Financial Statements with Independent Auditor's Reports

For the Year Ended June 30, 2019



For the Year Ended June 30, 2019

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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, 2019, 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 \$180,117,048 as of June 30, 2019. These loans have increased in the amount of \$8,755,416 in fiscal year 2019 and have increased a total of \$116,920,858 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 not 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, 2019, 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, 2019, 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

In accordance with Government Auditing Standards, we have also issued our report dated December 23, 2019 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.

Macias Gihi & O'Connell D
Walnut Creek, California
December 23, 2019

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Management's Discussion and Analysis (Unaudited) (Amounts Expressed in Thousands) June 30, 2019

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, 2019. 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 2019 by \$211,155. Of this amount, \$3,787 represents assets associated with long-term debt that are subject to external restrictions as to how they may be used, and \$167,167 may be used to meet the Authority's ongoing obligations to creditors.
- As of June 30, 2019, the Authority's governmental funds reported a fund balance of \$117,101, an increase of \$8,125 or 7 percent from last year. Of total fund balance, \$63,196 is non-spendable, \$22,680 is restricted, \$1,306 is assigned, and \$29,919 is unassigned.
- The total fund balance in the General Fund as of June 30, 2019 was \$33,706 or 84 percent of General Fund's total expenditures of \$40,294.

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 basic 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 these balances 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, 2019

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 basic 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, 2019 is \$211,155.

Management's Discussion and Analysis (Unaudited) (Amounts Expressed in Thousands) June 30, 2019

Condensed Statement of Net Position June 30, 2019 and 2018

	2019		 2018		Variance	% Variance
Assets						
Current and other assets	\$	245,183	\$ 232,139	\$	13,044	6%
Capital assets		102,923	 110,223		(7,300)	-7%
Total assets		348,106	342,362		5,744	2%
Liabilities						
Current liabilities		26,264	28,676		(2,412)	-8%
Long-term liabilities		110,688	 129,196		(18,508)	-14%
Total liabilities		136,952	157,872		(20,920)	-13%
Net position						
Net investment in capital assets		40,201	36,335		3,866	11%
Restricted for capital projects		3,787	4,004		(217)	-5%
Unrestricted		167,167	 144,151		23,016	16%
Total net position	\$	211,155	\$ 184,490	\$	26,665	14%

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 \$40,201; this was in an increase of \$3,866 or 11 percent when compared to the previous fiscal year. This increase primarily represents the final costs to place the new boiler and chiller in the Arena.

An additional portion of the Authority's net position of \$3,787 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 two items: 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 position of \$167,167 may be used to meet the ongoing obligations of the Authority. The Authority's unrestricted net position increased by \$23,016 or 16 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. Restricted net position decreased due to the use of the remaining funds for the Golden State Warriors Arena scoreboard project.

Management's Discussion and Analysis (Unaudited) (Amounts Expressed in Thousands) June 30, 2019

Condensed Statement of Activities Changes in Net Position For the Years Ended June 30, 2019 and 2018

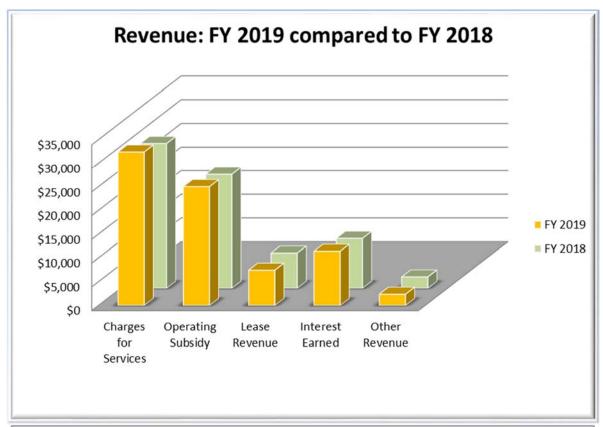
	2019		_	2018			ariance	% Variance	
Revenues									
Program revenues:									
Charges for services	\$	32,391		\$	30,562	\$	1,829	6%	
Operating subsidy		25,000			24,000		1,000	4%	
General revenues:									
Lease revenue		7,424			7,401		23	0%	
Interest income		11,399			10,487		912	9%	
Other revenue		2,373	_		2,380		(7)	0%	
Total revenues		78,587	-		74,830		3,757	5%	
Expenses									
General government		47,593			49,158		(1,565)	-3%	
Interest on long-term debt		4,329	_		4,673		(344)	-7%	
Total expenses		51,922	_		53,831		(1,909)	-3%	
Increase in net position		26,665	_		20,999		5,666	27%	
Net position - beginning of year		184,490	_		163,491		20,999	13%	
Net position – end of year	\$	211,155	-	\$	184,490	\$	26,665	14%	

