Financial Statements with Independent Auditor's Reports

For the Year Ended June 30, 2021



For the Year Ended June 30, 2021

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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, 2021, 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.² 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.

Opinions

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities and each major fund of the Authority as of June 30, 2021, and the changes in financial position for the year then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.





Emphasis of a Matter

We have previously audited the Authority's financial statements for the year ended June 30, 2020, and expressed adverse opinions on the respective statements of the governmental activities and the major special revenue fund in our reported dated December 21, 2020 due to a departure from accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. The departure relates to not adopting a methodology for reviewing the collectability of Raiders loans receivable in the amount of \$189,726,358 as of June 30, 2020, and accordingly, the Authority has not provided an allowance for uncollectible amounts. As discussed in note 4 to the basic financial statements, the Authority reviewed the collectability of the Raiders loans receivable and established an allowance for uncollectible amounts that fully offsets the outstanding loan receivable balance as of June 30, 2021. Our opinion is not modified with respect to this matter.

Other Matters

Required Supplementary Information

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require that the management's discussion and analysis 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 29, 2021 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 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'Conhell D
Walnut Creek, California
December 29, 2021

Management's Discussion and Analysis (Unaudited)
June 30, 2021

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, 2021.

Financial Highlights

- The assets of the Authority exceeded its liabilities at the close of the fiscal year 2021 by \$27,353,325. Of this amount, \$2,976,506 represents assets associated with long-term debt that are subject to external restrictions as to how they may be used, \$42,604,547 represents net investment in capital assets, and \$18,227,728 represents an unrestricted deficit.
- As of June 30, 2021, the Authority's governmental funds reported a fund balance of \$32,502,113, a decrease of \$83,309,280 or 72 percent from last year. Of total fund balance, \$1,850,000 is nonspendable, \$22,141,972 is restricted, \$72 is assigned, and \$8,510,069 is unassigned.
- The total fund balance in the General Fund as of June 30, 2021 was \$13,336,575 or 102 percent of the General Fund's total expenditures of \$13,129,314.

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 11 and 12 of this report.

Management's Discussion and Analysis (Unaudited) June 30, 2021

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 13 to 16 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 17 through 32 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, 2021 is \$27,353,325.

Management's Discussion and Analysis (Unaudited)
June 30, 2021

Condensed Statement of Net Position June 30, 2021 and 2020

				Varian	ce
	 2021	-	2020	\$	%
Assets					
Current and other assets	\$ 36,285,324	\$	249,111,067	\$ (212,825,743)	-85%
Capital assets	 84,203,486		94,100,332	(9,896,846)	-11%
Total assets	120,488,810		343,211,399	(222,722,589)	-65%
Liabilities					
Current liabilities	22,119,024		23,372,517	(1,253,493)	-5%
Long-term liabilities	 71,016,461		91,312,171	(20,295,710)	-22%
Total liabilities	93,135,485		114,684,688	(21,549,203)	-19%
Net position					
Net investment in capital assets	42,604,547		41,730,085	874,462	2%
Restricted	2,976,506		3,940,498	(963,992)	-24%
Unrestricted	(18,227,728)		182,856,128	(201,083,856)	-110%
Total net position	\$ 27,353,325	\$	228,526,711	\$ (201,173,386)	-88%

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 \$42,604,547; this was an increase of \$874,462 or 2 percent when compared to the previous fiscal year. Significant capital asset acquisitions include several cooling towers. The increase was due to capital asset additions and debt service payments offset by depreciation expenses.

An additional portion of the Authority's net position of \$2,976,506 represents resources that are subject to external restrictions on how they may be used. This portion of net position is composed of 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 deficit balance of unrestricted net position of \$18,227,728 is primarily due to the allowance established for the Raider's loan, the loss of Raiders revenues due to their move to Las Vegas, and a loss of revenues from the lack of events due to covid-19.

Management's Discussion and Analysis (Unaudited)
June 30, 2021

Condensed Statement of Activities Changes in Net Position For the Years Ended June 30, 2021 and 2020

