



CITY OF SAN DIEGO

ADOPTED BUDGET



FY: 2016

Debt Obligations

Debt Obligations

Under the direction of the Chief Financial Officer, with attention to current economic and municipal bond market conditions and funding needs, the City executes debt instruments, administers debt proceeds, manages ongoing disclosure and debt compliance, and makes timely debt service payments. Reliance on long term bond instruments is an equitable means of financing projects with long useful lives and represents an important component of the City's Five-Year Financial Outlook for the General Fund and the Public Utilities Department's capital planning for meeting the City's infrastructure needs.

City of San Diego's existing long term debt obligations¹

Projected Outstanding Principal as of June 30, 2015

- General Fund backed Lease-Revenue Bond Obligations: \$644.0 million
- Public Utilities - Water System Obligations: \$727.0 million
- Public Utilities - Wastewater (Sewer) System Obligations: \$976.0 million

Issuer Rating/General Fund Lease Revenue Bond Obligations Ratings as of June 2015

- Standard & Poor's: AA/AA-, Stable Outlook
- Fitch Ratings: AA-/A+, Stable Outlook
- Moody's Investors Service: Aa2/A1, Stable Outlook

Public Utilities - Water and Sewer Bond Ratings as of June 2015

Water (Senior/Subordinate)

- Standard & Poor's: AA-/Not Rated, Stable Outlook
- Fitch Ratings: AA/AA-, Stable Outlook
- Moody's Investors Service: Aa2/Aa3, Stable Outlook

Sewer

- Standard & Poor's: AA-, Stable Outlook
- Fitch Ratings: AA, Stable Outlook
- Moody's Investors Service: Aa3, Stable Outlook

Lease Revenue Bonds are lease obligations secured by an installment sale agreement or by a lease-back arrangement with a public entity, where the general operating revenues are pledged to pay the lease payments, and in turn are used to pay debt service on the bonds. These obligations do not constitute indebtedness under the State constitutional debt limitation, and are not subject to voter approval. Payments to be made under valid financing leases are payable only in the year in which use and occupancy of the leased property is available, and lease payments may not be accelerated. The governmental lessee is obligated to place in its annual budget the rentals that are due and payable during each fiscal year the lessee has use of the leased property.

¹ Does not reflect debt obligations of City Agencies (including City as the Successor Agency to the Redevelopment Agency), Community Facilities Districts or Special Assessment Districts.

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Revenue Bonds are obligations payable from revenues generated by an enterprise, such as water or wastewater utilities, public golf courses or parking facilities. The City's utility Revenue Bonds are payable solely from the City's Water or Wastewater Enterprise Funds and are not secured by any pledge of ad valorem taxes or General Fund revenues by the City.

Table 1 summarizes the City's outstanding long-term bond obligations as of June 30, 2015, and the projected bond debt/lease payment for each outstanding issuance for Fiscal Year 2016.

Table 1: Summary of Debt Obligations

		Principal Outstanding 6/30/2015	Projected FY 2016 Debt/Lease Payment	Final Maturity	Primary Funding Source
General Fund Lease Revenue Bond Obligations					
Lease Revenue Bonds					
2007A	Ballpark Refunding Bonds	\$ 125,255,000	\$ 11,319,000	FY 2032	Transient Occupancy Tax
2010A	Master Refunding Bonds ¹	\$ 149,855,000	\$ 13,000,794	FY 2040	General Fund, Stadium, Transient Occupancy Tax
2011	Qualified Energy Conservation Bonds (Broad Spectrum Street Lighting Project) ²	\$ 10,069,807	\$ 1,431,150	FY 2026	Street Light Energy and Maintenance Cost Savings
2012A	Convention Center Expansion Refunding Bonds	\$ 119,930,000	\$ 12,563,450	FY 2028	Transient Occupancy Tax
2012A	Deferred CIP Lease Revenue Bonds	\$ 68,995,000	\$ 4,594,775	FY 2042	General Fund
2012B	Fire & Life Safety Refunding Bonds	\$ 17,020,000	\$ 1,380,369	FY 2032	Safety Sales Tax
2013A	General Fund CIP Bonds & 2003 Old Town Light Rail Extension Refunding	\$ 40,305,000	\$ 3,217,281	FY 2043	General Fund, Transient Occupancy Tax
2013B	2003 Balboa Park/Mission Bay Park Refunding Bonds	\$ 5,360,000	\$ 740,575	FY 2024	Transient Occupancy Tax
2015A & B	General Fund CIP Bonds	\$ 107,290,000	\$ 6,898,467	FY 2045	General Fund
Total General Fund Lease Revenue Bond Obligations		\$ 644,079,807	\$ 55,145,861		
Public Utilities - Sewer and Water Revenue Bond Obligations³					
Sewer Revenue Bond Obligations					
2009A	Sewer Revenue Bonds	\$ 378,115,000	\$ 36,275,706	FY 2039	Net Wastewater System Revenues
2009B	Sewer Revenue Refunding Bonds	\$ 435,490,000	\$ 57,701,988	FY 2025	Net Wastewater System Revenues
2010A	Sewer Revenue Refunding Bonds	\$ 161,930,000	\$ 8,501,325	FY 2029	Net Wastewater System Revenues
Total Sewer Revenue Bond Obligations		\$ 975,535,000	\$ 102,479,019		

