GOVERNMENT CENTER PROJECT FEASIBILITY ANALYSIS UPDATE

CITY COUNCIL STUDY SESSION APRIL 27, 2021



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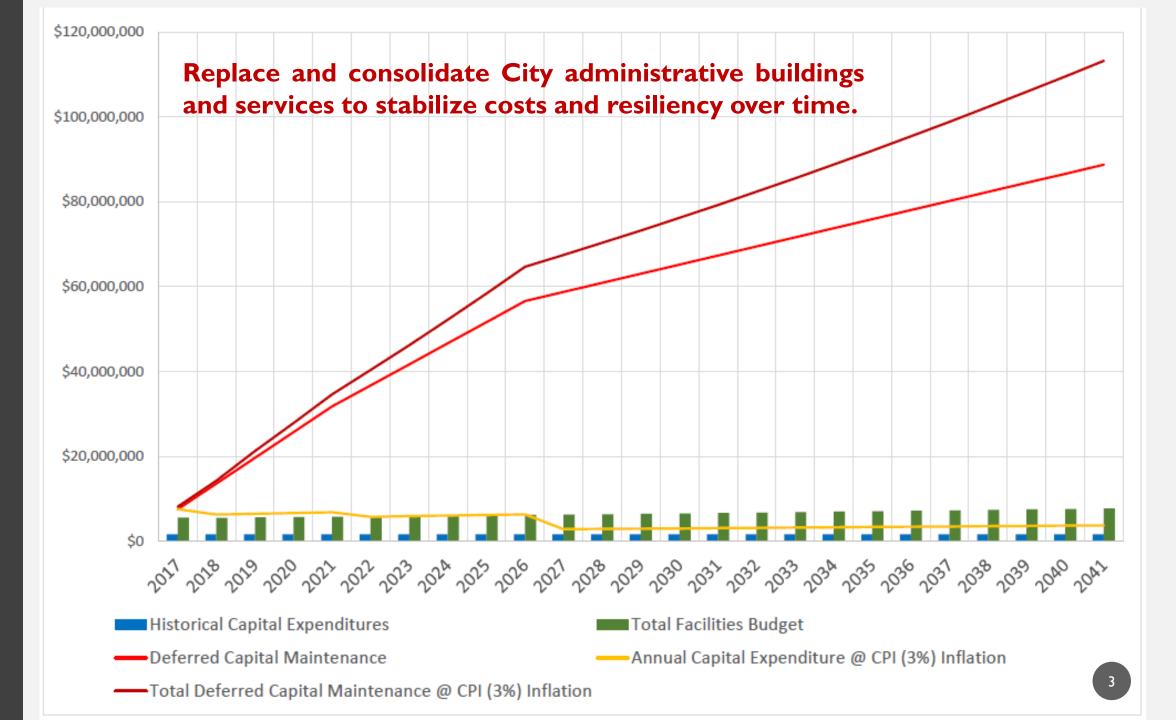
Jason Nutt

Assistant City Manager
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P3 GOAL

To increase land availability for housing and mixed use development through the consolidation of government services into a denser, more potent land use, thus providing streamlined access to services.





TRADITIONAL (non-P3)

Design-Bid-Build (DBB)

PUBLIC-PRIVATE PARTNERSHIPS (P3)

Design-Build (DB)

Operations &
Maintenance
Contract
(O&M)

Design-Build-Finance (DBF)

Other private financing

Design-Build-Finance-Operate-Maintain (DBFOM)

Design-Build-Finance-Operate (DBFO)

Long-term lease concession

Build-Transfer-Operate (BTO)

Build-(Own)-

Operate-

Transfer

(BOT or BOOT)

Lease-Build-Operate (LBO) FULL
PRIVATIZATON
(non-P3)

Build-Own-Operate (BOO)

Private sector owns & operates

Asset sale

Buy-Build-Operate (BBO)



JLL DELIVERABLES



Visioning & Goal Setting

Development of overarching and specific goals



Market Analysis & Surplus Strategy

Site analysis describing risks and opportunities

- Menu of real estate and financing options
- Potential costs, and technical and zoning constraints associated with sites



Affordability & Financial Analysis

Analysis of financial costs and methods of financing

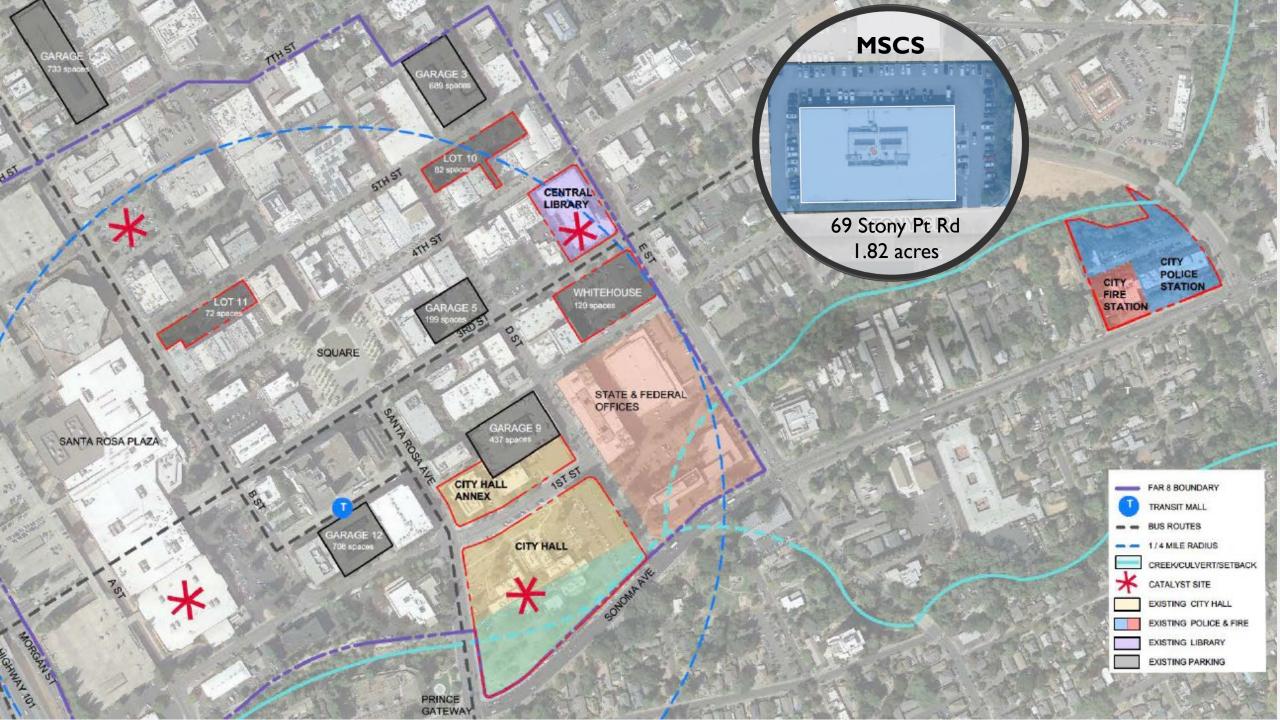
 Debt service payment analysis vs. financing structures and delivery methods



Summary of Conclusions

Due February 2020





CURRENT FACILITIES:	Staff	GSF/Staff	GSF	Fleet Parking	Visitor Parking	Staff Parking	Total Parking
GENERAL GOVERNMENT	419	299	129,528	129	48	317	494
CENTRAL LIBRARY			20,000		20		20
PUBLIC SAFETY	273		57,012	122	11	150	283
SCHOOL DISTRICT	135		?				?
COUNTY	?		?				?

