental Funds
Revenues:			
Federal revenue	$ –	$ 1,645,666	$ 1,645,666
Other state	–	1,057,599	1,057,599
Other local	113	25,949	26,062
Total revenues	113	2,729,214	2,729,327
Expenditures:			
Current			
Pupil services:			
Food services	–	2,311,176	2,311,176
General administration:			
All other general administration	–	114,170	114,170
Plant services	–	30,988	30,988
Total expenditures	–	2,456,334	2,456,334
Change in fund balance	113	272,880	272,993
Fund balance beginning	9,747	311,430	321,177
Fund balance ending	$ 9,860	$ 584,310	$ 594,170

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STATE AND FEDERAL AWARD COMPLIANCE SECTION

The Ravenswood City School District was established in 1892 and is located in San Mateo County. There were no changes in the boundaries of the District during the current fiscal year. The District operated five elementary and one middle school during the fiscal year ended June 30, 2021 for kindergarten through eighth grade.

The Board of Trustees for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2021, was comprised of the following members:

Governing Board

Name	Office	Term Expires
Mele K. Latu	President	2022
Tamara Sobomehin	Vice President	2022
Bronwyn Alexander	Clerk	2024
Ana Maria Pulido	Member	2022
Jenny Varghese Bloom	Member	2024

Administration

Gina Sudaria
Superintendent

William Eger
Chief Business Official

Ravenswood City School District
Schedule of Instructional Time
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2021

Grade Level	Minutes Requirements	Actual Minutes	Actual Number of Days Traditional Calendar	Number of Days Multitrack Calendar	Status
Kindergarten	n/a	n/a	180	0	In compliance
Grade 1	n/a	n/a	180	0	In compliance
Grade 2	n/a	n/a	180	0	In compliance
Grade 3	n/a	n/a	180	0	In compliance
Grade 4	n/a	n/a	180	0	In compliance
Grade 5	n/a	n/a	180	0	In compliance
Grade 6	n/a	n/a	180	0	In compliance
Grade 7	n/a	n/a	180	0	In compliance
Grade 8	n/a	n/a	180	0	In compliance

School districts and charter schools must maintain their instructional minutes as defined in Education Code Section 46207. This schedule is required of all districts and charter schools, including basic aid districts. However, for fiscal year 2021, districts are only required to offer a minimum number of days based on Education Code Section 46200, chapter 2, part 26. This schedule reports the District's compliance with this Ed. Code Section.

This schedule is provided to list all charter schools chartered by the District and displays information for each charter school on whether or not the charter school is included in the District audit.

Charter School	Charter School Number	Included in Financial Statements
Kipp Valiant Community Prep	1868	Not included
Aspire East Palo Alto Charter	125	Not included

Ravenswood City School District
Schedule of Financial Trends and Analysis (Unaudited)
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2021

	(Budget [1]) 2022	2021	2020	2019
General Fund				
Revenues and other financial sources	$ 47,688,501	$ 50,919,009	$ 42,814,997	$ 45,890,453
Expenditures	42,443,821	42,039,979	44,848,715	42,044,403
Other uses and transfers (out)	–	–	–	391
Total outgo	42,443,821	42,039,979	44,848,715	42,044,794
Change in fund balance	$ 5,244,680	$ 8,879,030	$ (2,033,718)	$ 3,845,659
Ending fund balance	$ 21,606,091	$ 16,361,411	$ 7,482,381	$ 9,516,099
Available reserves [(2)]	$ 1,273,315	$ 1,261,199	$ 4,676,716	$ 1,286,077
Reserve for economic uncertainties	$ 1,273,315	$ 1,261,199	$ –	$ 1,261,332
Unassigned fund balance	$ –	$ –	$ 4,676,716	$ 24,745
Available reserves as a percentage of total outgo	3.0%	3.0%	10.4%	3.1%
Total long-term liabilities	$ 118,230,636	$ 123,120,636	$ 98,340,274	$ 111,788,839
Average daily attendance (ADA) at P-2	1,619	1,538	1,916	2,248

ADA has decreased by 710 over the past three years. The district anticipates ADA to increase by 81.

The general fund balance has increased by $6,845,312 over the past three years. For a district this size, the state recommends available reserves of at least 3% of total general fund expenditures, transfers out, other uses (total outgo). The fiscal year 2021-22 budget projects a $5,244,680 increase in fund balance.

The district has had an operating surplus in two of the past three years. Total long-term liabilities has increased by $11,331,797 over the past three years.

[1] Budget numbers are based on the first adopted budget of the fiscal year 2021/22, which is unaudited.

[2] Available reserves consists of all unassigned fund balances in the general fund, which includes the reserve for economic uncertainties.

Ravenswood City School District
Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2021

PROGRAM NAME	Federal Catalog Number	Pass-Through Entity Identifying Number	Program Expenditures
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE:			
Passed through California Department of Education:			
Child Nutrition Cluster			
Child Nutrition: School Programs (NSL Sec 11)	10.555	13396	$ 427,513
Total Child Nutrition Cluster			427,513
Child Nutrition: Fresh Fruit and Vegetable Program	10.582	14968	54,776
Child Nutrition: Child and Adult Care Food Program (Cash Advance)	10.558	13666	1,163,377
TOTAL U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE			1,645,666
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION:			
Passed through California Department of Education:			
Special Education Cluster			
Sp Ed: IDEA Basic Local Assistance Entitlement, Part B, Section 611	84.027	13379	377,685
Sp Ed: IDEA Local Assistance, Part B, Sec 611, Private School ISPs	84.027	10115	46,623
Sp Ed: IDEA Preschool Grants, Part B, Section 619 (Age 3-4-5)	84.173	13430	20,347
Sp Ed: IDEA Preschool Staff Development, Part B, Sec 619	84.173A	13431	258
Total Special Education Cluster			444,913
Title III			
NCLB: Title III, Limited English Proficient (LEP) Student Program	84.365	14346	161,341
ESSA: Title III, Immigrant Student Program	84.365	15146	72,142
Total Title III			233,483
NCLB: Title I, Part A, Basic Grants Low-Income and Neglected	84.010 (1)	14329	1,566,680
ESEA (ESSA): Title II, Part A, Improving Teacher Quality Local Grants	84.367	14341	123,965
Governor's Emergency Education Relief (GEER) Fund: Learning Loss Mitigation	84.424C	15517	77,673
Elementary and Secondary School Emergency Relief (ESSER) Fund	84.425D (1)	15536	822,933
Elementary and Secondary School Emergency Relief II (ESSER II) Fund	84.425D (1)	15547	638,940
ESEA (ESSA): Title IV, Part A, Student Support and Academic Enrichment	84.424	15396	70,933
TOTAL U.S. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION			3,979,520
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF TREASURY			
Passed Through California Department of Education			
Coronavirus Relief Fund (CRF): Learning Loss Mitigation	21.019 (1)	25516	2,779,678
TOTAL U.S. DEPARTMENT OF TREASURY			2,779,678
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF INTERIOR			
Passed through County of San Mateo:			
Wildlife Refuge Tax	15.659	N/A	10,474
TOTAL U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR			10,474
TOTAL FEDERAL PROGRAMS			$ 8,415,338

(1) Audited as major program

There were no pass throughs to subrecipients during the year

Ravenswood City School District
Reconciliation of Annual Financial and Budget Report (SACS)
With Audited Financial Statements
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2021

	General Fund	Building Fund	Capital Facilities Fund	Bond Interest and Redemption Fund	Nonmajor Governmental Funds
June 30, 2021 Annual Financial and Budget Report Fund Balances	$ 16,120,439	$ 33,908,930	$ 7,421,970	$ 6,768,640	$ 835,142
Adjustments and Reclassifications:					
To conform with GASB 54, activities included in certain special revenue funds have been reported in the General Fund in the audited financial statements	240,972	–	–	–	(240,972)
June 30, 2021 Audited Financial Statements Fund Balances	$ 16,361,411	$ 33,908,930	$ 7,421,970	$ 6,768,640	$ 594,170

1. PURPOSE OF SCHEDULES

A. Schedule of Instructional Time

This schedule presents information on the amount of instructional time offered by the District and whether the District complied with the provisions of Education Code Sections 46200 through 46206

B. Schedule of Charter Schools

This schedule is provided to list all charter schools chartered by the District and displays information for each charter school on whether or not the charter school is included in the District audit.

C. Schedule of Financial Trends and Analysis

This schedule discloses the District's financial trends by displaying past years' data along with current year budget information. These financial trend disclosures are used to evaluate the District's ability to continue as a going concern for a reasonable period of time.

D. Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards

Title 2 U.S. Code of Federal Regulations Part 200, Uniform Administrative Regulations, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards (Uniform Guidance) requires a disclosure of the financial activities of all federally funded programs. This schedule was prepared to comply with Uniform Guidance requirements. The District has elected not to use the 10 percent de-minimus indirect cost rate as allowed under Uniform Guidance.

E. Reconciliation of Annual Financial and Budget Report with Audited Financial Statements

This schedule provides the information necessary to reconcile the fund balances of all funds reported on the SACS report to the audited financial statements.

2. RESULTS OF RECONCILIATIONS OF EXPENDITURES PER SCHEDULE OF GRANT ACTIVITY WITH THE DISTRICT'S ACCOUNTING SYSTEM

There were no material unreconciled differences between the District's records and the schedule of federal grant activity as shown on the Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards.

3. BASIS OF PRESENTATION – SCHEDULE OF EXPENDITURES OF FEDERAL AWARDS

The accompanying schedule of expenditures of federal awards includes the federal grant activity of the District and is presented on the modified accrual basis of accounting. The information in this schedule is presented in accordance with the requirements of Title 2 U.S. Code of Federal Regulations Part 200, Uniform Administrative Regulations, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards (Uniform Guidance). Therefore, some amounts presented in this schedule may differ from amounts presented in, or used in the preparation of, the basic financial statements.

The following schedule provides a reconciliation between expenditures reported on the Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances and the related expenditures reported on the Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards:

Description	Amount
Federal expenditures as reported in the Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balance:	$ 7,853,374
Coronavirus Relief Fund (CRF): Learning Loss Mitigation, Resource Code 3220, PCA 25516	561,964
Total Expenditures Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards	$ 8,415,338

4. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES – SCHEDULE OF EXPENDITURES OF FEDERAL AWARDS

Expenditures reported on the schedule are reported on the modified accrual basis of accounting. Such expenditures are recognized following the cost principles contained in the Uniform Guidance, wherein certain types of expenditures are not allowed or are limited as to reimbursement. Negative amounts shown on the schedule represent adjustments or credits made in the normal course of business to amounts reported as expenditures in prior years. The District has elected not to use the 10 percent de minimis indirect cost rate as allowed under Uniform Guidance.

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OTHER INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORTS

Chavan and Associates, llp
Certified Public Accountants

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT ON INTERNAL CONTROL OVER FINANCIAL REPORTING AND ON COMPLIANCE AND OTHER MATTERS BASED ON AN AUDIT OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS PERFORMED IN ACCORDANCE WITH GOVERNMENT AUDITING STANDARDS

Board of Trustees
Ravenswood City School District
East Palo Alto, California

We have audited, in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in Government Auditing Standards issued by the Comptroller General of the United States, the financial statements of the governmental activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of Ravenswood City School District (the District) as of and for the year ended June 30, 2021, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the District's basic financial statements, and have issued our report thereon dated February 28, 2022.

Internal Control over Financial Reporting

In planning and performing our audit of the financial statements, we considered the District's internal control over financial reporting (internal control) to determine the audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances for the purpose of expressing our opinions on the financial statements, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the District's internal control. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of the District's internal control.

A deficiency in internal control exists when the design or operation of a control does not allow management or employees in the normal course of performing their assigned functions, to prevent, or detect and correct misstatements on a timely basis. A material weakness is a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal control, such that there is a reasonable possibility that a material misstatement of the District's financial statements will not be prevented, or detected and corrected on a timely basis. A significant deficiency is a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal control that is less severe than a material weakness, yet important enough to merit attention by those charged with governance.

Our consideration of internal control over financial reporting was for the limited purpose described in the first paragraph of this section and was not designed to identify all deficiencies in internal control over financial reporting that might be material weaknesses or significant deficiencies. Given these limitations, during our audit we did not identify any deficiencies in internal control over financial reporting that we consider to be material weaknesses. However, material weaknesses may exist that have not been identified.

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Compliance and Other Matters

As part of obtaining reasonable assurance about whether the District's financial statements are free from material misstatement, we performed tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements, noncompliance with which could have a direct and material effect on the determination of financial statement amounts. However, providing an opinion on compliance with those provisions was not an objective of our audit and, accordingly, we do not express such an opinion. The results of our tests disclosed no instances of noncompliance or other matters that are required to be reported under Government Auditing Standards.

Purpose of this Report

The purpose of this report is solely to describe the scope of our testing of internal control and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on the effectiveness of the District's internal control or on compliance. This report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with Government Auditing Standards in considering the District's internal control and compliance. Accordingly, this communication is not suitable for any other purpose.

C & A LLP

February 28, 2022
Morgan Hill, California

Chavan and Associates, llp
Certified Public Accountants

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT ON COMPLIANCE FOR EACH MAJOR FEDERAL PROGRAM AND REPORT ON INTERNAL CONTROL OVER COMPLIANCE IN ACCORDANCE WITH UNIFORM GUIDANCE

Board of Trustees
Ravenswood City School District
East Palo Alto, California

Report on Compliance for Each Major Federal Program

We have audited Ravenswood City School District's (the District) compliance with the types of compliance requirements described in OMB Compliance Supplement that could have a direct and material effect on each of the District's major federal programs for the year ended June 30, 2021. The District's major federal programs are identified in the summary of auditor's results section of the accompanying schedule of findings and questioned costs.

Management's Responsibility

Management is responsible for compliance with federal statutes, regulations, and the terms and conditions of its federal awards applicable to its federal programs.

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on compliance for each of the District's major federal programs based on our audit of the types of compliance requirements referred to above. We conducted our audit of compliance in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America; the standards applicable to financial audits contained in Government Auditing Standards, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States; the audit requirements of Title 2 U.S. Code of Federal Regulations Part 200, Uniform Administrative Regulations, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards (Uniform Guidance). Those standards and the Uniform Guidance require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether noncompliance with the types of compliance requirements referred to above that could have a direct and material effect on a major federal program occurred. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence about the District's compliance with those requirements and performing such other procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances.

We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion on compliance for each major federal program. However, our audit does not provide a legal determination of the District's compliance.

Opinion on Each Major Federal Program

In our opinion, the District complied, in all material respects, with the types of compliance requirements referred to above that could have a direct and material effect on each of its major federal programs for the year ended June 30, 2021.

Report on Internal Control over Compliance

Management of the District is responsible for establishing and maintaining effective internal control over compliance with the types of compliance requirements referred to above. In planning and performing our audit of compliance, we considered the District's internal control over compliance with the types of requirements that could have a direct and material effect on each major federal program to determine the auditing procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances for the purpose of expressing an opinion on

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compliance for each major federal program and to test and report on internal control over compliance in accordance with Uniform Guidance, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of internal control over compliance. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of the District's internal control over compliance.

A deficiency in internal control over compliance exists when the design or operation of a control over compliance does not allow management or employees, in the normal course of performing their assigned functions, to prevent, or detect and correct, noncompliance with a type of compliance requirement of a federal program on a timely basis. A material weakness in internal control over compliance is a deficiency, or combination of deficiencies, in internal control over compliance, such that there is a reasonable possibility that material noncompliance with a type of compliance requirement of a federal program will not be prevented, or detected and corrected, on a timely basis. A significant deficiency in internal control over compliance is a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal control over compliance with a type of compliance requirement of a federal program that is less severe than a material weakness in internal control over compliance, yet important enough to merit attention by those charged with governance.

Our consideration of internal control over compliance was for the limited purpose described in the first paragraph of this section and was not designed to identify all deficiencies in internal control over compliance that might be material weaknesses or significant deficiencies. We did not identify any deficiencies in internal control over compliance that we consider to be material weaknesses. However, material weaknesses may exist that have not been identified.

The purpose of this report on internal control over compliance is solely to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over compliance and the results of that testing based on the requirements of Uniform Guidance. Accordingly, this report is not suitable for any other purpose.

C & A LLP

February 28, 2022
Morgan Hill, California

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Chavan and Associates, llp
Certified Public Accountants

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT ON COMPLIANCE WITH REQUIREMENTS THAT COULD HAVE DIRECT AND MATERIAL EFFECT ON STATE PROGRAMS

Board of Trustees
Ravenswood City School District
East Palo Alto, California

Compliance

We have audited the Ravenswood City School District's (the District) compliance with the types of compliance requirements described in the 2020-21 Guide for Annual Audits of K-12 Local Education Agencies and State Compliance Reporting, published by the Education Audit Appeals Panel, that could have a direct and material effect on each of the District's state programs identified below for the year ended June 30, 2021.

Management's Responsibility

Management is responsible for compliance with the requirements of laws, regulations, contracts and grants applicable to its state programs.

Auditors' Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on compliance for each applicable program as identified in the State's audit guide, 2020-21 Guide for Annual Audits of K-12 Local Education Agencies and State Compliance Reporting, published by the Education Audit Appeals Panel. We conducted our audit of compliance in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America; the standards applicable to financial audits contained in Government Auditing Standards, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States; and the 2020-21 Guide for Annual Audits of K-12 Local Education Agencies and State Compliance Reporting, published by the Education Audit Appeals Panel. Those standards, and state audit guide require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether noncompliance with the compliance requirements referred to above, that could have a material effect on compliance with the state laws and regulations described in the schedule below, occurred. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the District's compliance with those requirements and performing such other procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances. We believe our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion. Our audit does not provide a legal determination of the District's compliance with those requirements.

In connection with the compliance audit referred to above, we selected and tested transactions and records to determine the District's compliance with the state laws and regulations applicable to the following items:

Description	Procedures Performed
Local Education Agencies Other than Charter Schools:	
Attendance Reporting	Yes
Teacher Certification and Misassignments	Yes
Kindergarten Continuance	Yes
Independent Study	N/A
Continuation Education	N/A
Instructional Time	Yes
Instructional Materials	Yes

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Description	Procedures Performed
Ratios of Administrative Employees to Teachers	Yes
Classroom Teacher Salaries	Yes
Early Retirement Incentive	N/A
Gann Limit Calculation	Yes
School Accountability Report Card	Yes
Juvenile Court Schools	N/A
Middle or Early College High Schools	N/A
K-3 Grade Span Adjustment	Yes
Transportation Maintenance of Effort	N/A
Apprenticeship: Related and Supplemental Instruction	N/A
Comprehensive School Safety Plan	Yes
District of Choice	N/A
School Districts, County Offices of Education, and Charter Schools	
California Clean Energy Job Acts	N/A
After School Education and Safety Program:	
General Requirements	N/A
After School	N/A
Before School	N/A
Proper Expenditure of Education Protection Account Funds	Yes
Unduplicated Local Control Funding Formula Pupil Counts	Yes
Local Control and Accountability Plan	N/A
Independent Study-Course Based	N/A
Charter Schools:	
Attendance	N/A
Mode of Instruction	N/A
Nonclassroom-Based Instruction/Independent Study	N/A
Determination of Funding for Nonclassroom-Based Instruction	N/A
Annual Instructional Minutes-Classroom Based	N/A
Charter School Facility Grant Program	N/A

Opinion

In our opinion, the District complied, in all material respects, with the compliance requirements referred to above that could have a direct and material effect on State Programs for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2021.

C&A LLP

February 28, 2022
Morgan Hill, California

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FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Section I - Summary of Auditor's Results

Financial Statements

Type of auditor's report issued	Modified
Internal control over financial reporting:	
Material weaknesses?	____ Yes __x__ No
Significant deficiencies identified not considered to be material weaknesses?	____ Yes __x__ None Reported
Non-compliance material to financial statements noted?	____ Yes __x__ No

Federal Awards

The District did not spend or incur expenditures of $750,000 or more in federal awards.

Internal control over major programs:	
Material weaknesses?	____ Yes __x__ No
Significant deficiencies identified not considered to be material weaknesses?	____ Yes __x__ None Reported
Type of auditor's report issued on compliance over major programs	Unmodified
Any audit findings disclosed that are required to be reported in accordance with 2 CFR 200.516(a)?	____ Yes __x__ No

Identification of Major Programs:

CFDA Numbers	Name of Federal Program
84.010	NCLB: Title I, Part A, Basic Grants Low-Income and Neglected
84.425D	Elementary and Secondary School Emergency Relief (ESSER) Fund
84.425D	Elementary and Secondary School Emergency Relief II (ESSER II) Fund
21.019	Coronavirus Relief Fund (CRF): Learning Loss Mitigation

Dollar threshold used to distinguish between type A and type B programs:	$ 750,000
Auditee qualified as low risk auditee?	____ Yes __x__ No

State Awards

Internal control over state programs:	
Material weaknesses?	____ Yes __x__ No
Significant deficiencies identified not considered to be material weaknesses?	____ Yes __x__ None Reported
Type of auditor's report issued on compliance over state programs:	Unmodified

Section II – Financial Statement Findings

None

Section III – Federal Award Findings and Questioned Costs

None

Section IV – State Award Findings and Questioned Costs

None

Section II – Financial Statement Findings

Finding 2020-001: Capital Assets (20000)

Condition: During the audit of the District's capital assets we noted deficiencies in the District's performance of internal controls overseeing the tracking of capital assets as it relates to additions, deletions and accumulated depreciation.

Recommendation: We recommend the District ensure that internal control procedures are followed throughout the year to adequately track additions and deletions in the District's capital asset program. The District should investigate the need for additional staffing or training in the Business Office and ensure that an up-to-date capital asset listing of all assets of $5,000 is maintained throughout each fiscal year.

Status: Implemented

Finding 2020-002: Self-Insurance Fund (20000)

Condition: During our audit of the District's Self-Insurance Fund, we noted that the District did not record all transactions and did not properly reconcile the accounts of the Self-Insurance Fund to ensure accurate financial report.

Recommendation: We recommend the District gain access to bank account information for the Self-Insurance Fund in order to properly oversee and record all transaction throughout the year.

Status: Implemented

Section III – Federal Award Findings and Questioned Costs

Finding 2020-003; 50000 – Allowable Costs/Cost Principles – Supplanting with Title Programs

Condition: During the fiscal year, the District was chosen by the California Department of Education (CDE) to undergo a review of its Tittle programs as part of the CDE's federal program monitoring (FPM) process. The review resulted in findings related to compensatory education, education equity, English learners, fiscal monitoring, and supporting effective instruction. With respect to the fiscal monitoring findings, the review noted deficiencies related to timekeeping requirements, and funding as it relates to the proper allocation of Title I funds to the school sites.

Questioned Costs: The net questioned costs related to this finding were $1,079,579.

Recommendation: We recommend that the District train staff on the requirements of the Title Programs assign an individual with the proper skills, knowledge and experience to ensure compliance with the requirements of each grant.

Status: Implemented

Section IV – State Award Findings and Questioned Costs

Finding 2020-004; 40000 – Ratio of Administration Employees to Teachers – Repeat finding of 2019-002

Condition: During our testing of the District's "Ratio of Administrative Employees to Teachers", we discovered the District was over the ratio allowed by Education Code Section 41402 by 0.76 FTE, which is rounded to 1 administrator FTE for a total penalty of $63,090.

Questioned Costs: The District will incur a penalty of $63,090.

Recommendation: We recommend that the District complete the employee ratio worksheet at the beginning of each fiscal year and routinely update the worksheet throughout each fiscal year to avoid future penalties.

Status: Implemented

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APPENDIX C

PROPOSED FORM OF OPINION OF BOND COUNSEL

[Closing Date]

Board of Education
Ravenswood City School District
East Palo Alto, California

Ravenswood City School District
(County of San Mateo, California)
General Obligation Bonds, Election of 2018, Series 2022
(Final Opinion)

Ladies and Gentlemen:

We have acted as bond counsel to the Ravenswood City School District (the "District"), which is located in the County of San Mateo, California (the "County"), in connection with the issuance by the District of $20,000,000 aggregate principal amount of bonds designated as "Ravenswood City School District General Obligation Bonds, Election of 2018, Series 2022" (the "Bonds"). The Bonds are authorized by a resolution adopted by the Board of Education of the District on March 24, 2022 (the "Resolution"), and issued pursuant to a paying agent agreement, dated as of May 1, 2022 (the "Paying Agent Agreement"), by and between the District and The Bank of New York Mellon Trust Company, N.A., as paying agent (the "Paying Agent"). The Board of Supervisors of the County authorized the District to issue the Bonds on its own behalf by a resolution adopted on June 23, 2020. Capitalized terms not otherwise defined herein shall have the meanings ascribed thereto in the Paying Agent Agreement.

In such connection, we have reviewed the Resolution, the Paying Agent Agreement, the tax certificate of the District dated the date hereof (the "Tax Certificate"), relating to the Bonds, certificates of the District, the County, and others, and such other documents and matters to the extent we deemed necessary to render the opinions set forth herein.

The opinions expressed herein are based on an analysis of existing laws, regulations, rulings and court decisions and cover certain matters not directly addressed by such authorities. Such opinions may be affected by actions taken or omitted or events occurring after original delivery of the Bonds on the date hereof. We have not undertaken to determine, or to inform any person, whether any such actions are taken or omitted or events do occur or any other matters come to our attention after original delivery of the Bonds on the date hereof. Accordingly, this letter speaks only as of its date and is not intended to, and may not, be relied upon or otherwise used in connection with any such actions, events or matters. Our engagement with respect to the Bonds has concluded with their issuance, and we disclaim any obligation to update this letter. We have assumed the genuineness of all documents and signatures provided to us and the due and legal execution and delivery thereof by, and validity against, any parties other than the District. We have assumed, without undertaking to verify, the accuracy of the factual matters represented, warranted or certified in the documents and of the legal conclusions contained in the opinions, referred to in the second paragraph hereof. Furthermore, we have assumed compliance with all covenants and agreements contained in the Resolution, the Paying Agent Agreement, and the Tax Certificate, including (without limitation) covenants and agreements compliance with which is necessary to assure that future actions, omissions or events will not cause interest on the Bonds to be included in gross income for federal income tax purposes. We call attention to the fact that the rights and obligations under the Bonds, the Resolution, the Paying Agent Agreement, and the Tax Certificate and their enforceability may be subject to bankruptcy, insolvency, receivership, reorganization, arrangement, fraudulent conveyance, moratorium and other laws relating to or affecting creditors' rights, to the application of equitable principles, to the exercise of judicial discretion in appropriate cases and to the limitations on legal remedies against governmental entities such as the District or the County in the State of California. We express no opinion with respect to any indemnification, contribution, liquidated damages, penalty (including any remedy deemed to constitute or to have the effect of a penalty), right of set-off, arbitration, judicial reference, choice of law, choice of forum, choice of venue, non-exclusivity of remedies, waiver or severability provisions contained in the foregoing documents, nor do we express any opinion with respect to the state or quality of title to or interest in any of the assets described in or as subject to the lien of the Resolution or the accuracy or sufficiency of the description contained therein of, or the remedies available to enforce liens on, any such assets. Our services did not include financial or other non-legal advice. Finally, we undertake no responsibility for the accuracy, completeness or fairness of the Official Statement or other offering material relating to the Bonds and express no opinion or conclusion with respect thereto.

