Financial Statements with Independent Auditor's Reports

For the Year Ended June 30, 2018



For the Year Ended June 30, 2018

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Independent Auditor's Report

Board of Commissioners Oakland-Alameda County Coliseum Authority Oakland, California

Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities and each major fund of the Oakland-Alameda County Coliseum Authority (Authority), as of and for the year ended June 30, 2018, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the Authority's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

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 entity'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 entity'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.

Summary of Opinions

Opinion Unit
Governmental Activities
General Fund
Special Revenue Fund
Debt Service Fund

Type of Opinion
Adverse
Unmodified
Adverse
Unmodified

Basis for Adverse Opinions on Governmental Activities and the Special Revenue Fund

As discussed in Note 4 to the basic financial statements, the Authority has loans receivable from the Oakland Raiders in the amount of \$171,361,632 as of June 30, 2018. These loans have increased in the amount of \$8,325,986 in fiscal year 2018 and have increased a total of \$108,165,442 since the inception of these loans in fiscal year 1996. The Authority has not adopted a methodology for reviewing the collectability of Raiders loans receivable reported in the governmental activities and the major special revenue fund and, accordingly, has provided an allowance for uncollectible amounts. The Authority has not evaluated the recoverability of these loans through the maturity date in fiscal year 2036. Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require that an adequate allowance be provided for uncollectible receivables, which would decrease the assets, net position/fund balance, and the change in net position/fund balance in governmental activities and the major special revenue fund. The amount by which this departure would affect the assets, net position/fund balance, and change in net position/fund balance of the governmental activities and the major special revenue fund has not been determined.

Adverse Opinion

In our opinion, because of the significance of the matter described in the *Basis for Adverse Opinions on Governmental Activities and the Special Revenue Fund* paragraph, the financial statements referred to above do not present fairly the respective financial position of the governmental activities and the major special revenue fund of the Authority as of June 30, 2018, or the respective changes in financial position thereof for the year then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Unmodified Opinions

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the general fund and the major debt service fund of the Authority as of June 30, 2018, and the respective changes in financial position thereof for the year then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Other Matters

Required Supplementary Information

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require that the management's discussion and analysis and schedule of revenues, expenditures, and changes in fund balance – budget and actual – general fund, 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.

Other Reporting Required by Government Auditing Standards

Macias Gini & O'Connell (A)

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated November 30, 2018 on our consideration of the Authority'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 Authority'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 Authority's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

Walnut Creek, California November 30, 2018 This page intentionally left blank.

Management's Discussion and Analysis (Unaudited) (Amounts Expressed in Thousands) June 30, 2018

This section of the Oakland-Alameda County Coliseum Authority's (the Authority) financial statements presents a narrative overview and analysis of the financial activities of the Authority for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2018. All amounts in this discussion and analysis, unless otherwise indicated, are expressed in thousands of dollars.

Financial Highlights

- The assets of the Authority exceeded its liabilities at the close of the fiscal year 2018 by \$184,490. Of this amount, \$4,004 represents assets associated with long-term debt that are subject to external restrictions as to how they may be used, and \$144,151 may be used to meet the Authority's ongoing obligations to creditors.
- As of June 30, 2018, the Authority's governmental funds reported a fund balance of \$108,975, an increase of \$2,403 or 2 percent from last year. Of total fund balance, \$68,546 is non-spendable, \$21,362 is restricted, \$1,258 is assigned, and \$17,809 is unassigned.
- The total fund balance in the General Fund as of June 30, 2018 was \$27,163 or 63 percent of General Fund's total expenditures of \$42,990.

Overview of the Financial Statements

This discussion and analysis is intended to serve as an introduction to the basic financial statements. The Authority's basic financial statements are comprised of three components: 1) government-wide financial statements, 2) fund financial statements, and 3) notes to the financial statements.

Government-wide financial statements

The government-wide financial statements are designed to provide readers with a broad overview of the Authority's finances, in a manner similar to a private-sector business.

The statement of net position presents information on all of the Authority's assets, deferred outflows and inflows of resources, and liabilities, with the difference between the two reported as net position. Over time, increases and decreases in net position may serve as a useful indicator of changes in the Authority's financial position.

The statement of activities presents the change in the Authority's net position during the current year. All changes in net position are reported when the underlying event giving rise to the change occurs, regardless of the timing of related cash flows. Thus, revenue and expenses are reported in the statement for some items that will only result in cash flows in future fiscal periods.

The government-wide statements reflect the Authority's intent to generate revenues to recover a portion of their related costs through user fees and charges, similar to a business-type activity. The government-wide financial statements are located on pages 14 and 15 of this report.

Management's Discussion and Analysis (Unaudited)
(Amounts Expressed in Thousands)
June 30, 2018

Fund financial statements

A fund is a grouping of related accounts that is used to maintain control over resources that have been segregated for specific activities or objectives. The Authority uses fund accounting in accordance with authoritative accounting and financial reporting standards for state and local governments. All of the funds of the Authority are considered governmental funds.

Governmental funds

Governmental funds are used to account for essentially the same functions reported as governmental activities in the government-wide financial statements. These statements, however, focus on (1) how cash and other financial assets can readily be converted to available resources and (2) the balances left at year-end that are available for spending. Such information may be useful in evaluating a government's near-term financing requirements.

Because the focus of governmental funds is narrower than that of the government-wide financial statements, it is useful to compare the information presented for governmental funds with similar information presented for governmental activities in the government-wide financial statements. By doing so, readers may better understand the long-term impact of the government's near-term financing decisions. Both the governmental funds balance sheet and the governmental funds statement of revenues, expenditures, and changes in fund balances provide a reconciliation to facilitate this comparison between governmental funds and governmental activities.

The Authority maintains three major funds: General Fund, Special Revenue Fund, and Debt Service Fund. Information is presented separately in the governmental funds balance sheet and in the governmental funds statement of revenues, expenditures, and changes in fund balances for each major fund.

The governmental funds financial statements can be found on pages 16 to 19 of this report.

Notes to the financial statements

The notes provide additional information that is essential to a full understanding of the data provided in the government-wide and fund financial statements. The notes to the financial statements can be found on pages 20 through 34 of this report.

Government-wide Financial Analysis

Analysis of net position

As noted earlier, net position may serve over time as a useful indicator of a government's financial position. The net position of the Authority at June 30, 2018 is \$184,490.

Management's Discussion and Analysis (Unaudited)
(Amounts Expressed in Thousands)
June 30, 2018

Condensed Statement of Net Position June 30, 2018 and 2017

	2018		 2017		Variance	% Variance	
Assets							
Current and other assets	\$	232,139	\$ 218,217	\$	13,922	6%	
Capital assets		110,223	 116,390		(6,167)	-5%	
Total assets	\$	342,362	\$ 334,607	\$	7,755	2%	
Liabilities							
Current liabilities	\$	28,676	\$ 23,791	\$	4,885	21%	
Long-term liabilities		129,196	 147,325		(18,129)	-12%	
Total liabilities	\$	157,872	\$ 171,116	\$	(13,244)	-8%	
Net position							
Net investment in capital assets	\$	36,335	\$ 32,135	\$	4,200	13%	
Restricted for capital projects		4,004	3,261		743	23%	
Unrestricted		144,151	 128,095		16,056	13%	
Total net position	\$	184,490	\$ 163,491	\$	20,999	13%	

The Authority's outstanding debt related to its capital assets (e.g. building improvements) is less than the net book value of those assets by \$36,335; this was in an increase of \$4,200 or 13 percent when compared to the previous fiscal year. This increase primarily represents the replacement of the Arena windows.

An additional portion of the Authority's net position of \$4,004 or 2 percent represents resources that are subject to external restrictions on how they may be used. This portion of net position is composed of three items: Golden State Warriors for the Arena/Score Board project, Levy Capital for Arena Concessions projects, and AEG Capital established when the Authority entered into contract with AEG for the management of the facilities. The AEG Capital is to be used for capital improvements and capital equipment.

The remaining balance of unrestricted net assets of \$144,151 may be used to meet the ongoing obligations of the Authority. The Authority's unrestricted net position increased by \$16,056 or 13 percent from the previous fiscal year. This can be attributed to the success of both the Golden State Warriors and AEG over the last fiscal year. At the end of the current fiscal year, the Authority is able to report positive balances in all three categories of net position. The same situation held true for the prior fiscal year.

