

CITY OF OAKLAND CALIFORNIA

**ANNUAL COMPREHENSIVE FINANCIAL REPORT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2022**

CITY OF OAKLAND, CALIFORNIA
ANNUAL COMPREHENSIVE FINANCIAL REPORT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2022

PREPARED BY THE FINANCE DEPARTMENT

ERIN ROSEMAN, FINANCE DIRECTOR

STEPHEN WALSH, CONTROLLER

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CITY OF OAKLAND

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INTRODUCTORY SECTION

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December 23, 2022

Residents of the City of Oakland
The Honorable Mayor and
Members of the City Council

The Annual Comprehensive Financial Report of the City of Oakland

We are pleased to present the Annual Comprehensive Financial Report (ACFR) of the City of Oakland, California (City). The Finance Department has prepared this report to present the financial position and the changes in net position for the year ended June 30, 2022, and the cash flows of its proprietary fund types for the same period. The basic financial statements and supporting schedules have been prepared in compliance with Section 809 of the City Charter and in accordance with Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (GAAP) for local governments, as established by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB). The information presented here should be considered in conjunction with the additional information contained in the Management's Discussion and Analysis (MD&A) in the Financial Section of this report.

The report consists of management's representations concerning the finances of the City. To provide a reasonable basis for making these representations, management has established a comprehensive internal control framework that is designed to protect the City's assets from loss, theft, or misuse; to compile sufficient reliable information for the preparation of the City's financial statements in conformity with GAAP; and to comply with applicable laws and regulations. As the cost of internal control should not exceed anticipated benefits, the objective is to provide reasonable, rather than absolute, assurance that the financial statements are free of any material misstatements. We believe this ACFR to be complete and reliable in all material respects.

The City contracted with Macias Gini & O'Connell LLP, a firm of Certified Public Accountants licensed to practice in the State of California, to perform the annual independent audit. The auditors expressed an opinion that the City's financial statements for the year ended June 30, 2022 are fairly stated and in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States. This is the most favorable conclusion and is commonly known as an "unmodified" opinion. The independent auditor's report is included in the Financial Section of this report.

In addition, Macias Gini & O'Connell LLP is auditing the City's major program expenditures of federal funds for compliance with the Federal Single Audit Act Amendments of 1996, the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) Uniform Guidance regulating uniform administrative requirements, cost principles, and audit requirements for Single Audits, and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in the *Government Auditing Standards* issued by the Comptroller General of the United States. The report of the Single Audit is published separately from this ACFR and may be obtained upon request from the City's Finance Department.

The Reporting Entity and Its Services

The City has defined its reporting entity in accordance with GAAP that provides guidance for determining which governmental activities, organizations, and functions should be included in the reporting entity. The basic financial statements present information on the activities of the City and its component units.

GAAP requires that the component units be separated into blended, discretely presented, or included in the fiduciary funds financial statements for reporting purposes. Although legally separate entities, blended component units are, in substance, part of the City's operations. Therefore, they are reported as part of the Primary Government. The discretely presented component unit is reported in a separate column in the government-wide financial statements to emphasize that it is legally separate from the City's operations. Component units that are fiduciary in nature are reported in the fiduciary funds financial statements.

Accordingly, we have included the operations of the Oakland Joint Powers Financing Authority as a blended component unit. The Oakland Redevelopment Successor Agency is included as a fiduciary component unit. The operations of the Port of Oakland (including the Oakland International Airport) are presented discretely. The Oakland-Alameda County Coliseum Authority (Authority) is a Joint Venture owned and operated by the City and the County of Alameda. The Joint Venture agreement and operations are disclosed on Note II, part J. of the basic financial statements.

The Oakland Housing Authority, the Oakland Unified School District, and the Peralta Community College District were not included in the basic financial statements because they have limited relationships with the City and, therefore, did not meet the criteria for inclusion in the reporting entity. The City is also represented in seven regional agencies that are excluded from the City's reporting entity. These agencies are the San Francisco Bay Area Rapid Transit District (BART), Alameda-Contra Costa County Transit District (AC Transit), Bay Area Air Quality Management District, Association of Bay Area Governments (ABAG), East Bay Regional Park District, East Bay Municipal Utility District (EBMUD), and Metropolitan Transportation Commission (MTC).

Profile of the Government

The City of Oakland was chartered as a city in 1852. It is situated on the eastern side of the Oakland/San Francisco Bay in the County of Alameda. Its western border offers nineteen miles of coastline, while the rolling hills to the east present views of the Bay and the Pacific Ocean. In between are traditional, diverse neighborhoods, a progressive downtown with numerous high-rise projects under construction, and superior cultural and recreational amenities. It is the administrative site for the County of Alameda, the regional seat for the federal government, the district location of primary state offices, and the transportation hub of commerce for the Bay Area.

Legislative authority is vested in the City Council and executive authority is vested in the Mayor. The City Administrator, appointed by the Mayor and approved by the City Council, has administrative authority to manage the day-to-day administrative and fiscal operations of the City. The City Auditor and the City Attorney are both elected officials and serve four-year terms.

The Mayor and City Council are the governing body of the City. The City Council is comprised of eight elected officials. One Council member is elected "at large", while the other seven Council members represent specific geographic districts. The Mayor and City Council are elected to serve four-year terms.

The City provides a full range of services contemplated by statute or charter, including those functions delegated to cities under state law. These services include public safety (police and fire), sanitation and environmental health, economic development, community involvement and empowerment, public-private

partnerships, library, recreational and cultural activities, public improvements, planning, zoning, and general administrative services.

Economic Condition and Fiscal Outlook

The City of Oakland continued to recover from the economic challenges associated with the global COVID-19 pandemic during Fiscal Year (FY) 2021-22. Unemployment rates declined by more than half during the year, falling from 7.8% in July 2021 to 3.5% as of June 2022. Citywide employment losses due to large scale layoffs and closures declined as well. In total the City experienced the loss of 398 jobs due to large-scale layoffs in FY 2021-22, a sharp drop from the 1,570 job losses experienced in FY 2020-21. These employment gains are especially striking in the context of the recent pandemic, when unemployment reached a high of 16.7% in May 2020 and the City saw mass layoffs of 3,551 jobs in FY 2019-20.

Property tax revenues performed strongly in FY 2021-22, continuing a multi-year trend that has been key to the City's ongoing financial strength. General and voter-approved property taxes rose by 7% while real estate transfer taxes rose by 22% on the basis of strong sales activity, particularly for large commercial properties. Property taxes and real estate transfer taxes together accounted for 59% of General Fund revenue in FY 2021-22 and 41% of Governmental Fund revenue. Since FY 2017-18 such General Fund property tax revenues have increased by 38%. Policy changes, such as voter-approved property taxes and the implementation of a graduated transfer tax, contributed to these results, but continued growth in assessed value underlies much of the City's recent financial performance.

Most local taxes also performed strongly in FY 2021-22, rebounding from the impacts of the global COVID-19 pandemic. Revenues from transient occupancy taxes and parking taxes have not yet recovered from pre-pandemic levels but saw gains of 57% in FY 2021-22 after two years of declines, as business activity and tourism rebounded. Utility user taxes increased by 12% and sales and use taxes rose by 7%, underscoring the increase in local economic activity.

A notable exception to these positive trends occurred with business license taxes, which declined by 3% in FY 2021-22 following an increase of 6% in FY 2020-21. Year-over-year decreases in construction activity underlie much of this decline following the completion of several major development projects.

Oakland's strong financial results for FY 2021-22 reflect the impact of federal COVID subsidies as well as a recovering economy. Under regulations promulgated by the US Treasury Department, the American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA) provided the City with a State and Local Relief Fund allocation of \$188 million. Of this total, \$33 million was used to replace revenue shortfalls arising from the pandemic and subsidize General Fund expenditures in FY 2020-21, \$87 million was used for similar purposes in FY 2021-22, and the remaining balance of \$68 million was programmed for FY 2022-23 General Fund subsidies.

Much uncertainty remains about the City's prospects for further economic recovery, largely due to global economic stresses. Widespread inflation and interest rate increases, rising energy costs, protracted war in Europe, and the potential for global recession all weigh heavily on Oakland's fiscal outlook in the wake of FY 2021-22. Amidst these near-term global crises, the City continues to face numerous local challenges including housing affordability, crime, and persistent racial and ethnic disparities. To the extent they impact revenue growth, negative global economic trends may also constrain the City's ability to address such local policy priorities.

The COVID-19 global pandemic has now taken a secondary role behind global economic factors as an immediate threat to the City's finances, but its longer-term impacts may be substantial. Pandemic impacts on downtown office utilization, for example, appear to be long-lasting if not permanent, with potential impacts on commercial property valuation and construction, transit, and local businesses.

Residential property demand may also be transformed by the rise in virtual work. Such outcomes remain speculative for now but the economic impacts of the global pandemic appear likely to be long-lasting.

Despite immediate and longer-term challenges, Oakland remains well-positioned to take advantage of ongoing regional economic growth. The City remains a desirable location and continues to draw new residents and businesses. Population growth also appears likely to recover from modest pandemic era declines as residential construction remains robust in a region with continued strong housing demand and a longstanding shortfall of supply. The City's burgeoning tourism industry is also primed for growth with added hotel capacity in recent years. These strong fundamentals, which propelled Oakland's economy in prior years, appear likely to support renewed growth as the City emerges from the public health crisis.

Significant Events and Accomplishments

The City of Oakland continued to respond to the COVID-19 public health and economic crisis in FY 2021-22 while advancing existing and new initiatives for the betterment of local residents. Major initiatives during the fiscal year targeted affordable housing, violence prevention, and investment in infrastructure, as described in more detail below.

The City addressed the challenge of insufficient supply of affordable housing through a range of programs and actions. Notable activities in support of these goals in FY 2021-22 included the following:

- The City continued to operate Lake Merritt Lodge, a former dormitory converted to housing for individuals at risk of COVID, supported by funding from the Federal Emergency Management Administration (FEMA);
- The City was awarded a pair of state grants totaling \$26 million to support the conversion of two hotels into new housing with wraparound services for formerly homeless individuals;
- The City continued to support construction of multifamily affordable rental housing by community partners with funding from the Affordable Housing Trust Fund;
- Notices of development opportunities were advertised for City-owned parcels at 7th & Broadway as well as Clay & 14th Street with the intention of converting existing City facilities to affordable housing;
- Under state and federal emergency rental assistance programs, the City received and allocated nearly \$38.4 million of new funding for rental assistance and related support, serving more than 3,345 households; and
- The City funded more than \$4 million in contracts for homeless services with new funding under Measure Q, the Parks and Recreation Preservation, Litter Reduction, and Homelessness Support Act.

Oakland also continued to increase violence prevention services in FY 2021-22. The Department of Violence Prevention expanded its data-driven approach to addressing violence with an enhanced budget and augmented staffing. The department also embarked upon a multi-year grant program allocating \$20 million to community partners for direct responses to violence as well as actions to promote community healing and restoration. The Mobile Assistance Community Responders of Oakland (MACRO) program was also implemented as a community-based public safety system. This new unit, established within the Oakland Fire Department, includes 31 full-time equivalent positions split between emergency medical technicians and community intervention specialists, and is intended to provide alternatives to police-based responses to non-violent crises.

The City also continued to invest in infrastructure in FY 2021-22, reflecting the ongoing support of local voters. As authorized under 2016's Measure KK, the City issued \$212 million of general obligation bonds for street and road projects as well other investments in City-owned capital facilities. City voters also approved a new infrastructure measure, Measure U, on the November 2022 general election ballot

which authorizes the issuance of \$850 million of general obligation bonds to address the City's capital needs.

Budget Process and Controls

The City's budget is a detailed operating plan that identifies estimated costs in relation to estimated revenues. The budget includes:

- Programs, projects, services, and activities to be carried out during the fiscal year;
- Estimated revenue available to finance the operating plan; and
- Estimated spending requirements for the operating plan.

The budget represents a process where policy decisions by the Mayor and the City Council are adopted, implemented and controlled. The notes to the required supplementary information summarize the budgetary roles of various City officials and the timetable for their budgetary actions per the City Charter.

The City Charter prohibits expending monies for which there is no legal appropriation. Therefore, the City is required to adopt budgets for all City funds. The level of budgetary control (that is, the level at which expenditures cannot legally exceed the appropriated amount) is established at the fund level, although for management purposes, the line item budget is controlled at the departmental level within funds. The City Administrator is authorized to administer the budget and may transfer monies from one activity, program, or project to another within the same agency and fund. Supplemental appropriations or transfers of appropriations between funds or agencies must be approved by the City Council.

The City also maintains an encumbrance accounting system to provide budgetary controls for governmental funds. Encumbrances which would result in an overrun of an account balance are suspended in the system until additional funding is made available via budget change requests or withdrawn due to lack of funding. Encumbrances outstanding at June 30 and carried forward are reported as assigned of the appropriate governmental fund's fund balance since they do not constitute expenditures or liabilities. Encumbrances that do not lapse but are brought forward to the new fiscal year are incorporated as part of the budget adopted by the City Council for that year.

The City Council receives quarterly reports on the City's revenues and expenditures compared to budget as a management tool to pro-actively monitor the City's fiscal condition. The City continues to meet its responsibility for sound financial management as demonstrated by the statements and schedules included in the financial section of this report.

On June 30, 2022, the City Council adopted the FY 2022-23 Midcycle Policy Budget. The Midcycle Budget maintains the chief policies adopted as part of the two-year FY 2021-23 Adopted Policy Budget and incorporates the following four Mayoral priorities:

- Holistic Community Safety
- Housing, Economic and Cultural Security
- Vibrant, Sustainable Infrastructure
- Responsive, Trustworthy Government

In addition, the Budget builds on four policy and budget priorities approved by the City Council, which are based on the values of equity, transparency, and effectiveness:

- Affordable housing and homelessness solutions
- Public safety and violence prevention
- Good jobs and vibrant economy

- Clean, healthy, sustainable neighborhoods

The Midcycle Policy Budget is balanced and appropriated approximately \$2.3 billion in Fiscal Year 2022-23.

The Five-Year Financial Forecast

In March 2021, the City issued a Five-Year Financial Forecast for Fiscal Years 2021-22 through 2025-26. The purpose of the Five-Year Financial Forecast is to help the City of Oakland make informed financial and operational decisions by better anticipating long-term future revenues, expenditures, and financial risks. The forecast issued in March 2021 was a point in time projection based on a different set of economic challenges than the City now faces but highlighted persistent gaps between projected expenditures and estimated revenues, particularly in the earlier years of the forecast. These gaps have been mitigated by City Council actions to reserve federal ARPA funds to replace pandemic-related revenue losses yet point to ongoing risks to the City's finances. Expenditure growth is primarily driven by personnel costs, particularly City contributions towards active and retiree medical benefits and pensions. Revenue growth has accelerated as the pandemic recedes but substantial uncertainty remains about broader economic trends and the potential for recession. These uncertainties underscore the importance of long-term financial planning for the City's continued fiscal health.

Consolidated Fiscal Policy

On December 9, 2014, the City Council passed Ordinance No. 13279 C.M.S. amending the City's Financial Policy to add the Rainy Day Policy and consolidate all the City's fiscal policies into a single Consolidated Fiscal Policy. This amendment allowed the City to establish a reserve fund (Vital Services Stabilization Reserve) to stabilize the provision of vital services, protect against service reductions, and prevent layoffs, furloughs, and similar measures in times of economic hardship. Additionally, this policy addressed procedures that allow for accelerating debt repayment and paying down unfunded long-term obligations by modifying the definition of excess Real Estate Transfer Tax. The Consolidated Fiscal Policy includes policies on budgeting practices, reserve funds, the budget process, fiscal planning, and public participation.

On May 15, 2018, the City Council passed Ordinance No. 13487 C.M.S. amending provisions related to the use of excess Real Estate Transfer Tax (RETT), adding new requirements intended to reduce the potential for future increases in negative fund balances, and revising various budget procedures.

These City policies include provisions for the use of reserves during emergencies. At June 30, 2021, the Vital Services Stabilization Reserve had fallen to \$251,000 following the appropriation of its balance to address budget shortfalls in FY 2020-21. Consistent with the Consolidated Fiscal Policy, City Council approved appropriations of \$5 million in the Adopted Budget for FY 2021-23 to begin restoring this reserve. As of June 30, 2022, the Vital Services Stabilization Reserve has a balance of \$2.8 million, reflecting the first of two budgeted \$2.5 million deposits, with the second deposit anticipated in FY 2022-23.

On June 24, 2021, the City Council passed Resolution No. 88717 C.M.S., establishing the General Purpose Fund Emergency Reserve as a separate subfund of the City's General Fund, which is mandated under the Consolidated Fiscal Policy. The resolution also appropriated an amount equal to 7.5% of FY 2021-22 General Purpose Fund appropriations to this new fund. Prior to the adoption of this resolution the City measured its emergency reserve as the unassigned fund balance in the General Purpose Fund, its chief operating subfund within the General Fund. As of June 30, 2022, the City's standalone General Purpose Fund Emergency Reserve has a balance of \$54.0 million and unassigned fund balance in the General Purpose Fund is \$90.6 million, resulting in total General Fund reserves of \$144.6 million.

OPEB Funding Policy

On February 26, 2019, the City Council adopted Resolution No. 87551 C.M.S. establishing the Other Post-Employment Benefits Funding Policy, which provides for ongoing prefunding contributions of 2.5% of payroll, equal to approximately \$10 million per year. These amounts are in addition to pay-as-you-go requirements and are intended to support the sustainability of the City's retiree medical program. On June 2, 2020, the City Council postponed these contributions for FY 2019-20 and FY 2020-21, consistent with emergency provisions in this policy, in response to the financial crisis accompanying the COVID-19 pandemic. As provided for in the Adopted Budget for FY 2021-23, the City has resumed these contributions consistent with policy requirements.

Single Audit

As a recipient of Federal, State, and County financial assistance, the City is responsible for providing assurance that adequate internal controls are in place to ensure compliance with applicable laws and regulations. These controls are periodically evaluated by management, the City Auditor's Office (internal), and the City's independent auditors (external).

As part of the City's single audit procedures, tests are performed to determine the effectiveness of the internal controls over major federal award programs and the City's compliance with applicable laws and regulations related to these federal award programs.

Debt Management and Credit Ratings

The City's Debt Management Policy is reviewed and adopted annually by the City Council. The goal of the Debt Management Policy is to set prudent guidelines to ensure that the City's debt portfolio is fiscally stable. It is in place to maintain long-term financial flexibility while ensuring that the City's capital needs are adequately supported. The Debt Management Policy establishes the following equally important objectives:

- To achieve the lowest possible cost of capital for the City;
- To achieve the highest practical credit rating;
- Maintain full and complete financial disclosure and reporting;
- Ensure timely repayment of debt;
- Maintain a prudent level of financial risk;
- Utilize local and disadvantaged banking and financial firms, whenever possible; and
- Ensure compliance with applicable State and Federal laws.

The City is also committed to securing the City's long-term financial health by taking direct actions to address unfunded liabilities. These actions include: improving the funded ratios of CalPERS Safety and Miscellaneous pension plans, reducing the City's unfunded liability for other postemployment benefits through ongoing prefunding contributions and benefit reforms, and continued progress in reducing longstanding negative fund balances.

The City's general obligation bonds credit ratings of Aa1/AA with a stable outlook from Moody's Investors Service, Inc. and S&P Global Ratings, respectively, reflect the City's sustained fiscal prudence and strong economic underpinnings. The rating agencies continue to cite the City's strong fiscal management as a key factor in their favorable view of the City's credit. These ratings translate to significant interest cost savings in the City's debt program and to the taxpayers of the City of Oakland. The Management's Discussion and Analysis section of this report provides additional information on the City's credit ratings.

Awards

The City has submitted its Annual Comprehensive Financial Report for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2021 to the Government Finance Officers Association of the United States and Canada (GFOA) for consideration of a Certificate of Achievement for Excellence in Financial Reporting, and this application is pending review. GFOA's review process has been extended as a result of the recent COVID pandemic and the City anticipates receiving this award in January 2023. The Certificate of Achievement is a prestigious national award recognizing conformance with the highest standards for preparation of state and local government financial reports. In order to be awarded a Certificate of Achievement, a governmental unit must publish an easily readable and efficiently organized ACFR whose contents conform to program standards. The ACFR must satisfy both generally accepted accounting principles and applicable legal requirements.

The Certificate of Achievement is valid for a period of one year only. The City of Oakland has received a Certificate of Achievement the last 30 years. The City's Fiscal Year 2021-22 ACFR will be submitted to GFOA for consideration for the Certificate of Achievement for Excellence in Financial Reporting.

Acknowledgments

The preparation of this ACFR represents the culmination of a concerted team effort by the entire staff of the Finance Department, most particularly the Controller's Bureau, Treasury Bureau, City Administrator's Office, City Attorney's Office, Human Resources, and other departmental staff, who have demonstrated their professionalism, dedication and efficiency in the preparation of this report. We also thank Macias Gini & O'Connell LLP for their assistance and guidance.

Finally, we wish to express our sincere appreciation to the Mayor and the members of the City Council for providing policy direction and their interest and continuing support in planning and conducting the City's financial operations in a fiscally responsible and progressive manner.

Respectfully submitted,



EDWARD D. REISKIN

City Administrator



ERIN ROSEMAN

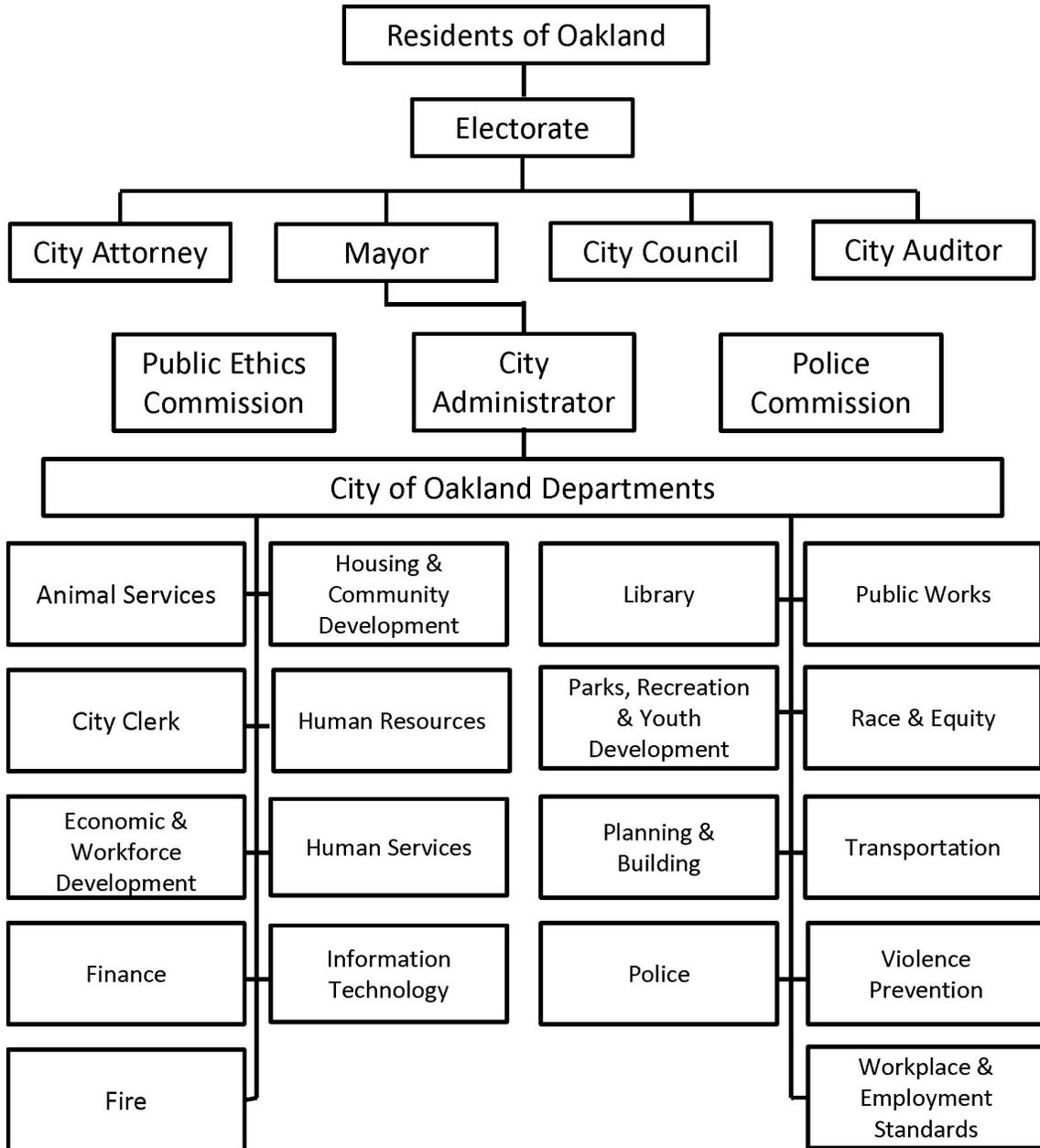
Director of Finance



STEPHEN WALSH

Controller

CITY OF OAKLAND ORGANIZATION CHART



CITY OF OAKLAND

ANNUAL COMPREHENSIVE FINANCIAL REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2022

Mayor
Libby Schaaf

Members of the City Council

Nikki Fortunato Bas (District 2)
Council President

Sheng Thao (District 4)
President Pro Tempore

Rebecca Kaplan (At-Large)
Vice Mayor

Carroll Fife (District 3)

Noel Gallo (District 5)

Dan Kalb (District 1)

Treva Reid (District 7)

Loren Taylor (District 6)

City Administrator

Edward D. Reiskin

Prepared by the Finance Department

Erin Roseman

Finance Director

Bradley Johnson

Budget Administrator

Stephen Walsh

Controller

Rogers Agaba

Acting Revenue & Tax Administrator

David Jones

Treasury Administrator

Controller's Bureau Staff

Alex Auza
Helen Cherkis
Connie Chu
Tony Daquipa
Carol Gloria

Pat Lee
Cristy Macias
Maribel Manila
Rogelio Medalla
Carla Reed

Pooja Shrestha
Vy Tran
Donna Treglown
Michelle Wong
Andy Yang

Elected Officers

Barbara Parker, City Attorney

Courtney Ruby, City Auditor

Administration

Edward D. Reiskin, City Administrator

Elizabeth Lake, Assistant City Administrator

LaTonda Simmons, Assistant City Administrator

Joe DeVries, Deputy City Administrator

Angela Robinson-Piñon, Deputy City Administrator

Directors

Ann Dunn

Animal Services

Ian Appleyard

Human Resources

John Alden

Police Commission

Asha Reed

City Clerk

Estelle Clemons

Human Services

Suzanne Doran

Public Ethics
Commission

Karen Boyd

Communications

Tony Batalla

Information Technology

G. Harold Duffey

Public Works

Alexa Jeffress

Economic & Workforce
Development

Jamie Turbak

Library

Darlene Flynn

Race & Equity

Erin Roseman

Finance

Dana Riley

Parks, Recreation &
Youth Development

Fred Kelley

Transportation

Reginald Freeman

Fire

William Gilchrist

Planning & Building

Guillermo Cespedes

Violence Prevention

Christina Mun

Housing & Community
Development

LeRonne L. Armstrong

Police

Emylene Aspillá

Workplace &
Employment Standards

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FINANCIAL SECTION

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Independent Auditor's Report

Honorable Mayor and Members of the City Council
City of Oakland, California

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinions

We have audited the financial statements of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, the discretely presented component unit, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the City of Oakland, California (City), as of and for the year ended June 30, 2022, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the City's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, the discretely presented component unit, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the City, as of June 30, 2022, and the respective changes in financial position, and, where applicable, cash flows thereof for the year then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Basis for Opinions

We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America (GAAS) and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards*, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are required to be independent of the City and to meet our other ethical responsibilities, in accordance with the relevant ethical requirements relating to our audit. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinions. The financial statements of the Oakland Police and Fire Retirement System were not audited in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*.

Emphasis of Matter

As discussed in Note I.E. to the financial statements, effective July 1, 2021, the City adopted the provisions of Governmental Accounting Standards Board Statement No. 87, *Leases*. Our opinions are not modified with respect to this matter.

Responsibilities of Management for the Financial Statements

The City's management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America, and for 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.

In preparing the financial statements, management is required to evaluate whether there are conditions or events, considered in the aggregate, that raise substantial doubt about the City's ability to continue as a going concern for twelve months beyond the financial statement date, including any currently known information that may raise substantial doubt shortly thereafter.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinions. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not absolute assurance and therefore is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with GAAS and *Government Auditing Standards* will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control. Misstatements are considered material if there is a substantial likelihood that, individually or in the aggregate, they would influence the judgment made by a reasonable user based on the financial statements.

In performing an audit in accordance with GAAS and *Government Auditing Standards*, we:

- Exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit.
- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, and design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks. Such procedures include examining, on a test basis, evidence regarding the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit 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 City's internal control. Accordingly, no such opinion is expressed.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluate the overall presentation of the financial statements.
- Conclude whether, in our judgment, there are conditions or events, considered in the aggregate, that raise substantial doubt about the City's ability to continue as a going concern for a reasonable period of time.

We are required to communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit, significant audit findings, and certain internal control-related matters that we identified during the audit.

Required Supplementary Information

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require that the management's discussion and analysis, the schedules of changes in net pension liability and related ratios, the schedules of employer pension contributions, the schedules of changes in net other postemployment benefits liability and related ratios, the schedules of employer other postemployment benefits contributions, and the budgetary comparison schedules of the General Fund and the Other Special Revenue 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 GAAS, 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.

Supplementary Information

Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming opinions on the financial statements that collectively comprise City's basic financial statements. The combining financial statements and schedules are presented for purposes of additional analysis and are not a required part of the basic financial statements. Such information is the responsibility of management and was derived from and relates directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements. The information has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the basic financial statements and certain additional procedures, including comparing and reconciling such information directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements or to the basic financial statements themselves, and other additional procedures in accordance with GAAS. In our opinion, the combining financial statements and schedules are fairly stated, in all material respects, in relation to the basic financial statements as a whole.

Other Information

The City's management is responsible for the other information included in the annual comprehensive financial report. The other information comprises the introductory and statistical sections but does not include the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. Our opinions on the basic financial statements do not cover the other information, and we do not express an opinion or any form of assurance thereon.

In connection with our audit of the basic financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and consider whether a material inconsistency exists between the other information and the basic financial statements, or the other information otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work performed, we conclude that an uncorrected material misstatement of the other information exists, we are required to describe it in our report.

Other Reporting Required by *Government Auditing Standards*

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated December 23, 2022 on our consideration of the City'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 City's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Macias Gini & O'Connell LLP". The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style.

Walnut Creek, California
December 23, 2022

CITY OF OAKLAND
Management's Discussion and Analysis (Unaudited)
Year Ended June 30, 2022

This section of the City of Oakland's (the City) Annual Comprehensive Financial Report provides an overview and analysis of the financial activities of the City for the year ended June 30, 2022. We encourage readers to consider the information presented here in conjunction with the additional information contained in the City's financial statements and related notes and our letter of transmittal that precedes this section.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

The government-wide statement of net position for the City's governmental and business-type activities indicates that as of June 30, 2022, total assets and deferred outflows of resources exceed total liabilities and deferred inflows of resources by \$551.2 million compared to a net position of \$96.3 million at June 30, 2021:

- \$1.3 billion of net position represents the City's investment in capital assets, less any related outstanding debt and related deferred outflows and inflows of resources used to acquire those assets (*net investment in capital assets*). These capital assets are used to provide services to citizens and are not available for future spending.
- \$860.5 million represents resources that are subject to restrictions on their use and are available to meet the City's ongoing obligations for programs, of which \$413.8 million is restricted for Housing and Community Development programs, \$332.9 million pertains to Low and Moderate Income Housing Redevelopment, and \$40.2 million is restricted for debt service.
- \$1.6 billion represents a deficit in unrestricted net position that has primarily resulted from the underfunding of the pension and other postemployment benefits (OPEB) liabilities, and other unfunded long-term liabilities (*unrestricted net position*). The net pension and OPEB liability deficits are the biggest contributing factors at \$1.2 billion and \$0.6 billion, respectively. The remaining changes in net position are discussed below.
- \$28.2 million of the \$454.9 million improvement in net position was derived from increases in general revenues including \$32.5 million in property tax, \$25.0 million in real estate transfer tax, and \$10.4 million in sales and use tax, offset by declines of \$48.8 million in other revenues that are primarily due to one-time revenues received in the prior year. Pension and OPEB expense were reduced by \$222.9 million due to declines in the net pension and OPEB liabilities and amortization of related outflows and inflows.
- The government-wide increase in net position was also supported by a \$22.0 million increase in net position from the business-type activities, mainly the Sewer-related activities.

Total fund balances for the City's governmental funds of \$1.4 billion represents an increase of 25.4 percent, or \$288.0 million, compared to the prior fiscal year. This increase results from changes in restricted fund balance due to the receipt of bond premium and proceeds, robust growth in most revenues, and staffing vacancies that slowed expenditure growth, as well as improvement in unassigned General Fund balance arising from federal funding associated with the COVID-19 global pandemic. The General Purpose Fund Emergency Reserve, a subfund of the General Fund, increased to \$54.0 million, which together with unassigned General Purpose Fund balance of \$90.6 million raised General Purpose Fund reserves to \$144.6 million, exceeding the amount required under the City's Consolidated Fiscal Policy of 7.5 percent of FY 2021-22 General Purpose Fund appropriations, or \$54.5 million.

CITY OF OAKLAND
Management's Discussion and Analysis (Unaudited)
Year Ended June 30, 2022

OVERVIEW OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

This discussion and analysis are intended to introduce the City's basic financial statements. The City's basic financial statements consist of four components:

- Government-wide Financial Statements
- Fund Financial Statements
- Notes to the Basic Financial Statements
- Required Supplementary Information

In addition, this report also contains other supplementary information.

Government-wide Financial Statements

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

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

The *statement of activities* presents information showing how the City's net position changed during the most recent fiscal year. All changes in net position are reported as soon as the underlying event giving rise to the change occurs, regardless of the timing of the related cash flows. Thus, revenues and expenses are reported in this statement for some items that will only result in cash flows in future fiscal periods, such as revenues pertaining to uncollected taxes and expenses pertaining to earned but unused vacation and sick leave.

Both government-wide financial statements distinguish functions of the City that are principally supported by taxes and intergovernmental revenues (governmental activities) from other functions that are intended to recover all or a significant portion of their costs through user fees and charges (business-type activities). The governmental activities of the City include general government, public safety, community and human services, community and economic development, and public works and transportation. The business-type activities of the City include the sewer service system and the parks and recreation. The government-wide financial statements do not include the fiduciary funds, which comprise the private-purpose trust funds, pension trust funds, and custodial fund. Resources in the fiduciary funds are not available to support the City's own programs.

The government-wide financial statements include the primary government of the City and the Port of Oakland (Port), as a discrete component unit. Financial information for the Port is reported separately from the financial information presented for the primary government. Further information about the Port can be obtained from the Port Financial Services Division, 530 Water Street, Oakland, CA 94607 or visit the website at www.portofoakland.com.

CITY OF OAKLAND
Management's Discussion and Analysis (Unaudited)
Year Ended June 30, 2022

Fund Financial Statements

The fund financial statements are designed to report information about groupings of related accounts that are used to maintain control over resources that have been segregated for specific activities or objectives. The City, like other state and local governments, uses fund accounting to ensure and demonstrate compliance with finance-related legal requirements. All the funds of the City can be divided into the following three categories: *governmental funds*, *proprietary funds*, and *fiduciary funds*.