Based on and subject to the foregoing, and in reliance thereon, as of the date hereof, we are of the following opinions:

1. The Bonds constitute the valid and binding obligations of the District.

2. The Paying Agent Agreement has been duly executed and delivered by, and constitutes the valid and binding obligation of, the District.

3. The Board of Supervisors of the County has power and is obligated to levy ad valorem taxes without limitation as to rate or amount upon all property within the District's boundaries subject to taxation by the District (except certain personal property which is taxable at limited rates) for the payment of the Bonds and the interest thereon.

4. Interest on the Bonds is excluded from gross income for federal income tax purposes under Section 103 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, and is exempt from State of California personal income taxes. Interest on the Bonds is not a specific preference item for purposes of the federal alternative minimum tax. We express no opinion regarding other tax consequences related to the ownership or disposition of, or the amount, accrual or receipt of interest on, the Bonds.

Faithfully yours,

ORRICK, HERRINGTON & SUTCLIFFE LLP

APPENDIX D

FORM OF CONTINUING DISCLOSURE CERTIFICATE

This Continuing Disclosure Certificate (the "Disclosure Certificate") is executed and delivered by the Ravenswood City School District (the "District") in connection with the issuance of $20,000,000 aggregate principal amount of Ravenswood City School District General Obligation Bonds, Election of 2018, Series 2022 (the "Bonds"). The Bonds are being issued as authorized by a resolution adopted by the Board of Education of the District on March 24, 2022, and in accordance with the terms of a Paying Agent Agreement, dated as of May 1, 2022 (the "Paying Agent Agreement"), by and between the District and The Bank of New York Mellon Trust Company, N.A., as paying agent (the "Paying Agent"), and acknowledged by the Treasurer-Tax Collector of the County of San Mateo. 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 (defined below) and Beneficial Owners (defined below) of the Bonds and in order to assist the Participating Underwriter in complying with Securities and Exchange Commission Rule 15c2-12(b)(5).

SECTION 2. Definitions. In addition to the definitions set forth in the Paying Agent Agreement, 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 who has or shares the power, directly or indirectly, to make investment decisions concerning ownership of any Bonds (including persons holding Bonds through nominees, depositories or other intermediaries).

"Dissemination Agent" shall mean Eastshore Consulting LLC, or any successor Dissemination Agent designated in writing by the District and which has filed with the District a written acceptance of such designation.

"Financial Obligation" shall mean, for purposes of the Listed Events set out in Section 5(a)(10) and Section 5(b)(8), a (i) debt obligation; (ii) derivative instrument entered into in connection with, or pledged as security or a source of payment for, an existing or planned debt obligation; or (iii) guarantee of (i) or (ii). The term "Financial Obligation" shall not include municipal securities (as defined in the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended) as to which a final official statement (as defined in the Rule) has been provided to the MSRB consistent with the Rule.

"Holder" shall mean the person in whose name any Bond shall be registered.

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

"MSRB" shall mean the Municipal Securities Rulemaking Board established pursuant to Section 15B(b)(1) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 or any other entity designated or authorized by the Securities and Exchange Commission to receive reports or notices pursuant to the Rule. Until otherwise designated by the MSRB or the Securities and Exchange Commission, filings with the MSRB are to be made through the Electronic Municipal Market Access (EMMA) website of the MSRB currently located at http://emma.msrb.org.

"Official Statement" shall mean the Official Statement dated April 26, 2022 related to the Bonds.

"Participating Underwriter" shall mean the original underwriter of the Bonds required to comply with the Rule in connection with offering of the Bonds.

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

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 June 30), commencing with the Annual Report for the fiscal year of the District ending June 30, 2022 (which is due no later than April 1, 2023), provide to the MSRB an Annual Report which is consistent with the requirements of Section 4 of this Disclosure Certificate. Each Annual Report must be submitted in electronic format, accompanied by such identifying information as is prescribed by the MSRB, and may include by 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. Neither the Paying Agent nor the Dissemination Agent shall have any duties or responsibilities with respect to the contents of the Annual Report. 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) Not later than fifteen (15) Business Days prior to the date specified in subsection (a) for providing the Annual Report to the MSRB, the District shall provide the Annual Report to the Dissemination Agent (if other than the District) and the Paying Agent (if the Paying Agent is not the Dissemination Agent). If by such date, the Dissemination Agent has not received a copy of the Annual Report, the Dissemination Agent shall contact the District and the Paying Agent to determine if the District is in compliance with the first sentence of this subsection (b).

(c) If the Paying Agent is unable to verify that an Annual Report has been provided to the MSRB by the date required in subsection (a), the Paying Agent shall send a notice, in electronic format, to the MSRB, such notice to be in substantially the form attached as Exhibit A.

(d) If the Annual Report is delivered to the Dissemination Agent for filing, the Dissemination Agent shall file a report with the District and (if the Dissemination Agent is not the Paying Agent) the Paying Agent certifying that the Annual Report has been provided pursuant to this Disclosure Certificate and stating the date it was provided.

SECTION 4. Content of Annual Reports. The District's Annual Report shall contain or include by reference the following:

(a) Audited financial statements of the District, 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 provided to the MSRB 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 provided to the MSRB in the same manner as the Annual Report when they become available.

(b) 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 statement):

1. State funding received by the District for the last completed fiscal year;

2. Enrollment or average daily attendance of the District for the last completed fiscal year;

3. Assessed valuations, collections and delinquencies for real property located in the District for the last completed fiscal year;

4. If the District is not on the Teeter Plan, a list of the ten largest taxpayers, together with their product or service, assessed valuation and percentage of total assessed valuation in the District for the last completed fiscal year;

5. Outstanding District indebtedness; and

6. Summary financial information on revenues, expenditures and fund balances for the District's general fund reflecting the adopted budget for the current fiscal year.

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

SECTION 5. Reporting of Listed Events.

(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 and not later than ten (10) business days after the occurrence of the event:

1. Principal or interest payment delinquencies;

2. Unscheduled draws on debt service reserves reflecting financial difficulties;

3. Unscheduled draws on credit enhancements reflecting financial difficulties;

4. Substitution of credit or liquidity providers, or their failure to perform;

5. Adverse tax opinions or issuance by the Internal Revenue Service of proposed or final determination of taxability or of a Notice of Proposed Issue (IRS Form 5701 TEB);

6. Tender offers;

7. Defeasances;

8. Rating changes;

9. Bankruptcy, insolvency, receivership or similar event of the obligated person; or

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

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

(b) The 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, in a timely manner and not later than ten (10) business days after the occurrence of the event:

1. Unless described in Section 5(a)(5), other material notices or determinations by the Internal Revenue Service with respect to the tax status of the Bonds or other material events affecting the tax status of the Bonds;

2. Modifications to rights of Bond holders;

3. Optional, unscheduled or contingent Bond calls;

4. Release, substitution, or sale of property securing repayment of the Bonds;

5. Non-payment related defaults;

6. The consummation of a merger, consolidation, or acquisition involving an obligated person or the sale of all or substantially all of the assets of the obligated person, other than in the ordinary course of business, the entry into a definitive agreement to undertake such an action or the termination of a definitive agreement relating to any such actions, other than pursuant to its terms;

7. Appointment of a successor or additional paying agent or the change of name of a paying agent; or

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 security holders.

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

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

(e) If the District learns of the occurrence of a Listed Event described in Section 5(a) above, or determines that knowledge of a Listed Event described in Section 5(b) would be material under applicable federal securities laws, the District shall within ten (10) business days of occurrence file a notice of such occurrence with the MSRB in electronic format, accompanied by such identifying information as is prescribed by the MSRB. Notwithstanding the foregoing, notice of the Listed Event described in Section 5(b)(3) need not be given under this subsection any earlier than the notice (if any) of the underlying event is given to Holders of affected Bonds pursuant to the Paying Agent Agreement.

(f) The District intends to comply with the Listed Events described in Section 5(a)(10) and Section 5(b)(8), and the definition of "Financial Obligation" in Section 1, with reference to the rule, any other applicable federal securities laws and the guidance provided by the Securities and Exchange Commission in Release No. 34-83885 dated August 20, 2018 (the "2018 Release"), and any further amendments or written guidance provided by the Securities and Exchange Commission or its staff with respect to the amendments to the Rule effected by the 2018 Release.

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(e).

SECTION 7. Dissemination Agent. The District may, from time to time, appoint or engage a Dissemination Agent to assist it in carrying out its obligations under this Disclosure Certificate, and may discharge any such Dissemination Agent, with or without appointing a successor Dissemination Agent. The Dissemination Agent shall not be responsible in any manner for the content of any notice or report prepared by the District pursuant to this Disclosure Certificate. The initial Dissemination Agent shall be Eastshore Consulting LLC.

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, 5(a), (b), (d), or (e), or this Section 8(a), it may only be made in connection with a change in circumstances that arises from a change in legal requirements, change in law, or change in the identity, nature or status of an obligated person with respect to the 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; and

(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.

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(e), 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 Disclosure 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; provided that any such action may be instituted only in Superior Court of the State of California in and for the County of San Mateo or in U.S. District Court in or nearest to the County. A default under this Disclosure Certificate shall not be deemed an Event of Default under the Paying Agent Agreement, 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. Beneficiaries. This Disclosure Certificate shall inure solely to the benefit of the District, the Dissemination Agent, the Participating Underwriter and Holders and Beneficial Owners from time to time of the Bonds, and shall create no rights in any other person or entity.

Date: May 10, 2022.

RAVENSWOOD CITY SCHOOL DISTRICT

By ______________________________
Chief Business Official

EXHIBIT A

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

Name of District:	RAVENSWOOD CITY SCHOOL DISTRICT
Name of Bond Issue:	RAVENSWOOD CITY SCHOOL DISTRICT GENERAL OBLIGATION BONDS, ELECTION OF 2018, SERIES 2022
Date of Issuance:	May 10, 2022

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the District has not provided an Annual Report with respect to the above-named Bonds as required by Section 3 of the Continuing Disclosure Certificate of the District, dated the Date of Issuance. [The District anticipates that the Annual Report will be filed by ____________.]

Dated: _______________

RAVENSWOOD CITY SCHOOL DISTRICT

By [to be signed only if filed]

APPENDIX E

SAN MATEO COUNTY INVESTMENT POLICY AND INVESTMENT REPORT

The following information has been furnished by the Office of the Treasurer-Tax Collector, County of San Mateo. Neither the District, the Municipal Advisor, nor the Underwriter can make any representations regarding the accuracy and completeness of the information. It describes (i) the policies applicable to investment of District funds, including bond proceeds and tax levies, and funds of other agencies held by the County Treasurer-Tax Collector and (ii) the composition, carrying amount, market value and other information relating to the investment pool. Further information may be obtained directly from the Treasurer-Tax Collector, 555 County Center, 1st Floor, Redwood City, California 94063.

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SAN MATEO COUNTY

Investment Policy Statement

Calendar Year 2022

Approved by the
San Mateo County Board of Supervisors
Date: January 11, 2022
Resolution: 078649

Table of Contents

SAN MATEO COUNTY

Investment Policy Statement

Calendar Year 2022

I. Introduction

It is the policy of the San Mateo County Treasurer to invest public funds in a manner which will provide maximum security of principal invested with secondary emphasis on providing adequate liquidity to pool participants, achieving a competitive yield while conforming to all applicable statutes and resolutions governing the investment of public funds.

To meet liquidity and long-term investing needs, the County has established the County Investment Pool. This fund is suitable for planned expenditures or capital funds.

II. Delegation of Authority

By Resolution 078661, approved on January 11, 2022 the County Board of Supervisors has delegated to the Treasurer authority to invest and reinvest the funds of the County and other depositors as specified in California Government Code Sections §27000.1 and §53607 for the period calendar year 2022. The Treasurer may delegate investment authority to whoever has been retained to perform the investment function.

III. Policy Statement

This Investment Policy establishes cash management and investment guidelines for the Treasurer, and those to whom he/she delegates investment authority, who are responsible for the stewardship of the San Mateo County Pooled Investment Fund. Each transaction and the entire portfolio must comply with California Government Code and this Policy. All portfolio activities will be monitored and judged by the standards of this Policy and its investment objectives. Activities that violate its spirit and intent will be considered contrary to policy.

The Treasurer will annually render to the Board of Supervisors and any Oversight Committee a statement of investment policy, which the Board shall review and approve at a public meeting. Any change in the policy shall also be reviewed and approved by the Board at a public meeting.

IV. Standard of Care

The Treasurer is a fiduciary of the pooled investment fund and therefore subject to the prudent investor standard. The Treasurer, employees involved in the investment process and members of the San Mateo County Treasury Oversight Committee shall refrain from all personal business activities that could conflict with the management of the investment program.

All individuals involved will be required to report all gifts and income in accordance with California state law. (See Section XXI)

When investing, reinvesting, purchasing, acquiring, exchanging, selling and managing public funds, the Treasurer, and those to whom he/she delegates investment authority, shall act with due professional care, skill, prudence and diligence taking into consideration circumstances then prevailing, including, but limited to, general economic conditions and anticipated needs of the County and other depositors. This should be accomplished with the care that a prudent person acting in a like capacity would use to safeguard the principal and maintain the liquidity needs of the County and other depositors.

As outlined in California Government Code Section §27000.3, the standard of prudence to be used by the County investment officers shall be the "prudent investor" standard and shall be applied in the context of managing the portfolio. Investment officers shall act in accordance with written procedures and the investment policy, exercise due diligence, report in a timely fashion, and implement appropriate controls for adverse development.

V. Investment Objectives

The San Mateo County Pool shall be prudently invested in order to preserve principal while earning a reasonable rate of return while awaiting application for governmental purposes. Investments should be made with precision and care considering the safety of the principal investment, as well as the income to be derived from the investment. The specific objectives for the program are ranked in order of importance:

A. **Safety of Principal** - The Treasurer shall seek to preserve principal and minimize capital losses by mitigating credit risk and market risk as follows:

Credit Risk - Defined as an issuer(s) ability and willingness to repay interest and principal. Credit risk shall be minimized by diversifying the fund among issues and issuers so that the failure of any one issue or issuer would not result in a significant loss of income or principal to participants. Credit rating evaluations for all securities are monitored on a consistent basis.

Market Risk - Defined as the risk of market value fluctuations due to changes in the general level of interest rates. Because longer-term securities generally have greater market risk than shorter-term securities; market risk will be minimized by establishing the maximum Weighted Average Maturity of the pool at three years. The maximum allowable maturity for any instrument in the pool at time of purchase is 7 years (Treasuries and Agencies only). Occasional market losses on individual securities are inevitable with active portfolio management and must be considered within the context of the overall investment return.

B. Liquidity

The Treasurer's Office attempts to match maturities with its 12-month projected cash flow. The nature of the planning process behind the cash flow of the pool is relatively predictable and less volatile than is the case of discretionary money.

This allows leeway for some of the underlying investments in the County Pool to maintain a somewhat longer duration.

C. Yield

The County Pool is designed as an income fund to maximize the return on investable funds over various market cycles, consistent with the pool's first priority of safeguarding principal. Yield will be considered only after the basic requirements of safety and liquidity have been met. The County Pool is managed as an income fund whose purpose is to provide its investors with a reasonably predictable level of income, as opposed to a growth fund or fund measured on the basis of total return.

VI. Management Style and Strategy

This policy describes the County's strategic investment objective, risk tolerance and investment constraints. The County Treasurer or designee, at the Treasurer's discretion, prepares an economic outlook and evaluates the capital markets environment. The investment programs reflect a common strategy that is based on conservative principles of fixed income portfolio management consistently applied in a disciplined fashion.

VII. Authorized Investments

Subject to the limitations set forth in California Government Code §53600 et seq. which may be amended from time to time, the Treasurer may invest in the following instruments, subject to the limits described in the following sections. Long-term credit ratings, where shown, specify the minimum credit rating category required at time of purchase. As noted previously, all securities purchased shall be regularly monitored and re-evaluated should their ratings be downgraded below the minimum investment grade level required of the Pool. The Treasury Oversight Committee will be notified, within 10 days of any security downgrades that fall below the pool's investment standards and the course of action to be taken if any. In addition, the information will be posted on the Treasurer's website within the same time frame. Decisions regarding the holding of, or the potential sale of, securities are based on factors such as remaining time to maturity and the need for liquidity in the Pool.

Where a percentage limitation of eligible security percentages and maximum maturity is established, for the purpose of determining investment compliance, that maximum amount will be applied on the date of trade settlement. Therefore, depending on the liquidation of other securities and the performance of other securities in the pool, the percentage of the pool of any given security or instrument could exceed the initial percentage limitations without violating the Investment Policy.

A. U.S. Treasury Securities

United States Treasury bills, notes, bond or certificates of indebtedness, for which the full faith and credit of the United States is pledged for the payment of principal and interest. The maximum maturity of U.S. Treasury Securities is 7 years.

B. U.S. Government Agency/GSE (Government Sponsored Enterprise)

Obligations, participations, or other instruments of, or issued by, a federal agency or a United States government sponsored enterprise. The maximum percent of the fund per issuer is 40%. The maximum percent of the fund for U.S. Agencies Callables Securities is 25%. U.S. Government Agency/GSE securities must be rated in a rating category of "AA," long-term, or "A-1," Short-term, or their equivalent or higher by at least two of the three nationally recognized rating services (S&P, Moody's and Fitch). The maximum maturity for Agency Securities is 7 years.

C. Commercial Paper

At the time of purchase, commercial paper must be rated either A-1/P-1/F1 or better by at least two of the three nationally recognized rating services (S&P, Moody's and Fitch). Eligibility is limited to U.S. organized and operating corporations. Corporations must have assets in excess of $5 Billion and have debt other than commercial paper, if any, that is rated in a rating category of "A" or its equivalent or higher by at least two of the three nationally recognized rating services (S&P, Moody's and Fitch). Maturities may not exceed 270 days. Purchases of commercial paper will not exceed 40% of the pool's investable money.

D. Negotiable Certificates of Deposit

Negotiable certificates are negotiable money market instruments that trade on the open market. At the time of purchase, negotiable certificates of deposit must be rated in a rating category of "A," long-term, or "A-1"/"P-1"/"F1, short-term," or their equivalents or better by at least two of the three nationally recognized rating services (S&P, Moody's and Fitch). These certificates must be issued by a U.S. National or State chartered bank or state or federal association (as defined by section 5102 of the California Financial Code) or by a state licensed branch of a foreign bank. Eligible foreign banks must have branches or agencies in the U.S. Issuers must be a corporation with total assets in excess of $5 Billion. Purchases of Negotiable Certificates of Deposit will not exceed 30% of the pool.

E. Bankers Acceptance

A Bankers Acceptance (BA) is a draft drawn and accepted by banks that is based upon funds that will pay its face value at maturity. The security is normally traded at a discounted price. Because the accepting institution is obligated to pay for the bill, a Bankers Acceptance is considered less risky than commercial paper.

At the time of purchase, BAs must be rated A-1/P-1/F1 or better by at least two of the three nationally recognized rating services (S&P, Moody's and Fitch). BAs are primarily used to finance international trade. BAs are timed drafts (bills of exchange) drawn on and accepted by a commercial bank Issuers must be a corporation with total assets in excess of $5 Billion. Purchases of Bankers Acceptances will not exceed 15% of the pool for domestic commercial banks and 15% of the pool for foreign commercial banks.

F. Collateralized Time Deposits

Collateralized Certificates of Deposit must comply with Bank Deposit Law. Purchases of Collateralized Certificates of Deposit will not exceed 15% of the pool.

G. Mortgage Backed Securities and Asset Backed Securities

A. Mortgage Backed Securities

The securities must be rated in a rating category of "AA" or its equivalent or higher by at least two of the three nationally recognized rating services (S&P, Moody's and Fitch). Securities shall have a maximum remaining maturity of five years. Combined holdings of Mortgage Backed Securities and Asset Backed Securities will not exceed 20% of the pool.

The allowable types of Mortgage Backed Securities include the following:

1. U.S. Government Agency Mortgage pass-through securities.
2. Collateralized Mortgage Obligations (CMO) where the underlying mortgages have U.S. government backing.

B. Asset Backed Securities

The securities must be rated "AAA" or its equivalent by at least two of the three nationally recognized rating services (S&P, Moody's and Fitch). Securities shall have a maximum remaining maturity of five years. Combined holdings of Asset Backed Securities and Mortgage backed Securities will not exceed 20% of the pool.

The allowable types of Asset Backed Securities include the following:

1. Equipment lease back certificates.
2. Consumer receivable backed bonds.
3. Auto loan receivable backed bonds.

H. Corporate Securities

The maximum maturity for corporate securities is five years. Eligible securities shall be issued by corporations organized and operating within the United States or by depository institutions licensed by the United States or any state and operating within the United States. At the time of purchase, corporate securities must be rated in a rating category of “A” or its equivalent or better by at least two of the three nationally recognized rating services (S&P, Moody’s and Fitch). Securities in this classification must be dollar denominated. If a security is owned and downgraded below the pool’s investment standards, the Treasury Oversight Committee will be notified within 10 days of any security downgrades that fall below the pool’s investment standards and the course of action to be taken if any. In addition, the information will be posted on the Treasurer’s website within the same time frame.

Purchases of Corporate Securities shall not exceed 30% of the pool. The amount invested in corporate securities in the “A” rating category may not exceed 27% of the pool (90% of the 30% permitted corporate allocation). For purposes of determining compliance with this requirement, a security’s rating will be determined by its highest rating by either S&P, Moody’s, or Fitch. There is a 5% limitation of the fund in any single issuer of Money Market/Corporate Securities, however, the Pool has a target of holding no more than 3%. The 3% target may be exceeded under exceptional circumstances. (i.e.: peak tax collection periods, G.O. Bond issuances, etc.) when there is a large influx of cash.

I. US Instrumentalities

United States dollar denominated senior unsecured, unsubordinated obligations issued or unconditionally guaranteed by the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, International Finance Corporation, or Inter-American Development Bank, with a maximum maturity of five years or less, and eligible for purchase and sale within the United States. Investments under this subdivision shall be rated in a rating category “AA” or its equivalent or higher by at least two of the three nationally recognized rating services (S&P, Moody’s and Fitch). Purchases of US Instrumentalities are not to exceed 30% of the pool.

J. CA Municipal Obligations

Registered state warrants or municipal notes or bonds of this state, including bonds payable solely out of the revenues from a revenue-producing property owned, controlled, or operated by the state or by a department, board, agency, or authority of the state. Investments under this subdivision shall be rated in a rating category “AA” or its equivalent or higher by at least two of the three nationally recognized rating services (S&P, Moody’s and Fitch). Such investments shall have a maximum security of five years or less, and shall not exceed 30% of the pool, 5% per issuer. The foregoing investments shall be limited to the General Obligation (GO) bonds, Tax & Revenue Anticipations Notes (TRANs), or other debt, which is issued by the state of California, the University of California Regents or the California State University Regents.

K. Repurchase Agreements

Repurchase Agreements must be executed with dealers with whom the County has written agreements and are either banking institutions that meet the rating requirements of this policy or dealers who report to the Market Reports Division of the Federal Reserve Bank of N.Y. (Primary Dealers). All transactions must be collateralized at 102% of current value plus accrued interest and must be marked to market daily. The only acceptable collateral for these transactions include Treasuries or Agencies with a maximum maturity of seven years.

For purposes of this authorized investments section, the term “Repurchase Agreement” means a purchase of a security by the County pursuant to an agreement by which the seller will repurchase the securities on or before a specified date and for a specified dollar amount and will deliver the underlying securities to the County by book entry. All County pool transactions are conducted through the County custodian on a payment vs. delivery basis. When the transaction is unwound, the transfer of the underlying securities will revert to the counter party’s bank account by book entry. The term “Counter party” means the other party to the transaction with the County. The Counter Party, or its parent, must have a short-term rating of “A-1,” “P-1,” or “F1” by at least two of the three nationally recognized rating services (S&P, Moody’s and Fitch). The maximum allowable term of a repurchase agreement shall not exceed 92 days.

L. Local Agency Investment Fund (LAIF)

The Local Agency Investment Fund (LAIF) is an investment fund run by the Treasurer of the State of California to pool local agency monies. LAIF will be used as a comparative fund to the County’s pool. The maximum percent of the fund that can be invested is up to the current State limit.

M. Mutual Funds

Shares of beneficial interest issued by diversified management companies as defined in Government Code Section § 53601. Purchases of Mutual Funds will not exceed 20% of the pool, 10% per mutual fund.

N. Local Government Investment Pools (LGIPs)

Shares of beneficial interest issued by a joint power’s authority organized pursuant to Section 6509.7 that invests in the securities and obligations authorized by the Government Code. Each share shall represent an equal proportional interest in the underlying pool of securities owned by the joint powers authority. Purchases are limited to LGIPs that seek to maintain a stable share price and will not exceed 20% of the pool, 10% per LGIP.

VIII. Security Lending

Security Lending is a temporary exchange of portfolio assets for acceptable collateral between a lender and an approved borrower. The additional income generated from this transaction can be used to enhance portfolio performance. This process can be summarized in three key steps:

A. The Security Lending agent lends securities from our portfolio to an approved borrower at a negotiated rate. The negotiated rate is dependent upon the level of demand for the securities.

B. The Security Lending agent invests the cash collateral in highly liquid, short duration, high credit quality instruments approved by our investment policy.

C. The earnings generated net of rebates from these transactions are split between the third party agent and the County based on the contract agreement.

Our contract with The Bank of New York requires daily reporting of the securities borrowed, the borrowers, and the short term investments made with the collateral. The County retains the right to recall securities at any given time; cutoffs are 9:30 a.m. eastern standard time for same day recalls of treasuries/agencies and 1:30 p.m. eastern standard time on trade date for corporates. We also require acknowledgement of the County Investment Policy, and check the adherence to that policy daily.

All securities purchased with any funds received as a result of such lending shall be regularly monitored and re-evaluated. Should their ratings fall below the pool's investment standards, the Treasury Oversight Committee will be notified within 10 days of any security downgrades that fall below the pool's investment standards and the course of action if any. In addition, the information will be posted on the Treasurer's website within the same time frame.

Additionally, the percentage of the Fund's market value in any one issuer's securities shall be regularly monitored and the Treasury Oversight Committee will be notified within 10 days, and the information posted on the Treasurer's website, of any instances where the percentage of the Fund's market value in any one issuer's securities exceeds the percentage limitations set forth herein or where there is any change in diversification and the course of action, if any.