Management's Discussion and Analysis (Unaudited) (Amounts Expressed in Thousands) June 30, 2018

Condensed Statement of Activities Changes in Net Position For the Years Ended June 30, 2018 and 2017

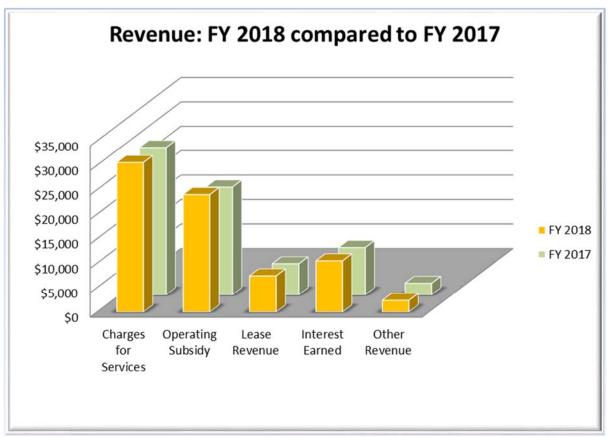
	2018		 2017		ariance	% Variance
Revenues						
Program revenues:						
Charges for services	\$	30,562	\$ 30,118	\$	444	1%
Operating subsidy		24,000	22,032		1,968	9%
General revenues:						
Lease revenue		7,401	6,373		1,028	16%
Interest income		10,487	9,682		805	8%
Other revenue		2,380	2,372		8	0%
Total revenues		74,830	 70,577		4,253	6%
Expenses						
General government		49,158	42,150		7,008	17%
Interest on long-term debt		4,673	 4,971		(298)	-6%
Total expenses		53,831	 47,121		6,710	14%
Increase in net position		20,999	23,456		(2,457)	-10%
Net position - beginning of year		163,491	 140,035		23,456	17%
Net position – end of year	\$	184,490	\$ 163,491	\$	20,999	13%

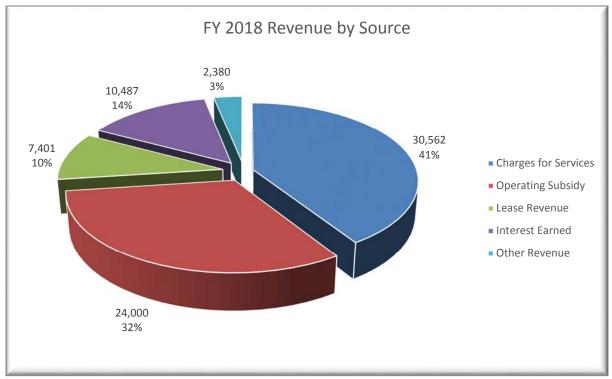
Governmental Activities:

The activities of the Authority increased its net position by \$20,999. This increase was \$2,457 less than the last fiscal year. Key elements of this increase when compared to the prior year are as follows:

- Charges for services increased by \$444 when compared to the prior period due mainly to the Golden State Warriors participating in more playoff games.
- Lease revenue increased by \$1,028 when compared to the prior period due to an increase in the schedule rent paid by the Warriors.
- Total general government expenses were \$7,008 higher than last fiscal year due to increased day of game expenses for Raiders and Warriors games.

Management's Discussion and Analysis (Unaudited) (Amounts Expressed in Thousands) June 30, 2018





Management's Discussion and Analysis (Unaudited) (Amounts Expressed in Thousands) June 30, 2018

Financial Analysis of the Authority's Funds

As noted earlier, the Authority uses fund accounting to ensure and demonstrate compliance with finance-related legal requirements.

Governmental funds

The focus of the Authority's governmental funds is to provide information on near-term inflows, outflows, and balances of resources that are available for spending. Such information is useful in asserting the Authority's financing requirements. In particular, unassigned fund balance may serve as a useful measure of a government's net resources available for spending at the end of the fiscal year. The Authority has three major funds.

Balance Sheet Classification of Fund Balance – General Fund June 30, 2018 and 2017

	2018		2017		Va	riance	% Varia	nce
Nonspendable	\$	5,350	\$	4,950	\$	400		8%
Restricted		4,004		3,261		743	2	3%
Unassigned		17,809		15,860		1,949	1	2%_
Total Fund Balance	\$	27,163	\$	24,071	\$	3,092	1	3%

The General Fund is the chief operating fund of the Authority. At the end of the current fiscal year, unassigned fund balance of the general fund was \$17,809, while total fund balance reached \$27,163.

The nonspendable amount on June 30, 2018 is \$5,350. This amount represents the amount of funding that was sent to AEG at the end of the fiscal year to pay for Coliseum Operations in the next fiscal year. This is consistent with prior fiscal year practices. Restricted fund balance in the amount of \$4,004 is money designated to fund future capital projects. Unassigned represents the difference between the Authority's assets, liabilities, nonspendable and restricted fund balances; these funds are available for spending at the Authority's discretion. There was a difference of \$1,949 when compared to last fiscal year. Key factors in this increase are higher parking, concessions, facility fees, and lease revenue.

The financial statements of the Oakland-Alameda County Coliseum Financing Corporation (Financing Corporation) have been presented as a special revenue fund. Revenue in the Special Revenue Fund decreased \$363. All revenues are applied to interest receivable on the Raiders loan; the fund balance at the end of the year is \$63,196, which is the original principal amount of the Raiders loan. All of the fund balance in the Special Revenue Fund is considered nonspendable.

Balance Sheet Classification of Fund Balance – Debt Service Fund June 30, 2018 and 2017

	2018	2017	Variance	% Variance
Restricted	\$ 17,358	\$ 19,109	\$ (1,751)	-9%
Assigned	1,258	196	1,062	542%
Total Fund Balance	\$ 18,616	\$ 19,305	\$ (689)	-4%

Management's Discussion and Analysis (Unaudited) (Amounts Expressed in Thousands) June 30, 2018

The Debt Service Fund has a total fund balance of \$18,616, the majority of which is reserved for the payment of debt services. The Authority transferred funds in June 2018 to pay the August interest payments. The net decrease in fund balance during the current year in the Debt Service Fund was \$689.

General Fund Budgetary Highlights

During the year there was a \$5,070 increase in appropriations between the original and final amended budget. Following are the main components of the increase:

- \$3,250 to fund the Day of Game Expenses for the Golden State Warriors participation in the playoffs.
- \$1,385 to fund the increase in Day of Game Expenses for the Golden State Warriors during the regular season.
- \$435 to fund the increase in Day of Game Expenses for the Oakland Raiders during the regular season.

The increase was possible because of additional revenues. The Authority also increase the final budget by an additional \$3,700 in Facility Fees and \$370 in Concessions, due to Warriors playoff revenue.

Overall, the Authority's actual General Fund revenues for fiscal year 2017-18 were more than its budgeted revenues by \$1,024 or 1.6 percent. This increase is attributed to the Warriors participation in the playoffs leading to additional revenue.

Coliseum operations of \$34,948 were more than the final budget of \$33,110 by \$1,838. The negative budgetary variance of \$1,838 in coliseum operations was a result of increased security costs associated with concerts and other events.

Coliseum capital of \$5,174 was less than the final budget of \$5,215 by \$41. Significant capital additions include the replacement of Arena windows, boiler and chiller. In the prior fiscal year, funds of \$960 were allocated to replace the Arena exterior windows and the unspent portion of this capital budget was carried forward in the current fiscal year. The project was completed in June 2018. In addition, the Warriors made it to the NBA finals during the fiscal year, generating additional profits. In the previous fiscal year, the Authority allocated \$880 in capital funds to purchase a new boiler and chiller in the Arena and the unspent portion of the capital budget was carried forward into the current fiscal year. The installation has begun and resulted in a \$352 increase to construction in progress. The installation of these improvements will be completed in fiscal year 2018-2019.

Management's Discussion and Analysis (Unaudited) (Amounts Expressed in Thousands) June 30, 2018

Capital Assets and Debt Administration

Capital Assets

The Authority's capital assets as of June 30, 2018 amount to \$110,223 (net of accumulated depreciation) as shown in the table below. This investment in capital assets includes property improvements, machinery, and equipment. A net decrease of \$6,167, or 5 percent, in the Authority's capital assets for the current fiscal year was primarily due to depreciation, net of the windows that were replaced in the Arena.

Capital Assets, Net of Accumulated Depreciation June 30, 2018 and 2017

	2018		2017		Va	ariance	% Variance
Construction in progress	\$	352	\$	395	\$	(43)	-11%
Arena improvement		45,949		47,026		(1,077)	-2%
Stadium improvement		46,833		50,631		(3,798)	-8%
Land improvement		949		1,045		(96)	-9%
Furniture and fixtures		4,905		4,384		521	12%
Heavy Equipment		194		211		(17)	-8%
Machinery and equipment		10,793		12,544		(1,751)	-14%
Vehicles		248		154		94	61%
Total	\$	110,223	\$	116,390	\$	(6,167)	-5%

Fund financial statements record capital asset purchases as expenditures. Additional information about the Authority's capital assets can be found in Note 5 to the financial statements.