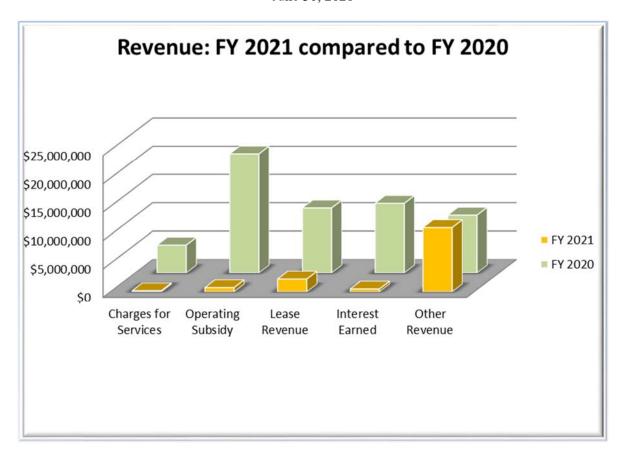
			Variano	ee
	2021	 2020	\$	%
Revenues	_	_		_
Program revenues:				
Charges for services	\$ 182,040	\$ 4,890,563	\$ (4,708,523)	-96%
Operating subsidy	750,000	21,000,000	(20,250,000)	-96%
General revenues:				
Lease revenue	2,250,000	11,400,000	(9,150,000)	-80%
Interest income	507,439	12,208,638	(11,701,199)	-96%
Other revenue	 11,273,570	10,128,488	 1,145,082	11%
Total revenues	14,963,049	59,627,689	 (44,664,640)	-75%
Expenses				
General government	212,752,518	38,368,747	174,383,771	454%
Interest on long-term debt	 3,383,917	3,886,763	 (502,846)	-13%
Total expenses	216,136,435	42,255,510	173,880,925	411%
Decrease in net position	(201,173,386)	17,372,179	(218,545,565)	-1258%
Net position - beginning of year	228,526,711	211,154,532	17,372,179	8%
Net position - end of year	\$ 27,353,325	\$ 228,526,711	\$ (201,173,386)	-88%

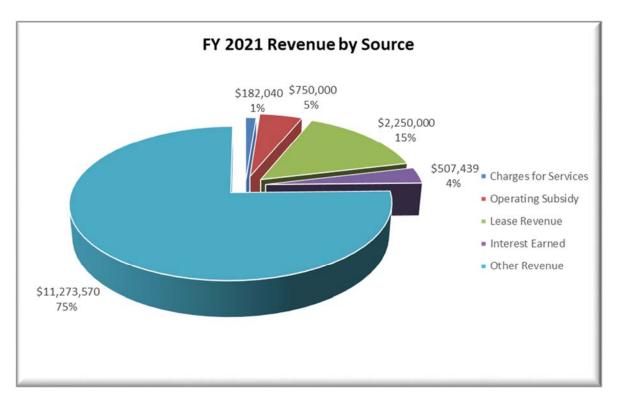
Governmental Activities:

The activities of the Authority decreased its net position by \$201,173,386. Key elements of this decrease when compared to the prior year are as follows:

- Charges for services decreased by \$4,708,523 as covid-19 caused all planned events at the facilities to be canceled starting mid-March 2020.
- Operating subsidies from the City of Oakland (City) and the County of Alameda (County) decreased by \$20,250,000 primarily due to the Authority Board of Commissioners approving a return of \$20 million in operating subsidies.
- Lease revenues decreased by \$9,150,000 due to the loss of Raiders and Warriors lease revenues.
- Interest income decreased by \$11,701,199 when compared to the prior period due to the expiration of the Raiders lease and decreased rates of return on monies deposited in the County Treasurer Pool. The expiration of the Raiders lease ceased interest income on the Raiders lease.
- Total general government expenses increased by \$179,383,771 primarily due to the establishment of an allowance for bad debt against the Raiders loans.

Management's Discussion and Analysis (Unaudited) June 30, 2021





Management's Discussion and Analysis (Unaudited)
June 30, 2021

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, 2021 and 2020

	 2021		2020	\$ Variance	% Variance
Nonspendable	\$ 1,850,000	\$	-	\$ 1,850,000	-100%
Restricted	2,976,506		3,940,498	(963,992)	-24%
Unassigned	 8,510,069		29,499,566	 (20,989,497)	-71%
Total Fund Balance	\$ 13,336,575	\$	33,440,064	\$ (20,103,489)	-60%

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 \$8,510,069, while total fund balance reached \$13,336,575.

The nonspendable amount on June 30, 2021 was \$1,850,000. 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 past practices prior to the pandemic.

Restricted fund balance in the amount of \$2,976,506 is money identified to fund future capital needs. 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 decrease in unassigned fund balance of \$20,989,497 when compared to last fiscal year. Key factors in this decrease include a return of operating subsidies to the City and the County.

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 by \$189,726,358 as an allowance for bad debt on the Raiders loan receivable was established.

Management's Discussion and Analysis (Unaudited)
June 30, 2021

Balance Sheet Classification of Fund Balance – Debt Service Fund June 30, 2021 and 2020

	2021		2020	\$ \	Variance	% Variance
Restricted	\$ 19,165,466	\$	19,160,513	\$	4,953	0%
Assigned	72		14,626		(14,554)	-100%
Total Fund Balance	\$ 19,165,538	\$	19,175,139	\$	(9,601)	0%

The Debt Service Fund has a total fund balance of 19,165,538, the majority of which is reserved for the payment of debt service. The net decrease in fund balance during the current year in the Debt Service Fund was \$9,601.