There are always risks in any financial transaction. The three most common risks in Security Lending are as follows:

A. Borrower Default Risk – Although rare, a borrower may not return a security in a timely manner. To protect against this risk, we require 102% cash collateral, which is marked to market and monitored daily. In the event of borrower default, the Security Lending agent is responsible for replacing the securities or providing the cash value of the securities. In other words, The Bank of New York indemnifies the County of San Mateo against borrower default.

B. Collateral Investment Risk – The value of the securities in which we invest the cash collateral may decline due to fluctuations in interest rates or other market related events. This risk is controlled by investing in a huge investment pool with highly liquid short duration, high credit quality instruments identified in this investment policy.

C. Operational Risks – Critical operations, such as maintaining the value of the collateral, collecting interest and dividend payments are essential to a smooth running Security Lending operation. Operational risks are the responsibility of the Security Lending agent. We further mitigate this risk by reviewing all transactions and collateral requirements on a daily basis.

Schedule 1 – Securities Lending

Securities Loans

- No more than 5% of the Pool can be on loan to any single counterparty.
- A single loan shall not exceed 3% of the total portfolio.
- The maximum maturity of a securities loan shall not exceed 92 days.

Collateral

Acceptable Collateral
U.S. Treasuries and Agencies and cash.

Collateral Investment
The only authorized investments are shown in the following table. No floating or reset notes are permitted.

"Fund" means actual market value of all securities lending collateral.

INSTRUMENT	RATING	- LIMITATIONS		
		% of Fund	**% of Fund per Issuer**	**Maturity**
U.S. Treasury Obligations		100	100%	1 year
Obligations of U.S. Agencies or government sponsored enterprises	AA or A-1	100	40% per issuer	1 year
Repurchase agreements secured by U.S. Treasury or agency obligation (102% collateral)	A-1	100	50%	overnight
Bankers Acceptances Domestic Foreign	A-1 / P-1/ F1	 15 15	 5% Aggregate 5% Aggregate	 180 days 180 days
Commercial paper	A-1 / P-1 / F1	40	5% Aggregate	270 days or less

Other

Agent Qualifications
The only acceptable Agent is the Pool's custodian bank.

Contract Provisions
The Agent must indemnify the Pool against borrower default.

The Agent must acknowledge and accept the Policy in writing. A copy of this acceptance will be attached to future policies.

The Agent must submit monthly reports showing securities out on loan (terms and borrowers), defaults, earnings, and the percent by sector of Pool assets out on loan as well as information on the collateral investments (including market values, income and realized and unrealized gains and losses).

Oversight
The Treasurer shall include copies of the Agent's most recent report with his reports to the Treasury Oversight Committee.

IX. Community Reinvestment Act Program

A. This policy sets aside up to $5 million dollars for investment in banks whose primary operations are located in San Mateo County. Investments from this fund must meet the requirements of this investment policy. Eligible banks must have Community Reinvestment Act performance ratings of "satisfactory" or "outstanding" from each financial institution's regulatory authority. In addition, deposits greater than the federally-insured amount must be collateralized. Banks must place securities worth between 110% and 150% of the value of the deposit with a custodial bank.

X. Diversification and Maturity Restrictions

It is the policy of the Treasurer to diversify the Fund's portfolios. Investments are diversified to minimize the risk of loss resulting in over concentration of assets in a specific maturity, specific issuer or a specific class of securities. Diversification strategies shall be established by the Treasurer and whoever has been retained to perform the investment function.

Instrument	Min. Rating Category	% of Fund	Limitations % of Fund per Issuer	Maturity
U.S. Treasury Obligations		100%	100%	7 years
Obligations of U.S. Agencies or government sponsored enterprises	AA or A-1	100%	40%	7 years
U.S. Agencies Callables	AA		25%	7 years
Commercial paper (two agencies)	A-1/P-1/F1	40%	5% Aggregate	270 days or less

Instrument	Min. Rating Category	% of Fund	Limitations % of Fund per Issuer	Maturity
Negotiable Certificates of Deposit ($5 billion minimum assets) (two agencies)	A-1/P-1/F1	30%	5% Aggregate	5 years
Bankers Acceptances *Domestic: ($5 billion minimum assets) *Foreign: ($5 billion minimum assets) (two agencies)	A-1 / P-1/ F1	15% 15%	5% Aggregate 5% Aggregate	180 days 180 days
Collateralized Time Deposits within the state of CALIFORNIA	A-1/P-1/ F1	15%	5% Aggregate	1 year
Mortgage Backed Securities/CMO's: No Inverse Floaters No Range Notes No Interest only strips derived from a pool of Mortgages Asset Backed Securities	AA AAA	20% Combined total	5% Aggregate 5% Aggregate	5 Years 5 Years
Corporate bonds, Medium Term Notes & Covered Bonds (two agencies)	A	30% A maximum of 27% may be invested in A rated securities (90% of the 30% allocation)	5% Aggregate	5 years
US Instrumentalities	AA	30%		5 Years
CA Municipal Obligations	AA	30%	5% Aggregate	5 Years
Repurchase Agreements secured by U.S. Treasury or agency obligation (102% collateral)	A-1	100%	See limitations for Treasuries and Agencies above	92 days

Instrument	Min. Rating Category	% of Fund	Limitations % of Fund per Issuer	Maturity
Local Agency Investment Fund (LAIF)			Up to the current state limit	
Shares of beneficial interest issued by diversified management companies as defined in Government Code Section§ 53601(Mutual Funds)	Money Market AAAm	20%	10% per mutual fund	
Local Government Investment Pools (LGIPs)		20%	10% per LGIP	

XI. Average Life

The maximum dollar weighted average maturity of the fund will be 3 years. The focus of this fund is in order of priority: preservation of principal, liquidity and then yield. The policy of maintaining a maximum dollar weighted maturity or weighted average maturity (WAM) of 3 years leaves open the flexibility to take advantage of interest rate trends to maximize the return on investment. The imposed maximum 3 year average maturity limits the market risk to levels appropriate to a short, intermediate income fund. The word “Maturity” refers to the instrument’s stated legal final redemption date - not coupon reset, put or call dates.

Securities purchased specifically to match the maturity of a bond issue and/or a contractual arrangement must be authorized by California Government Code §53601 and §53635 but are not included in the requirements listed above. Such securities shall be clearly designated in the appropriate investment journals and reports.

XII. Prohibited Transactions

At the time of purchase, all permitted investments shall conform in all respects with this Investment Policy and California Government Code Sections §53601, §53601.1, §53601.2, §53601.6, and §53635, as may be amended from time to time. No investment prohibited by California Government Code shall be permitted herein.

Any investment transactions, credit risk criterion, percentage limitations or market valuation that are not in compliance with this Investment Policy **at time of purchase** must be documented and approved by the Treasurer in writing. Thereafter, action shall be taken by the Treasurer to correct such matter as soon as practical. If a percentage restriction is adhered to at the time of purchase, a later increase or decrease in percentage resulting from a change in values or assets will not constitute a violation of that restriction.

The Treasurer shall not leverage the County pool through any borrowing collateralized or otherwise secured by cash or securities held unless authorized by this investment policy.

Security Lending is authorized by this policy and will be limited to a maximum of 20% of the portfolio.

The following transactions are prohibited:

A. Borrowing for investment purposes ("Leverage").

B. Inverse floaters, leveraged floaters, equity-linked securities, event-linked securities, structured investment vehicles (SIV).

Simple "floating rate notes" whose periodic coupon adjustment is based on a short-term (one-year or less) rate index (such as Treasury bills, federal funds, prime rate or LIBOR) and which have a reasonable expectation of maintaining a value at par at each interest rate adjustment through final maturity, are exempt from this definition. Additionally, U.S. Treasury and Agency zero coupon bonds, U.S. Treasury and Agency strips, Resolution Funding Corporation (REFCORP) strips or other callable securities which otherwise meet quality, maturity and percent limitations assigned to their respective security category, are exempt from this section.

C. Derivatives (e.g. swaptions, spreads, straddles, caps, floors, collars, etc.) shall be prohibited.

D. Trading of options and futures are prohibited.

XIII. Method of Accounting:

A. For earnings calculations, investments will be carried at original purchase cost (plus purchased accrued interest, if applicable). Premiums or discounts acquired in the purchase of securities will be amortized or accreted over the life of the respective securities. For GASB purposes, investments will be carried at cost and marked to market.

B. Gains or losses from investment sales will be credited or charged to investment income at the time of sale. All interest income, gains/ losses are posted quarterly.

C. Premiums paid for callable securities will be amortized to the 1st call date after purchase.

D. Purchased accrued interest will be capitalized until the first interest payment is received. Upon receipt of the first interest payment, the funds will be used to reduce the investment to its principal cost with the remaining balance credited to investment income.

E. Yield is calculated on an accrual basis using a 365-day calendar year. Earnings are calculated as follows:

$$\frac{\text{(Earnings* + Capital Gains) - (Fees+Amortized Premiums + Capital Losses)}}{\text{Average Daily Pool Balance}}$$

* Earnings equal net interest payments + accrued interest + accreted discounts.

F. The County Pool is operated as a single investment pool. Banking and reporting services required by a participant are charged directly to the participant. All participants are charged an administrative fee.

G. The administrative fee is 9.5 basis points effective July 1, 2018 and will be evaluated annually.

The County Pool Administrative Fee is established annually and is effective July 1 through June 30. The fee is developed to align with the actual administrative cost of managing the pool. Due to variations in the pool size during the fiscal year (such as those caused by the influx of funds from unanticipated school bond issues or voluntary pool participant withdrawals), a true-up of fees collected will take place in the 4^{th} quarter of each fiscal year.

XIV. Safekeeping

All deliverable security transactions, including collateral for repurchase agreements, entered into by the Treasurer shall be conducted on a Delivery-versus-Payment basis (DVP).

All deliverable securities shall be held by a third party custodian designated by the Treasurer. The third party custodian shall be required to issue a safekeeping statement to the Treasurer listing the specific instrument, rate, maturity and other pertinent information.

XV. Performance Evaluation

The Treasurer shall submit monthly, quarterly and annual reports, in compliance with Government Code Sections §53607 and §53646 to the Treasury Oversight Committee, Pool participants and the Board of Supervisors. These reports shall contain sufficient information to permit an informed outside reader to evaluate the performance of the investment program and shall be in compliance with Government Code. This includes the type of investments, name of issuer, maturity date, par and dollar amount of the investment. For the total Pooled Investment Fund, the report will list average maturity, the market value and the pricing source. Additionally, the report will show any funds under the management of contracting parties, a statement of compliance to the Policy and a statement of the Pooled Investments Fund's ability to meet the expected expenditure requirements for the next 6 months. In accordance with GASB Statements 31 and 40, the Treasurer shall provide financial information on the treasury for the County's Comprehensive Annual Financial Report.

XVI. Withdrawal Requests

Voluntary Pool Participants

A. Any request to withdraw funds shall be released at no more than 12.5% per month, based on the month-end balance of the prior month.

B. Current secured tax apportionments and property tax revenue distributed to Redevelopment Property Tax Trust Funds will be exempt from the 12.5% withdrawal rule, however, these apportionments must be withdrawn in the same month they are received or they will be subjected to the 12.5% withdrawal rule.

C. Any additional withdrawal requests will be considered on a case-by-case basis.

D. All requests for withdrawals must first be made in writing to the Treasurer, at a minimum, 24 hours in advance.

In accordance with California Government Code § 27136 et seq, and §27133 (h) et seq, these requests are subject to the Treasurer's consideration of the stability and predictability of the pooled investment fund, or the adverse effect on the interests of the other depositors in the pooled investment fund.

Schools

A. Withdrawals of surplus funds by a school district for investment elsewhere will require a Resolution from the District Office requesting such withdrawal and specifying that funds are 'surplus.' Such requests must be made at a minimum 24 hours in advance.

B. A one-year dark period will exist for such withdrawals before funds can be re-deposited into the treasury by that school district. A Resolution from the District Office will be required to do so.

C. Any emergency situation that requires previously withdrawn school district funds be re-deposited into the treasury within that one-year period will require a Resolution from the District Office and Office of Education.

D. No Bond Proceeds may be withdrawn for investment outside of the pool (AB2738)

XVII. Internal Controls

The County Treasurer shall establish internal controls to provide reasonable assurance that the investment objectives are met and to ensure that the assets are protected from loss, theft, or misuse. The County Treasurer shall also be responsible for ensuring that all investment transactions comply with the County's investment policy and the California Government Code.

The County Treasurer shall establish a process for daily, monthly, quarterly and annual review and monitoring of investment program activity.

Daily, the County Treasurer or authorized treasury personnel shall review the investment activity, as well as corresponding custodial and commercial bank balances and positions for compliance with the investment policy and guidelines. The County Controller's Office shall conduct an annual audit of the investment program's activities. It is to be conducted to determine compliance with the County's investment policy and the Government Code. The audit shall be conducted by staff with experience in auditing large, complex investment programs consistent with industry standards as promulgated by the Global Investment Performance Standards (GIPS) adopted by the CFA Institute Board of Governors.

A. Investment Authority and Responsibility

The responsibility for conducting the County's investment program resides with the Treasurer, who supervises the investment program within the guidelines set forth in this policy. The Treasurer may delegate the authority for day-to-day investment activity to whoever has been retained to perform the investment function.

B. County Treasury Oversight Committee

The Board of Supervisors, in consultation with the Treasurer, hereby establishes the County Treasury Oversight Committee pursuant to California Government Code § 27130 et seq. Members of the County Treasury Oversight Committee shall be selected pursuant to California Government Code §27131. The Treasury Oversight Committee will meet at least three times a year to evaluate general strategies and to monitor results and shall include in its discussions the economic outlook, portfolio diversification, maturity structure and potential risks to the County pool's funds. All actions taken by the Treasury Oversight Committee are governed by rules set out in § 27131 et seq. of the California Government Code.

Members of the County Treasury Oversight Committee must pay particular attention to California Government Code § 27132.1, § 27132.2, § 27132.3 and § 27132.4, which read as follows:

> § 27132.1 A member may not be employed by an entity that has (a) contributed to the campaign of a candidate for the office of local treasurer, or (b) contributed to the campaign of a candidate to be a member of a legislative body of any local agency that has deposited funds in the county treasury, in the previous three years or during the period that the employee is a member of the committee.
>
> § 27132.2 A member may not directly or indirectly raise money for a candidate for local treasurer or a member of the governing board of any local agency that has deposited funds in the county treasury while a member of the committee.
>
> § 27132.3 A member may not secure employment with bond underwriters, bond counsel, security brokerages or dealers, or with financial services firms, with whom the Treasurer is doing business during the period that the person is a member of the committee or for one year after leaving the committee.
>
> § 27132.4 Committee meetings shall be open to the public and subject to the Ralph M. Brown Act (chapter 9 (commencing with section 54950) of Part 1 of Division 2 of Title 5).

C. Reporting

The Treasurer will prepare a monthly report for the County pool participants and members of the County Treasury Oversight Committee stating, for each investment: the type of investment, name of the issuer, maturity date, par value of the investment, current market value and the securities S&P/Moody's rating. For the total pooled investment fund, the report will list average maturity, effective duration, cost, the current market value, net gains/losses and the sector and issuer concentrations. In addition, the report will break down distribution by maturities, coupon, duration and both S&P/Moody's ratings. The Treasurer shall prepare a monthly cash flow report which sets forth projections for revenue inflows, and interest earnings as compared to the projections for the operating and capital outflows of depositors. This projection shall be for a minimum of 12 months. All Reports will be available on the County Treasurer's website at treasurer.smcgov.org

D. Annual Audit of Compliance

The County Treasury Oversight Committee shall cause an annual audit to be conducted of the portfolio, procedures, reports and operations related to the County pool in compliance with California Government Code § 27134.

E. Pool Rating

The Pool strives to maintain the highest credit rating at all times. Annually, a contract may be requested for a rating from one of the three leading nationally recognized credit rating organizations (S&P, Moody's or Fitch).

F. Compliance Review

The County will ensure a monthly compliance review of the County's portfolio holdings and provide a monthly written report which will:

1. Verify the accuracy of holdings information.
2. Provide summary level information about the portfolio.
3. Verify compliance with California Government Code.
4. Verify compliance with the County's written Investment Policy.
5. List any exceptions or discrepancies identified.

G. Loss Control

While this Investment Policy is based on "the Prudent Investor Rule", the Treasurer shall seek to enhance total portfolio return by means of actively managing the portfolio. In any professionally managed portfolio, occasional controlled losses are inevitable and must be realized and judged within the context of overall portfolio performance. Losses shall be allocated as otherwise described in this policy in section XIII, entitled "Method of Accounting".

H. Credit Quality

Should any investment or financial institution represented in the portfolio, be downgraded by any of the major rating services to a rating below those established in this investment policy, the Treasurer must immediately make an informed decision as to the disposition of that asset and will so advise the County Treasury Oversight Committee. The situation will be monitored daily by the Treasurer until final disposition has been made.

I. Approved Brokers

The Treasurer will maintain a current list of Approved Brokers and Dealers who may conduct business with the County. All financial institutions on the approved list will be evaluated individually, with preference given to primary dealers, who possess a strong capital and credit base appropriate to their operations. The Treasurer will forward a copy of the County Investment Policy to all approved brokers and require written acknowledgment of the policy from the broker.

No broker, brokerage, dealer or securities firm is allowed on the approved list if, within any consecutive 48-month period, they have made a political contribution in an amount exceeding the limitations contained in Rule G-37 of the Municipal Securities Rulemaking Board, to the local Treasurer, any member of the governing board of the local agency or any candidate for those offices.

If the County has contracted with an investment advisor to provide investment services, the investment advisor may use their own list of approved issuers, brokers/dealers and financial institutions to conduct transactions on the County's behalf.

J. Transaction Settlement

Payment of settlement in a securities transaction will be against delivery only. A due bill or other substitution will not be acceptable. All securities purchased from the brokers/dealers must be held in safekeeping by the County's safekeeping agent or designated third party.

K. Internal Controls

The Treasurer has established a system of controls designed to prevent losses of pooled funds due to fraud, employee error, and misrepresentations by third parties, and unanticipated changes in financial markets or imprudent actions by employees of the County. The controls include:

1. Procedures for investment activity which includes separation of duties for transaction authority, accounting and operations and requires clear documentation of activity.
2. Custodial safekeeping as prescribed in California Government Code § 53601.
3. Independent audit, both external and internal.
4. Clear delegation of authority.
5. Written confirmations of all telephone transactions.
6. Establishment of written ethical standards and rules of behavior.

XVIII. Execution of Investment Authority

A. All transactions are documented as to date, time and vendor, signed by the originator and include the following information:

1. Buy or sell
2. Specific description of security involved (CUSIP)
3. Settlement date
4. Price
5. The total amount of funds involved
6. On non-treasury or agency transactions a notation will be made on the transaction ticket of competitive bids and offers
7. Broker/dealer

B. Information in "A" must be provided to the Investment Specialist for the following purpose:

1. To contact the dealer to verify the information on the trade with the dealer's instructions. Any misunderstanding must be clarified prior to settlement.
2. To provide the County's custodian bank with the specifics of the pending transaction to assure a smooth settlement.
3. To compare with the daily custodian transaction report to assure there are no errors.
4. To generate the internal entries necessary for the movement of funds to complete the transaction.
5. To compare with the broker's confirmations when received.

C. At the end of each day, the Investment Specialist summarizes all of the current day transactions in a "Daily Cash Flow Report" available immediately the following morning. This report includes:

1. A summary of all the day's investment transaction.
2. A listing of the day's incoming and outgoing wires.
3. A listing of the day's state automatics and other deposits received.
4. If the pool has "Repos" out, the current earnings rate statement.
5. An estimate of the total anticipated clearings for the day.

D. A best effort will be made to obtain a minimum of three prices from different brokers before executing a security transaction whenever possible. Exceptions will occur with Treasuries. In those cases the Bloomberg screen will be printed as close to the actual executed price as possible. In the case of money market, agencies or corporate securities, a best effort will be made to obtain differential bids and offers.

E. Repurchase Agreements All Repurchase Agreements with approved dealers will be governed by a Public Securities Association (PSA) agreement that has been approved in writing by the Treasurer.

F. Confirmations resulting from securities purchased or sold under a Repurchase Agreement shall state the exact and complete nomenclature of the underlying securities bought or sold, as well as the term structure (i.e. maturity) of the transaction.

G. Securities on loan and their corresponding investments under the County Security Lending Program must be monitored daily by the Investment Specialist to assure the County Treasurer or Designee has a list of those securities that are out on loan. Interest earned will be monitored daily and compared to the monthly report of earnings by the custodial bank.

H. The assets of the County shall be held in safekeeping by the County's safekeeping agent, or secured through third-party custody and safekeeping procedures. A due bill or other substitution will not be acceptable.

I. Safekeeping procedures shall be reviewed annually by the Treasurer's office and an external auditor. Surprise audits of safekeeping and custodial procedures must be conducted at least once a year.

J. Security Lending: The custodial bank may be authorized to lend out up to 20% of the portfolio within the guidelines of this policy. Guidelines for securities lending and the investment of collateral are attached to this policy as Schedule 1. Securities on loan must be monitored daily by the Treasurer's office to assure that the Treasurer has a list of those securities that are out on loan. Interest earned will be monitored daily and compared to the monthly report of earnings by the custodial bank.

K. Voluntary Participants participating in the San Mateo County Pooled Fund meet the following requirements:

1. A public agency
2. Domiciled in the County of San Mateo.
3. Agree to abide by the approved San Mateo County Pooled Fund Investment Policy Statement.
4. Acknowledge changes to the policy annually in writing and meet the minimum balance requirements (250K).

Effective 11/1/2018, acceptance of new voluntary participants was discontinued to decrease liquidity requirements.

L. Agencies whose jurisdiction includes San Mateo County, but are not domiciled in San Mateo County, may participate in the San Mateo County Pooled Fund with the approval of the Treasurer and the County Treasury Oversight Committee.

XIX. Disaster Recovery

The San Mateo County Treasurer's Disaster Recovery Plan includes critical phone numbers and addresses of key personnel as well as active bankers and brokers/dealers. Portable devices have been issued to key personnel for communicating between staff, banks and broker/dealers. The plan includes an offsite location to be communicated at the time of readiness if our offices are uninhabitable.

In the event investment staff is unable to invest the portfolio, the custodial bank will automatically sweep all un-invested cash into a collateralized account at the end of the business day. Union Bank is currently the pools bank.

Should this guarantee program not be extended, a collateralized account will be set up. Until normal operations of the Treasurer's office have been restored, the limitations on the size of an individual issuer and the percentage restrictions by investment type would be allowed to exceed those approved in this Investment Policy.

XX. Ethics and Conflict of Interest

The Treasurer and all investment personnel shall refrain from personal business activity which could create a conflict with proper execution of the investment program or which could impair the ability to execute impartial investment decisions. The Treasurer and all investment personnel shall complete and submit State of California Form 700, Statement of Economic Interests Disclosure annually.

XXI. Limits on Honoraria, Gifts and Gratuities

In accordance with California Government Code Section 27133, this policy establishes limits for the Treasurer; individuals responsible for management of the portfolios; and members of the Treasury Oversight Committee; select individual investment advisors and broker/dealers who conduct day-to-day investment trading activity.

Any individual who receives an aggregate total of gifts, honoraria and gratuities in excess of $50 in a calendar year from a broker/dealer, bank or service provider to the Pooled Investment Fund must report the gifts, dates and firms to the designated filing official and complete the appropriate State forms.

No individual designated in a conflict of interest code may receive aggregate gifts, honoraria and gratuities in a calendar year in excess of the amount specified in Section 18940.2(a) of Title 2, Division 6 of the California Code of Regulations. Gifts from a single source are subject to a $420 limit. Any violation must be reported to the State Fair Political Practices Commission.

Comparison and Interpretation of Credit Ratings[1]

Long Term Debt Ratings

Rating Interpretation	Moody's	Standard & Poor's	Fitch
Best-Quality grade	Aaa	AAA	AAA
High-Quality Grade	Aa1 Aa2 Aa3	AA+ AA AA-	AA+ AA AA-
Upper Medium Grade	A1 A2 A3	A+ A A-	A+ A A-
Medium Grade	Baa1 Baa2 Baa3	BBB+ BBB BBB-	BBB+ BBB BBB-
Speculative Grade	Ba1 Ba2 Ba3	BB+ BB BB-	BB+ BB BB-
Low Grade	B1 B2 B3	B+ B B-	B+ B B-
Poor Grade to Default	Caa	CCC+	CCC
In Poor Standing	- -	CCC CCC-	- -
Highly Speculative Default	Ca C	CC -	CC -
Default	- - -	- - D	DDD DD D

Short Term/Commercial Paper Investment Grade Ratings

Rating Interpretation	Moody's	Standard & Poor's	Fitch
Superior Capacity	P-1	A-1+/A-1	F1+/F1
Strong Capacity	P-2	A-2	F2
Acceptable Capacity	P-3	A-3	F3

[1] **These are general credit rating guidelines and are for information only**

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

ACCRUED INTEREST
Interest that has accumulated but has not yet been paid from the most recent interest payment date or issue date to a certain date.

ASSET-BACKED SECURITIES (ABS)
A financial security backed by a loan, lease or receivables against assets other than real estate and mortgage-backed securities. For investors, asset-backed securities are an alternative to investing in corporate debt.

AVERAGE LIFE
The length of time the principal of a debt issue is expected to be outstanding. The average life is an average period before a debt is repaid through amortization or sinking fund payments.

BANKERS' ACCEPTANCE
A time bill of exchange drawn on and accepted by a commercial bank to finance the exchange of goods. When a bank "accepts" such a bill, the time draft becomes, in effect, a predated, certified check payable to the bearer at some future specified date. Little risk is involved for the investor because the commercial bank assumes primary liability once the draft is accepted.

BASIS POINT
One basis point is equal to 1/100 of one percent or .01%. Thus, 100 basis points equals 1%.For example, if interest rates increase from 4.25% to 4.50%, the difference is referred to as a 25-basis-point increase.

BENCHMARK
A comparative base for measuring the performance or risk tolerance of the investment portfolio. A benchmark should represent a close correlation to the level of risk and the average duration of the portfolio's investments.

BID
The price at which a buyer offers to buy a security.

BOND
A bond is essentially a loan made by an investor to a division of the government, a government agency or a corporation. The bond is a promissory note to repay the loan in full at the end of a fixed time period. The date on which the principal must be repaid is the called the maturity date or maturity. In addition, the issuer of the bond, that is, the agency or corporation receiving the loan proceeds and issuing the promissory note, agrees to make regular payments of interest at a rate initially stated on the bond. Bonds are rated according to many factors, including cost, degree of risk and rate of income.

BOOK VALUE
The value of a held security as carried in the records of an investor. May differ from current market value of the security.