Debt Obligations

Table 1: Summary of Debt Obligations (Cont'd)

		Principal Outstanding 6/30/2015	Projected FY 2016 Debt/Lease Payment	Final Maturity	Primary Funding Source
Water Revenue Bond Obligations					
2009A	Water Revenue Bonds	\$ 150,255,000	\$ 9,557,475	FY 2039	Net Water System Revenues
2009B	Water Revenue Bonds	\$ 300,165,000	\$ 21,735,494	FY 2040	Net Water System Revenues
2010A	Water Revenue Bonds	\$ 123,075,000	\$ 6,310,475	FY 2029	Net Water System Revenues
2012A	Subordinated Water Revenue Bonds	\$ 153,910,000	\$ 25,019,625	FY 2033	Net Water System Revenues
Total Water Revenue Bond Obligations		\$ 727,405,000	\$ 62,623,069		

¹ The 2010A Master Refunding Bonds refunded the 2009A Deferred CIP Bonds, the 1996B Balboa Park/Mission Bay Park Refunding COPs and the 1996A Qualcomm Stadium Bonds.

² Full lease payment. Does not include estimated \$350,000 in federal subsidy to off-set the lease payment.

³ In addition to bonds, the Water and Wastewater Systems have outstanding State Revolving Fund (SRF) loan obligations. The Water System SRF loans have a projected outstanding principal loan balance as of June 30, 2015 of approximately \$70.3 million. The Wastewater System SRF loans have a projected outstanding principal loan balance as of June 30, 2015 of approximately \$130.4 million.

In addition to long-term debt obligations, as needed, the City may issue Tax and Revenue Anticipation Notes (TRANS) to meet General Fund cash flow needs in anticipation of the receipt of property tax revenues later in a fiscal year. Tax and Revenue Anticipation Notes are not anticipated for Fiscal Year 2016.

The City's **Equipment and Vehicle Financing Program** provides a mechanism for the lease purchase of essential equipment in addition to pay-as-you-go funding. The terms of the lease purchases are typically over a three-year to ten-year term and based on useful life expectancy of the equipment. The projected outstanding principal for various lease purchase obligations is estimated to be \$50.0 million on June 30, 2015. These purchases span various lease terms and cover a variety of essential purpose assets. Examples include: fire trucks, refuse packers, service trucks, IT Equipment, Automated Water Meter Infrastructure, GPS equipment, fire and police helicopters, and the City's Enterprise Resource Planning System.

State Revolving Fund (SRF) Loans is a low interest loan program for the construction of water and wastewater infrastructure projects and the program is managed by the State. Compared to traditional bond financings, the interest rates for SRF loans are lower and also have shorter repayment terms. The loans are administered by the benefiting department. The Public Utilities Department utilizes the SRF loan program to fund capital improvements in addition to traditional tax-exempt bond offerings.

Special Assessment and Community Facilities (Mello-Roos) Districts

Under various provisions of State law, the City has established several **Special Assessment and Community Facilities (Mello-Roos) Districts**. Such districts or the City, acting as a conduit issuer, have issued limited obligation bonds to finance infrastructure facilities and other public improvements necessary to facilitate development of the properties within each district. The bonds are secured solely by the properties in the district and are repaid through revenues generated by the annual levy of special assessments or special taxes on the properties. These bonds are not fiscal obligations of the City.