PROGRAM ASSUMPTION							
(10% growth)	Staff	•	GSF				Parking
GENERAL GOVERNMENT	461	260	124,300	129	48	317	~500
CENTRAL LIBRARY			20,000		20	?	
PUBLIC SAFETY	287		62,700	122	11	150	~290
SCHOOL DISTRICT	148	250	37,000	?	?	101	~100?
COUNTY	850?		300,000	?	?	800	~800?

^{*}Parking needs to be determined based on zoning and City policy. Currently City has parking for 76% of office staff. Program assumption is 68% of office staff

PROGRAM TEST FITS



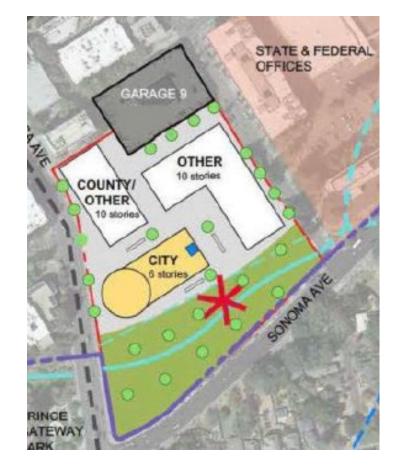


OPTION A: URBAN CORE









OPTION B: CITY HALL **GATEWAY**

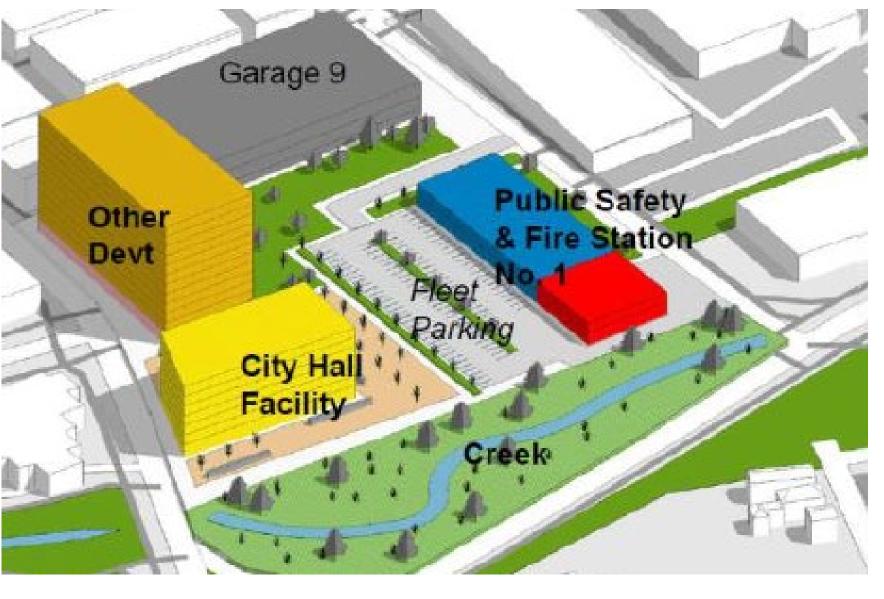








OPTION C: CIVIC **SERVICE HUB**







OPTIONS A & B:
POLICE
MAIN STATION



Library MPARISON (no cost to City)

Program

All options include:

- City Hall
- Partner Space
- Public Safety (w/o Fire Station)
- Fire Station No. 1
- · Creek Daylighting Project Allowance
- Demolition/HazMat Allowance
- Swing Space (Except Option A)
- Contingency (add'l site work, etc)

Total Est. Capital: \$290 M Est O&M Yr 1: \$2.5 M Est Cap. Renewal Yr 1: \$3.2 M

Options B & C allow for County program

Parking

- Absorb surplus spaces w/i downtown radius
- 1,118 spaces available before Program
- · City Hall / Library: 520 spaces
- · Partner: 100 spaces
- County (Option B & C): 900 spaces

(Requires county construction of a new garage)

	Develo	pment Summary	
	Option A	Option B	Option C
Summary	Relocate City Hall and Fire Station No. 1 to Whitehouse Site, PS moves to Stony Point	New joint civic campus w/ County at current City Hall site, PS moves to Stony Point, new FS No. 1 on Sonoma Ave	Redevelopment of City Hall at current site, campused with Public Safety
	Financ	cial Assumptions	
	Option A	Option B	Option C
Total Est. Project Cost	\$283 M	\$285 M	\$285 M
	Potent	tial Surplus Sites	
	Option A	Option B	Option C
	Central Library Public Safety Bldg Site Public Parking Lot 10 Public Parking Lot 11 City Hall Campus	Central Library Public Safety Bldg Site Public Parking Lot 10 Public Parking Lot 11 Whitehouse Site	Central Library Public Safety Bldg Site Public Parking Lot 10 Public Parking Lot 11 Whitehouse Site
Total Potential Offsetting	City Hall Annex \$22 M	\$17 M	MSCS \$18 M
Capital:	\$261 M	\$269 M	\$267 M
Resulting Finance Amount Debt Service	\$15.1 M	\$15.5 M	\$15.4 M
Debt Service	\$.8 M	\$.8 M	\$.8 M
	\$1.9 M	\$1.9 M	\$1.9 M
Remaining Payment Due	\$12.4 M	\$12.8 M	\$12.7 M
NPV of Expenditures	\$387 M	\$394 M	\$392 M