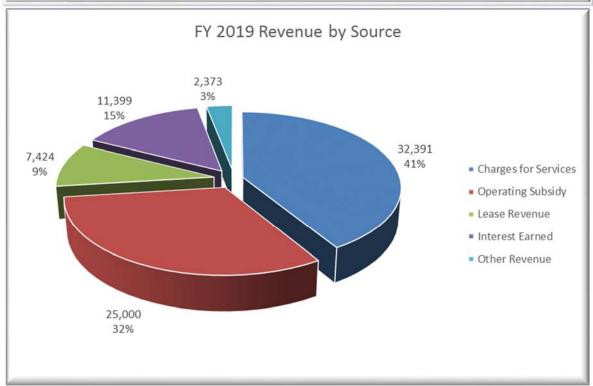
Governmental Activities:

The activities of the Authority increased its net position by \$26,665. This increase was \$5,666 more than the last fiscal year. Key elements of this increase when compared to the prior year are as follows:

- Charges for services increased by \$1,829 when compared to the prior period due mainly to the Golden State Warriors earning more facility fees in playoff games and AEG increasing facility fees from other events.
- Operating subsidies increased by \$1,000 when compared to the prior period due to an increase in the annual subsidy paid by the City of Oakland (City) and the County of Alameda (County).
- Interest income increased by \$912 when compared to the prior period due to increased rates of return on monies deposited in the County Treasurer Pool.
- Total general government expenses were \$1,565 lower than last fiscal year due to lower capital costs for facilities and consistency between years in game day expenses for Raiders and Warriors games.

Management's Discussion and Analysis (Unaudited)
(Amounts Expressed in Thousands)
June 30, 2019





Management's Discussion and Analysis (Unaudited) (Amounts Expressed in Thousands) June 30, 2019

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, 2019 and 2018

	201	2019		2018	V	ariance	% Varianc
Nonspendable	\$	-	\$	5,350	\$	(5,350)	-100%
Restricted	3,	787		4,004		(217)	-5%
Unassigned	29,	919		17,809		12,110	68%
Total Fund Balance	\$ 33,	706	\$	27,163	\$	6,543	24%

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 \$29,919, while total fund balance reached \$33,706.

The nonspendable amount on June 30, 2019 is \$0. This decrease 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. AEG did not request advance funding for fiscal year 2019-20 at the end of fiscal year 2018-19. Restricted fund balance in the amount of \$3,787 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 \$12,110 when compared to last fiscal year. Key factors in this increase are timing of AEG subsidy payments, as well as higher facility fees, interest income and operating subsidies.

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 increased \$39. 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, 2019 and 2018

	2019		19		2018		Variance		%	Variance
Restricted	\$	18,893		\$	17,358		\$	1,535		9%
Assigned		1,305			1,258			47		4%
Total Fund Balance	\$	20,198		\$	18,616	,	\$	1,582		8%

Management's Discussion and Analysis (Unaudited) (Amounts Expressed in Thousands) June 30, 2019

The Debt Service Fund has a total fund balance of \$20,198, the majority of which is reserved for the payment of debt service. The Authority transferred funds in June 2019 to pay the August 2019 interest payments. The net increase in fund balance during the current year in the Debt Service Fund was \$1,582.

General Fund Budgetary Highlights

During the year there was a \$3,203 increase in appropriations between the original and final amended budget. The increase in the budget of \$3,203 was to fund Game Day Expenses for the Golden State Warriors participation in the playoffs.

The increase was possible because of additional revenues. The Authority also increased the final budget by an additional \$3,203 in Facility Fees due to Warriors playoff revenue.

Overall, the Authority's actual General Fund revenues for fiscal year 2018-19 were more than its budgeted revenues by \$4,691 or 7 percent. This increase is attributed to the Warriors participation in the playoffs leading to additional revenue.