Debt Administration

At the end of the current fiscal year, the Authority had total long-term obligations outstanding of \$140,500. This entire amount is payable from revenues of the Authority.

Outstanding Long-term Debt June 30, 2018 and 2017

	2018		2018 2017		Variance		% Variance
Revenue Bonds:							
Stadium fixed rate refunding lease revenue bonds	\$	74,100	\$	82,770	\$	(8,670)	-10%
Arena fixed rate refunding lease revenue bonds		62,335		68,535		(6,200)	-9%
Stadium bond premium		4,065		5,408		(1,343)	-25%
Total	\$	140,500	\$	156,713	\$	(16,213)	-10%

During the fiscal year 2017-18, the Authority's total bonded debt decreased by \$16,213. The decrease was due to the principal payments made during the year and amortization of the premium.

Additional information about the Authority's long-term obligations is located in Note 9 to the financial statements.

Management's Discussion and Analysis (Unaudited)
(Amounts Expressed in Thousands)
June 30, 2018

Economic factors and next year's budget and rates

The unemployment rate in Alameda County in June 2018 was approximately 3.3 percent, according to the US Bureau of Labor Statistics compared to the national average of 4.0 percent. This indicates that the economy in Alameda County is stable and strong. This may affect the number of tickets sold by the Arena and Coliseum and other related revenues such as parking and concessions.

Requests for Information

This financial report is designed to provide our citizens, taxpayers, customers, and investors and creditors with a general overview of the Authority's finances and to demonstrate the Authority's accountability for the money it receives. Below is the contact information for questions about this report or requests for additional financial information.

Oakland-Alameda Coliseum Authority Office of the Auditor-Controller 1221 Oak Street, Room 249 Oakland, CA 94612

Statement of Net Position - Governmental Activities
June 30, 2018

Assets

Current assets:	
Cash and investments (Note 2) Restricted cash and investments (Note 2) Accounts receivable, net (Note 3) Due from the City of Oakland Prepaid items	\$ 30,519,564 21,361,621 3,316,984 229,372 5,350,000
Total current assets	60,777,541
Noncurrent assets:	
Raiders loans receivable (Note 4) Capital assets, not being depreciated (Note 5) Capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation (Note 5) Total noncurrent assets Total assets	171,361,632 352,021 109,870,539 281,584,192 342,361,733
Liabilities	
Current liabilities:	
Accounts payable Interest payable Due to Anschutz Entertainment Group (Notes 6 and 7) Unearned revenues - current (Note 8) Bonds payable - current (Note 9)	1,939,060 2,373,182 5,075,490 2,458,793 16,829,303
Total current liabilities	28,675,828
Noncurrent liabilities Unearned revenues - (Note 8) Long-term obligations (Note 9) Total liabilities	5,525,000 123,670,505 157,871,333
Net Position	
Net investment in capital assets Restricted for capital projects Unrestricted	36,335,348 4,003,609 144,151,443
Total net position	\$ 184,490,400

Statement of Activities - Governmental Activities For the Year Ended June 30, 2018

			Program Charges		ues Operating		et (Expense) Revenue and Change
Functions/Programs	 Expenses	f	or Services	C	ontributions	in	Net Position
General government Interest on long-term debt	\$ 49,157,597 4,672,809	\$	30,561,777	\$	24,000,000	\$	5,404,180 (4,672,809)
Total governmental activities	\$ 53,830,406	\$	30,561,777	\$	24,000,000		731,371
		Gen	eral Revenues:				
		Le	ases				7,400,544
		Int	erest and investm	nent			10,487,139
		Ot	her				2,379,994
		Tota	l general revenue	es			20,267,677
		Cha	nge in net position	n			20,999,048
		Net	position - beginni	ing of y	ear		163,491,352
		Net	position - end of	year		\$	184,490,400

Balance Sheet Governmental Funds June 30, 2018

	Gene Fun	ral I	Special Revenue Fund	Debt Service Fund	Go	Total vernmental Funds
Assets						
Cash and investments (Note 2)	\$ 29,26	\$1,496	-	\$ 1,258,068	\$	30,519,564
Restricted cash and investments (Note 2)	4,00	3,609	-	17,358,012		21,361,621
Accounts receivable, net (Note 3)		6,984	-	-		3,316,984
Due from City of Oakland		9,372	-	-		229,372
Prepaid items	5,35	0,000	-	-		5,350,000
Raiders loans receivable (Note 4)		1	71,361,632	 	1	71,361,632
Total assets	\$ 42,16	\$ 1	71,361,632	\$ 18,616,080	\$ 2	232,139,173
Liabilities, deferred inflows of resources and fund bala	nces					
Liabilities						
Accounts payable	\$ 1,93	9,060 \$	-	\$ -	\$	1,939,060
Due to Anschutz Entertainment Group (Note 6)	5,07	5,490	-	-		5,075,490
Unearned revenues (Note 8)	7,98	3,793	-	-		7,983,793
Total liabilities	14,99	98,343				14,998,343
Deferred inflows of resources						
Unavailable program revenues			08,165,442	 	1	08,165,442
Fund balances						
Nonspendable:						
Prepaid items	5,35	0,000	-	-		5,350,000
Raiders loan receivable		-	63,196,190	-		63,196,190
Restricted:						
Capital projects	4,00	3,609	-	-		4,003,609
Debt service		-	-	17,358,012		17,358,012
Assigned	17.00	-	-	1,258,068		1,258,068
Unassigned	17,80	9,509		 		17,809,509
Total fund balances	27,16	53,118	63,196,190	18,616,080	1	08,975,388
Total liabilities, deferred inflows of resources and fund balances	\$ 42.16	51,461 \$ 1	71,361,632	\$ 18,616,080	\$ 2	232,139,173
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Reconciliation of the Governmental Funds Balance Sheet to the Statement of Net Position June 30, 2018

Total fund balances - governmental funds

\$108,975,388

Amounts reported for governmental activities in the Statement of Net Position are different from those reported in governmental funds because:

As the focus of governmental fund is on short-term financing, some assets will not be available to pay current expenditures. Those assets (receivables) are offset by deferred inflows of resources in the governmental funds as they are not measurable and available.

108,165,442

Capital assets used in governmental activities are not financial resources and therefore, are not reported in the governmental funds.

110,222,560

Interest on long-term debt is recognized as an expense when due, and is not accrued in the governmental funds.

(2,373,182)

Long-term liabilities, including bonds payable and premiums on bonds, are not due and payable in the current period and therefore, are not reported in the governmental funds.

Lease revenue bonds

\$ (136,435,000)

Unamortized premium on bonds

(4,064,808)

(140,499,808)

Net position of governmental activities

\$184,490,400

Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances Governmental Funds

For the Year Ended June 30, 2018

	General Fund	Special Revenue <u>Fund</u>	Debt Service Fund	Total Governmental Funds
Revenues:				
Club dues	\$ 852,225	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 852,225
Parking	3,976,025	-	-	3,976,025
Concessions	4,315,684	-	-	4,315,684
Facility fees	13,989,843	-	-	13,989,843
Premium seating revenue	7,428,000	-	-	7,428,000
Unrealized gain on investments	29,117	-	-	29,117
Interest earned	322,234	1,607,141	202,660	2,132,035
Naming rights	1,149,773	-	-	1,149,773
Operating subsidy to Authority	24,000,000	-	-	24,000,000
Athletics rent	2,500,000	-	-	2,500,000
Warriors rent	1,925,544	-	-	1,925,544
Raiders operating license	2,975,000	-	-	2,975,000
CBS/Viacom revenue	995,830	-	-	995,830
Cell tower license fees	234,391	-	-	234,391
Total revenues	64,693,666	1,607,141	202,660	66,503,467
Expenditures: General government: Administrative:				
Administration	450,595	-	-	450,595
Legal expenses	440,261	-	-	440,261
Audit fees	46,353			46,353
Total administrative	937,209			937,209
Operating:				
Warriors marketing expenditure	675,000	-	-	675,000
Management fee	1,255,156	-	-	1,255,156
Coliseum operations	34,947,908	-	-	34,947,908
Capital outlay	5,174,411	-	-	5,174,411
Total operating	42,052,475			42,052,475
Debt service: Arena: Principal Interest and other financing costs	-	-	6,200,000 2,097,853	6,200,000 2,097,853
Stadium:	-	-	2,097,833	2,097,833
Principal		_	8,670,000	8,670,000
Interest and other financing costs	_	_	4,142,800	4,142,800
Total debt service			21,110,653	21,110,653
	42.000.004			
Total expenditures	42,989,684		21,110,653	64,100,337
Excess (deficiency) of revenue over (under) expenditures	21,703,982	1,607,141	(20,907,993)	2,403,130
Other financing sources (uses):				
Transfers in	1,607,141	-	20,219,246	21,826,387
Transfers out	(20,219,246)	(1,607,141)		(21,826,387)
Total other financing sources (uses)	(18,612,105)	(1,607,141)	20,219,246	
Net Change in fund balances	3,091,877		(688,747)	2,403,130
Fund balances - beginning of year	24,071,241	63,196,190	19,304,827	106,572,258
Fund balances - end of year	\$ 27,163,118	\$ 63,196,190	\$ 18,616,080	\$ 108,975,388
	,100,110	+ 52,270,270	,510,000	