FINANCING ALTERNATIVES

General Obligation Bonds

- Lowest cost of debt
- Can be limited to the public safety portion

Lease Revenue Bonds

- Option for non-public safety portion
- Increase in specific taxes

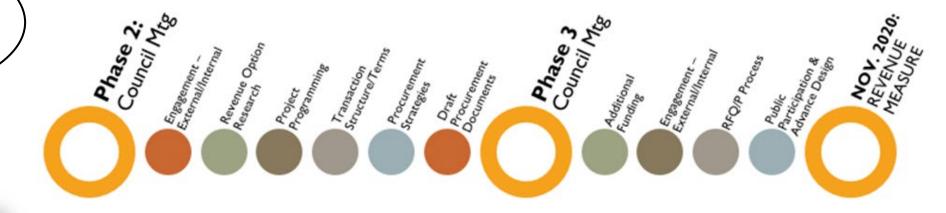
Other Bond Options

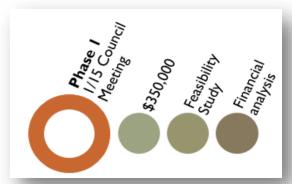
- Comm. Facilities District special tax bond
- Assessment District Bonds
- Revenue Bonds

Infrastructure Finance District



CITY TIMELINE



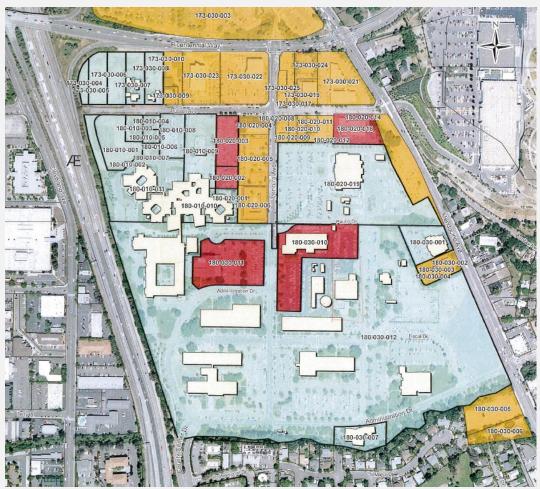






COUNTY OF SONOMA PROJECT OVERVIEW





CONCLUSION - SITE EVALUATION FINDINGS

MOST FEASIBLE SITES

Admin. Campus

Downtown Tandem

Airport



Program Accommodation

Yes, full program

Yes, modified base case

Yes, modified base case



Design issues & Relative Complexity

Moderately complex

Complex - two 240 ft. towers, no or ltd. parking

Moderately complex



Schedule / Acquisition / Impacts to Existing Use

Neutral - swing space required

High impact to library / potential to delay

High impact to Water
Agency- entire site
needed/ potential to delay



Relative Cost

Required 1.6% swing space premium / parking structure required

Estimated 5-15% highrise cost premium / offsite parking required

Relocation of Water Agency

BOARD ACTION TIMELINE



OPTIONS

- A. Continue separately
 City on City land / County on County land
- B. Develop jointly
 - I. Downtown City sites
 - 2. Downtown privately held parcels
 - 3. County Admin site
- C. Potential other partner considerations

ISSUES

- A. Cost of Land
 County to purchase City land or vice versa
- B. Land Swap Options

 E.g. County locates downtown; Public Safety locates on County Admin site
- C. Downtown Parking

 Cost & long term agreement
- D. Timing & Cost
- E. Other considerations

COUNTY REFERENCE SLIDES

(SLIDES 21-36)

WHERE WE ARE

Aug - Oct 2019
Confirm Goals &
Objectives

- Confirm goals and objectives
- Engage key stakeholders

Jan 2021

Procurement

- Market Sounding
- Request For Qualifications
- Negotiations
- Preliminary enviornmental studies

Jan 2025

Begin Construction & Post Occupancy

- Operations & maintenance
- Move and occupancy



Oct - Dec 2020
Preliminary Site Selection

- Validate program
- Evaluate potential sites
- Review and analyze financials
- Engage stakeholders

Mar 2022

Design & Regulatory

- Receive proposals, recommendation for award
- Design
- Final CEQA (by County)



Mar 2026
OCCUPANCY





Total Staff

FTE: 4,105

FTE ON CAMPUS: 1,697

FTE IN LEASED SPACE: 2,100

FTE MOVING TO NEW FACILITIES: 2,443



Total Space

AVG. SQ. FT. PER PERSON: 302

TOTAL OWNED SQ. FT.: 2,010,897

OFFICE LEASED SQ. FT.: 478,351



Specialty Space

EOC SQ. FT.: 5,400

MORGUE SQ. FT.: 7,550

PUBLIC HEALTH LAB SQ. FT.: 1,500 FACILITY ASSUMPTIONS

PRE-COVID BASE CASE PROGRAM

- Total space required: 756,149 sq. ft.
 - Office space: 696,699 sq. ft., based on 225 sq. ft./person+ 20% common area and .5% annual growth
 - Specialty space: 41,450 sq. ft.
 - Morgue and Public Health Lab: 26,450 sq. ft.
 - BOS Chambers/Offices: 5,000 sq. ft.
 - EOC Warehouse: 5,000 sq. ft.
 - Server room & misc.: 74,550 sq. ft.
 - Training and multi-use: 18,000 sq. ft.
 - EOC Center/Conference space: 12,000 sq. ft.
 - HR Training/multi-use: 6,000 sq. ft.
- Parking structure: 3,025 spaces
- Office space is over 92 percent of total

OFFICE SPACE 696.699 SF SPECIALTY 41,450 SF FTE In New Facilities: 2.443 TRAINING FTE moving from leased space: 974 (1,399 remain at Sheriff's or leased space) MULTI-US

PROPOSED BASE CASE

FTE	2,443‡
Average sq. ft./person	225
Office Owned (sq. ft)	696,699
Office Leased (sq. ft.)	152,974
EOC (sq ft.)	12,000
Morgue sq. ft.)	26,450***
Public Health Lab (sq. ft.)	

MODIFIED BASE CASE WITH 50% REMOTE WORK

FTE	1,222‡‡
Average sq. ft./person	170
Office Owned (sq. ft)	346,260**
Office Leased (sq. ft.)	152,974
EOC (sq ft.)	12,000
Morgue sq. ft.)	26,450***
Public Health Lab (sq. ft.)	