Coliseum operations of \$33,595 were less than the final budget of \$34,363 by \$768. The positive budgetary variance of \$768 in coliseum operations was a result of AEG's ability to keep costs consistent between fiscal years.

Coliseum capital of \$3,456 was more than the final budget of \$2,545 by \$911. Significant capital additions include the replacement of Arena boiler and chiller. In the previous fiscal year, the Authority allocated \$1,300 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 of these items was completed in fiscal year 2018-2019.

Management's Discussion and Analysis (Unaudited) (Amounts Expressed in Thousands) June 30, 2019

Capital Assets and Debt Administration

Capital Assets

The Authority's capital assets as of June 30, 2019 amount to \$102,923 (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 \$7,300, or 7 percent, in the Authority's capital assets for the current fiscal year was primarily due to depreciation, net of the boiler and chiller that were replaced in the Arena.

Capital Assets, Net of Accumulated Depreciation June 30, 2019 and 2018

	2019		 2018	Va	ariance	% Variance	
Construction in progress	\$	643	\$ 352	\$	291	83%	
Arena improvement		42,703	45,949		(3,246)	-7%	
Stadium improvement		43,036	46,833		(3,797)	-8%	
Land improvement		1,061	949		112	12%	
Furniture and fixtures		4,339	4,905		(566)	-12%	
Heavy Equipment		175	194		(19)	-10%	
Machinery and equipment		10,717	10,793		(76)	-1%	
Vehicles		249	248		1	0%	
Total	\$	102,923	\$ 110,223	\$	(7,300)	-7%	

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 basic financial statements.

Debt Administration

At the end of the current fiscal year, the Authority had total long-term debt outstanding of \$123,671. This entire amount is payable from revenues of the Authority.

Outstanding Long-term Debt June 30, 2019 and 2018

	2019		2018		Variance		% Variance
Revenue Bonds:							
Stadium fixed rate refunding lease revenue bonds	\$	65,000	\$	74,100	\$	(9,100)	-12%
Arena fixed rate refunding lease revenue bonds		55,735		62,335		(6,600)	-11%
Stadium bond premium		2,936		4,065		(1,129)	-28%
Total	\$	123,671	\$	140,500	\$	(16,829)	-12%

During the fiscal year 2018-19, the Authority's total bonded debt decreased by \$16,829. 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 basic financial statements.

Management's Discussion and Analysis (Unaudited) (Amounts Expressed in Thousands) June 30, 2019

Economic factors and next year's budget and rates

The unemployment rate in County in June 2019 was approximately 3.1 percent, according to the US Bureau of Labor Statistics compared to the national average of 3.7 percent. This indicates that the economy in 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, 2019

Assets

Current assets:	
Cash and investments (Note 2)	\$ 35,889,482
Restricted cash and investments (Note 2)	22,679,850
Accounts receivable, net (Note 3)	6,200,919
Due from the City of Oakland	295,664
Total current assets	 65,065,915
Noncurrent assets:	
Raiders loans receivable (Note 4)	180,117,048
Capital assets, not being depreciated (Note 5)	643,365
Capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation (Note 5)	102,280,028
Total noncurrent assets	 283,040,441
Total assets	 348,106,356
Liabilities	
Current liabilities:	
Accounts payable	1,963,713
Interest payable	2,119,771
Due to Anschutz Entertainment Group (Note 6)	3,672,835
Unearned revenues - current (Note 8)	1,025,000
Bonds payable - current (Note 9)	17,482,972
Total current liabilities	 26,264,291
Noncurrent liabilities	
Unearned revenues - (Note 8)	4,500,000
Long-term obligations (Note 9)	 106,187,533
Total liabilities	 136,951,824
Net Position	
Net investment in capital assets	40,200,554
Restricted for capital projects	3,787,103
Unrestricted	167,166,875
Total net position	\$ 211,154,532

Statement of Activities - Governmental Activities For the Year Ended June 30, 2019