BROKER/DEALER

Any person engaged in the business of effecting transactions in securities in this state for the account of others or for her/his own account. Broker/dealer also includes a person engaged in the regular business of issuing or guaranteeing options with regard to securities not of her/his own issue.

CALLABLE SECURITIES

An investment security that contains an option allowing the issuer to retire the security prior to its final maturity date.

COMMERCIAL PAPER

Short-term, unsecured promissory notes issued in either registered or bearer form and usually backed by a line of credit with a bank. Maturities do not exceed 270 days and generally average 30-45 days.

COLLATERALIZED TIME DEPOSITS

An interest-bearing bank deposit that has a specific maturity date.

CORPORATE BOND

A debt security issued by a corporation and sold to investors. The backing for the bond is usually the payment ability of the company, which is typically money to be earned from future operations. In some cases, the company's physical assets may be used as collateral for bonds. Corporate bonds are considered higher risk than government bonds. As a result, interest rates are almost always higher, even for top flight credit quality companies.

COUPON RATE

The annual rate of interest payable on a security expressed as a percentage of the principal amount.

COVERED BOND

A covered or mortgage bond is an on-balance sheet obligation of the issuing institution. Typically, a covered bond receives the legal structure, the issuer's backing and the pledge of quality assets, should the issuer fail to qualify for a higher rated bond.

CREDIT RISK

The risk to an investor that an issuer will default in the payment of interest and/or principal on a security.

CURRENT YIELD

The annual income from an investment divided by the current market value. Since the mathematical calculation relies on the current market value rather than the investor's cost, current yield is unrelated to the actual return the investor will earn if the security is held to maturity.

CUSIP NUMBERS

CUSIP is an acronym for Committee on Uniform Security Identification Procedures. CUSIP numbers are identification numbers assigned each maturity of a security issue and usually printed on the face of each individual security in the issue. The CUSIP numbers are intended to facilitate identification and clearance of securities.

DISCOUNT
The amount by which the par value of a security exceeds the price paid for the security.

DIVERSIFICATION
Dividing investment funds among a variety of securities offering independent returns.

DURATION
The weighted average time to maturity of a bond where the weights are the present values of future cash flows. Duration measures the price sensitivity of a bond to changes in interest rates.

EARNINGS APPORTIONMENT
The quarterly interest distribution to the Pool Participants where the actual investment costs incurred by the Treasurer are deducted from the interest earnings of the Pool.

EQUITY-LINKED SECURITIES
A hybrid debt instrument that is linked to the equity markets. Equity-linked securities can be in the form of a single stock, a group of stocks or an equity-based index, such as the S&P 500.

EVENT-LINKED SECURITIES
A type of bond whose interest and principal payments are determined based on the non-occurrence of certain events such as an earthquake and hurricane. If an event, usually referred to as a "trigger event", occurs, then the holder of the bond could see a loss of all future interest payments or a loss of most principal.

FAIR VALUE
The amount at which an investment could be exchanged in a current transaction between willing parties, other than in a forced or liquidation sale.

FEDERAL FUNDS
Funds placed in Federal Reserve banks by depository institutions in excess of current reserve requirements. These depository institutions may lend Fed funds to each other overnight or on a longer basis. They may also transfer funds among each other on a same-day basis through the Federal Reserve banking system. Fed funds are considered to be immediately available funds.

FEDERAL FUNDS RATE
Interest rate at which banks lend federal funds to each other.

FEDERAL OPEN MARKET COMMITTEE (FOMC)
This committee sets Federal Reserve guidelines regarding purchases and sales of government securities in the open market as a means of influencing the volume of bank credit and money.

FIDUCIARY
An individual who holds something in trust for another and bears liability for its safekeeping.

FLOATING RATE NOTE
A debt security whose interest rate is reset periodically (monthly, quarterly, annually) and is based on a market index (e.g. Treasury bills, LIBOR, etc.).

FUTURES

Commodities, which are sold to be delivered at a future date

INTEREST

The amount earned while owning a debt security, generally calculated as a percentage of the principal amount.

INVERSE FLOATING RATE NOTES

Variable-rate notes whose coupon and value increase as interest rates decrease.

LEVERAGED FLOATER

A security, generally a bond, which has a leverage factor of greater than one and a fixed margin with a variable coupon rate, which is tied to a benchmark interest rate or index.

LIQUIDITY

The ease with which investments can be converted to cash at their present market value. Liquidity is significantly affected by the number of buyers and sellers trading a given security and the number of units of the security available for trading.

LOCAL AGENCY INVESTMENT FUND (LAIF)

The State of California investment pool in which money of local agencies is pooled as a method for managing and investing local funds.

MARKET RISK

Market risk is the risk that investments will change in value based on changes in general market prices.

MARKET VALUE

The price at which a security is trading and could presumably be purchased or sold.

MASTER REPURCHASE AGREEMENT

A written contract covering all future transactions between the parties to repurchase-reverse repurchase agreements that establishes each party’s rights in the transaction. A master agreement will often specify, among other things, the right of the buyer-lender to liquidate the underlying securities in the event of default by the seller-borrower.

MATURITY

The date upon which the principal of a security becomes due and payable to the holder.

MONEY MARKET MUTUAL FUND

A mutual fund with investments directed in short-term money market instruments only, which can be withdrawn daily without penalty.

MORTGAGE-BACKED SECURITIES (MBS)

A type of asset-backed security that is secured by a mortgage or collection of mortgages. These securities must also be grouped in one of the top two ratings as determined by an accredited credit rating agency, and usually pay periodic payments that are similar to coupon payments.

MUNICIPAL BOND
Debt obligation of a state or local government entity

NEGOTIABLE CERTIFICATE OF DEPOSIT (NCD)
A negotiable certificate of deposit (NCD) is a certificate of deposit with a minimum face value of $100,000, and they are guaranteed by the bank and can usually be sold in a highly liquid secondary market, but they cannot be cashed in before maturity.

OPTION
A contract that provides the right, but not the obligation, to buy or to sell a specific amount of a specific security within a predetermined time period. A call option provides the right to buy the underlying security. A put option provides the right to sell the underlying security. The seller of the contracts is called the writer.

PAR
The stated maturity value, or face value, of a security.

PAR VALUE
The stated or face value of a security expressed as a specific dollar amount marked on the face of the security, the amount of money due at maturity. Par value should not be confused with market value.

PREMIUM
The amount by which the price paid for a security exceeds the security's par value.

PRIME RATE
A preferred interest rate charged by commercial banks to their most creditworthy customers. Many interest rates are keyed to this rate.

RANGE NOTE
A structured note that provides investors with an above market coupon, but against foregoing coupon payments when the floating rate (LIBOR, typically) breaks outside the boundaries of a specific range.

RATE OF RETURN
The yield obtainable on a security based on its purchase price or its current market price. This may be the amortized yield to maturity on a bond and the current income return.

REPURCHASE AGREEMENT OR RP OR REPO
An agreement consisting of two simultaneous transactions whereby the investor purchases securities from a bank or dealer and the bank or dealer agrees to repurchase the securities at the same price on a certain future date. The interest rate on a RP is that which the dealer pays the investor for the use of his funds. Reverse repurchase agreements are the mirror image of the RPs when the bank or dealer purchases securities from the investor under an agreement to sell them back to the investor.

SAFEKEEPING
A service to customers rendered by banks for a fee whereby securities and valuables of all types and descriptions are held by the bank in the customer's name.

SECURITIES LENDING

A transaction wherein the Treasurer's Pool transfers its securities to broker/dealers and other entities for collateral which may be cash or securities and simultaneously agrees to return the collateral for the same securities in the future.

SETTLEMENT DATE

The date on which the purchase or sale of securities is executed. For example, in a purchase transaction, the day securities are physically delivered or wired to the buyer in exchange for cash is the settlement date.

STRIPs

Bonds, usually issued by the U.S. Treasury, whose two components, interest and repayment of principal, are separated and sold individually as zero-coupon bonds. Strips are an acronym for Separate Trading of Registered Interest and Principal of Securities.

STRUCTURED INVESTMENT VEHICLES (SIV)

A pool of investment assets that attempts to profit from credit spreads between short-term debt and long-term structured finance products such as asset-backed securities (ABS).

TRADE DATE

The date and time corresponding to an investor's commitment to buy or sell a security.

U.S. AGENCY OBLIGATIONS

Federal agency or United States government-sponsored enterprise obligations, participants, or other instruments. The obligations are issued by or fully guaranteed as to principal and interest by federal agencies or United States government-sponsored enterprises. Issuers include: Fannie Mae, Farmer Mac, Federal Farm Credit Banks, Freddie Mac, Federal Home Loan Banks, Financing Corporation, Tennessee Valley Authority, Resolution Trust Funding Corporation, World Bank, Inter-American Development Bank and PEFCO.

US INSTRUMENTALITIES

An organization that serves a public purpose and is closely tied to federal and/or state government, but is not a government agency. Many instrumentalities are private companies, and some are chartered directly by state or federal government.

U.S. TREASURY OBLIGATIONS (TREASURIES)

Securities issued by the U.S. Treasury and backed by the full faith and credit of the United States. Treasuries are considered to have no credit risk and are the benchmark for interest rates on all other securities in the U.S. and overseas. The Treasury issues both discounted securities and fixed coupon notes and bonds.

WEIGHTED AVERAGE MATURITY

The remaining average maturity of all securities held in a portfolio.

YIELD

The rate of annual income return on an investment, expressed as a percentage. Yield does not include capital gains. (a) INCOME YIELD is obtained by dividing the current dollar income by the current market price for the security. (b) NET YIELD or YIELD TO MATURITY is the current income yield minus any premium above par or plus any discount from par in purchase price, with the adjustment spread over the period from the date of purchase to the date of maturity of the bond.

ZERO-COUPON BOND

A bond on which interest is not payable until maturity (or earlier redemption), but compounds periodically to accumulate to a stated maturity amount. Zero-coupon bonds are typically issued at a discount and repaid at par upon maturity.

Sandie Arnott
TREASURER–TAX COLLECTOR

SAN MATEO COUNTY INVESTMENT POOL FUND
MARCH 2022 QUARTER END REPORT

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INTRODUCTION SUMMARY

Gross earnings for the month ending March 31, 2022 were .999%. Gross earnings for the quarter ending March 2022 were .945%. Current average maturity of the portfolio 1.52 years with an average duration of 1.46 years. The current Par Value of the pool is $6.852 Billion. The largest non-government aggregate position is currently Toyota 1.06%. The portfolio continues to hold no derivative products.

The estimated earnings for FY 2021-22 is .98%.

The estimated earnings for FY 2022-23 is 1.1625%.

The San Mateo County Pool complies with Government Code Section 53646, which requires the ability to meet its expenditure requirements for the next six months.

I certify, and our compliance advisor, Silicon Valley Treasury Consulting Group, confirms these reports are in compliance with the Investment Policy dated Calendar Year 2021. Please visit our website if you wish to review Silicon Valley Treasury Consulting Group's monthly compliance report: https://treasurer.smcgov.org/investment-information

If you have any questions regarding any of these reports, please call me at (650) 363-4470.

Best regards,

Sandie Arnott
Treasurer-Tax Collector

ESTIMATED SUMMARY OF POOL EARNINGS

March 2022

		Par Value		Gross Earnings
Fixed Income Securities Maturing > 1 year				
U S Treasury Notes	$	1,832,945,000.00	$	1,486,624.02
Corporate Notes		587,375,000.00		751,097.69
Floating Rate Securities		22,000,000.00		33,363.40
Federal Agencies		625,255,000.00		356,078.44
U.S, Instrumentalities		186,940,000.00		62,304.15
Asset Backed Securities		97,609,712.15		59,978.17
Certificate of Deposit		-		-
	$	**3,352,124,712.15**	**$**	**2,749,445.87**
Short Term Securities Maturing < 1 year				
U S Treasury Notes	$	1,077,825,000.00	$	735,746.98
Corporate Notes		122,610,000.00		180,459.10
Floating Rate Securities		12,500,000.00		4,218.08
Federal Agencies		925,169,000.00		314,071.67
U.S, Instrumentalities		713,283,000.00		19,434.27
U S Treasury Bills		110,000,000.00		12,449.29
Asset Backed Securities		1,641,711.46		1,413.31
Certificate of Deposit		277,000,000.00		278,780.82
Commercial Paper		100,000,000.00		47,768.07
Dreyfus		9,613,529.85		-
CAMP		76,000,000.00		693.15
LAIF		75,000,000.00		5,178.06
	$	**3,500,642,241.31**	**$**	**1,600,212.80**
Total Accrued Interest	**$**	**6,852,766,953.46**	**$**	**4,349,658.67**
Total Dollar Earnings for March			**$**	**5,817,755.68**

		Period Earnings
Realized Gain/Loss & Interest Received		
U S Treasury Notes	$	850,735.29
Corporate Notes		45,892.08
Certificate of Deposit		30,293.73
Federal Agencies		281,012.58
U.S, Instrumentalities		171,399.85
Floating Rate Securities		-
Asset Backed Securities		60,560.69
Dreyfus		387.39
Union Bank Earnings Credit		27,815.40
Total Realized Income		**$1,468,097.01**

AVERAGE BALANCE		**$**	**6,858,877,982.69**
GROSS EARNINGS RATE / GROSS DOLLAR EARNINGS	**0.999%**		**5,817,755.68**
ADMINISTRATION FEES*			**(553,408.10)**
NET EARNINGS RATE / NET DOLLAR EARNINGS	**0.904%**	**$**	**5,264,347.58**

*Current admin fees rate is at 9.5bp

SUMMARY OF POOL EARNINGS

Q3 FISCAL YEAR 2021-22

	Par Value	Gross Earnings
Fixed Income Securities Maturing > 1 year		
U S Treasury Notes	$ 1,832,945,000.00	$ 2,988,914.37
Corporate Notes	587,375,000.00	1,451,032.82
Floating Rate Securities	22,000,000.00	73,571.62
Federal Agencies	625,255,000.00	781,195.35
U.S, Instrumentalities	186,940,000.00	102,281.54
Asset Backed Securities	97,609,712.15	50,999.76
Certificate of Deposit	-	-
	$ 3,352,124,712.15	**$ 5,447,995.47**
Short Term Securities Maturing < 1 year		
U S Treasury Notes	$ 1,077,825,000.00	$ 1,160,900.51
Corporate Notes	122,610,000.00	342,485.21
Floating Rate Securities	12,500,000.00	5,044.75
Federal Agencies	925,169,000.00	382,430.42
U.S, Instrumentalities	713,283,000.00	(66,684.94)
U S Treasury Bills	110,000,000.00	36,143.11
Asset Backed Securities	1,641,711.46	1,425.45
Certificate of Deposit	277,000,000.00	439,458.90
Commercial Paper	100,000,000.00	130,976.98
Dreyfus	9,613,529.85	-
CAMP	76,000,000.00	773.97
LAIF	75,000,000.00	5,178.08
	$ 3,500,642,241.31	**$ 2,438,132.44**
Total Accrued Interest	**$ 6,852,766,953.46**	**$ 7,886,127.91**
Total Dollar Earnings for Q3 FY 2021-22		**$ 16,110,087.91**

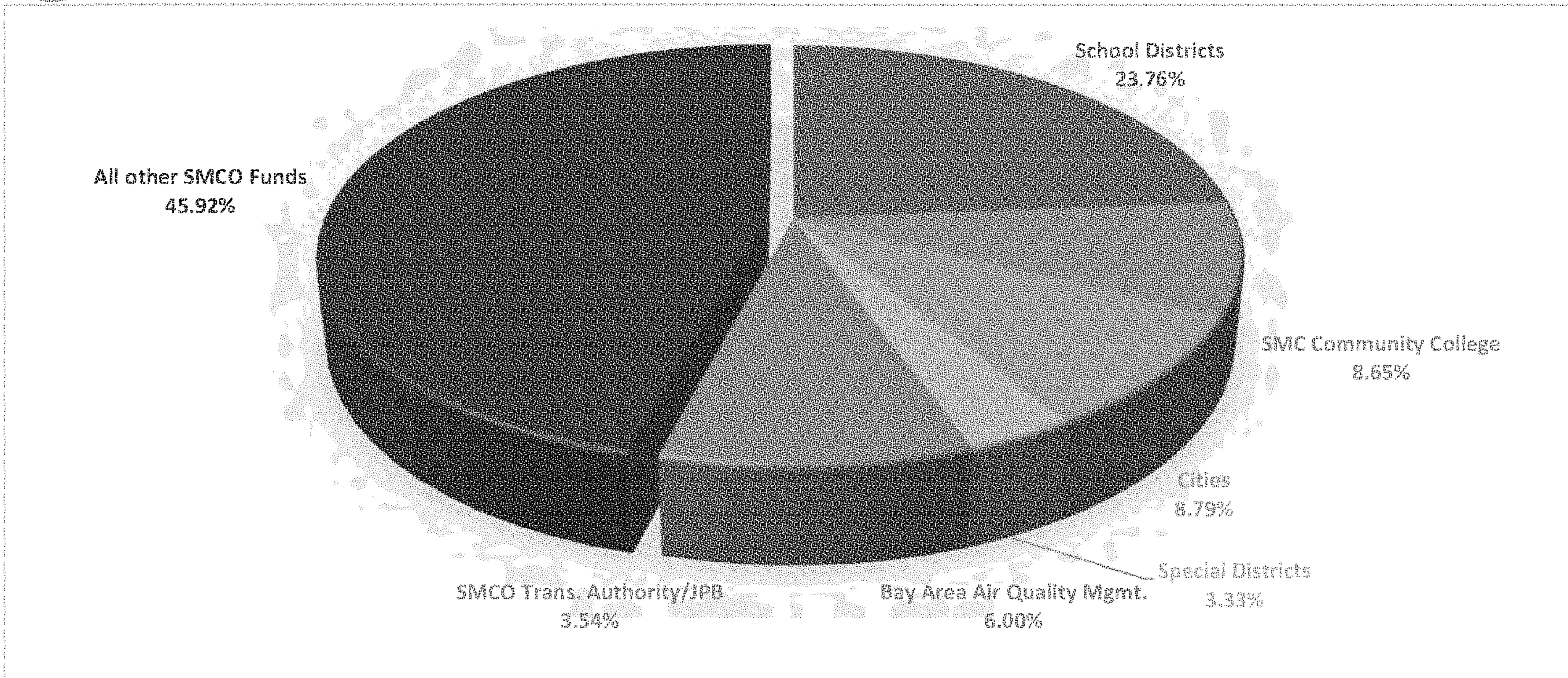
	Period Earnings
Realized Gain/Loss & Interest Received	
U S Treasury Notes	$ 4,566,951.74
Corporate Notes	1,182,544.26
Floating Rate Securities	29,929.84
Certificate of Deposit	401,591.87
Federal Agencies	1,224,390.50
U.S, Instrumentalities	422,853.96
Commercial Paper	-
U S Treasury Bills	-
Asset Backed Securities	282,397.87
CAMP	5,246.77
LAIF	5,372.56
Dreyfus	950.60
Union Bank Earnings Credit	101,730.03
Total Realized Income	**$8,223,960.00**

AVERAGE BALANCE		**$ 6,914,546,063.87**
GROSS EARNINGS RATE / GROSS DOLLAR EARNINGS	**0.945%**	**16,110,087.91**
ADMINISTRATION FEES*		**(1,619,708.74)**
TRUE-UP CREDIT ADJUSTMENT**		**380,119.74**
NET EARNINGS RATE / NET DOLLAR EARNINGS	**0.872%**	**14,870,498.91**

*Current admin fees rate is at 9.5bp

**True-up credit is based on the actual budget of current fiscal year

SAN MATEO COUNTY TREASURER'S OFFICE POOL PARTICIPANTS DISTRIBUTION
March 31, 2022



Participants:	$	%
School Districts	$ 1,834,337,924.18	23.8%
SMC Community College	$ 330,713,374.39	8.7%
Cities	$ 646,745,476.50	8.8%
Special Districts	$ 163,424,758.43	3.3%
Bay Area Air Quality Mgmt.	$ 396,452,602.45	6.0%
SMCO Trans. Authority/JPB	$ 174,490,751.12	3.5%
All other SMCO Funds	$ 3,443,130,543.62	45.9%
Totals	**$ 6,989,295,430.69**	**100.0%**

*Figures are based on the account balances of current pool participants and it will not match the Market Value of the pool.

SAN MATEO COUNTY TREASURER'S OFFICE

FIXED INCOME DISTRIBUTION - SETTLED TRADES

SAN MATEO COUNTY POOL

March 31, 2022

Summary Information

Totals	
Par Value	6,852,766,953
Market Value	6,780,130,112.99
Total Cost	6,919,096,145.72
Net Gain/Loss	-138,966,032.73
Annual Income	89,635,963.08
Accrued Interest	20,146,360.24
Number of Issues	291

Weighted Averages	
Average YTM	1.66
Average Maturity (yrs)	1.52
Average Coupon (%)	1.32
Average Duration	1.46
Average Moody Rating	Aa1/P-1
Average S&P Rating	AA/A-1

Distribution by Maturity

Maturity	Number	Mkt Value	% Bond Holdings	Average YTM	Average Coupon	Average Duration
Under 1 Yr	110	3,442,234,722.77	50.8	0.9	1.138%	0.4
1 Yr - 3 Yrs	117	2,111,678,912.55	31.1	2.3	1.799%	1.9
3 Yrs - 5 Yrs	64	1,226,216,477.67	18.1	2.6	1.008%	3.6

Distribution by Coupon

Coupon %	Number	Mkt Value	% Bond Holdings	Average YTM	Average Coupon	Average Duration
Under 1%	129	2,813,778,327.39	41.5	1.5	0.291%	1.5
1% - 3%	140	3,760,827,869.73	55.5	1.7	1.966%	1.4
3% - 5%	21	202,093,020.36	3.0	2.7	3.580%	2.0
7% - 10%	1	3,430,895.51	0.1	1.7	7.625%	0.8

Distribution by Duration

Duration	Number	Mkt Value	% Bond Holdings	Average YTM	Average Coupon	Average Duration
Under 1 Yr	112	3,495,270,260.78	51.6	1.0	1.151%	0.4
1 Yr - 3 Yrs	123	2,140,003,558.63	31.6	2.3	1.797%	2.0
3 Yrs - 5 Yrs	56	1,144,856,293.58	16.9	2.6	0.948%	3.7

SAN MATEO COUNTY TREASURER'S OFFICE

FIXED INCOME DISTRIBUTION - SETTLED TRADES

SAN MATEO COUNTY POOL

March 31, 2022

Distribution by Moody Rating

Rating	Number	Mkt Value	% Bond Holdings	Average Y T M	Average Coupon	Average Duration
Aaa	191	5,542,940,523.43	81.8	1.6	1.240%	1.4
Aa1	4	23,976,249.55	0.4	1.5	1.673%	1.0
Aa2	5	44,511,404.86	0.7	2.2	2.258%	1.3
Aa3	4	45,735,364.80	0.7	2.0	2.191%	1.3
A1	20	153,760,329.07	2.3	2.6	1.616%	2.5
A2	33	326,937,845.57	4.8	2.5	2.222%	2.2
A3	15	157,897,379.10	2.3	2.7	2.836%	2.5
P-1	12	357,616,806.35	5.3	0.9	0.926%	0.6
Not Rated	7	126,754,210.25	1.9	0.8	0.686%	1.0

Distribution by S&P Rating

Rating	Number	Mkt Value	% Bond Holdings	Average Y T M	Average Coupon	Average Duration
AAA	42	1,083,277,616.92	16.0	1.2	1.263%	0.9
AA+	155	4,506,080,743.66	66.5	1.7	1.239%	1.6
AA	3	13,396,318.94	0.2	2.8	2.148%	2.7
AA-	7	78,694,755.43	1.2	2.0	2.234%	1.1
A+	15	114,417,806.38	1.7	2.6	1.843%	2.1
A	22	213,567,580.88	3.1	2.6	1.882%	2.5
A-	23	227,932,835.27	3.4	2.4	2.418%	2.1
BBB+	9	86,873,294.42	1.3	2.9	3.036%	2.6
A-1+	1	50,084,791.67	0.7	1.8	1.850%	0.4
A-1	12	327,569,505.10	4.8	0.7	0.742%	0.6
Not Rated	2	78,234,864.33	1.2	0.5	0.428%	0.1

** MARKET VALUE ON THE FIXED INCOME DISTRIBUTION REPORT INCLUDES ANY ACCRUED INTEREST THAT A SECURITY HAS EARNED. TOTAL COST DOES NOT REFLECT AMORTIZATIONS OR ACCRETIONS BUT INCLUDES PURCHASED ACCRUED INTEREST. MONTHLY TRANSACTION SUMMARY REPORT IS AVAILABLE UPON REQUEST.