SOURCES

FTE: Program Validation (attached)
Office Owned: ACTTC cost plan
Office Leased: Rent Database

^{*}Assumes each remote worker has office hoteling space at 50 sq. ft. per person

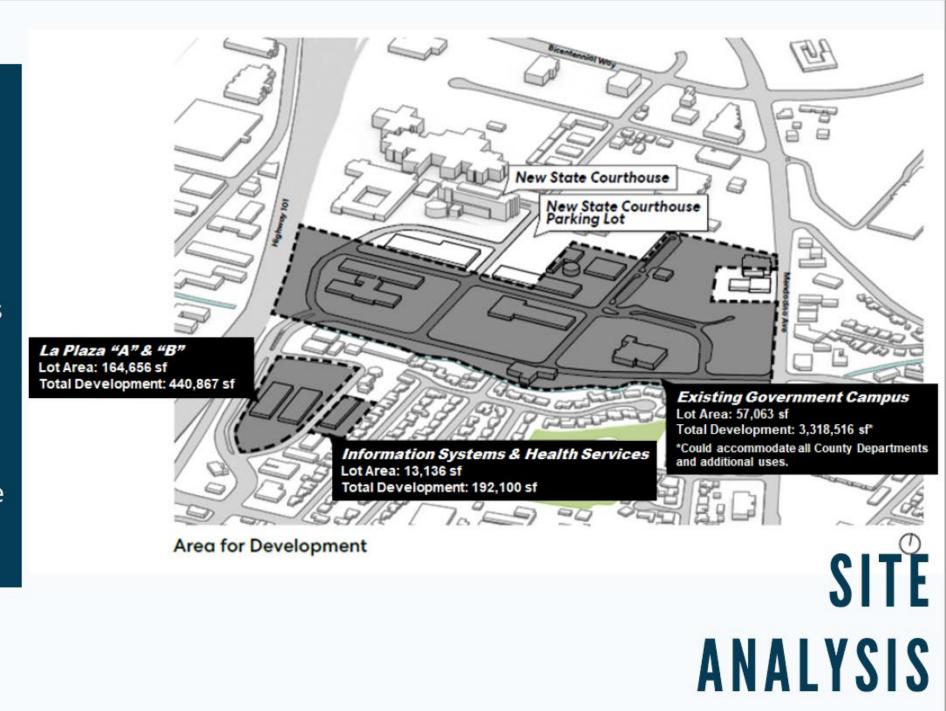
^{**} Base Case and PH Lab combined total sq. ft.

[‡] Proposed base case assumes 1,399 FTE remain in leased property and Sheriff's Office

^{‡‡} Modified based case assumes 1,399 FTE remain in lease property and Sheriff's Office, and 1,222 telework

COUNTY ADMINISTRATION CENTER

- 82 Acres total
- 24 Acres for New offices
- 22 Acres Mixed Use Development
- Detention and Justice Facilities to remain
- Consideration for future needs



COUNTY **ADMINISTRATION CENTER**





ANALYSIS

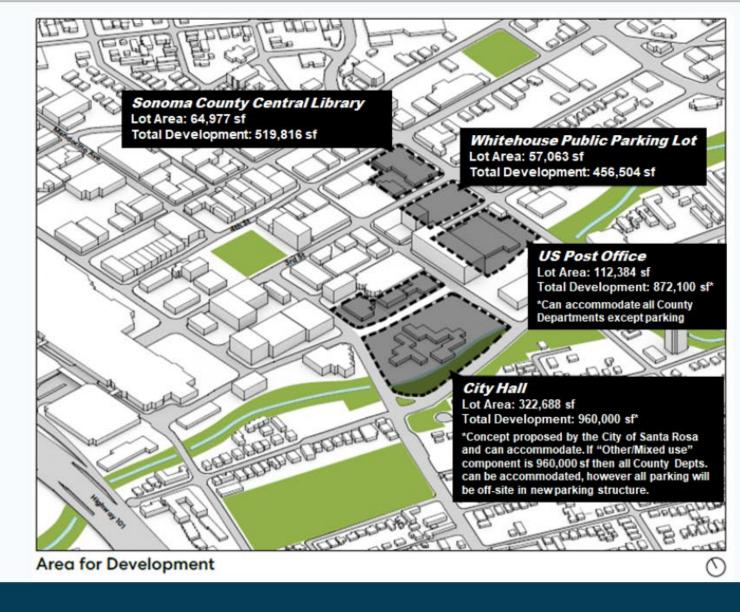
DOWNTOWN SITES

City Hall 7.4 Acres

Post Office 2.6 Acres

Central Library 1.5 Acres

Whitehouse Lot 1.3 Acres



SITE ANALYSIS - DOWNTOWN

- Requires multi-level / multiple tower buildings
- All non-ADA parking off-site

ANALYSIS SITE

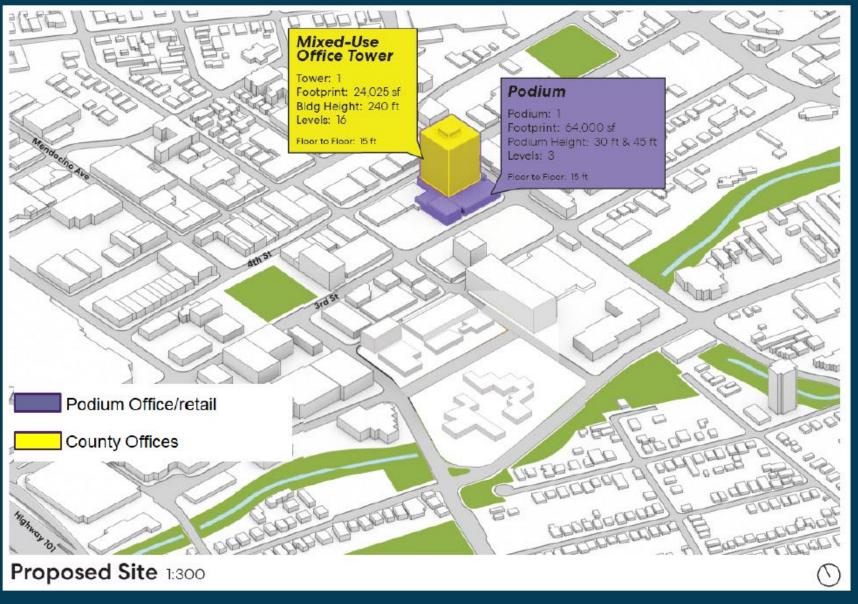


Courtesy of City of Santa Rosa

CITY HALL GATEWAY CONCEPT

- 240 ft. tower, 16 stories/levels
- Only 58% of required space
- All non-ADA parking off-site
- Relocate library