Governmental Funds. Governmental funds are used to account for essentially the same functions reported as governmental activities in the government-wide financial statements. Most of the City's basic services are reported in governmental funds. However, unlike the government-wide financial statements, governmental fund financial statements focus on the near-term inflows and outflows of spendable resources, as well as on the balances of spendable resources available at the end of the fiscal year. Such information may be useful in evaluating the City'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 City'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 City maintains several individual governmental funds organized according to their type (Special Revenue, Capital Projects, Debt Service, and General 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 the General fund, the Federal/State Grant Fund, the Low and Moderate Income Housing Asset Fund (LMIHF), the Municipal Capital Improvement Fund, and the Other Special Revenue Fund, all of which are considered to be major funds. Data from the remaining funds are combined in a single, aggregated presentation. Individual fund data for each of the nonmajor governmental funds is provided in the form of combining statements elsewhere in this report.

The City adopts an annual appropriated budget for its governmental funds. A budgetary comparison schedule has been provided for the General Fund and the Other Special Revenue Fund in the required supplementary information to demonstrate compliance with this budget.

Proprietary Funds. Proprietary funds are generally used to account for services for which the City charges customers, either outside customers or internal units or departments of the City. Proprietary funds provide the same type of information shown in the government-wide statements only in more detail.

The City maintains the following two types of proprietary funds:

- (1) **Enterprise Funds** are used to report the same functions presented as business-type activities in the government-wide financial statements. The City uses enterprise funds to account for the operations of the Sewer Service System and the Parks and Recreation operations. The sewer service fund is considered to be a major fund of the City.
- (2) **Internal Service Funds** are used to report activities that provide services and supplies for certain City programs and activities. The City uses internal service funds to account for its fleet of vehicles, radio and communication equipment, facilities management, printing and reproduction, central stores, purchasing, and information technology. Because these services predominantly

CITY OF OAKLAND
Management's Discussion and Analysis (Unaudited)
Year Ended June 30, 2022

benefit governmental rather than business-type functions, they have been included within governmental activities in the government-wide financial statements. The internal service funds are combined into a single, aggregated presentation in the proprietary funds financial statements. Individual fund data for the internal service funds is provided in the form of combining statements elsewhere in this report.

Fiduciary Funds. Fiduciary funds are used to account for resources held for the benefit of employees and parties outside the City. The Police and Fire Retirement System (PFRS) Fund is reported as a pension trust fund. The private-purpose trust funds along with the custodial fund are also reported as fiduciary funds since their resources are not available to support the City's own programs. For this reason, they are not reflected in the government-wide financial statements. The accounting used for fiduciary funds is much like that used for proprietary funds.

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements

The notes to the basic financial statements provide additional information that is essential to a full understanding of the data provided in the government-wide and fund financial statements.

Required Supplementary Information

The required supplementary information includes the budgetary schedule for the General Fund and the Other Special Revenue Fund, schedules of changes in the net pension liability and related ratios and pension plan contributions, and schedules of changes in the net OPEB liability and related ratios and OPEB plan contributions.

Other Information

In addition, this report presents combining statements and schedules referred to earlier in connection with nonmajor governmental funds, internal service funds, and fiduciary funds that immediately follow the required supplementary information.

Government-Wide Financial Analysis

Net position may serve over time as a useful indicator of the City's financial condition. As of June 30, 2022, total assets and deferred outflows of resources exceed the total liabilities and deferred inflows of resources by \$551.2 million compared to a net position of \$96.3 million at June 30, 2021, which represents an increase in net position of \$454.9 million. Current and other assets increased by \$398.8 million, primarily due to increased federal funding and growth in property tax and local taxes. Additionally, capital assets increased by \$17.4 million. The City's net position also reflects the net investment in capital assets of \$1.3 billion for governmental and business-type activities. Of the remaining balance, \$860.5 million of net position is subject to external restrictions on how it may be used. The unrestricted net position of negative \$1.6 billion is comprised of a deficit balance of \$1.6 billion for governmental activities, and a positive balance of \$49.2 million for business-type activities. As of June 30, 2022, unrestricted net position for governmental and business-type activities increased by \$434.0 million as compared to balances at June 30, 2021.

CITY OF OAKLAND
Management's Discussion and Analysis (Unaudited)
Year Ended June 30, 2022

Condensed Statements of Net Position

June 30, 2022 and 2021 (In thousands)

	Governmental Activities		Business-type Activities		Total	
	2022	2021(1)	2022	2021	2022	2021
Assets:						
Current and other assets	\$ 2,522,302	\$ 2,136,443	\$ 104,953	\$ 91,994	\$ 2,627,255	\$ 2,228,437
Capital assets	1,459,289	1,440,601	253,930	255,239	1,713,219	1,695,840
TOTAL ASSETS	3,981,591	3,577,044	358,883	347,233	4,340,474	3,924,277
Deferred Outflows of Resources:						
Losses on refunding of debt	11,023	12,268	—	—	11,023	12,268
Pensions	265,730	339,194	4,528	908	270,258	340,102
OPEB	194,723	221,051	3,949	4,527	198,672	225,578
TOTAL OUTFLOWS	471,476	572,513	8,477	5,435	479,953	577,948
Liabilities:						
Long-term liabilities	1,186,108	1,045,103	23,526	26,359	1,209,634	1,071,462
Other liabilities	472,663	467,428	5,766	3,117	478,429	470,545
Net pension liability	1,186,077	1,754,458	29,806	46,916	1,215,883	1,801,374
Net OPEB liability	606,108	827,123	11,361	15,713	617,469	842,836
TOTAL LIABILITIES	3,450,956	4,094,112	70,459	92,105	3,521,415	4,186,217
Deferred Inflows of Resources:						
Gains on refunding of debt	2,544	2,785	276	316	2,820	3,101
Leases	37,215	—	—	—	37,215	—
Pensions	386,245	2,854	11,362	—	397,607	2,854
OPEB	304,276	210,886	5,910	2,876	310,186	213,762
TOTAL INFLOWS	730,280	216,525	17,548	3,192	747,828	219,717
Net Position:						
Net investment in capital assets	1,040,918	1,102,435	230,128	228,564	1,271,046	1,330,999
Restricted	860,545	779,672	—	—	860,545	779,672
Unrestricted (deficit)	(1,629,634)	(2,043,187)	49,224	28,807	(1,580,410)	(2,014,380)
TOTAL NET POSITION	\$ 271,829	\$ (161,080)	\$ 279,352	\$ 257,371	\$ 551,181	\$ 96,291

(1) The City implemented GASB 87, *Leases*, in FY 2021-22. FY 2020-21 balances were not restated.

Governmental activities: The City's net position in governmental activities increased by \$432.9 million.

Total assets increased by \$404.5 million, or 11.3 percent, to \$4.0 billion. The significant changes in assets occurred in the following areas:

- *Current and other assets* increased by \$385.9 million, primarily due to cash and receivables resulting from proceeds from the issuance of new debt, increased federal funding in response to the COVID-19 pandemic, reduced expenses due to staffing vacancies, the recording of lease receivables due to the implementation of GASB Statement No. 87, *Leases*, and growth in property tax arising from change-in-ownership reassessments on commercial and residential properties, real estate transfer taxes on sales of property, and local taxes.

Total liabilities decreased by \$643.2 million, or 15.7 percent to \$3.5 billion. The significant changes in liabilities occurred in the following areas:

- *Long-term liabilities* increased by \$141.0 million primarily due to the addition of long-term debt.
- *Net pension liability* decreased by \$568.4 million due primarily to increased net investment income.

CITY OF OAKLAND
Management's Discussion and Analysis (Unaudited)
Year Ended June 30, 2022

- *Net OPEB liability* decreased by \$221.0 million mainly due to a change in the discount rate used for actuarial estimates, which was increased following the resumption of contributions to the irrevocable trust.

Net position increased by \$432.9 million to \$271.8 million as of June 30, 2022 from a deficit \$161.1 million at June 30, 2021. The City net position can be divided into three categories: net investment in capital assets, restricted, and unrestricted.

- \$1.0 billion of net position reflects the City's *investment in capital assets* (e.g., land, buildings infrastructure, facilities and equipment), net of any related outstanding debt and debt-related deferred outflows and inflows of resources used to acquire those assets. The City uses these capital assets to provide a variety of services to citizens. These assets, therefore, are not available for future spending.
- \$860.5 million of net position represents resources that are subject to restrictions on how they may be used and are therefore restricted.
- \$1.6 billion of net position represents a deficit in unrestricted net position that has primarily resulted from the underfunding of pension and OPEB liabilities.

CITY OF OAKLAND
Management's Discussion and Analysis (Unaudited)
Year Ended June 30, 2022

The following table indicates the changes in net position for governmental and business-type activities:

Condensed Statements of Activities
Years Ended June 30, 2022 and 2021
(In thousands)

	Governmental Activities		Business-type Activities		Total	
	2022	2021(1)	2022	2021	2022	2021
Revenues:						
Program revenues						
Charges for services	\$ 186,305	\$ 170,468	\$ 72,526	\$ 69,764	\$ 258,831	\$ 240,232
Operating grants and contributions	229,733	206,509	—	—	229,733	206,509
Capital grants and contributions	5,249	3,178	—	—	5,249	3,178
Total program revenues:	<u>421,287</u>	<u>380,155</u>	<u>72,526</u>	<u>69,764</u>	<u>493,813</u>	<u>449,919</u>
General revenues:						
Property taxes	470,778	438,237	—	—	470,778	438,237
State taxes:						
Sales and use taxes	99,255	88,888	—	—	99,255	88,888
Gas tax and motor vehicle in-lieu	19,345	17,640	—	—	19,345	17,640
Local taxes:						
Business license	101,290	104,232	—	—	101,290	104,232
Utility consumption	57,930	51,801	—	—	57,930	51,801
Real estate transfer	138,396	113,359	—	—	138,396	113,359
Transient occupancy	21,209	13,497	—	—	21,209	13,497
Parking	18,184	11,590	—	—	18,184	11,590
Voter-approved special tax	96,444	93,151	—	—	96,444	93,151
Franchise	20,226	19,901	—	—	20,226	19,901
Interest and investment income (loss)	(12,832)	18	(928)	(41)	(13,760)	(23)
Other	31,403	80,250	—	—	31,403	80,250
Total revenues	<u>1,482,915</u>	<u>1,412,719</u>	<u>71,598</u>	<u>69,723</u>	<u>1,554,513</u>	<u>1,482,442</u>
Expenses:						
General government	181,671	222,718	—	—	181,671	222,718
Public safety	350,096	511,184	—	—	350,096	511,184
Community and human services	123,748	134,097	—	—	123,748	134,097
Community and economic development	176,985	186,777	—	—	176,985	186,777
Public works and transportation	152,049	149,611	—	—	152,049	149,611
Interest on long-term debt	67,132	63,964	—	—	67,132	63,964
Sewer	—	—	46,786	54,181	46,786	54,181
Parks and recreation	—	—	1,156	725	1,156	725
Total expenses	<u>1,051,681</u>	<u>1,268,351</u>	<u>47,942</u>	<u>54,906</u>	<u>1,099,623</u>	<u>1,323,257</u>
Changes in net position before transfers	431,234	144,368	23,656	14,817	454,890	159,185
Transfers	1,675	1,871	(1,675)	(1,871)	—	—
Changes in net position	<u>432,909</u>	<u>146,239</u>	<u>21,981</u>	<u>12,946</u>	<u>454,890</u>	<u>159,185</u>
Net Position:						
Beginning of year	(161,080)	(307,319)	257,371	244,425	96,291	(62,894)
End of year	<u>\$ 271,829</u>	<u>\$ (161,080)</u>	<u>\$ 279,352</u>	<u>\$ 257,371</u>	<u>\$ 551,181</u>	<u>\$ 96,291</u>

(1) The City implemented GASB 87, *Leases*, in FY 2021-22. FY 2020-21 balances were not restated.

CITY OF OAKLAND
Management's Discussion and Analysis (Unaudited)
Year Ended June 30, 2022

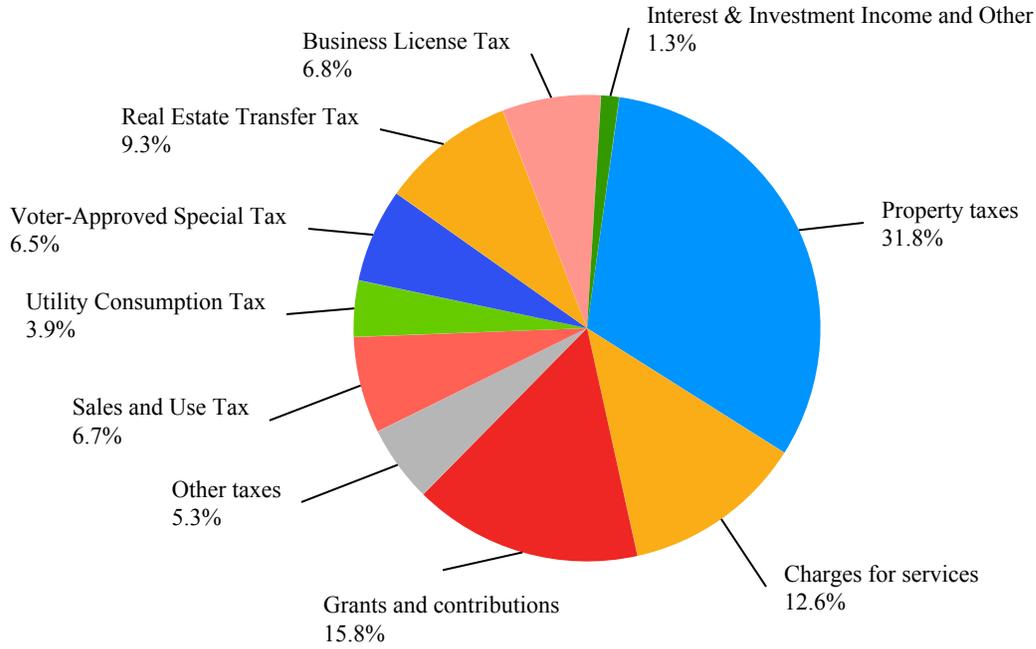
Governmental activities: Net position for governmental activities increased by \$432.9 million during fiscal year 2021-22. Total revenue increased by 5.0 percent and expenses decreased by 17.1 percent. For comparison, during fiscal year 2020-21, revenues increased at a rate of 1.1 percent and expenses decreased by 2.8 percent.

Changes in net position for governmental activities are attributed to the following significant elements:

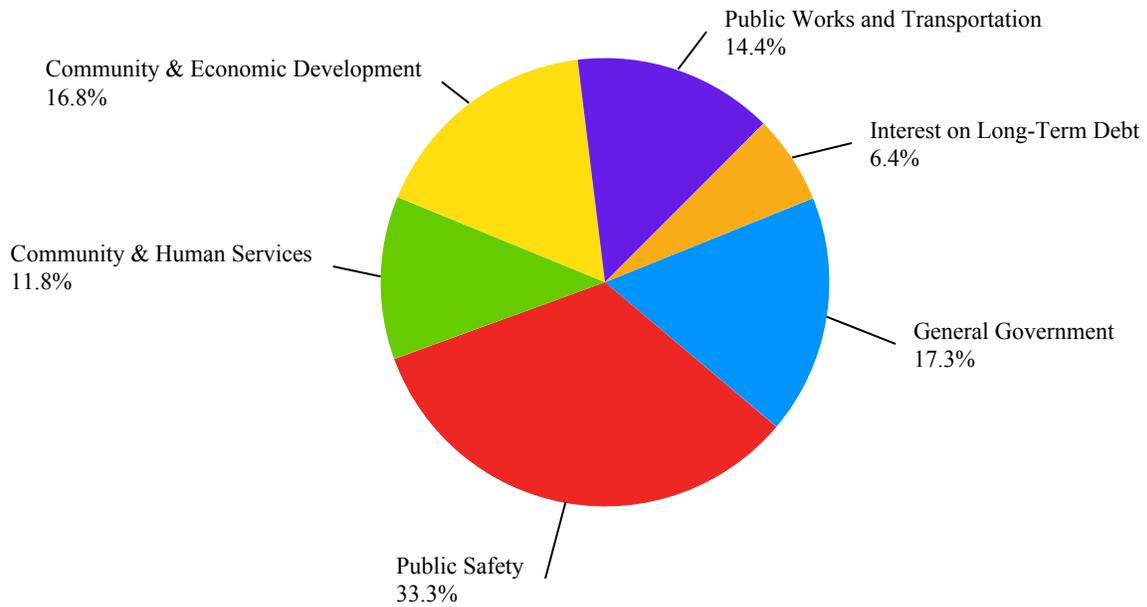
- Several factors contributed to the increase in total revenues. Property tax increased by \$32.5 million, or 7.4 percent, due to increases in assessed values from change in ownership reassessments, inflationary assessed value adjustments, and increases from voter-approved measures. Real estate transfer tax increased by \$25.0 million, or 22.1 percent, based on sales growth for real property. Operating grants and contributions increased by \$23.2 million, or 11.2 percent, primarily due to increased federal funding associated with the COVID-19 pandemic. Sales and use taxes increased by \$10.4 million, or 11.7 percent, as locally-generated taxes continued to recover from pandemic-era declines. Similarly, transient occupancy tax and parking tax increased by \$7.7 million and \$6.6 million, respectively, or 57.1 percent and 56.9 percent. Utility consumption tax increased by \$6.1 million, or 11.8 percent, due to increased energy costs for taxpayers. Offsetting these gains, business license tax declined by \$2.9 million, or 2.8 percent, on the basis of reduced gross receipts from large construction projects. Other revenues also declined by \$48.8 million, or 60.9 percent, due to substantial one-time revenues received in the prior year.
- *Public safety* expenses decreased by \$161.1 million, or 31.5 percent, primarily due to reduced pension and OPEB expenses. The decline in pension expense is primarily attributable to PFRS investment gains while the decrease in OPEB expense results from a change in the discount rate used for actuarial estimates of OPEB expense, which was increased following the resumption of contributions to the irrevocable trust.
- *General government* expenses decreased by \$41.0 million, or 18.4 percent, primarily due to reductions in pension and OPEB expense.
- *Public works and transportation* expenses increased by \$2.4 million, or 1.6 percent, primarily due to budgeted increases in personnel costs, offset by reductions in pension and OPEB expense.

CITY OF OAKLAND
Management's Discussion and Analysis (Unaudited)
Year Ended June 30, 2022

Revenues By Source - Governmental Activities



Expenses - Governmental Activities



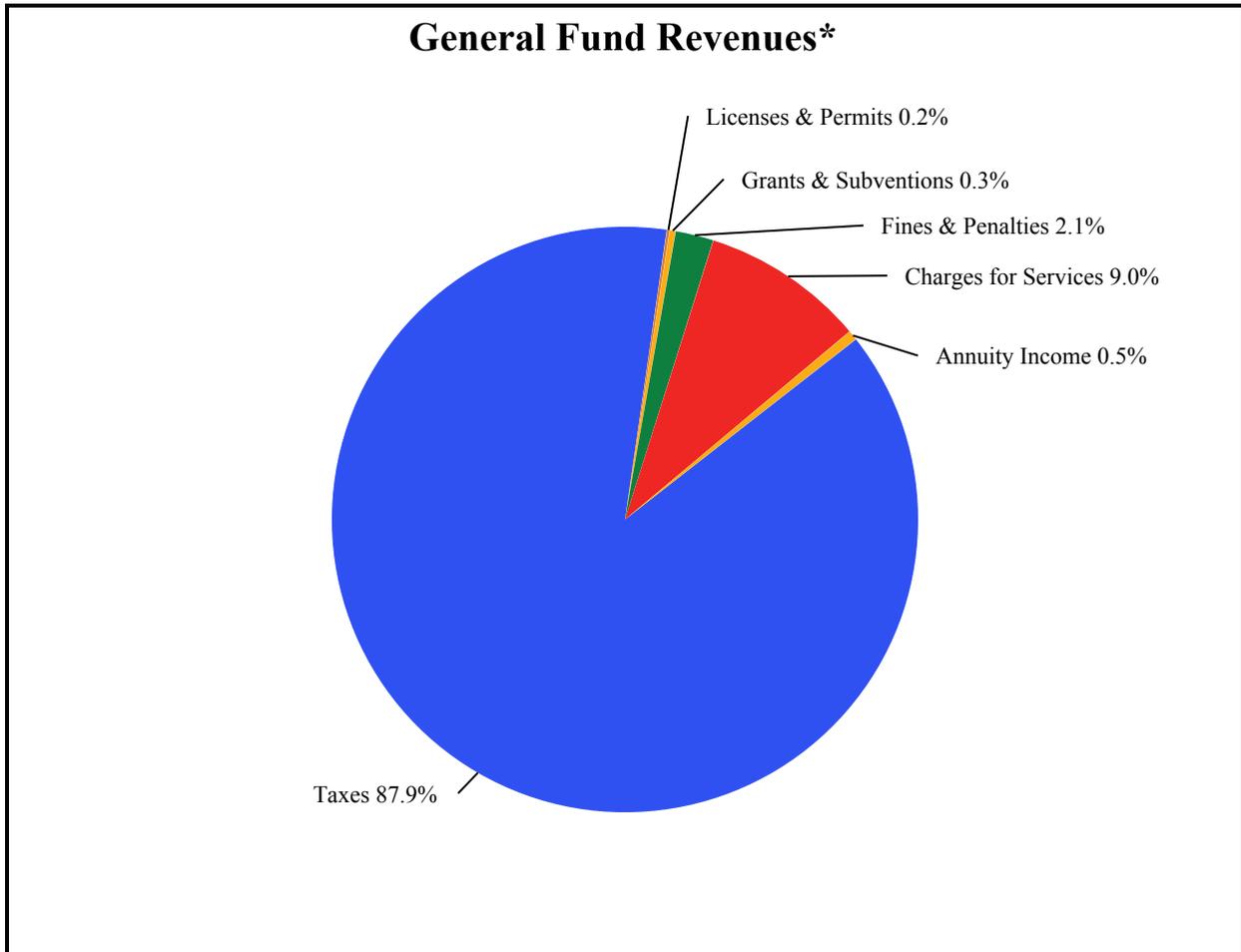
CITY OF OAKLAND
Management's Discussion and Analysis (Unaudited)
Year Ended June 30, 2022

Business-type activities: Business-type activities ended the fiscal year with an increase in net position of \$22.0 million due primarily to positive operating results in the Sewer Fund of \$21.8 million, which are intended to support future capital projects.

Financial Analysis of the Governmental and Proprietary Funds

Governmental funds: The focus of the City's governmental funds is to provide information on near-term inflows, outflows, and balances of spendable resources. Such information is useful in assessing the City'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.

General Fund: The General Fund is the chief operating fund of the City. At June 30, 2022, its unassigned fund balance is \$206.2 million or 33.6 percent of the \$613.9 million total General Fund balance.



*Chart excludes Other Revenues and Interest losses of 1.5%.

CITY OF OAKLAND
Management's Discussion and Analysis (Unaudited)
Year Ended June 30, 2022

For the year ended June 30, 2022 and 2021, revenues for the General Fund are distributed as follows (in thousands):

	General Fund		Increase / (Decrease)	
	2022	2021	Amount	%
Revenues:				
Taxes:				
Property taxes	\$ 410,089	\$ 377,175	\$ 32,914	8.7%
State taxes:				
Sales and use taxes	64,166	57,825	6,341	11.0%
Motor vehicle in-lieu tax	503	318	185	58.2%
Local taxes:				
Business license	101,290	104,232	(2,942)	-2.8%
Utility consumption	57,930	51,801	6,129	11.8%
Real estate transfer	138,396	113,359	25,037	22.1%
Transient occupancy	16,662	10,610	6,052	57.0%
Parking	9,539	6,264	3,275	52.3%
Voter-approved special tax	7,575	8,155	(580)	-7.1%
Franchise	20,010	19,679	331	1.7%
License and permits	1,413	1,243	170	13.7%
Fines and penalties	19,741	17,591	2,150	12.2%
Charges for services	84,948	83,173	1,775	2.1%
Federal and state grants and subventions	3,189	4,983	(1,794)	-36.0%
Annuity income	5,015	5,120	(105)	-2.1%
Interest and other	(13,868)	25,693	(39,561)	-154.0%
Total revenues	\$ 926,598	\$ 887,221	\$ 39,377	4.4%

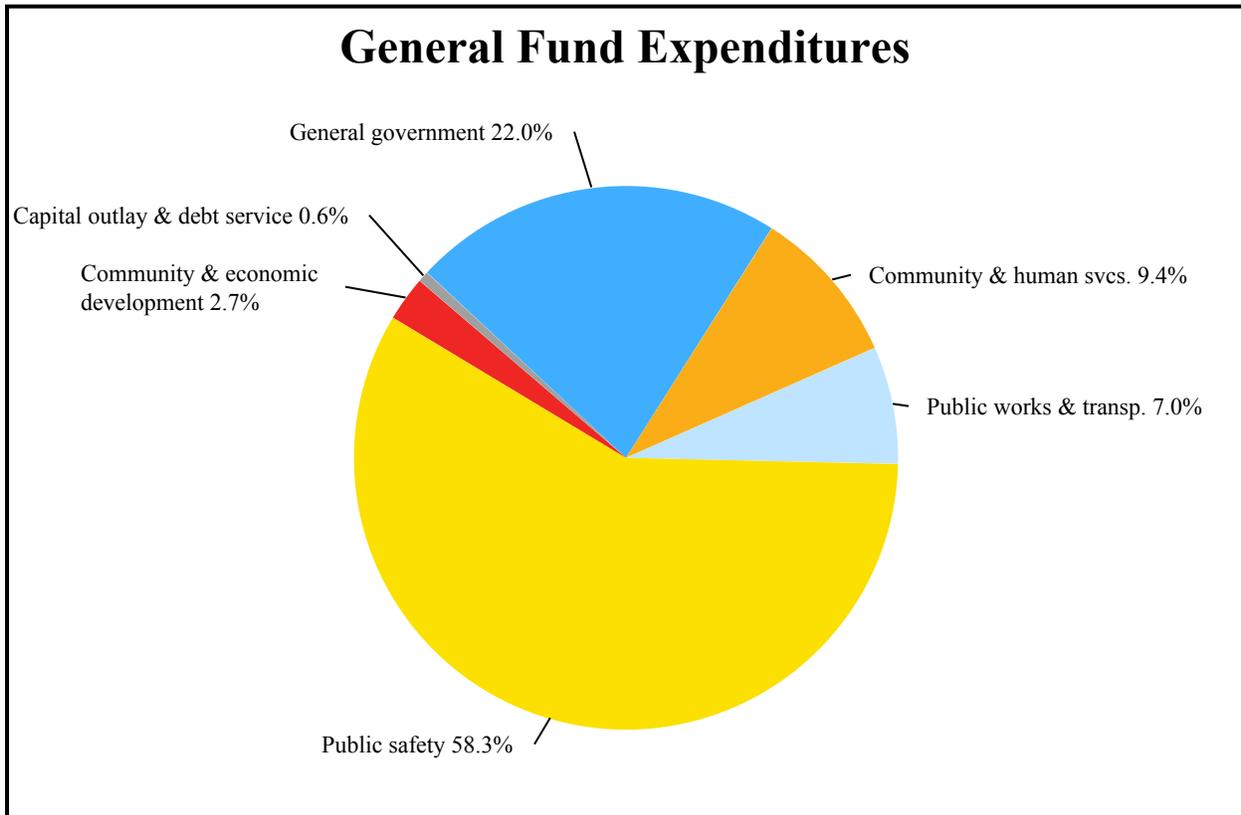
General Fund Revenues: Significant change in revenues include:

- *Property taxes* increased by \$32.9 million, or 8.7 percent. This is mainly due to increases in assessed values.
- *Real estate transfer tax* increased by \$25.0 million, or 22.1 percent, primarily due to growth in sales of high value properties.
- *Transient occupancy tax* increased by \$6.1 million, or 57.0 percent, primarily due to the rebound of travel activity following the global COVID-19 pandemic.
- *Parking tax* increased by \$3.3 million, or 52.3 percent, primarily due to the rebound of travel activity following the global COVID-19 pandemic.
- *Utility consumption tax* increased by \$6.1 million, or 11.8 percent, due to increased energy costs for taxpayers.
- *Interest and other* revenues decreased by \$39.6 million, or 154.0 percent, due to one-time revenues received in the prior year, changes in the fair value of investments due to rising interest rates, and a decline in interest income resulting from a reduction in the value of an annuity held by the City to fund PFRS obligations.

CITY OF OAKLAND
Management's Discussion and Analysis (Unaudited)
Year Ended June 30, 2022

For the years ended June 30, 2022 and 2021, expenditures for the General Fund by function are distributed as follows (in thousands):

	<u>General Fund</u>		<u>Increase / (Decrease)</u>	
	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>%</u>
Expenditures:				
Current:				
General Government	\$ 152,326	\$ 184,053	\$ (31,727)	-17.2 %
Public Safety	402,364	446,722	(44,358)	-9.9 %
Community and Human Services	64,812	46,613	18,199	39.0 %
Community and Economic Development	18,494	15,678	2,816	18.0 %
Public Works and Transportation	48,229	36,172	12,057	33.3 %
Capital outlay	3,072	3,391	(319)	-9.4 %
Debt Service:				
Principal repayment	537	440	97	22.0 %
Bond issuance costs	140	137	3	N/A
Interest charges	680	784	(104)	-13.3 %
Total Expenditures	<u>\$ 690,654</u>	<u>\$ 733,990</u>	<u>\$ (43,336)</u>	<u>-5.9%</u>



CITY OF OAKLAND
Management's Discussion and Analysis (Unaudited)
Year Ended June 30, 2022

General Fund Expenditures: Significant changes in expenditures are as follows:

- *General government* decreased by \$31.7 million, or 17.2 percent, due to the reorganization of the City's Animal Services and Parking Operations, which shifted their expenditures to other functional areas, as well as staffing vacancies and reduced election costs relative to the prior year.
- *Public safety* decreased by \$44.4 million, or 9.9 percent, primarily due to the transfer of expenditures to the Federal/State Grant Fund.
- *Community and human services* increased by \$18.2 million, or 39.0 percent, primarily due to budgeted increases for the Department of Violence Prevention and the transfer of Animal Services expenditures to this function.
- *Community and economic development* increased by \$2.8 million, or 18.0 percent, primarily due to budgeted increases in funding for community organizations.
- *Public works and transportation* increased by \$12.1 million, or 33.3 percent, primarily due to the transfer of Parking Operations to this function and budgeted increases for maintenance and repairs of City facilities.

Federal/State Grant Fund: The Federal/State Grant Fund has a fund balance of negative \$5.3 million as of June 30, 2022 which represents a decrease of \$27.2 million from the prior fiscal year and is primarily due to delays in the City's submission of eligible expenditures for reimbursement to grantors. The deficit is expected be cured through grant drawdowns in future years.

Low and Moderate Income Housing Asset Fund (LMIHF): Upon the dissolution of the Former Redevelopment Agency, the City retained the housing activities previously funded by the Former Agency, created LMIHF, and transferred the assets and affordable housing activities of the low and moderate income fund to the City. The ending fund balance as of June 30, 2022 was \$63.3 million and the fund's net loans receivable balance was \$267.4 million. The fund balance decrease of \$5.5 million resulted from a reduction in the availability of excess tax allocation bond proceeds from the Oakland Redevelopment Successor Agency.

Municipal Capital Improvement Fund: The Municipal Capital Improvement Fund had a fund balance of \$440.2 million as of June 30, 2022 that represents an increase of \$135.2 million, or 44.3 percent, from the prior fiscal year. This increase is primarily due to the issuance of bonds.

The Other Special Revenue Fund accounts for activities of several special revenue funds, including the following local measures; Measure Z – Violence Prevention and Public Safety Act of 2014; Measure C – Oakland Hotel Tax; Measure Q (2004) – Library Services Retention and Enhancement; Measure WW – East Bay Regional Park District local grant program; Measure N – Paramedics Services Act; Measure Q (2020) – Oakland Parks and Recreation Preservation, Litter Reduction, and Homelessness Support Act; Oakland Kid's First Fund; Development Service Fund; and other miscellaneous special revenue programs. The ending fund balance as of June 30, 2022 was \$209.5 million, which increased \$4.2 million from the previous fiscal year. This result primarily reflects increases in revenues from local taxes..

Proprietary Funds: The City's proprietary funds provide the same type of information found in the government-wide financial statements under the business-type column but in more detail. The portion of net position invested in capital assets, excluding internal service funds, was \$230.1 million as of June 30,

CITY OF OAKLAND
Management's Discussion and Analysis (Unaudited)
Year Ended June 30, 2022

2022, compared to \$228.6 million for the previous fiscal year. The increase of \$1.6 million is primarily due to a decrease in long-term debt exceeding the decrease in capital assets in the Sewer Fund.

General Fund Budgetary Highlights

During the year ended June 30, 2022, the General Fund had a \$2.0 million increase in budgeted revenues between the original and final amended operating budget due to the addition of new funding sources. Actual budgetary basis revenues of \$926.2 million were \$77.8 million higher than the final amended budget primarily due to higher than anticipated property tax and real estate transfer tax revenues.

Appropriations increased by \$74.2 million between the original and final amended operating budget for the General Fund. The increase in appropriation is primarily due to the carryforward of unspent prior year appropriations.

Actual budgetary basis expenditures of \$690.7 million were \$216.2 million less than the final amended budget due to the transfer of expenditures supported by the American Rescue Plan Act's State and Local Fiscal Recovery Fund to the Federal/State Grant Fund, as well as staffing vacancies.

Capital Assets

The City's capital assets, net of depreciation/amortization, totaled \$1.7 billion as of June 30, 2022 compared to \$1.7 billion as of June 30, 2021, an increase of \$17.4 million, or 1.0 percent. Governmental activities additions included \$48.4 million in capital assets from construction in progress which met the City's threshold for capitalization, and were offset by retirements and depreciation. Major construction projects underway include roadway and traffic improvements and park and recreation center upgrades.

Business activities, primarily in the Sewer Fund, decreased capital assets by \$1.3 million, which included a \$6.1 million increase in construction in progress, primarily for sanitary sewer system capacity upgrades offset by depreciation. See Note II, part D to the financial statements for more details on capital assets.

Construction Commitments

As of June 30, 2022 the City had construction commitments of \$31.5 million. Major commitments include \$19.8 million for street and sidewalk improvements, \$2.5 million for traffic improvements, \$2.3 million for sewers and storm drains, and \$3.2 million for parks and open space. See Note III, part C.1 for more details on construction commitments.

Debt Administration:

General Obligation Bonds and Other Bond Ratings

A credit rating is a value assigned by one or more of the recognized rating agencies that "grade" a jurisdiction's credit, or financial trustworthiness. The three primary rating agencies are Moody's Investors Service (Moody's), S&P Global Ratings (S&P), and Fitch Ratings (Fitch). These rating agencies serve as independent assessors of municipal and corporate credit strength. Rating agencies generally focus on four major areas when assigning credit ratings: finances, management, economy and outstanding debt. The City continues to maintain strong credit ratings on the City's existing general obligation bonds from all three national rating agencies despite the difficult financial and economic conditions nationally and locally.