Reconciliation of the Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances of Governmental Funds to the Statement of Activities

For the Year Ended June 30, 2018

Net change in fund balances - total governmental funds	\$ 2,403,130
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of activities are different because:	
Debt service expenditures for principal payments - recognized as an expenditure in the governmental funds statement of revenues, expenditures and changes in fund balances.	14,870,000
Acquisition of capital assets recognized as an expenditure in the governmental fund	
statement of revenues, expenditures and changes in fund balances.	3,560,397
Amortization of bond premium recognized as an expense in the government-wide statement of activities.	1,343,483
Depreciation of capital assets recognized as an expense in the government-wide statement of activities.	(9,728,309)
Accrued interest on bonds is reported in the statement of activities and does not require the use of current financial resources and thus is not reported as expenditures in governmental funds. This is the change from the prior years ending accrued interest	
balance.	224,361
Interest on Raiders loans which was not received within the available period	
established for the governmental funds is not reported as revenue in the funds.	8,325,986
Change in net position of governmental activities	\$ 20,999,048

Notes to Financial Statements For the Year Ended June 30, 2018

1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

A. Description of Reporting Entity

Oakland-Alameda County Coliseum Authority (the Authority) is a joint exercise of powers agency organized by the State of California and composed of the City of Oakland, California (the City) and the County of Alameda, California (the County) created pursuant to an Amended and Restated Joint Exercise of Power Agreement dated as of December 17, 1996. The Authority was created to assist the City and the County in financing of public capital improvements, such as the Coliseum Complex, pursuant to the Marks-Roos Local Bond Pooling Act of 1985.

The Coliseum Complex is comprised of an approximately 120 acre site upon which is situated an open air stadium currently named the O.co Coliseum (the Stadium or the Coliseum) and an enclosed arena known as Oracle Arena (the Arena), as well as approximately 10,000 outdoor parking spaces. The Coliseum Complex is a multi–purpose facility accommodating several sporting and entertainment events, including baseball, football, indoor athletic events, such as hockey and basketball, certain types of musical and theatrical presentations, as well as community and civic functions. The Coliseum is the home of the Oakland Athletics professional American League baseball team and the Oakland Raiders professional National Football League (NFL) football team. The Arena is home to the Golden State Warriors, a professional National Basketball Association basketball team.

The Authority's eight-member Board of Commissioners includes two members of the City of Oakland Council, two members of the Alameda County Board of Supervisors, two City appointed non-elected members, and two County appointed non-elected members.

B. Oakland-Alameda County Coliseum Financing Corporation

The Oakland-Alameda County Coliseum Financing Corporation (the Financing Corporation) is a component unit of the Authority. It is a non-profit public benefit corporation. The Board of Directors consists of the Oakland City Manager and the County Administrator of the County. One purpose of forming the Authority is to provide loans to the Raiders for the remodeling of the Stadium and relocation costs of the Raiders associated with the team's move to Oakland in 1995. Since the Authority is restricted by law from legally providing loans, the Financing Corporation was created with the intent of providing various facilities exclusively for the Authority.

Although it is legally separate from the Authority, the Financing Corporation is reported as if it is a part of the primary government because its sole purpose is to finance the acquisition and/or construction of public facilities for the Authority and there is a financial accountability or financial burden/benefit to the Authority. Accordingly, the financial statements of the Financing Corporation have been presented as a special revenue fund of the Authority.

C. Oakland-Alameda County Coliseum, Inc.

The Oakland-Alameda County Coliseum, Inc. (Coliseum Inc.) was a nonprofit corporation organized under the laws of the State of California to operate and manage the Coliseum complex under an agreement with the City and the County from October 31, 1963 to January 1, 1997 when the corporation was dissolved.

Notes to Financial Statements For the Year Ended June 30, 2018

D. 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 activities of the Authority. The government-wide statements are prepared using the economic resources measurement focus. Governmental fund financial statements include reconciliations 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 Authority'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. Program revenues include charges paid by the recipients of goods and services or that are restricted to meeting the operational or capital requirements of the Authority. Revenues that are not classified as program revenues are presented as general revenues of the Authority. 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 Authority.

Fund Financial Statements

The accounts of the Authority 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 within a separate set of self-balancing accounts that comprise its assets, liabilities, deferred inflows of resources, fund balance, revenues and expenditures.

Fund financial statements report detailed information about the Authority. 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.

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 and current liabilities are generally included on the balance sheet. The statement of revenues, expenditures, and changes in fund balances for these funds presents increases (i.e. revenues and other financing sources) and decreases (i.e. expenditures and other financing uses) resulting in a net change in fund balance.

Major Governmental Funds

The Authority's resources are allocated to, and accounted for, in the individual funds based upon the purposes for which they are to be spent and the means by which spending activities are controlled. The Authority elected to present all funds as major funds. The Authority's activities are organized into major governmental funds as follows:

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

The **Special Revenue Fund** is used to account for the proceeds of specific revenue sources that are restricted or committed to expenditures for specific purposes other than debt service or capital projects. The Authority maintains one special revenue fund to account for the activities of the Financing Corporation, a blended component unit. According to the Raiders' Loan Agreement, revenues received from parking and concessions can only be applied to interest and principal payments that the Raiders owe the Authority.

The **Debt Service Fund** is used to account for the accumulation of financial resources for, and the payment of general long-term debt principal, interest and related costs.

Notes to Financial Statements For the Year Ended June 30, 2018

Basis of Accounting

Basis of accounting refers to when revenues and expenditures or expenses are recognized in the accounts and reported in the basic financial statements. Basis of accounting relates to the timing of measurement made, regardless of the measurement focus applied.

The government-wide financial statements are reported using the economic resources measurement focus and the accrual basis of accounting. Revenues are recorded when earned and expenses are recorded when a liability is incurred, regardless of the timing of related cash flows.

Governmental funds are accounted for using the modified accrual basis of accounting. Revenues are recognized in the accounting period in which they become both measurable and available to finance expenditures of the current fiscal period. "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. For the Authority, "available" means collectible within the current period or within 60 days after the fiscal year-end. Expenditures are recognized in the accounting period in which the liability is incurred (when goods are received or services rendered) except for unmatured interest on general long-term debt, which is recognized when due.

E. Investments

Investments with maturity of more than one year, whether pooled or specific, are carried at fair value. Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The fair value of investments is determined using the fair value hierarchy defined by Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Statement No. 72, Fair Value Measurement and Application. Money market investments and participating interest-earning investment contracts that have a remaining maturity at time of purchase of one year or less, are reported at amortized cost, provided that the fair value of those investments is not significantly affected by the impairment of the credit standing of the issuer or by other factors.

F. Prepaid Items

The Authority may pay for services in advance that will benefit the following fiscal period. The cost of prepaid items is recorded as expenditures when consumed rather than when purchased.

G. Capital Assets

Capital assets, which include property improvements, furniture and fixtures, equipment and vehicles, are reported in the government-wide financial statements. The Authority capitalizes equipment and computer software with minimum cost of \$5,000 and \$250,000, respectively, and an estimated useful life in excess of one year. Structures and improvements with a minimum cost of \$250,000 are capitalized. Such assets are recorded at historical cost or estimated historical cost if purchased or constructed. Major outlays for capital assets and improvements are capitalized as projects are constructed. The land of the Coliseum Complex is owned by the City and the County. The costs of normal maintenance and repairs that do not add to the value of the asset or materially extend its life are not capitalized.