General Fund Budgetary Highlights

During the year, there was a \$20 million decrease in revenues between the original and final amended budget. The decrease in the budget was to return operating subsidies. There was also a reclassification of \$850,000 in appropriations from Coliseum Operations to Coliseum Capital.

Overall, the Authority's actual General Fund revenues for fiscal year 2020-21 were greater than its budgeted revenues by \$930,045 or 19 percent. This is primarily due to unbudgeted miscellaneous revenues arising from legal fee reimbursement from the Golden State Warriors.

Coliseum operations of \$10,313,463 were less than the final budget of \$10,810,500 by \$497,037. The decrease is due to lower overhead expenditures due to a lack of events caused by covid-19.

Coliseum capital of \$1,809,400 was less than the final budget of \$2,150,000 by \$340,600. Significant capital additions include various cooling towers.

Capital Assets and Debt Administration

Capital Assets

The Authority's capital assets as of June 30, 2021 amount to \$84,203,486 (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 \$9,896,846, or 11 percent, in the Authority's capital assets for the current fiscal year was primarily due to depreciation.

Capital Assets, Net of Accumulated Depreciation June 30, 2021 and 2020

	2021		 2020	\$ Variance	% Variance
Arena improvement	\$	36,103,107	\$ 39,407,205	\$ (3,304,098)	-8%
Stadium improvement		35,840,624	39,686,305	(3,845,681)	-10%
Land improvement		1,105,768	1,252,575	(146,807)	-12%
Furniture and fixtures		3,074,932	3,934,830	(859,898)	-22%
Heavy equipment		472,116	158,933	313,183	197%
Machinery and equipment		7,506,228	9,502,095	(1,995,867)	-21%
Vehicles		100,711	 158,389	 (57,678)	-36%
Total	\$	84,203,486	\$ 94,100,332	\$ (9,896,846)	-11%

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.

Management's Discussion and Analysis (Unaudited) June 30, 2021

Debt Administration

At the end of the current fiscal year, the Authority had total long-term debt outstanding of \$87,812,171. This entire amount is payable from revenues of the Authority.

Outstanding Long-term Debt June 30, 2021 and 2020

	2021	2020	 § Variance	% Variance
Revenue Bonds:			_	
Stadium fixed rate refunding lease revenue bonds	\$ 45,410,000	\$ 55,445,000	\$ (10,035,000)	-18%
Arena fixed rate refunding lease revenue bonds	41,135,000	48,735,000	(7,600,000)	-16%
Stadium bond premium	1,267,171	 2,007,533	(740,362)	-37%
Total	\$ 87,812,171	\$ 106,187,533	\$ (18,375,362)	-17%

During the fiscal year 2020-21, the Authority's total bonded debt decreased by \$18,375,362. 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.

Economic factors and next year's budget and rates

The unemployment rate in Alameda County in June 2021 was approximately 6.6 percent, according to the US Bureau of Labor Statistics compared to the national average of 5.2 percent. The unemployment rate has decreased from the prior year. As events return to the Coliseum, this rate can be used as an indicator to estimate the number of tickets sold at Arena and Stadium events, which directly affects facility fee revenues.

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, 2021

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 (Note 3) Due from Anschutz Entertainment Group (Note 7) Prepaid items Total current assets	\$ 11,912,602 22,141,972 6,488 178,276 195,986 1,850,000 36,285,324
Noncurrent assets:	
Capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation (Note 5) Total assets	84,203,486 120,488,810
Liabilities	
Current liabilities:	
Accounts payable Interest payable Due to City of Oakland Unearned revenues - current (Note 8) Bonds payable - current (Note 9)	145,775 1,540,103 137,436 1,000,000 19,295,710
Total current liabilities	22,119,024
Noncurrent liabilities Unearned revenues - (Note 8) Long-term obligations (Note 9) Total noncurrent liabilities Total liabilities	2,500,000 68,516,461 71,016,461 93,135,485
Net Position	
Net investment in capital assets Restricted for capital projects Unrestricted deficit	42,604,547 2,976,506 (18,227,728) \$ 27,353,325
Total net position	\$ 27,353,325

Statement of Activities – Governmental Activities For the Year Ended June 30, 2021

			Program	Revenu	es	N	et (Expense) Revenue
Functions/Programs	Expenses		Charges Services		pe rating stributions	and Change in Net Position	
General government Interest on long-term debt	\$ 212,752,518 3,383,917	\$	182,040	\$	750,000	\$	(211,820,478) (3,383,917)
Total governmental activities	\$ 216,136,435	\$	182,040	\$	750,000		(215,204,395)
		Gene	eral Revenues	:			
		Lea	ises				2,250,000
		Inte	erest and invest	ment			507,439
		Oth	ner				11,273,570
		Total	general revenu	ies			14,031,009
		Chan	ge in net positio	on			(201,173,386)
		Net p	osition - beginn	ing of ye	ar		228,526,711
		Net p	osition - end of	year		\$	27,353,325