CITY OF OAKLAND
Management's Discussion and Analysis (Unaudited)
Year Ended June 30, 2022

The City of Oakland's underlying ratings for its bonds as of June 30, 2022 were as follows:

Type of Bond	Ratings		
	Moody's	S&P	Fitch
General obligation bonds	Aa1	AA	AA- ¹
Lease revenue bonds	Aa2	AA-	N/A
Pension obligation bonds	Aa2	AA	A+
Tax Allocation bonds ²	Baa2 ³ /A1	A+/AA-/AA/AA ³	N/A

¹Issuer Default Rating

²Ratings vary by series

³Insured Rating

General Fund Bonded Debt Limit

At the end of the current fiscal year, the City's debt limit (3.75 percent of property valuation, net of exemptions subject to taxation) was \$2.8 billion. The total amount of debt applicable to the debt limit was \$637.5 million. The resulting legal debt margin was \$2.1 billion.

Long-Term Obligations

As of June 30, 2022, the City had total long-term obligations of \$1.2 billion compared to \$1.1 billion outstanding for the prior fiscal year, a decrease of 11.3 percent. Of this amount, \$637.5 million is general obligation bonds backed by the full faith and credit of the City. The remaining \$572.1 million is comprised of various long-term debt instruments listed below plus accruals of year-end estimates for other long-term liabilities (in thousands):

	Governmental Activities		Business-Type Activities		Total	
	2022	2021 (1)	2022	2021	2022	2021
General obligation bonds	\$ 637,540	\$ 450,075	—	\$ —	\$ 637,540	\$ 450,075
Lease revenue bonds	36,835	43,165	—	—	36,835	43,165
Pension obligation bonds	174,806	198,564	—	—	174,806	198,564
Special assessment debt district bonds	2,225	2,590	—	—	2,225	2,590
Accreted interest on appreciation bonds	37,927	69,703	—	—	37,927	69,703
Sewer bonds	—	—	21,126	23,616	21,126	23,616
Unamortized premium and discounts	39,847	24,657	2,400	2,743	42,247	27,400
Total bonds payable	929,180	788,754	23,526	26,359	952,706	815,113
Loans and financed purchase obligations payable	18,243	28,841	—	—	18,243	28,841
Other long-term liabilities	238,685	242,707	—	—	238,685	242,707
Total long-term obligations	\$1,186,108	\$1,060,302	\$ 23,526	\$ 26,359	\$1,209,634	\$ 1,086,661

(1) The City implemented GASB 87, *Leases*, in FY 2021-22. FY 2020-21 balances were not restated.

The City's long-term obligations increased by \$123.0 million compared to the prior fiscal year balance. The increase is primarily attributable to the issuance of \$212.3 general obligation bonds for citywide infrastructure improvements.

Additional information on the City's long-term debt obligations can be found in Note II, part G to the financial statements.

CITY OF OAKLAND
Management's Discussion and Analysis (Unaudited)
Year Ended June 30, 2022

Economic Factors and Next Year's Budget

Oakland's economy and fiscal outlook continued to strengthen in FY 2021-22 but much uncertainty remains about the City's prospects over the next several years. Historically high inflation levels and the potential for recession, in particular, pose risks to future revenues as well as labor costs. While the City's budget for FY 2022-23 is balanced, development of the City's budget for FY 2023-24 will likely be challenging. In addition to macroeconomic risks, the City faces the loss of federal COVID relief funds beginning in FY 2023-24. These funds included \$188.1 million of one-time revenue that the City used to subsidize its operations in FY 2020-21, FY 2021-22, and FY 2022-23, and for which it has no replacement.

Looking beyond current economic challenges, Oakland remains well-positioned to take advantage of ongoing regional economic growth. The City remains a desirable location and commercial and residential construction have continued throughout the pandemic as the City draws new residents and businesses. Population growth also appears likely to continue as the substantial uptick in residential construction begun in prior years comes on line in a region with continued strong housing demand and a longstanding shortfall of supply. The City's burgeoning tourism industry is also primed for growth with added hotel capacity in recent years. These strong fundamentals, which propelled Oakland's economy in prior years, appear likely to support ongoing growth in the wake of the COVID pandemic.

Requests for Information

This financial report is designed to provide a general overview of the City of Oakland's finances for all those with an interest in the City's fiscal and economic affairs. Requests for additional financial information should be addressed to the Finance Department, Controller's Bureau, City of Oakland, 150 Frank H. Ogawa Plaza, Suite 6353; Oakland, California 94612-2093. This report is also available online at <https://www.oaklandca.gov/>.

BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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City of Oakland
Statement of Net Position
June 30, 2022
(In thousands)

	Primary Government			Component Unit
	Governmental Activities	Business-type Activities	Total	Port of Oakland
ASSETS				
Cash and investments	\$ 1,229,668	\$ 85,591	\$ 1,315,259	\$ 548,172
Receivables (net of allowance for uncollectibles of \$18,052 for the City and \$2,311 for the Port)				
Accrued interest	3,787	130	3,917	—
Property taxes	17,295	—	17,295	—
Accounts receivable	68,929	19,094	88,023	57,123
Grants receivable	47,260	—	47,260	—
Lease receivable	37,951	—	37,951	113,513
Due from Port	7,849	—	7,849	—
Due from Oakland Redevelopment Successor Agency (ORSA)	16,180	—	16,180	—
Due from custodial funds	111	—	111	—
Internal balances	557	(557)	—	—
Due from other governments	12,598	—	12,598	—
Inventories	1,488	—	1,488	—
Restricted assets:				
Cash and investments	375,408	624	376,032	90,641
Receivables	—	—	—	2,370
Property held for resale	172,094	—	172,094	—
Notes and loans receivable (net of allowance for uncollectibles of \$201,070)	528,107	—	528,107	—
Prepaid expenses	3,020	71	3,091	5,066
Other	—	—	—	18,369
Capital assets:				
Land and other capital assets not being depreciated/amortized	312,547	10,468	323,015	524,333
Facilities, equipment, and infrastructure net of depreciation and amortization	1,146,742	243,462	1,390,204	2,342,718
TOTAL ASSETS	3,981,591	358,883	4,340,474	3,702,305
DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES				
Unamortized losses on refunding of debt	11,023	—	11,023	8,225
Pensions	265,730	4,528	270,258	27,438
OPEB	194,723	3,949	198,672	10,149
TOTAL DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES	471,476	8,477	479,953	45,812
LIABILITIES				
Accounts payable and other current liabilities	315,428	5,716	321,144	26,528
Accrued interest payable	31,668	44	31,712	3,569
Due to other governments	256	—	256	—
Due to primary government	—	—	—	7,849
Unearned revenue	101,503	—	101,503	17,103
Other	23,808	6	23,814	14,816
Non-current liabilities:				
Due in one year				
Liabilities due within one year	210,416	2,953	213,369	61,344
Due in more than one year				
Liabilities due in more than one year	975,692	20,573	996,265	724,675
Net pension liability	1,186,077	29,806	1,215,883	138,744
Net OPEB liability	606,108	11,361	617,469	50,219
TOTAL LIABILITIES	3,450,956	70,459	3,521,415	1,044,847
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES				
Unamortized gains on refunding of debt	2,544	276	2,820	—
Leases	37,215	—	37,215	1,061,584
Pensions	386,245	11,362	397,607	56,856
OPEB	304,276	5,910	310,186	25,736
TOTAL DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES	730,280	17,548	747,828	1,144,176
NET POSITION				
Net investment in capital assets	1,040,918	230,128	1,271,046	1,227,661
Restricted for:				
Debt service	40,154	—	40,154	—
Housing and community development	413,783	—	413,783	—
Low and moderate income housing redevelopment	332,886	—	332,886	—
Other purposes	73,722	—	73,722	49,423
Unrestricted (deficit)	(1,629,634)	49,224	(1,580,410)	282,012
TOTAL NET POSITION	\$ 271,829	\$ 279,352	\$ 551,181	\$ 1,559,096

The notes to the basic financial statements are an integral part of this statement.

City of Oakland
Statement of Activities
Year Ended June 30, 2022
(In thousands)

Functions/Programs	Program Revenue				Net (Expense) Revenue and Changes in Net Position			Component Unit
	Expenses	Charges for Services	Operating Grants and Contributions	Capital Grants and Contributions	Primary Government			
					Governmental Activities	Business-type Activities	Total	Port of Oakland
Primary government:								
Governmental activities:								
General government	\$ 181,671	\$ 12,273	\$ 10,328	\$ 5,249	\$ (153,821)	\$ —	\$ (153,821)	
Public safety	350,096	21,953	93,981	—	(234,162)	—	(234,162)	
Community and human services	123,748	5,893	51,728	—	(66,127)	—	(66,127)	
Community and economic development	176,985	70,105	56,282	—	(50,598)	—	(50,598)	
Public works and transportation	152,049	76,081	17,414	—	(58,554)	—	(58,554)	
Interest on long-term debt	67,132	—	—	—	(67,132)	—	(67,132)	
TOTAL GOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITIES	1,051,681	186,305	229,733	5,249	(630,394)	—	(630,394)	
Business-type activities:								
Sewer	46,786	71,232	—	—	—	24,446	24,446	
Parks and recreation	1,156	1,294	—	—	—	138	138	
TOTAL BUSINESS-TYPE ACTIVITIES	47,942	72,526	—	—	—	24,584	24,584	
TOTAL PRIMARY GOVERNMENT	\$ 1,099,623	\$ 258,831	\$ 229,733	\$ 5,249	(630,394)	24,584	(605,810)	
Component unit:								
Port of Oakland	<u>\$ 334,980</u>	<u>\$ 402,009</u>	<u>\$ 46,827</u>	<u>\$ 19,740</u>				<u>\$ 133,596</u>
General revenues:								
Property taxes					470,778	—	470,778	—
State taxes (unrestricted intergovernmental revenues):								
Sales and use taxes					99,255	—	99,255	—
Gas tax					18,842	—	18,842	—
Motor vehicle in-lieu					503	—	503	—
Local taxes (own source revenues):								
Business license					101,290	—	101,290	—
Utility consumption					57,930	—	57,930	—
Real estate transfer					138,396	—	138,396	—
Transient occupancy					21,209	—	21,209	—
Parking					18,184	—	18,184	—
Voter-approved special tax					96,444	—	96,444	—
Franchise					20,226	—	20,226	—
Interest and investment income (loss)					(12,832)	(928)	(13,760)	21,204
Other					31,403	—	31,403	22,518
Transfers					1,675	(1,675)	—	—
TOTAL GENERAL REVENUES AND TRANSFERS					1,063,303	(2,603)	1,060,700	43,722
Changes in net position					432,909	21,981	454,890	177,318
Net position - beginning, as previously reported					(161,080)	257,371	96,291	1,388,224
Change in accounting principle					—	—	—	(6,446)
Net position - beginning, as restated					(161,080)	257,371	96,291	1,381,778
NET POSITION - ENDING	\$ 271,829	\$ 279,352	\$ 551,181	\$ 1,559,096				

The notes to the basic financial statements are an integral part of this statement.

City of Oakland
Balance Sheet
Governmental Funds
June 30, 2022
(In thousands)

	General Fund	Federal/ State Grant Fund	Low and Moderate Income Housing Asset Fund	Municipal Capital Improvement Fund	Other Special Revenue Fund	Other Governmental Funds	Total
ASSETS							
Cash and investments	\$ 745,592	\$ 93,622	\$ 31,412	\$ 8,302	\$ 231,600	\$ 76,881	\$ 1,187,409
Receivables (net of allowance for uncollectibles of \$16,671)							
Accrued interest	1,842	—	53	1,367	347	113	3,722
Property taxes	7,373	—	—	—	7,096	2,827	17,295
Accounts receivable	52,404	2,221	3	437	2,670	11,097	68,832
Grants receivable	312	46,313	—	—	414	221	47,260
Lease receivable	13,884	—	267	23,446	—	—	37,597
Due from Port	7,849	—	—	—	—	—	7,849
Due from ORSA trust fund	466	—	5,098	10,616	—	—	16,180
Due from custodial funds	111	—	—	—	—	—	111
Due from other funds	5,565	—	—	—	—	—	5,565
Due from other governments	12,573	—	—	—	25	—	12,598
Notes and loans receivable (net of allowance for uncollectibles of \$201,070)	17,601	151,049	267,391	91,257	809	—	528,107
Restricted cash and investments	40,565	—	1,581	310,283	—	17,172	369,600
Property held for resale	17,964	—	30,677	123,453	—	—	172,094
Prepaid items	1,271	123	—	1	354	49	1,798
TOTAL ASSETS	\$ 925,372	\$ 293,328	\$ 336,482	\$ 569,162	\$ 243,315	\$ 108,360	\$ 2,476,019
LIABILITIES							
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	\$ 252,614	\$ 24,791	\$ 3,592	\$ 9,708	\$ 15,926	\$ 2,629	\$ 309,260
Due to other funds	—	—	—	—	—	1,420	1,420
Due to other governments	116	—	—	140	—	—	256
Unearned revenue	4,562	96,941	—	—	—	—	101,503
Other	4,306	3,494	4	2,322	10,402	3,273	23,801
TOTAL LIABILITIES	261,598	125,226	3,596	12,170	26,328	7,322	436,240
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES							
Unavailable revenue - property tax	7,405	—	—	—	6,272	2,010	15,687
Unavailable revenue - notes and loans	17,599	151,049	267,346	91,130	809	—	527,933
Unavailable revenue - grants and others	11,376	22,361	—	198	434	87	34,456
Unavailable revenue - loans to ORSA	—	—	1,978	2,291	—	—	4,269
Leases	13,482	—	214	23,177	—	—	36,873
TOTAL DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES	49,863	173,410	269,538	116,796	7,515	2,097	619,219
FUND BALANCES							
Nonspendable	19,235	123	—	1	354	49	19,762
Restricted	286,994	—	63,348	440,195	—	92,141	882,678
Committed	52,195	—	—	—	8,592	1,675	62,462
Assigned	49,251	—	—	—	200,526	6,266	256,043
Unassigned	206,236	(5,431)	—	—	—	(1,190)	199,615
TOTAL FUND BALANCES	613,911	(5,308)	63,348	440,196	209,472	98,941	1,420,560
TOTAL LIABILITIES, DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES AND FUND BALANCES	\$ 925,372	\$ 293,328	\$ 336,482	\$ 569,162	\$ 243,315	\$ 108,360	\$ 2,476,019

The notes to the basic financial statements are an integral part of this statement.

City of Oakland
Reconciliation of the Governmental Funds Balance Sheet to the
Statement of Net Position for Governmental Activities
June 30, 2022
(In thousands)

Fund balances - total governmental funds (page 23)		\$ 1,420,560
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of net position are different due to the following:		
Capital assets used in governmental activities are not financial resources and, therefore, are not reported in the governmental funds.		
Primary government capital assets, net of depreciation/amortization	1,459,289	
Less: internal service funds' capital assets, net of depreciation/amortization	<u>(45,332)</u>	1,413,957
Prepaid insurance premiums on long-term debt are not financial resources and, therefore, are not reported in the governmental funds.		
		16
Interest payable on long-term debt does not require the use of current financial resources and, therefore, is not accrued as a liability in the governmental funds.		
Interest payable on long-term debt of the primary government	(31,668)	
Less: interest payable on long-term debt of the internal service funds	<u>313</u>	(31,355)
Deferred inflows of resources recorded in governmental fund financial statements resulting from activities in which revenues were earned but funds were not available are reclassified as revenues in the government-wide financial statements.		
		582,345
Long-term liabilities, including bonds payable, are not due and payable in the current period and, therefore, are not reported in the governmental funds.		
Long-term liabilities	(1,186,108)	
Less: long-term liabilities for internal service funds	<u>21,269</u>	(1,164,839)
Deferred outflows of resources in governmental activities related to losses on refunding of debt are not financial resources and, therefore, are not reported in the governmental funds.		
		11,023
Deferred inflows of resources in governmental activities related to gains on refunding of debt are not financial resources and, therefore, are not reported in the governmental funds.		
		(2,544)
Net pension liability, net OPEB liability, and deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions and OPEB on the government-wide statement of net position are not due and payable in the current period and, therefore, are not reported in the governmental funds.		
Net pension liability	(1,145,467)	
Deferred outflows of resources related to pensions	259,249	
Deferred inflows of resources related to pensions	(370,765)	
Net OPEB liability	(592,965)	
Deferred outflows of resources related to OPEB	189,754	
Deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB	<u>(296,475)</u>	(1,956,669)
Internal service funds are used by the City to charge the costs of providing supplies and services, fleet and facilities management, and use of radio and communications equipment to individual funds. Assets, deferred outflows, liabilities, and deferred inflows of resources of internal service funds are included in governmental activities in the statement of net position.		
		<u>(665)</u>
NET POSITION OF GOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITIES (page 21)		<u><u>\$ 271,829</u></u>

The notes to the basic financial statements are an integral part of this statement.

City of Oakland
Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances
Governmental Funds
Year Ended June 30, 2022
(In Thousands)

	General Fund	Federal/ State Grant Fund	Low and Moderate Income Housing Asset Fund	Municipal Capital Improvement Fund	Other Special Revenue Fund	Other Govern- mental Funds	Total
REVENUES							
Taxes:							
Property	\$ 410,089	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 19,027	\$ 38,938	\$ 468,054
Sales and use	64,166	—	—	—	—	35,089	99,255
Motor vehicle in-lieu	503	—	—	—	—	—	503
Gas	—	—	—	—	—	18,842	18,842
Local taxes	351,400	216	—	—	82,683	19,379	453,678
Licenses and permits	1,413	—	—	—	31,385	139	32,937
Fines and penalties	19,741	—	—	—	863	928	21,532
Interest and investment income (loss)	(16,531)	(655)	1,692	1,361	(2,504)	(802)	(17,439)
Charges for services	84,948	66	197	3,742	42,771	113	131,837
Federal and state grants and subventions	3,189	224,767	—	—	247	1,531	229,734
Annuity income	5,015	—	—	—	—	—	5,015
Other	2,663	1,675	6,928	10,882	1,254	2,669	26,071
TOTAL REVENUES	926,596	226,069	8,817	15,985	175,726	116,826	1,470,019
EXPENDITURES							
Current:							
General government	152,326	12,496	—	17,792	19,497	2,511	204,622
Public safety	402,364	92,886	—	387	25,022	80	520,739
Community and human services	64,812	64,647	—	—	60,514	6,266	196,239
Community and economic development	18,494	75,599	14,304	13,890	48,908	188	171,383
Public works and transportation	48,229	5,623	—	12,951	26,812	46,775	140,390
Capital outlay	3,072	11,011	—	50,215	4,928	1,811	71,037
Debt service:							
Principal repayment	537	249	—	—	—	56,667	57,453
Bond issuance cost	140	—	—	—	—	974	1,114
Interest charges	680	4	—	—	—	62,616	63,300
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	690,654	262,515	14,304	95,235	185,681	177,888	1,426,277
EXCESS (DEFICIENCY) OF REVENUES OVER (UNDER) EXPENDITURES	235,942	(36,446)	(5,487)	(79,250)	(9,955)	(61,062)	43,742
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)							
Issuance of bonds	—	—	—	212,315	—	—	212,315
Premiums on issuance of bonds	—	—	—	—	—	17,363	17,363
Proceeds from sale of capital assets	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Proceeds from lease financing	—	85	—	—	—	—	85
Insurance claims and settlements	—	—	—	—	4,797	—	4,797
Transfers in	22,160	9,202	—	2,120	18,385	78,332	130,199
Transfers out	(108,158)	—	—	—	(9,066)	(3,319)	(120,543)
TOTAL OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)	(85,997)	9,287	—	214,435	14,116	92,376	244,217
NET CHANGE IN FUND BALANCES	149,945	(27,159)	(5,487)	135,185	4,161	31,314	287,959
Fund balances - beginning	463,966	21,851	68,835	305,011	205,311	67,627	1,132,601
FUND BALANCES - ENDING	\$ 613,911	\$ (5,308)	\$ 63,348	\$ 440,196	\$ 209,472	\$ 98,941	\$1,420,560

The notes to the basic financial statements are an integral part of this statement.

City of Oakland
Reconciliation of the Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances of
Governmental Funds to the Statement of Activities of Governmental Activities
Year Ended June 30, 2022
(In thousands)

Net change in fund balances - total governmental funds (page 25)		\$ 287,959
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of activities are different due to the following:		
Government funds report capital outlays as expenditures. However, in the statement of activities, the cost of those assets is allocated over their estimated lives and reported as depreciation expense. This is the amount by which capital outlay and other capital transactions exceeds depreciation in the current period.		
Primary government:		
Capital asset acquisition	83,913	
Depreciation/amortization	<u>(82,021)</u>	1,892
Revenues in the statement of activities that do not provide current financial resources are not reported as revenues in the funds. This represents the change in the deferred inflows during the current period		63,187
Some expenses such as claims, workers' compensation, and vacation and sick leave reported in the statement of activities do not require the use of current financial resources and, therefore, are not reported as expenditures in the governmental funds.		(7,133)
The issuance of long-term debt provides current financial resources to governmental funds. This is the amount by which bond proceeds increase the liabilities in the statement of net position.		(229,763)
The repayment of principal of long-term debt consumes the current financial resources of the governmental funds. This is the amount by which principal retirement reduces the liabilities in the statement of net position.		57,453
Some expenses reported in the statement of activities do not require the use of current financial resources and, therefore, are not reported as expenditures in the government funds.		
Amortization of bond premiums and discounts	2,173	
Amortization of prepaid bond insurance premium on long-term debt	(46)	
Amortization of deferred outflows of refunding losses and inflows of refunding gains	(1,004)	
Net changes in accreted interest on appreciation bonds	31,776	
Changes in accrued interest on bonds and notes payable	(3,116)	
Changes in Coliseum Authority pledged obligation	10,753	
Changes in mandated environmental remediation obligations	(573)	
Change in net pension liability and deferred outflows and inflows of resources related to pensions	107,882	
Change in net OPEB liability and deferred outflows and inflows of resources related to OPEB	100,245	
Change in fair value of the interest swap agreement	<u>181</u>	248,271
Net revenues of activities of internal service funds are reported with governmental activities		<u>11,043</u>
CHANGES IN NET POSITION OF GOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITIES (page 22)		<u>\$ 432,909</u>

The notes to the basic financial statements are an integral part of this statement.

City of Oakland
Statement of Fund Net Position
Proprietary Funds
June 30, 2022
(In thousands)

	Business-type Activities - Enterprise Funds			Governmental Activities
	Sewer Service Fund	Nonmajor Fund Parks and Recreation	Total	Internal Service Funds
ASSETS				
Current assets:				
Cash and investments	\$ 85,591	\$ —	\$ 85,591	\$ 42,259
Interest receivable	130	—	130	65
Accounts receivable (net of allowance for uncollectibles of \$1,381 for the enterprise funds)	19,088	6	19,094	97
Lease receivable	—	—	—	354
Inventories	—	—	—	1,488
Restricted cash and investments	—	624	624	5,808
Prepaid expenses	71	—	71	1,203
Total current assets	<u>104,880</u>	<u>630</u>	<u>105,510</u>	<u>51,274</u>
Capital assets:				
Land and other capital assets not being depreciated	9,993	475	10,468	15,216
Facilities, equipment and infrastructure, net of depreciation and amortization	242,423	1,039	243,462	30,116
Total capital assets	<u>252,416</u>	<u>1,514</u>	<u>253,930</u>	<u>45,332</u>
TOTAL ASSETS	<u>357,296</u>	<u>2,144</u>	<u>359,440</u>	<u>96,606</u>
DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES				
Pensions	4,516	12	4,528	6,481
OPEB	3,913	36	3,949	4,969
TOTAL DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES	<u>8,429</u>	<u>48</u>	<u>8,477</u>	<u>11,450</u>
LIABILITIES:				
Current liabilities:				
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	5,716	—	5,716	6,168
Accrued interest payable	42	2	44	313
Due to other funds	—	557	557	3,588
Other liabilities	6	—	6	7
Bonds, financed purchase obligations, notes and other payables	2,953	—	2,953	4,247
Total current liabilities	<u>8,717</u>	<u>559</u>	<u>9,276</u>	<u>14,323</u>
Non-current liabilities:				
Bonds, financed purchase obligations, notes and other payables	20,573	—	20,573	17,022
Net pension liability	29,461	345	29,806	40,610
Net OPEB liability	11,269	92	11,361	13,143
Total non-current liabilities	<u>61,303</u>	<u>437</u>	<u>61,740</u>	<u>70,775</u>
TOTAL LIABILITIES	<u>70,020</u>	<u>996</u>	<u>71,016</u>	<u>85,098</u>
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES				
Unamortized gains on refunding of debt	276	—	276	—
Leases	—	—	—	342
Pensions	11,230	132	11,362	15,480
OPEB	5,869	41	5,910	7,801
TOTAL DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES	<u>17,375</u>	<u>173</u>	<u>17,548</u>	<u>23,623</u>
NET POSITION				
Net investment in capital assets	228,614	1,514	230,128	29,871
Unrestricted (deficit)	49,716	(492)	49,224	(30,536)
TOTAL NET POSITION	<u>\$ 278,330</u>	<u>\$ 1,022</u>	<u>\$ 279,352</u>	<u>\$ (665)</u>

The notes to the basic financial statements are an integral part of this statement.

City of Oakland
Statement of Revenues, Expenses, and Changes in Fund Net Position
Proprietary Funds
Year Ended June 30, 2022
(In thousands)

	Business-type Activities - Enterprise Funds			Governmental Activities
	Sewer Service Fund	Nonmajor Fund Parks and Recreation	Total	Internal Service Funds
OPERATING REVENUES				
Rental	\$ —	\$ 1,249	\$ 1,249	\$ —
Sewer services	71,232	45	71,277	—
Charges for services	—	—	—	108,097
Other	—	—	—	22
TOTAL OPERATING REVENUES	71,232	1,294	72,526	108,119
OPERATING EXPENSES				
Personnel	10,824	291	11,115	25,753
Supplies	557	462	1,019	10,593
Depreciation and amortization	7,720	178	7,898	12,945
Contractual services and supplies	4,720	—	4,720	5,233
Repairs and maintenance	11,780	—	11,780	7,651
General and administrative	6,728	209	6,937	9,781
Rental	2,681	14	2,695	1,829
Other	1,003	2	1,005	14,710
TOTAL OPERATING EXPENSES	46,013	1,156	47,169	88,495
OPERATING INCOME	25,219	138	25,357	19,624
NON-OPERATING REVENUES (EXPENSES)				
Interest and investment income (loss)	(932)	4	(928)	(408)
Interest expense	(772)	—	(772)	(727)
Insurance claims and settlements	—	—	—	289
Other	—	—	—	246
TOTAL NON-OPERATING REVENUES (EXPENSES)	(1,704)	4	(1,700)	(600)
INCOME (LOSS) BEFORE TRANSFERS	23,514	142	23,656	19,024
Transfers in	—	10	10	109
Transfers out	(1,685)	—	(1,685)	(8,090)
Change in net position	21,829	152	21,981	11,043
Net position - beginning	256,501	870	257,371	(11,708)
NET POSITION - ENDING	\$ 278,330	\$ 1,022	\$ 279,352	\$ (665)

The notes to the basic financial statements are an integral part of this statement.

City of Oakland
Statement of Cash Flows
Proprietary Funds
Year Ended June 30, 2022
(In thousands)

	Business-type Activities - Enterprise Funds			Governmental Activities
	Sewer Service Fund	Nonmajor Fund Parks and Recreation	Total	Internal Service Funds
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES				
Cash receipts from interfund services provided	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 108,087
Cash received from customers and users	69,280	—	69,280	—
Cash received from tenants for rents	—	1,294	1,294	—
Cash from other sources	—	—	—	557
Cash paid to employees	(21,113)	(110)	(21,223)	(31,430)
Cash paid to suppliers	(24,854)	(687)	(25,541)	(48,174)
NET CASH PROVIDED BY OPERATING ACTIVITIES	<u>23,313</u>	<u>497</u>	<u>23,810</u>	<u>29,040</u>
CASH FLOWS FROM NONCAPITAL FINANCING ACTIVITIES				
Proceeds from interfund loans	—	—	—	201
Repayment of interfund loans	—	(646)	(646)	(1,512)
Transfers in	—	10	10	109
Transfers out	(1,685)	—	(1,685)	(8,090)
NET CASH USED IN NONCAPITAL FINANCING ACTIVITIES	<u>(1,685)</u>	<u>(636)</u>	<u>(2,321)</u>	<u>(9,292)</u>
CASH FLOWS FROM CAPITAL AND RELATED FINANCING ACTIVITIES				
Acquisition of capital assets	(6,560)	(41)	(6,601)	(13,836)
Proceeds from sale of capital assets	12	—	12	17
Long-term debt:				
Repayment of long-term debt	(2,490)	—	(2,490)	(9,326)
Interest paid on long-term debt	(1,160)	—	(1,160)	(1,065)
NET CASH USED IN CAPITAL AND RELATED FINANCING ACTIVITIES	<u>(10,198)</u>	<u>(41)</u>	<u>(10,239)</u>	<u>(24,210)</u>
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES				
Interest received (paid)	(1,025)	4	(1,021)	(452)
NET CHANGE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	10,405	(176)	10,229	(4,914)
Cash and cash equivalents - beginning	75,186	800	75,986	52,981
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS - ENDING	<u>\$ 85,591</u>	<u>\$ 624</u>	<u>\$ 86,215</u>	<u>\$ 48,067</u>
RECONCILIATION OF OPERATING INCOME TO NET CASH PROVIDED BY OPERATING ACTIVITIES				
Operating income	\$ 25,219	\$ 138	\$ 25,357	\$ 19,624
ADJUSTMENTS TO RECONCILE OPERATING INCOME TO NET CASH PROVIDED BY OPERATING ACTIVITIES				
Depreciation and amortization	7,720	178	7,898	12,945
Miscellaneous non-operating revenues	—	—	—	535
Changes in assets, liabilities, and deferred outflows and inflows of resources:				
Accounts receivable	(1,953)	—	(1,953)	4
Lease receivable	—	—	—	3
Inventories	—	—	—	(406)
Other assets	(37)	—	(37)	(727)
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	2,653	—	2,653	1,776
Deferred inflow of resources related to leases	—	—	—	(17)
Net pension liability and related pension deferred items	(736)	(4)	(740)	(3,646)
Net OPEB liability and related OPEB deferred items	(9,553)	185	(9,368)	(1,051)
NET CASH PROVIDED BY OPERATING ACTIVITIES	<u>\$ 23,313</u>	<u>\$ 497</u>	<u>\$ 23,810</u>	<u>\$ 29,040</u>
RECONCILIATION OF CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS TO THE STATEMENT OF FUND NET POSITION				
Cash and investments	\$ 85,591	\$ —	\$ 85,591	\$ 42,259
Restricted cash and investments	—	624	624	5,808
TOTAL CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	<u>\$ 85,591</u>	<u>\$ 624</u>	<u>\$ 86,215</u>	<u>\$ 48,067</u>
NON-CASH ITEMS:				
Amortization of bond premiums	\$ 343	\$ —	\$ 343	\$ —

The notes to the basic financial statements are an integral part of this statement.

City of Oakland
Statement of Fiduciary Net Position
Fiduciary Funds
June 30, 2022
(In thousands)

	Pension Trust Fund	Private- Purpose Trust Funds	Custodial Fund
ASSETS			
Cash and investments	\$ 7,495	\$ 46,183	\$ —
Receivables:			
Accrued interest and dividends	1,093	404	—
Accounts receivable	—	—	602
Investments and others	5,126	—	—
Due from other governments	—	2,705	—
Prepaid expenses	—	1,391	—
Restricted:			
Cash and investments:			
Short-term investments	7,474	7,915	—
U.S. government bonds, corporate bonds and other government bonds	130,127	—	—
Domestic equities and mutual funds	158,145	—	—
International equities and mutual funds	47,911	—	—
Alternative investments	56,335	—	—
Total restricted cash and investments	399,992	7,915	—
Securities lending collateral	48,346	—	—
Loans receivable, net of allowance for uncollectibles of \$3,918	—	3,608	—
Property held for resale	—	2,818	—
TOTAL ASSETS	462,052	65,024	602
DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES			
Unamortized losses on refunding of debt	—	11,538	—
LIABILITIES			
Current liabilities:			
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	12,188	21	—
Accrued interest payable	—	3,740	—
Due to other funds of the City	—	16,180	111
Securities lending liabilities	48,376	—	—
Other	—	47	—
Total current liabilities	60,564	19,988	111
Non-current liabilities:			
Due within one year	—	16,890	—
Due in more than one year	—	211,507	—
Total non-current liabilities	—	228,397	—
TOTAL LIABILITIES	60,564	248,385	111
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES			
Unamortized gains on refunding of debt	—	317	—
NET POSITION RESTRICTED FOR:			
Employees' pension benefits	401,487	—	—
Redevelopment dissolution and other purposes	—	(172,140)	491
TOTAL NET POSITION	\$ 401,487	\$ (172,140)	\$ 491

The notes to the basic financial statements are an integral part of this statement.

City of Oakland
Statement of Changes in Fiduciary Net Position
Fiduciary Funds
Year Ended June 30, 2022
(In thousands)

	Pension Trust Fund	Private- Purpose Trust Funds	Custodial Fund
ADDITIONS:			
Trust receipts	\$ —	\$ 24,899	\$ —
Contributions:			
Employer	43,820	—	—
Investment income (loss):			
Net (depreciation) in fair value of investments	(54,535)	—	—
Interest income	4,134	71	2
Dividends	3,769	—	—
Securities lending	153	—	—
TOTAL INVESTMENT INCOME (LOSS)	(46,479)	71	2
Investment expenses	1,476	—	—
NET INVESTMENT INCOME (LOSS)	(47,955)	71	2
Federal and state grants	—	215	—
Other income	—	14,733	—
TOTAL ADDITIONS	(4,135)	39,918	2
DEDUCTIONS:			
Benefits to members and beneficiaries:			
Retirement	31,495	—	—
Disability	18,419	—	—
Death	1,536	—	—
TOTAL BENEFITS TO MEMBERS AND BENEFICIARIES	51,450	—	—
Administrative expenses	1,461	2,364	—
Economic and workforce development	—	206	—
Other	—	11,445	—
Interest on debt	—	10,880	—
TOTAL DEDUCTIONS	52,911	24,895	—
Change in net position	(57,046)	15,023	2
Net position - beginning	458,533	(187,163)	489
NET POSITION - ENDING	\$ 401,487	\$ (172,140)	\$ 491

The notes to the basic financial statements are an integral part of this statement.

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NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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CITY OF OAKLAND
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements
Year Ended June 30, 2022

I SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

A. REPORTING ENTITY

Primary Government

The City of Oakland, California (the City or Primary Government) was incorporated on May 25, 1852, by the State of California and is organized and exists under and pursuant to the provisions of State law. The Mayor/Council form of government was established in November 1998 through Charter amendment. The legislative authority is vested in the City Council and the executive authority is vested in the Mayor with administrative authority resting with the City Administrator.

The accompanying financial statements present the City and its component units, entities for which the City is considered to be financially accountable. Component units are classified as blended, discretely presented or fiduciary. Blended component units, although legally separate entities, are, in substance, part of the City's operations and are combined with the data of the Primary Government within the governmental activities column in the government-wide financial statements and governmental funds in the fund financial statements.