Property improvements, furniture and fixtures, equipment and vehicles of the Authority are depreciated using the straight line method over the following estimated useful lives:

Assets	Years
Arena and stadium improvements	30
Land improvements	30
Furniture and fixtures	5-15
Machinery, equipment, and heavy equipment	3-20
Vehicles	5-15

Notes to Financial Statements For the Year Ended June 30, 2018

H. Fund Balances

Fund balances presented in the governmental fund financial statements represent the difference between assets, deferred outflows of resources, liabilities, and deferred inflows of resources reported in a governmental fund. GASB Statement No. 54, *Fund Balance Reporting and Governmental Fund Type Definitions*, establishes criteria for classifying fund balances into specifically defined classifications and clarifies definitions for governmental funds. GASB Statement No. 54 requires that the fund balances be classified into categories based upon the level of constraints imposed on the use of the funds. The Authority classifies fund balances into the following five categories or level of constraints:

- Nonspendable Resources that are 1) not in spendable form, such as inventories, prepaid items, long-term receivables, or non-financial assets held for resale, or 2) required to be maintained intact such as an endowment. The Authority has prepaid items and also classifies the Raider's loan as nonspendable.
- Restricted Resources that are subject to externally enforceable legal restrictions. These restrictions would be either 1) externally imposed by creditors (such as through debt covenants), grantors, contributors, or laws or regulations of other governments or 2) imposed by law through constitutional provisions or enabling legislation. Restrictions may effectively be changed with the consent of resource providers. The Authority classifies the cash with fiscal agent as restricted, because it is restricted for debt service. As of June 30, 2018, the Authority also had cash restricted for use in projects to update the Arena per the settlement agreement entered with the Golden State Warriors.
- Committed Resources that are constrained to specific purposes by a formal action of the Authority's Board by resolution. The constraint remains binding unless removed in the same formal manner by the Board. Board action to commit fund balance must occur within the fiscal reporting period while the amount committed may be determined subsequently. The Authority has no committed fund balances as of June 30, 2018.
- Assigned Resources that are constrained by the Authority's intent to be used for specific purposes, but that are neither restricted nor committed. The Authority's Board utilizes the policy adopted by the County Board of Supervisors whereby the authority to assign fund balance to specific purposes is delegated to the County Administrator in consultation with the County Auditor-Controller. The Authority classifies encumbrances for capital outlay as assigned. Encumbrances are used in all budgeted funds to reserve portions of applicable appropriations for which commitments have been made. Encumbrances are liquidated when the commitments have been paid.
- Unassigned Within the General Fund, the residual resources, either positive or negative, in excess
 of what can be properly classified in one of the other four fund balance categories and within all
 other governmental funds, the negative residual resources in excess of what can be properly
 classified as nonspendable, restricted, or committed. The category is for any balances that have no
 restrictions placed on them.

Unless otherwise disclosed, the Authority's policy is to apply expenditures in the following order:

- Apply to restricted fund balance when both restricted and unrestricted (committed, assigned, or unassigned) fund balances are available, or
- Apply to committed fund balance, then assigned fund balance, and finally unassigned fund balance when committed, assigned, or unassigned fund balances are available.

I. Restricted Assets

Restricted assets are cash and investments that are restricted for specified uses by debt requirements or by agreements entered with third parties.

Notes to Financial Statements For the Year Ended June 30, 2018

J. Bond Issuance Costs and Premiums/Discounts

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 are deferred and amortized over the life of the bonds using a straight line method. Bond issuance costs are expensed as incurred in the statement of activities.

In the fund financial statements, governmental fund types recognize bond premiums and discounts, as well as bond issuance costs, during the current period. Issuance costs, whether or not withheld from the actual debt proceeds received, are reported as debt service expenditures.

K. Deferred Inflows of Resources

In addition to liabilities, the balance sheet reports a separate section for deferred inflows of resources. This separate financial statement element represents an acquisition of net position that applies to a future period(s) and so will not be recognized as an inflow of resources (revenue) until that time.

The Authority reports the following deferred items:

Unavailable Revenues – Interest accrued but not paid by the Raiders on loans.

L. Use of Estimates

The preparation of the basic financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (GAAP) requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets, deferred outflows of resources, liabilities and deferred inflows of resources, disclosures of contingent liabilities at the date of the basic financial statements, and the reported amounts of revenues and expenditures/expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

M. New Accounting Standards Implemented

GASB Statement No. 75, Accounting and Financial Reporting for Postemployment Benefits Other Than Pensions, which establishes new accounting and financial reporting requirements for OPEB plans improving the accounting and financial reporting by state and local governments for OPEB and provides information provided by state and local government employers about financial support for OPEB that is provided by other entities. This statement replaces the requirements of Statement No. 45, Accounting and Financial Reporting by Employers for Postemployment Benefits Other Than Pensions and Statement No. 57, OPEB Measurements by Agent Employers and Agent Multiple-Employer Plans. This statement did not have a significant impact to the Authority's financial statements.

GASB Statement No. 81, *Irrevocable Split-Interest Agreements*. The statement provides recognition and measurement guidance for situations in which a government is a beneficiary of these agreements. This statement did not have a significant impact to the Authority's financial statements.

GASB Statement No. 85, *Omnibus 2017*. The objective of this Statement is to address practice issues that have been identified during implementation and application of certain GASB Statements. This Statement addresses a variety of topics including issues related to blending component units, goodwill, fair value measurement and application, and postemployment benefits (pensions and other postemployment benefits [OPEB]). This statement did not have a significant impact to the Authority's financial statements.

GASB Statement No. 86, *Certain Debt Extinguishment Issues*. The objective of this Statement is to improve consistency in accounting and financial reporting for in-substance defeasance of debt by providing guidance for transactions in which cash and other monetary assets acquired with only existing resources—resources other than the proceeds of refunding debt—are placed in an irrevocable trust for the sole purpose of extinguishing debt. This Statement also improves accounting and financial reporting for prepaid insurance on debt that is extinguished and notes to financial statements for debt that is

Notes to Financial Statements For the Year Ended June 30, 2018

defeased in substance. This statement did not have a significant impact to the Authority's financial statements.

N. New Pronouncements

The Authority is currently evaluating its accounting practices to determine the potential impact on the financial statements for the following GASB Statements:

In November 2016, the GASB issued Statement No. 83, *Certain Asset Retirement Obligations*. The statement addresses accounting and financial reporting for certain asset retirement obligations. The requirements of this statement are effective for the Authority's fiscal year ending June 30, 2019.

In January 2017, the GASB issued Statement No. 84, *Fiduciary Activities*. The objective of this statement is to improve guidance regarding the identification of fiduciary activities for accounting and financial reporting purposes and how those activities should be reported. The requirements of this statement are effective for the Authority's fiscal year ending June 30, 2020.

In June 2017, the GASB issued Statement No. 87, *Leases*. The objective of this Statement is to better meet the information needs of financial statement users by improving accounting and financial reporting for leases by governments. This Statement increases the usefulness of governments' financial statements by requiring recognition of certain lease assets and liabilities for leases that previously were classified as operating leases and recognized as inflows of resources or outflows of resources based on the payment provisions of the contract. It establishes a single model for lease accounting based on the foundational principle that leases are financings of the right to use an underlying asset. Under this Statement, a lessee is required to recognize a lease liability and an intangible right-to-use lease asset, and a lessor is required to recognize a lease receivable and a deferred inflow of resources, thereby enhancing the relevance and consistency of information about governments' leasing activities. This Statement is effective for the Authority's fiscal year ending June 30, 2021.

In March 2018, the GASB issued Statement No. 88, Certain Disclosures Related to Debt, including Direct Borrowings and Direct Placements. The primary objective of this Statement is to improve the information that is disclosed in notes to government financial statements related to debt, including direct borrowings and direct placements. It also clarifies which liabilities governments should include when disclosing information related to debt. This Statement is effective for the Authority's fiscal year ending June 30, 2019.

In June 2018, the GASB issued Statement No. 89, Accounting for Interest Cost Incurred before the End of a Construction Period. The objectives of this Statement are (1) to enhance the relevance and comparability of information about capital assets and the cost of borrowing for a reporting period and (2) to simplify accounting for interest cost incurred before the end of a construction period. This Statement is effective for the Authority's fiscal year ending June 30, 2021.

In August 2018, the GASB issued Statement No. 90, *Majority Equity Interests-an amendment of GASB Statements No. 14 and No. 61*. The primary objectives of this Statement are to improve the consistency and comparability of reporting a government's majority equity interest in a legally separate organization and to improve the relevance of financial statement information for certain component units. It defines a majority equity interest and specifies that a majority equity interest in a legally separate organization should be reported as an investment if a government's holding of the equity interest meets the definition of an investment. A majority equity interest that meets the definition of an investment should be measured using the equity method, unless it is held by a special-purpose government engaged only in fiduciary activities, a fiduciary fund, or an endowment (including permanent and term endowments) or permanent fund. Those governments and funds should measure the majority equity interest at fair value. This Statement is effective for the Authority's fiscal year ending June 30, 2020.