SAN MATEO COUNTY TREASURER'S OFFICE

PORTFOLIO APPRAISAL

SAN MATEO COUNTY POOL

March 31, 2022

Security	Coupon	Mature Date	Call Date One	Call Price One	Quantity	Unit Cost	Total Cost	Market Price	Market Value	Accrued Interest	Market Value + Accrued Interest	S&P	Pct Assets
CERTIFICATE OF DEPOSIT													
BANK OF MONTREAL CHICAGO	0.22	05-20-22			20,000,000	100.00	20,000,000.00	100.00	20,000,000.00	37,490.41	20,037,490.41	A-1	0.30
CANADIAN IMP BK COMM NY	0.33	07-06-22			25,000,000	100.00	25,000,000.00	100.00	25,000,000.00	19,250.00	25,019,250.00	A-1	0.37
NORDEA BANK ABP NY	1.85	08-26-22			50,000,000	100.00	50,000,000.00	100.00	50,000,000.00	84,791.67	50,084,791.67	A-1+	0.74
SKANDINAV ENSKILDA BK NY	1.86	08-26-22			50,000,000	100.00	50,000,000.00	100.00	50,000,000.00	90,416.67	50,090,416.67	A-1	0.74
HSBC BANK USA NA	0.51	10-06-22			25,000,000	100.00	25,000,000.00	100.00	25,000,000.00	29,342.47	25,029,342.47	A-1	0.37
CANADIAN IMP BK COMM NY	0.82	11-01-22			20,000,000	100.00	20,000,000.00	100.00	20,000,000.00	26,877.78	20,026,877.78	A-1	0.30
UBS AG STAMFORD CT	0.35	11-04-22			25,000,000	100.00	25,000,000.00	100.00	25,000,000.00	35,486.11	25,035,486.11	A-1	0.37
DNB NOR BANK ASA NY	2.04	12-02-22			25,000,000	100.00	25,000,000.00	100.00	25,000,000.00	168,583.33	25,168,583.33	AA-	0.37
BARCLAYS BANK PLC NY	1.05	02-01-23			40,000,000	100.00	40,000,000.00	100.00	40,000,000.00	65,333.33	40,065,333.33	A-1	0.59
CREDIT SUISSE NEW YORK	0.80	02-01-23			12,000,000	100.00	12,000,000.00	100.00	12,000,000.00	17,066.67	12,017,066.67	A-1	0.18
SOCIETE GENERALE NY	1.07	02-03-23			25,000,000	100.00	25,000,000.00	100.00	25,000,000.00	37,152.78	25,037,152.78	A-1	0.37
CREDIT SUISSE NEW YORK	0.59	03-17-23			35,000,000	100.00	35,000,000.00	100.00	35,000,000.00	211,088.89	35,211,088.89	A-1	0.52
					352,000,000		352,000,000.00		352,000,000.00	822,880.10	352,822,880.10		5.21
COMMERCIAL PAPER													
MUFG BANK LTD/NY	0.00	07-05-22			25,000,000	99.82	24,955,000.00	100.00	25,000,000.00	0.00	25,000,000.00	A-1	0.37
NATIXIS NY BRANCH	0.00	07-05-22			25,000,000	99.83	24,957,500.00	100.00	25,000,000.00	0.00	25,000,000.00	A-1	0.37
					50,000,000		49,912,500.00		50,000,000.00	0.00	50,000,000.00		0.74
LOCAL AGENCY INVESTMENT FUND													
CA ASSET MGMT PROGRAM	0.39	04-01-22			76,000,000	100.00	76,000,000.00	100.00	76,000,000.00	24,427.67	76,024,427.67	AAA	1.12
LAIF	0.42	04-01-22			75,000,000	100.00	75,000,000.00	100.00	75,000,000.00	65,625.00	75,065,625.00	NR	1.11
					151,000,000		151,000,000.00		151,000,000.00	90,052.67	151,090,052.67		2.23
UNITED STATES TREASURY-BILLS													
UNITED STATES TREAS BILL	0.00	06-23-22			25,000,000	99.92	24,980,409.72	99.89	24,972,950.00	0.00	24,972,950.00	AA+	0.37
UNITED STATES TREAS BILL	0.00	07-14-22			25,000,000	99.92	24,981,076.39	99.82	24,955,875.00	0.00	24,955,875.00	AA+	0.37
UNITED STATES TREAS BILL	0.00	09-08-22			25,000,000	99.91	24,978,125.00	99.60	24,899,600.00	0.00	24,899,600.00	AA+	0.37
UNITED STATES TREAS BILL	0.00	11-03-22			15,000,000	99.86	14,978,825.00	99.40	14,909,835.00	0.00	14,909,835.00	AA+	0.22
UNITED STATES TREAS BILL	0.00	11-03-22			20,000,000	99.86	19,971,745.05	99.40	19,879,780.00	0.00	19,879,780.00	AA+	0.29
					110,000,000		109,890,181.16		109,618,040.00	0.00	109,618,040.00		1.62
UNITED STATES TREASURY-NOTES													
UNITED STATES TREAS NTS	1.75	04-30-22			25,000,000	101.76	25,439,453.13	100.12	25,030,200.00	182,493.09	25,212,693.09	AA+	0.37
UNITED STATES TREAS NTS	0.12	04-30-22			25,000,000	100.05	25,013,671.88	99.99	24,996,700.00	13,035.22	25,009,735.22	AA+	0.37
UNITED STATES TREAS NTS	1.87	05-31-22			25,000,000	101.87	25,466,700.00	100.23	25,058,575.00	156,681.63	25,215,256.63	AA+	0.37
UNITED STATES TREAS NTS	1.75	05-31-22			25,200,000	99.77	25,142,906.25	100.22	25,255,944.00	147,406.08	25,403,350.08	AA+	0.37
UNITED STATES TREAS NTS	1.75	06-15-22			25,000,000	100.82	25,205,215.00	100.25	25,062,500.00	127,403.85	25,189,903.85	AA+	0.37
UNITED STATES TREAS NTS	2.12	06-30-22			11,400,000	101.70	11,593,710.94	100.38	11,443,639.20	60,227.90	11,503,867.10	AA+	0.17
UNITED STATES TREAS NTS	2.12	06-30-22			19,960,000	101.24	20,207,940.63	100.38	20,036,406.88	105,451.66	20,141,858.54	AA+	0.30
UNITED STATES TREAS NTS	0.12	06-30-22			10,000,000	100.06	10,005,859.38	99.89	9,989,060.00	3,107.73	9,992,167.73	AA+	0.15
UNITED STATES TREAS NTS	0.12	06-30-22			20,000,000	100.04	20,007,640.00	99.89	19,978,120.00	6,215.47	19,984,335.47	AA+	0.30
UNITED STATES TREAS NTS	0.12	06-30-22			50,000,000	100.03	50,015,625.00	99.89	49,945,300.00	15,538.67	49,960,838.67	AA+	0.74
UNITED STATES TREAS NTS	0.12	06-30-22			25,000,000	100.00	24,999,300.00	99.89	24,972,650.00	7,769.34	24,980,419.34	AA+	0.37
UNITED STATES TREAS NTS	1.75	07-15-22			30,895,000	100.31	30,990,340.04	100.31	30,991,546.87	112,015.71	31,103,562.59	AA+	0.46
UNITED STATES TREAS NTS	1.87	07-31-22			42,900,000	100.78	43,233,480.47	100.36	43,055,855.70	131,828.12	43,187,683.82	AA+	0.64
UNITED STATES TREAS NTS	1.87	07-31-22			14,135,000	100.96	14,271,380.66	100.36	14,186,352.45	43,435.68	14,229,788.13	AA+	0.21
UNITED STATES TREAS NTS	1.87	07-31-22			50,000,000	101.08	50,539,350.00	100.36	50,181,650.00	153,645.83	50,335,295.83	AA+	0.74
UNITED STATES TREAS NTS	2.00	07-31-22			10,000,000	100.51	10,050,781.25	100.41	10,040,620.00	32,596.69	10,073,216.69	AA+	0.15
UNITED STATES TREAS NTS	2.00	07-31-22			25,000,000	100.45	25,113,281.25	100.41	25,101,550.00	81,491.71	25,183,041.71	AA+	0.37
UNITED STATES TREAS NTS	0.12	07-31-22			25,000,000	99.96	24,989,375.00	99.78	24,945,300.00	5,093.23	24,950,393.23	AA+	0.37
UNITED STATES TREAS NTS	1.62	08-15-22			30,000,000	101.01	30,302,343.75	100.30	30,089,070.00	61,947.51	30,151,017.51	AA+	0.45
UNITED STATES TREAS NTS	1.62	08-31-22			50,000,000	99.62	49,808,593.75	100.29	50,144,550.00	69,578.73	50,214,128.73	AA+	0.74

SAN MATEO COUNTY TREASURER'S OFFICE

PORTFOLIO APPRAISAL

SAN MATEO COUNTY POOL

March 31, 2022

Security	Coupon	Mature Date	Call Date One	Call Price One	Quantity	Unit Cost	Total Cost	Market Price	Market Value	Accrued Interest	Market Value + Accrued Interest	S&P	Pct Assets
UNITED STATES TREAS NTS	1.62	08-31-22			25,000,000	101.22	25,305,664.06	100.29	25,072,275.00	34,789.36	25,107,064.36	AA+	0.37
UNITED STATES TREAS NTS	1.62	08-31-22			25,000,000	101.02	25,254,100.00	100.29	25,072,275.00	34,789.36	25,107,064.36	AA+	0.37
UNITED STATES TREAS NTS	1.87	08-31-22			20,000,000	101.40	20,280,468.75	100.41	20,081,240.00	31,936.81	20,113,176.81	AA+	0.30
UNITED STATES TREAS NTS	0.12	08-31-22			25,000,000	99.97	24,992,050.00	99.68	24,919,925.00	2,676.10	24,922,601.10	AA+	0.37
UNITED STATES TREAS NTS	0.12	08-31-22			25,000,000	99.99	24,997,700.00	99.68	24,919,925.00	2,676.10	24,922,601.10	AA+	0.37
UNITED STATES TREAS NTS	1.50	09-15-22			15,000,000	101.27	15,191,015.63	100.25	15,037,500.00	9,782.61	15,047,282.61	AA+	0.22
UNITED STATES TREAS NTS	1.87	09-30-22			50,000,000	99.73	49,863,281.25	100.41	50,207,050.00	2,547.55	50,209,597.55	AA+	0.74
UNITED STATES TREAS NTS	1.37	10-15-22			25,000,000	101.28	25,318,985.58	100.13	25,032,225.00	157,709.48	25,189,934.48	AA+	0.37
UNITED STATES TREAS NTS	1.37	10-15-22			10,000,000	101.26	10,126,004.46	100.13	10,012,890.00	63,083.79	10,075,973.79	AA+	0.15
UNITED STATES TREAS NTS	2.00	10-31-22			50,000,000	99.84	49,919,921.88	100.46	50,230,450.00	472,527.47	50,702,977.47	AA+	0.74
UNITED STATES TREAS NTS	2.00	11-30-22			50,000,000	99.49	49,746,093.75	100.45	50,226,550.00	332,417.58	50,558,967.58	AA+	0.74
UNITED STATES TREAS NTS	2.12	12-31-22			25,000,000	100.93	25,233,398.44	100.52	25,128,900.00	404,340.28	25,533,240.28	AA+	0.37
UNITED STATES TREAS NTS	2.37	01-31-23			5,000,000	102.30	5,115,039.06	100.71	5,035,350.00	19,354.28	5,054,704.28	AA+	0.07
UNITED STATES TREAS NTS	2.37	01-31-23			25,000,000	102.50	25,625,000.00	100.71	25,176,750.00	96,771.41	25,273,521.41	AA+	0.37
UNITED STATES TREAS NTS	2.37	01-31-23			24,500,000	102.41	25,090,488.28	100.71	24,673,215.00	94,835.98	24,768,050.98	AA+	0.36
UNITED STATES TREAS NTS	2.37	01-31-23			25,000,000	101.63	25,408,203.13	100.71	25,176,750.00	96,771.41	25,273,521.41	AA+	0.37
UNITED STATES TREAS STRIPS	0.00	02-15-23			20,000,000	98.68	19,735,800.00	98.64	19,728,000.00	0.00	19,728,000.00	AA+	0.29
UNITED STATES TREAS NTS	2.62	02-28-23			30,000,000	102.91	30,873,046.88	100.89	30,267,180.00	67,812.50	30,334,992.50	AA+	0.45
UNITED STATES TREAS NTS	2.62	02-28-23			10,935,000	103.16	11,280,990.23	100.89	11,032,387.11	24,717.66	11,057,104.77	AA+	0.16
UNITED STATES TREAS NTS	2.50	03-31-23			25,100,000	103.48	25,972,617.19	100.76	25,290,207.80	1,743.06	25,291,950.86	AA+	0.37
UNITED STATES TREAS NTS	1.50	03-31-23			27,800,000	99.32	27,612,132.81	99.79	27,742,454.00	1,133.15	27,743,587.15	AA+	0.41
UNITED STATES TREAS NTS	2.75	04-30-23			11,900,000	103.93	12,367,632.81	101.04	12,023,188.80	136,504.83	12,159,693.63	AA+	0.18
UNITED STATES TREAS NTS	2.75	04-30-23			22,700,000	104.12	23,634,601.56	101.04	22,934,990.40	260,391.57	23,195,381.97	AA+	0.34
UNITED STATES TREAS NTS	2.75	05-31-23			50,000,000	104.48	52,242,187.50	100.99	50,496,100.00	459,599.45	50,955,699.45	AA+	0.75
UNITED STATES TREAS NTS	2.62	06-30-23			25,000,000	102.91	25,727,539.06	100.87	25,216,800.00	163,156.08	25,379,956.08	AA+	0.37
UNITED STATES TREAS NTS	2.75	07-31-23			25,000,000	103.65	25,912,109.38	100.97	25,242,200.00	112,051.10	25,354,251.10	AA+	0.37
UNITED STATES TREAS NTS	2.75	07-31-23			35,000,000	104.89	36,713,085.94	100.97	35,339,080.00	156,871.55	35,495,951.55	AA+	0.52
UNITED STATES TREAS NTS	2.75	08-31-23			11,800,000	103.55	12,218,531.25	100.96	11,913,386.20	27,788.67	11,941,174.87	AA+	0.18
UNITED STATES TREAS NTS	2.75	08-31-23			24,500,000	104.76	25,665,664.06	100.96	24,735,420.50	57,696.82	24,793,117.32	AA+	0.37
UNITED STATES TREAS NTS	2.87	09-30-23			9,485,000	104.35	9,897,745.70	101.16	9,594,665.57	0.00	9,594,665.57	AA+	0.14
UNITED STATES TREAS NTS	2.87	09-30-23			22,425,000	105.45	23,646,987.30	101.16	22,684,277.85	0.00	22,684,277.85	AA+	0.34
UNITED STATES TREAS NTS	0.12	10-15-23			16,500,000	99.30	16,383,963.12	96.96	15,999,192.00	9,462.57	16,008,654.57	AA+	0.24
UNITED STATES TREAS NTS	1.62	10-31-23			50,000,000	100.16	50,078,125.00	99.21	49,605,450.00	339,285.71	49,944,735.71	AA+	0.73
UNITED STATES TREAS NTS	0.25	11-15-23			32,000,000	100.25	32,081,250.00	96.95	31,024,992.00	30,055.25	31,055,047.25	AA+	0.46
UNITED STATES TREAS NTS	2.87	11-30-23			26,000,000	104.20	27,092,812.50	101.10	26,286,416.00	248,482.14	26,534,898.14	AA+	0.39
UNITED STATES TREAS NTS	0.50	11-30-23			10,000,000	99.82	9,982,052.72	97.25	9,725,390.00	16,620.88	9,742,010.88	AA+	0.14
UNITED STATES TREAS NTS	2.62	12-31-23			25,000,000	103.46	25,864,257.81	100.68	25,169,925.00	492,636.99	25,662,561.99	AA+	0.37
UNITED STATES TREAS NTS	2.50	01-31-24			18,900,000	103.59	19,577,742.19	100.39	18,974,560.50	77,009.67	19,051,570.17	AA+	0.28
UNITED STATES TREAS NTS	2.50	01-31-24			43,000,000	104.37	44,879,570.31	100.39	43,169,635.00	175,207.18	43,344,842.18	AA+	0.64
UNITED STATES TREAS NTS	2.50	01-31-24			19,000,000	103.36	19,639,023.44	100.39	19,074,955.00	77,417.13	19,152,372.13	AA+	0.28
UNITED STATES TREAS NTS	0.12	02-15-24			20,000,000	99.41	19,882,812.50	96.09	19,217,960.00	3,038.67	19,220,998.67	AA+	0.28
UNITED STATES TREAS NTS	2.37	02-29-24			31,790,000	103.20	32,805,789.84	100.17	31,844,647.01	63,601.60	31,908,248.61	AA+	0.47
UNITED STATES TREAS NTS	2.12	02-29-24			15,500,000	102.43	15,876,601.56	99.71	15,454,585.00	27,746.26	15,482,331.26	AA+	0.23
UNITED STATES TREAS NTS	2.12	02-29-24			40,000,000	101.59	40,635,937.50	99.71	39,882,800.00	71,603.26	39,954,403.26	AA+	0.59
UNITED STATES TREAS NTS	2.12	03-31-24			29,300,000	102.23	29,953,527.34	99.64	29,195,838.50	1,691.92	29,197,530.42	AA+	0.43
UNITED STATES TREAS NTS	2.25	04-30-24			15,000,000	102.87	15,430,664.06	99.80	14,970,120.00	140,780.39	15,110,900.39	AA+	0.22
UNITED STATES TREAS NTS	2.25	04-30-24			25,000,000	102.44	25,610,351.56	99.80	24,950,200.00	234,633.98	25,184,833.98	AA+	0.37
UNITED STATES TREAS NTS	2.25	04-30-24			19,000,000	106.78	20,287,695.31	99.80	18,962,152.00	178,321.82	19,140,473.82	AA+	0.28
UNITED STATES TREAS NTS	2.00	04-30-24			15,000,000	102.04	15,305,859.38	99.31	14,896,290.00	125,138.12	15,021,428.12	AA+	0.22
UNITED STATES TREAS NTS	2.50	05-15-24			25,000,000	104.22	26,055,664.06	100.28	25,069,325.00	234,806.63	25,304,131.63	AA+	0.37
UNITED STATES TREAS NTS	2.00	05-31-24			15,125,000	102.00	15,427,500.00	99.22	15,006,843.50	101,111.88	15,107,955.38	AA+	0.22
UNITED STATES TREAS NTS	2.00	06-30-24			5,100,000	101.89	5,196,222.66	99.16	5,056,966.20	25,359.12	5,082,325.32	AA+	0.07
UNITED STATES TREAS NTS	2.00	06-30-24			10,000,000	101.85	10,185,156.25	99.16	9,915,620.00	49,723.76	9,965,343.76	AA+	0.15
UNITED STATES TREAS NTS	2.00	06-30-24			25,000,000	101.44	25,360,351.56	99.16	24,789,050.00	124,309.39	24,913,359.39	AA+	0.37

SAN MATEO COUNTY TREASURER'S OFFICE

PORTFOLIO APPRAISAL

SAN MATEO COUNTY POOL

March 31, 2022

Security	Coupon	Mature Date	Call Date One	Call Price One	Quantity	Unit Cost	Total Cost	Market Price	Market Value	Accrued Interest	Market Value + Accrued Interest	S&P	Pct Assets
UNITED STATES TREAS NTS	2.00	06-30-24			25,000,000	105.14	26,285,156.25	99.16	24,789,050.00	124,309.39	24,913,359.39	AA+	0.37
UNITED STATES TREAS NTS	2.12	07-31-24			25,000,000	101.98	25,496,093.75	99.36	24,840,825.00	86,584.94	24,927,409.94	AA+	0.37
UNITED STATES TREAS NTS	1.87	08-31-24			25,000,000	100.86	25,213,867.19	98.68	24,669,925.00	40,141.57	24,710,066.57	AA+	0.36
UNITED STATES TREAS NTS	2.12	09-30-24			15,900,000	102.27	16,260,855.47	99.24	15,779,509.80	0.00	15,779,509.80	AA+	0.23
UNITED STATES TREAS NTS	1.50	09-30-24			9,000,000	100.80	9,072,070.31	97.73	8,795,394.00	0.00	8,795,394.00	AA+	0.13
UNITED STATES TREAS NTS	1.50	09-30-24			25,000,000	104.75	26,186,523.44	97.73	24,431,650.00	0.00	24,431,650.00	AA+	0.36
UNITED STATES TREAS NTS	1.50	10-31-24			33,895,000	99.94	33,875,139.65	97.64	33,095,281.37	212,309.34	33,307,590.71	AA+	0.49
UNITED STATES TREAS NTS	1.50	10-31-24			10,000,000	104.53	10,453,125.00	97.64	9,764,060.00	62,637.36	9,826,697.36	AA+	0.14
UNITED STATES TREAS NTS	1.50	10-31-24			34,500,000	103.57	35,730,410.16	97.64	33,686,007.00	216,098.90	33,902,105.90	AA+	0.50
UNITED STATES TREAS NTS	0.75	11-15-24			15,000,000	99.66	14,949,343.92	95.66	14,349,615.00	42,265.19	14,391,880.19	AA+	0.21
UNITED STATES TREAS NTS	1.00	12-15-24			35,000,000	100.07	35,026,171.88	96.20	33,668,355.00	101,923.08	33,770,278.08	AA+	0.50
UNITED STATES TREAS NTS	1.75	12-31-24			25,000,000	104.49	26,123,046.88	98.09	24,521,475.00	109,375.00	24,630,850.00	AA+	0.36
UNITED STATES TREAS NTS	1.37	01-31-25			25,000,000	103.08	25,770,507.81	97.02	24,253,900.00	56,025.55	24,309,925.55	AA+	0.36
UNITED STATES TREAS NTS	0.50	03-31-25			25,000,000	99.58	24,894,531.25	94.30	23,576,175.00	339.67	23,576,514.67	AA+	0.35
UNITED STATES TREAS NTS	0.25	05-31-25			10,125,000	98.45	9,967,587.89	93.16	9,432,865.12	8,460.81	9,441,325.93	AA+	0.14
UNITED STATES TREAS NTS	0.25	05-31-25			11,000,000	98.32	10,815,664.06	93.16	10,248,051.00	9,191.99	10,257,242.99	AA+	0.15
UNITED STATES TREAS NTS	2.75	06-30-25			25,000,000	108.70	27,174,804.69	100.77	25,191,400.00	170,925.41	25,362,325.41	AA+	0.37
UNITED STATES TREAS NTS	0.25	06-30-25			19,000,000	98.18	18,654,140.63	93.00	17,669,259.00	11,809.39	17,681,068.39	AA+	0.26
UNITED STATES TREAS NTS	0.25	06-30-25			10,000,000	98.17	9,817,187.50	93.00	9,299,610.00	6,215.47	9,305,825.47	AA+	0.14
UNITED STATES TREAS NTS	0.25	07-31-25			20,000,000	99.74	19,947,656.25	92.81	18,562,500.00	8,149.17	18,570,649.17	AA+	0.27
UNITED STATES TREAS NTS	0.25	07-31-25			10,175,000	98.21	9,992,962.89	92.81	9,443,671.87	4,145.89	9,447,817.77	AA+	0.14
UNITED STATES TREAS NTS	0.25	07-31-25			30,000,000	97.90	29,370,703.13	92.81	27,843,750.00	12,223.76	27,855,973.76	AA+	0.41
UNITED STATES TREAS NTS	0.25	08-31-25			25,000,000	98.82	24,706,054.69	92.63	23,158,200.00	5,352.21	23,163,552.21	AA+	0.34
UNITED STATES TREAS NTS	0.25	09-30-25			20,000,000	98.20	19,639,843.75	92.48	18,496,100.00	0.00	18,496,100.00	AA+	0.27
UNITED STATES TREAS NTS	0.25	10-31-25			11,000,000	99.04	10,893,867.19	92.30	10,153,088.00	11,483.52	10,164,571.52	AA+	0.15
UNITED STATES TREAS NTS	0.25	10-31-25			25,000,000	97.68	24,419,921.88	92.30	23,075,200.00	26,098.90	23,101,298.90	AA+	0.34
UNITED STATES TREAS NTS	0.25	10-31-25			25,000,000	97.84	24,460,937.50	92.30	23,075,200.00	26,098.90	23,101,298.90	AA+	0.34
UNITED STATES TREAS NTS	0.37	11-30-25			48,800,000	98.17	47,907,875.00	92.55	45,166,693.60	60,832.42	45,227,526.02	AA+	0.67
UNITED STATES TREAS NTS	0.37	12-31-25			14,000,000	99.92	13,988,515.63	92.45	12,943,434.00	13,125.00	12,956,559.00	AA+	0.19
UNITED STATES TREAS NTS	0.37	01-31-26			40,500,000	98.99	40,090,253.91	92.26	37,365,988.50	24,753.11	37,390,741.61	AA+	0.55
UNITED STATES TREAS NTS	0.37	01-31-26			20,000,000	98.05	19,610,937.50	92.26	18,452,340.00	12,223.76	18,464,563.76	AA+	0.27
UNITED STATES TREAS NTS	1.62	02-15-26			50,000,000	103.85	51,923,828.13	96.78	48,388,650.00	98,756.91	48,487,406.91	AA+	0.72
UNITED STATES TREAS NTS	2.50	02-28-26			46,100,000	108.14	49,854,628.91	99.98	46,089,212.60	97,085.60	46,186,298.20	AA+	0.68
UNITED STATES TREAS NTS	0.50	02-28-26			20,000,000	98.42	19,683,593.75	92.56	18,511,720.00	8,152.17	18,519,872.17	AA+	0.27
UNITED STATES TREAS NTS	0.75	03-31-26			10,200,000	97.21	9,915,515.63	93.36	9,523,056.60	207.88	9,523,264.48	AA+	0.14
UNITED STATES TREAS NTS	0.75	04-30-26			10,000,000	99.69	9,969,140.63	93.25	9,325,390.00	31,284.53	9,356,674.53	AA+	0.14
UNITED STATES TREAS NTS	0.75	04-30-26			18,000,000	98.15	17,667,254.83	93.25	16,785,702.00	56,312.15	16,842,014.15	AA+	0.25
UNITED STATES TREAS NTS	0.75	05-31-26			14,250,000	99.84	14,227,177.73	93.12	13,269,201.00	35,723.41	13,304,924.41	AA+	0.20
UNITED STATES TREAS NTS	0.75	05-31-26			15,000,000	99.83	14,974,804.69	93.12	13,967,580.00	37,603.59	14,005,183.59	AA+	0.21
UNITED STATES TREAS NTS	0.75	05-31-26			20,500,000	100.11	20,522,421.88	93.12	19,089,026.00	51,391.57	19,140,417.57	AA+	0.28
UNITED STATES TREAS NTS	0.87	06-30-26			26,000,000	98.72	25,666,875.00	93.52	24,314,056.00	56,560.77	24,370,616.77	AA+	0.36
UNITED STATES TREAS NTS	0.62	07-31-26			10,000,000	95.80	9,580,078.13	92.40	9,239,840.00	10,186.46	9,250,026.46	AA+	0.14
UNITED STATES TREAS NTS	0.75	08-31-26			15,975,000	99.36	15,872,036.13	92.81	14,826,796.87	10,260.19	14,837,057.06	AA+	0.22
UNITED STATES TREAS NTS	0.75	08-31-26			17,000,000	97.83	16,630,781.25	92.81	15,778,125.00	10,918.51	15,789,043.51	AA+	0.23
UNITED STATES TREAS NTS	1.62	09-30-26			25,000,000	101.72	25,430,664.06	96.41	24,101,550.00	0.00	24,101,550.00	AA+	0.36
UNITED STATES TREAS NTS	0.87	09-30-26			10,000,000	99.69	9,968,750.00	93.20	9,320,310.00	0.00	9,320,310.00	AA+	0.14
UNITED STATES TREAS NTS	0.87	09-30-26			13,000,000	99.05	12,876,601.56	93.20	12,116,403.00	0.00	12,116,403.00	AA+	0.18
UNITED STATES TREAS NTS	1.12	10-31-26			35,000,000	99.54	34,840,567.81	94.18	32,964,260.00	164,423.08	33,128,683.08	AA+	0.49
UNITED STATES TREAS NTS	1.62	11-30-26			15,000,000	101.89	15,283,175.23	96.37	14,456,250.00	81,026.79	14,537,276.79	AA+	0.21
					2,910,770,000		2,948,641,617.39		2,860,857,813.39	9,904,477.55	2,870,762,290.94		42.32
FEDERAL AGENCY SECURITIES													
FANNIE MAE	1.87	04-05-22			5,780,000	101.80	5,884,172.94	100.02	5,781,076.93	52,983.33	5,834,060.26	AA+	0.09
FEDERAL FARM CREDIT BANK	0.04	05-04-22			25,000,000	99.97	24,993,500.00	99.93	24,982,678.25	4,083.33	24,986,761.58	AA+	0.37