Fiduciary Component Unit

Oakland Redevelopment Successor Agency (ORSA) - On June 28, 2011, Assembly Bill X1 26 (AB X1 26) was enacted. This legislation is referred to herein as the Redevelopment Dissolution Law. On December 29, 2011, the California Supreme Court upheld the constitutionality of AB X1 26 and all redevelopment agencies in California were dissolved by operation of law effective February 1, 2012. The legislation provides for successor agencies and oversight boards that are responsible for overseeing the dissolution process and wind down of redevelopment activity. At the City's meeting on January 10, 2012, the City Council affirmed its decision as part of resolution number 83679 C.M.S. to serve as the ORSA, effective February 1, 2012, and as such is a fiduciary component unit of the City. Also, in the same meeting, the City Council elected as part of resolution number 83680 C.M.S. to retain the housing assets, functions, and powers previously performed by the former Redevelopment Agency of the City of Oakland (Former Agency).

The ORSA was created to serve as a custodian for the assets and to wind down the affairs of the Former Agency. The ORSA is a separate public entity from the City, with the Oakland City Council serving as its governing board, subject to the direction of an Oversight Board. Pursuant to SB 107, there are seven Countywide Oversight Board members as follows:

- One appointed by the County Board of Supervisors,
- One appointed by the City selection committee,
- One appointed by the independent Special District Selection Committee,
- One appointed by the County Superintendent of Education,
- One appointed by the Chancellor of the California Community Colleges,
- One member of the public, and
- One member appointed by the recognized employee organization representing the largest number of successor agency employees in the County.

In general, the ORSA's assets can only be used to pay enforceable obligations in existence at the date of dissolution (including the completion of any unfinished projects that were subject to legally enforceable contractual commitments). ORSA will only be allocated revenue in the amount that is

CITY OF OAKLAND
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements (continued)
Year Ended June 30, 2022

necessary to pay the estimated annual installment payments on enforceable obligations of the Former Agency until all enforceable obligations of the Former Agency have been paid in full and all assets have been liquidated. Based upon the nature of the ORSA's custodial role, ORSA is reported in a fiduciary fund (private-purpose trust fund) in the City's financial statements.

ORSA's separately issued financial statements may be obtained as follows:

Finance Department, Controller's Bureau
City of Oakland
150 Frank H. Ogawa Plaza, Suite 6353
Oakland, CA 94612

Blended Component Unit

Oakland Joint Powers Financing Authority (JPFA) - JPFA was formed to assist in the financing of public capital improvements. JPFA is a joint exercise agency organized under the laws of the State of California and was composed of the City and the Former Agency. The Oakland City Council serves as the governing board for JPFA. JPFA transactions are reported in other governmental funds. Related debt is included in the long-term obligations of the City in the governmental activities column of the statement of net position. AB X1 26 as amended by AB 1484 was enacted and all redevelopment agencies in California were dissolved by operation of law effective February 1, 2012. The dissolution law provides that ORSA is a separate legal entity from the City, with ORSA holding all of the transferred assets and obligations of the Former Agency (other than the housing assets). Therefore, ORSA assumed the Former Agency's role as a member of the JPFA as of February 1, 2012, pursuant to AB X1 26.

Discretely Presented Component Unit

Port of Oakland (Port) – The Port is a legally separate component unit established in 1927 by the City. Operations include the Oakland International Airport and the Port of Oakland Marine Terminal Facilities. Although the Port has a significant relationship with the City, it is fiscally independent and does not provide services solely to the City and, therefore, is presented discretely. All interfund transactions have been eliminated. The Port is governed by a seven-member Board of Port Commissioners (Board of Commissioners) that is appointed by the City Council, upon nomination by the Mayor. The Board of Commissioners appoints an Executive Director to administer operations. The Port prepares and controls its own budget, administers and controls its fiscal activities, and is responsible for all Port construction and operations. The Port is required by City charter to deposit its operating revenues in the City Treasury. The City is responsible for investing and managing such funds. The Port is presented in a separate column in the government-wide financial statements.

The Port's separately issued Annual Comprehensive Financial Report may be obtained as follows:

Port of Oakland
Port Financial Services Division
530 Water Street
Oakland, CA 94607

CITY OF OAKLAND
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements (continued)
Year Ended June 30, 2022

B. FINANCIAL STATEMENT PRESENTATION

Government-wide and Fund Financial Statements

The government-wide financial statements (the statement of net position and the statement of activities) report information on all of the non-fiduciary activities of the City and its component units. The effect of interfund activity has been removed from these statements except for interfund services provided among funds. *Governmental activities*, which are normally supported by taxes and intergovernmental revenues, are reported separately from *business-type activities*, which rely to a significant extent on fees and charges for support. Likewise, the Primary Government is reported separately from its discretely presented component unit for which the Primary Government is financially accountable.

The statement of activities demonstrates the degree to which the direct expenses of a given function or segment are offset by program revenues. *Direct expenses* are those that are clearly identifiable with a specific function or segment. *Program revenues* include (1) charges to customers or applicants who purchase, use or directly benefit from goods, services, or privileges provided by a given function or segment; and (2) grants and contributions that are restricted to meeting the operational or capital requirements of a particular function or segment. Taxes and other items not properly included among program revenues are reported as *general revenues*.

Separate financial statements are provided for governmental funds, proprietary funds, and fiduciary funds, even though the latter are excluded from the government-wide financial statements. Major individual governmental funds and a major individual enterprise fund are reported as separate columns in the fund financial statements.

The City reports the following major governmental funds:

The ***General Fund*** is the City's primary operating fund. It accounts for all financial activities and resources of the general government except those required to be accounted for in another fund. These activities are funded principally by property taxes, sales and use taxes, business license taxes, utility and real estate transfer taxes, other unrestricted local taxes, interest and investment income, and charges for services.

The ***Federal/State Grant Fund*** accounts for various Federal and State grants and certain state allocations used or expended for a specific purpose, activity or program.

The ***Low and Moderate Income Housing Asset Fund (LMIHF)*** is a special revenue fund that was created to administer the housing assets and functions related to the Low and Moderate Income Housing program retained by the City following the dissolution of the Former Agency. Prior to the dissolution of redevelopment agencies, the LMIHF accounted for the Former Agency's affordable housing activities, including the 20% redevelopment property tax revenue set-aside for low and moderate income housing and related expenditures. Upon dissolution of the Former Agency and the City Council's election to retain the housing activities previously funded by the Former Agency, the City created LMIHF and transferred the assets and affordable housing activities.

The ***Municipal Capital Improvement Fund*** accounts primarily for monies pertaining to capital improvement funds, which includes mainly capital financing projects funds:

CITY OF OAKLAND
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements (continued)
Year Ended June 30, 2022

- *Oakland Redevelopment Successor Agency* - Unspent bond proceeds transferred to the City. The California Department of Finance (DOF) approved the bond expenditure agreement between ORSA and the City to transfer excess tax allocation bond proceeds to the City. The Bond Spending Plan allows ORSA to utilize proceeds derived from bonds issued prior to January 1, 2011 in a manner consistent with the original bond covenants.
- *Measure DD* - Capital improvement bond financing funds for clean water, safe parks, and open space trust for the City.
- *Measure KK* - Capital improvement bond financing funds to improve public safety and finance transportation infrastructure improvements, affordable housing, and neighborhood services.
- *Measure G* – Capital improvement bond financing funds for Oakland Zoo, Museum and Chabot Space and Science Center improvements.
- *Master Lease Agreement Financing* – Capital improvement for vehicles and equipment, and telecommunications.
- *Other miscellaneous capital improvement funds* - The fund comprises other municipal capital improvement funds, which may be used for the lease, acquisition, construction, or other improvements of public facilities.

The ***Other Special Revenue Fund*** accounts for activities of several special revenue funds, which include mainly the following local measures and funds:

- *Measure Z: The Public Safety and Services Violence Prevention Act of 2014*. The measure provides for the following services: Community Resource Officers, crime reduction teams, fire services, and violence prevention strategies (Oakland Unite).
- *Measure C - Oakland Hotel Tax*. This additional transient occupancy tax was approved to fund the following entities: Oakland Convention and Visitors Bureau 50%, Oakland Zoo 12.5%, Oakland Museum of California 12.5%, Chabot Space and Science Center 12.5%, and the City Cultural Arts Programs and Festivals 12.5%.
- *Measure Q (2004) - Library Services Retention and Enhancement*. In March 2004, the electorate of Oakland approved, by more than a two-thirds majority, the extension of the Library Services and Retention Act, Measure Q (formerly known as Measure O). The act re-authorized and increased a special parcel tax on residential and non-residential parcels for the purpose of raising revenue to retain and enhance library services. The term of the tax is 20 years, commencing July 1, 2004 and ending June 30, 2024.
- *Measure D - Oakland Public Library Preservation Act*. This additional parcel tax was approved by Oakland voters in June 2018, establishing a supplementary funding source for library services, material, and programs. The term of the tax is 20 years, commencing July 1, 2018 and ending June 30, 2038.
- *Measure Q (2020) - Parks and Recreation Preservation, Litter Reduction, and Homelessness Support*. In March 2020, the electorate of Oakland approved, by more than a two-thirds majority, a parcel tax for parks, homeless services, and litter reduction. The term of the tax is 20 years, commencing July 1, 2020 and ending June 30, 2040.
- *Measure W - Vacant Property Tax Act*. In November 2018, the electorate of Oakland approved, by more than a two-thirds majority, a parcel tax on vacant properties to be utilized for homelessness programs and services, affordable housing, code enforcement, and clean-up of blighted properties and illegal dumping. The term of the tax is 20 years, commencing July 1, 2020 and ending June 30, 2040.
- *Measure WW - East Bay Regional Park District local grant program*. The funds are for various Oakland parks and open space renovation projects.

CITY OF OAKLAND
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements (continued)
Year Ended June 30, 2022

- *Measure N - Paramedics Services Act.* The revenue from the measure increases, enhances, and supports paramedic services in the City.
- *Oakland Kids' First Fund.* The charter requires 3 percent of the City's unrestricted general purpose fund revenues for the fund. The revenues provide additional funding for programs and services benefiting children and youth.
- *Development Services Fund.* The revenue sources for the development service fund will be the fees and penalties for development and enforcement activities, such as land use, permit, inspection, and abatement services for both direct and indirect costs.
- *Other miscellaneous special revenue funds.* Accounts for several other restricted monies that are classified as special revenue funds.

The City reports the following major enterprise fund:

The ***Sewer Service Fund*** accounts for the sewer service charges received by the City based on the use of water by East Bay Municipal Utility District customers residing in the City. The proceeds from the sewer charges are used for the construction and maintenance of sanitary sewers and storm drains and the administrative costs of the fund.

Additionally, the City reports the following funds:

The ***Internal Service Funds*** account for the purchases of automotive and rolling equipment; radio and other communication equipment; the repair and maintenance of City facilities; acquisition, maintenance and provision of reproduction equipment and services; acquisition of inventory provided to various City departments on a cost reimbursement basis; procurement of materials, supplies, and services for City departments; and the service and maintenance of City information technology systems.

The ***Pension Trust Fund*** accounts for the closed benefit plan that covers uniformed employees hired prior to July 1976.

The ***Private-Purpose Trust Funds*** include: (a) the Oakland Redevelopment Successor Agency Trust Fund, which accounts for the custodial responsibilities that are assigned to the Oakland Redevelopment Successor Agency with passage of AB X1 26 and (b) the Other Private-Purpose Trust Fund, which accounts for the Telecommunications Sinking Fund, which holds deposits made by the owners of permitted telecommunications facilities to cover the costs of removing the facility if abandoned.

The ***Custodial Fund*** reports fiduciary activities not held in a trust or equivalent arrangement.

C. Measurement Focus, Basis of Accounting, and Financial Statement Presentation

The government-wide financial statements are reported using the *economic resources measurement focus* and the *accrual basis of accounting*, as are the proprietary fund and fiduciary fund financial statements. Revenues are recorded when earned and expenses are recorded when a liability is incurred, regardless of the timing of related cash flows. Property taxes are recognized as revenues in the year for which they are levied. Grants and similar items are recognized as revenues as soon as all eligibility requirements imposed by the provider have been met.

Governmental fund financial statements are reported using the *current financial resources measurement focus* and the *modified accrual basis of accounting*. Revenues are recognized as soon as

CITY OF OAKLAND
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements (continued)
Year Ended June 30, 2022

they are both measurable and available. Revenues are considered to be available when they are collected within the current period or soon enough thereafter to pay liabilities of the current period. The City considers property tax revenues to be available for the year levied and if they are collected within 60 days of the end of the fiscal period. All other revenues are considered to be available if they are collected within 90 days of the end of the fiscal period. Expenditures are recorded when a liability is incurred, as under accrual accounting. However, debt service expenditures, as well as expenditures related to compensated absences and claims and judgments, are recorded only when payment is due.

Property taxes, state and local taxes, grants, licenses, charges for services, and interest and investment income associated with the current fiscal period are all considered to be susceptible to accrual and so have been recognized as revenues of the current fiscal period. Special assessments are recorded as revenues and receivables to the extent installments are considered available. The estimated installments receivable not considered available, as defined above, are recorded as receivables and offset by deferred inflows of resources.

Charges between the City and the Port are not eliminated because the elimination of these charges would distort the direct costs and revenues reported.

Proprietary funds distinguish operating revenues and expenses from non-operating items. Operating revenues and expenses generally result from providing services in connection with the fund's principal ongoing operations. The principal operating revenues of the City's enterprise and internal service funds are charges for customer services including: sewers, golf courses, information technology and support, vehicle acquisition and maintenance, radio and telecommunication support charges, charges for facilities maintenance, and reproduction services. Operating expenses for enterprise funds and internal service funds include the cost of services, administrative expenses, and depreciation on capital assets. All other revenues and expenses not meeting this definition are reported as non-operating revenues and expenses.

When both restricted and unrestricted resources are available for use, it is the City's policy to use restricted resources first, then unrestricted resources as they are needed.

D. Use of Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect certain reported amounts and disclosures. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

E. New Pronouncements

In June 2017, the GASB issued Statement No. 87, *Leases*. The objective of the statement is to improve the accounting and financial reporting for leases by governments. This statement requires 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 consistency of information about governments' leasing activities. The City implemented this statement as of July 1, 2021. The implementation of this statement has a net zero impact to the primary government's beginning balance of the net position. The Port's beginning balance of the net

CITY OF OAKLAND
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements (continued)
Year Ended June 30, 2022

position was reduced by \$6,446 to reflect reamortization of a lease receivable, which was previously recorded as a capital lease, and recognition of related leased facilities as capital assets. The related prepayment of lease receivable, which was previously recorded as unearned revenue was reclassified as deferred inflows of resources. See Note II, part H. for additional information.

During the year ended June 30, 2022 the City adopted GASB 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 establishes accounting requirements for interest cost incurred before the end of a construction period. The adoption of this statement did not have a material impact on the City's June 30, 2022 financial statements.

During the year ended June 30, 2022 the City adopted GASB Statement No. 92, *Omnibus 2020*. The primary objectives of this statement are to enhance 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. Certain provisions of this statement became effective upon issuance. The adoption of this statement did not have a material impact on the City's June 30, 2022 financial statements.

During the year ended June 30, 2022 the City adopted GASB Statement No. 93, *Replacement of Interbank Offered Rates*. The primary objectives of this statement are to address accounting and financial reporting implications that result from the replacement of an interbank offered rate. The adoption of this statement did not have a material impact on the City's June 30, 2022 financial statements.

During the year ended June 30, 2022 the City adopted GASB Statement No. 97, *Certain Component Unit Criteria, and Accounting and Financial Reporting for Internal Revenue Code Section 457 Deferred Compensation Plans - an amendment of GASB Statements No. 14 and No. 84, and a supersession of GASB Statement No. 32*. The primary objectives of the statement are to (1) 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; (2) mitigate costs associated with the reporting of certain defined contribution pension plans, defined contribution other postemployment benefit (OPEB) plans, and employee benefit plans other than pension plans or OPEB plans (other employee benefit plans) as fiduciary component units in fiduciary fund financial statements; and (3) 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 adoption of this statement did not have a material impact on the City's June 30, 2022 financial statements.

During the year ended June 30, 2022 the City adopted GASB Statement No. 99, *Omnibus 2022*, paragraphs 26-32. The objectives of this statement are to enhance comparability in accounting and financial reporting and to improve the consistency of authoritative literature by addressing (1) practice issues that have been identified during implementation and application of certain GASB Statements and (2) accounting and financial reporting for financial guarantees. Certain provisions of this statement became effective upon issuance and their adoption did not have a material impact on the City's June 30, 2022 financial statements.

CITY OF OAKLAND
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements (continued)
Year Ended June 30, 2022

The City is currently analyzing its accounting practices to determine the potential impact on the financial statements for the following GASB Statements, which have been updated to reflect revised effective dates as applicable:

- 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. The requirements of this statement are effective for the City's fiscal year ending June 30, 2023.
- 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. The requirements of this statement are effective for the City'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 (SBITAs) for government end users (governments). This statement (1) defines a SBITA; (2) establishes that a SBITA results in a right-to-use subscription asset - an intangible asset - and a corresponding subscription liability; (3) provides the capitalization criteria for outlays other than subscription payments, including implementation costs of a SBITA; and (4) requires note disclosures regarding a SBITA. To the extent relevant, the standards for SBITAs are based on the standards established in Statement No. 87, *Leases*, as amended. The requirements of this statement are effective for the City's fiscal year ending June 30, 2023.
- In April 2022, the GASB issued Statement No. 99, *Omnibus 2022*. The objectives of this statement are to enhance comparability in accounting and financial reporting and to improve the consistency of authoritative literature by addressing (1) practice issues that have been identified during implementation and application of certain GASB Statements and (2) accounting and financial reporting for financial guarantees. Certain provisions of this statement became effective upon issuance, as noted above. The remaining requirements of this statement are effective for the City's fiscal years ending June 30, 2023 and June 30, 2024.
- In June 2022, the GASB issued Statement No. 100, *Accounting Changes and Error Corrections*. The primary objective of this statement is to enhance accounting and financial reporting requirements for accounting changes and error corrections to provide more understandable, reliable, relevant, consistent, and comparable information for making decisions or assessing accountability. The requirements of this statement are effective for the City's fiscal year ending June 30, 2024.
- In June 2022, the GASB issued Statement No. 101, *Compensated Absences*. The objective of this statement is to better meet the information needs of financial statement users by updating the recognition and measurement guidance for compensated absences. The requirements of this statement are effective for the City's fiscal year ending June 30, 2025.

CITY OF OAKLAND
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements (continued)
Year Ended June 30, 2022

F. Assets, Deferred Outflows of Resources, Liabilities, Deferred Inflows of Resources, and Net Position or Equity

1. Cash and Investments

The City follows the practice of pooling cash of all operating funds for investment, except for the ORSA and the Police and Fire Retirement System (PFRS), whose funds are primarily held by outside custodians. The City measures its investments at fair value and categorizes its fair value measurements within the fair value hierarchy established by generally accepted accounting principles. 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. Fair value is a market-based measurement, using observable market transactions or available market information. The City adjusts the carrying value of its investments to reflect their fair value at each fiscal year-end, and it includes the effects of these adjustments in income for that fiscal year.

Income earned or losses arising from the investment of pooled cash are allocated on a monthly basis to the participating funds and component units based on their proportionate share of the average daily cash balance.

Proceeds from debt and other cash and investments held by fiscal agents by agreement are classified as restricted assets.

For purposes of the statement of cash flows, the City considers all highly liquid unrestricted and restricted investments with a maturity of three months or less when purchased to be cash equivalents. The proprietary funds' investments in the City's cash and investment pool are, in substance, demand deposits and are therefore considered to be cash equivalents.

2. Property Taxes

The County of Alameda is responsible for assessing, collecting, and distributing property taxes in accordance with enabling state law, and for remitting such amounts to the City. Property taxes are assessed and levied as of July 1 on all taxable property located in the City, and result in a lien on real property on January 1. Property taxes are then due in two equal installments-the first on November 1 and the second on February 1 of the following calendar year and are delinquent after December 10 and April 10, respectively. General property taxes are limited to a flat 1% rate applied to the 1975-76 full value of the property, or 1% of the sales price of the property or of the construction value added after the 1975-76 valuation. Assessed values on properties (exclusive of increases related to sales and construction) can rise a maximum of 2% per year. Taxes were levied at the maximum 1% rate during the year ended June 30, 2022.

3. Due From/Due To Other Funds and Internal Balances

During the course of operations, numerous transactions and borrowings occur between individual funds for goods provided or services rendered and funds that have overdrawn their share of pooled cash and interfund loans. In the fund financial statements, these receivables and payables are classified as "due from other funds" and "due to other funds", respectively. In the government-wide financial statements, these receivables and payables are eliminated within the governmental activities and business-type activities columns. Net receivables and payables between the governmental activities and business-type activities are classified as internal balances.

CITY OF OAKLAND
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements (continued)
Year Ended June 30, 2022

4. Interfund Transfers

In the fund financial statements, interfund transfers are recorded as transfers in/out except for certain types of transactions that are described below:

- Charges for services are recorded as revenues of the performing fund and expenditures/expenses of the requesting fund. Unbilled costs are recognized as an asset of the performing fund and a liability of the requesting fund at the end of the fiscal year.
- Reimbursements for expenditures, initially made by one fund that are properly applicable to another fund, are recorded as expenditures in the reimbursing fund and as a reduction of expenditures in the fund that is reimbursed. Reimbursements are eliminated for purposes of government-wide reporting.

5. Prepaid Bond Insurance, Original Issue Discounts and Premiums, and Refundings

Prepaid bond insurance costs are amortized using the straight-line method over the life of the bonds. Amortization of these balances is recorded as a component of operating expenses. In the government-wide, proprietary fund, and fiduciary fund financial statements, long-term debt and other long-term obligations are reported as liabilities. Bond premiums and discounts are amortized using the straight-line method over the life of the bonds. Bonds payable are reported net of the applicable bond premium or discount. Gains or losses from refunding of debt are reported as deferred inflows or outflows of resources and amortized over the shorter of the life of the refunded debt or refunding debt. Amortizations of bond premiums and discounts and gains or losses from refunding of debt are recorded as a component of interest expense.

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.

6. Inventories

Inventories, consisting of materials and supplies held for consumption, are stated at cost. Cost is calculated using the average cost method. Inventory items are considered expensed when consumed rather than when purchased.

7. Capital Assets

Capital assets, which include land, museum collections, intangibles, construction in progress, facilities and improvements, furniture, machinery and equipment, infrastructure (e.g., streets, streetlights, traffic signals, and parks), sewers, and storm drains, are reported in the applicable governmental or business-type activities columns in the government-wide financial statements and in the proprietary fund statements. Capital assets are defined by the City as assets with an initial, individual cost of \$5,000 or more and an estimated useful life in excess of one year. Such assets are recorded at historical cost or estimated historical cost if purchased or constructed. Donated capital assets are recorded at acquisition value at the date of donation. Capital outlay is recorded as expenditures in the governmental funds and as assets in the government-wide and proprietary financial statements to the extent the City's capitalization threshold is met. The cost of normal maintenance and repairs that do not add to the value of the asset or materially extend its useful life is not capitalized.

CITY OF OAKLAND
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements (continued)
Year Ended June 30, 2022

The City has a collection of artwork presented for public exhibition and education that is being preserved for future generations. These items are protected, kept unencumbered, cared for, and preserved by the City. The proceeds from the sale of any pieces of the collection are used to purchase other acquisitions for the collection. However, future acquisitions purchased with authorized budgeted City funds during a fiscal year will be reported as non-depreciable assets in the City's financial statements.

The City's depreciation of capital assets is provided on the straight-line basis over the following estimated useful lives:

Facilities and improvements	5-40 years
Furniture, machinery and equipment	2-20 years
Sewer and storm drains	50 years
Infrastructure	5-50 years

The Port's depreciation of capital assets is provided on the straight-line basis over the following estimated useful lives:

Building and improvements	5-50 years
Container cranes	25 years
Infrastructure	10-50 years
Other equipment	3-40 years
Software	3-10 years

8. Leases

As part of normal operations, the City has entered into various lease agreements as either a lessor or lessee for land, equipment, and other asset classes. As a lessee, the City recognizes a lease liability and an intangible right-to-use lease asset. As a lessor, the City recognizes a lease receivable and a deferred inflow of resources. Lease liabilities and receivables were calculated based on the net present value of future lease payments, discounted using an interest rate based on the City's historical borrowing costs. The City defines leases as balances with an initial value of \$5,000 or more. Amortization periods for lease assets are based on the shorter of lease term or useful life.

9. Property Held for Resale

Property held for resale was primarily acquired as part of the Former Agency's redevelopment program. These properties are both residential and commercial. Costs of administering the projects are charged to the municipal capital improvement fund as expenditures are incurred. A primary function of the redevelopment process is to prepare land for specific private development. For financial statement presentation, property held for resale is stated at the lower of estimated cost or estimated conveyance value. Estimated conveyance value is management's estimate of net realizable value of each property parcel based on its current intended use.

During the period it is held by the City, property held for resale may generate rental or operating income. This income is recognized as it is earned in the City's statement of activities and generally is recognized in the City's governmental funds in the same period depending on when the income becomes available on a modified accrual basis of accounting. The City does not depreciate property

CITY OF OAKLAND
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements (continued)
Year Ended June 30, 2022

held for resale, as it is the intention of the City to only hold the property for a period of time until it can be resold for development.

10. Deferred Outflows/Inflows of Resources

In addition to assets, the statement of net position will report a separate section for *deferred outflows of resources*. This separate financial statement element represents a consumption of net position that applies to a future period(s) and so will not be recognized as an outflow of resources (expense/expenditure) until then. The City has deferred outflows of resources related to pension and OPEB contributions subsequent to measurement date and other pension and OPEB related deferred outflows. Also, losses on refunding result from the difference in the carrying value of refunded debt and its reacquisition price. This amount is deferred and amortized over the shorter of the life of the refunded or the refunding debt. Amortization of these balances is recorded as a component of interest expense.

In addition to liabilities, the statement of net position and governmental funds balance sheet will report 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 City has deferred inflows of resources related to unavailable revenues reported under the modified accrual basis of accounting in the governmental funds balance sheet. The governmental funds report unavailable revenues from property taxes, notes and loan receivables, grant receivables/advances from the federal government and State, and other sources as appropriate. These amounts are deferred and recognized as revenues in the period the amounts become available. The City also has deferred inflows of resources related to the unamortized gains on refunding of debt as well as deferred inflows related to leases, pensions, and OPEB.

11. Compensated Absences – Accrued Vacation, Sick Leave, and Compensatory Time

The City's policy and its agreements with employee groups permit employees to accumulate earned but unused vested vacation, sick leave and other compensatory time. All earned compensatory time is accrued when incurred in the government-wide financial statements and the proprietary funds financial statements. A liability for these amounts is reported in the governmental funds only if they are due and payable.

12. Retirement Plans

The City has three defined benefit retirement plans: Oakland Police and Fire Retirement System (PFRS), and the Miscellaneous and the Public Safety Plans of the California Public Employees' Retirement System (CalPERS) (collectively, the Retirement Plans). For purposes of measuring the net pension liability and deferred outflows/inflows of resources related to pensions, and pension expense, information about the fiduciary net position of the City's Retirement Plans and additions to/ deductions from the Retirement Plans' fiduciary net position have been determined on the same basis as they are reported by PFRS and CalPERS. Employer contributions and member contributions made by the employer to the Retirement Plans are recognized when due and the employer has made a formal commitment to provide the contributions. Benefits and refunds are recognized when due and payable in accordance with the provisions of the Retirement Plans. Refer to Note III, part A for additional information.

CITY OF OAKLAND
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements (continued)
Year Ended June 30, 2022

13. Other Postemployment Benefits (OPEB)

The City's OPEB plan covers the City's police, fire, and other (miscellaneous) employees. City retirees are eligible for retiree health benefits if they meet certain requirements relating to age and service. Retiree health benefits are described in the labor agreements between the City and local unions and in City resolutions. The demographic rates used for CalPERS were public safety employees retirements benefits under a 3 percent at 50 formula and miscellaneous employees retirement benefits under a 2.7 percent at 55 formula. In addition, the Port's Retiree Healthcare Plan covers the Port's employees. Refer to Note III, part B for additional information.

14. Pollution Remediation Obligations

The City and the Port record liabilities related to pollution remediation activities. See Note II, part G and Note III, part C.4 for additional information.

15. Fund Balances

Governmental funds classify fund balances based primarily on the extent to which the City is bound to honor constraints on the specific purposes for which those funds can be spent. Fund balance for the City's governmental funds consists of the following categories:

- *Nonspendable Fund Balance*: includes amounts that cannot be spent because they are either not in spendable form or legally or contractually required to be maintained intact. Items that are not expected to be converted to cash, for example, inventories and prepaid amounts, are included in this classification, as well as property held for sale when no restrictions apply to the use of proceeds.
- *Restricted Fund Balance*: includes amounts that can be spent only for the specific purposes stipulated by external resource providers, constitutionally or through enabling legislation. Restrictions may effectively be changed or lifted only with the consent of resource providers. It also includes a legally enforceable requirement that the resources can only be used for specific purposes enumerated in the law.
- *Committed Fund Balance*: includes amounts that can only be used for the specific purposes determined by City Council ordinance, which is the City's highest level of decision-making authority. Commitments may be changed or lifted only by the City taking the same formal action that imposed the constraint originally.
- *Assigned Fund Balance*: comprises amounts intended to be used by the City for specific purposes that are neither restricted nor committed through City Council budgetary action, which includes appropriations and revenue sources pertaining to the next fiscal year's budget. The City Council adopted a resolution establishing the City's policy budget, which states that assigned fund balances are intended to be used for specific purposes through City Council budgetary actions. Intent is expressed by (a) the City Council or (b) the City Administrator to which the City Council has delegated the authority to assign amounts to be used for specific purposes. This category includes the City's encumbrances, project carry-forwards, and continuing appropriations.
- *Unassigned Fund Balance*: are amounts technically available for any purpose. It is the residual classification for the General Fund and includes all amounts not contained in the other

CITY OF OAKLAND
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements (continued)
Year Ended June 30, 2022

classifications. Other governmental funds may only report a negative unassigned balance that was created after classification of restricted, committed, and assigned fund balance.

In circumstances when an expenditure is made for a purpose for which amounts are available in multiple fund balance classifications, fund balance is generally depleted in the order of restricted, committed, assigned, and unassigned.

Fund balances for all the major and nonmajor governmental funds as of June 30, 2022, were distributed as follows (in thousands):

	General Fund	Federal/State Grant Fund	LMIHF ¹	Municipal Capital Improvement Fund	Other Special Revenue Fund	Other Governmental Funds	Total
Nonspendable:							
Prepaid items	\$ 1,271	\$ 123	\$ —	\$ 1	\$ 354	\$ 49	\$ 1,798
Property held for resale with no restrictions on use of proceeds	17,964	—	—	—	—	—	17,964
Total nonspendable	19,235	123	—	1	354	49	19,762
Restricted for:							
Capital projects	—	—	1,581	316,742	—	52,290	370,613
Pension obligations annuity	40,565	—	—	—	—	—	40,565
Pension obligations PFRS	246,429	—	—	—	—	—	246,429
Debt service	—	—	—	—	—	39,851	39,851
Property held for sale	—	—	30,677	123,453	—	—	154,130
Housing projects	—	—	31,090	—	—	—	31,090
Total restricted	286,994	—	63,348	440,195	—	92,141	882,678
Committed for:							
Vital services	2,799	—	—	—	—	—	2,799
Affordable housing	49,396	—	—	—	—	—	49,396
Measure Q, Library, Kids First, and museum trust	—	—	—	—	8,592	1,675	10,267
Total committed	52,195	—	—	—	8,592	1,675	62,462
Assigned for:							
Measure HH projects	8,930	—	—	—	—	—	8,930
Capital projects	1,587	—	—	—	200,526	—	202,113
General government	16,428	—	—	—	—	—	16,428
Public safety	12,374	—	—	—	—	—	12,374
Community and human services	—	—	—	—	—	6,266	6,266
Community and economic development	5,410	—	—	—	—	—	5,410
Public works and transportation	4,522	—	—	—	—	—	4,522
Total assigned	49,251	—	—	—	200,526	6,266	256,043
Unassigned	206,236	(5,431)	—	—	—	(1,190)	199,615
Total	\$ 613,911	\$ (5,308)	\$ 63,348	\$ 440,196	\$ 209,472	\$ 98,941	\$ 1,420,560

¹ Low and Moderate Income Housing Asset Fund

CITY OF OAKLAND
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements (continued)
Year Ended June 30, 2022

General Fund Balance Reserve Policy: The City Council approved the original City Reserve Policy on March 22, 1994. Creation of the policy was to help pay any unanticipated expenditures and pay for claims arising from the City’s insurance program. In May 2010, the City adopted a revised reserve policy equal to seven and one-half percent (7.5%) for unassigned fund balance of the General Purpose Fund (GPF) appropriation for each fiscal year. The GPF accounts for the City’s operating budget that pays for basic programs and services as well as elected offices and municipal business functions. The GPF is reported within the General Fund.

On May 15, 2018, the City Council revised the definition and use of excess Real Estate Transfer Tax (RETT) revenues and the use of one-time revenues (Ordinance No. 13487 C.M.S.). The policy defines excess Real Estate Transfer Tax as any amounts of RETT revenues whose value exceeds 15 percent of the corresponding GPF Tax Revenues (inclusive of RETT). The excess RETT shall be used in the following manner:

- At least 25 percent shall be allocated to the Vital Services Stabilization Fund until the value in such fund is projected to equal to 15 percent of GPF revenues over the coming fiscal year.
- At least 25 percent shall be used to fund accelerated debt retirement and unfunded long-term obligations, including negative fund balances, the PFRS liability, other unfunded retirement and pension liabilities, unfunded paid leave liabilities, and OPEB liabilities.
- The remainder shall be used to fund one-time expenditures, augment the General Purpose Fund Emergency Reserve, and to augment the Capital Improvements Reserve Fund.

Use of the “excess” RETT revenue for purposes other than those established above may only be allowed by majority vote of the City Council through a separate resolution.

The policy also requires the City to conform to the following regarding the use of one-time discretionary revenue:

- Fiscal prudence requires that any unrestricted one-time revenues be used for one-time expenditures. Therefore, one-time revenues shall be used in the following manner, unless they are legally restricted to other purposes: to fund one-time expenditures, to fund debt retirement and unfunded long-term obligations such as negative fund balances, PFRS unfunded liabilities, CalPERS pension unfunded liabilities, paid leave unfunded liabilities, and OPEB unfunded liabilities; or shall remain as fund balance.

Use of “one-time revenues” for purposes other than those established may only be allowed by a majority vote of the City Council through a separate resolution. Additionally, the policy includes the requirement that the City maintain a Vital Services Stabilization Fund (VSSF). In years when the City forecasts that total GPF revenues will be less than the current year's revenues, or anytime significant service reductions, such as layoffs or furloughs, are contemplated due to adverse financial conditions, use of this fund must be considered to maintain existing services. Use of the VSSF must be authorized by City Council resolution. The resolution shall explain the need for using the VSSF. The resolution shall also include steps the City will take in order to replenish the VSSF in future years.

In June 2020, City Council adopted Resolution 88174 to make mid-cycle budget adjustments for fiscal year 2020-21. These adjustments included the appropriation of \$14.6 million from the VSSF to support General Fund services. At June 30, 2022, the General Fund reported the Vital Services Stabilization reserve of \$2.8 million as committed fund balance. This balance reflects the appropriation of \$2.5 million for this purpose in each year of the adopted biennial budget for the fiscal years ending June 30, 2022 and June 30, 2023.