Notes to Financial Statements For the Year Ended June 30, 2018

2. CASH AND INVESTMENTS

Cash and investments as of June 30, 2018 are classified in the financial statements as follows:

Cash and investments	\$ 30,519,564
Restricted cash and investments	21,361,621
Total	\$ 51,881,185

Cash and investments as of June 30, 2018 consist of the following:

Cash in County Treasury	\$ 33,258,857
Investments with fiscal agents	18,616,080
Other investments	6,248
Total	\$ 51,881,185

A. Cash and Investments

The Authority's cash and investments consist of (a) deposits in the County Treasurer's cash and investment pool, (b) investments with fiscal agents and (c) investments with other custodian. The Authority does not have an investment policy.

a. Cash in the County Treasury

The Authority maintains its available cash in the County Treasury. The County pools these funds with those of other agencies and invests the cash. These pooled funds are carried at cost, which approximates the fair value. All the funds in the pool share any investments losses proportionately.

Funds with the County Treasurer are invested pursuant to the investment policy established by the County Treasurer and approved by the County Board of Supervisors. The objectives of the policy are, in order of priority, preservation of capital, liquidity, and yield. The policy addresses the soundness of financial institutions in which the County deposits funds, the types of investment instruments and the percentage of the portfolio which may be invested in certain instruments, as permitted by Section 53600 et seq. of the Government Code of the State of California.

Authorized instruments in which the Treasurer can invest include debts issued by the County, U.S. Treasury securities, banker's acceptances, federal agency, state and local government securities, commercial paper, medium-term corporate notes, negotiable certificates of deposit, local agency investment fund, money market funds, mutual funds, and mortgage-backed securities. The weighted average maturity of the County Treasurer's cash and investment pool is 357 days. Information regarding the characteristics of the entire investment pool can be found in the County's June 30, 2018 comprehensive annual financial report. A copy of that report may be obtained by contacting the County's Auditor-Controller Agency, 1221 Oak Street, Room 249, Oakland, CA 94612. As of June 30, 2018, the Authority's share of the County's cash and investment pool totaled \$33,258,857.

Notes to Financial Statements For the Year Ended June 30, 2018

b. Investments with Fiscal Agents

The Authority's debt service fund has investments with fiscal agents. Permitted investments for moneys for the 2015 Arena bonds to the extent permitted by law are:

- 1. Government Securities
- 2. Any obligations which are then legal investments for moneys of lessees under the laws of the State of California; provided that such investments shall be rated in the highest short-term or one of the three highest long-term rating categories by Fitch, Moody's and Standard & Poor's (S&P).
- 3. Money markets or mutual funds which are rated by S&P "AAAM-G" or "AAAM" or higher and, if rated by Moody's, are rated "Aa" or higher, and such similar rating category by Fitch.
- 4. The Local Agency Investment Fund of the State of California.
- 5. Any permitted investment for which the Trustee provides services.

Permitted investments for moneys in the debt service fund for the 2012 Refunding Series A Coliseum bonds to the extent permitted by law are:

- 1. Government Securities
- 2. Any obligations which are then legal investments for moneys of the lessees under the laws of the State of California; provided that such investments shall be rated in the highest short-term or one of the three highest long-term rating categories by Fitch, Moody's and S&P.
- 3. Money markets or mutual funds which are rated by S&P "AAAm-G" or "AAAm" or higher and, if rated by Moody's, are rated "Aa" or higher (including any portfolios for which the Trustee or any of its affiliates provides investment advisory or management services).
- 4. The County of Alameda Investment Pool.
- 5. The Local Agency Investment Fund of the State of California.
- 6. Investment agreements with or the obligations of which are guaranteed by (a) a domestic bank, financial institution or insurance company the financial capacity to honor its senior obligations of which is rated at least "AA-" by S&P and "Aa3" by Moody's; or (b) a foreign bank the long-term debt of which is rated "AA-" by S&P and "Aa" by Moody's (a "Qualified Provider"); provided, that the investment agreement shall provide that if during its term, the provider's (or, if guaranteed, the guarantor's) rating by either S&P or Moody's falls below "AA-" or "Aa3," respectively, the provider must within 10 days assign the investment agreements to a qualified provider reasonably acceptable to the Authority or collateralize the investment agreement by delivering or transferring in accordance with applicable state and federal laws (other than by means of entries on the providers books) to the Trustee or a third party acting solely as agent therefor government securities, which are free and clear of any third party liens or claims.
- 7. Any investment approved by the credit provider.

Notes to Financial Statements For the Year Ended June 30, 2018

As of June 30, 2018, investments with fiscal agents consisted of the following:

	Credit Rating	In	vestment Mat	s (in Years)	
Investment Type	S&P/Moody's	Less than 1 year		I	Fair Value
Federal Agency Bonds	AA+/Aaa	\$	14,959,020	\$	14,959,020
Money market mutual fund	AAAm/AAA-mf		3,657,060		3,657,060
Total		\$	18,616,080	\$	18,616,080

Concentration of Risk

The investment policy of the Authority contains no limitations on the amount that can be invested in any one issuer beyond that stipulated by the California Government Code. Investments in any one issuer (other than U.S. Treasury securities, mutual funds, and external investment pools) that represent 5 percent or more of total Authority investments are investments in Federal Home Loan Bank in the amount of \$14,959,020 at June 30, 2018.

Interest Rate Risk

The investment policy for the bond proceeds limits the investment maturity on or before the dates on which such money is anticipated to be needed for disbursement. The moneys in the Reserve Fund shall be invested with a term not greater than the final maturity date on the bonds.

Credit Risk

The investment policy for the debt service fund limits the fund to investments in government securities, the local agency investment fund of the State of California, and money markets or mutual funds to the rating in the highest short-term or one of the three highest long-term rating categories by Fitch, Moody's and S&P. The current ratings can be found in the table above.

Fair Value Hierarchy

The Authority categorizes its fair value measurements within the fair value hierarchy established by generally accepted accounting principles. The hierarchy is based on the valuation inputs used to measure the fair value of the assets. Level 1 inputs are quoted prices in an active market for identical assets; Level 2 inputs are significant other observable inputs; and Level 3 inputs are significant unobservable inputs. The inputs and techniques used for valuing securities are not necessarily an indication of risk associated with investing in those securities. The Authority's investment in Federal Agency Bonds are measured using Level 2 inputs, while investment in the County Treasury are exempt from fair value hierarchy disclosures. Money market mutual funds are reported at amortized costs.

3. ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE

The following table shows the detail of accounts receivable as of June 30, 2018:

Golden State Warriors	\$ 7,030,310
Levy Premium Foodservice, LP	557,654
Other Accounts Receivable	261,932
Total Accounts Receivable	7,849,896
Less Allowance for Doubtful Accounts	(4,532,912)
Net Accounts Receivable	\$ 3,316,984

Notes to Financial Statements For the Year Ended June 30, 2018

4. RAIDERS LOANS RECEIVABLE

In accordance with the Master Agreement among the Authority, the City, the County, the Oakland-Alameda County Coliseum Inc. (Coliseum Inc.), the Financing Corporation, and the Los Angeles Raiders, a California limited partnership, various loans were made to the Raiders as follows:

- Operations Loan totaling \$53,600,677 advanced over a period of one year, bearing interest at 6.56 percent per annum and 6.07 percent after August 7, 1996 compounded on an annual basis on September 12 and added to the principal. This loan was to be used for relocation costs, for certain matters relating to revenues unavailable to Raiders, and for other matters relating to the transition of operations and business conducted as the Los Angeles Raiders to those of the Oakland Raiders. The balance of the loan on June 30, 2018 was \$145,297,772.
- Training Facility Loan totaling \$9,595,513, advanced over a period of one year, bearing interest at 6.56 percent per annum and 6.07 percent after August 7, 1996 compounded on an annual basis on September 12 and added to the principal. This loan was to be used for hard and soft costs of site acquisition, building acquisition and improvements, administration offices, parking areas and practice football fields at the sites selected by the Raiders. The balance of the loan at June 30, 2018 was \$26,063,860.

Loans are to be repaid from 50 percent of the football concession net revenue, 50 percent of football parking net revenue collected by the Raiders commencing with the 1995 football season and from an annual payment of \$525,000 from the Raiders (per Supplement No. 1, dated June 1, 1996 to the master agreement, effective November 1, 1996). From the total net revenue collected, 55 percent of the net revenue was applied to the Stadium Improvement Loan, and 45 percent of the net revenue was applied to the Operations and Training Facility Loans in proportion to their unpaid balances at the time of payment.