			Program	Program Revenues			let (Expense) Revenue	
Functions/Programs	Expenses		f	Charges or Services		Operating ontributions	and Change in Net Position	
General government Interest on long-term debt	\$	47,593,198 4,328,502	\$	32,391,253	\$	25,000,000	\$	9,798,055 (4,328,502)
Total governmental activities	\$	51,921,700	\$	32,391,253	\$	25,000,000		5,469,553
			L In	neral Revenues: eases aterest and invest ther			\$	7,423,563 11,398,520 2,372,496
			Tot	al general revent	ues			21,194,579
			Cha	ange in net positi	ion			26,664,132
			Net	position - begin	ning o	f year		184,490,400
			Net	position - end o	f year		\$	211,154,532

Balance Sheet Governmental Funds June 30, 2019

	General Fund	Special Revenue Fund	Debt Service Fund	Total Governmental Funds
Assets				
Cash and investments (Note 2)	\$ 34,583,956	\$ -	\$ 1,305,526	\$ 35,889,482
Restricted cash and investments (Note 2)	3,787,103	-	18,892,747	22,679,850
Accounts receivable, net (Note 3) Due from City of Oakland	6,200,919 295,664	-	-	6,200,919 295,664
Raiders loans receivable (Note 4)	273,004	180,117,048	-	180,117,048
Total assets	\$ 44,867,642	\$180,117,048	\$ 20,198,273	\$245,182,963
Liabilities, deferred inflows of resources and fund ba	lances			
Liabilities				
Accounts payable	\$ 1,963,713	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,963,713
Due to Anschutz Entertainment Group (Note 6)	3,672,835	-	-	3,672,835
Unearned revenues (Note 8)	5,525,000			5,525,000
Total liabilities	11,161,548			11,161,548
Deferred inflows of resources				
Unavailable program revenues		116,920,858		116,920,858
Fund balances				
Nonspendable:				
Raiders loan receivable	-	63,196,190	-	63,196,190
Restricted:				
Capital projects	3,787,103	-	-	3,787,103
Debt service	-	-	18,892,747	18,892,747
Assigned Unassigned	- 20.019.001	-	1,305,526	1,305,526
ü	29,918,991		20 100 272	29,918,991
Total fund balances	33,706,094	63,196,190	20,198,273	117,100,557
Total liabilities, deferred inflows of resources and fund balances	\$ 44,867,642	\$180,117,048	\$ 20,198,273	\$245,182,963

Reconciliation of the Governmental Funds Balance Sheet to the Statement of Net Position June 30, 2019

Total fund balances - governmental funds

\$117,100,557

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.

116,920,858

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

102,923,393

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

(2,119,771)

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

\$ (120,735,000)

Unamortized premium on bonds

(2,935,505)

(123,670,505)

Net position of governmental activities

\$211,154,532

Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances
Governmental Funds
For the Year Ended June 30, 2019

	General Fund	Special Revenue Fund	Debt Service Fund	Total Governmental Funds
Revenues:				
Club dues	\$ 824,295	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 824,295
Parking	4,817,380	-	-	4,817,380
Concessions	4,317,814	-	-	4,317,814
Facility fees	15,003,764	-	-	15,003,764
Premium seating revenue	7,428,000	-	-	7,428,000
Unrealized gain on investments	586	-	-	586
Interest earned	555,855	1,646,235	440,428	2,642,518
Naming rights	1,134,437	-	-	1,134,437
Operating subsidy to Authority	25,000,000	-	-	25,000,000
Athletics rent	2,500,000	-	-	2,500,000
Warriors rent	1,948,563	_	-	1,948,563
Raiders operating license	2,975,000	_	_	2,975,000
CBS/Viacom revenue	995,713	_	_	995,713
Cell tower license fees	242,346	_	_	242,346
Total revenues	67,743,753	1,646,235	440,428	69,830,416
Expenditures:				
General government:				
Administrative:				
Administration	493,959	_	_	493,959
Legal expenses	545,196	_	_	545,196
Total administrative	1,039,155			1,039,155
	1,000,100			1,000,100
Operating:	(75,000			675.000
Warriors marketing expenditure	675,000	-	-	675,000
Management fee	1,528,980	-	-	1,528,980
Coliseum operations	33,594,525	-	-	33,594,525
Capital outlay	3,456,371			3,456,371
Total operating	39,254,876			39,254,876
Debt service:				
Arena:				
Principal	-	-	6,600,000	6,600,000
Interest and other financing costs	-	-	1,992,887	1,992,887
Stadium:				
Principal	-	-	9,100,000	9,100,000
Interest and other financing costs			3,718,329	3,718,329
Total debt service			21,411,216	21,411,216
Total expenditures	40,294,031		21,411,216	61,705,247
Excess (deficiency) of revenue				
over (under) expenditures	27,449,722	1,646,235	(20,970,788)	8,125,169
Other financing sources (uses):				
Transfers in	1,646,235	_	22,552,981	24,199,216
Transfers out	(22,552,981)	(1,646,235)	, , , <u>-</u>	(24,199,216)
Total other financing sources (uses)	(20,906,746)	(1,646,235)	22,552,981	<u> </u>
Net change in fund balances	6,542,976	-	1,582,193	8,125,169
Fund balances - beginning of year	27,163,118	63,196,190	18,616,080	108,975,388
Fund balances - end of year	\$ 33,706,094	\$ 63,196,190	\$ 20,198,273	\$ 117,100,557
	,,,,,,,,		0,270,270	,,