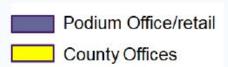
DOWNTOWN LIBRARY

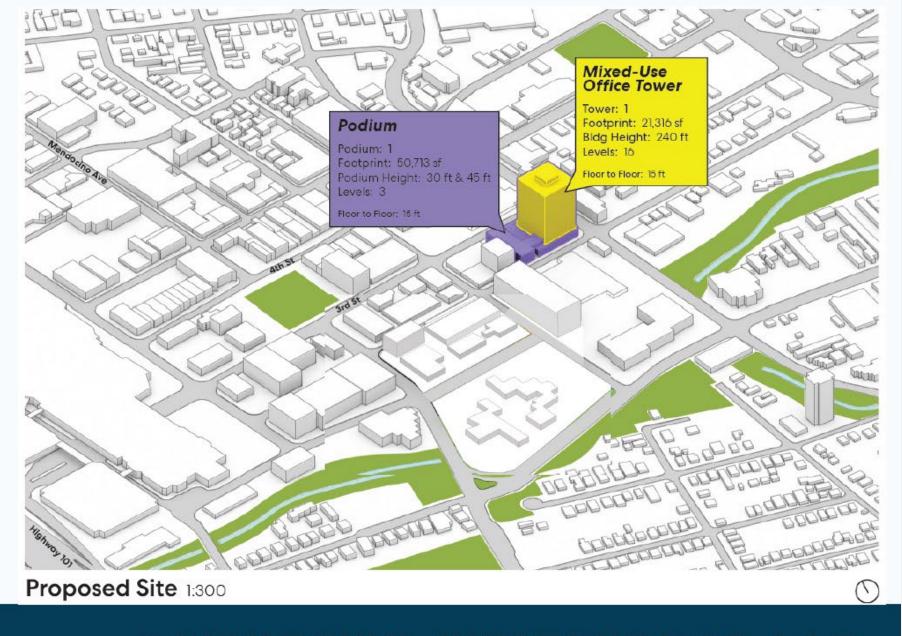


SITE ANALYSIS

- Only 51% of required space
- All non-ADA parking off-site

ANALYSIS SITE





DOWNTOWN WHITEHOUSE LOT

PRIORITIES

- Achieve best value-for-money over the long term
- Predictability of costs and guaranteed performance
- Optimal risk transfer
- Avoid cost overruns and delays
- Retain asset ownership



DESIGN-BUILD-FINANCE-OPERATE-MAINTAIN (DBFOM)

- Developer finances, assumes more risk
- Specified O&M components during 30-40 year term
- Specified "availability payments" made after occupancy
- Payments based on performance
- County owns facilities

DESIGN-BUILD DEBT FINANCE

- County secures financing
- Design-Build (DB) team contracted
- DB team builds, constructs
- Progress payments made at specified milestones
- DB team paid in full at project completion
- O&M is County responsibility
- County owns facilities

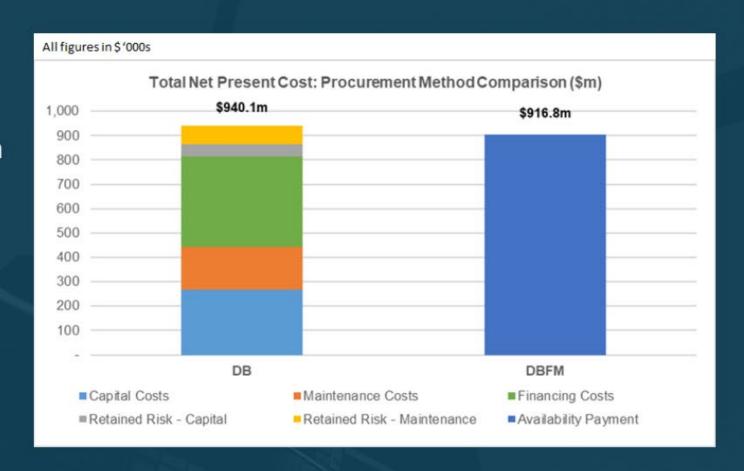
BUILD-TO-SUIT LEASE

- County specifies requirements
- Lessor design and constructs
- Lessor manages construction risk
- Lessor/County agree rate and long-term lease, with specific terms, options
- County does not own facilities
- Lease buy-back may be possible at term end

DELIVERY OPTIONS

Value For Money (VFM) Comparison

- VFM analysis resulted in 3% difference
- DBFOM is \$25 million less than Bond Financed
- DBFOM cost and performance are predictable and guaranteed (over 30 years)



Data source: PFAL Financial Analysis (attached)

PROGRAM ASSUMPTIONS COMPARED BASE CASE VS. POST-COVID (DESIGN & BUILD ONLY)

Does not include financing, O&M and staff management

Pre-COVID Space (Base Case, 225 SF / FTE, 0% Telework)	Office Downtown	Office County Admin Center	Emergency Ops Center	Morgue & Public Health Lab	Board Chambers	Parking Structure (3,025 spaces)
Size (sq. ft.)	696,699	696,699	12,000	26,450	21,000	1,170,518
Unit Cost (\$/sq. ft.)**	641***	557****	850	710	630	134
Construction (\$)	446,518,201	388,276,697	10,200,000	18,779,500	13,230,000	156,931,712
Contingency (20%)	89,303,640	77,655,339	2,040,000	3,755,900	2,646,000	31,386,342
Cost (\$)	535,821,841	465,932,036	12,240,000	22,535,400	15,876,000	188,318,055

Cost of Construction escalated to mid-point of construction *Assumes additional costs required for high-rise construction due to limited site availability. Does not include contingency ****Assumes swing space required during construction. Does not include contingency.

Does not include financing, O&M and staff management

Post-COVID Space (Modified Base Case, 170 SF / FTE + 50% Telework at 50 SF / FTE)		Office County Admin Center	Emergency Ops Center	Morgue & Public Health Lab	Board Chambers	Parking Structure (2,505 spaces)
Size (sq. ft.)	346,260	346,260	12,000	26,450	21,000	628,039
Unit Cost (\$/sq. ft.)**	585***	557****	850	710	630	134
Construction (\$)	202,622,769	192,974,066	10,200,000	18,779,500	13,230,000	84,201,431
Contingency (20%)	40,524,554	38,594,813	2,040,000	3,755,900	2,646,000	16,840,286
Cost (\$)	243,147,323	231,568,879	12,240,000	22,535,400	15,876,000	101,041,718

Cost of Construction escalated to mid-point of construction *Assumes additional costs required for high-rise construction due to limited site availability. Does not include contingency. ****Assumes swing space required during construction. Does not include contingency.