Repayment from the Raiders is limited to amounts received from parking, concessions, and Raiders rent as described above. After the title to the Stadium Improvements were reverted to the Authority, the full 50 percent of the football concession net revenue, 50 percent football parking net revenue and \$525,000 Raiders rent were applied 84 percent and 16 percent to the Operations and the Training Facility loans, respectively. In fiscal year 2017-2018, \$1,328,455 was applied to the operations loan and \$241,823 was applied to the training facility loan. In the event of reversion of the training facilities to the Authority, Raiders shall receive a credit of the then outstanding balance of the loan in an amount equal to the lesser of (a) the fair market value of the Improvements or (b) the then outstanding balance of the loan.

The Raiders lease expires on March 31, 2019.

Notes to Financial Statements For the Year Ended June 30, 2018

5. CAPITAL ASSETS

Capital asset activity of the primary government for the year ended June 30, 2018 is shown below:

		Balance 6/30/2017	Increases	Transfer	Balance 6/30/2018
Capital assets, not being depreciated	:				
Construction in progress	\$	395,200 \$	352,021 \$	(395,200) \$	352,021
Total Capital assets, not being					
depreciated	_	395,200	352,021	(395,200)	352,021
Capital assets, being depreciated:					
Arena Improvement		106,272,969	1,724,800	395,200	108,392,969
Stadium Improvement		126,577,019	-	, -	126,577,019
Land Improvement		2,201,368	-	-	2,201,368
Furniture and Fixtures		7,809,714	1,316,921	-	9,126,635
Heavy Equipment		359,848	-	-	359,848
Machinery and Equipment		22,563,066	14,396	-	22,577,462
Vehicles		566,364	152,259	-	718,623
Total capital assets, being					
depreciated	_	266,350,348	3,208,376	395,200	269,953,924
Less accumulated depreciation for:					
Arena Improvement		(59,247,180)	(3,197,022)	_	(62,444,202)
Stadium Improvement		(75,946,212)	(3,797,311)	-	(79,743,523)
Land Improvement		(1,156,188)	(95,996)	-	(1,252,184)
Furniture and Fixtures		(3,425,824)	(796,020)	_	(4,221,844)
Heavy Equipment		(148,437)	(17,992)	-	(166,429)
Machinery and Equipment		(10,019,243)	(1,764,710)	-	(11,783,953)
Vehicles		(411,992)	(59,258)	-	(471,250)
Total accumulated depreciation		(150,355,076)	(9,728,309)		(160,083,385)
Total capital assets, being					
depreciated, net	_	115,995,272	(6,519,933)	395,200	109,870,539
Capital assets, net	\$ _	116,390,472 \$	(6,167,912) \$	- \$	110,222,560

6. ANSCHUTZ ENTERTAINMENT GROUP (AEG)

The Authority entered into a 5-year agreement on July 1, 2012, with an option for another 5 years in 2018 that was exercised in 2016, with Anschutz Entertainment Group (AEG), a wholly owned subsidiary of the Anschutz Company. AEG is one of the leading sports and entertainment presenters in the world and will act as an agent of the Authority to promote, operate, and manage the complex facilities. All operations will take place through a wholly owned subsidiary, AEG Oakland.

AEG will be compensated solely through an incentive fee. The incentive fee is an amount calculated with respect to each fiscal year equal to 12 percent of the AEG generated revenues as defined in the management agreement. The total compensation for the year ended June 30, 2018 was \$1,255,156. The compensation is accounted for as management fee on the statement of revenues, expenditures, and changes in fund balances.

Notes to Financial Statements For the Year Ended June 30, 2018

7. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

AEG Oakland is a wholly owned subsidiary of Anschutz Entertainment Group (AEG) and was created for the sole purpose to act as an agent of the Oakland-Alameda County Coliseum Authority. AEG Oakland's annual budget must be approved by the Authority each year. AEG Oakland must also have approved its annual capital project plan that outlines in detail what capital projects will take place at the facility and how much is allotted for each project. AEG Oakland receives no compensation for the management of the facility. The only compensation paid for the management of the facility is the compensation fee referred to in the Note 6 of the financial statements.

The Authority advances funds to its agent, AEG Oakland periodically during the fiscal year to fund on-going operations. AEG Oakland allocates the advances between Stadium and Arena operations per the contract, and reconciles transfers between the two facilities. The due to amount of \$5,075,490 represents fiscal year 2018 funds to be returned to AEG.

8. UNEARNED REVENUES

The following is a summary of unearned revenues for the year-ended June 30, 2018:

	Balance July 1, 2017		Payments/ djustment	Balance ne 30, 2018	Amounts To Be Recognized Within One Year	
Unearned Revenues						
Oakland A's Scoreboard	\$	7,500,000	\$ (1,000,000)	\$ 6,500,000	\$	1,000,000
Levy Concessions		625,000	(300,000)	325,000		300,000
Raider's Prepaid Parking Passes		1,067,053	 91,740	1,158,793		1,158,793
Total Unearned Revenues	\$	9,192,053	\$ (1,208,260)	\$ 7,983,793	\$	2,458,793

Oakland Athletics – On July 22, 2014, the Authority signed a ten-year lease agreement that required the Oakland Athletics to install a new scoreboard in the Oakland Coliseum as part of their rental payments. If the Authority chooses to terminate the lease early, it must reimburse the Athletics the prorated cost of the scoreboard amortized over the term of the lease agreement.

Levy Premium Foodservices, LP – On April 1, 2014, the Authority signed a five-year lease agreement with Levy Premium Foodservice (Levy) that required Levy to spend \$1,500,000 in lieu of increased concession payments. The \$1,500,000 will be amortized over the term of the contract.

9. BONDS PAYABLE

The following is a summary of long-term obligations for the year ended June 30, 2018:

	Balance July 1, 2017		Payments/ Adjustment		Balance June 30, 2018		Amounts Due Within One Year	
Lease Revenue Bonds								
2012 Refunding Series A	\$	82,770,000	\$	(8,670,000)	\$	74,100,000	\$	9,100,000
2015 Refunding Series A		68,535,000		(6,200,000)		62,335,000		6,600,000
2012 Unamortized Premium		5,408,291		(1,343,483)		4,064,808		1,129,303
Total Long Term Obligations	\$	156,713,291	\$	(16,213,483)	\$	140,499,808	\$	16,829,303

Stadium Bonds – In August 1995, the Authority issued \$9,200,000 in Fixed Rate Refunding Lease Revenue Bonds and \$188,500,000 in Variable Rate Lease Revenue Bonds (collectively known as the Stadium Bonds) to satisfy certain obligations of the Coliseum Authority, the City, the County, the Financing Corporation and the Coliseum Inc., which then managed the operations of the Coliseum Complex, to finance the costs of remodeling the stadium portion of the Coliseum complex as well as relocating the Raiders to the City.

Notes to Financial Statements For the Year Ended June 30, 2018

On May 31, 2012, the Authority issued \$122,815,000 in Refunding Bonds Series 2012 A with coupons of 2 to 5 percent to refund and defease all outstanding variable rate 2000 Series C Refunding Bonds. The bonds were priced at a premium, bringing total proceeds to \$138,166,073.

These funds coupled with \$13,000,625 in the 2000 Series C reserve fund generated available funds of \$151,166,698 which was used to refund the 2000 C Refunding Bonds of \$137,434,050, to fund a reserve fund of \$12,809,500 and to pay underwriter's discount and issuance cost of \$923,147. The all-in-interest cost of the 2012A refunding bonds was 3 percent.

The Stadium Bonds are limited obligations of the Authority payable solely from certain revenues of the Authority, including revenues from the Stadium and Arena Complex and base rental payments from the City and the County. The source of the Authority's revenues relating to football games consists primarily of a portion of the club dues, concession, and parking payments. The Authority has pledged the base rental payments and most other revenues received under the Master Lease from the lessees, the City, and the County to the trustee to pay debt service on the bonds. In the event that football revenues and other revenues received in connection with the Stadium are insufficient to make base rental payments, the City and the County are obligated to make up the shortfall in the base rental payments from their respective general funds. The City and the County each have covenanted to appropriate \$11 million annually to cover such shortfall in revenue; however, the City and the County are jointly and severally liable to cover such shortfall, which means that either party could have to pay up to \$22 million annually in the event of default by the other party. Base rental payments are projected to cover one hundred percent of the debt service requirements over the life of the bonds. The obligation of the City and the County to make such payments is reduced to the extent the Authority receives revenues generated at the complex to pay debt service and for operations and maintenance. The Stadium Bonds are not general obligations of either the City or the County.