SAN MATEO COUNTY TREASURER'S OFFICE

PORTFOLIO APPRAISAL

SAN MATEO COUNTY POOL

March 31, 2022

Security	Coupon	Mature Date	Call Date One	Call Price One	Quantity	Unit Cost	Total Cost	Market Price	Market Value	Accrued Interest	Market Value + Accrued Interest	S&P	Pct Assets
FEDERAL FARM CREDIT BANK	0.25	05-06-22			2,500,000	100.18	2,504,391.63	100.00	2,500,012.80	2,517.36	2,502,530.16	AA+	0.04
FEDERAL FARM CREDIT BANK	0.08	05-09-22			10,000,000	100.00	9,999,790.00	99.92	9,992,434.60	3,155.56	9,995,590.16	AA+	0.15
FEDERAL HOME LOAN BANK	0.06	05-10-22			5,000,000	99.99	4,999,710.00	99.94	4,996,841.20	1,175.00	4,998,016.20	AA+	0.07
FEDERAL HOME LOAN BANK	0.06	05-13-22			9,140,000	100.00	9,140,374.74	99.93	9,133,681.52	2,102.20	9,135,783.72	AA+	0.14
FEDERAL HOME LOAN BANK DISCOUNT NOTE	0.00	06-08-22			15,000,000	99.94	14,990,520.83	99.88	14,982,497.85	0.00	14,982,497.85	AA+	0.22
FREDDIE MAC	0.25	06-08-22			1,470,000	100.15	1,472,147.67	99.92	1,468,855.94	1,153.54	1,470,009.48	AA+	0.02
FREDDIE MAC	0.25	06-08-22			6,560,000	100.14	6,568,928.97	99.92	6,554,894.55	5,147.78	6,560,042.33	AA+	0.10
FREDDIE MAC	0.25	06-08-22			10,000,000	100.09	10,009,450.00	99.92	9,992,217.30	7,847.22	10,000,064.52	AA+	0.15
FREDDIE MAC	0.25	06-08-22			25,000,000	100.10	25,025,750.00	99.92	24,980,543.25	19,618.06	25,000,161.31	AA+	0.37
FEDERAL FARM CREDIT BANK	0.06	06-09-22			10,000,000	99.98	9,997,930.00	99.87	9,986,651.90	1,866.67	9,988,518.57	AA+	0.15
FEDERAL HOME LOAN BANK	2.12	06-10-22			8,170,000	101.03	8,254,428.78	100.31	8,195,443.75	53,530.52	8,248,974.27	AA+	0.12
FEDERAL HOME LOAN BANK DISCOUNT NOTE	0.00	06-10-22			25,000,000	99.94	24,983,822.22	99.88	24,969,972.25	0.00	24,969,972.25	AA+	0.37
FEDERAL HOME LOAN BANK DISCOUNT NOTE	0.00	06-10-22			25,000,000	99.94	24,983,822.22	99.88	24,969,972.25	0.00	24,969,972.25	AA+	0.37
FEDERAL HOME LOAN BANK DISCOUNT NOTE	0.00	06-10-22			10,000,000	99.94	9,993,933.33	99.88	9,987,988.90	0.00	9,987,988.90	AA+	0.15
FEDERAL HOME LOAN BANK DISCOUNT NOTE	0.00	06-17-22			20,000,000	99.93	19,986,653.33	99.87	19,973,577.20	0.00	19,973,577.20	AA+	0.30
FEDERAL FARM CREDIT BANK	0.26	06-22-22			10,194,000	100.09	10,202,817.81	99.88	10,181,769.65	7,288.71	10,189,058.36	AA+	0.15
FEDERAL FARM CREDIT BANK	0.06	07-21-22			10,000,000	99.99	9,998,900.00	99.73	9,973,432.30	1,166.67	9,974,598.97	AA+	0.15
FREDDIE MAC	0.12	07-25-22			25,000,000	100.05	25,012,910.50	99.79	24,948,731.00	5,729.17	24,954,460.17	AA+	0.37
FEDERAL FARM CREDIT BANK	0.08	07-29-22			10,000,000	99.99	9,999,210.00	99.78	9,978,063.60	1,377.78	9,979,441.38	AA+	0.15
FEDERAL HOME LOAN BANK	0.12	08-12-22			2,295,000	100.05	2,296,231.05	99.70	2,288,170.98	390.47	2,288,561.44	AA+	0.03
FEDERAL HOME LOAN BANK	0.12	08-12-22			15,000,000	100.02	15,002,760.00	99.70	14,955,365.85	2,552.08	14,957,917.93	AA+	0.22
FARM CREDIT DISCOUNT NOTE	0.00	08-31-22			10,000,000	99.71	9,971,333.33	99.62	9,961,724.80	0.00	9,961,724.80	AA+	0.15
FANNIE MAE	1.37	09-06-22			25,000,000	99.65	24,913,000.00	100.18	25,045,791.75	23,871.53	25,069,663.28	AA+	0.37
FANNIE MAE	1.37	09-06-22			2,464,000	101.25	2,494,888.71	100.18	2,468,513.23	2,352.78	2,470,866.01	AA+	0.04
FANNIE MAE	1.37	09-06-22			12,570,000	101.13	12,711,525.63	100.18	12,593,024.09	12,002.60	12,605,026.70	AA+	0.19
FANNIE MAE	1.37	09-06-22			6,930,000	100.85	6,989,182.54	100.18	6,942,693.47	6,617.19	6,949,310.66	AA+	0.10
FEDERAL HOME LOAN BANK	2.00	09-09-22			35,935,000	101.48	36,466,298.98	100.45	36,095,003.46	43,920.56	36,138,924.02	AA+	0.53
FEDERAL FARM CREDIT BANK	0.07	09-21-22			25,000,000	99.99	24,998,475.00	99.61	24,902,100.00	486.11	24,902,586.11	AA+	0.37
FEDERAL FARM CREDIT BANK	0.07	09-21-22			25,000,000	100.00	24,999,000.00	99.61	24,902,100.00	486.11	24,902,586.11	AA+	0.37
FEDERAL FARM CREDIT BANK	0.07	09-21-22			25,000,000	100.00	24,999,125.00	99.61	24,902,100.00	486.11	24,902,586.11	AA+	0.37
FEDERAL FARM CREDIT BANK	0.16	10-13-22			15,000,000	100.06	15,008,830.57	99.44	14,916,343.80	11,200.00	14,927,543.80	AA+	0.22
FEDERAL HOME LOAN BANK - DISCOUNT NOTE	0.00	11-04-22			20,000,000	99.37	19,874,311.11	99.28	19,856,601.40	0.00	19,856,601.40	AA+	0.29
FEDERAL FARM CREDIT BANK	0.15	11-16-22	05-16-22	100	20,000,000	99.99	19,998,000.00	99.40	19,879,807.20	11,250.00	19,891,057.20	AA+	0.29
FEDERAL FARM CREDIT BANK	0.15	11-16-22	05-16-22	100	20,000,000	100.00	20,000,000.00	99.40	19,879,807.20	11,250.00	19,891,057.20	AA+	0.29
FEDERAL FARM CREDIT BANK	0.15	11-16-22	05-16-22	100	2,230,000	99.42	2,217,142.19	99.40	2,216,598.50	1,254.37	2,217,852.88	AA+	0.03
FEDERAL FARM CREDIT BANK	0.12	11-23-22			25,000,000	99.82	24,954,888.89	99.23	24,808,643.75	11,111.11	24,819,754.86	AA+	0.37
FEDERAL HOME LOAN BANK	0.12	11-29-22			25,000,000	99.92	24,981,250.00	99.28	24,820,667.75	10,590.28	24,831,258.03	AA+	0.37
FEDERAL HOME LOAN BANK	2.50	12-09-22			15,000,000	101.86	15,279,300.00	100.77	15,115,466.85	116,666.67	15,232,133.52	AA+	0.22
FEDERAL FARM CREDIT BANK	0.42	01-11-23	04-11-22	100	10,000,000	100.00	10,000,000.00	99.17	9,917,185.00	30,683.33	9,947,868.33	AA+	0.15
FEDERAL FARM CREDIT BANK	0.46	01-18-23	04-18-23	100	10,000,000	100.00	10,000,000.00	99.27	9,926,512.30	9,327.78	9,935,840.08	AA+	0.15
FEDERAL FARM CREDIT BANK	0.46	01-18-23	04-18-23	100	10,000,000	100.00	10,000,000.00	99.27	9,926,512.30	9,327.78	9,935,840.08	AA+	0.15
FANNIE MAE	2.37	01-19-23			11,000,000	101.32	11,145,489.36	100.66	11,073,115.24	52,250.00	11,125,365.24	AA+	0.16
FANNIE MAE	2.37	01-19-23			9,151,000	101.30	9,269,937.58	100.66	9,211,825.23	43,467.25	9,255,292.48	AA+	0.14
FEDERAL HOME LOAN BANK	0.50	01-20-23			25,000,000	99.90	24,975,775.00	99.24	24,811,117.50	24,652.78	24,835,770.28	AA+	0.37
FEDERAL HOME LOAN BANK	0.50	01-24-23			16,600,000	99.86	16,576,354.22	99.22	16,470,575.94	15,447.22	16,486,023.16	AA+	0.24
FEDERAL FARM CREDIT BANK	0.12	02-03-23			12,440,000	99.94	12,433,033.60	98.80	12,290,912.20	2,505.28	12,293,417.48	AA+	0.18
FEDERAL FARM CREDIT BANK	0.12	02-03-23			10,000,000	99.14	9,913,572.22	98.80	9,880,154.50	2,013.89	9,882,168.39	AA+	0.15
FEDERAL FARM CREDIT BANK	0.11	02-08-23			4,000,000	99.43	3,977,052.00	98.80	3,951,921.24	647.78	3,952,569.02	AA+	0.06
FEDERAL HOME LOAN BANK	0.87	02-08-23			5,000,000	100.05	5,002,730.00	99.44	4,971,817.15	6,440.97	4,978,258.12	AA+	0.07
FEDERAL FARM CREDIT BANK	0.80	02-09-23			10,000,000	99.99	9,999,060.00	99.44	9,944,005.10	11,555.56	9,955,560.66	AA+	0.15
FEDERAL HOME LOAN BANK	1.37	02-17-23			10,000,000	100.40	10,040,400.00	99.82	9,981,949.30	16,805.56	9,998,754.86	AA+	0.15
FEDERAL HOME LOAN BANK	1.37	02-17-23			7,510,000	100.20	7,525,095.10	99.82	7,496,443.92	12,620.97	7,509,064.90	AA+	0.11
FEDERAL HOME LOAN BANK	1.37	02-17-23			10,000,000	100.30	10,029,747.22	99.82	9,981,949.30	16,805.56	9,998,754.86	AA+	0.15
FEDERAL HOME LOAN BANK	1.37	02-17-23			10,000,000	100.20	10,019,994.44	99.82	9,981,949.30	16,805.56	9,998,754.86	AA+	0.15

SAN MATEO COUNTY TREASURER'S OFFICE

PORTFOLIO APPRAISAL

SAN MATEO COUNTY POOL

March 31, 2022

Security	Coupon	Mature Date	Call Date One	Call Price One	Quantity	Unit Cost	Total Cost	Market Price	Market Value	Accrued Interest	Market Value + Accrued Interest	S&P	Pct Assets
FEDERAL FARM CREDIT BANK	1.19	02-22-23			10,000,000	99.97	9,997,500.00	99.67	9,966,985.80	12,891.67	9,979,877.47	AA+	0.15
FEDERAL FARM CREDIT BANK	1.19	02-22-23			10,000,000	99.98	9,997,725.00	99.67	9,966,985.80	12,891.67	9,979,877.47	AA+	0.15
FEDERAL HOME LOAN BANK	2.12	03-10-23			10,000,000	101.01	10,100,900.00	100.39	10,038,910.80	12,395.83	10,051,306.63	AA+	0.15
FEDERAL HOME LOAN BANK	2.12	03-10-23			10,000,000	100.84	10,084,051.39	100.39	10,038,910.80	12,395.83	10,051,306.63	AA+	0.15
FEDERAL HOME LOAN BANK	2.12	03-10-23			7,440,000	100.84	7,502,563.99	100.39	7,468,949.64	9,222.50	7,478,172.14	AA+	0.11
FEDERAL HOME LOAN BANK	2.12	03-10-23			25,000,000	100.55	25,136,989.58	100.39	25,097,277.00	30,989.58	25,128,266.58	AA+	0.37
FEDERAL HOME LOAN BANK	1.25	03-21-23	04-21-22	100	25,000,000	100.00	25,000,000.00	99.83	24,957,978.00	8,680.56	24,966,658.56	AA+	0.37
FEDERAL HOME LOAN BANK	1.25	03-21-23	04-21-22	100	25,000,000	100.00	25,000,000.00	99.83	24,957,978.00	8,680.56	24,966,658.56	AA+	0.37
FEDERAL HOME LOAN BANK	1.12	03-30-23	09-30-22	100	20,000,000	100.00	20,000,000.00	99.91	19,982,262.40	0.00	19,982,262.40	AA+	0.30
FREDDIE MAC	0.37	05-05-23			18,910,000	99.96	18,902,057.80	98.41	18,609,431.79	28,758.96	18,638,190.75	AA+	0.28
FANNIE MAE	0.25	05-22-23			25,000,000	99.70	24,924,750.00	98.15	24,538,228.25	22,395.83	24,560,624.08	AA+	0.36
FEDERAL HOME LOAN BANK	2.12	06-09-23			20,000,000	100.67	20,133,600.00	100.23	20,046,376.60	132,222.22	20,178,598.82	AA+	0.30
FEDERAL HOME LOAN BANK	2.12	06-09-23			10,000,000	100.82	10,081,800.00	100.23	10,023,188.30	66,111.11	10,089,299.41	AA+	0.15
FANNIE MAE	0.25	07-10-23			23,600,000	99.78	23,549,260.00	97.85	23,091,744.03	13,275.00	23,105,019.03	AA+	0.34
FANNIE MAE	0.30	08-10-23	08-10-22	100	25,000,000	99.83	24,957,250.00	97.68	24,420,943.50	10,625.00	24,431,568.50	AA+	0.36
FREDDIE MAC	0.25	09-08-23			25,780,000	99.97	25,771,492.60	97.48	25,131,587.88	4,117.64	25,135,705.52	AA+	0.37
FREDDIE MAC	0.12	10-16-23			19,580,000	99.63	19,506,966.60	96.99	18,990,756.93	11,217.71	19,001,974.64	AA+	0.28
FREDDIE MAC	0.25	11-06-23			15,000,000	99.91	14,986,500.00	97.04	14,556,141.90	15,104.17	14,571,246.07	AA+	0.22
FANNIE MAE	0.25	11-27-23			17,000,000	99.89	16,980,620.00	96.93	16,478,365.03	14,638.89	16,493,003.92	AA+	0.24
FEDERAL HOME LOAN BANK	0.25	12-28-23	06-28-22	100	7,450,000	96.55	7,193,018.46	96.59	7,195,903.74	4,811.46	7,200,715.20	AA+	0.11
FEDERAL HOME LOAN BANK	2.87	06-14-24			5,000,000	104.25	5,212,300.00	101.01	5,050,588.80	42,725.69	5,093,314.49	AA+	0.07
FEDERAL HOME LOAN BANK	2.87	09-13-24			4,000,000	109.63	4,385,200.00	101.05	4,042,124.00	5,750.00	4,047,874.00	AA+	0.06
FANNIE MAE	1.62	10-15-24			15,900,000	99.83	15,872,811.00	98.07	15,593,139.54	119,139.58	15,712,279.12	AA+	0.23
FANNIE MAE	1.62	10-15-24			12,300,000	103.37	12,714,141.00	98.07	12,062,617.38	92,164.58	12,154,781.96	AA+	0.18
FANNIE MAE	1.62	01-07-25			34,900,000	99.68	34,788,669.00	97.73	34,108,122.14	132,329.17	34,240,451.31	AA+	0.50
FREDDIE MAC	1.50	02-12-25			41,535,000	99.92	41,503,018.05	97.29	40,409,221.24	84,800.62	40,494,021.86	AA+	0.60
FEDERAL FARM CREDIT BANK	1.75	02-14-25			17,305,000	99.73	17,258,795.65	98.09	16,974,682.85	39,537.12	17,014,219.97	AA+	0.25
FEDERAL HOME LOAN BANK	2.37	03-14-25			18,800,000	106.96	20,109,420.00	99.84	18,770,406.54	21,084.72	18,791,491.27	AA+	0.28
FANNIE MAE	0.62	04-22-25			25,000,000	101.13	25,283,250.00	94.55	23,636,678.25	69,010.42	23,705,688.67	AA+	0.35
FEDERAL NATIONAL MORTGAGE ASSOCIATION	0.50	06-17-25			24,800,000	99.79	24,748,664.00	93.84	23,271,434.89	35,822.22	23,307,257.11	AA+	0.34
FEDERAL NATIONAL MORTGAGE ASSOCIATION	0.50	06-17-25			18,400,000	100.50	18,492,920.00	93.84	17,265,903.30	26,577.78	17,292,481.08	AA+	0.26
FREDDIE MAC	0.37	07-21-25			15,135,000	99.50	15,059,627.70	93.36	14,129,693.04	11,035.94	14,140,728.98	AA+	0.21
FREDDIE MAC	0.37	07-21-25			5,000,000	99.62	4,981,100.00	93.36	4,667,886.70	3,645.83	4,671,532.53	AA+	0.07
FREDDIE MAC	0.37	07-21-25			10,000,000	99.52	9,951,600.00	93.36	9,335,773.40	7,291.67	9,343,065.07	AA+	0.14
FEDERAL NATIONAL MORTGAGE ASSOCIATION	0.37	08-25-25			47,475,000	99.53	47,252,817.00	93.18	44,239,279.66	17,803.12	44,257,082.78	AA+	0.65
FEDERAL HOME LOAN BANK	0.37	09-04-25			5,140,000	99.70	5,124,580.00	93.04	4,782,430.09	1,445.62	4,783,875.72	AA+	0.07
FREDDIE MAC	0.37	09-23-25			46,035,000	99.70	45,896,434.65	92.94	42,783,140.08	3,836.25	42,786,976.33	AA+	0.63
FREDDIE MAC	0.37	09-23-25			10,200,000	99.70	10,169,400.00	92.94	9,479,483.63	850.00	9,480,333.63	AA+	0.14
FREDDIE MAC	0.37	09-23-25			25,000,000	99.71	24,927,500.00	92.94	23,234,028.50	2,083.33	23,236,111.83	AA+	0.34
FANNIE MAE	0.50	11-07-25			18,015,000	99.64	17,950,506.30	93.23	16,794,802.62	36,030.00	16,830,832.62	AA+	0.25
					1,516,639,000		1,519,556,748.48		1,491,090,149.45	1,892,977.97	1,492,983,127.42		22.06
US INSTRUMENTALITIES													
INTER-AMERICAN DEVEL BK	1.75	04-14-22			2,521,000	101.65	2,562,697.34	100.04	2,522,075.79	20,465.62	2,542,541.40	AAA	0.04
INTER-AMERICAN DEVEL BK	1.75	04-14-22			4,235,000	101.63	4,304,115.20	100.04	4,236,807.20	34,379.97	4,271,187.17	AAA	0.06
INTER-AMERICAN DEVEL BK	1.75	04-14-22			4,100,000	101.62	4,166,415.90	100.04	4,101,749.59	33,284.03	4,135,033.62	AAA	0.06
INTER-AMERICAN DEVEL BK	1.75	04-14-22			32,620,000	101.59	33,138,886.34	100.04	32,633,919.93	264,810.97	32,898,730.90	AAA	0.48
INTER-AMERICAN DEVEL BK	1.75	04-14-22			25,000,000	101.60	25,400,500.00	100.04	25,010,668.25	202,951.39	25,213,619.64	AAA	0.37
INTER-AMERICAN DEVEL BK	1.75	04-14-22			25,000,000	101.60	25,401,250.00	100.04	25,010,668.25	202,951.39	25,213,619.64	AAA	0.37
INTER-AMERICAN DEVEL BK	1.75	04-14-22			15,500,000	101.58	15,745,287.50	100.04	15,506,614.31	125,829.86	15,632,444.18	AAA	0.23
INTER-AMERICAN DEVEL BK	1.75	04-14-22			10,000,000	101.34	10,133,629.40	100.04	10,004,267.30	81,180.56	10,085,447.86	AAA	0.15
INTER-AMERICAN DEVEL BK	1.75	04-14-22			35,237,000	101.30	35,696,138.11	100.04	35,252,036.69	286,055.92	35,538,092.61	AAA	0.52
INTER-AMERICAN DEVEL BK	1.75	04-14-22			18,150,000	100.90	18,312,841.80	100.04	18,157,745.15	147,342.71	18,305,087.86	AAA	0.27
INTER-AMERICAN DEVEL BK	1.75	04-14-22			25,000,000	100.89	25,222,936.00	100.04	25,010,668.25	202,951.39	25,213,619.64	AAA	0.37

SAN MATEO COUNTY TREASURER'S OFFICE

PORTFOLIO APPRAISAL

SAN MATEO COUNTY POOL

March 31, 2022

Security	Coupon	Mature Date	Call Date One	Call Price One	Quantity	Unit Cost	Total Cost	Market Price	Market Value	Accrued Interest	Market Value + Accrued Interest	S&P	Pct Assets
IBRD DISCOUNT NOTE	0.00	06-17-22			25,000,000	99.95	24,986,875.00	99.87	24,966,971.50	0.00	24,966,971.50	AAA	0.37
IBRD DISCOUNT NOTE	0.00	06-17-22			25,000,000	99.95	24,987,152.78	99.87	24,966,971.50	0.00	24,966,971.50	AAA	0.37
IBRD DISCOUNT NOTE	0.00	07-01-22			35,000,000	99.93	34,977,016.67	99.81	34,933,079.30	0.00	34,933,079.30	AAA	0.52
INTL BK RECON & DEVELOP	2.12	07-01-22			5,490,000	102.12	5,606,223.30	100.28	5,505,492.62	29,165.62	5,534,658.24	AAA	0.08
INTL BK RECON & DEVELOP	2.12	07-01-22			8,390,000	101.95	8,553,856.70	100.28	8,413,676.33	44,571.87	8,458,248.20	AAA	0.12
INTL BK RECON & DEVELOP	2.12	07-01-22			10,000,000	101.89	10,188,550.00	100.28	10,028,219.70	53,125.00	10,081,344.70	AAA	0.15
INTL BK RECON & DEVELOP	2.12	07-01-22			10,000,000	101.83	10,182,700.00	100.28	10,028,219.70	53,125.00	10,081,344.70	AAA	0.15
INTL BK RECON & DEVELOP	2.12	07-01-22			10,000,000	101.69	10,168,690.00	100.28	10,028,219.70	53,125.00	10,081,344.70	AAA	0.15
INTL BK RECON & DEVELOP	2.12	07-01-22			11,832,000	101.70	12,033,498.96	100.28	11,865,389.55	62,857.50	11,928,247.05	AAA	0.18
INTL BK RECON & DEVELOP	2.12	07-01-22			10,000,000	101.64	10,164,050.00	100.28	10,028,219.70	53,125.00	10,081,344.70	AAA	0.15
INTL BK RECON & DEVELOP	2.12	07-01-22			10,240,000	101.64	10,407,833.60	100.28	10,268,896.97	54,400.00	10,323,296.97	AAA	0.15
INTL BK RECON & DEVELOP	2.12	07-01-22			11,700,000	101.62	11,889,774.00	100.28	11,733,017.05	62,156.25	11,795,173.30	AAA	0.17
INTL BK RECON & DEVELOP	2.12	07-01-22			8,826,000	101.61	8,968,275.12	100.28	8,850,906.71	46,888.12	8,897,794.83	AAA	0.13
INTL BK RECON & DEVELOP	2.12	07-01-22			10,070,000	101.60	10,231,230.77	100.28	10,098,417.24	53,496.87	10,151,914.11	AAA	0.15
INTL BK RECON & DEVELOP	2.12	07-01-22			50,000,000	101.20	50,600,400.00	100.28	50,141,098.50	265,625.00	50,406,723.50	AAA	0.74
INTL BK RECON & DEVELOP	2.12	07-01-22			10,000,000	101.05	10,105,110.00	100.28	10,028,219.70	53,125.00	10,081,344.70	AAA	0.15
INTL BK RECON & DEVELOP	2.12	07-01-22			6,591,000	100.96	6,653,970.41	100.28	6,609,599.60	35,014.69	6,644,614.29	AAA	0.10
IBRD DISCOUNT NOTE	0.00	07-15-22			25,000,000	99.94	24,985,208.33	99.78	24,944,853.75	0.00	24,944,853.75	AAA	0.37
IBRD DISCOUNT NOTE	0.00	07-15-22			50,000,000	99.94	49,967,916.67	99.78	49,889,707.50	0.00	49,889,707.50	AAA	0.74
INTL BK RECON & DEVELOP DISCOUNT NOTE	0.00	08-12-22			15,000,000	99.75	14,962,600.00	99.67	14,949,882.75	0.00	14,949,882.75	AAA	0.22
IBRD DISCOUNT NOTE	0.00	08-15-22			25,000,000	99.91	24,977,340.25	99.66	24,914,590.50	0.00	24,914,590.50	AAA	0.37
INTER-AMERICAN DEVEL BK	1.75	09-14-22			8,000,000	101.66	8,133,200.00	100.02	8,001,608.48	6,611.11	8,008,219.59	AAA	0.12
INTER-AMERICAN DEVEL BK	1.75	09-14-22			3,400,000	101.65	3,455,998.00	100.02	3,400,683.60	2,809.72	3,403,493.33	AAA	0.05
INTER-AMERICAN DEVEL BK	1.75	09-14-22			10,000,000	101.53	10,152,730.00	100.02	10,002,010.60	8,263.89	10,010,274.49	AAA	0.15
INTER-AMERICAN DEVEL BK	1.75	09-14-22			15,000,000	101.41	15,212,100.00	100.02	15,003,015.90	12,395.83	15,015,411.73	AAA	0.22
INTER-AMERICAN DEVEL BK	1.75	09-14-22			14,700,000	101.31	14,892,276.00	100.02	14,702,955.58	12,147.92	14,715,103.50	AAA	0.22
INTER-AMERICAN DEVEL BK	1.75	09-14-22			5,980,000	101.15	6,048,734.12	100.02	5,981,202.34	4,941.81	5,986,144.14	AAA	0.09
INTER-AMERICAN DEVEL BK	3.00	09-26-22			8,000,000	103.05	8,244,376.00	100.91	8,072,800.00	3,333.33	8,076,133.33	AAA	0.12
INTER-AMERICAN DEVEL BK	3.00	09-26-22			2,800,000	102.52	2,870,515.20	100.91	2,825,480.00	1,166.67	2,826,646.67	AAA	0.04
INTL BK RECON & DEVELOP	1.87	10-07-22			5,009,000	101.74	5,096,178.86	100.33	5,025,329.34	45,394.06	5,070,723.40	AAA	0.07
INTL BK RECON & DEVELOP	1.87	10-07-22			6,325,000	101.72	6,433,862.39	100.33	6,345,619.50	57,320.31	6,402,939.81	AAA	0.09
INTL BK RECON & DEVELOP	1.87	10-07-22			6,180,000	101.71	6,285,627.87	100.33	6,200,146.80	56,006.25	6,256,153.05	AAA	0.09
INTL BK RECON & DEVELOP	1.87	10-07-22			6,518,000	101.71	6,629,371.62	100.33	6,539,248.68	59,069.37	6,598,318.05	AAA	0.10
INTL BK RECON & DEVELOP	1.87	10-07-22			8,570,000	101.71	8,716,433.69	100.33	8,597,938.20	77,665.62	8,675,603.82	AAA	0.13
INTL BK RECON & DEVELOP	1.87	10-07-22			4,020,000	101.62	4,084,968.56	100.33	4,033,105.20	36,431.25	4,069,536.45	AAA	0.06
INTL FINANCE CORP	2.00	10-24-22			2,223,000	101.82	2,263,540.60	100.43	2,232,514.44	19,389.50	2,251,903.94	AAA	0.03
INTL FINANCE CORP	2.00	10-24-22			21,610,000	101.74	21,986,081.23	100.43	21,702,490.80	188,487.22	21,890,978.02	AAA	0.32
INTER-AMERICAN DEVEL BK	2.50	01-18-23			10,000,000	101.59	10,158,877.78	100.63	10,063,400.00	50,694.44	10,114,094.44	AAA	0.15
INTER-AMERICAN DEVEL BK	2.50	01-18-23			1,215,000	101.42	1,232,208.45	100.63	1,222,703.10	6,159.37	1,228,862.47	AAA	0.02
INTL BK RECON & DEVELOP	7.62	01-19-23			3,231,000	106.50	3,440,958.01	104.66	3,381,622.76	49,272.75	3,430,895.51	AAA	0.05
INTL BK RECON & DEVELOP	0.12	04-20-23			17,500,000	99.79	17,463,775.00	98.16	17,178,389.55	9,782.99	17,188,172.54	AAA	0.25
INTER-AMERICAN DEVEL BK	0.50	05-24-23			10,000,000	100.53	10,053,500.00	98.31	9,831,200.00	17,638.89	9,848,838.89	AAA	0.15
INTER-AMERICAN DEVEL BK	0.50	05-24-23			2,775,000	98.48	2,732,758.67	98.31	2,728,158.00	4,894.79	2,733,052.79	AAA	0.04
INTL BK RECON & DEVELOP	0.25	11-24-23			17,625,000	99.78	17,587,106.25	96.82	17,065,380.16	15,544.27	17,080,924.44	AAA	0.25
INTL BK RECON & DEVELOP	2.50	03-19-24			10,000,000	107.39	10,739,200.00	100.34	10,033,740.30	8,333.33	10,042,073.63	AAA	0.15
INTER-AMERICAN DEVEL BK	0.50	09-23-24			24,390,000	99.93	24,371,951.40	95.31	23,245,377.30	2,710.00	23,248,087.30	AAA	0.34
INTL BK RECON & DEVELOP	1.62	01-15-25			15,000,000	99.77	14,965,500.00	97.62	14,643,323.85	51,458.33	14,694,782.18	AAA	0.22
INTER-AMERICAN DEVEL BK	1.75	03-14-25			25,000,000	105.37	26,342,750.00	97.83	24,457,301.50	20,659.72	24,477,961.22	AAA	0.36
INTL BK RECON & DEVELOP	0.37	07-28-25			25,000,000	99.83	24,956,750.00	93.08	23,270,483.75	16,406.25	23,286,890.00	AAA	0.34
INTL BK RECON & DEVELOP	0.50	10-28-25			20,000,000	100.11	20,023,000.00	92.91	18,582,064.40	42,500.00	18,624,564.40	AAA	0.27
INTER-AMERICAN DEVEL BK	1.50	01-13-27			15,000,000	99.71	14,957,225.00	95.70	14,355,217.65	37,500.00	14,392,717.65	AAA	0.21
INTER-AMERICAN DEVEL BK	1.50	01-13-27			4,650,000	99.70	4,635,856.25	95.70	4,450,117.47	11,625.00	4,461,742.47	AAA	0.07
					900,223,000		909,850,381.10		893,815,499.84	3,458,618.76	897,274,118.59		13.22