CITY OF OAKLAND
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements (continued)
Year Ended June 30, 2022

On June 24, 2021, the City Council passed Resolution No. 88717, establishing a separate subfund reported within the General Fund as the General Purpose Fund Emergency Reserve, and appropriated an amount equal to 7.5% of FY 2021-22 GPF appropriations to this new fund. Prior to the adoption of this resolution, the City measured its General Fund reserve as the unassigned fund balance in its GPF. As of June 30, 2022, the City's standalone General Purpose Fund Emergency Reserve has a balance of \$54.0 million. Unassigned fund balance in the General Fund is \$206.2 million, of which \$90.6 million is attributable to the GPF. In combination, the sum of the General Purpose Fund Emergency Reserve fund balance and unassigned GPF fund balance results in total General Fund reserves of \$144.6 million, as shown below (in thousands):

General Purpose Fund Emergency Reserve	\$ 53,971
General Purpose Fund unassigned fund balance	90,610
Total General Fund reserves	\$ 144,581

16. Net Position

The government-wide and proprietary fund financial statements utilize a net position presentation. Net position is categorized as net investment in capital assets, restricted, and unrestricted.

- *Net Investment in Capital Assets* groups all capital assets, including infrastructure, into one component of net position. Accumulated depreciation and the outstanding balances of debt and debt-related deferred outflows and inflows of resources that are attributable to the acquisition, construction, or improvement of these assets reduce the balance in this category.
- *Restricted Net Position* represents net position that has external restrictions imposed by creditors, grantors, contributors, or laws or regulations of other governments and restrictions imposed by law through constitutional provisions or enabling legislation. Enabling legislation authorizes the City to assess, levy, charge, or otherwise mandate payment of resources and includes a legally enforceable requirement that those resources be used only for the specific purposes stipulated in the legislation.
- *Unrestricted Net Position* represents net position of the City that is not restricted for any project or purpose.

CITY OF OAKLAND
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements (continued)
Year Ended June 30, 2022

II DETAILED NOTES ON ALL FUNDS

A. CASH, DEPOSITS, AND INVESTMENTS

The City maintains a cash and investment pool consisting of City funds and cash held for PFRS and the Port. The City's funds are invested according to the investment policy adopted by the City Council. The objectives of the policy are legality, safety, liquidity, diversity, and yield. The policy addresses soundness of financial institutions in which the City can deposit funds, types of investment instruments permitted by the California Government Code, duration of the investments, and the percentage of the portfolio that may be invested in:

Investment Type	Maximum Maturity	Maximum Portfolio Exposure	Maximum Issuer Exposure	Credit Requirement
U.S. Treasury Securities	5 years	20%	n/a	n/a
Federal Agencies and Instrumentalities	5 years	none	n/a	n/a
Banker's Acceptances	180 days	40%	5%	A1, P1 or F1 or better
Commercial Paper	270 days	25%	5%	A1, P1 or F1 or better
Asset-backed Commercial Paper	270 days	25%	5%	A1, P1 or F1 or better
Local Government Investment Pools	n/a	20%	n/a	Top ranking
Medium Term Notes	5 years	30%	5%	A3, A- or A- or better
Negotiable Certificates of Deposits	5 years	30%	5%	A, A2 or A or better
Repurchase Agreements	360 days	none	n/a	Collateral limited to U.S. securities
Reverse Repurchase Agreements	92 days	20%	n/a	Limited to primary dealers
Secured Obligations and Agreements	2 years	20%	5%	AA or better
Certificates of Deposit	360 days	n/a	n/a	A, A2 or A or better
Money Market Mutual Funds	n/a	20%	n/a	Top ranking
State Investment Pool (LAIF)	n/a	none	n/a	n/a
Local City/Agency Bonds	5 years	none	5%	n/a
State of California Obligations and Others	5 years	none	5%	n/a
Other Local Agency Bonds	5 years	none	5%	n/a
Deposits - Private Placement	n/a	50%	10%	n/a
Supranationals	5 years	30%	n/a	AA or better
Public Bank Obligations	5 years	none	n/a	n/a

The City's investment policy stipulates that the collateral to back up repurchase agreements be priced at market value and be held in safekeeping by the City's primary custodian. Additionally, the City Council has adopted certain requirements prohibiting investments in nuclear weapons makers and restricting investments in U.S. Treasury bills and notes due to their use in funding nuclear weapons research and production. The City has also adopted divestiture resolutions limiting investments in firms deriving business from tobacco products, fossil fuels, firearms, and immigration enforcement.

Other deposits and investments are invested pursuant to the governing bond covenants, deferred compensation plans, or retirement systems' investment policies. Under the investment policies, the investment counsel is given the full authority to accomplish the objectives of the bond covenants or retirement systems subject to the discretionary limits set forth in the policies.

CITY OF OAKLAND
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements (continued)
Year Ended June 30, 2022

As of June 30, 2022, total City cash, deposits, and investments at fair value are as follows (in thousands):

	Primary Government		Fiduciary Funds		Total	Component Unit
	Governmental Activities	Business-type Activities	Pension Trust Fund	Private-Purpose Trust Funds		Port
Cash and investments	\$ 1,229,668	\$ 85,591	\$ 7,495	\$ 46,183	\$ 1,368,937	\$ 548,172
Restricted cash and investments	375,408	624	399,992	7,915	783,939	90,641
Securities lending collateral	—	—	48,346	—	48,346	—
Total	\$ 1,605,076	\$ 86,215	\$ 455,833	\$ 54,098	\$ 2,201,222	\$ 638,813
City pooled deposits					\$ 20,655	\$ —
City pooled investments					1,305,269	595,225
City restricted investments					375,111	—
PFRS restricted investments					448,338	—
ORSA deposits					4,489	—
ORSA investments					47,359	—
Port's cash and investments					—	43,588
Total					\$ 2,201,221	\$ 638,813

Primary Government

Hierarchy of Inputs: The City 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 asset. Level 1 inputs are quoted prices in active markets for identical assets, Level 2 inputs are significant other observable inputs, and Level 3 inputs are significant unobservable inputs. Fixed income investments are valued using a variety of techniques such as matrix pricing, market corroborated pricing inputs such as yield curve, and other market related data and classified in Level 2 of the fair value hierarchy. Money market mutual funds and LAIF have maturities of one year or less from fiscal year-end and are not subject to classification in the fair value hierarchy.

The City's pooled and restricted investments have the following recurring fair value measurements as of June 30, 2022 (in thousands):

	Level One	Level Two	Level Three	Total
Investment by fair value level:				
U.S. Government Agency Securities	\$ —	\$ 1,510,088	\$ —	\$ 1,510,088
Medium Term Notes	—	3,779	—	3,779
Negotiable Certificates of Deposit	—	59,889	—	59,889
Commercial Paper-Discout	—	365	—	365
Annuity Contracts	—	—	39,000	39,000
Total investments by fair value level	\$ —	\$ 1,574,121	\$ 39,000	1,613,121
Investments measured at net asset value (NAV):				
Money Market Mutual Funds				588,450
Local Agency Investment Fund (LAIF)				74,034
Total investment measured at fair value				\$ 2,275,605

CITY OF OAKLAND
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements (continued)
Year Ended June 30, 2022

Custodial Credit Risk: Custodial credit risk is the risk that in the event of a failure of a depository financial institution or counterparty to a transaction, the City may be unable to recover the value of the investments or collateral securities in the possession of an outside party. To protect against fraud and potential losses from the financial collapse of securities dealers, all securities owned by the City shall be held in the name of the City for safekeeping by a third party bank trust department, acting as an agent for the City under the terms of the custody agreement.

At June 30, 2022, the carrying amount of the City's deposits was \$20.7 million. Deposits include checking accounts, interest earning savings accounts, and money market accounts. The bank balance of \$21.9 million was covered by FDIC insurance or collateralized with securities held by the pledging financial institution in the City's name, in accordance with Section 53652 of the California Government Code.

The California Government Code requires that a financial institution secure its deposits made by state or local government units by pledging securities in an undivided collateral pool held by the depository regulated under the State law (unless so waived by the government units). The fair value of the pledged government securities and/or first trust deed mortgage notes held in the collateral pool must be at least 110 percent and 150 percent, respectively, of the deposit amount. The collateral must be held by the pledging financial institution's trust department and is considered held in the City's name.

Credit Risk: Credit risk represents the possibility that the issuer/counterparty to an investment will be unable to fulfill its obligations. The most effective method for minimizing the risk of default by an issuer is to invest in high quality securities. Under the City investment policy, short-term debt shall be rated at least A-1 by S&P Global Ratings (S&P), at the time security is purchased. Long-term debt shall be rated at least A by S&P. Per the California Debt and Management Advisory Commission (CDIAC), it is recommended that the portfolio be monitored, as practical, for subsequent changes in credit rating of existing securities.

The following tables show the City's credit risk for the pooled and restricted investment portfolios as of June 30, 2022 (in thousands):

Pooled Investments

	Ratings as of June 30, 2022					
	Fair Value	AAA	AA	A	A-1	Not Rated
U.S Government Agency Securities	\$ 736,202	\$ —	\$ 736,202	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —
U.S Government Agency Securities (Discount)	737,590	—	737,590	—	—	—
Medium Term Notes	3,779	—	—	3,779	—	—
Money Market Mutual Funds	289,000	289,000	—	—	—	—
Local Agency Investments Fund (LAIF)	74,034	—	—	—	—	74,034
Negotiable Certificates of Deposit	59,889	—	—	—	59,889	—
Total pooled investments	\$1,900,494	\$ 289,000	\$1,473,792	\$ 3,779	\$ 59,889	\$ 74,034

CITY OF OAKLAND
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements (continued)
Year Ended June 30, 2022

Restricted Investments

	Fair Value	Ratings as of June 30, 2022			
		AAA	AA	A-1	Not Rated
U.S Government Agency Securities	\$ 36,296	\$ —	\$ 36,296	\$ —	\$ —
Commercial Paper (Discount)	365	—	—	365	—
Money Market Mutual Funds	299,450	297,469	—	—	1,981
Annuity Contracts	39,000	—	—	—	39,000
Total Restricted Investments	\$375,111	\$297,469	\$ 36,296	\$ 365	\$ 40,981

Concentration of Credit Risk: The City has an Investment Policy related to the City's cash and investment pool, which is subject to annual review. Under the City's Investment Policy, no more than five percent (5%) of the total investments held by the City may be invested in the securities of any one issuer, except the obligations of the United States government or government-sponsored enterprises, repurchase agreements and reverse purchase agreements, certificates of deposit, money market mutual funds, supranationals, public bank obligations, investment with the Local Agency Investment Fund, and proceeds of or pledged revenues for any tax and revenue anticipation notes. In addition, no more than ten percent (10%) of the total investments held by the City may be privately placed as deposits with one issuer. Per the Investment Policy, investments should conform to Sections 53600 et seq. of the California Government Code and the applicable limitations contained within the policy. Certain other investments are governed by bond covenants, which do not restrict the amount of investment in any one issuer.

Investments in issuers that exceed 5 percent of the City's total pooled and restricted investment portfolio at June 30, 2022 are as follows (in thousands):

<u>Investment Type/Issuer</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Percent of City's Investment Portfolio</u>
U.S. Government Agency Securities:		
Federal Home Loan Bank	\$ 850,839	37.4 %
Federal Farm Credit Bank	577,298	25.4 %

Interest Rate Risk: This risk represents the possibility that an interest rate change could adversely affect an investment's fair value. The longer the maturity of an investment, the greater the sensitivity its fair value is to changes in market interest rates.

As a means for limiting its exposure to changing interest rates, Section 53601 of the State of California Government Code and the City's Investment Policy limit certain investments to short-term maturities such as certificates of deposit and commercial paper, whose maturities are limited to 360 days and 270 days, respectively. Also, Section 53601 of the State of California Government Code limits the maximum maturity of any investment to be no longer than 5 years unless authority for such investment is expressly granted in advance by the City Council or authorized by bond covenants. The City continues to purchase a combination of short-term and long-term investments to minimize such risks.

CITY OF OAKLAND
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements (continued)
Year Ended June 30, 2022

The City uses the segmented time distribution method of disclosure for its interest rate risk. As of June 30, 2022, the City had the following investments and original maturities (in thousands):

Pooled Investments

Investment Type	Fair Value	Interest Rates (%)	Maturity		
			12 Months or Less	1-3 Years	3-5 Years
U.S. Government Agency Securities	\$ 736,202	0.00-3.81	\$ 276,472	\$ 291,166	\$ 168,564
U.S. Government Agency Securities (Discount)	737,590	0.00-2.88	737,590	—	—
Medium Term Notes	3,779	3.43	—	3,779	—
Money Market Mutual Funds	289,000	1.25-1.38	289,000	—	—
Local Agency Investment Fund (LAIF)	74,034	0.86	74,034	—	—
Negotiable Certificates of Deposit	59,889	1.63-3.65	59,889	—	—
Total pooled investments	\$ 1,900,494		\$ 1,436,985	\$ 294,945	\$ 168,564

Restricted Investments

Investment Type	Fair Value	Interest Rates (%)	Maturity			
			12 Months or Less	1-3 Years	3-5 Years	5 Years or More
U.S. Government Agency Securities	\$ 36,296	2.44-3.13	\$ 21,387	\$ 14,909	\$ —	\$ —
Commercial Paper (Discount)	365	2.01	365	—	—	—
Money Market Mutual Funds	299,450	1.14-1.38	299,450	—	—	—
Annuity Contracts	39,000	2.75	—	—	—	39,000
Total restricted investments	\$ 375,111		\$ 321,202	\$ 14,909	\$ —	\$ 39,000

Other Disclosures: As of June 30, 2022, the City's investment in LAIF is \$74.0 million. LAIF is part of the Pooled Money Investment Account (PMIA) with a total portfolio of approximately \$231.9 billion, 98.1 percent is invested in non-derivative financial products. The Local Investment Advisory Board (Advisory Board) has oversight responsibility for LAIF. The Advisory Board consists of five members as designated by State statute. The value of the pool shares in LAIF, which may be withdrawn, is determined on an amortized cost basis that is different from the fair value of the City's position in the pool.

Oakland Police and Fire Retirement System (PFRS)

Deposits in the City's Investment Pool

As of June 30, 2022, cash and cash deposits consisted of cash in treasury held in the City's cash and investment pool as well as cash deposits held in bank and with a custodian. These funds are invested according to the investment policy adopted by the City Council. As of June 30, 2022, PFRS' share of the City's investment pool totaled \$7.5 million. As of June 30, 2022, PFRS also had cash and cash deposits not held in the City's investment pool that totaled \$7 thousand.

CITY OF OAKLAND
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements (continued)
Year Ended June 30, 2022

Investments

PFRS' investment policy authorizes investment in U.S. equities, international equities, U.S. fixed income instruments including U.S. Treasury notes and bonds, government agency mortgage-backed securities, U.S. corporate notes and bonds, collateralized mortgage obligations, Yankee bonds and non-U.S. issued fixed income securities denominated in foreign currencies. PFRS' investment portfolio is managed by external investment managers, except for the bond iShares, which are managed internally. During the year ended June 30, 2022, the number of external investment managers was eleven.

The PFRS investments are also restricted by the City Charter. In November 2006, City voters passed Measure M to amend the City Charter to allow the PFRS Board to invest in non-dividend paying stocks and to change the asset allocation structure from 50 percent equities and 50 percent fixed income to the Prudent Person Standard as defined by the California Constitution.

PFRS' investment policy limits fixed income investments to a maximum average duration of 10 years and a maximum remaining term to maturity (single issue) at purchase of 30 years, with targeted portfolio duration of between 3 to 8 years and targeted portfolio maturity of 15 years. PFRS' investment policy allows the fixed income managers to invest in fixed income investments and some exposure to investments below an investment grade rating, as long as the portfolio maintains an average credit quality of BBB (investment grade using S&P, Moody's, or Fitch ratings).

PFRS' investment policy states that investments in derivative securities known as collateralized mortgage obligations (CMOs) shall be limited to a maximum of 20 percent of a broker account's fair value with no more than 5 percent in any one issue. CMOs are mortgage-backed securities that create separate pools of pass-through rates for different classes of bondholders with varying maturities. The fair value of CMOs are considered sensitive to interest rate changes because they have embedded options.

The investment policy allows for each fixed income asset manager to have a maximum of 10 percent of any single security investment in their individual portfolios with the exception of U.S. government securities, which is allowed to have a maximum of 25 percent in each manager's portfolio.

The following was PFRS' adopted asset allocation as of June 30, 2022:

Asset Class	Target Allocation
Fixed income	21 %
Credit	2
Covered calls	5
Domestic equity	40
International equity	12
Crisis risk offset	20
Total	100 %

The PFRS Board's target allocation does not include cash and cash equivalents, which are designated for approved administrative budget purposes.

CITY OF OAKLAND
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements (continued)
Year Ended June 30, 2022

Hierarchy of Inputs: The PFRS has the following recurring fair value measurements as of June 30, 2022 (in thousands):

	Level One	Level Two	Level Three	Total
Investment by fair value level:				
Short-term investments	\$ —	\$ 1,498	\$ —	\$ 1,498
Bonds	15,606	99,275	—	114,882
Domestic equities and mutual funds	63,509	—	—	63,509
International equities and mutual funds	47,544	—	367	47,911
Alternative investments	30,599	—	—	30,599
Total investments by fair value level	\$ 157,258	\$ 100,773	\$ 367	\$ 258,399
Investments measured at net asset value (NAV):				
Short-term investment funds				5,976
Fixed income funds				15,245
Domestic equities and mutual funds				94,636
Hedge fund				9,894
Venture capital fund				15,842
Securities lending collateral				48,346
Total investments measured at NAV				189,939
Total				\$ 448,338

Interest Rate Risk: The weighted average duration for PFRS' fixed income investment portfolio excluding fixed short-term investments, foreign currency contracts, and securities lending investments was 7.59 years as of June 30, 2022.

As of June 30, 2022, PFRS had the following fixed income investments by category (in thousands):

Investment Type	Fair Value	Modified Duration (Years)
Short-Term Investment Funds	\$ 7,474	n/a
Long-term Investments:		
U.S. Government Bonds:		
U.S. Treasuries	25,418	6.53
U.S. Government Agency Securities	29,894	8.41
Total U.S. Government Bonds	55,312	
Corporate Bonds and Other Bonds		
Corporate Bonds	74,807	7.63
Other Government Bonds	79	6.97
Total Corporate and Other Bonds	74,886	
Total Long-Term Investments	\$ 130,198	7.59
Securities Lending Collateral	\$ 48,346	

CITY OF OAKLAND
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements (continued)
Year Ended June 30, 2022

Fair Value Highly Sensitive to Change in Interest Rates: The terms of a debt investment may cause its fair value to be highly sensitive to interest rate changes. PFRS has invested in CMOs, which are mortgage-backed bonds that pay pass-through rates with varying maturities. The fair values of CMOs are considered sensitive to interest rate changes because they have embedded options, which are triggers related to quantities of delinquencies or defaults in the loans backing the mortgage pool. If a balance of delinquent loans reaches a certain threshold, interest and principal that would be used to pay junior bondholders is instead directed to pay off the principal balance of senior bondholders and shortening the life of the senior bonds. The following table shows PFRS' investments in CMOs as of June 30, 2022 (in thousands):

Securities Name	Weighted Average Coupon Rate	Weighted Average Maturity (Years)	Fair Value	Percent of Total Investments
Mortgage-Backed Securities	2.39 %	24.36	\$ 20,820	4.64 %

Credit Risk: This is the risk that an issuer or other counterparty to an investment will not fulfill its obligation. The following tables provide information as of June 30, 2022 concerning credit risk of fixed income securities (in thousands):

Investment Type	S&P/ Moody's Rating	Fair Value
Short-Term Investment Funds	Not Rated	\$ 7,474

The following table provides information as of June 30, 2022 concerning the credit risk of fixed income investments by long-term investment rating (in thousands):

S&P/ Moody's Rating	Fair Value	Percent of Total Fair Value
AAA/Aaa	\$ 64,116	49.5 %
AA/Aa	27,836	21.1 %
A/A	12,810	9.8 %
BBB/Baa	15,714	12.1 %
BB/Ba	1,197	0.9 %
B/B	22	— %
CCC/CCC	8,504	6.5 %
Unrated	(70)	— %
Total fixed income investments	\$ 130,129	100.0 %

As of June 30, 2022, the securities lending collateral of \$48.3 million was not rated.

Custodial Credit Risk: The City, on behalf of PFRS, does not have any funds or deposits that are not covered by depository insurance, which are either uncollateralized, collateralized with securities held by the pledging financial institution, or collateralized with securities held by the pledging financial institution's trust department or agent, but not in the City's name. PFRS does not have any investments that are not registered in the name of PFRS and are either held by the counterparty or the counterparty's trust department or agent, but not in PFRS' name.

Concentrations of Credit Risk: As of June 30, 2022, PFRS' had investments issued by the following organizations that exceeded 5% of its fiduciary net position: Northern Trust Company (18.4%), Vanguard Group (7.3%), and Wellington Select Quality Equity, LP (5.2%).

CITY OF OAKLAND
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements (continued)
Year Ended June 30, 2022

Foreign Currency Risk: Foreign currency risk is the risk that changes in foreign exchange rates will adversely affect the fair values of an investment or deposit. Currency hedging is allowed under the PFRS investment policy for defensive purposes only. The investment policy limits currency hedging to a maximum of 25 percent of the portfolio value.

The following summarizes PFRS' investments denominated in foreign currencies as of June 30, 2022 (in thousands):

<u>Foreign Currency</u>	
Australian Dollar	\$ 1,993
Brazilian Real	773
British Pound	3,154
Canadian Dollar	3,291
Danish Krone	895
Euro	6,894
Hong Kong Dollar	3,464
Indonesian Rupiah	556
Japanese Yen	4,663
Malaysian ringgit	65
Mexican Peso	375
New Israeli Shekel	310
South African Rand	654
Swedish Krona	832
Swiss Franc	1,734
Turkish Lira	134
Total foreign currency	<u>\$ 29,787</u>

Securities Lending Transactions: PFRS's investment policy authorizes participation in securities lending transactions, which are short-term collateralized loans of PFRS's securities to brokers-dealers with a simultaneous agreement allowing PFRS to invest and receive earnings on the collateral received. All securities loans can be terminated on demand by either PFRS or the borrower, although the average term of such loans is one week.

The administrator of the PFRS's securities lending activities is responsible for maintaining an adequate level of collateral in an amount equal to at least 102 percent of the fair value of loaned U.S. government securities, common stock and other equity securities, bonds, debentures, corporate debt securities, notes, and mortgages or other obligations held in U.S. Dollars. The collateral is 105 percent for any securities held in currencies other than the U.S. Dollar. Collateral received may include cash, letters of credit, or securities. The term to maturity of the loaned securities is generally not matched with the term to maturity of the investment of said collateral. If securities collateral is received, PFRS cannot pledge or sell the collateral securities unless the borrower defaults.

As of June 30, 2022, management believes that PFRS has minimized its credit risk exposure to borrowers because the amounts held by PFRS as collateral exceeded the securities loaned by PFRS. PFRS' contract with the administrator requires it to indemnify PFRS if the borrowers fail to return the securities (and if the collateral is inadequate to replace the securities borrowed) or fail to pay PFRS for income distributions by the securities' issuers while the securities are on loan.

CITY OF OAKLAND
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements (continued)
Year Ended June 30, 2022

The following table summarizes investments in securities lending transactions and collateral received as of June 30, 2022 (in thousands):

	Securities Lending		
	Fair Value of Loaned Securities		
	For Cash Collateral	For Non-Cash Collateral	Total
Securities on loan:			
U.S. Government and Agencies	\$ 8,379	\$ —	\$ 8,379
U.S. Corporate Bonds	10,881	—	10,881
U.S. Equities	28,048	7,249	35,297
Non-U.S. Equities	—	252	252
Total Securities on loan	\$ 47,308	\$ 7,501	\$ 54,809
Collateral Received	\$ 48,376	\$ 7,743	\$ 56,119

Derivative Instruments: PFRS reports its derivative instruments under the provisions of GASB Statement No. 53, *Accounting and Financial Reporting for Derivative Instruments*. Pursuant to the requirements of this statement, PFRS has provided a summary of derivative instrument activities during the reporting periods presented and the related risks.

As of June 30, 2022, the derivative instruments held by PFRS are considered investments and not hedges for accounting purposes. All investment derivatives are reported as investments at fair value in the statement of fiduciary net position. The gains and losses arising from this activity are recognized as incurred in the statement of changes in fiduciary net position. All investment derivatives discussed below are included within the investment risk schedules, which precede this subsection. Investment derivative instruments are disclosed separately to provide a comprehensive and distinct view of this activity and its impact on the overall investment portfolio.

The fair value of the exchange traded derivative instruments, such as futures, options, rights, and warrants are based on quoted market prices. The fair values of forward foreign currency contracts are determined using a pricing service, which uses published foreign exchange rates as the primary source. The fair values of swaps are determined by PFRS's investment managers based on quoted market prices of the underlying investment instruments.

The table below presents the notional amounts, the fair values, and the related net appreciation (depreciation) in the fair value of derivative instruments that were outstanding at June 30, 2022 (in thousands):

Derivative Type/Contract	Notional Amount	Fair Value	Net Appreciation (Depreciation) in Fair Value
Options			
Equity Contracts	\$ —	\$ (244)	\$ 244
Swaps			
Credit Contracts	2,554	(70)	(148)
Total	\$ 2,554	\$ (314)	\$ 96

Counterparty Credit Risk – PFRS is not exposed to credit risk on non-exchange traded derivative instruments that are in liability positions.

CITY OF OAKLAND
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements (continued)
Year Ended June 30, 2022

Custodial Credit Risk - The PFRS's counterparties to these contracts held credit ratings of A or better, as assigned by one or more of the major credit rating organizations (S&P, Moody's and/or Fitch). At June 30, 2022, all of PFRS's investments in derivative instruments are held in PFRS's name and are not exposed to custodial credit risk.

Interest Rate Risk - The table below describes the maturity periods of the derivative instruments exposed to interest rate risk at June 30, 2022 (in thousands):

Derivative Type/Contract	Fair Value	Maturities	
		Less than 1 Year	1-5 years
Options			
Equity Contracts	\$ (244)	\$ (244)	\$ —
Swaps			
Credit Contracts	(70)	—	(70)
Total	\$ (314)	\$ (244)	\$ (70)

Foreign Currency Risk - At June 30, 2022, PFRS had no foreign currency risk.

Contingent Features - At June 30, 2022, PFRS held no positions in derivatives containing contingent features.

Oakland Redevelopment Successor Agency

The ORSA's cash and investments consist of the following at June 30, 2022 (in thousands):

Cash and Investments	Amount
Unrestricted cash and investments	
Demand deposits	\$ 4,489
Investments	39,444
Total unrestricted cash and investments	43,933
Restricted investments	7,915
Total cash and investments	\$ 51,848

Investments: The ORSA follows the City's Investment Policy, which is governed by provisions of the California Government Code 53600 and the City's Municipal Code. The ORSA also has investments subject to provisions of the bond indentures of the Former Agency's and ORSA's various bond issues. According to the Investment Policy and bond indentures, the ORSA is permitted to invest in the State of California Local Agency Investment Fund (LAIF), obligations of the U.S. Treasury or U.S. government agencies, time deposits, money market mutual funds invested in U.S. government securities, along with various other permitted investments. Under the provisions of the bond indentures, certain accounts with trustees were established for repayment of debt, amounts required to be held in reserve, and temporary investments for unexpended bond proceeds.

CITY OF OAKLAND
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements (continued)
Year Ended June 30, 2022

The ORSA categorizes its fair value measurements within the fair value hierarchy established by GAAP. At June 30, 2022, the ORSA does not have any of its investments using Level 1 and 3 inputs. The ORSA has the following recurring fair value measurements as of June 30, 2022 (in thousands):

	Significant other observable inputs (Level 2)	Investments measured at the net asset value (NAV)
Unrestricted investments:		
U.S. Government Agency Securities (Discount)	\$ 32,944	\$ —
Money Market Mutual Funds	—	6,500
Restricted investments:		
Money Market Mutual Funds	—	7,915
Total	\$ 32,944	\$ 14,415

Custodial Credit Risk: Custodial credit risk for deposits is the risk that, in the event of the failure of a depository financial institution, ORSA will not be able to recover its deposits or will not be able to recover collateral securities that are in the possession of an outside party. The custodial credit risk for investments is the risk that, in the event of the failure of the counterparty (e.g., broker-dealer) to a transaction, ORSA will not be able to recover the value of the investment or collateral securities that are in the possession of another party.

The California Government Code requires that a financial institution secure its deposits made by State or local governmental units by pledging securities in an undivided collateral pool held by the depository regulated under State law (unless so waived by the governmental unit). The fair value of the pledged governmental securities and/or first trust deed mortgage notes held in the collateral pool must be at least 110% and 150% of ORSA's deposits, respectively. The collateral is held by the pledging financial institution's trust department and is held in the ORSA's name.

As of June 30, 2022, the carrying amount of the ORSA's deposits was \$4.5 million. The deposits are insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC) insurance coverage limit of \$0.2 million, and the remaining bank balance of \$4.3 million is collateralized with securities held by the pledging financial institutions as required by Section 53652 of the California Government Code.

ORSA invests in individual investments. Individual investments are evidenced by specific identifiable securities instruments, or by an electronic entry registering the owner in the records of the institution issuing the security, called the book entry system. In order to increase security, the ORSA employs the trust department of a bank or trustee as the custodian of certain ORSA investments, regardless of their form.

Credit Risk: Credit risk is the risk that an issuer of an investment will not fulfill its obligation to the holder of the investment. This risk is measured by the assignment of a rating by the nationally recognized statistical rating organizations. The ORSA's Investment Policy has mitigated credit risk by limiting investments to the safest types of securities, by prequalifying financial institutions, by diversifying the portfolio and by establishing monitoring procedures.

CITY OF OAKLAND
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements (continued)
Year Ended June 30, 2022

Interest Rate Risk: Interest rate risk is the risk that changes in market rates will adversely affect the fair value of an investment. Generally, the longer the maturity of an investment the greater the sensitivity of its fair value to changes in market rates. ORSA's Investment Policy has mitigated interest rate risk by establishing policies over liquidity.

As of June 30, 2022, ORSA had the following investments, credit risk ratings, and maturities (in thousands):

<u>Type of Investment</u>	<u>Current Yield (%)</u>	<u>Credit Ratings (S&P)</u>	<u>Maturities Less than 1 Year</u>
Unrestricted investments:			
U.S. Government Agency Securities (Discount)	1.39 - 1.72	AA	\$ 32,944
Money Market Mutual Funds	1.25	AAA	6,500
Total unrestricted investments			<u>\$ 39,444</u>
Restricted investments:			
Money Market Mutual Funds	1.36 - 1.38	AAA	\$ 7,915
Total restricted investments			<u>\$ 7,915</u>

Concentration of Credit Risk: Concentration of credit risk is the risk that the failure of any one issuer would place an undue financial burden on ORSA. Investments issued by or explicitly guaranteed by the U.S. government and investments in mutual funds, external investment pools, and other pooled investments are exempt from this requirement, as they are normally diversified themselves.

The following table shows ORSA's investments in two issuers that exceed 5 percent of ORSA's investment portfolios at June 30, 2022 (in thousands):

<u>Type of Investment/Issuer</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Share of ORSA's Unrestricted Portfolio</u>
U.S. Government Agency Securities		
Federal Home Loan Bank	\$ 27,945	70.8%
Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation Discount	4,999	12.7%

Component Unit – Port of Oakland

The Port's cash, cash equivalents, and investments consisted of the following at June 30, 2022 (in thousands):

City investment pool	\$ 595,225
Government Securities Money Market Mutual Funds	43,581
Cash	7
Total cash and investments	<u>\$ 638,813</u>

CITY OF OAKLAND
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements (continued)
Year Ended June 30, 2022

Investments: Under the City Charter, all cash receipts from the operations of the Port are deposited in the City Investment Pool. These funds are managed and invested by the City, pursuant to the City's Investment Policy, that the City administers and reviews annually. For this reason, the Port does not maintain its own investment policy and relies on the City Investment Policy to mitigate the risks described below.

Senior Lien Bonds and Intermediate Lien Bonds reserves are on deposit with the Senior Lien Bonds and Intermediate Lien Bonds trustee, respectively. The investment of funds held by the Senior Lien Bonds and Intermediate Lien Bonds trustee are governed by the Senior Trust Indenture and Intermediate Trust Indenture, respectively, and are invested in Government Securities Money Market Mutual Funds.

At June 30, 2022, the Port had the following cash equivalents and investments (in thousands):

	<u>Fair Value</u>	<u>Fair Value Hierarchy</u>	<u>Credit Ratings per Moody's</u>	<u>Maturity</u> <u>Less than 1 Year</u>
Cash	\$ 7	Exempt	Not Rated	\$ 7
Government Securities Money Market Mutual Funds	43,581	Exempt	Not Rated	43,581
City investment pool	595,225	Exempt	Not Rated	595,225
Total investments	<u>\$ 638,813</u>			<u>\$ 638,813</u>

Investments exempt from fair value treatment consist of cash, Government Securities Money Market Mutual Funds, which are valued at their net asset value, and the City Investment Pool, whose fair value disclosure is presented previously in this note.

Deposits in Escrow: Deposits in escrow consist of amounts received from construction contractors that are deposited into an escrow account in-lieu of retention withheld from construction progress billings. Interest on these deposits accrues to the contractor. As of June 30, 2022, the Port had deposits in escrow of \$0.7 million.

Investments Authorized by Debt Agreements: The following are the types of investments generally allowed under the Senior Trust Indenture and the Intermediate Trust Indenture (Intermediate Trust Indenture, together with the Senior Trust Indenture, are referred to as the Trust Indentures): U.S. Government Securities, U.S. Agency Obligations, obligations of any State in the U.S., prime commercial paper, FDIC insured deposits, certificates of deposit, banker's acceptances, money market mutual funds, long or medium-term corporate debt, repurchase agreements, state-sponsored investment pools, investment contracts, and forward agreements.

Interest Rate Risk: This risk represents the possibility that an interest rate change could adversely affect an investment's fair value. Pursuant to the City Charter, all cash receipts from Port operations are deposited in the City Investment Pool. For this reason, the Port does not have a formal policy to manage interest risk. In order to manage interest rate risk:

- Proceeds from bonds are invested in permitted investments, as stated in the Trust Indentures.
- The deposits held by the City Treasury are invested pursuant to the City's Investment Policy, which limits the terms of its investments and establishes minimum allowable credit ratings, as well as other controls. Also, Section 53601 of the State of California Government Code limits

CITY OF OAKLAND
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements (continued)
Year Ended June 30, 2022

the maximum maturity of any investment to be no longer than 5 years unless authority for such investment is expressly granted in advance by the City Council or authorized by bond covenants.

Credit Risk: This risk represents the possibility that the issuer/counterparty to an investment will be unable to fulfill its obligation. Pursuant to the City Charter, all cash receipts from Port operations are deposited in the City Investment Pool. For this reason, the Port does not have a formal policy to manage credit risk.

In order to manage credit risk:

- Provisions of the Trust Indentures prescribe restrictions on the types of permitted investments of the monies held by the trustee in the funds and accounts created under the Trust Indentures, including agreements or financial institutions that must meet certain ratings, such as certain investments that must be rated in either of the two highest ratings by S&P and Moody's.
- The deposits with the City Treasury are invested in short-term debt that is rated at least A-1 by S&P, P-1 by Moody's or F-1 by Fitch Ratings. Long-term debt shall be rated at least A by S&P, A2 by Moody's, and A by Fitch Ratings.