IMPACTS OF PARKING COSTS

Base case vs. Modified program

Annual Availability Payments

Office Space / Telework	No Parking Garage	400 Space Garage Traditional Ramp, Balance Surface	Full Parking Standard, Traditional Ramp	Full Parking Standard, Flexible Design for Future Office
225 SF/Person@ 0% Telework	\$55.07M	\$56.99 M	\$69.53 M	\$72.5 M
170 SF/Person@ 50% Telework	\$27.92 M	\$29.83 M	\$35.83 M	\$37.25 M

Net Present Costs

Office Space / Telework	No Parking Garage	400 Space Garage Traditional Ramp, Balance Surface	Full Parking Standard, Traditional Ramp	Full Parking Standard, Flexible Design for Future Office
225 SF/Person@ 0% Telework	\$730.44 M	\$750.89 M	\$884.22 M	\$916.83 M
170 SF/Person@ 50% Telework	\$422.26 M	\$442.83 M	\$508.59 M	\$521.99 M



Total DBFOM Office Space Cost Impacts of Space Standards & Telework

Net Square feet per FTE	Telework %	Net Present Cost (\$ million)	First Year Availability Payment w/ Offset of \$8.566 mm avoided rent (\$ millions)
225	0	916.83	72.50
	33	711.14	54.22
	50	608.37	45.08
	0	737.70	56.36
170	33	593.95	43.63
	50	521.99	37.25

PFM REFERENCE SLIDES

(SLIDES 38-59)

P3 Structure as Currently Conceived

DBFOM Model, Utilizing an 'Availability Payment' Structure

- Land owned by City, Improvements held by SPV non-profit
- Project constructed under DDA/Ground Lease agreement
- Improvements leased by City from SPV non-profit; payment amount includes Operations & Maintenance + Capital Renewal
 - Current modeling: \$10-12 PSF for janitorial, regular repair, utilities
 - Current modeling: \$12,000 per \$1M project cost to fund capital renewal account
 - Escalating Payments usually pegged to CPI or construction index
 - Rigorous deduction regime reduces City's payment amount due based on O&M performance; other penalties and controls
- Asset reverts to City free-and-clear at end of lease term (usually approx. 30-35 years)

Operating Cost Comparison

Current Modeling	<u>P3</u>	Current Est
Janitorial, Regular Repair, Utilities:	\$2.5 M	\$2.1 M (sq ft basis)
Long Term Capital Renewal	\$3.5 M	Significant Need
TOTAL ANNUAL SPEND	\$5 M (est)	Varies (>\$4M)
	, ,	•



Financing Alternatives Overview

- The City has access to a number of tax-exempt public financing methods that typically offer lower borrowing costs than private capital, including:
 - General Obligation Bonds ("GOB")
 - Lease Revenue Bonds ("LRB") or Certificates of Participation ("COP")
 - Revenue Bonds
 - Community Facilities District ("CFD") Special Tax Bonds
 - Assessment District Bonds
 - Enhanced Infrastructure Financing District
- The City has utilized several of these forms of financing previously
- The calculations for these alternatives are for conceptual discussion and comparison purposes only

GOB Financing Options for \$290 million Project

- \$290 million GOB financing supported by increase in ad valorem tax (and \$20 million estimated contributed from property sales)
 - Lowest cost of debt, estimated annual debt service: \$15.3 million; maximum levy rate: \$59 per
 \$100,000 Assessed Valuation (+ FY18 rate of \$1,695 = total of \$1,754 per \$100,000)
 - Increased tax burden distributed on the basis of assessed property values, levy rate should decrease over time as Assessed Value grows
 - Requires 2/3rds voter approval, can only occur during a General Election
 - Does not negatively affect general fund debt capacity
- If GOBs are issued only for public safety portion, \$80 million proceeds required
 - Estimated annual debt service: \$4.5 million; maximum levy rate: \$17 per \$100,000 Assessed
 Valuation (+ FY18 rate of \$1,695 = total of \$1,712 per \$100,000)
 - Would be combined with \$210 million non-GOB financing for non-public safety portion

LRB / CFD Financing Options for \$210 million non-Public Safety Portion

- \$210 million LRB portion supported by increase in Occupancy Tax, Sales Tax, and/or Utility Users
 Tax (and \$20 million estimated contributed from property sales)
 - Estimated annual debt service: \$12.5 million (after 2 years of capitalized interest during construction), 1.35x revenue coverage assumed
 - 50% vote is required if undertaken as a general tax; 2/3rds vote if undertaken as a specific purpose tax
 - Occupancy Tax required: 21.9% (+ current 9.0% rate = 30.9% total)
 - Or Sales Tax required: 0.48% (+ current 9.0% rate = 9.48% total)
 - Or Utility Users Tax required: 7.4% (+ current 5.0% rate = 12.4% total)
- Or \$210 million CFD project supported by citywide Special Tax (and \$20 million estimated contributed from property sales)
 - Estimated annual debt service: \$11.6 million; Special Tax required: \$382 per parcel on average
 - 2/3 approval of registered voters in the CFD is required

Lease Revenue Bonds Supported by Occupancy Tax Revenues

- Occupancy Taxes are taxes imposed on each night's stay at a hotel
- Requires a 50% vote for a general tax (can only be considered during Council elections), or 2/3 for a specific purpose tax
- The debt service on a borrowing for a \$210 million project could be supported by an occupancy tax of 21.9%, which alone is not realistic.
 - For example, adding this to current rate of 9.0% results in total of 30.9%
- Proceeds would be generated through the issuance of Lease Revenue Bonds
- The asset created would provide security for the bonds
- The increase in general fund revenues would increase general fund debt capacity

City	Occupancy Tax Rate	Additional Business Improvement Area Tax*
Cloverdale	10.0%	2.0%
Cotati	10.0%	0.0%
Healdsburg	14.0%	2.0%
Petaluma	10.0%	2.0%
Rohnert Park	12.0%	2.0%
Santa Rosa	9.0%	5.0%
Sebastopol	10.0%	2.0%
Sonoma	13.0%	0.0%
Windsor	12.0%	2.0%
Napa	12.0%	2.0%
San Francisco	14.0%	2.25%

Lease Revenue Bonds Supported by Sales Tax Revenues

- Requires a 50% vote for a general tax (can only be considered during Council elections), or 2/3 for a specific purpose tax
- The debt service on a borrowing for a \$210 million project could be supported by a sales tax of 0.48%
 - Adding this to current rate of 9.0% results in total of 9.48%
 - Increasing sales tax rate may have diminishing returns due to elasticity of demand, as consumers reduce consumption or shop elsewhere in response to the increase
- Most incorporated cities in Sonoma County have a sales tax rate lower than Santa Rosa's
 - Highest is Cotati at 9.25%
 - Capped at a maximum of 10.25%
- SMART intends to put extension of their existing ¼ cent Countywide sales tax on March 2020 ballot
- Sonoma County intends to put ½ cent Wildfire Prevention, Emergency Alert and Response sales tax measure on March 2020 ballot as well