The accompanying notes are in integral part of these financial statements.

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, 2019

Net change in fund balances - total governmental funds	\$ 8,125,169
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.	15,700,000
Acquisition of capital assets recognized as an expenditure in the governmental fund statement of revenues, expenditures and changes in fund balances.	2,682,148
Amortization of bond premium recognized as an expense in the government-wide statement of activities.	1,129,303
Depreciation of capital assets recognized as an expense in the government-wide statement of activities.	(9,981,315)
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.	252 411
barance.	253,411
Interest on Raiders loans which was not received within the available period	0.555.455
established for the governmental funds is not reported as revenue in the funds.	 8,755,416
Change in net position of governmental activities	\$ 26,664,132

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Year Ended June 30, 2019

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 Coliseum (the Stadium) and an enclosed arena known as 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 December 29, 2008 when the corporation was dissolved.

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Year Ended June 30, 2019

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 the Basic Financial Statements For the Year Ended June 30, 2019

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 the Basic Financial Statements For the Year Ended June 30, 2019

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 Raiders 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, 2019, the Authority also had cash restricted for use in projects to update the Arena per the Arena management agreement and the Arena concessions agreement. The Authority also classifies encumbrances for capital outlay as restricted due to external contractual requirements. 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.
- 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, 2019.
- 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.
- 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.

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Year Ended June 30, 2019

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

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

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. This Statement did not have a significant impact to the Authority's financial statements.

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. See Note 9 for the application of this Statement on 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:

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Year Ended 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 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.

In May 2019, the GASB issued Statement No. 91, Conduit Debt Obligations. The primary objectives of this Statement are to provide a single method of reporting conduit debt obligations by issuers and eliminate diversity in practice associated with (1) commitments extended by issuers, (2) arrangements associated with conduit debt obligations, and (3) related note disclosures. This Statement achieves those objectives by clarifying the existing definition of a conduit debt obligation; establishing that a conduit debt obligation is not a liability of the issuer; establishing standards for accounting and financial reporting of additional commitments and voluntary commitments extended by issuers and arrangements associated with conduit debt obligations; and improving required note disclosures. This Statement is effective for the Authority's fiscal year ending June 30, 2022.

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Year Ended June 30, 2019

2. CASH AND INVESTMENTS

Cash and investments as of June 30, 2019 are classified in the financial statements as follows:

Statement of net assets: Cash and investments \$ 35,889,482 Restricted cash and investments 22,679,850 Total 58,569,332 Cash and investments as of June 30, 2019 consist of the following: Cash in County Treasury 38,364,226 20,198,272 Investments Other deposits 6,834 Total 58,569,332

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 420 days. Information regarding the characteristics of the entire investment pool can be found in the County's June 30, 2019 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, 2019, the Authority's share of the County's cash and investment pool totaled \$38,364,226.

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Year Ended June 30, 2019

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 the Basic Financial Statements For the Year Ended June 30, 2019

As of June 30, 2019, investments with fiscal agents consisted of the following:

	Credit Rating	Investment Maturities (in Years)			
Investment Type	S&P's/Moody's	Less than 1 year	Fair Value		
Money market mutual fund	AAAm/AAA-mf	\$ 20,198,272	\$ 20,198,272		
Total		\$ 20,198,272	\$ 20,198,272		

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. The Authority does not have any 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 investments at June 30, 2019.