Custodial Credit Risk: Custodial credit risk is the risk that, in the event of the failure of a depository financial institution or a counterparty to a transaction, the Port will not be able to recover the value of its investment or collateral securities that are in possession of another party.

To protect against custodial credit risk:

- All securities owned by the Port under the terms of the Trust Indentures are held in the name of the Port for safekeeping by a third party bank trust department, acting as an agent for the Port. The Port had investments held by a third party bank trust department in the amount of \$43.6 million at June 30, 2022.
- All securities the Port has invested with the City are held in the name of the City for safekeeping by a third party bank trust department, acting as an agent for the City under the terms of the custody agreements. The Port had \$595.2 million invested in the City Investment Pool on June 30, 2022.

Concentration of Credit Risk: The Trust Indentures place no limit on the amount the Port may invest in any one issuer.

Port revenues are deposited in the City Treasury. These and all City funds are pooled and invested in the City Investment Pool.

CITY OF OAKLAND
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements (continued)
Year Ended June 30, 2022

B. INTERFUND TRANSACTIONS

“Due to” and “due from” balances have primarily been recorded when funds overdraw their share of pooled cash and interfund loans. The amounts due from the Oakland Redevelopment Successor Agency are related to advances and interfund loans made by the City for projects, loans, and services. The receivable amounts of ORSA relate to project advances made by ORSA for the City. The internal service funds’ borrowing will be repaid over a reasonable period of time as described in Note III, part D.

Primary Government

1. Due from/Due to other funds

The amounts payable to the General Fund to cover the other City funds’ overdraft position as of June 30, 2022, is as follows (dollars in thousands):

Payable Fund	Amount
Other Governmental Funds	\$ 1,420
Parks and Recreation Enterprise Fund	557
Internal Service Funds	3,588
Custodial Fund (Fiduciary Fund)	111
Total due to the General Fund	\$ 5,676

2. Interfund Transfers

The following schedule summarizes the City’s transfer activities for the year ended June 30, 2022 (dollars in thousands):

Transfer Out	Transfer In	Amount	
General Fund	Other Governmental Funds	\$ 78,332	(1), (2)
	Other Special Revenue Fund	18,385	(2), (3), (4), (5)
	Federal/State Grant Fund	9,202	(3)
	Municipal Capital Improvement Fund	2,120	(2), (5)
	Internal Service Fund	109	(2)
	Nonmajor Parks and Recreation Fund	10	(5)
Other Governmental Funds	General Fund	3,319	(6), (7)
Other Special Revenue Fund	General Fund	9,066	(6)
Sewer Service Fund	General Fund	1,685	(6)
Internal Service Funds	General Fund	8,090	(6)
	Total	\$ 130,318	

CITY OF OAKLAND
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements (continued)
Year Ended June 30, 2022

Significant transfers for the year ended June 30, 2022 include the following:

- (1) Transfers of debt service payments
- (2) Repayment of negative fund balance
- (3) Transfers to provide funds to cover the Central Service Overhead cost for certain grant funds
- (4) Transfers for the Kids' First Children's Program and one-time subsidies for Measure C and Measure Z programs
- (5) Miscellaneous budgeted subsidies
- (6) Transfers for the City's claims and liability payments.
- (7) Transfer of balances from dormant funds

3. ORSA Reimbursements to the City

In FY 2021-22, ORSA incurred a total of \$2.4 million expense in general administrative and project-related overhead. Of this amount, \$1.6 million reimbursed the City for general and administrative overhead and \$0.8 million paid for project-related overhead and operational costs for support services provided by designated City employees.

4. Due to the City

At June 30, 2022, ORSA has a payable to the City in the amount of \$16.2 million, which included the Former Agency's Low and Moderate Housing Fund loan of \$1.4 million to the Central City East Project Funds where the Low and Moderate Housing Funds Assets were transferred to the Housing Successor, a loan of \$2.7 million from the Capital Projects Fund to the West Oakland Project for public improvements, a payable of \$0.6 million to the City for support services, and a payable of \$11.5 million to the City for the transfer of excess tax allocation bond proceeds.

5. ORSA Transfers of Excess Bond Proceeds

In FY 2021-22, ORSA contributed \$11.4 million of excess bond proceeds to the City's Low and Moderate Income Housing Asset Fund and Municipal Capital Improvement Fund, which is recorded as other revenues in the statement of revenues, expenditures, and changes in fund balances. This expenditure of excess bond proceeds to the City was approved by the State Department of Finance pursuant to Health and Safety Code Section 34179(h) and fulfills the bond expenditure agreement with the City.

Component Unit - Port of Oakland (Port)

The City has entered into agreements with the Port for various services such as aircraft rescue and firefighting, Special Services, General Services, and Lake Merritt Trust Services. The City provides these services to the Port.

Special Services include designated police services, personnel, City clerk, legislative programming, and treasury services. General Services includes fire, rescue, police, street maintenance, treasury, and similar services. Lake Merritt Trust Services includes items such as recreation services, grounds maintenance, security, and lighting.

Payments to the City for these services are made upon presentation of supporting documentation and authorizations from the Board of Commissioners.

CITY OF OAKLAND
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements (continued)
Year Ended June 30, 2022

1. Special Services and Aircraft Rescue & Fire Fighters (ARFF)

Payments for Special Services and ARFF are treated as a cost of Port operations pursuant to City Charter Section 717(3) Clause Third and have priority over certain other expenditures of Port revenues. Special Services and ARFF from the City totaled \$7.5 million and are included in operating expenses. At June 30, 2022, \$5.0 million was accrued as current liability by the Port and as a receivable by the City.

2. General Services and Lake Merritt Trust Services

Payments for General Services provided by the City are payable only to the extent the Port determines annually that surplus monies are available under the Charter for such purposes. As of June 30, 2022, the Port accrued approximately \$1.2 million of payments for General Services. Additionally, the Port accrued approximately \$1.6 million to reimburse the City for Lake Merritt Trust Services in fiscal year 2022. Subject to availability of surplus monies, the Port expects that it will continue to reimburse the City annually for General Services and Lake Merritt Trust Services.

C. NOTES AND LOANS RECEIVABLE, NET OF ALLOWANCE

Primary Government

The composition of the City's notes and loans receivable for governmental activities, net of the allowance for uncollectible accounts, as of June 30, 2022, is as follows (in thousands):

Type of Loan	General Fund	Federal/ State Grant Fund	LMIH¹	Municipal Capital Improvement Fund	Other Special Revenue Fund	Total
Pass-through loans	\$ —	\$ 1,300	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 1,300
HUD loans	—	124,975	410,364	16,507	—	551,846
Economic development loans and other	18,239	77,103	—	79,247	1,442	176,031
Less: allowance for uncollectible accounts	(638)	(52,329)	(142,973)	(4,497)	(633)	(201,070)
Total notes and loans receivables, net	\$ 17,601	\$ 151,049	\$ 267,391	\$ 91,257	\$ 809	\$ 528,107

¹Low and Moderate Income Housing Asset Fund

Management has determined that certain loans may be forgiven or renegotiated and extended long into the future if certain terms and conditions of these loans are met. As of June 30, 2022, it was determined that \$201.1 million of the loan portfolio is not expected to be ultimately collected.

Prior to the effective date of the Redevelopment Dissolution Law, California Community Redevelopment Law required that at least 20 percent of the incremental tax revenues generated from certain redevelopment project areas be used to increase, improve, and preserve the affordable housing stock for families and individuals with very low, low, and moderate incomes. In response to this former requirement, the City established its 20 percent Housing Program and an additional 5 percent of the former tax increment to offer financial assistance to qualified developers, families, and individuals by providing loans at "below market" rates. Upon dissolution of the Former Agency, the City assumed the housing activity function of the Former Agency. All loans receivable relating to the Low and Moderate Income Housing Program have been transferred from the Former Agency to the LMIHF, which was established as of February 1, 2012 pursuant to City Council Resolution No.

CITY OF OAKLAND
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements (continued)
Year Ended June 30, 2022

83680 C.M.S.. As of June 30, 2022, loans receivable relating to the LMIHF program totaled approximately \$267.4 million, net of allowance for uncollectible accounts.

Oakland Redevelopment Successor Agency (ORSA)

ORSA received loans from the Former Agency upon its dissolution. These loans bear no interest and mature on various dates up until May 2070. A loan is deemed uncollectible when the property securing the loan is foreclosed by senior lien holder and there is insufficient equity to pay the loan.

Composition of loans receivable as of June 30, 2022 is as follows (in thousands):

<u>Type of Loan</u>	<u>Amount</u>
Housing developments project	\$ 1,462
Economic development	6,064
Gross loans receivable	7,526
Less: allowance for uncollectible	(3,918)
Total loans receivables, net	\$ 3,608

CITY OF OAKLAND
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements (continued)
Year Ended June 30, 2022

D. CAPITAL ASSETS AND LEASES

Primary Government

1. Summary Schedule

The following is a summary of governmental activities capital assets activity for the year ended June 30, 2022 (in thousands):

	Restated Balance June 30, 2021 (1)	Additions	Deletions/ Adjustments	Transfers of Completed Construction	Balance June 30, 2022
Governmental activities:					
Capital assets, not being depreciated:					
Land	\$ 213,349	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 213,349
Intangibles (easements)	2,607	—	—	—	2,607
Museum collections	2,002	—	—	103	2,105
Construction in progress	100,902	48,372	—	(54,788)	94,486
Total capital assets, not being depreciated	<u>318,860</u>	<u>48,372</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>(54,685)</u>	<u>312,547</u>
Capital assets, being depreciated:					
Facilities and improvements	887,350	3,433	—	2,584	893,367
Furniture, machinery, and equipment	358,926	13,455	12,612	9,584	369,353
Infrastructure	1,183,460	32,403	—	42,517	1,258,380
Total capital assets, being depreciated	<u>2,429,736</u>	<u>49,291</u>	<u>12,612</u>	<u>54,685</u>	<u>2,521,100</u>
Less accumulated depreciation:					
Facilities and improvements	546,495	25,080	—	—	571,575
Furniture, machinery, and equipment	259,499	24,208	12,595	—	271,112
Infrastructure	502,001	42,568	—	—	544,569
Total accumulated depreciation	<u>1,307,995</u>	<u>91,856</u>	<u>12,595</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>1,387,256</u>
Total capital assets, being depreciated, net	<u>1,121,741</u>	<u>(42,565)</u>	<u>17</u>	<u>54,685</u>	<u>1,133,844</u>
Lease assets (see Note II, part H.)					
Intangible right-to-use lease asset	15,923	85	—	—	16,008
Less accumulated amortization:	—	3,110	—	—	3,110
Amortized assets, net	<u>15,923</u>	<u>(3,025)</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>12,898</u>
Governmental Activities - capital assets, net	<u>\$1,456,524</u>	<u>\$ 2,782</u>	<u>\$ 17</u>	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$1,459,289</u>

(1) Beginning balances have been restated for the effects of GASB 87. See Note I, part E. and Note II, part H. for additional information.

CITY OF OAKLAND
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements (continued)
Year Ended June 30, 2022

The following is a summary of business-type activities capital assets activity for the year ended June 30, 2022 (in thousands):

	Balance June 30, 2021	Additions	Deletions	Transfers of Completed Construction	Balance June 30, 2022
Business-Type Activities:					
Sewer Service Fund:					
Capital assets, not being depreciated:					
Land	\$ 4	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 4
Construction in progress	16,961	6,145	—	(13,117)	9,989
Total capital assets, not being depreciated	16,965	6,145	—	(13,117)	9,993
Capital assets, being depreciated:					
Facilities and improvements	490	—	—	—	490
Furniture, machinery and equipment	11,608	323	1,692	—	10,239
Sewer and storm drains	372,142	—	—	13,117	385,259
Street work	48	92	—	—	140
Total capital assets, being depreciated	384,288	415	1,692	13,117	396,128
Less accumulated depreciation:					
Facilities and improvements	343	7	—	—	350
Furniture, machinery, and equipment	8,402	851	1,680	—	7,573
Sewer and storm drains	138,913	6,856	—	—	145,769
Street work	7	6	—	—	13
Total accumulated depreciation	147,665	7,720	1,680	—	153,705
Total capital assets, being depreciated, net	236,623	(7,305)	12	13,117	242,423
Sewer Service Fund, capital assets, net	\$ 253,588	\$ (1,160)	\$ 12	\$ —	\$ 252,416
Parks and Recreation Fund:					
Capital assets, not being depreciated:					
Land	\$ 361	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 361
Construction in progress	73	41	—	—	114
Total capital assets, not being depreciated	434	41	—	—	475
Capital assets, being depreciated:					
Facilities and improvements	5,102	—	—	—	5,102
Furniture, machinery and equipment	545	—	—	—	545
Infrastructure	85	—	—	—	85
Total capital assets, being depreciated	5,732	—	—	—	5,732
Less accumulated depreciation					
Facilities and improvements	3,916	153	—	—	4,069
Furniture, machinery and equipment	521	19	—	—	540
Infrastructure	78	6	—	—	84
Total accumulated depreciation	4,515	178	—	—	4,693
Total capital assets, being depreciated, net	1,217	(178)	—	—	1,039
Parks and Recreation Fund, capital assets, net	\$ 1,651	\$ (137)	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 1,514
Business-Type Activities - capital assets, net	\$ 255,239	\$ (1,297)	\$ 12	\$ —	\$ 253,930

CITY OF OAKLAND
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements (continued)
Year Ended June 30, 2022

2. Depreciation and Amortization

Depreciation and amortization expense was charged to various governmental and business-type activities of the City for the year ended June 30, 2022 is as follows (in thousands):

Governmental Activities:

General Government	\$ 10,027
Public Safety	3,504
Community and Human Services	6,868
Community and Economic Development	15,802
Public Works and Transportation	45,820
Capital assets held by internal service funds that are charged to various functions based on their usage of the assets	12,945
Total	<u><u>\$ 94,966</u></u>

Business-Type Activities:

Sewer	\$ 7,720
Parks and Recreation	178
Total	<u><u>\$ 7,898</u></u>

CITY OF OAKLAND
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements (continued)
Year Ended June 30, 2022

Component Unit – Port of Oakland

1. Summary Schedule

A summary of changes in capital assets for the year ended June 30, 2022, is as follows (in thousands):

	Restated Balance June 30, 2021 (1)	Additions	Deletions	Transfers	Balance June 30, 2022
Capital assets, not being depreciated					
Land	\$ 524,333	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 524,333
Intangibles (noise easements and air rights)	25,853	—	—	—	25,853
Construction in progress	69,253	65,798	—	(103,103)	31,948
Total capital assets, not being depreciated	<u>619,439</u>	<u>65,798</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>(103,103)</u>	<u>582,134</u>
Capital assets, being depreciated:					
Building and improvements	999,020	—	—	2,944	1,001,964
Container cranes	159,197	—	(28,876)	—	130,321
Infrastructure	2,174,379	—	—	97,920	2,272,299
Intangibles (software)	19,671	—	—	—	19,671
Other equipment	130,475	1,999	(2,022)	2,239	132,691
Total capital assets, being depreciated	<u>3,482,742</u>	<u>1,999</u>	<u>(30,898)</u>	<u>103,103</u>	<u>3,556,946</u>
Less accumulated depreciation:					
Building and improvements	690,556	20,259	—	—	710,815
Container cranes	126,415	5,117	25,293	—	106,239
Infrastructure	1,230,373	77,976	—	—	1,308,349
Intangibles (software)	15,268	383	—	—	15,651
Other equipment	89,247	5,846	1,754	—	93,339
Total accumulated depreciation	<u>2,151,859</u>	<u>109,581</u>	<u>27,047</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>2,234,393</u>
Total capital assets, being depreciated, net	<u>1,330,883</u>	<u>107,582</u>	<u>(3,851)</u>	<u>103,103</u>	<u>1,322,553</u>
Port-capital assets, net	<u>\$1,950,322</u>	<u>\$ (41,784)</u>	<u>\$ (3,851)</u>	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$1,904,687</u>

(1) Beginning balances have been restated from \$1,946,331, net of accumulated depreciation, to \$1,950,322, net of accumulated depreciation for the effects of GASB 87. See Note I, part E. and Note II, part H. for additional information.

For the year ended June 30, 2022, the Port recognized a \$3.2 million loss on abandoned projects related to construction in progress and disposal of capital assets.

CITY OF OAKLAND
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements (continued)
Year Ended June 30, 2022

E. PROPERTY HELD FOR RESALE

Primary Government

At June 30, 2022, the City has a total of \$172.1 million of property held for resale.

Oakland Redevelopment Successor Agency (ORSA)

As of June 30, 2022, ORSA has a total \$2.8 million for properties recorded at the lower of cost or estimated conveyance value. On May 29, 2014, pursuant to HSC Section 34191.4, the California Department of Finance approved the ORSA's Long-Range Property Management Plan addressing the disposition and use of Former Agency properties and authorizing the disposition of properties pursuant to the plan.

F. ACCOUNTS PAYABLE AND ACCRUED LIABILITIES

Primary Government

Accounts payable and accrued liabilities at June 30, 2022, are as follows (in thousands):

	Accounts Payable	Accrued Payroll/ Employee Benefits	Total
Governmental Activities:			
Governmental Funds:			
General Fund	\$ 72,616	\$ 179,998	\$ 252,614
Federal/State Grant Fund	24,790	1	24,791
Low and Moderate Income Housing Asset Fund	3,592	—	3,592
Municipal Capital Improvement Fund	9,709	(1)	9,708
Other Special Revenue Fund	15,926	—	15,926
Other Governmental Funds	2,629	—	2,629
Total governmental funds	129,262	179,998	309,260
Internal service funds	6,168		6,168
Total governmental activities	\$ 135,430	\$ 179,998	\$ 315,428
Business-type Activities:			
Sewer Service Fund	\$ 5,716	\$ —	\$ 5,716

Accounts payable and accrued liabilities for the pension trust fund at June 30, 2022, are as follows (in thousands):

Pension Trust Fund	
Accounts payable	\$ 3
Member benefits payable	4,184
Investments payable	7,701
Investment management fees payable	301
Total pension trust fund	\$ 12,188

CITY OF OAKLAND
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements (continued)
Year Ended June 30, 2022

G. LONG-TERM AND OTHER OBLIGATIONS

Primary Government

1. Summary Schedule of Long-Term Debt

The following is a summary of long-term obligations of the City as of June 30, 2022 (in thousands):

Governmental Activities			
Type of Obligation	Final Maturity Year	Remaining Interest Rates	Amount
Bonds payable:			
General obligation bonds	2053	1.55 - 5.00%	\$ 637,540
Lease revenue bonds	2027	5.00%	36,835
Pension obligation bonds	2026	4.35 - 6.89%	174,806
Accreted interest on appreciation bonds	2023	n/a	37,927
City guaranteed special assessment district bonds	2040	3.00 - 3.63%	2,225
Unamortized premiums and discounts, net			39,847
Total bonds payable			\$ 929,180
Financed purchase obligations payable:			
Financed purchase obligations	2030	1.62 - 5.30%	18,243
Total financed purchase obligations			\$ 18,243
Business-type Activities			
Type of Obligation	Final Maturity Year	Remaining Interest Rates	Amount
Bonds payable:			
Sewer revenue bonds	2029	3.00 - 5.00%	\$ 21,126
Unamortized bond premium			2,400
Total bonds payable			\$ 23,526

CITY OF OAKLAND
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements (continued)
Year Ended June 30, 2022

2. Summary of Changes in Long-term Obligations

Primary Government

The changes in long-term obligations for the year ended June 30, 2022, are as follows (in thousands):

	Restated Balance at July 1, 2021 (1)	Additions	Reductions	Balance at June 30, 2022	Amounts due within one year
Governmental activities:					
Bonds payable:					
General obligation bonds (A)	\$ 450,075	\$ 212,315	\$ 24,850	\$ 637,540	\$ 36,630
Lease revenue bonds (B)	43,165	—	6,330	36,835	6,650
Pension obligation bonds (C)	198,564	—	23,758	174,806	23,425
Accreted interest on appreciation bonds (B) and (C)	69,703	4,952	36,728	37,927	37,927
City guaranteed special assessment district bonds (C)	2,590	—	365	2,225	375
Unamortized premium and discounts, net	24,657	17,363	2,173	39,847	1,809
Total bonds payable:	788,754	234,630	94,204	929,180	106,816
Financed purchase obligations payable:					
Financed purchase obligations (B) and (D)	28,841	—	10,598	18,243	5,059
Total financed purchase obligations payable	28,841	—	10,598	18,243	5,059
Other long-term liabilities:					
Accrued vacation and sick leave (E)	58,115	79,360	78,500	58,975	47,652
Pledge obligation for Coliseum Authority debt (B)	22,703	—	10,753	11,950	5,340
Estimated environmental cost (B)	578	653	80	1,151	517
Self-insurance liability - workers' compensation (B)	73,624	14,962	19,055	69,531	15,642
Self-insurance liability - general liability (B)	72,306	37,868	27,503	82,671	28,395
Lease liability (See Note II, part H.)	15,200	85	878	14,407	995
Interest rate swap agreement	181	—	181	—	—
Total other long-term liabilities	242,707	132,928	136,950	238,685	98,541
Total governmental activities	\$ 1,060,302	\$ 367,558	\$ 241,752	\$ 1,186,108	\$ 210,416
Business-type activities:					
Sewer fund - bonds payable	\$ 23,616	\$ —	\$ 2,490	\$ 21,126	\$ 2,610
Unamortized bond premium	2,743	—	343	2,400	343
Total business-type activities	\$ 26,359	\$ —	\$ 2,833	\$ 23,526	\$ 2,953

(1) Beginning balances have been restated for the effects of GASB 87. See Note I, part E. and Note II, part H. for additional information.

Debt service payments are made from the following sources:

- (A) Property tax recorded in the Debt Service Funds
- (B) Revenues recorded in the General Fund
- (C) Property tax voter-approved debt
- (D) Revenues recorded in the Special Revenue Funds
- (E) Compensated absences are financed by governmental funds (General Fund, Federal/State Grant Fund, LMIHF, Municipal Capital Improvement Fund, and Other Governmental Funds) and proprietary funds (Sewer Service Fund) have funded the compensated absences through contributions to the General Fund.

CITY OF OAKLAND
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements (continued)
Year Ended June 30, 2022

Internal service funds predominantly serve governmental funds and therefore, the long-term liabilities of these funds are included as part of the above totals for governmental activities. At June 30, 2022, \$21.3 million of bonds, loans payable, and financed purchase obligations related to the internal service funds are included in the above amounts.

4. Annual Requirements to Maturity

Primary Government

The annual repayment schedules for governmental activities' long-term debt as of June 30, 2022, are as follows (in thousands):

Governmental Activities ¹						
Year Ending June 30	General Obligation Bonds		Lease Revenue Bonds		Special Assessment District Bonds	
	Principal	Interest	Principal	Interest	Principal	Interest
2023	\$ 36,630	\$ 15,956	\$ 6,650	\$ 1,676	\$ 375	\$ 67
2024	18,950	19,589	6,990	1,335	390	55
2025	19,520	19,016	7,345	976	395	42
2026	20,130	18,418	7,725	599	60	34
2027	20,730	17,791	8,125	203	60	32
2028 - 2032	112,545	78,032	—	—	325	133
2033 - 2037	106,615	57,580	—	—	370	78
2038 - 2042	105,735	39,782	—	—	250	14
2043 - 2047	114,510	23,164	—	—	—	—
2048 - 2052	71,955	7,353	—	—	—	—
2053 - 2057	10,220	307	—	—	—	—
Total	\$ 637,540	\$ 296,988	\$ 36,835	\$ 4,789	\$ 2,225	\$ 455

Financed Purchase Obligations		
Year Ending June 30	Principal	Interest
2023	\$ 5,059	\$ 444
2024	4,612	322
2025	3,721	209
2026	1,263	122
2027	1,135	90
2028 - 2032	2,453	117
Total	\$ 18,243	\$ 1,304

CITY OF OAKLAND
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements (continued)
Year Ended June 30, 2022

Year Ending June 30	Pension Obligation Bonds			Total		
	Principal	Accreted Interest	Interest	Principal	Accreted Interest	Interest
2023	\$ 23,425	\$ 40,459	\$ 7,139	\$ 72,139	\$ 40,459	\$ 25,282
2024	47,380	—	5,894	78,322	—	27,195
2025	50,395	—	3,685	81,376	—	23,928
2026	53,606	—	1,253	82,784	—	20,426
2027	—	—	—	30,050	—	18,116
2028 - 2032	—	—	—	115,323	—	78,282
2033 - 2037	—	—	—	106,985	—	57,659
2038 - 2042	—	—	—	105,985	—	39,796
2043 - 2047	—	—	—	114,510	—	23,164
2048 - 2052	—	—	—	71,955	—	7,353
2053 - 2057	—	—	—	10,220	—	307
Subtotal	174,806	40,459	17,971	869,649	40,459	321,508
Less: unaccreted interest	—	(2,532)	—	—	(2,532)	—
Total	\$ 174,806	\$ 37,927	\$ 17,971	\$ 869,649	\$ 37,927	\$ 321,508

¹ The specific year for payment of other long-term liabilities is not practicable to determine.

The City's general obligation bonds, pension obligation bonds, and lease revenue bonds do not permit acceleration upon an event of default or provide for other finance-related consequences. The City's financed purchase obligations provide for the return of leased equipment in the event of a termination of the lease by the City. In addition, payments due within the same fiscal year may become immediately due upon an event of default.

The annual repayment schedules for business-type activities' long-term debt as of June 30, 2022, are as follows (in thousands):

Year Ending June 30	Business-Type Activities	
	Sewer Revenue Bonds	
	Principal	Interest
2023	\$ 2,610	\$ 1,034
2024	2,720	926
2025	2,860	790
2026	3,000	647
2027	3,155	497
2028 - 2032	6,781	513
Total	\$ 21,126	\$ 4,407

The City pledged future net revenues to repay its sewer revenue bonds. The total principal and interest remaining to be paid on the bonds is \$25.5 million. The principal and interest payments made in FY 2021-22 were \$3.7 million and pledged revenues (total net revenues calculated in accordance with the bond indenture) for the year ended June 30, 2022 were \$32.0 million. Debt service payments on the City's sewer bonds are subject to acceleration in the event of default.

CITY OF OAKLAND
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements (continued)
Year Ended June 30, 2022

Oakland Redevelopment Successor Agency (ORSA)

1. Summary Schedule of Long-Term Debt

The following is a summary of ORSA's long-term debt as of June 30, 2022 (in thousands):

	Original Issued Amount	Issued Year	Maturity Fiscal Year	Interest Rate Range	June 30, 2022 Principal Balance
Tax Allocation Bonds:					
<u>Central District Redevelopment Project</u>					
Subordinated Tax Allocation Refunding Bonds, 2013	\$ 102,960	2013	2023	5.00%	\$ 4,130
<u>Coliseum Area Redevelopment Project</u>					
Tax Allocation Bonds, Series 2006B-T	73,820	2006	2036	5.54%	49,935
<u>Central City East Redevelopment Project</u>					
Tax Allocation Bonds, Series 2006A-T	62,520	2006	2035	5.54%	38,545
<u>Broadway/MacArthur/San Pablo Redevelopment Project</u>					
Tax Allocation Bonds, Series 2006C-T	12,325	2006	2033	5.59%	6,915
Tax Allocation Bonds, Series 2010T	7,390	2010	2041	7.20% - 7.40%	6,830
Subtotal	<u>259,015</u>				<u>106,355</u>
Subordinated Tax Allocation Refunding Bonds:					
Series 2015-TE	22,510	2015	2037	5.00%	22,510
Series 2015-T	66,675	2015	2036	3.96% - 4.92%	43,515
Series 2018-TE	15,190	2018	2032	5.00%	15,190
Series 2018-T	41,765	2018	2040	3.12% - 4.00%	37,440
Subtotal	<u>146,140</u>				<u>118,655</u>
Total long-term debt	<u>\$ 405,155</u>				<u>\$ 225,010</u>

2. Revenues Pledged for the Repayment of Debt Service

Tax Allocation Bonds

The Tax Allocation Bonds (TAB), which are comprised of Series 2013, Series 2006B-T, Series 2006A-T, Series 2006C-T, and Series 2010T Bonds were issued primarily to finance redevelopment projects and are all secured by pledge of redevelopment property tax revenues, consisting of a portion of taxes levied upon all taxable properties within each of the tax increment generating redevelopment project areas, and are equally and ratably secured on a parity with each TABs series.

As of June 30, 2022, the total principal and interest remaining on these TABs was \$153.0 million and the property tax revenues are pledged until the year 2041, the final maturity date of the bonds. Debt service payments are requested through the Recognized Obligation Payment Schedule (ROPS) as enforceable obligations until the debt obligations have been satisfied.

Subordinated Tax Allocation Refunding Bonds

The Subordinated Tax Allocation Refunding Bonds are comprised of Series 2015-TE and Series 2015-T (the Series 2015 Bonds), and Series 2018-TE and Series 2018-T Bonds (the Series 2018 Bonds). These Bonds are limited obligations of the ORSA and payable from and secured by pledged tax revenues. Pledged tax revenues are allocated to the ORSA, excluding tax revenues required to pay

CITY OF OAKLAND
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements (continued)
Year Ended June 30, 2022

debt service on the existing bonds and amounts required to be paid to taxing entities pursuant to AB X1 26, the Redevelopment Dissolution Act, unless such payments are subordinated.

As of June 30, 2022, the total principal and interest remaining on Series 2015 Bonds and Series 2018 Bonds was \$172.7 million and the property tax revenues are pledged until the fiscal year 2040, the final maturity date of the bonds. The ORSA's debt service payments are requested through the ROPS as enforceable obligations until the debt obligations have been satisfied.

Events of Default and Acceleration Clauses

ORSA is considered to be in default if ORSA fails to pay the principal or redemption price of or sinking fund installment for, or interest on, any outstanding bond, when and as the same will become due and payable, whether on the interest payment date, at maturity, by call redemption, or otherwise. If ORSA defaults on its obligations under the bond indenture, the trustee has the right to accelerate the bonds. Each bond insurer will be entitled to control and direct the enforcement of all rights and remedies granted to the bond owners. In the event the maturity of a bond is accelerated, the bond insurer, in its sole discretion, may elect to pay accelerated principal and interest accrued, on such principal to the date of acceleration (to the extent unpaid by ORSA) and the trustee shall be required to accept such amounts. Upon payment of such accelerated principal and interest accrued to the acceleration date, the bond insurer's obligations under the insurance policy with respect to the bond shall be fully discharged. However, in the event of a default and such acceleration, there can be no assurance that the trustee will have sufficient moneys available for payment of the bonds.

3. Summary of Changes in Long-Term Obligations

The changes in long-term obligations for the year ended June 30, 2022, are as follows (in thousands):

Oakland Redevelopment Successor Agency					
	Balance at July 1, 2021	Additions	Reductions	Balance at June 30, 2022	Amounts due within one year
Tax allocation bonds	\$ 129,900	\$ —	\$ (23,545)	\$ 106,355	\$ 9,365
Subordinated tax allocation refunding bonds	123,450	—	(4,795)	118,655	8,030
Less unamortized amounts:					
Issuance premiums	5,677	—	(1,523)	4,154	(549)
Issuance discounts	(810)	—	43	(767)	44
Total ORSA	\$ 258,217	\$ —	\$ (29,820)	\$ 228,397	\$ 16,890

CITY OF OAKLAND
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements (continued)
Year Ended June 30, 2022

4. Annual Requirements to Maturity

The debt service requirements for all debt are based upon a fixed rate of interest. The annual requirements to amortize outstanding tax allocation bonds outstanding as of June 30, 2022, including mandatory sinking fund payments, are as follows (in thousands):

Oakland Redevelopment Successor Agency				
Year Ending June 30	Tax Allocation Bonds		Subordinated Tax Allocation Refunding Bonds	
	Principal	Interest	Principal	Interest
2023	\$ 9,365	\$ 5,747	\$ 8,030	\$ 5,178
2024	5,530	5,344	4,495	4,959
2025	5,830	5,028	4,655	4,796
2026	6,150	4,695	4,825	4,597
2027	6,490	4,344	5,055	4,364
2028 - 2032	38,215	15,729	24,320	18,383
2033 - 2037	29,315	4,941	50,985	10,781
2038 - 2041	5,460	828	16,290	994
Total	\$ 106,355	\$ 46,656	\$ 118,655	\$ 54,052

5. Outstanding Defeased Bonds

For financial reporting purposes, the Former Agency's advance-refunded debt is considered defeased and therefore removed as a liability from ORSA's statement of fiduciary net position. During the year ended June 30, 2022, \$32.7 million of the former Agency's advance-refunded debt was fully called and redeemed. No defeased bonds remain outstanding as of June 30, 2022.

Component Unit- Port of Oakland

1. Summary Schedule of Long-Term Debt

The following is a summary of long-term debt of the Port as of June 30, 2022 (in thousands):

Component Unit - Port of Oakland			
Type of Obligation	Final Maturity Year	Remaining Interest Rates	Amount
Bonds, notes, and loans payable			
Senior and intermediate lien bonds	2033	0.821-5.00	\$ 642,125
Notes and loans	2021	0.10-0.22	42,535
Unamortized bond discounts and premiums, net			38,899
Total bonds, notes, and loans payable			\$ 723,559

2. Revenues Pledged for the Repayment of Debt Service

The Port's long-term debt consists of taxable bonds, tax-exempt bonds, short-term commercial paper notes and a loan from the California Department of Boating and Waterways. All of the Port's outstanding bonds, loans and commercial paper notes have been issued to finance or refinance capital improvements to the Port's aviation, maritime and commercial real estate infrastructure. The majority of the Port's outstanding bonds are revenue bonds, which are secured by Pledged Revenues of the Port. Pledged Revenues are substantially all revenues and other cash receipts of the Port, including,

CITY OF OAKLAND
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements (continued)
Year Ended June 30, 2022

without limitation, amounts held in the Port Revenue Fund with the City, but excluding amounts received from certain taxes, certain insurance proceeds, special facilities revenues, and certain other gifts, fees, and grants that are restricted by their terms to purposes inconsistent with the payment of debt service. Pledged revenues amounted to \$423.1 million in fiscal year 2022.

In December 2021, the Port completed a transaction in which \$14.5 million of bonds maturing between May 1, 2022 and May 1, 2024 were defeased. As of June 30, 2022, \$8.6 million of the original \$14.5 million of defeased bonds remain outstanding. A further \$10.1 million of bonds were redeemed using the “make-whole” call provision of the Port’s Senior Trust Indenture. The cost of the transaction was reimbursed to the Port from federal grants.

Pledged Revenues do not include cash received from passenger facility charges (PFCs) or customer facility charges (CFCs) unless projects included in a financing are determined to be PFC or CFC eligible and bond proceeds are expended on such eligible projects and the Port elects to pledge PFCs or CFCs as supplemental security to such applicable bonds. Currently, the Port has no bonds for which PFCs or CFCs are pledged.