Balance Sheet Governmental Funds June 30, 2021

	General Fund		 Debt Service Fund		Total Governmental Funds	
Assets						
Cash and investments (Note 2)	\$	11,912,530	\$ 72	\$	11,912,602	
Restricted cash and investments (Note 2)		2,976,506	19,165,466		22,141,972	
Accounts receivable, net (Note 3)		6,488	-		6,488	
Due from City of Oakland (Note 3)		178,276	-		178,276	
Due from Anschutz Entertainment Group (Note 7)		195,986	-		195,986	
Prepaid items		1,850,000	 		1,850,000	
Total assets	\$	17,119,786	\$ 19,165,538	\$	36,285,324	
Liabilities and fund balances						
Liabilities						
Accounts payable	\$	145,775	\$ -	\$	145,775	
Due to City of Oakland		137,436	-		137,436	
Unearned revenues (Note 8)		3,500,000	 		3,500,000	
Total liabilities		3,783,211	 		3,783,211	
Fund balances						
Nonspendable:						
Prepaid items		1,850,000	-		1,850,000	
Restricted:						
Capital projects		2,976,506	-		2,976,506	
Debt service		-	19,165,466		19,165,466	
Assigned		_	72		72	
Unassigned		8,510,069	 		8,510,069	
Total fund balances		13,336,575	 19,165,538		32,502,113	
Total liabilities and fund balances	\$	17,119,786	\$ 19,165,538	\$	36,285,324	

Reconciliation of the Governmental Funds Balance Sheet to the Statement of Net Position June 30, 2021

Total	l fund	balances	- governmental	funds
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\$ 32,502,113

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

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

84,203,486

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

(1,540,103)

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

\$ (86,545,000)

Unamortized premium on bonds

(1,267,171)

(87,812,171)

Net position of governmental activities

\$ 27,353,325

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

For the Year Ended June 30, 2021

	General Fund	Special Revenue Fund	Debt Service Fund	Total Governmental Funds
Revenues:				
Parking	\$ 293,432	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 293,432
Facility fees	3,764	-	-	3,764
Investment income	507,439	-	-	507,439
Operating subsidy to Authority	750,000	-	-	750,000
Athletics rent	2,250,000	-	-	2,250,000
Warriors fees	-	-	9,250,660	9,250,660
Advertising	650,279	-	-	650,279
Cell tower license fees	256,341	-	-	256,341
Miscellaneous revenue	1,116,290			1,116,290
Total revenues	5,827,545		9,250,660	15,078,205
Expenditures: General government: Administrative:				
Administration	333,431	_	_	333,431
Coliseum Inc. annuity contributions	484,524	_	_	484,524
Legal expenses	91,930	_	_	91,930
Audit fees	49,178	_	_	49,178
Total administrative	959,063			959,063
Operating: Management fee Coliseum operations Capital outlay Bad debt Total operating	47,388 10,313,463 1,809,400 	63,196,190 63,196,190	- - - - -	47,388 10,313,463 1,809,400 63,196,190 75,366,441
Debt service:				
Arena: Principal Interest and other financing costs Stadium:	-		7,600,000 1,652,731	7,600,000 1,652,731
Principal	-	_	10,035,000	10,035,000
Interest and other financing costs	-	_	2,774,250	2,774,250
Total debt service			22,061,981	22,061,981
Total expenditures	13,129,314	63,196,190	22,061,981	98,387,485
Excess (deficiency) of revenue over (under) expenditures	(7,301,769)	(63,196,190)	(12,811,321)	(83,309,280)
Other financing sources (uses):				
Transfers in	-	-	12,801,720	12,801,720
Transfers out	(12,801,720)			(12,801,720)
Total other financing sources (uses)	(12,801,720)		12,801,720	
Net Change in fund balances	(20,103,489)	(63,196,190)	(9,601)	(83,309,280)
Fund balances - beginning of year	33,440,064	63,196,190	19,175,139	115,811,393
Fund balances - end of year	\$ 13,336,575	\$ -	\$ 19,165,538	\$ 32,502,113

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, 2021

Net change in fund balances - total governmental funds	\$ (83,309,280)
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.	17,635,000
Acquisition of capital assets recognized as an expenditure in the governmental fund statement of revenues, expenditures and changes in fund balances.	587,198
Amortization of bond premium recognized as an expense in the government-wide statement of activities.	740,362
Depreciation of capital assets recognized as an expense in the government-wide statement of activities.	(10,484,044)
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.	302,702
Interest on Raiders loans and parking tax revenues which were not received within the available period established for the governmental funds are not reported as revenues in the funds. Interest on Raiders loan recognized in prior years in government wide	
statements require additional allowance to offset the uncollectible loan.	 (126,645,324)
Change in net position of governmental activities	\$ (201,173,386)

Notes to Financial Statements For the Year Ended June 30, 2021

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.