Arena Bonds – On August 2, 1996, the Authority issued \$70,000,000 Series A-1 and \$70,000,000 Series A-2 Variable Rate Lease Revenue Bonds (Arena Bonds) to finance the costs of remodeling the Coliseum Arena (Arena) and to satisfy certain obligations of the Authority, the City, the County, and Coliseum Inc. in connection with the retention of the Golden State Warriors (the Warriors) to play professional basketball at the Arena for at least 20 basketball seasons, beginning with the 1997-98 season. These obligations are evidenced in a series of agreements (the Warriors Agreements) among the Warriors and the City, the County, Coliseum Inc., and the Authority.

On April 14, 2015, the Authority issued \$79,735,000 in Refunding Bonds Series 2015 with coupons of 1 to 4 percent to refund and defease all outstanding variable rate 1996 Series A-1 and A-2 Bonds. The bonds were sold at par, bringing total proceeds to \$79,735,000.

These funds coupled with \$3,319,013 in the 1996 Series A reserve fund generated available funds of \$83,054,013 which was used to refund the 1996 Series A Refunding Bonds of \$79,735,000, to fund a reserve fund of \$2,168,103, to pay underwriter's discount and issuance cost of \$659,928 and \$490,983 was returned to the general fund. The all-in true interest cost of the 2015A refunding bonds was 3.3 percent.

There was an economic loss of \$13,479,519 (difference between the present value of the old and the new debt service payments) due to the low variable interest rates on the old bonds and the higher fixed rates on the new bonds. The Authority was unable to maintain the bonds at a variable rate because it was not able to renew the letters of credit as required due to the tightening of the credit markets since 2008. However, the Authority was able to take advantage of the fixed rate market with historically low interest rates and issued fixed rate bonds.

Under the Bond Agreements, the Arena Bonds are limited obligations of the Authority, payable solely from revenues received by the Authority on behalf of the City and the County. Revenues consist of base rental payments from the City and County, certain payments from the Warriors of up to \$7,428,000 annually from premium seating revenues, the sale of personal seat licenses by the Authority, concessionaire payments and Arena naming rights. If necessary to prevent default, additional premium revenues up to \$10,000,000 may be pledged to service Arena debt. If the revenues received from the Warriors and from Arena operations are not sufficient to cover the debt service requirements in any fiscal year, the City and the County are obligated to make up the shortfall in the base rental payments from their respective general funds. The County

Notes to Financial Statements For the Year Ended June 30, 2018

and the City each have covenanted to appropriate up to \$9,500,000 annually to cover such shortfalls in revenue; however, the City and the County are jointly and severally liable to cover such shortfall, which means that either party could have to pay up to \$19,000,000 annually in the event of default by the other party. The Warriors' obligation to pay up to \$7,428,000 annually ends with the termination of the current lease option in June 2019. However, in October 2018, an arbitrator provided an interim ruling favorable to the City and the County regarding the Warriors' ongoing contractual obligation under the License Agreement to annually reimburse the Authority for any principal balance remaining on the Arena Bonds debt obligation if the net operating revenues are not sufficient to pay scheduled debt service through the term of the debt issuance. The Arbitrator's interim award is not final and may be appealed to the Alameda Superior Court.

Debt Obligations

Long-term debt outstanding as of June 30, 2018 is as follows:

Type of Indebtedness	f Indebtedness <u>Maturity</u>		Authorized and Issued	Outstanding as of June 30, 2018		
STADIUM BONDS 2012 Refunding Series A Lease Revenue Bonds	February 1, 2025	5%	\$ 122,815,000	\$	74,100,000	
ARENA BONDS 2015 Refunding Series A Lease Revenue Bonds	February 1, 2026	1%-4%	79,735,000		62,335,000	
Total Long-term debt			\$ 202,550,000	\$	136,435,000	

Debt payments during the fiscal year ended June 30, 2018 were as follows:

	<u>Stadium</u>	<u>Arena</u>			Total
Principal Interest	\$ 8,670,000 4,138,500	\$	6,200,000 2,095,603	\$	14,870,000 6,234,103
Interest Total	\$ 12,808,500	\$	8,295,603	\$ _	21,104,103

Notes to Financial Statements For the Year Ended June 30, 2018

Annual debt service requirements to maturity for the lease revenue bonds, including interest payments, are as follows:

2012 Lease Revenue Bonds: (Stadium)

Year Ending June 30		Principal	<u>Interest</u>		<u>Total</u>
2019	\$	9,100,000	\$ 3,705,000	\$	12,805,000
2020	·	9,555,000	3,250,000	·	12,805,000
2021		10,035,000	2,772,250		12,807,250
2022		10,535,000	2,270,500		12,805,500
2023		11,065,000	1,743,750		12,808,750
2024 - 2025		23,810,000	1,800,250		25,610,250
Total	\$	74,100,000	\$ 15,541,750	\$	89,641,750

2015 Lease Revenue Bonds: (Arena)

Year Ending June 30		Principal	<u>Interest</u>		Total
2019	\$	6,600,000	\$ 1,990,637	\$	8,590,637
2020	·	7,000,000	1,837,451	·	8,837,451
2021		7,600,000	1,650,481		9,250,481
2022		8,200,000	1,425,749		9,625,749
2023		8,800,000	1,166,875		9,966,875
2024 - 2026		24,135,000	1,607,566		25,742,567
Total	\$	62,335,000	\$ 9,678,759	\$	72,013,760

10. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

The Authority is exposed to certain litigation in the ordinary course of business. Management believes the outcome of these matters will not have a materially adverse impact on the assets, liabilities, deferred inflows of resources, revenues, and expenses or cash flows of the Authority.

As discussed in note 1.I, Fund Balances, encumbrance accounting is utilized to the extent necessary to assure effective budgetary control and accountability and to facilitate effective cash planning and control. At year end capital outlay has an encumbrance in the amount of \$1,137,418.

REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

(UNAUDITED)

Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balance -Budget and Actual - General Fund For the Year Ended June 30, 2018

	Budget			Variance
	Original	Final	Actual	Positive/(Negative)
Revenues:				
Club dues	\$ 850,000	\$ 850,000	\$ 852,225	\$ 2,225
Parking	3,600,000	3,600,000	3,976,025	376,025
Concessions	4,750,000	5,120,000	4,315,684	(804,316)
Facility fees	10,250,000	13,950,000	13,989,843	39,843
Premium seating revenues	7,430,000	7,430,000	7,428,000	(2,000)
Unrealized gain on investments	-	-	29,117	29,117
Interest earned	200,000	200,000	322,234	122,234
Naming rights	400,000	400,000	1,149,773	749,773
Operating subsidy to Authority	24,000,000	24,000,000	24,000,000	-
Athletics rent	1,500,000	1,500,000	2,500,000	1,000,000
Warriors rent	1,900,000	1,900,000	1,925,544	25,544
Raiders operating license	3,500,000	3,500,000	2,975,000	(525,000)
CBS/Viacom revenue	1,000,000	1,000,000	995,830	(4,170)
Cell tower license fee	220,000	220,000	234,391	14,391
Total revenues	59,600,000	63,670,000	64,693,666	1,023,666
Expenditures:				
Administrative:				
Administration	490,000	490,000	450,595	39,405
Legal	1,400,000	1,400,000	440,261	959,739
Audit	50,000	50,000	46,353	3,647
Total administrative	1,940,000	1,940,000	937,209	1,002,791
Operating:				
Warriors marketing expense	675,000	675,000	675,000	-
Management fees	1,200,000	1,200,000	1,255,156	(55,156)
Coliseum operations	28,040,000	33,110,000	34,947,908	(1,837,908)
Coliseum capital	5,215,000	5,215,000	5,174,411	40,589
Total operating	35,130,000	40,200,000	42,052,475	(1,852,475)
Total expenditures	37,070,000	42,140,000	42,989,684	(849,684)
Excess (deficiencies) of revenues over				
(under) expenditures	22,530,000	21,530,000	21,703,982	173,982
Other financing sources (uses):				
Transfers in	-	-	1,607,141	1,607,141
Transfers out			(20,219,246)	(20,219,246)
Total other financing sources (uses)			(18,612,105)	(18,612,105)
Net change in fund balance	22,530,000	21,530,000	3,091,877	18,438,123
Fund balance, beginning of year	24,071,241	24,071,241	24,071,241	-,,
Fund balance, end of year	\$ 46,601,241	\$ 45,601,241	\$ 27,163,118	\$ 18,438,123
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Note to Required Supplementary Information For the Year Ended June 30, 2018

1. Budgets and Budgetary Accounting

The Authority adopts an annual operation budget on the modified accrual basis of accounting on or before June 30 for the ensuing fiscal year for the General Fund and Debt Service Fund. The Special Revenue fund is not budgeted because it is not legally required. The Board of Commissioners of the Authority must approve the annual budget. The legal level of budgetary control is at the fund level.