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 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, 2019:

Net Accounts Receivable	\$	6,200,919
Less: Allowance for Doubtful Accounts		(5,509,640)
Total Accounts Receivable		11,710,559
Other Accounts Receivable	_	325,168
Levy Premium Foodservice, LP		1,231,299
Golden State Warriors	\$	10,154,092

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Year Ended June 30, 2019

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 through the maturity date in fiscal year 2036. 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, 2019 was \$152,724,632.
- 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 through the maturity date in fiscal year 2036. 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, 2019 was \$27,392,416.

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 2018-2019, \$1,392,715 was applied to the operations loan and \$253,520 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, 2020.

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Year Ended June 30, 2019

5. <u>CAPITAL ASSETS</u>

Capital asset activity of the primary government for the year ended June 30, 2019 is shown below:

	Balance 6/30/2018	Increases	Transfer	Balance 6/30/2019
Capital assets, not being depreciated:				
Construction in progress \$	352,021 \$	643,365 \$	(352,021) \$	643,365
Total capital assets, not being				·
depreciated	352,021	643,365	(352,021)	643,365
Capital assets, being depreciated:				
Arena Improvement	108,392,969	49,543	-	108,442,512
Stadium Improvement	126,577,019	-	-	126,577,019
Land Improvement	2,201,368	207,250	-	2,408,618
Furniture and Fixtures	9,126,635	274,805	-	9,401,440
Heavy Equipment	359,848	-	-	359,848
Machinery and Equipment	22,577,462	1,430,704	352,021	24,360,187
Vehicles	718,623	76,481	-	795,104
Total capital assets, being				
depreciated	269,953,924	2,038,783	352,021	272,344,728
Less accumulated depreciation for:				
Arena Improvement	(62,444,202)	(3,295,841)	_	(65,740,043)
Stadium Improvement	(79,743,523)	(3,797,310)	-	(83,540,833)
Land Improvement	(1,252,184)	(95,996)	-	(1,348,180)
Furniture and Fixtures	(4,221,844)	(840,229)	-	(5,062,073)
Heavy Equipment	(166,429)	(17,993)	-	(184,422)
Machinery and Equipment	(11,783,953)	(1,858,777)	-	(13,642,730)
Vehicles	(471,250)	(75,169)	-	(546,419)
Total accumulated depreciation	(160,083,385)	(9,981,315)		(170,064,700)
Total capital assets, being				
depreciated, net	109,870,539	(7,942,532)	352,021	102,280,028
asprosition, not	107,070,557	(7,7 12,332)	332,021	102,200,020
Capital assets, net \$	110,222,560 \$	(7,299,167) \$	- \$	102,923,393

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, 2019 was \$1,528,980. The compensation is accounted for as management fee on the statement of revenues, expenditures, and changes in fund balances.

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Year Ended June 30, 2019

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 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 Note 6 of the basic 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 \$3,672,835 represents fiscal year 2019 funds to be returned to AEG.

8. UNEARNED REVENUES

The following is a summary of unearned revenues for the year-ended June 30, 2019:

	Balance ly 1, 2018	Payments/ Adjustment	Balance ne 30, 2019	R	ecognized nin One Year
Unearned Revenues					
Oakland A's Scoreboard	\$ 6,500,000	\$ (1,000,000)	\$ 5,500,000	\$	1,000,000
Levy Concessions	325,000	(300,000)	25,000		25,000
Total Unearned Revenues	\$ 6,825,000	\$ (1,300,000)	\$ 5,525,000	\$	1,025,000

Amounts To Do

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, 2019:

	Balance July 1, 2018		Payments/ Adjustment		Balance June 30, 2019		Amounts Due Within One Year	
Lease Revenue Bonds								
2012 Refunding Series A	\$	74,100,000	\$	(9,100,000)	\$	65,000,000	\$	9,555,000
2015 Refunding Series A		62,335,000		(6,600,000)		55,735,000		7,000,000
2012 Unamortized Premium		4,064,808		(1,129,303)		2,935,505		927,972
Total Long-Term Obligations	\$	140,499,808	\$	(16,829,303)	\$	123,670,505	\$	17,482,972

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 the Basic Financial Statements For the Year Ended June 30, 2019

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 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

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Year Ended June 30, 2019

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 Authority (and indirectly 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 was confirmed by the San Francisco Superior Court. However, the Warriors appealed the Superior Court decision to the First District Court of Appeal. The matter is being briefed and a decision is anticipated in 2020. In the meantime, in August 2019 the Warriors paid the first debt service installment to come due since the Superior Court ruling and it is anticipated that they will continue to do so during the appeal process.