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 was 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. As part of the dissolution, the Authority assumed responsibility for Oakland-Alameda County Coliseum, Inc. Retirement Income Plan (the Plan). The Plan was closed and all accruals under the Plan ceased. In 2019, the Plan Administrator determined that the Plan does not have sufficient assets to cover expected future benefit payments. During FY19-20, the Authority agreed to pay quarterly contributions for the next five years to meet the funding requirements of the Plan. For the year ended June 30, 2021, the Authority contributed \$484,524.

Notes to Financial Statements For the Year Ended June 30, 2021

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.

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, 2021

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, 2021

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 classified 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, 2021, the Authority also had cash restricted for use in projects to update the Arena per the Arena management agreement and the Arena concessions agreement.
- 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, 2021.
- 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.

Notes to Financial Statements For the Year Ended June 30, 2021

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. 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.

L. New Accounting Standards Implemented

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, 2021. This statement did not have significant impact to the Authority's financial statements.

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, 2021. This statement did not have significant impact to the Authority's financial statements.

In October 2021, the GASB issued Statement No. 98, *The Annual Comprehensive Financial Report*. This Statement establishes the term annual comprehensive financial report and its acronym ACFR to replace instances of comprehensive annual financial report and its acronym. This Statement was developed as a response to concerns raised by stakeholders that the common pronunciation for comprehensive annual financial report sounds like a profoundly objectionable racial slur. The introduction of this Statement is founded on the commitment to promote inclusiveness. This statement did not have a significant impact to the Authority's financial statements.

Notes to Financial Statements For the Year Ended June 30, 2021

M. New Accounting Pronouncements

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

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, 2022.

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, 2022.

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, 2023.

In January 2020, the GASB issued Statement No. 92, *Omnibus 2020*. The objectives of this Statement are to enhance the comparability in accounting and financial reporting and to improve the consistency of authoritative literature by addressing practice issues that have been identified during implementation and application of certain GASB statements. The Statement addresses a variety of topics including leases, pension plans, and fiduciary activities. This Statement is effective for the Authority's fiscal year ending June 30, 2022.

In March 2020, the GASB issued Statement No. 93, Replacement of Interbank Offered Rates. The objective of this Statement is to address the accounting and financial reporting implications that result from the replacement of an interbank offered rate for agreements in which variable payments are made or received and depend on an interbank offered rate, namely the London Interbank Offered Rate (LIBOR). The removal of LIBOR as an appropriate benchmark interest rate is effective for the Authority's fiscal year ending June 30, 2023. All other requirements of this Statement are effective for the Authority's fiscal year ending June 30, 2022.

In March 2020, the GASB issued Statement No. 94, *Public-Private and Public-Public Partnerships and Availability Payment Arrangements*. The primary objective of this Statement is to improve financial reporting by addressing issues related to public-private and public-public partnership arrangements. This Statement is effective for the Authority's fiscal year ending June 30, 2023.

In May 2020, the GASB issued Statement No. 96, *Subscription-Based Information Technology Arrangements*. This Statement provides guidance on the accounting and financial reporting for subscription-based information technology arrangements for government end users. This Statement is effective for the Authority's fiscal year ending June 30, 2023.

Notes to Financial Statements For the Year Ended June 30, 2021

In June 2020, the GASB issued Statement No. 97, Certain Component Unit Criteria, and Accounting and Financial Reporting for Internal Revenue Code Section 457 Deferred Compensation Plans. The primary objectives of this Statement are to increase consistency and comparability related to the reporting of fiduciary component units in circumstances in which a potential component unit does not have a governing board and the primary government performs the duties that a governing board typically would perform; mitigate costs associated with the reporting of certain defined contribution pension plans, defined contribution OPEB plans, and employee benefit plans other than pension or OPEB plans as fiduciary component units in fiduciary fund statements; and enhance the relevance, consistency and comparability of the accounting and financial reporting for Internal Revenue Code Section 457 deferred compensation plans that meet the definition of a pension plan and for benefits provided through those plans. The requirements of this Statement that exempt primary governments that perform the duties that a governing board typically performs from treating the absence of a governing board in determining whether they are financially accountable, and limit the applicability of the financial burden criterion to defined benefit pension plans and defined benefit OPEB plans that are administered through trusts are effective immediately. The requirements of this Statement that are related to the accounting and financial reporting for Section 457 plans are effective for the Authority's fiscal year ending June 30, 2022.

2. CASH AND INVESTMENTS

Cash and investments as of June 30, 2021 are classified in the accompanying financial statements as follows:

Cash and investments	\$	11,912,602
Restricted cash and investments	_	22,141,972
Total	\$	34,054,574
Cash and investments as of June 30, 2021 consist of the following:		
Cash in County Treasury	\$	14,881,580
Investments		19,165,538
Other deposits		7,456
Total	\$	34,054,574

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

Notes to Financial Statements For the Year Ended June 30, 2021

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 593 days. Information regarding the characteristics of the entire investment pool can be found in the County's June 30, 2021 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, 2021, the Authority's share of the County's cash and investment pool totaled \$14,881,580.