2019 Tax Rate
8.25%
9.25%
8.75%
8.25%
8.75%
9.00%
9.00%
8.75%
8.25%

Lease Revenue Bonds Supported by Utility Users Tax Revenues

- Utility Users Taxes ("UUT") are taxes imposed on the consumption of certain utility services
 - Santa Rosa charges UUT on the usage of: cable television, electricity, gas, intrastate non-cellular, telecommunications, local non-cellular telecommunications
- Requires a 50% vote for a general tax (can only be considered during Council elections), or 2/3 for a specific purpose tax
- The debt service on a borrowing for a \$210 million project could be supported by a UUT increase of 7.4%
 - Adding this to current rate of 5.0% results in total of 12.4%
- Santa Rosa charges the highest UUT of any incorporated city in Sonoma County, most have no UUT

City	2017 Tax Rate
Cloverdale	3.0%
Cotati	-
Healdsburg	-
Petaluma	-
Rohnert Park	-
Santa Rosa	5.0%
Sebastopol	3.75%
Sonoma	-
Windsor	-

Community Facilities District Bonds

- Pursuant to 1982 Mello-Roos CFD Act, CFDs can be formed and bond issues authorized by a 2/3 vote of registered voters / property owners in the CFD
- Bonds are sold to finance various infrastructure, CFDs may provide various public services
- The debt service on a borrowing for a \$210 million project could be supported by a special tax of \$382 per parcel
 - Assumes minimum 1.1x coverage, improves over time as special taxes increase 2% annually
- Debt service and/or public services and administrative costs are paid for by special taxes on property within the CFD

Secured by the value of the taxed property, which can be foreclosed if special taxes are unpaid

Summary of Financing Alternatives for \$290 million Project

Public safety portion (police, fire station no. 1) totals \$80 million, including 10% contingency;
 remainder of project is \$210 million, of which \$20 million is funded by property sales

	GOB	GOB Public Safety		Combined with non- Public Safety…		
	Offig	GOB	LRB	or CFD		
Project Fund	\$290 million	\$80 million	\$210 million	\$210 million		
Estimated Annual Debt Service	\$15.3 million	\$4.5 million	\$12.5 million	\$11.6 million		
Minimum Coverage Required	1.0x	1.0x	1.35x	1.1x		
Capitalized Interest Required	No	No	Yes	No		
Estimated True Interest Cost (includes +1.00% cushion)	3.90%	3.90%	3.96%	4.39%		
Tax Levy Rate (per \$100k AV)	\$59	\$17	-	-		
per \$325k avg. residential AV	\$192	\$56				
Special Tax Required	-	-	-	\$382		
Occupancy Tax Required	-	-	21.9%	-		
OR Sales Tax Required	-	-	0.48%	-		
OR Utility Users Tax Required	-	-	7.4%	-		

GOB Financing for \$290 million Project

- \$290 million GOB financing supported by increase in ad valorem tax (and \$20 million estimated contributed from property sales)
 - Estimated annual debt service: \$15.3 million; maximum levy rate: \$59 per \$100,000 Assessed
 Valuation (+ FY18 rate of \$1,695 = total of \$1,754 per \$100,000)

	GOB Financing
Estimated Annual Debt Service	\$15.3 million
Estimated True Interest Cost	3.90%
Tax Levy Rate (per \$100k AV)	\$59

Assessed Value	Annual Homeowner Tax Payment
\$250,000	\$147
\$325,000	\$192
\$500,000	\$295
\$750,000	\$442

GOB for \$80 million Public Safety Portion and LRB Supported by Sales Tax for Non-Public Safety Portion

- \$80 million GOB financing for public safety portion, supported by increase in ad valorem tax
 - Estimated annual debt service: \$4.5 million; maximum levy rate: \$17 per \$100,000 Assessed
 Valuation (+ FY18 rate of \$1,695 = total of \$1,712 per \$100,000)
- Combined with \$210 million LRB financing for non-public safety portion, backed by sales tax increase (and \$20 million estimated contributed from property sales)
 - Estimated annual debt service: \$12.5 million (after 2 years of capitalized interest during construction)
 - Sales Tax required: 0.48% (+ current 9.0% rate = 9.48% total)

	Public	Non-Public		
	Safety GOBs	Safety LRBs	Assessed Value	Annual Homeowner Tax Payment
Estimated Annual Debt Service	\$4.5 million	\$12.5 million	\$250,000	\$43
Estimated True Interest Cost	3.90%	3.96%	\$325,000	\$56
Tax Levy Rate (per \$100k AV)	\$17	-	\$500,000	\$86
Sales Tax Required	-	0.48%	\$750,000	\$129

GOB for \$80 million Public Safety Portion and LRB Supported by Combined Taxes for Non-Public Safety Portion

- Because LRBs are paid from any revenues in the City's general fund, City could combine multiple
 taxes to cover the debt service on the borrowing for the \$210 million non-public safety portion
- City could set targets for the maximum it would be willing to raise a certain tax, using other taxes to fill
 in the gap, for example sales tax targeted at a maximum increase of 0.25%
 - Requires additional revenues, such as a UUT increase of 3.6%, to provide the remaining revenue needed for debt service payment
 - Goal would be to coordinate when these tax increases occur so they can be combined and used to pay debt service simultaneously

	Public	Non-Public		
	Safety GOBs	Safety LRBs	Assessed Value	Annual Homeowner Tax Payment
Estimated Annual Debt Service	\$4.5 million	\$12.5 million	\$250,000	\$43
Estimated True Interest Cost	3.90%	3.96%	\$325,000	\$56
Tax Levy Rate (per \$100k AV)	\$17	-	\$500,000	\$86
Sales Tax Required	-	0.25%	\$750,000	\$128
AND Utility Users Tax Required	-	3.6%		

CFD Financing for \$290 million Project

- Project could be supported entirely by CFD Special Tax Bonds
- \$290 million CFD financing supported by a special tax (and \$20 million estimated contributed from property sales)
 - Estimated annual debt service: \$16.3 million; average special tax: \$539 per parcel

	CFD Financing
Estimated Annual Debt Service	\$16.3 million
Estimated True Interest Cost	4.93%
Special Tax Per Parcel	\$539