Events of Default, Termination Events and Acceleration Clauses

The Authority relies on the City and the County to make base rental payments in order to fulfill its debt service obligations. The Authority would be considered to be in default if one or more of the following events occurs: (1) the City and the County fail to pay any rental payable when it becomes due and payable, (2) the City and the County fail to comply with the terms, covenants and conditions of the Master Lease Agreement and (3) the City or the County declare bankruptcy or insolvency.

If an event of default occurs, the Trustee may declare the principal of all bonds then outstanding and the interest accrued thereon to be due and payable immediately. The Authority may (1) terminate the Master Lease and recover certain damages, (2) re-enter or re-let the facilities, or (3) continue to collect rent from the City and the County on an annual basis by seeking a separate judgment each year for that year's defaulted base rental payments. Upon an event of default, there is no remedy of acceleration of the total base rental payments due over the term of the Master Lease.

Debt Obligations

Long-term debt outstanding as of June 30, 2019 is as follows:

Type of Indebtedness	Intero <u>Maturity</u> <u>Rat</u>		Authorized and Issued	Outstanding as of June 30, 2019	
STADIUM BONDS 2012 Refunding Series A Lease Revenue Bonds	February 1, 2025	5%	\$ 122,815,000	\$ 65,000,000	
ARENA BONDS 2015 Refunding Series A Lease Revenue Bonds	February 1, 2026	1%-4%	79,735,000	55,735,000	
Total Long-term debt			\$ 202,550,000	\$ 120,735,000	

Debt payments during the fiscal year ended June 30, 2019 were as follows:

		Stadium	<u>Arena</u>		<u>Total</u>
Principal Interest	\$	9,100,000 3,718,329	\$ 6,600,000 1,992,887	\$	15,700,000 5,711,216
Total	\$ -	12,818,329	\$ 8,592,887	\$ -	21,411,216

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Year Ended June 30, 2019

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		<u>Principal</u> <u>Interest</u>		<u>Principal</u>		<u>Interest</u>		<u>Total</u>
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		11,615,000		1,190,500		12,805,500		
2025		12,195,000		609,750		12,804,750		
Total	\$	65,000,000	\$	11,836,750	\$	76,836,750		

2015 Lease Revenue Bonds: (Arena)

Year Ending June 30	<u>Principal</u>	<u>Interest</u>	<u>Total</u>
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	9,250,000	872,690	10,122,690
2025 - 2026	14,885,000	734,876	15,619,876
Total	\$ 55,735,000	\$ 7,688,122	\$ 63,423,122