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, 2021

As of June 30, 2021, investments with fiscal agents consisted of the following:

	Credit Rating	Investment Maturities (in Year					
Investment Type	S&P's/Moody's	Less than 1 year	Amortized Cost				
Money market mutual fund	AAAm/AAA-mf \$	19,165,538 \$	19,165,538				
Total	\$	19,165,538	19,165,538				

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, 2021.

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. Money market mutual funds are reported at amortized costs.

3. <u>RECEIVABLES</u>

The following table shows the detail of accounts receivable as of June 30, 2021:

Accounts receivable	\$ 530,150
Less: Allowance for doubtful accounts	 (345,386)
Total receivables	\$ 184,764

Notes to Financial Statements For the Year Ended June 30, 2021

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, 2021 was \$160,875,086.
- 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, 2021 was \$28,851,272.

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.

The Raiders lease expired on March 31, 2020. Upon expiration of the lease, the Raiders began the process of transferring the training facility title to the City and the County as consideration for the training facility loan. The Raiders recorded a Quitclaim Deed on December 24, 2020, which completed the transfer process. Pursuant to a letter dated February 28, 2020, the Raiders exercised an option to lease the training facility for a term of up to thirty-six months. On August 31, 2020, the Raiders sent the Authority a letter to serve as the final day of occupancy of the training facility. Subsequent to the expiration of the Raiders lease of the training facility, the Authority established an allowance against the operations loan of \$160,875,086 and the training facility loan of \$28,851,272 to reduce the net value of the loans to zero.

Notes to Financial Statements For the Year Ended June 30, 2021

5. CAPITAL ASSETS

Capital asset activity of the primary government for the year ended June 30, 2021 is shown below:

		Balance 6/30/2020	Increases	<u>Decreases</u>	Balance 6/30/2021
Capital assets, being depreciated:					
Arena Improvement	\$	108,442,512 \$	- \$	- \$	108,442,512
Stadium Improvement		127,060,727	-	-	127,060,727
Land Improvement		2,709,476	-	-	2,709,476
Furniture and Fixtures		9,788,316	-	-	9,788,316
Heavy Equipment		359,848	337,570	-	697,418
Machinery and Equipment		25,177,942	249,628	-	25,427,570
Vehicles		795,104			795,104
Total capital assets, being depreciated	•	274,333,925	587,198		274,921,123
Less accumulated depreciation for:					
Arena Improvement		(69,035,307)	(3,304,098)	-	(72,339,405)
Stadium Improvement		(87,374,422)	(3,845,681)	-	(91,220,103)
Land Improvement		(1,456,901)	(146,807)	-	(1,603,708)
Furniture and Fixtures		(5,853,486)	(859,898)	-	(6,713,384)
Heavy Equipment		(200,915)	(24,387)	-	(225,302)
Machinery and Equipment		(15,675,847)	(2,245,495)	-	(17,921,342)
Vehicles		(636,715)	(57,678)		(694,393)
Total accumulated depreciation		(180,233,593)	(10,484,044)		(190,717,637)
Total capital assets, being depreciated, net		94,100,332	(9,896,846)		84,203,486
Capital assets, net	\$	94,100,332 \$	(9,896,846) \$	\$	84,203,486

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, 2021 was \$47,388. 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, 2021

7. <u>RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS</u>

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 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 from amount of \$195,986 represents operating subsidies provided in excess of expenditures incurred as well as management fees earned.

8. <u>UNEARNED REVENUES</u>

The following is a summary of unearned revenues for the year-ended June 30, 2021:

		Balance	Payments/		Balance	Reco	gnized Within
Unearned Revenues	<u> Jı</u>	ıly 1, 2020	Amortization	<u>Ju</u>	ne 30, 2021		One Year
Oakland A's Scoreboard	\$	4,500,000	\$ (1,000,000)	\$	3,500,000	\$	1,000,000

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.

9. BONDS PAYABLE

The following is a summary of long-term obligations for the year ended June 30, 2021:

	Balance July 1, 2020	Payments/ Amortization	Balance June 30, 2021	Amounts Due Within One Year		
Lease Revenue Bonds						
2012 Refunding Series A	\$ 55,445,000	\$(10,035,000)	\$ 45,410,000	\$ 10,535,000		
2015 Refunding Series A	48,735,000	(7,600,000)	41,135,000	8,200,000		
2012 Unamortized Premium	2,007,533	(740,362)	1,267,171	560,710		
Total Long-Term Obligations	\$ 106,187,533	\$(18,375,362)	\$ 87,812,171	\$ 19,295,710		

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.

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.