SAN MATEO COUNTY TREASURER'S OFFICE

PORTFOLIO APPRAISAL

SAN MATEO COUNTY POOL

March 31, 2022

Security	Coupon	Mature Date	Call Date One	Call Price One	Quantity	Unit Cost	Total Cost	Market Price	Market Value	Accrued Interest	Market Value + Accrued Interest	S&P	Pct Assets
CORPORATE BONDS													
APPLE INC.-FLOAT	0.50	05-11-22			7,500,000	100.48	7,536,000.00	99.99	7,499,409.45	4,995.00	7,504,404.45	AA+	0.11
IBM CORP.	2.85	05-13-22			25,000,000	101.95	25,488,750.00	100.21	25,051,332.25	269,166.67	25,320,498.92	A-	0.37
UNITED PARCEL SERVICE-FLOAT	0.53	05-16-22			5,000,000	100.00	5,000,000.00	99.99	4,999,563.85	3,195.14	5,002,758.99	A+	0.07
PROCTER & GAMBLE	2.15	08-11-22			20,000,000	100.01	20,002,200.00	100.30	20,059,175.80	59,722.22	20,118,898.02	AA-	0.30
EXXON MOBIL CORP.	1.90	08-16-22			4,325,000	100.00	4,325,000.00	100.25	4,335,617.87	10,282.69	4,345,900.56	AA-	0.06
APPLE INC	1.70	09-11-22			9,465,000	99.98	9,463,390.95	100.17	9,481,046.20	8,939.17	9,489,985.37	AA+	0.14
GOLDMAN SACHS GROUP INC	3.62	01-22-23			10,000,000	104.24	10,424,100.00	101.26	10,126,364.30	69,479.17	10,195,843.47	BBB+	0.15
JP MORGAN CHASE & CO	3.20	01-25-23			14,300,000	103.55	14,807,650.00	101.06	14,450,900.32	83,893.33	14,534,793.65	A-	0.21
ADOBE INC.	1.70	02-01-23			4,520,000	99.86	4,513,807.60	99.69	4,505,995.64	12,806.67	4,518,802.31	A	0.07
BB&T CORP.	2.20	03-16-23	02-13-23	100	10,000,000	99.93	9,992,600.00	100.16	10,015,762.20	9,166.67	10,024,928.87	A-	0.15
AMERICAN HONDA FINANCE	1.95	05-10-23			18,180,000	99.96	18,173,273.40	99.57	18,101,867.09	138,849.75	18,240,716.84	A	0.27
UNITED HEALTH GROUP INC.	3.50	06-15-23			4,700,000	104.79	4,925,177.00	101.36	4,763,868.11	48,436.11	4,812,304.22	A+	0.07
PACCAR FINANCIAL CORP.	0.35	08-11-23			4,845,000	99.87	4,838,653.05	97.46	4,722,022.51	2,355.21	4,724,377.72	A+	0.07
TOYOTA MOTOR CREDIT CORP.	0.50	08-14-23			20,320,000	99.92	20,304,353.60	97.62	19,836,136.91	13,264.44	19,849,401.35	A+	0.29
UNILEVER CAPITAL CORP	0.37	09-14-23			3,130,000	99.87	3,125,993.60	97.50	3,051,864.68	554.27	3,052,418.95	A+	0.05
PEPSICO INC	0.40	10-07-23			5,150,000	99.94	5,147,064.50	97.72	5,032,809.95	9,956.67	5,042,766.61	A+	0.07
TOYOTA MOTOR CREDIT CORP	2.25	10-18-23			10,000,000	101.59	10,159,400.00	99.70	9,970,238.00	101,875.00	10,072,113.00	A+	0.15
ABBOTT LABORATORIES (A)	3.40	11-30-23	09-30-23	100	10,000,000	108.15	10,815,300.00	101.71	10,171,029.30	113,333.33	10,284,362.63	A-	0.15
JOHN DEERE CAPITAL CORP	0.45	01-17-24			19,895,000	99.93	19,880,874.55	96.74	19,246,156.41	18,402.87	19,264,559.28	A	0.28
CHARLES SCHWAB CORP	3.55	02-01-24	01-02-24	100	10,000,000	105.50	10,550,000.00	101.73	10,172,722.10	59,166.67	10,231,888.77	A	0.15
BANK OF N Y MELLON CORP.	3.65	02-04-24	01-05-24	100	5,000,000	106.31	5,315,650.00	101.81	5,090,528.70	28,895.83	5,119,424.53	A	0.08
NATIONAL RURAL UTIL COOP	0.35	02-08-24			12,645,000	99.93	12,636,274.95	95.88	12,124,326.32	6,515.69	12,130,842.01	A-	0.18
AMERICAN EXPRESS CO (1)	3.40	02-22-24	01-22-24	100	10,000,000	103.82	10,382,500.00	101.42	10,142,139.90	36,833.33	10,178,973.23	BBB+	0.15
BANK OF AMERICA CORP	3.55	03-05-24	03-05-23	100	5,000,000	106.69	5,334,650.00	100.70	5,034,963.80	12,819.44	5,047,783.24	A-	0.07
CHARLES SCHWAB CORP-A	0.75	03-18-24	02-18-24	100	8,255,000	99.95	8,250,872.50	96.75	7,986,360.01	2,235.73	7,988,595.74	A	0.12
BANK OF AMERICA CORP.	4.00	04-01-24			10,000,000	106.68	10,668,400.00	102.71	10,270,719.30	200,000.00	10,470,719.30	A-	0.15
IBM CORP.	3.00	05-15-24			5,000,000	105.66	5,282,800.00	100.74	5,036,978.75	56,666.67	5,093,645.42	A-	0.07
CATERPILLAR FINANCIAL SERVICE	2.85	05-17-24			4,785,000	102.97	4,927,018.80	100.86	4,826,061.57	50,760.87	4,876,822.44	A	0.07
BANK OF AMERICA CORP-(A)	1.49	05-19-24	05-19-23	100	12,000,000	100.00	12,000,000.00	98.58	11,829,745.20	65,384.00	11,895,129.20	A-	0.17
NVIDIA CORP	0.58	06-14-24			5,000,000	98.05	4,902,412.22	95.97	4,798,421.70	8,678.89	4,807,100.59	A-	0.07
AMERICAN HONDA FINANCE	2.40	06-27-24			10,000,000	99.55	9,954,600.00	99.38	9,937,854.20	62,666.67	10,000,520.87	A	0.15
GOLDMAN SACHS GROUP INC.(A)	3.85	07-08-24	04-08-24	100	9,500,000	105.49	10,021,835.00	101.90	9,680,576.09	84,325.69	9,764,901.79	BBB+	0.14
GOLDMAN SACHS GROUP INC.(A)	3.85	07-08-24	04-08-24	100	9,990,000	107.44	10,733,755.50	101.90	10,179,890.02	88,675.12	10,268,565.14	BBB+	0.15
BANK OF AMERICA CORP. (1)	3.86	07-23-24			5,000,000	105.18	5,258,950.00	101.24	5,061,941.75	36,493.33	5,098,435.08	A-	0.07
BANK OF AMERICA CORP. (1)	3.86	07-23-24			5,000,000	106.77	5,338,750.00	101.24	5,061,941.75	36,493.33	5,098,435.08	A-	0.07
US BANCORP (A)	2.40	07-30-24	06-28-24	100	10,000,000	99.91	9,991,100.00	99.43	9,942,694.40	40,000.00	9,982,694.40	A-	0.15
BB&T CORP. (A)	2.50	08-01-24	07-01-24	100	15,000,000	99.86	14,979,750.00	99.49	14,923,983.15	62,500.00	14,986,483.15	A-	0.22
PACCAR FINANCIAL CORP	0.50	08-09-24			5,260,000	99.95	5,257,159.60	95.54	5,025,597.67	3,798.89	5,029,396.56	A+	0.07
BMW US CAPITAL LLC	0.75	08-12-24			4,080,000	99.99	4,079,632.80	95.07	3,878,874.69	4,165.00	3,883,039.69	A	0.06
UNILEVER CAPITAL CORP-A	0.63	08-12-24	08-12-22	100	2,320,000	100.00	2,320,000.00	95.80	2,222,484.69	1,976.77	2,224,461.46	A+	0.03
PACCAR FINANCIAL CORP.	2.15	08-15-24			8,000,000	100.13	8,010,560.00	98.94	7,914,805.52	21,977.78	7,936,783.30	A+	0.12
UNITED HEALTH GROUP INC.	2.37	08-15-24			5,000,000	100.47	5,023,500.00	99.61	4,980,300.00	15,173.61	4,995,473.61	A+	0.07
WALT DISNEY CO. (A)	1.75	08-30-24	07-30-24	100	9,115,000	99.59	9,077,810.80	98.22	8,952,482.56	14,621.98	8,967,104.54	A	0.13
JOHN DEERE CAPITAL CORP	0.62	09-10-24			4,045,000	99.93	4,042,370.75	95.78	3,874,470.81	1,474.74	3,875,945.55	A	0.06
NESTLE HOLDINGS INC.-A	0.61	09-14-24	09-14-23	100	7,275,000	100.00	7,275,000.00	95.04	6,913,963.65	2,081.86	6,916,045.51	AA-	0.10
JP MORGAN CHASE & CO	0.65	09-16-24	09-16-23	100	7,455,000	100.00	7,455,000.00	97.29	7,252,941.77	2,028.38	7,254,970.15	A-	0.11
JP MORGAN CHASE & CO	0.65	09-16-24	09-16-23	100	8,000,000	100.04	8,003,280.00	97.29	7,783,170.24	2,176.67	7,785,346.91	A-	0.12
BANK OF NY MELLON CORP.	2.10	10-24-24			10,785,000	100.44	10,832,454.00	98.72	10,646,525.02	98,772.62	10,745,297.65	A	0.16
BANK OF NY MELLON CORP	0.85	10-25-24	09-25-24	100	8,915,000	99.93	8,909,205.25	95.80	8,540,655.32	32,836.92	8,573,492.23	A	0.13
PNC FINANCIAL SERVICES	2.20	11-01-24	10-02-24	100	5,000,000	99.97	4,998,350.00	98.92	4,946,130.75	45,833.33	4,991,964.08	A-	0.07
PNC FINANCIAL SERVICES	2.20	11-01-24	10-02-24	100	10,000,000	99.74	9,973,800.00	98.92	9,892,261.50	91,666.67	9,983,928.17	A-	0.15
CATERPILLAR FINL SERVICE	2.15	11-08-24			10,000,000	99.80	9,979,800.00	99.19	9,918,860.10	85,402.78	10,004,262.88	A	0.15
CATERPILLAR FINL SERVICE	2.15	11-08-24			25,000,000	100.22	25,055,500.00	99.19	24,797,150.25	213,506.94	25,010,657.19	A	0.37

SAN MATEO COUNTY TREASURER'S OFFICE

PORTFOLIO APPRAISAL

SAN MATEO COUNTY POOL

March 31, 2022

Security	Coupon	Mature Date	Call Date One	Call Price One	Quantity	Unit Cost	Total Cost	Market Price	Market Value	Accrued Interest	Market Value + Accrued Interest	S&P	Pct Assets
JOHN DEERE CAPITAL CORP	2.05	01-09-25			12,000,000	100.08	12,010,080.00	98.19	11,783,252.28	56,033.33	11,839,285.61	A	0.17
JOHN DEERE CAPITAL CORP	1.25	01-10-25			5,480,000	99.95	5,477,424.40	96.36	5,280,357.19	15,412.50	5,295,769.69	A	0.08
JP MORGAN CHASE & CO (A)	3.12	01-23-25	10-23-24	100	7,500,000	106.13	7,959,975.00	100.61	7,545,901.27	44,270.83	7,590,172.11	A-	0.11
PACCAR FINANCIAL CORP	1.80	02-06-25			5,450,000	104.51	5,695,849.50	97.06	5,289,803.35	14,987.50	5,304,790.85	A+	0.08
NATIONAL RURAL UTIL COOP	1.87	02-07-25			2,875,000	100.00	2,874,913.75	96.98	2,788,278.41	8,085.94	2,796,364.35	A-	0.04
TOYOTA MOTOR CREDIT CORP.	1.80	02-13-25			7,000,000	100.98	7,068,390.00	97.18	6,802,677.35	16,800.00	6,819,477.35	A+	0.10
AMERICAN EXPRESS CO	2.25	03-04-25	02-01-25	100	3,485,000	99.90	3,481,480.15	98.33	3,426,965.51	5,880.94	3,432,846.45	BBB+	0.05
ROCHE HOLDINGS INC	2.13	03-10-25	02-10-25	100	8,620,000	100.00	8,620,000.00	98.13	8,458,734.20	10,720.41	8,469,454.60	AA	0.13
EXXON MOBIL CORPORATION	2.99	03-19-25	02-19-25	100	10,000,000	109.28	10,927,700.00	100.60	10,060,083.30	9,973.33	10,070,056.63	AA-	0.15
BMW US CAPITAL LLC	3.90	04-09-25	03-09-25	100	5,000,000	109.91	5,495,700.00	102.14	5,106,937.45	93,166.67	5,200,104.12	A	0.08
HOME DEPOT INC	2.70	04-15-25	03-15-25	100	1,040,000	99.82	1,038,180.00	99.92	1,039,177.72	0.00	1,039,177.72	A	0.02
SUNTRUST BANKS INC (A)	4.00	05-01-25	03-01-25	100	10,000,000	113.41	11,340,800.00	102.73	10,272,580.50	166,666.67	10,439,247.17	A-	0.15
APPLE INC	3.20	05-13-25			5,000,000	111.44	5,571,950.00	101.52	5,076,221.70	61,333.33	5,137,555.03	AA+	0.08
GOLDMAN SACHS GROUP INC (A)	3.75	05-22-25	02-22-25	100	9,000,000	111.69	10,052,100.00	101.61	9,145,168.65	120,937.50	9,266,106.15	BBB+	0.14
BRISTOL-MYERS SQUIBB CO	3.87	08-15-25	05-15-25	100	5,565,000	114.27	6,359,014.20	101.90	5,670,925.94	27,554.48	5,698,480.41	A+	0.08
BRISTOL-MYERS SQUIBB CO	3.87	08-15-25	05-15-25	100	18,000,000	114.28	20,571,120.00	101.90	18,342,617.58	89,125.00	18,431,742.58	A+	0.27
MORGAN STANLEY	1.16	10-21-25	10-21-24	100	6,085,000	100.00	6,085,000.00	95.08	5,785,836.39	31,479.73	5,817,316.12	BBB+	0.09
CITIGROUP INC	2.01	01-25-26	01-25-25	100	4,950,000	100.00	4,950,000.00	96.37	4,770,291.09	18,277.05	4,788,568.14	BBB+	0.07
MORGAN STANLEY	2.63	02-18-26	02-18-25	100	11,695,000	100.00	11,695,000.00	98.20	11,484,394.57	36,738.54	11,521,133.11	BBB+	0.17
MORGAN STANLEY	2.63	02-18-26	02-18-25	100	7,000,000	100.10	7,006,848.33	98.20	6,873,942.88	21,989.72	6,895,932.60	BBB+	0.10
ASTRAZENECA FINANCE LLC	1.20	05-28-26			4,500,000	100.71	4,532,040.00	92.83	4,177,513.21	18,450.00	4,195,963.21	A-	0.06
TOYOTA MOTOR CREDIT CORP	1.12	06-18-26			5,815,000	99.78	5,802,090.70	92.90	5,402,342.36	18,717.03	5,421,059.39	A+	0.08
BANK OF NY MELLON CORP	2.45	08-17-26	05-17-26	100	5,000,000	104.40	5,219,850.00	98.48	4,924,143.35	14,972.22	4,939,115.57	A	0.07
AMERICAN HONDA FINANCE	1.30	09-09-26			4,200,000	96.77	4,064,466.00	92.82	3,898,409.38	3,336.67	3,901,746.05	A-	0.06
JPMORGAN CHASE & CO	2.95	10-01-26	07-01-26	100	5,000,000	106.02	5,300,811.11	99.36	4,968,064.40	73,750.00	5,041,814.40	A-	0.07
JPMORGAN CHASE & CO	2.95	10-01-26	07-01-26	100	5,000,000	106.01	5,300,361.11	99.36	4,968,064.40	73,750.00	5,041,814.40	A-	0.07
AMERICAN EXPRESS CO	1.65	11-04-26	10-04-26	100	5,000,000	99.39	4,969,491.67	94.19	4,709,420.70	33,687.50	4,743,108.20	BBB+	0.07
TARGET CORP	1.95	01-15-27	12-15-26	100	1,770,000	99.83	1,766,991.00	96.72	1,711,880.47	7,286.50	1,719,166.97	A	0.03
TARGET CORP	1.95	01-15-27	12-15-26	100	13,700,000	100.23	13,732,115.08	96.72	13,250,148.31	56,398.33	13,306,546.64	A	0.20
BANK OF NY MELLON CORP	2.05	01-26-27			10,000,000	100.13	10,013,238.89	96.49	9,649,103.40	37,013.89	9,686,117.29	A	0.14
IBM CORP	2.20	02-09-27	01-09-27	100	5,000,000	98.73	4,936,288.89	96.72	4,836,003.15	15,888.89	4,851,892.04	A-	0.07
HONEYWELL INTERNATIONAL	1.10	03-01-27			10,000,000	95.32	9,532,011.11	92.32	9,232,000.10	9,166.67	9,241,166.77	A	0.14
TRUIST FINANCIAL CORP	1.27	03-02-27			10,000,000	94.00	9,400,223.33	92.72	9,271,554.30	10,206.39	9,281,760.69	A-	0.14
					719,485,000		734,597,834.64		711,066,478.98	3,777,338.16	714,843,817.13		10.52
MONEY MARKET FUNDS													
DREYFUS-715757	0.00	04-01-22			9,613,530	100.00	9,613,529.85	100.00	9,613,529.85	0.14	9,613,529.99	AAA	0.14
ASSET BACKED SECURITIES													
MERCEDES-BENZ AUTO LEASE TRUST	1.84	12-15-22			1,641,711	99.99	1,641,495.08	100.02	1,642,039.80	1,342.56	1,643,382.36	AAA	0.02
NISSAN AUTO LEASE TRUST 2020-B A3	0.43	10-16-23	05-15-23	100	5,533,228	99.99	5,532,658.59	99.59	5,510,541.73	1,057.46	5,511,599.19	AAA	0.08
TOYOTA LEASE OWNER TRUST 2021-A A3	0.39	04-22-24	11-20-23	100	3,945,000	99.99	3,944,539.62	98.16	3,872,412.00	470.11	3,872,882.11	AAA	0.06
TOYOTA AUTO RECEIVABLES A3	1.66	05-15-24			12,155,642	99.99	12,154,764.01	99.93	12,147,132.70	8,968.16	12,156,100.86	AAA	0.18
BMW LEASE TRUST 2021-1 A4	0.37	07-25-24	07-25-23	100	2,315,000	100.00	2,314,908.09	97.55	2,258,282.50	142.76	2,258,425.26	AAA	0.03
GM FINANCIAL	1.84	09-16-24			5,054,338	99.98	5,053,147.87	100.02	5,055,349.04	3,874.99	5,059,224.03	AAA	0.07
HARLEY DAVIDSON TRUST (A)	1.87	10-15-24			4,266,114	99.98	4,265,183.27	99.99	4,265,687.10	3,545.61	4,269,232.71	AAA	0.06
TOYOTA AUTO RECEIVABLES	2.60	11-15-24			14,260,000	102.02	14,547,428.13	100.50	14,331,300.00	16,478.22	14,347,778.22	AAA	0.21
CARMAX A3	1.89	12-16-24			8,315,391	99.98	8,313,759.18	99.90	8,307,075.27	6,984.93	8,314,060.20	AAA	0.12
GM FINANCIAL AUTOMOBILE	0.50	07-21-25			2,260,000	100.00	2,259,918.41	95.29	2,153,554.00	345.28	2,153,899.28	AAA	0.03
KUBOTA CREDIT OWNER TRUST 2021-A1 A3	0.62	08-15-25			3,300,000	99.98	3,299,324.82	96.01	3,168,330.00	909.33	3,169,239.33	NR	0.05
VW AUTO LOAN ENHANCED TRUST 2021-1 A3	1.02	06-22-26			3,760,000	100.00	3,759,852.61	96.56	3,630,656.00	1,171.87	3,631,827.87	AAA	0.05
DISCOVER CARD EXECUTION NT 2021-A1 A1	0.58	09-15-26			8,325,000	99.98	8,323,217.62	94.83	7,894,597.50	2,146.00	7,896,743.50	AAA	0.12
GM FINL CONSMR AUTO RCVBL TRST 2021-4 A3	0.68	09-16-26	08-16-25	100	2,375,000	100.00	2,374,939.44	95.53	2,268,837.50	672.92	2,269,510.42	AAA	0.03
HYUNDAI AUTO RECVBL TRUST 2022-A A3	2.22	10-15-26	04-15-26	100	11,090,000	100.00	11,089,573.04	98.77	10,953,593.00	10,942.13	10,964,535.13	AAA	0.16