Public Safety Properties

		New Constr.	Land Purchase	Land Disposal	Estimated Effective
Program Item	Action	Cost	Cost	Value	Expenditure
Fire Station No. 1 (incl. in P3)	Relocation	\$12,500,000	\$3,500,000	\$1,160,000	\$14,800,000
Fire Station No. 2	FCA Renovation	\$12,500,000	N/A	N/A	\$2,500,000
Fire Station No. 3	FCA Renovation	\$12,500,000	N/A	N/A	\$2,500,000
Fire Station No. 4	FCA Renovation	\$12,500,000	N/A	N/A	\$2,500,000
Fire Station No. 5	Relocation	\$17,000,000	\$0	\$350,000	\$16,700,000
Fire Station No. 6	Relocation	\$12,500,000	\$980,000	\$215,000	\$13,300,000
Fire Station No. 7	FCA Renovation	\$12,500,000	N/A	N/A	\$2,500,000
Fire Station No. 8	Relocation	\$12,500,000	\$650,000	\$250,000	\$12,900,000
Fire Station No. 9	New Construction	\$12,500,000	\$1,650,000	N/A	\$14,200,000
Fire Station No. 10	Not Included	\$12,500,000	N/A	N/A	\$0
Fire Station No. 11	Relocation	\$12,500,000	\$1,960,000	N/A	\$14,500,000
Fire Station No. 12	New Construction	\$12,500,000	\$1,300,000	N/A	\$13,800,000
Franz Kafka Site	Sale	N/A	N/A		(\$300,000)
Police Training Center (overlap w/ Fire)	New Construction	\$48,500,000	N/A	N/A	\$48,500,000
Police Facility Building (w/o Fire) (P3)	New Construction	\$58,000,000	N/A	N/A	\$58,000,000
Regional Police Backup Emergcy Dispatch	New Construction	\$2,400,000	N/A	N/A	\$2,400,000
•					\$23,100,000
					\$1,000,000

Summary of Facilities

City Hall Portion Contemplated in P3	\$210 M
City Hall alone	\$125 M
Partnership Spaces (Enterprise, Library, etc.)*	\$75 M
Creek	\$10 M

BREAKDOWN - PUBLIC SAFETY NEEDS	\$250 M		
Currently Contemplated in the P3	\$80 M	\$65 M	\$15 M
Not Currently Contemplated in the P3	\$170 M	\$60 M	\$110 M

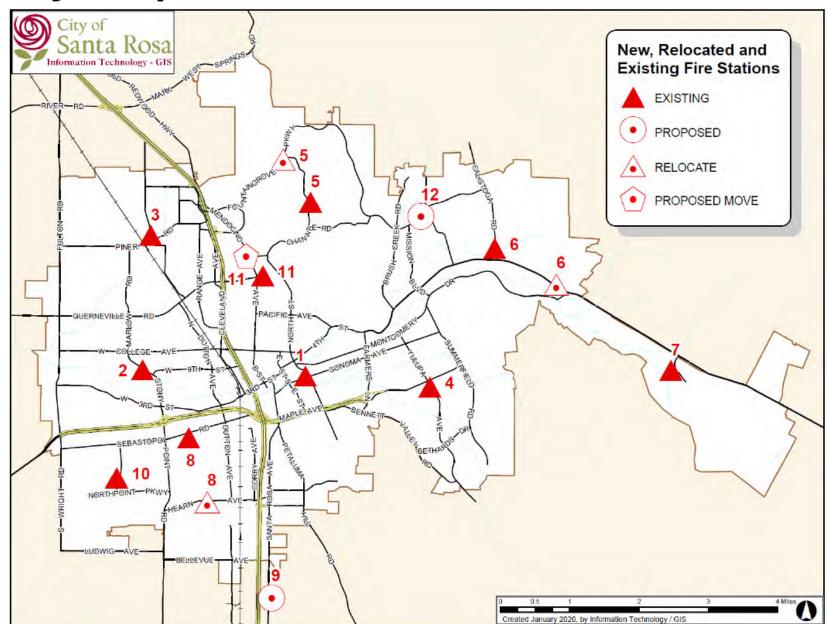
Total Project Amount: P3 as Contemplated	\$290 M
Additional Public Safety Needs	\$170 M
Total Combined Amount	\$460 M

Sonoma County Measure G includes approximately \$20 M in capital value that could be dedicated to construction of new fire stations.

Police Substation Leased Space:

- · Roseland and East Side
- Est. 1,200 SF each
- Lease rates: \$15-21/SF NNN
- Total: \$45,000 annual rent
- Potential additional substation downtown (if PSB on West)
- Est. \$30,000 additional annual rent

Public Safety Properties - Fire



GOB Financing for Additional \$170 million Public Safety

- \$170 million GOB financing supported by increase in ad valorem tax
 - Estimated annual debt service: \$9.7 million; maximum levy rate: \$37 per \$100,000 Assessed
 Valuation (+ FY18 rate of \$1,695 = total of \$1,732 per \$100,000)

	GOB Financing
Estimated Annual Debt Service	\$9.7 million
Estimated True Interest Cost	3.90%
Tax Levy Rate (per \$100k AV)	\$37

Assessed Value	Annual Homeowner Tax Payment
\$250,000	\$94
\$325,000	\$122
\$500,000	\$187
\$750,000	\$281

Financing Alternatives for Additional \$170 million Public Safety

 Additional public safety costs of \$170 million could be financed as follows, assuming no cash contributed from property sales or any other source:

	GOB	LRB	CFD
Project Fund	\$170 million	\$170 million	\$170 million
Estimated Annual Debt Service	\$9.7 million	\$11.1 million	\$10.3 million
Minimum Coverage Required	1.0x	1.35x	1.1x
Capitalized Interest Required	No	Yes	No
Estimated True Interest Cost (includes +1.00% cushion)	3.90%	3.96%	4.39%
Tax Levy Rate (per \$100k AV)	\$37	-	-
per \$325k avg. residential AV	\$122		
Special Tax Required	-	-	\$342
Occupancy Tax Required	-	19.6%	-
OR Sales Tax Required	-	0.43%	-
OR Utility Users Tax Required	-	6.6%	-

CFD Financing for Additional \$170 million Public Safety

- \$170 million CFD financing supported by a special tax
 - Estimated annual debt service: \$10.3 million; average special tax: \$342 per parcel

	CFD Financing
Estimated Annual Debt Service	\$10.3 million
Estimated True Interest Cost	4.93%
Special Tax Per Parcel	\$342

GOB Financing for Full \$460 million

- \$460 million GOB financing supported by increase in ad valorem tax (and \$20 million estimated contributed from property sales)
 - Estimated annual debt service: \$25.2 million; maximum levy rate: \$97 per \$100,000 Assessed
 Valuation (+ FY18 rate of \$1,695 = total of \$1,792 per \$100,000)

	GOB Financing
Estimated Annual Debt Service	\$25.2 million
Estimated True Interest Cost	3.90%
Tax Levy Rate (per \$100k AV)	\$97

Assessed Value	Annual Homeowner Tax Payment
\$250,000	\$242
\$325,000	\$314
\$500,000	\$483
\$750,000	\$725

CFD Financing for Full \$460 million

- \$460 million CFD financing supported by a special tax (and \$20 million estimated contributed from property sales)
 - Estimated annual debt service: \$26.7 million; average special tax: \$884 per parcel

	CFD Financing
Estimated Annual Debt Service	\$26.7 million
Estimated True Interest Cost	4.93%
Special Tax Per Parcel	\$884