Notes to Financial Statements For the Year Ended June 30, 2021

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 the amount equal to the excess of the Scheduled Debt Service over the difference between the Net Arena Revenues and Arena Operating Expenses, 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 Arena operations and Project Debt Reimbursement from the Warriors 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 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' challenge to their obligation to pay the Project Debt shortfall was not successful. The 2018 Arbitration Interim Award in favor of 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

Notes to Financial Statements For the Year Ended June 30, 2021

obligation if the net operating revenues are not sufficient to pay scheduled debt service through the term of the debt issuance, was confirmed by the San Francisco Superior Court and by the California First District Court of Appeal. The Warriors Petition for Review was denied by the California Supreme Court, ending their appeal. Since August 2019, the Warriors have paid the debt service installments that have come due and it is anticipated that they will continue to do so until the Arena Bond debt obligation is satisfied in 2025.

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, 2021 is as follows:

Type of Indebtedness	Maturity	Interest <u>Rate</u>		Authorized and Issued	Outstanding at Jun 30, 2021
<u>STADIUM</u>					
2012 Refunding Series A Lease Revenue Bonds	Feb 1, 2025	5%	\$	122,815,000	\$ 45,410,000
<u>ARENA</u>					
2015 Refunding Series A Lease Revenue Bonds	Feb 1, 2026	1%-4%	_	79,735,000	 41,135,000
Total Debt			\$	202,550,000	\$ 86,545,000

Debt payments during the fiscal year ended June 30, 2021 were as follows:

		Stadium	Arena	<u>Total</u>
Principal	\$	10,035,000	\$ 7,600,000	\$ 17,635,000
Interest	_	2,772,250	1,650,481	 4,422,731
Total	\$	12,807,250	\$ 9,250,481	\$ 22,057,731

Notes to Financial Statements For the Year Ended June 30, 2021

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	Interest	_	Total
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	<u> </u>	12,195,000	609,750	_	12,804,750
Total	\$_	45,410,000 \$	5,814,500	\$	51,224,500

2015 Lease Revenue Bonds: (Arena)

Year Ending June 30	_	Principal	 Interest	_	Total
2022	\$	8,200,000	\$ 1,425,748	\$	9,625,748
2023		8,800,000	1,166,875		9,966,875
2024		9,250,000	872,690		10,122,690
2025		10,000,000	549,588		10,549,588
2026		4,885,000	 185,288	_	5,070,288
Total	\$	41,135,000	\$ 4,200,189	\$	45,335,189

10. <u>COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES</u>

A. Litigation

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.

B. Contract Commitments

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 \$159,734.

C. Board Nominations

The County entered in a disposition agreement with Coliseum Way Partners on December 23, 2019 to divest its interest in the Coliseum Complex subject to the terms set forth in the disposition agreement. Coliseum Way Partners had a due diligence period effective for a period of 190 days after the effective date of the disposition agreement to conduct due diligence over the property and notify the County whether it approves or disapproves of the purchase of the County's interest in the Authority. The due diligence period was extended to October 6, 2020. Coliseum Way Partners notified the County of its intent to move forward with the purchase of the County's interest on October 5, 2020. Transfer of the County's interest in the Coliseum Complex will occur once the bonds outstanding against the Authority's property have been defeased or repaid. The current final maturity date of Arena and Stadium outstanding debt is February 1, 2026 and February 1, 2025, respectively. The County expects to transfer its interest in the Coliseum Complex around this time. During the purchase term, Coliseum Way Partners may nominate individuals for the appointment of the two County-appointed non-elected members of the Authority's Board of Commissioners whenever a vacancy or other appointment opportunity arises, provided that the County Board of Supervisors retains all discretion to make appointments to the Authority's Board of Commissioners.

Notes to Financial Statements For the Year Ended June 30, 2021

11. <u>UNCERTAINTIES</u>

The Novel Coronavirus Disease (covid-19) continues to sweep through countries throughout the world. Advancements in California's vaccination efforts allowed the Governor to terminate executive orders on June 15, 2021 that put into place the Stay Home Order and the Blueprint for a Safer Economy as well as other pandemic response efforts. The Alameda County Public Health Department has fully aligned its covid-19 framework to meet California's Beyond the Blueprint requirement to remove capacity limits on businesses. The Alameda County Health Officer continues to urge immediate vaccination efforts in the community to prevent the spread and mutation of covid-19.

In accordance with guidance from the Alameda County Public Health Department, the Authority has reopened the Arena and Coliseum for events. In addition, the Authority has provided its parking lots to organizations that collect mail-in ballots, provide covid-19 vaccination shots, provide flu shots, and house delivery vehicles. Due to the lack of events in the Coliseum Complex, AEG has reduced operating expenditures to sustain minimum operations and furloughed staff.

12. SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

On December 14, 2021, the Authority issued the Lease Revenue Notes, 2021 Refunding Series A (Refunding Notes) as federally taxable obligations to refund the Stadium Bonds. A portion of the proceeds of the Refunding Notes will be used, together with certain amounts to be contributed from the debt service reserve fund and the debt service fund associated with the Stadium Bonds, to provide cash that will be placed into an escrow account to currently refund the Stadium Bonds The Escrow Agent will pay the scheduled debt service requirements of the Stadium Bonds on February 1, 2022 and will redeem those Stadium Bonds maturing on February 1, 2023 and thereafter, at a redemption price equal to 100% of par, on February 1, 2022, which is the first optional redemption date for those bonds.

REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

(UNAUDITED)

Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balance – Budget and Actual – General Fund For the Year Ended June 30, 2021

	Budget			Variance
	Original	Final	Actual	Positive/(Negative)
Revenues:				
Parking	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 293,432	\$ 293,432
Facility fees	412,500	412,500	3,764	(408,736)
Investment income	700,000	700,000	507,439	(192,561)
Operating subsidy to Authority	20,750,000	750,000	750,000	-
Athletics rent	1,250,000	1,250,000	2,250,000	1,000,000
Raiders rent	525,000	525,000	· · · · · · -	(525,000)
Advertising	1,000,000	1,000,000	650,279	(349,721)
Cell tower license fee	260,000	260,000	256,341	(3,659)
Miscellaneous revenues		·	1,116,290	1,116,290
Total revenues	24,897,500	4,897,500	5,827,545	930,045
Expenditures:				
Administrative:				
Administration	400,000	400,000	333,431	66,569
Coliseum Inc. annuity contributions	500,000	500,000	484,524	15,476
Legal	700,000	700,000	91,930	608,070
Audit	52,000	52,000	49,178	2,822
Total administrative	1,652,000	1,652,000	959,063	692,937
Operating:				
Management fees	265,000	265,000	47,388	217,612
Coliseum operations	9,960,500	10,810,500	10,313,463	497,037
Coliseum capital	3,000,000	2,150,000	1,809,400	340,600
Total operating	13,225,500	13,225,500	12,170,251	1,055,249
Total expenditures	14,877,500	14,877,500	13,129,314	1,748,186
Excess (deficiencies) of revenues over				
(under) expenditures	10,020,000	(9,980,000)	(7,301,769)	2,678,231
Other financing sources (uses):				
Transfers out		<u> </u>	(12,801,720)	(12,801,720)
Total other financing sources (uses)	-	·	(12,801,720)	(12,801,720)
Net change in fund balance	10,020,000	(9,980,000)	(20,103,489)	10,123,489
Fund balance, beginning of year	33,440,064	33,440,064	33,440,064	· · ·
Fund balance, end of year	\$ 43,460,064	\$ 23,460,064	\$ 13,336,575	\$ 10,123,489

Note to Required Supplementary Information For the Year Ended June 30, 2021

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.



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Independent Auditor's Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting and on Compliance and Other Matters Based on an Audit of Financial Statements Performed in Accordance With Government Auditing Standards

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

We have audited, in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards* issued by the Comptroller General of the United States, the financial statements of the governmental activities and each major fund of the Oakland-Alameda County Coliseum Authority (Authority) as of and for the year ended June 30, 2021, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the Authority's basic financial statements, and have issued our report thereon dated December 29, 2021

Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

In planning and performing our audit of the financial statements, we considered the Authority's internal control over financial reporting (internal control) as a basis for designing audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances for the purpose of expressing our opinions on the financial statements, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Authority's internal control. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of the Authority's internal control.

A deficiency in internal control exists when the design or operation of a control does not allow management or employees in the normal course of performing their assigned functions, to prevent, or detect and correct misstatements on a timely basis. A material weakness is a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal control, such that there is a reasonable possibility that a material misstatement of the entity's financial statements will not be prevented, or detected and corrected on a timely basis. A significant deficiency is a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal control that is less severe than a material weakness, yet important enough to merit attention by those charged with governance.

Our consideration of internal control was for the limited purpose described in the first paragraph of this section and was not designed to identify all deficiencies in internal control that might be material weaknesses or significant deficiencies. Given these limitations, during our audit we did not identify any deficiencies in internal control that we consider to be material weaknesses. However, material weaknesses may exist that have not been identified.

Compliance and Other Matters

As part of obtaining reasonable assurance about whether the Authority's financial statements are free from material misstatement, we performed tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements, noncompliance with which could have a direct and material effect on the financial statements. However, providing an opinion on compliance with those provisions was not an objective of our audit and, accordingly, we do not express such an opinion. The results of our tests disclosed no instances of noncompliance or other matters that are required to be reported under *Government Auditing Standards*.





Purpose of this Report

The purpose of this report is solely to describe the scope of our testing of internal control and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control or on compliance. This report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering the entity's internal control and compliance. Accordingly, this communication is not suitable for any other purpose.

Walnut Creek, California December 29, 2021

Macias Gini É O'Connell LAP