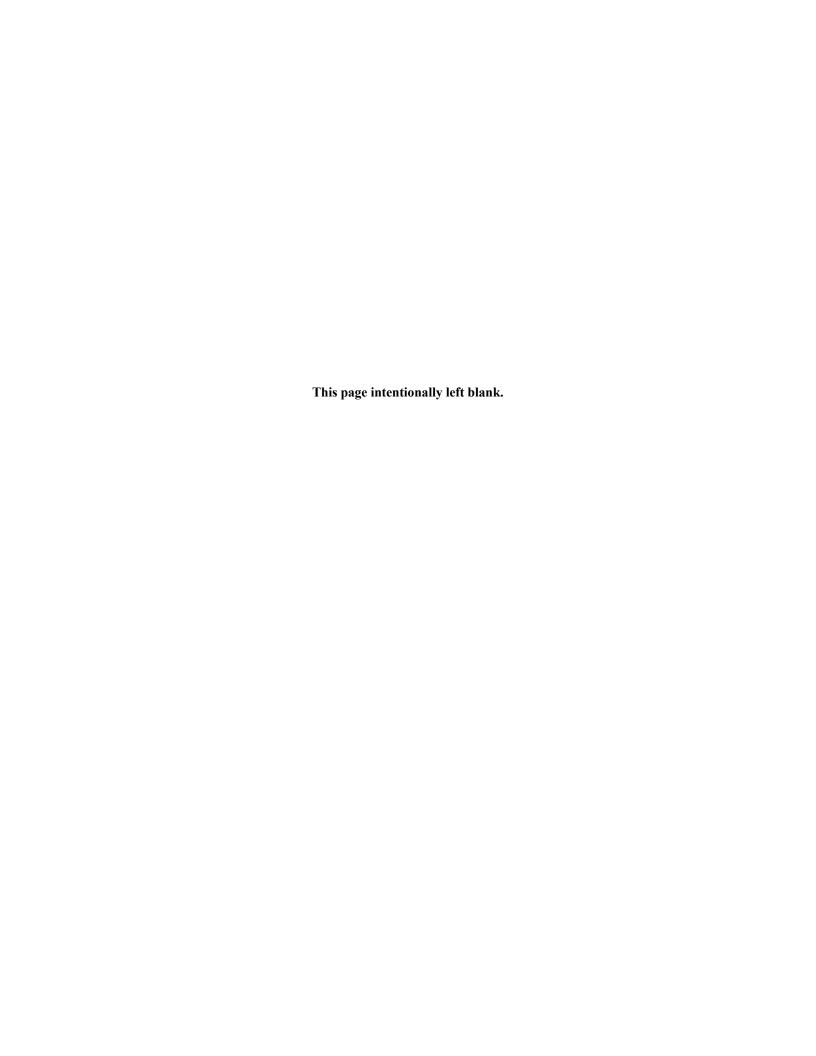
10. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

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.H, 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 \$1,176,639.

REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

(UNAUDITED)



Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balance -Budget and Actual - General Fund For the Year Ended June 30, 2019

	В	udget		Variance	
	Original	Final	Actual	Positive/(Negative)	
Revenues:					
Club dues	\$ 850,000	\$ 850,000	\$ 824,295	\$ (25,705)	
Parking	3,500,000	3,500,000	4,817,380	1,317,380	
Concessions	4,200,000	4,200,000	4,317,814	117,814	
Facility fees	9,250,000	12,452,500	15,003,764	2,551,264	
Premium seating revenues	7,430,000	7,430,000	7,428,000	(2,000)	
Unrealized gain on investments	-	-	586	586	
Interest earned	500,000	500,000	555,855	55,855	
Naming rights	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,134,437	134,437	
Operating subsidy to Authority	25,000,000	25,000,000	25,000,000	-	
Athletics rent	1,500,000	1,500,000	2,500,000	1,000,000	
Warriors rent	1,900,000	1,900,000	1,948,563	48,563	
Raiders operating license	3,500,000	3,500,000	2,975,000	(525,000)	
CBS/Viacom revenue	1,000,000	1,000,000	995,713	(4,287)	
Cell tower license fee	220,000	220,000	242,346	22,346	
Total revenues	59,850,000	63,052,500	67,743,753	4,691,253	
Expenditures:					
Administrative:					
Administration	600,000	600,000	493,959	106,041	
Legal	1,200,000	1,200,000	545,196	654,804	
Audit	50,000	50,000	=	50,000	
Total administrative	1,850,000	1,850,000	1,039,155	810,845	
Operating:					
Warriors marketing expense	675,000	675,000	675,000	-	
Management fees	1,200,000	1,200,000	1,528,980	(328,980)	
Coliseum operations	31,160,000	34,362,500	33,594,525	767,975	
Coliseum capital	2,545,000	2,545,000	3,456,371	(911,371)	
Total operating	35,580,000	38,782,500	39,254,876	(472,376)	
Total expenditures	37,430,000	40,632,500	40,294,031	338,469	
Excess (deficiencies) of revenues over					
(under) expenditures	22,420,000	22,420,000	27,449,722	5,029,722	
Other financing sources (uses):					
Transfers in	-	-	1,646,235	1,646,235	
Transfers out			(22,552,981)	(22,552,981)	
Total other financing sources (uses)			(20,906,746)	(20,906,746)	
Net change in fund balance	22,420,000	22,420,000	6,542,976	15,877,024	
Fund balance, beginning of year	27,163,118	27,163,118	27,163,118	-	
Fund balance, end of year	\$ 49,583,118	\$ 49,583,118	\$ 33,706,094	\$ 15,877,024	
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Note to Required Supplementary Information For the Year Ended June 30, 2019

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.