Senior Lien Bonds

The 2020 Series R (collectively, the Senior Lien Bonds) were issued under the Senior Trust Indenture and are paid from Pledged Revenues first. As long as any Senior Lien Bonds remain outstanding, the Port has covenanted to collect rates, tolls, fees, rentals and charges so that Pledged Revenues in each fiscal year will be sufficient to pay all of the following amounts: (i) the sum of principal and interest on the outstanding Senior Lien Bonds; (ii) all other payments required for compliance with terms of the Senior Trust Indenture including, but not limited to, required deposits to any Reserve Fund; (iii) all other payments necessary to meet ongoing legal obligations to be paid from Pledged Revenues; and (iv) operation and maintenance expenses of the Port. In addition, payment of principal and interest on the Senior Lien Bonds when due is secured by a reserve fund held by the trustee. As of June 30, 2022, the reserve fund was invested in government securities money market mutual funds.

The Port has also covenanted in the Senior Trust Indenture that Net Pledged Revenue (Revenues less the Operation and Maintenance Expenses) will be equal to at least 125% of actual debt service for the Senior Lien Bonds (Senior Lien Debt Service Coverage Ratio).

Events of default under the Senior Lien Trust Indenture include, but are not limited to, a failure to pay principal or interest, or a failure to pay the purchase price of a bond when due upon an optional or mandatory tender date. Port bankruptcy, reorganization, receivership, etc., are also considered default events, as is the failure to observe any covenant, provision or condition of the Senior Lien Indenture or the Bonds, which continues for a period of 60 days after notice. Failure to observe the covenant provisions or conditions of any specific debt obligation issued under the Senior Lien Indenture, which continues for a period of 60 days after notice, may also be considered a default event. Finally, pursuant to supplemental indentures the Port will comply with the covenants of the tax certificates of the different bond series issued under the Senior Lien Trust Indenture. Remedies to any default under the Senior Lien Indenture or its supplements can include bringing suit upon the Senior Lien Bonds, or some other legal remedy to enforce the rights of bondholders.

As of June 30, 2022, the outstanding balance of Senior Lien Bonds is \$331.8 million.

Intermediate Lien Bonds

Bonds issued under the Intermediate Trust Indenture are next in payment priority. As of June 30, 2022, the bonds issued under this indenture consist of the 2017 Series D, Series E, and Series G Bonds (Series 2017 Bonds) and the 2021 Series H Bonds. The Intermediate Lien Bonds are paid from

CITY OF OAKLAND
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements (continued)
Year Ended June 30, 2022

the Intermediate Lien Pledged Revenues. The Intermediate Lien Pledged Revenues are the Pledged Revenues after payment first, of all amounts payable for any Senior Lien Bonds and second, any debt service requirements payable on the DBW Loan, which is no longer outstanding as of June 30, 2022. Payment of principal and interest on the Series 2017 Bonds and 2021 Series H Bonds is secured by a reserve fund held by the trustee, which includes a reserve surety policy as well as a cash deposit of Series 2021 Bond proceeds.

The Port covenanted in the Intermediate Trust Indenture that Net Pledged Revenues will be equal to at least 110 percent of the actual debt service becoming due and payable on the combined Intermediate Lien Bonds, Senior Lien Bonds, and DBW Loan (Intermediate Lien Debt Service Coverage Ratio).

Events of default under the Intermediate Lien Trust Indenture include, but are not limited to, a failure to pay principal or interest, or a failure to pay the purchase price of a bond when due upon an optional or mandatory tender date. Port bankruptcy, reorganization, etc., are also considered default events, as is the failure to observe any covenant, provision or condition of the Intermediate Lien Indenture or the Bonds, which continues for a period of 180 days after notice. Failure to observe the covenant provisions or conditions of any specific debt obligation issued under the Intermediate Lien Indenture, which continues for a period of 180 days after notice, may also be considered a default event. Finally, pursuant to supplemental indentures the Port will comply with the covenants of the tax certificates of the different bond series issued under the Intermediate Lien Trust Indenture. The Port will also ensure that the tax-exempt status of the bonds is maintained. Remedies to any default under the Intermediate Lien Trust Indenture or its supplements can include bringing suit upon the Intermediate Lien Bonds, or some other legal action to enforce the rights of bondholders.

As of June 30, 2022, the outstanding balance of Intermediate Lien Bonds is \$310.3 million.

Commercial Paper Notes

Commercial Paper Notes (CP Notes) have the lowest payment priority. The Board of Commissioners authorized a \$150.0 million Commercial Paper program in 1998 and a further \$150.0 million was authorized in 1999. The maximum maturity of the CP Notes is 270 days and the maximum interest rate is 12 percent. The Port has classified the CP Notes as long-term debt as the Port intends and has the ability to reissue CP Notes until the expiration of the two irrevocable Letters of Credit (LOC), discussed below. Interest income paid to the holders of the CP Notes may fall under one of three tax treatments: tax-exempt Alternative Minimum Tax (AMT), tax-exempt non-AMT, and taxable.

The Port covenants in both of its LOC and Reimbursement Agreements with Bank of America National Association (BANA) that the Intermediate Lien Debt Service Coverage Ratio will equal to at least 110 percent.

On May 10, 2019 the Port extended the LOCs supporting its ABC Series and DEF Series of CP Notes, both issued by BANA. Specifically, the expiration dates of both LOCs were extended from June 30, 2019 to June 30, 2023. The BANA LOC supporting the DEF Series of CP Notes amounts to \$54.4 million (\$50 million principal and interest of \$4.4 million) and was originally issued on June 13, 2017, when the Port substituted its then-outstanding JPMorgan Chase Bank National Association (JPMorgan) LOC. The BANA LOC supporting the ABC Series of CP Notes amounts to \$163.3 million (\$150 million principal and interest of \$13.3 million) and was originally issued on June 13, 2016, when the Port substituted its then-outstanding Wells Fargo LOC.

As of June 30, 2022, the outstanding balance of CP Notes under the Port's ABC Series of CP Notes is \$12.3 million while the outstanding balance under the Port's DEF Series of CP Notes is \$30.2

CITY OF OAKLAND
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements (continued)
Year Ended June 30, 2022

million.

The reimbursement agreements between the Port and BANA, which describe the terms and conditions under which BANA issues the commercial LOCs supporting the Port's CP Notes, contain a number of default provisions and remedies. Events of default include the failure to reimburse draws, advances or term loans issued under the LOCs, or to pay LOC related fees to BANA when due. Breaches of any of the covenants, conditions or agreements in the reimbursement agreements and other CP Notes related documents are also considered defaults, as are breaches of the covenants contained in the Senior Lien Indenture or Intermediate Lien Indenture. The reimbursement agreements also contain default provisions for bankruptcy, failure to make payments on other Port debt, the acceleration of other Port debt, legal/administrative changes affecting the Port's ability to pay its debts or comply with its agreements, and material unsatisfied legal judgments.

Any of the above defaults can trigger the immediate acceleration of LOC related fees to BANA, the reduction of the LOC stated amounts, and/or suspensions of the Port's ability to issue new CP Notes or make draws under the existing LOCs. Any accelerations or payment failures on other Port debt, failures to pay CP Notes related obligations, bankruptcy or limits to the Port's authority may also trigger a further remedy whereby advances and/or term loans under the LOCs would become immediately due and payable.

3. Summary of Changes in Long-Term Obligations

The changes in the Port's long-term obligations for the year ended June 30, 2022, are as follows (in thousands):

Component Unit - Port of Oakland					
	Balance at June 30, 2021	Additions	Reductions	Balance at June 30, 2022	Amounts due within one year
Bonds and notes payable:					
Senior and intermediate lien bonds	\$ 718,300	\$ —	\$ 76,175	\$ 642,125	\$ 52,325
Notes and loans payable (1)	58,175	—	15,640	42,535	—
Unamortized premium and discounts, net	48,788	—	9,889	38,899	9,019
Total bonds and notes payable	<u>825,263</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>101,704</u>	<u>723,559</u>	<u>61,344</u>
Other long-term liabilities:					
Accrued vacation, sick leave, and compensatory time	9,720	2,485	2,598	9,607	6,242
Environmental remediation	15,750	2,573	3,950	14,373	2,048
Self-insurance liability - worker's compensation	10,590	2,554	2,242	10,902	2,242
Other long-term liabilities	6,378	2,429	158	8,649	2,416
Total other long-term liabilities	<u>42,438</u>	<u>10,041</u>	<u>8,948</u>	<u>43,531</u>	<u>12,948</u>
Total component unit	<u>\$ 867,701</u>	<u>\$ 10,041</u>	<u>\$ 110,652</u>	<u>\$ 767,090</u>	<u>\$ 74,292</u>

(1) As of June 30, 2022, under the current LOCs, the Port was authorized to issue an aggregate principal amount of commercial paper notes up to \$200 million.

5. Annual Requirements to Maturity

CITY OF OAKLAND
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements (continued)
Year Ended June 30, 2022

The Port's required debt service payments on its Senior Lien Bonds and Intermediate Lien Bonds are due each May 1 and November 1 through May 1, 2033. Commercial Paper has been classified as long-term debt because the Port has the intent and ability to continue to refinance this debt. The Port's required debt service payments for the outstanding long-term debt for the years ending June 30, are as follows (in thousands):

<u>Year Ending June 30</u>	<u>Principal</u> (1)	<u>Interest</u>	<u>Total</u>
2023	\$ 52,325	\$ 20,754	\$ 73,079
2024	68,133	21,855	89,988
2025	79,363	18,756	98,119
2026	81,584	15,589	97,173
2027	70,190	12,460	82,650
2028-2032	309,170	25,418	334,588
2033	23,895	561	24,456
Total	\$ 684,660	\$ 115,393	\$ 800,053

(1) For purposes of this schedule, Commercial Paper debt is amortized over three fiscal years, pursuant to the "Term Loan" provisions of the Commercial Paper Reimbursement Agreements, beginning when the current letters of credit expire on June 30, 2023.

City-Wide Debt

1. Tax and Revenue Anticipation Notes Payable

On July 14, 2021, the City issued \$124.1 million tax and revenue anticipation notes in advance of property tax collections. The notes were issued as a single taxable series bearing an interest rate of 0.365 percent with a final maturity of June 30, 2022. The notes were issued to finance the prepayment of the City's Employer Unfunded Actuarial Accrued Liability contribution to CalPERS for fiscal year 2021-22. The short-term debt activity for the year ended June 30, 2022 is as follows (in thousands):

	<u>Beginning Balance</u>	<u>Issued</u>	<u>Redeemed</u>	<u>Ending Balance</u>
2021-2022 Tax and Revenue Anticipation Notes	\$ —	\$ 124,085	\$ (124,085)	\$ —

2. Debt Compliance

There are a number of limitations and restrictions contained in the various bond indentures held by the City, ORSA, and the Port. The City, ORSA, and the Port believe they are in compliance with all significant limitations and restrictions for which noncompliance would adversely affect its ability to pay debt service.

3. Legal Debt Limit and Legal Debt Margin

As of June 30, 2022, the City's debt limit (3.75% of valuation subject to taxation) was \$2.8 billion. The total amount of debt applicable to the debt limit was \$637.5 million. The resulting legal debt margin was \$2.1 billion.

CITY OF OAKLAND
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements (continued)
Year Ended June 30, 2022

H. LEASES

City as Lessor

At June 30, 2022, the City recorded \$38.0 million in lease receivables as lessor. The City leases all or portions of owned properties to generate income, promote local economic development, and support services provided by community partners.

Lease revenues and interest revenues recognized during the year ended June 30, 2022, as well as lease receivable and lease related deferred inflows of resources as of June 30, 2022 are as follows (in thousands):

	Governmental Activities				
	General Fund	Low and Moderate Income Housing Asset Fund	Municipal Capital Improvement Fund	Internal Service Fund	Total
Lease revenue	\$ 932	\$ 178	\$ 1,122	\$ 10	\$ 2,242
Lease interest revenue	698	5	1,338	22	2,063
Lease receivable	13,884	267	23,446	354	37,951
Deferred inflow of resources	13,482	214	23,177	342	37,215

City as Lessee

At June 30, 2022, the City recorded 14 lease agreements as lessee.

The City leases land and building space where leases are determined to be the most effective or feasible method of providing services. At June 30, 2022, leases with annual rental costs in excess of \$100,000 included the following:

Leased Property:	Use of Leased Property:
2563 International Boulevard, Oakland	Head Start Center
5050 Coliseum Way, Oakland	Corporation Yard
7200 Bancroft Avenue, Oakland	Police Station
1111 Broadway, Oakland	Offices

CITY OF OAKLAND
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements (continued)
Year Ended June 30, 2022

The annual debt service requirement for leases is as follows (in thousands):

Year Ending June 30	Governmental Activities			
	Buildings		Land	
	Principal	Interest	Principal	Interest
2023	\$ 960	\$ 625	\$ 35	\$ —
2024	1,240	585	—	—
2025	1,265	534	—	—
2026	1,346	480	—	—
2027	1,306	423	—	—
2028 - 2032	6,620	1,163	—	—
2033 - 2037	1,635	170	—	—
Total	\$ 14,372	\$ 3,980	\$ 35	\$ —

Component Unit- Port of Oakland

1. Maritime Leases

The Port, as a lessor, leases land and facilities at market rates with terms ranging from 1 to 66 years. The leases generally provide for minimum rentals with percentage rent contingent on business sales or activity, and typically include provisions for rent changes based on the consumer price index or other market indexes, resulting in additional variable lease revenues that are not included in the measurement of the lease receivables. Variable lease payment received during the year ended June 30, 2022 was \$25.0 million. Certain maritime facilities are leased under agreements that provide the tenants with preferential, but nonexclusive, use of the facilities. In accordance with GASB No. 87, Maritime leases are based on the minimum fixed rent receivables and discounted to the present value per the lease term.

Minimum future lease revenue for years ending June 30 is as follows:

	Lease Revenue	Interest Revenue	Total
2023	\$ 108,666	\$ 22,101	\$ 130,767
2024	96,435	20,264	116,699
2025	94,625	18,311	112,936
2026	89,061	18,558	107,619
2027	89,061	14,407	103,468
2028-2032	403,782	39,676	443,458
2033-2037	11,507	12,912	24,419
2034-2042	9,501	11,386	20,887
2043-2047	8,164	10,118	18,282
2048-2052	5,060	9,122	14,182
2053-2057	5,060	8,386	13,446
Thereafter	27,326	24,940	52,266
Total	\$ 948,248	\$ 210,181	\$1,158,429

CITY OF OAKLAND
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements (continued)
Year Ended June 30, 2022

2. Aviation Leases

Aviation leases are mostly with concessionaires for food and beverages, gift and news, duty-free, rental car facilities, and advertisements. In general, the agreements provide for cancellation on a 30-day notice by either party. However, they are intended to be long-term in nature with renewal options. Accordingly, these agreements are considered short-term leases for purposes of financial reporting.

The Port's leases with food and beverage concessionaires provide for payment of a minimum annual guarantee based on enplaned passenger volume. This provision effectively makes the minimum annual guarantee variable, and accordingly, they are not included below.

Minimum future lease revenue for years ending June 30 is as follows:

	<u>Lease Revenue</u>	<u>Interest Revenue</u>	<u>Total</u>
2023	\$ 11,729	\$ 123	\$ 11,852
2024	1,734	66	1,800
2025	1,582	46	1,628
2026	1,231	28	1,259
2027	916	13	929
2028-2032	458	2	460
Total	<u>\$ 17,650</u>	<u>\$ 278</u>	<u>\$ 17,928</u>

3. GASB No. 87 Excluded Leases – Regulated Aeronautical Service Providers

In accordance with the paragraphs 42 and 43 of GASB No. 87, the Port does not recognize lease receivables and deferred inflow of resources for leases between the Oakland Airport and the air carriers and other aeronautical users, which are regulated by the Department of Transportation and the Federal Aviation Administration. The lease amount is set annually on the aviation rates and charges. Regulated leases include various passenger airlines and cargo airline leases with terms ranging from 1 to 10 years. The leases with the passenger airlines can be cancelled anytime with 30 days' notice.

Minimum future lease revenue for years ending June 30 is as follows:

	<u>Minimum Lease Revenue</u>
2023	\$ 51,318
2024	48,179
2025	48,179
2026	48,179
2027	28,636
2028-2032	<u>56,468</u>
Total	<u>\$ 280,959</u>

4. Commercial Real Estate Leases

The Commercial Real Estate (CRE) Division of the Port leases out almost 19 miles or approximately 837 acres of land and waterfront property, along San Francisco Bay and the Oakland Estuary that is not used for

CITY OF OAKLAND
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements (continued)
Year Ended June 30, 2022

maritime or aviation purposes. Much of the commercial land has been converted through private investment into homes, hotels, offices, shops, restaurants, parks, and industrial flex/research spaces. In most cases, the CRE division of the Port has entered into agreements with development teams to ground leases. The Port, as a lessor, leases land and facilities at market rates with terms ranging from 1 to 60 years. The leases generally provide for minimum rentals with percentage rent contingent on business sales or activity, and typically include provisions for rent changes based on the consumer price index or other market indexes, resulting in additional variable lease revenues that are not included in the measurement of the lease receivables. Variable lease payment received during the year ended June 30, 2022 was \$1.8 million.

Minimum future lease revenue for years ending June 30 is as follows:

	<u>Lease Revenue</u>	<u>Interest Revenue</u>	<u>Total</u>
2023	\$ 7,232	\$ 3,390	\$ 10,622
2024	7,232	3,281	10,513
2025	6,841	3,149	9,990
2026	5,914	3,030	8,944
2027	5,806	2,909	8,715
2028-2032	21,208	12,882	34,090
2033-2037	17,966	10,106	28,072
2034-2042	12,325	7,311	19,636
2043-2047	6,664	5,742	12,406
2048-2052	5,229	4,630	9,859
2053-2057	5,229	3,436	8,665
Thereafter	8,770	3,170	11,940
Total	<u>\$ 110,416</u>	<u>\$ 63,036</u>	<u>\$ 173,452</u>

CITY OF OAKLAND
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements (continued)
Year Ended June 30, 2022

I. ESTIMATED LIABILITY FOR SELF-INSURANCE

Primary Government

The City is exposed to various risks of loss related to torts: theft of, damage to, and destruction of assets; errors and omissions; employee's injuries; natural disasters; unemployment coverage; and providing health benefits to employees, retirees, and their dependents. For the past three years, there have been no significant reductions in any of the City's insurance coverage and the City had one settlement that exceeded commercial insurance coverage.

The City is self-insured for its general liability, malpractice liability, public official's errors and omissions, products and completed operations, employment practices liability, and auto liability up to \$5.0 million retention level and up to \$0.75 million retention level for workers' compensation and has excess insurance with the California State Association of Counties - Excess Insurance Authority as described in the Insurance Coverage section.

1. Property Damage

Property damage risks are covered on an occurrence basis by commercial insurance purchased from independent third parties. All properties are insured at full replacement values after a \$10,000 deductible to be paid by the City. Vehicles are insured at full replacement value after a \$20,000 deductible. Equipment valued at more than \$250,000 is insured at full replacement after a \$100,000 deductible.

2. Workers' Compensation

The City is self-insured for workers' compensation up to a \$0.75 million retention level. Payment of claims is provided through annual appropriations, which are based on claim payment experience and supplemental appropriations. Of the \$69.5 million in claims liabilities as of June 30, 2022, approximately \$15.6 million is estimated to be due within one year.

Changes in self-insurance workers' compensation for the years ended June 30, 2022 and 2021 are as follows (in thousands):

	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>
Self-insurance liability - workers' compensation, beginning of year	\$ 73,624	\$ 71,874
Current year claims and changes in estimates	14,962	25,908
Claims payments	(19,055)	(24,158)
Self-insurance liability - workers' compensation, end of year	<u>\$ 69,531</u>	<u>\$ 73,624</u>

The estimated undiscounted liability for claims and contingencies is based on the results of actuarial studies and includes amounts for claims incurred but not reported and allocated loss adjustment expenses. The estimated liability is calculated considering the effects of inflation, recent claim settlement trends, including frequency and amount of payouts, and other economic and social factors.

CITY OF OAKLAND
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements (continued)
Year Ended June 30, 2022

3. General Liability

Numerous lawsuits are pending or threatened against the City. The City estimates that as of June 30, 2022, the amount of liability determined to be probable of occurrence is approximately \$82.7 million. Of this amount, claims and litigation approximating \$28.4 million are estimated to be due within one year. The recorded liability is the City's best estimate based on available information and may be revised as further information is obtained and as pending cases are litigated and is discounted at a rate of 2.5 percent. The City and the ORSA are involved in various claims and litigation arising in the ordinary course of its activities. In the opinion of the ORSA's in-house counsel and the City Attorney's Office for the City, none of these claims are expected to have a significant impact on the financial position or changes in financial position of the City and the ORSA. The City has not accumulated or segregated assets or set aside fund balances for the payment of estimated claims and judgments.

Changes in general claims liabilities for the years ended June 30, 2022 and 2021 are as follows (in thousands):

	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>
Self-insurance liability - general liability, beginning of year	\$ 72,306	\$ 62,772
Current year claims and changes in estimates	37,868	40,577
Claims payments	(27,503)	(31,043)
Self-insurance liability - general liability, end of year	<u>\$ 82,671</u>	<u>\$ 72,306</u>

The estimated undiscounted liability for claims and contingencies is based on the results of actuarial studies and includes amounts for claims incurred but not reported and allocated loss adjustment expenses. The estimated liability is calculated considering the effects of inflation, recent claim settlement trends, including frequency and amount of payouts, and other economic and social factors.

4. Insurance Coverage

On July 15, 2002, the City entered into a contract with the California State Association of Counties Excess Insurance Authority (CSAC EIA), a joint powers authority, whose purpose is to develop and fund programs of excess insurance for its member counties and cities. In 2020, CSAC EIA was renamed as Public Risk Innovation, Solutions, and Management (PRISM).

Effective July 1, 2021, the self-insured retention levels and purchased insurance per occurrence are as follows:

<u>Type of Coverage</u>	<u>Limits</u>	<u>Purchased Insurance Per Occurrence</u>
General Liability	Up to \$5.0 million	\$5.0 to \$25.0 million
Automobile Liability	Up to \$5.0 million	\$5.0 to \$25.0 million
Public Officials Errors and Omissions	Up to \$5.0 million	\$5.0 to \$25.0 million
Products and Completed Operations	Up to \$5.0 million	\$5.0 to \$25.0 million
Employment Practices Liability	Up to \$5.0 million	\$5.0 to \$25.0 million
Workers' Compensation	Up to \$750,000	\$750,000 to \$100.0 million

CITY OF OAKLAND
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements (continued)
Year Ended June 30, 2022

Component Unit – Port of Oakland

1. Workers’ Compensation

The Port is self-insured for workers’ compensation of the Port’s employees. The workers’ compensation liability of \$10.9 million at June 30, 2022 is based upon an actuarial study performed as of June 30, 2022 that assumed a probability level of 80 percent and a discount rate of 0.0 percent.

Changes in liability, which is included as part of non-current liabilities, follows (in thousands):

	2022	2021
Self-insurance liability - workers' compensation, beginning of year	\$ 10,590	\$ 8,862
Current year claims and changes in estimates	2,554	3,595
Claims payments	(2,242)	(1,867)
Self-insurance liability - workers' compensation, end of year	\$ 10,902	\$ 10,590

2. General Liability - Insurance

The Port purchases insurance on certain risk exposures including but not limited to property, automobiles liability, airport liability, umbrella liability, environmental liability, fidelity, fiduciary liability, and public official’s liability. Port deductibles for the various insured programs range from \$10,000 to \$1 million each claim. The Port is self-insured for other general liability and liability/litigation-type claims, workers’ compensation of the Port’s employees and most first party exposures. During fiscal year 2022 the Port carried excess insurance over \$1 million for the self-insured general liability and workers’ compensation exposures. There have been no claim payments related to these programs that exceeded insurance limits in the last three years.

3. Capital Improvement Projects

The Port maintains an Owner Controlled Insurance Program (OCIP) and Owner Protective Professional Indemnity Insurance Program (OPPI) for contractors and consultants working on Port Capital Improvement Projects (CIP).

OCIP provides general liability insurance and workers’ compensation insurance for contractors working on CIP projects. The Port is responsible for payment of the deductible/self-insured retention, which is currently \$0.25 million for each general liability and workers’ compensation claim.

The OPPI protects the Port from the potential error and omission of consultants working on Port CIP projects. Consultants must meet minimum insurance requirements of \$1 million to \$2 million. If minimum insurance is not provided or does not respond, the Port would be responsible for a \$0.1 million self-insured retention. There is no actuarial forecast for this coverage.

J. JOINT VENTURE

Oakland-Alameda County Coliseum

The City is a participant with the County of Alameda in a joint exercise of powers agreement forming the Oakland-Alameda County Coliseum Authority (Coliseum Authority), which was formed on July 1, 1995 to assist the City and the County in the financing of public capital improvements in

CITY OF OAKLAND
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements (continued)
Year Ended June 30, 2022

the Oakland-Alameda County Coliseum Complex (Coliseum Complex) pursuant to the Marks-Roos Local Bond Pooling Act of 1985. The Oakland-Alameda County Coliseum Financing Corporation (Financing Corporation) is reported as a blended component unit of the Coliseum Authority. The eight-member Board of Commissioners of the Coliseum Authority consists of two council members from the City, two members of the Board of Supervisors from the County, two appointees of the City Council, and two appointees of the Board of Supervisors. The Board of Directors of the Financing Corporation consists of the City Manager and the County Administrator.

Stadium Bonds – Background

In August 1995, the Coliseum Authority issued \$9.2 million in Fixed Rate Refunding Lease Revenue Bonds and \$188.5 million in Variable Rate Lease Revenue Bonds (collectively known as the Stadium Bonds) 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 Coliseum Authority issued \$122.8 million 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 \$138.1 million. These funds coupled with \$13 million in the 2000 Series C reserve fund generated available funds of \$151.1 million which was used to refund the 2000 C Refunding Bonds of \$137.4 million, fund a reserve fund of \$12.8 million, and to pay underwriter's discount and issuance cost of \$0.9 million. The all-in-interest cost of the 2012A refunding bonds was 3.0 percent.

On December 14, 2021, the Coliseum Authority issued \$23.9 million in Lease Revenue Notes, 2021 Refunding Series A (Stadium Notes) which together with available revenue and existing reserves funded an escrow account to refund all outstanding Stadium Bonds. The Escrow Agent paid 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, for all outstanding future debt service payments on the Stadium Bonds.

The Stadium Bonds are limited obligations of the Coliseum Authority payable solely from certain revenues of the Coliseum Authority, including revenues from the Stadium and Arena Complex and base rental payments from the City and the County. 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 \$11.0 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 the City could have to pay up to \$22 million annually in the event of default by the County. 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 Coliseum 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 – Background

On August 2, 1996, the Coliseum Authority issued \$70 million Series A-1 and \$70 million Series A-2 Variable Rate Lease Revenue Bonds (Arena Bonds) to finance the costs of remodeling the Coliseum Arena (Arena) and 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.

CITY OF OAKLAND
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements (continued)
Year Ended June 30, 2022

On April 14, 2015, the Authority issued \$79.7 million in Refunding Bonds Series 2015 with coupons of 0.8 to 3.8 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 \$79.7 million.

Under the Bond Agreements, the Arena Bonds are limited obligations of the Coliseum Authority, payable solely from revenues received by the Coliseum Authority on behalf of the City and the County. Revenues consist of base rental payments from the City and the County, including certain payments from the Warriors of up to \$7.4 million annually from premium seating revenues. If necessary to prevent default, additional premium revenues up to \$10.0 million 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 \$9.5 million 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 the City could have to pay up to \$19 million annually in the event of default by the County.

On December 9, 2020, the California Supreme Court denied the Warriors' Petition for Review of lower court rulings that required them to continue to make payments towards debt service on the Arena Bonds following the team's move to San Francisco, consistent with their original agreement with the Authority. 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 2026.

Debt Obligations

Long-term debt outstanding as of June 30, 2022 is as follows (in thousands):

<u>Type of Indebtedness</u>	<u>Maturity</u>	<u>Interest Rate</u>	<u>Authorized and Issued</u>	<u>Outstanding as of June 30, 2022</u>
Stadium Bonds:				
2021 Refunding Series A Lease Revenue Bonds	February 1, 2025	1%	\$ 23,901	\$ 23,901
Arena Bonds:				
2015 Refunding Series A Lease Revenue Bonds	February 1, 2026	1% - 4%	79,735	32,935
Total			<u>\$ 103,636</u>	<u>\$ 56,836</u>

Debt payments during the year ended June 30, 2022 were as follows (in thousands):

	<u>Stadium</u>	<u>Arena</u>	<u>Total</u>
Principal	\$ —	\$ 8,200	\$ 8,200
Interest	1,349	1,426	2,775
Total	<u>\$ 1,349</u>	<u>\$ 9,626</u>	<u>\$ 10,975</u>

CITY OF OAKLAND
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements (continued)
Year Ended June 30, 2022

The following is a summary of long-term debt transactions for the year ended June 30, 2022 (in thousands):

Outstanding lease revenue bonds, June 30, 2021	\$	86,545
Debt issuance		23,901
Principal repayments		(53,610)
Outstanding lease revenue bonds, June 30, 2022		56,836
Amount due within one year		(19,479)
Amount due beyond one year	\$	37,357

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

Year Ending June 30,	Stadium Bonds		Arena Bonds		Total	
	Principal	Interest	Principal	Interest	Principal	Interest
2023	\$ 10,679	\$ 370	\$ 8,800	\$ 1,167	\$ 19,479	\$ 1,537
2024	10,865	181	9,250	873	20,115	1,054
2025	2,357	32	10,000	550	12,357	582
2026	—		4,885	185	4,885	185
Total	\$ 23,901	\$ 583	\$ 32,935	\$ 2,775	\$ 56,836	\$ 3,358

The Coliseum Authority relies on the City and the County to make base rental payments in order to fulfill its debt service obligations. The Coliseum 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 Coliseum 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.

Management of Coliseum Authority

The Coliseum Authority entered into an agreement with the Oakland Coliseum Joint Venture (OCJV) to manage the entire Coliseum complex beginning July 1, 1998. On January 1, 2001, the Coliseum Authority terminated its agreement with OCJV and reinstated its Operating Agreement with Coliseum Inc. Coliseum Inc. subcontracted all of the operations of the Coliseum Complex to OCJV. The Operating Agreement between the Coliseum Authority and Coliseum Inc. expired, by its terms, on July 31, 2006. The Coliseum Authority entered into a Termination Agreement whereby, in return for certain consideration, the Coliseum Authority agreed to perform the duties of Coliseum, Inc. on and after August 1, 2006. The Coliseum Authority's management agreement with OCJV expired in June 2012. In July 2012, AEG Management Oakland, LLC took over management of the Coliseum Complex after signing a ten-year agreement.

CITY OF OAKLAND
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements (continued)
Year Ended June 30, 2022

Under the joint exercise of power agreement, which formed the Coliseum Authority, the City is responsible for funding up to 50 percent of the Coliseum Authority's operating costs and debt service requirements; to the extent such funding is necessary. During the year ended June 30, 2022, the City made contributions of \$12.0 million to fund its share of operating deficits and debt service payments of the Coliseum Authority.

The Coliseum Authority has anticipated a deficit for operating costs and repayment of its Stadium Bonds, such that the City and the County will have to contribute to base rental payments. The City has appropriated \$12.5 million in its General Fund for these purposes for the year ending June 30, 2023. In addition, the City has established a \$12.0 million contingent liability to fund the Coliseum Authority deficit in the statement of net position, which is based on its share (50 percent) of the outstanding Stadium Bonds. The City has not established a contingent liability for the Arena Bonds because management is of the opinion that revenues from the Arena, including payments from the Warriors and revenues from Arena operations, will be sufficient to meet debt service requirements.

Complete financial statements for the Coliseum Authority can be obtained from the County Auditor-Controller's Office at 1221 Oak Street, Room 249, Oakland, CA 94612.

CITY OF OAKLAND
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements (continued)
Year Ended June 30, 2022

III OTHER INFORMATION

A. DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS

1. General Information About the Pension Plans

The City has three defined benefit retirement plans: Oakland Police and Fire Retirement System (PFRS), the California Public Employees' Retirement System (CalPERS) Safety Plan, and the CalPERS Miscellaneous Plan.

PFRS is a closed single employer pension plan that covered employees hired prior to July 1976. Public safety employees hired subsequent to PFRS' closure date and certain employees hired before the closure date who elected to change plans are covered by CalPERS. PFRS issues a publicly available financial report that includes financial statements and required supplementary information for the PFRS Plan. PFRS' standalone financial statements are available by contacting the City Administrator's Office, One Frank Ogawa Plaza, Oakland, CA 94612 or can access the financial statements via the City's website, www.oaklandca.gov.

The CalPERS Safety and Miscellaneous Plans are agent multiple-employer defined benefit pension plans administered by CalPERS. A full description of the pension plan regarding number of employees covered, benefit provisions, assumptions (for funding, but not accounting purposes), and membership information are listed in the Plans' June 30, 2021 Annual Actuarial Valuation Reports (funding valuation). Details of the benefits provided can be obtained in Appendix B of the actuarial valuation report. This report and CalPERS' audited financial statements are publicly available reports that can be obtained at CalPERS' website at www.calpers.ca.gov.

2. Benefits

PFRS – PFRS provides death, disability, and service retirement benefits to uniformed employees and their beneficiaries. Members who completed at least 25 years of service, or 20 years of service and have reached the age of 55, or have reached the age of 65, were eligible for retirement benefits. The basic retirement allowance equals 50 percent of the compensation attached to the average rank held during the three years immediately preceding retirement, plus an additional allowance of 1-2/3 percent of such compensation for each year of service (up to ten) subsequent to: a) qualifying for retirement, and b) July 1, 1951. Early retirees received reduced benefits based on the number of years of service. Benefit provisions and all other requirements are established by the City Charter (Charter).

CalPERS – CalPERS provides service retirement and disability benefits, annual cost of living adjustments and death benefits to plan members, who must be public employees and beneficiaries. The cost of living adjustments for the CalPERS plans are applied as specified by the Public Employees' Retirement Law. The California Public Employees' Pension Reform Act (PEPRA), which took effect in January 2013, changes the way CalPERS retirement and health benefits are applied, and places compensation limits on members. As such, members who established CalPERS membership on or after January 1, 2013 are known as "PEPRA" members.