SAN MATEO COUNTY TREASURER'S OFFICE

PORTFOLIO APPRAISAL

SAN MATEO COUNTY POOL

March 31, 2022

Security	Coupon	Mature Date	Call Date One	Call Price One	Quantity	Unit Cost	Total Cost	Market Price	Market Value	Accrued Interest	Market Value + Accrued Interest	S&P	Pct Assets
WORLD OMNI AUTO RCVBL TR 2021-D A3	0.81	10-15-26	08-15-25	100	3,485,000	99.99	3,484,525.34	96.07	3,348,039.50	1,254.60	3,349,294.10	AAA	0.05
CAPITAL ONE MULTI-ASSET EXEC. TRUST	1.04	11-16-26			7,170,000	99.99	7,169,011.97	95.76	6,865,992.00	3,314.13	6,869,306.13	AAA	0.10
					99,251,424		99,528,247.10		97,673,419.63	63,621.07	97,737,040.70		1.44
MUNICIPAL BONDS													
CALIFORNIA STATE TAXBL	3.40	08-01-23			10,000,000	104.35	10,434,900.00	101.74	10,174,300.00	56,666.67	10,230,966.67	AA-	0.15
SAN DIEGO CCD	2.00	08-01-23			5,790,000	100.00	5,790,000.00	99.80	5,778,477.90	19,261.40	5,797,739.30	AAA	0.09
UNIV OF CALIFORNIA REVS SRS 2020-BF	0.83	05-15-24			2,000,000	100.00	2,000,000.00	96.24	1,924,780.00	6,293.78	1,931,073.78	AA	0.03
CHAFFEY JT UN HSD	2.10	08-01-24			1,860,000	100.00	1,860,000.00	98.81	1,837,791.60	6,513.10	1,844,304.70	AA-	0.03
LOS ANGELES CCD SR 2020	0.67	08-01-24			4,450,000	100.00	4,450,000.00	95.61	4,254,511.50	4,991.42	4,259,502.92	AA+	0.06
UNIV OF CALIFORNIA REVS 2013-AG TXBL	3.05	05-15-25			2,950,000	109.67	3,235,206.00	100.40	2,961,800.00	33,990.56	2,995,790.56	AA	0.04
LOS ANGELES CCD SR 2020	0.77	08-01-25			6,735,000	100.00	6,735,000.00	93.80	6,317,160.60	8,676.92	6,325,837.52	AA+	0.09
					33,785,000		34,505,106.00		33,248,821.60	136,393.84	33,385,215.44		0.49
TOTAL PORTFOLIO					**6,852,766,953**		**6,919,096,145.72**		**6,759,983,752.74**	**20,146,360.24**	**6,780,130,112.99**		**100.00**

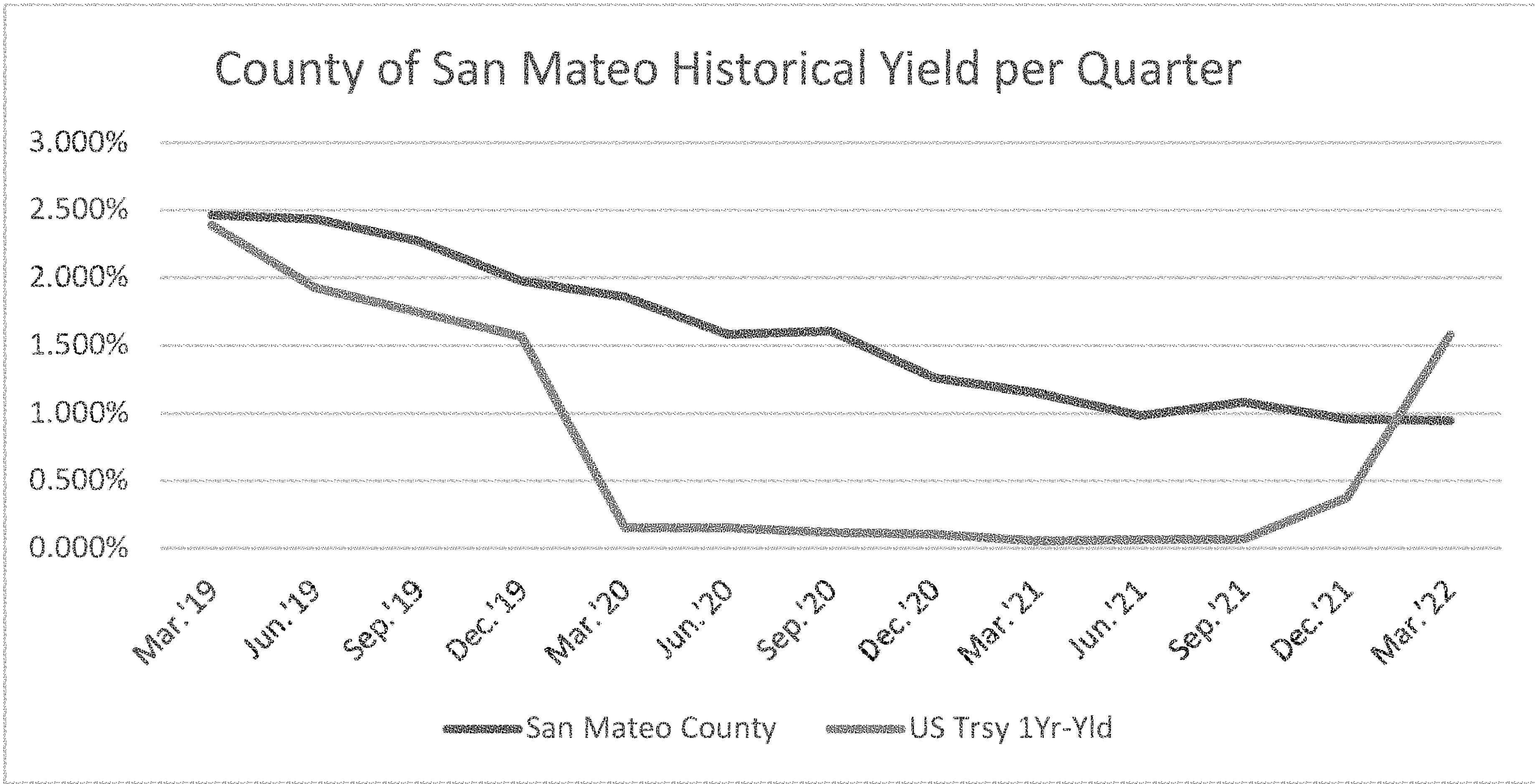
** TOTAL COST DOES NOT REFLECT AMORTIZATIONS OR ACCRETIONS BUT INCLUDES PURCHASED ACCRUED INTEREST. MARKET PRICES ARE DOWNLOADED THROUGH (IDC) INTERACTIVE DATA CORP.

DIVERSIFICATION BY ISSUER

3/31/2022	Asset-Backed	Cert. of Deposit	Comm. Paper	Corp. Bonds	Municipal Bonds	Total Par Value	Total %
Abbott Laboratories				$10,000,000		$10,000,000	0.15%
Adobe Inc.				$4,520,000		$4,520,000	0.07%
American Express				$18,485,000		$18,485,000	0.27%
American Honda Finance				$39,380,000		$39,380,000	0.57%
Apple Inc.				$21,965,000		$21,965,000	0.32%
Astrazeneca Finance LLC				$4,500,000		$4,500,000	0.07%
Bank of America				$30,000,000		$30,000,000	0.44%
Bank of Montreal		$20,000,000				$20,000,000	0.29%
Bank of New York				$39,700,000		$39,700,000	0.58%
Barclays		$40,000,000				$40,000,000	0.58%
Bristol-Myers Squibb Co.				$23,565,000		$23,565,000	0.34%
BB&T Corporation				$25,000,000		$25,000,000	0.36%
BMW	$2,315,000			$9,080,000		$11,395,000	0.17%
CA Municipal Obligation					$10,000,000	$10,000,000	0.15%
Capital One Multi Asset Exectn Trust	$7,170,000					$7,170,000	0.10%
Canadian Imp Bk		$45,000,000				$45,000,000	0.66%
Carmax	$8,315,391					$8,315,391	0.12%
Caterpillar				$39,785,000		$39,785,000	0.58%
Chaffey JT Union HSD					$1,860,000	$1,860,000	0.03%
Charles Schwab Corp.				$18,255,000		$18,255,000	0.27%
CitiGroup Inc				$4,950,000		$4,950,000	0.07%
Credit Suisse NY		$47,000,000				$47,000,000	0.69%
Discover Card Execution Note	$8,325,000					$8,325,000	0.12%
DNB Nor Bank ASA		$25,000,000				$25,000,000	0.36%
Exxon Mobil				$14,325,000		$14,325,000	0.21%
GM Financial	$10,256,613					$10,256,613	0.15%
Goldman Sachs				$38,490,000		$38,490,000	0.56%
Harley Davidson	$4,266,114					$4,266,114	0.06%
Home Depot Inc				$1,040,000		$1,040,000	0.02%
Honeywell International				$10,000,000		$10,000,000	0.15%
HSBC Bank		$25,000,000				$25,000,000	0.36%
Hyundai	$11,090,000					$11,090,000	0.16%
IBM Corp.				$35,000,000		$35,000,000	0.51%
John Deere				$41,420,000		$41,420,000	0.60%
JP Morgan				$47,255,000		$47,255,000	0.69%
Kubota Credit	$3,300,000					$3,300,000	0.05%
Los Angeles CCD					$11,185,000	$11,185,000	0.16%
Mercedes-Benze Auto Lease	$1,641,711					$1,641,711	0.02%
Morgan Stanley				$24,780,000		$24,780,000	0.36%
MUFG Bank			$25,000,000			$25,000,000	0.36%
National Rural Util Coop				$15,520,000		$15,520,000	0.23%
Natixis			$25,000,000			$25,000,000	0.36%
Nestle Holdings Inc				$7,275,000		$7,275,000	0.11%
Nissan	$5,533,228					$5,533,228	0.08%
Nordea Bank APB NY		$50,000,000				$50,000,000	0.73%
Nvidia Corp				$5,000,000		$5,000,000	0.07%
Paccar Financial Group				$23,555,000		$23,555,000	0.34%
Pepsico Inc				$5,150,000		$5,150,000	0.08%
PNC Financial Services				$15,000,000		$15,000,000	0.22%
Proctor & Gamble				$20,000,000		$20,000,000	0.29%
Roche Holdings Inc.				$8,620,000		$8,620,000	0.13%
San Diego CA CCD					$5,790,000	$5,790,000	0.08%
Skandinaviska Enskilda BK NY		$50,000,000				$50,000,000	0.73%
Societe Generale		$25,000,000				$25,000,000	0.36%
Suntrust Banks Inc				$10,000,000		$10,000,000	0.15%
Target Corp				$15,470,000		$15,470,000	0.23%
TRUIST Financial Corp				$10,000,000		$10,000,000	0.15%
Toyota	$29,793,367			$43,135,000		$72,928,367	1.06%
Unilever Capital Corp				$5,450,000		$5,450,000	0.08%
United Health Group Inc.				$9,700,000		$9,700,000	0.14%
United Parcel Service				$5,000,000		$5,000,000	0.07%
University of California					$4,950,000	$4,950,000	0.07%
UBS		$25,000,000				$25,000,000	0.36%
US Bank				$10,000,000		$10,000,000	0.15%
Volkswagen	$3,760,000					$3,760,000	0.05%
Walt Disney Co.				$9,115,000		$9,115,000	0.13%
World Omni	$3,485,000					$3,485,000	0.05%
Grand Total	**$99,251,424**	**$352,000,000**	**$50,000,000**	**$719,485,000**	**$33,785,000**	**$1,254,521,424**	**18.31%**

(In 000's)

	APRIL 2022	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUGUST	SEPTEMBER	OCTOBER	NOVEMBER	DECEMBER	JANUARY 2023	FEBRUARY	MARCH	TOTAL
CASH IN:													
Taxes:													
Secured	$177,516	$13,615	$1,328	$104	$0	$0	$64,183	$327,862	$267,551	$50,208	$45,846	$123,983	**$1,072,195**
Mixed	$543,340	$48,902	$11,637	$10,531	$89,782	$18,381	$140,327	$383,262	$741,396	$71,832	$76,140	$265,510	**$2,401,040**
State Automatics	$38,559	$46,302	$72,012	$51,966	$36,798	$70,230	$45,636	$68,963	$79,040	$58,008	$94,482	$99,240	**$761,235**
Unscheduled Sub. (Lockbox)	$19,381	$64,954	$44,710	$12,604	$2,452	$47,357	$16,926	$21,011	$85,476	$24,860	$28,521	$24,429	**$392,679**
Treasurer's Deposit	$67,182	$80,340	$131,503	$63,515	$127,216	$126,889	$108,451	$95,601	$130,379	$85,124	$78,988	$72,172	**$1,167,359**
ARPA FUNDS		$74,449											**$74,449**
Hospitals	$55,102	$35,782	$17,451	$33,736	$26,079	$23,913	$33,258	$10,979	$28,426	$10,729	$43,843	$54,370	**$373,668**
Revenue Services	$173	$154	$184	$120	$99	$106	$106	$132	$107	$98	$109	$121	**$1,509**
Retirement Deposit	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	**$0**
Housing Authority	$4,274	$8,110	$5,215	$6,133	$12,596	$8,840	$5,576	$4,758	$3,861	$3,711	$3,629	$3,931	**$70,633**
SMCOE/SMCCCD	$2,206	$2,612	$7,201	$896	$6,615	$3,171	$834	$9,333	$2,323	$3,682	$1,894	$3,932	**$44,699**
GO Bond Proceeds		$20,000	$14,000	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$11,489	**$45,489**
TRANs	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$11	$0	**$11**
Coupon	$6,435	$5,505	$5,710	$7,864	$10,370	$7,333	$7,286	$5,867	$6,147	$10,553	$9,711	$6,374	**$89,154**
TOTAL CASH IN:	$914,167	$400,725	$310,951	$187,469	$312,006	$306,218	$422,583	$927,768	$1,344,706	$318,804	$383,173	$665,550	**$6,494,119**
CASH OUT:													
Tax Apportionments:	($102,664)	($31,578)	($18,814)	($5,289)	($21,184)	($223)	($8,721)	($12,056)	($205,001)	($23,278)	($30,055)	($3,748)	**($462,611)**
Voluntary Particpants W/D	($77,257)	($34,313)	($26,408)	($31,431)	($44,219)	($16,527)	($41,445)	($14,335)	($123,467)	($25,953)	($11,001)	($4,502)	**($450,858)**
County Payments	($16,139)	($96,202)	($17,859)	($52,775)	($15,217)	($14,685)	($6,669)	($57,535)	($17,387)	($47,872)	($7,892)	($113,146)	**($463,376)**
GO Bond/TRANS Payments	($2,265)	$0	($20,127)	($41,425)	($8,772)	($113,958)	($6,461)	$0	($2,593)	($11,797)	($27,893)	($22,404)	**($257,694)**
Payroll - County	($56,814)	($58,476)	($51,172)	($68,771)	($58,977)	($51,379)	($50,740)	($51,091)	($71,396)	($51,081)	($58,937)	($56,955)	**($685,788)**
SMCOE/SMCCCD	($97,750)	($122,328)	($116,072)	($80,393)	($70,242)	($95,434)	($87,665)	($104,259)	($124,100)	($82,057)	($105,423)	($109,783)	**($1,195,505)**
Retirement	($21,959)	($22,093)	($22,481)	($92,296)	($22,019)	($23,002)	($22,498)	($22,563)	($21,995)	($47,593)	($25,179)	($23,076)	**($366,755)**
SMC-payables	($94,570)	($96,304)	($153,529)	($92,403)	($69,063)	($51,048)	($76,828)	($64,932)	($93,719)	($82,400)	($77,787)	($86,142)	**($1,038,726)**
SMCOE-payables	($56,839)	($68,026)	($67,224)	($57,490)	($63,668)	($60,009)	($67,051)	($63,081)	($79,523)	($66,061)	($64,015)	($70,783)	**($783,771)**
SMCCCD-payables	($6,587)	($9,627)	($14,625)	($11,657)	($8,222)	($10,094)	($7,298)	($9,289)	($8,759)	($6,037)	($6,816)	($14,294)	**($113,303)**
Housing Authority(Payroll-Payables)	($3,878)	($5,171)	($4,515)	($5,247)	($11,707)	($12,522)	($5,912)	($6,324)	($6,475)	($3,501)	($4,016)	($3,987)	**($73,256)**
Other ARS Debits	($18,518)	($28,322)	($26,048)	($29,265)	($14,056)	($34,442)	($35,612)	($19,867)	($20,945)	($11,926)	($21,847)	($20,399)	**($281,247)**
Returned Chks/Misc. Fees	($2)	($16)	($3)	($3)	($15)	($1)	($2)	($24)	($7)	($1)	($7)	($7)	**($88)**
TOTAL CASH OUT:	($555,241)	($572,456)	($538,878)	($568,445)	($407,358)	($483,325)	($416,901)	($425,356)	($775,368)	($459,556)	($440,868)	($529,227)	**($6,172,977)**
TOTAL ESTIMATED CASH FLOW	$358,926	($171,731)	($227,927)	($380,977)	($95,352)	($177,107)	$5,682	$502,412	$569,338	($140,752)	($57,695)	$136,324	**$321,142**
MATURING SECURITIES (SMC)	**$253,143**	**$76,640**	**$371,394**	**$428,139**	**$217,295**	**$240,779**	**$110,455**	**$147,230**	**$0**	**$131,197**	**$106,510**	**$122,440**	**$2,205,222**
LAIF/CAMP/DREYFUS(SMC)	**$151,000**												**$151,000**
CALLABLE SECURITIES (SMC)	**$30,000**	**$40,000**	**$0**	**$0**	**$0**	**$0**	**$0**	**$0**	**$0**	**$0**	**$0**	**$0**	**$70,000**



County of San Mateo Historical Yield per Quarter
3.000%
2.500%
2.000%
1.500%
1.000%
0.500%
0.000%
Mar. '19
Jun. '19
Sep. '19
Dec. '19
Mar. '20
Jun. '20
Sep. '20
Dec. '20
Mar. '21
Jun. '21
Sep. '21
Dec. '21
Mar. '22
San Mateo County
US Trsy 1Yr-Yld

APPENDIX F

BOOK-ENTRY ONLY SYSTEM

The information in this APPENDIX F has been provided by DTC for use in securities offering documents, and the District takes no responsibility for the accuracy or completeness thereof. The District cannot and does not give any assurances that DTC, DTC Participants or Indirect Participants will distribute to the Beneficial Owners either (a) payments of interest, principal or premium, if any, with respect to the Series 2022 Bonds or (b) certificates representing ownership interest in or other confirmation of ownership interest in the Series 2022 Bonds, or that they will so do on a timely basis or that DTC, DTC Participants or DTC Indirect Participants will act in the manner described in this 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 DTC Participants are on file with DTC. As used in this appendix, "Securities" means the Series 2022 Bonds, "Issuer" means the District, and "Agent" means the Paying Agent.

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

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

3. Purchases of Securities under the DTC system must be made by or through Direct Participants, which will receive a credit for the Securities on DTC's records. The ownership interest of each actual purchaser of each Security ("Beneficial Owner") is in turn to be recorded on the Direct and Indirect Participants' records. Beneficial Owners will not receive written confirmation from DTC of their purchase. Beneficial Owners are, however, expected to receive written confirmations providing details of the transaction, as well as periodic statements of their holdings, from the Direct or Indirect Participant through which the Beneficial Owner entered into the transaction. Transfers of ownership interests in the Securities are to be accomplished by entries made on the books of Direct and Indirect Participants acting on behalf of Beneficial Owners. Beneficial Owners will not receive certificates representing their ownership interests in Securities, except in the event that use of the book-entry system for the Securities is discontinued.

4. To facilitate subsequent transfers, all Securities deposited by Direct Participants with DTC are registered in the name of DTC's partnership nominee, Cede & Co., or such other name as may be requested by an authorized representative of DTC. The deposit of Securities with DTC and their registration in the name of Cede &

Co. or such other DTC nominee do not effect any change in beneficial ownership. DTC has no knowledge of the actual Beneficial Owners of the Securities; DTC's records reflect only the identity of the Direct Participants to whose accounts such Securities are credited, which may or may not be the Beneficial Owners. The Direct and Indirect Participants will remain responsible for keeping account of their holdings on behalf of their customers.

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

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

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

8. Redemption proceeds, distributions, and dividend payments on the Securities will be made to Cede & Co., or such other nominee as may be requested by an authorized representative of DTC. DTC's practice is to credit Direct Participants' accounts upon DTC's receipt of funds and corresponding detail information from Issuer or Agent, on payable date in accordance with their respective holdings shown on DTC's records. Payments by Participants to Beneficial Owners will be governed by standing instructions and customary practices, as is the case with securities held for the accounts of customers in bearer form or registered in "street name," and will be the responsibility of such Participant and not of DTC, Agent, or Issuer, subject to any statutory or regulatory requirements as may be in effect from time to time. Payment of redemption proceeds, distributions, and dividend payments to Cede & Co. (or such other nominee as may be requested by an authorized representative of DTC) is the responsibility of Issuer or Agent, disbursement of such payments to Direct Participants will be the responsibility of DTC, and disbursement of such payments to the Beneficial Owners will be the responsibility of Direct and Indirect Participants.

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

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

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

APPENDIX G

SPECIMEN MUNICIPAL BOND INSURANCE POLICY

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MUNICIPAL BOND INSURANCE POLICY

ISSUER:

BONDS: $ in aggregate principal amount of

Policy No: -N

Effective Date:

Premium: $

ASSURED GUARANTY MUNICIPAL CORP. ("AGM"), for consideration received, hereby UNCONDITIONALLY AND IRREVOCABLY agrees to pay to the trustee (the "Trustee") or paying agent (the "Paying Agent") (as set forth in the documentation providing for the issuance of and securing the Bonds) for the Bonds, for the benefit of the Owners or, at the election of AGM, directly to each Owner, subject only to the terms of this Policy (which includes each endorsement hereto), that portion of the principal of and interest on the Bonds that shall become Due for Payment but shall be unpaid by reason of Nonpayment by the Issuer.

On the later of the day on which such principal and interest becomes Due for Payment or the Business Day next following the Business Day on which AGM shall have received Notice of Nonpayment, AGM will disburse to or for the benefit of each Owner of a Bond the face amount of principal of and interest on the Bond that is then Due for Payment but is then unpaid by reason of Nonpayment by the Issuer, but only upon receipt by AGM, in a form reasonably satisfactory to it, of (a) evidence of the Owner's right to receive payment of the principal or interest then Due for Payment and (b) evidence, including any appropriate instruments of assignment, that all of the Owner's rights with respect to payment of such principal or interest that is Due for Payment shall thereupon vest in AGM. A Notice of Nonpayment will be deemed received on a given Business Day if it is received prior to 1:00 p.m. (New York time) on such Business Day; otherwise, it will be deemed received on the next Business Day. If any Notice of Nonpayment received by AGM is incomplete, it shall be deemed not to have been received by AGM for purposes of the preceding sentence and AGM shall promptly so advise the Trustee, Paying Agent or Owner, as appropriate, who may submit an amended Notice of Nonpayment. Upon disbursement in respect of a Bond, AGM shall become the owner of the Bond, any appurtenant coupon to the Bond or right to receipt of payment of principal of or interest on the Bond and shall be fully subrogated to the rights of the Owner, including the Owner's right to receive payments under the Bond, to the extent of any payment by AGM hereunder. Payment by AGM to the Trustee or Paying Agent for the benefit of the Owners shall, to the extent thereof, discharge the obligation of AGM under this Policy.

Except to the extent expressly modified by an endorsement hereto, the following terms shall have the meanings specified for all purposes of this Policy. "Business Day" means any day other than (a) a Saturday or Sunday or (b) a day on which banking institutions in the State of New York or the Insurer's Fiscal Agent are authorized or required by law or executive order to remain closed. "Due for Payment" means (a) when referring to the principal of a Bond, payable on the stated maturity date thereof or the date on which the same shall have been duly called for mandatory sinking fund redemption and does not refer to any earlier date on which payment is due by reason of call for redemption (other than by mandatory sinking fund redemption), acceleration or other advancement of maturity unless AGM shall elect, in its sole discretion, to pay such principal due upon such acceleration together with any accrued interest to the date of acceleration and (b) when referring to interest on a Bond, payable on the stated date for payment of interest. "Nonpayment" means, in respect of a Bond, the failure of the Issuer to have provided sufficient funds to the Trustee or, if there is no Trustee, to the Paying Agent for payment in full of all principal and interest that is Due for Payment on such Bond. "Nonpayment" shall also include, in respect of a Bond, any payment of principal or interest that is Due for Payment made to an Owner by or on behalf of the Issuer which has been recovered from such Owner pursuant to the

United States Bankruptcy Code by a trustee in bankruptcy in accordance with a final, nonappealable order of a court having competent jurisdiction. "Notice" means telephonic or telecopied notice, subsequently confirmed in a signed writing, or written notice by registered or certified mail, from an Owner, the Trustee or the Paying Agent to AGM which notice shall specify (a) the person or entity making the claim, (b) the Policy Number, (c) the claimed amount and (d) the date such claimed amount became Due for Payment. "Owner" means, in respect of a Bond, the person or entity who, at the time of Nonpayment, is entitled under the terms of such Bond to payment thereof, except that "Owner" shall not include the Issuer or any person or entity whose direct or indirect obligation constitutes the underlying security for the Bonds.

AGM may appoint a fiscal agent (the "Insurer's Fiscal Agent") for purposes of this Policy by giving written notice to the Trustee and the Paying Agent specifying the name and notice address of the Insurer's Fiscal Agent. From and after the date of receipt of such notice by the Trustee and the Paying Agent, (a) copies of all notices required to be delivered to AGM pursuant to this Policy shall be simultaneously delivered to the Insurer's Fiscal Agent and to AGM and shall not be deemed received until received by both and (b) all payments required to be made by AGM under this Policy may be made directly by AGM or by the Insurer's Fiscal Agent on behalf of AGM. The Insurer's Fiscal Agent is the agent of AGM only and the Insurer's Fiscal Agent shall in no event be liable to any Owner for any act of the Insurer's Fiscal Agent or any failure of AGM to deposit or cause to be deposited sufficient funds to make payments due under this Policy.

To the fullest extent permitted by applicable law, AGM agrees not to assert, and hereby waives, only for the benefit of each Owner, all rights (whether by counterclaim, setoff or otherwise) and defenses (including, without limitation, the defense of fraud), whether acquired by subrogation, assignment or otherwise, to the extent that such rights and defenses may be available to AGM to avoid payment of its obligations under this Policy in accordance with the express provisions of this Policy.

This Policy sets forth in full the undertaking of AGM, and shall not be modified, altered or affected by any other agreement or instrument, including any modification or amendment thereto. Except to the extent expressly modified by an endorsement hereto, (a) any premium paid in respect of this Policy is nonrefundable for any reason whatsoever, including payment, or provision being made for payment, of the Bonds prior to maturity and (b) this Policy may not be canceled or revoked. THIS POLICY IS NOT COVERED BY THE PROPERTY/CASUALTY INSURANCE SECURITY FUND SPECIFIED IN ARTICLE 76 OF THE NEW YORK INSURANCE LAW.

In witness whereof, ASSURED GUARANTY MUNICIPAL CORP. has caused this Policy to be executed on its behalf by its Authorized Officer.

ASSURED GUARANTY MUNICIPAL CORP.

By ______________________________
Authorized Officer

A subsidiary of Assured Guaranty Municipal Holdings Inc.
1633 Broadway, New York, N.Y. 10019
(212) 974-0100

Form 500NY (5/90)

RAVENSWOOD CITY SCHOOL DISTRICT (County of San Mateo, California) GENERAL OBLIGATION BONDS, ELECTION OF 2018, SERIES 2022

Mixed Sources
Product group from well-managed forests, controlled sources and recycled wood or fiber.
Printed by: Royce Printing
www.royceprinting.com