CITY OF OAKLAND
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements (continued)
Year Ended June 30, 2022

CalPERS' Miscellaneous Plan provisions and benefits in effect at June 30, 2022 are summarized as follows:

	Hire Date		
	Prior to 6/9/2012	6/9/2012 through 12/31/12	On or After 1/1/2013 ⁽¹⁾
Benefit formula	2.7% @ 55	2.5% @ 55	2.0% @ 62
Retirement age	50-55	50-55	52-67
Monthly benefits, as a % of eligible compensation	2.0% - 2.7%	2.0% - 2.5%	1.0% - 2.5%
Required employee contribution rates	8.0%	8.0%	7.25% - 8.0%
Required employer contribution rates 2022 ⁽²⁾	11.850%	11.850%	11.100% - 11.850%

(1) For "new members" as defined by the Public Employees' Pension Reform Act (PEPRA)

(2) Excludes contribution payments of \$88.3 million for unfunded liability

CalPERS' Safety Plan provisions and benefits in effect at June 30, 2022 are summarized as follows:

	Hire Date		
	Prior to 6/9/2012	6/9/2012 to 12/31/2012	On or After 1/1/2013 ⁽¹⁾
Benefit formula	3.0% @ 50	3.0% @ 55	2.7% @ 57
Retirement age	50	50-55	50-57
Monthly benefits, as a % of eligible compensation	3.0%	2.4% - 3.0%	2.0% - 2.7%
Required employee contribution rates	11.0%	11.0% - 12.0%	11.0% - 11.5%
Required employer contribution rates 2022 ⁽²⁾	18.940%	16.151% - 18.940%	18.940%

(1) For "new members" as defined by the Public Employees' Pension Reform Act (PEPRA)

(2) Excludes contribution payments of \$61.9 million for unfunded liability

Covered Employees - As of June 30, 2021 actuarial valuation, the following employees were covered by the benefit terms of each pension plan:

	PFRS Plan	CalPERS Miscellaneous Plan	CalPERS Safety Plan
Inactive employees or beneficiaries receiving benefits	723	3,891	1,392
Inactive employees entitled to but not yet receiving benefits	—	1,942	455
Active employees	—	2,760	1,151
Total	723	8,593	2,998

CITY OF OAKLAND
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements (continued)
Year Ended June 30, 2022

3. Contributions

For the year ended June 30, 2022, the City’s actuarially determined contributions were as follows (in thousands):

PFRS Plan	\$	43,820
CalPERS Miscellaneous Plan (City)		95,859
CalPERS Miscellaneous Plan (Port)		27,389
CalPERS Safety Plan (City)		89,065
CalPERS Safety Plan (Port)		865
Total	\$	<u>256,998</u>

PFRS – The City contributes, at a minimum, such amounts that are necessary, determined on an actuarial basis, to provide assets sufficient to meet benefits to be paid to PFRS members. The City is required to fund all liabilities for future benefits for all members by June 30, 2026. In order to do so, the City makes contributions at rates established by consulting actuaries based upon plan valuations using various assumptions as to salary progression, inflation, and rate of return on investments. The City’s contributions are based on a level percentage of all uniformed employees’ compensation. Significant actuarial assumptions used to compute actuarially determined contribution requirements are the same as those used to compute the pension benefits.

On July 30, 2012, the City issued additional Pension Obligation Bonds (Series 2012) and contributed \$210.0 million to PFRS. As a result of a funding agreement entered into between the PFRS Board and the City, no additional contributions were required until July 1, 2017. The City resumed contributions to PFRS on July 1, 2017. The City contributed \$43.8 million in the year ended June 30, 2022.

CalPERS – Section 20814(c) of the California Public Employees’ Retirement Law (PERL) requires that the employer contribution rates for all public employers are determined on an annual basis by the actuary and shall be effective on the July 1 following notice of a change in the rate. The total plan contributions are determined through CalPERS’ annual actuarial valuation process. The actuarially determined rate is the estimated amount necessary to finance the costs of benefits earned by employees during the year, with an additional amount to finance any unfunded accrued liability. The employer is required to contribute the difference between the actuarially determined rate and the contribution rate of employees. Employer contribution rates may change if plan contracts are amended. Payments made by the employer to satisfy contribution requirements that are identified by the pension plan terms as plan member contribution requirements are classified as plan member contributions.

Port’s CalPERS Safety Unit - Special Agreement with the City of Oakland

During the period from July 1, 1976, through January 17, 1998 (employment period), the Port appointed certain employees to positions in the classifications of Airport Servicemen and Airport Operations Supervisors. The Port was and has always been the employer that directly appointed, retained, employed, and compensated the personnel in these positions. As result of a decision by CalPERS’ Board of Administration on April 15, 1998, employees appointed to positions in the classifications of Airport Servicemen and Airport Operations Supervisors were reclassified from the Miscellaneous Unit member status in CalPERS to Safety Unit member status, effective retroactively to the later of either the date of their respective employment in such classifications or July 1, 1976. The decision to reclassify employees to safety member status resulted in an additional net cost to

CITY OF OAKLAND
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements (continued)
Year Ended June 30, 2022

provide retirement benefits earned during the employment period. CalPERS' actuary estimated that the present value of this net cost (including subsequent actual experience through June 30, 2000, and projected experience through June 30, 2002) was \$5.9 million.

The Port entered into an agreement with the City for the payment of this net cost by the Port directly to CalPERS. The agreement provides for the Port to make payments over 20 years in annual installments, with interest at 4.34 percent and adjusted for cost of living at a rate of 3.75 percent. Under this agreement, the Port's obligation will not fluctuate based on the recognition of market gains or losses, changes in the actuarial assumptions, or experiences that differ from the actuary projections. The Port's obligation will remain fixed until paid in full. For the year ended June 30, 2022, the Port recognized principal payments of \$0.9 million for the Safety Unit obligation.

4. Net Pension Liability

The table below shows how the net pension liability as of June 30, 2022, is distributed (in thousands).

Governmental Activities	\$ 1,186,077
Business-type Activities	29,806
Component Unit - Port of Oakland	138,744
Total	<u>\$ 1,354,627</u>

As of June 30, 2022, the City's net pension liability is comprised of the following (in thousands):

PFRS Plan	\$ 120,046
CalPERS Miscellaneous Plan (City)	465,431
CalPERS Miscellaneous Plan (Port)	137,879
CalPERS Safety Plan (City)	630,406
CalPERS Safety Plan (Port)	865
Total	<u>\$ 1,354,627</u>

The City's net pension liability is measured for each plan as the total pension liability, less the pension plan's fiduciary net position. The net pension liability is measured as of June 30, 2021, using an annual actuarial valuation as of June 30, 2020, rolled forward to June 30, 2021, using standard update procedures. The Port's proportionate share of the City's Miscellaneous Plan was determined based on a three-year average of the Port's employer contributions divided by the total employer contributions and was 22.85 percent for the June 30, 2021 measurement date.

CITY OF OAKLAND
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements (continued)
Year Ended June 30, 2022

The changes in the net pension liability for the PFRS Plan are as follows (in thousands):

	Increase (Decrease)		
	Total Pension Liability	Plan Fiduciary Net Position	Net Pension Liability
Balance at June 30, 2020 (measurement date)	\$ 603,971	\$ 378,974	\$ 224,997
Change for the year:			
Interest on the total pension liability	34,680	—	34,680
Differences between expected and actual experience	(7,376)	—	(7,376)
Contributions - employer	—	43,648	(43,648)
Claims and settlements	—	1	(908)
Net investment income	—	90,191	(90,191)
Administrative expenses	—	(1,585)	1,585
Benefit payments, including refunds	(52,697)	(52,697)	—
Net changes	(25,393)	79,558	(104,951)
Balance at June 30, 2021 (measurement date)	\$ 578,578	\$ 458,532	\$ 120,046

The changes in the net pension liability for each CalPERS plan are as follows (in thousands):

	CalPERS Miscellaneous Plan			CalPERS Safety Plan		
	Increase (Decrease)			Increase (Decrease)		
	Total Pension Liability	Plan Fiduciary Net Position	Net Pension Liability	Total Pension Liability	Plan Fiduciary Net Position	Net Pension Liability
Balance at June 30, 2020 (measurement date)	\$2,952,225	\$2,016,395	\$ 935,830	\$2,358,488	\$1,498,354	\$ 860,134
Changes for the year:						
Service cost	48,369	—	48,369	47,253	—	47,253
Interest on the total pension liability	206,708	—	206,708	166,126	—	166,126
Differences between expected and actual experience	(1,485)	—	(1,485)	(1,967)	—	(1,967)
Contributions from the employer	—	110,035	(110,035)	—	79,501	(79,501)
Contributions from employees	—	20,915	(20,915)	—	21,164	(21,164)
Net investment income	—	457,176	(457,176)	—	341,107	(341,107)
Administrative expenses	—	(2,014)	2,014	—	(1,497)	1,497
Benefits payments, including refunds of employee contributions	(167,814)	(167,814)	—	(113,403)	(113,403)	—
Net changes	85,778	418,298	(332,520)	98,009	326,872	(228,863)
Balance at June 30, 2021 (measurement date)	\$3,038,003	\$2,434,693	\$ 603,310	\$2,456,497	\$1,825,226	\$ 631,271

CITY OF OAKLAND
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements (continued)
Year Ended June 30, 2022

5. Pension Expenses and Deferred Outflows/Inflows of Resources Related to Pensions

For the year ended June 30, 2022, the City and the Port recognized pension expense of \$91.3 million and \$5.9 million, respectively. At June 30, 2022, the City's deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pension items are from the following sources (in thousands):

	CalPERS							
	PFRS Plan		City Miscellaneous Plan		Safety Plan		Total City	
	Deferred Outflows of Resources	Deferred Inflows of Resources	Deferred Outflows of Resources	Deferred Inflows of Resources	Deferred Outflows of Resources	Deferred Inflows of Resources	Deferred Outflows of Resources	Deferred Inflows of Resources
Pension contributions subsequent to measurement date	\$ 43,820	\$ —	\$ 95,859	\$ —	\$ 89,065	\$ —	\$ 228,744	\$ —
Change in assumptions	—	—	—	—	8,936	(1,664)	8,936	(1,664)
Differences between expected and actual experience	—	—	164	(776)	28,441	(1,557)	28,605	(2,333)
Net differences between projected and actual earnings on plan investments	—	(46,771)	—	(176,646)	—	(170,193)	—	(393,610)
Change in proportionate share	—	—	3,973	—	—	—	3,973	—
Total	\$ 43,820	\$ (46,771)	\$ 99,996	\$ (177,422)	\$ 126,442	\$ (173,414)	\$ 270,258	\$ (397,607)

At June 30, 2022, the City's pension expense was composed of the following amounts by plan (in thousands):

	CalPERS			
	PFRS Plan	City Miscellaneous Plan	Safety Plan	Total City
	Pension expense	\$ (11,427)	\$ 34,109	\$ 68,622

At June 30, 2022, the Port's deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pension items are from the following sources (in thousands):

	Port Miscellaneous Plan	
	Deferred Outflows of Resources	Deferred Inflows of Resources
Pension contributions subsequent to measurement date	\$ 27,389	\$ —
Differences between expected and actual experience	49	(230)
Net differences between projected and actual earnings on plan investments	—	(52,326)
Change in proportionate share	—	(4,300)
Total	\$ 27,438	\$ (56,856)

At June 30, 2022, the City and the Port reported \$228.7 million and \$27.4 million, respectively, as deferred outflows of resources related to contributions subsequent to the measurement date, which will be recognized as a reduction to net pension liability in the year ending June 30, 2022

CITY OF OAKLAND
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements (continued)
Year Ended June 30, 2022

(measurement date). Other amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions will be recognized as pension expense as follows (in thousands):

Measurement Period Ending June 30	Deferred Outflows/(Inflows) of Resources		
	City	Port	Total
2022	\$ (79,252)	\$ (16,255)	\$ (95,507)
2023	(79,978)	(13,505)	(93,483)
2024	(87,179)	(12,666)	(99,845)
2025	(109,684)	(14,381)	(124,065)
2026	—	—	—
Thereafter	—	—	—
Total	\$ (356,093)	\$ (56,807)	\$ (412,900)

6. Actuarial Assumptions

The June 30, 2020 valuation was rolled forward to determine the June 30, 2021 total pension liability, based on the following actuarial methods and assumptions:

	PFRS Plan	CalPERS Miscellaneous and Safety Plans
Valuation date	July 1, 2020	June 30, 2020
Measurement date	June 30, 2021	June 30, 2021
Actuarial cost method	Entry-age normal cost method	Entry-age normal cost method
Discount rate	5.29%	7.15%
Inflation rate	2.75% (U.S.) to 2.85% (Bay Area)	2.50%
Salary increases	n/a	Varies by Entry Age and Service
Post-retirement benefits increases	Police - 2.5% increase at July 1, 2020, 3% increase at July 1, 2021, 3.5 % increase at July 1, 2022 and 2023, 3.25% increase starting at July 1, 2024 Fire - 4.5% increase for fire engineers and 2.5% increase for all other fire at January 1, 2021, 1.5% increase at July 1, 2021, 2% increase at January 1, 2022, 1% increase at July 1, 2022, 2% increase at December 1, 2023, 3.25% increase starting at July 1, 2024	The lesser of contract cost of living adjustment or 2.5% until purchasing power protection allowance floor on purchasing power applies, 2.50% thereafter

For the PFRS Plan, mortality rates for healthy lives were based on the CalPERS Healthy Annuitant Table from the 2012-2015 Experience Study, excluding the 15-year projection using 90% of Scale MP-2016. Mortality rates for disabled lives were based on the CalPERS Industrial Disability Mortality Table from the 2012-2015 Experience Study, excluding the 15-year projection using 90% of Scale MP-2016. The mortality tables are projected to improve with MP-2017 generational mortality improvement tables, with improvements projected from a base year of 2014 (the mid-point of the CalPERS base tables).

For the CalPERS Miscellaneous and Safety Plans, the mortality table used was developed based on CalPERS-specific data. The table includes 15 years of mortality improvements using the Society of Actuaries Scale 90% of scale MP-2016. For more details on this table, please refer to the December 2017 experience study report (based on CalPERS demographic data from 1997 to 2015) that can be found on the CalPERS website.

CITY OF OAKLAND
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements (continued)
Year Ended June 30, 2022

Change in Assumptions – For the PFRS Plan, the mortality rates, mortality improvement projection scales and expected annual rate of return on investments have changed based on the June 30, 2017 experience study.

Discount Rates

PFRS – The long term expected rate of return on pension plan investments was determined using a building-block method in which expected future real rates of return (expected returns, net of pension plan investment expense and inflation) are developed for each major asset class.

Best estimates of geometric real rates of return for each major class included in the PFRS’s target asset allocation as of June 30, 2021 measurement date are summarized in the following table:

Asset Class	Long-Term Expected Real Rate of Return
Fixed Income	(0.30)%
Domestic Equity	4.70%
International Equity	5.00%
Covered Calls	2.60%
Crisis Risk Offset	1.95%
Credit	2.10%
Cash	(1.00)%

The discount rate used to measure the total pension liability was 5.29 percent. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumed that the City would contribute to the PFRS Plan based on its July 1, 2012 funding agreement with the PFRS. This agreement had suspended City contributions until the fiscal year beginning July 1, 2017. The City has resumed contributions, with a City Charter requirement that the PFRS Plan’s liabilities be fully funded by July 1, 2026. A cash flow projection showed that the projected fiduciary net position would be greater than or equal to the benefit payments projected for each future period. Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return on Plan investments was applied to all periods of projected benefit payments to determine the total pension liability.

CalPERS - The discount rate used to measure each of the CalPERS Miscellaneous Plan and Safety Plan total pension liability was 7.15 percent. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumed that contributions from plan members will be made at the current member contribution rates and that contributions from employers will be made at statutorily required rates, actuarially determined. Based on those assumptions, the Plan's fiduciary net position was projected to be available to make all projected future benefit payments of current plan members. Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return on plan investments was applied to all periods of projected benefit payments to determine the total pension liability.

The long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments was determined using a building-block method in which expected future real rates of return (expected returns, net of pension plan investment expense and inflation) are developed for each major asset class. In determining the long-term expected rate of return, CalPERS took into account both short-term and long-term market return expectations as well as the expected pension fund cash flows. Using historical returns of all of the funds’ asset classes, expected compound (geometric) returns were calculated over the short-term (first 10 years) and the long-term (11+ years) using a building-block approach. Using the expected nominal returns for both short-term and long-term, the present value of benefits was calculated for each fund.

CITY OF OAKLAND
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements (continued)
Year Ended June 30, 2022

The expected rate of return was set by calculating the rounded single equivalent expected return that arrived at the same present value of benefits for cash flows as the one calculated using both short-term and long-term returns. The expected rate of return was then set equal to the single equivalent rate calculated above and adjusted to account for assumed administrative expenses.

The expected real rates of return by asset class are as follows:

Asset Class	Assumed Asset Allocation	Real Return Years 1 - 10 ⁽¹⁾	Real Return Years 11+ ⁽²⁾
Global Equity	50.00%	4.80%	5.98%
Fixed Income	28.00	1.00	2.62
Inflation Assets	—	0.77	1.81
Private Equity	8.00	6.30	7.23
Real Assets	13.00	3.75	4.93
Liquidity	1.00	—	(0.92)

(1) An expected inflation of 2.00% used for this period.

(2) An expected inflation of 2.92% used for this period.

On November 17, 2021, the CalPERS Board adopted a new strategic asset allocation. The new asset allocation along with the new capital market assumptions, economic assumptions and administrative expenses assumption support a discount rate of 6.90% (net of investment expenses but without a reduction for administrative expense) for financial reporting purposes. This includes a reduction in the price inflation assumption from 2.50% to 2.30% as recommended in the November 2021 CalPERS Experience Study and Review of Actuarial Assumptions. This study also recommended modifications to retirement rates, termination rates, mortality rates and rates of salary increases that were adopted by the CalPERS Board. These new assumptions will be reflected in the accounting valuation reports for the June 30, 2022 measurement date.

Sensitivity of the Net Pension Liability to Changes in the Discount Rate

The following presents the City's net pension liability for each of the City's retirement plans and the Port's proportionate share of the net pension liability of the City's CalPERS Miscellaneous Plan. The sensitivity of the net pension liability is calculated using the discount rate, as well as what the City's net pension liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is 1% lower or 1% higher than the current rate (in thousands).

	1% Decrease at 6.15%	Measurement Date at 7.15%	1% Increase at 8.15%
CalPERS Miscellaneous Plan - City	\$ 745,739	\$ 465,431	\$ 231,199
CalPERS Miscellaneous Plan - Port proportionate share	220,917	137,879	68,491
CalPERS Safety Plan	975,243	631,271	350,177
	1% Decrease at 4.29%	Measurement Date at 5.29%	1% Increase at 6.29%
PFRS	\$ 171,086	\$ 120,046	\$ 76,005

CITY OF OAKLAND
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements (continued)
Year Ended June 30, 2022

B. POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS OTHER THAN PENSION BENEFITS

Primary Government

1. Plan Description

The City has three programs in place to partially pay health insurance premiums for certain classes of retirees from City employment. City retirees are eligible for retiree health benefits if they meet certain requirements relating to age and service. The retiree health benefits are described in the labor agreements between the City and local unions and in City resolutions. The demographic rates used for the CalPERS plans were public safety employees retirement benefits under a 3% at 50 formula and miscellaneous employees retirement benefits under a 2.7% at 55 formula.

In 2014, the City began to partially pre-fund the actuarially determined contribution (ADC) to the California Employer's Retiree Benefit Trust (CERBT), an agent multiple-employer defined benefit post-employment healthcare plan administered by CalPERS. The CERBT is an Internal Revenue Code (IRC) Section 115 Trust and an investment vehicle that can be used by all California public employers to prefund future retiree health and OPEB costs.

The City's single-employer defined benefit retiree health plan (Postretirement Health Plan) allows eligible retirees and their dependents to receive employer-paid medical insurance benefits through CalPERS. The medical insurance reimbursement is not to exceed the Kaiser-HMO family plan rate. The Postretirement Health Plan also includes dental and vision benefits and reimbursement of Medicare Part B monthly insurance premium. The Postretirement Health Plan does not issue a separate financial report.

2. Benefits Provided

As provided by the Public Employees' Medical & Hospital Care Act (PEMHCA), the City contracts with CalPERS for medical plan coverage for both active and retired employees. The City pays part of the health insurance premiums for all eligible retirees from City employment receiving a pension annuity earned through City service.

Employees Covered - Based on the July 1, 2021 Actuarial Valuation Report, the following employees were covered by the benefit terms for the OPEB plan:

Inactive retired participants and surviving spouses receiving benefits	2,863
Inactive participants' spouses receiving benefits	1,124
Active employees eligible for retirement benefits	1,046
Active employees not yet eligible for retirement benefits	2,523
Total	7,556

3. Contributions

The annual contribution is based on the actuarially determined contribution. The City pays a portion of retiree benefit expenses on a pay-as-you-go basis to third parties, outside of the CERBT fund, and funds the remaining actuarially determined contribution (ADC) to the CERBT fund. Benefit payments occur in the form of direct payments for premiums and taxes (explicit subsidies) and indirect payments to retirees in the form of higher premiums for active employees (implicit subsidies). On August 9, 2018, the City contributed the second of two one-time payments of \$10.0 million into the CERBT fund to partially prefund the actuarially determined contribution for OPEB,

CITY OF OAKLAND
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements (continued)
Year Ended June 30, 2022

as provided for in the FY 2017-19 Adopted Policy Budget. In addition, on February 26, 2019, City Council adopted an Other Post-Employment Benefits Funding Policy providing for ongoing prefunding contributions of 2.5% of payroll. On June 2, 2020, City Council authorized the postponement of this payment for the years ended June 30, 2020 and June 30, 2021 in response financial challenges arising from the COVID-19 global pandemic. During the year ended June 30, 2022, the City resumed contributions to the CERBT fund in the amount of \$15 million..

The June 30, 2021 economic assumptions were based on the CERBT Strategy 1 and the Bond Buyer GO 20-year Bond Municipal Bond Index as of June 30, 2021. Since the City has adopted a funding approach, the discount rate used for the June 30, 2021 measurement date reporting was based on a blending of these two rates. The assumed CERBT Strategy 1 rate was 7.59%. The Bond Buyer GO 20-year Bond Municipal Bond Index as of June 2021 was 2.16%. Since the assets accumulated as of the measurement date are not sufficient to pay benefit payments, the depletion test of the expected benefit payments resulted in a blended rate of 3.74%. Benefits and other contributions paid by the City for the year ended June 30, 2022 is shown below.

Explicit contributions	\$	23,058
Implicit contributions		4,945
Trust contributions		15,000
Total	\$	<u>43,003</u>

The amount of implicit contributions paid are reflected as a reduction in (active) employee premiums. The contributions made during the year ended June 30, 2022 are reported as deferred outflows of resources on the statement of net position as discussed below.

Net OPEB Liability

The City’s net OPEB liability is measured as the total OPEB liability, less the OPEB plan’s fiduciary net position. The net OPEB liability is measured as of June 30, 2021 (measurement date), using an annual actuarial valuation as of July 1, 2021. A summary of principal actuarial assumptions and methods used to determine the total OPEB liability is as follows:

Actuarial valuation date	July 1, 2021
Actuarial cost method	Entry-Age Normal Cost Method
Asset valuation method	Market value
Amortization method	Level percentage of pay, closed period as of June 30, 2020
Inflation	2.30%
Discount rate	3.74%
Rate of salary increase	2.75%
Ultimate rate of medical inflation	3.83%
Years to ultimate rate of medical inflation	54 years
Mortality, termination and disability	Based on the 2021 CalPERS Mortality Table
Postretirement benefit increase	Police - 2.5% increase at July 1, 2020, 3% increase at July 1, 2021, 3.5 % increase at July 1, 2022 and 2023, and 3.25% increase starting at July 1, 2024 Fire - 4.5% increase for fire engineers and 2.5% increase for all other fire at January 1, 2021, 1.5% increase at July 1, 2021, 2% increase at January 1, 2022, 1% increase at July 1, 2022, 2% increase at December 1, 2023, and 3.25% increase starting at July 1, 2024

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Notes to the Basic Financial Statements (continued)
Year Ended June 30, 2022

Discount Rate - Economic assumptions were based on the CERBT Strategy 1 and the Bond Buyer GO 20-Year Bond Municipal Bond Index as of June 30, 2021. Based on this approach the discount rate utilized was 3.74%.

The following table shows the changes in net OPEB liability for the year ended June 30, 2022:

	Increase (Decrease)		
	Total OPEB Liability	Plan Fiduciary Net Position	Net OPEB Liability
Balance at June 30, 2020 (measurement date)	\$ 871,126	\$ 28,290	\$ 842,836
Changes for the year:			
Service cost	37,664	—	37,664
Interest	18,927	—	18,927
Change of benefits	(36,950)	—	(36,950)
Changes of assumptions	(197,600)	—	(197,600)
Differences between expected and actual experience	(10,132)	—	(10,132)
Contributions from the employer	—	29,517	(29,517)
Net investment income	—	7,775	(7,775)
Administrative expenses	—	(16)	16
Benefit payments	(29,517)	(29,517)	—
Net changes	(217,608)	7,759	(225,367)
Balance at June 30, 2021 (measurement date)	\$ 653,518	\$ 36,049	\$ 617,469

The change of benefits reflects adjustments to benefits for police and fire employees hired on or after January 1, 2019. Changes in assumptions includes an increase in the discount rate applied from 2.21% to 3.74%. Future assumptions are subject to change and depend, in part, on the City's actual CERBT contributions in future periods.

4. Sensitivity of Liabilities to Changes in the Discount Rate and Healthcare Cost Trend Rate

The discount rate used for the year ended June 30, 2022 is 3.74 percent. The impact of a 1 percent increase or decrease in the discount rate assumption is shown below:

	1% Decrease at 2.74%	Measurement Date at 3.74%	1% Increase at 4.74%
Net OPEB Liability	\$ 709,548	\$ 617,469	\$ 542,385

The following presents the net OPEB liability of the OPEB plan as of the measurement date, as well as what the net OPEB liability would be if they were calculated using healthcare cost trend rates that are one percentage-point lower or one percentage-point higher than the current rate (in thousands):

	-1.00%	Baseline	+1.00%
Net OPEB Liability	\$ 556,311	\$ 617,469	\$ 692,498

5. OPEB Plan Fiduciary Net Position

The City's OPEB plan trust fund is included in the CalPERS CERBT agent multiple-employer plan reported in the CalPERS Annual Comprehensive Financial Report (ACFR).

CITY OF OAKLAND
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements (continued)
Year Ended June 30, 2022

6. OPEB Expenses and Deferred Outflows/Inflows of Resources Related to OPEB

For the year ended June 30, 2022, the City recognized a negative OPEB expense of \$59.0 million. At June 30, 2022, the City reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB from the following sources:

	Deferred Outflows of Resources	Deferred Inflows of Resources
OPEB contributions subsequent to measurement date	\$ 43,003	\$ —
Change in assumptions	148,208	296,119
Differences between expected and actual experience	7,461	10,243
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on plan investments	—	3,824
Total	\$ 198,672	\$ 310,186

The \$43.0 million reported as deferred outflows of resources related to contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the net OPEB liability in the year ending June 30, 2023. Other amounts reported as deferred inflows of resources will be recognized as future OPEB expense as follows:

Measurement Period Ending June 30	Deferred (Inflows) of Resources
2022	\$ (76,518)
2023	(25,516)
2024	(19,165)
2025	1,303
2026	(34,621)
Total	\$ (154,517)

Component Unit – Port of Oakland

1. Plan Description

The Port has established a Retiree Healthcare Plan and participates in the California Employer's Retiree Benefit Trust (CERBT), an agent multiple-employer defined benefit postemployment healthcare plan administered by CalPERS. The CERBT is an Internal Revenue Code Section 115 trust and an investment vehicle that can be used by all California public employers to prefund future retiree health and OPEB costs.

The Port's Retiree Healthcare Plan allows eligible retirees and their dependents to receive employer paid medical insurance benefits through CalPERS.

Prior to 2011, eligible retirees who had attained the age of fifty or over at the time of retirement, had five or more years of CalPERS service, and were eligible to receive CalPERS retirement benefits, were entitled to receive employer paid medical insurance benefits through CalPERS.

The Port had adopted a resolution on July 21, 2011 that established a Health Benefit Vesting Requirement for employees hired on or after September 1, 2011 (on or after April 1, 2013 for

CITY OF OAKLAND
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements (continued)
Year Ended June 30, 2022

members of SEIU (Service Employees International Union) and IBEW (International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers)). The vesting schedule does not apply to employees that are granted a disability retirement.

Under the adopted vesting schedule, the Port shall pay a percentage of retiree medical coverage for a retiree and his or her eligible dependents based on the provisions of Section 22893 of the California Government Code. Under these rules, a retiree must have at least 10 years of credited service with a CalPERS agency, at least 5 of which are with the City/Port. The Port will pay a percentage of employer contributions for the retiree based upon the following:

Years of Credited Service (at least 5 of which are with the City/Port)	Percentage of Employer Contributions
10	50%
11	55%
12	60%
13	65%
14	70%
15	75%
16	80%
17	85%
18	90%
19	95%
20 or more	100%

Retiree Dental and Vision Coverage - Employees who were hired before October 1, 2009, have attained the age of fifty or over at the time of retirement, have five or more years of CalPERS service, and are eligible to receive CalPERS retirement benefits are entitled to retiree dental and vision coverage.

Employees who are members of the SEIU and IBEW and were hired on or after June 9, 2012 are entitled to retiree dental and vision coverage if the employee has attained the age of fifty or over at the time of retirement, have five or more years of CalPERS service, and are eligible to receive CalPERS retirement benefits.

Employees Covered - As of the June 30, 2021 measurement date, the following current and former employees were covered by the benefit terms under the Port's Retiree Healthcare Plan:

Active employees	442
Inactive employees or beneficiaries currently receiving benefits	606
Total	1,048

2. Contributions

Benefit provisions are established and are amended through negotiations between the Port and the various bargaining units during each bargaining period. The annual contribution is based on the actuarially determined contribution. The Port pays a portion of retiree benefit expenses on a pay-as-you-go basis to third parties and directly to beneficiaries (Pay-go), and funds the remaining actuarially determined contribution to the CERBT fund. For the year ended June 30, 2022, the Port's

CITY OF OAKLAND
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements (continued)
Year Ended June 30, 2022

cash contributions totaling \$10.2 million consisted of \$8.5 million in payments to third parties, \$0.4 million paid to the CERBT fund, and the estimated implicit subsidy of \$1.3 million.

3. Net OPEB Liability

The Port's net OPEB liability was measured as of June 30, 2021, and the total OPEB liability used to calculate the net OPEB liability was determined by an actuarial valuation dated June 30, 2021 based on the following actuarial methods and assumptions:

Actuarial valuation date	June 30, 2021
Measurement date	June 30, 2021
Actuarial cost method	Entry-Age Normal
Discount rate	6.75%
Inflation	2.75%
Medical trend rate (1)	5.50% in 2022, decreasing to 4.25% in 2072 and later years
Investment rate of return (2)	6.75% net of investment expenses
Mortality, termination and disability	CalPERS Mortality rates, which include 15 years of projected on-going improvement using 90 percent of Scale MP-2016

¹ Based on the "Getzen" model published by the Society of Actuaries for purposes of evaluating long-term medical care.

² Net of plan investment expenses.

The Experience Study Reports may be accessed on the CalPERS website www.calpers.ca.gov under Forms and Publications.

The long-term expected rate of return on OPEB plan investments was determined using a building block method in which expected future real rates of return (expected returns, net of OPEB plan investment expense and inflation) are developed for each major asset class. These ranges are combined to produce the long-term expected rate of return by weighting the expected future real rates of return by the target asset allocation percentage and by adding expected inflation.

The target allocation and best estimates of arithmetic real rates of return for each major asset class are summarized in the following table:

Asset Class	Target Allocation	Expected Arithmetic Nominal Return (30 Years) (1)
Global Equity	59.00 %	8.96 %
U.S. Fixed Income	25.00 %	4.61 %
Treasury Inflation - Protected Securities	5.00 %	3.36 %
Real Estate Investment Trust	8.00 %	8.94 %
Commodities	3.00 %	4.23 %
Expected Arithmetic Return (30 years)		7.41 %
Expected Geometric Return (30 years)		6.67 %

(1) Rates include a 2.75 percent long-term inflation assumption.

CITY OF OAKLAND
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements (continued)
Year Ended June 30, 2022

4. Discount Rate

The discount rate used to measure the total OPEB liability was 6.75%. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumed that Port contributions will be made at rates equal to the actuarially determined contribution rates. Based on those assumptions, the OPEB plan's fiduciary net position was projected to be available to make all projected OPEB payments for current active and inactive employees and beneficiaries. Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return on OPEB plan investments was applied to all periods of projected benefit payments to determine the total OPEB liability.

5. Changes in the Net OPEB Liability

The changes in the net OPEB liability for the Port's Retiree Healthcare Plan are as follows (in thousands):

	Increase (Decrease)		
	Total OPEB Liability	Plan Fiduciary Net Position	Net OPEB Liability
Balance at June 30, 2021	\$ 180,554	\$ 95,319	\$ 85,235
Changes for the year:			
Service cost	4,636	—	4,636
Interest	12,158	—	12,158
Changes of assumptions	(724)	—	(724)
Differences between expected and actual experience	(10,433)	—	(10,433)
Contributions from the employer	—	14,513	(14,513)
Net investment income	—	26,194	(26,194)
Administrative expenses	—	(54)	54
Benefit payments	(10,313)	(10,313)	—
Net changes	(4,676)	30,340	(35,016)
Balance at June 30, 2022	\$ 175,878	\$ 125,659	\$ 50,219

6. Sensitivity of the Net OPEB Liability to Changes in the Discount Rate and Healthcare Cost Trend Rate

The discount rate used for the fiscal year 2022 is 6.75%. The following presents the net OPEB liability of the Port if it were calculated using a discount rate that is one percentage point lower to one percentage point higher than the current rate, as of June 30, 2022 (in thousands):

	1% Decrease at 5.75%	Measurement Date at 6.75%	1% Increase at 7.75%
Net OPEB Liability	\$ 71,702	\$ 50,219	\$ 32,289

The following presents the net OPEB liability of the Port if it were calculated using healthcare cost trend rates that are one percentage point lower to one percentage point higher than the current rate, as of June 30, 2022 (in thousands):

	-1.00%	Current Healthcare Costs Trend Rate	+1.00%
Net OPEB Liability	\$ 30,987	\$ 50,219	\$ 73,395

CITY OF OAKLAND
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements (continued)
Year Ended June 30, 2022

7. OPEB Expense and Deferred Outflows/Inflows of Resources Related to OPEB

For the year ended June 30, 2022, the Port recognized OPEB expense of \$1.4 million. The Port reported deferred outflows/inflows of resources related to OPEB from the following sources as of June 30, 2022 (in thousands):

	Deferred Outflows of Resources	Deferred Inflows of Resources
OPEB contributions subsequent to measurement date	\$ 10,149	\$ —
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on OPEB plan investments	—	13,824
Difference between expected and actual experience	—	9,045
Changes of assumptions	—	2,867
Total	\$ 10,149	\$ 25,736

The OPEB contributions made subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the net OPEB liability in the subsequent measurement year. Other amounts reported as deferred inflows of resources, will be amortized annually, and recognized as a reduction to OPEB expense, for the years ending June 30 as follows (in thousands):

Year Ending June 30	Deferred (Inflows) of Resources
2023	\$ (8,512)
2024	(6,699)
2025	(6,044)
2026	(4,481)
Total	\$ (25,736)

CITY OF OAKLAND
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements (continued)
Year Ended June 30, 2022

C. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

Primary Government

1. Construction Commitments

As of June 30, 2022, the City had outstanding construction encumbrances for the acquisition and construction of assets as follows (in thousands):

	General Fund	Federal/ State Grant Fund	Municipal Capital Improvement Fund	Other Special Revenue Fund	Other Governmental Funds	Internal Service Funds	Total Governmental Activities
Building, facilities and infrastructure	\$ 20	\$ —	\$ 2,804	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 93	\$ 2,917
Parks and open space	210	715	1,580	744	—	—	3,249
Sewers and storm drains	—	165	—	—	—	—	165
Streets and sidewalks	87	7,023	9,992	24	1,256	—	18,382
Technology enhancement	270	—	1	—	—	291	562
Traffic improvements	—	1,372	750	—	354	—	2,476
Total	\$ 587	\$ 9,275	\$ 15,127	\$ 768	\$ 1,610	\$ 384	\$ 27,751

	Sewer Fund	Nonmajor Parks and Recreation	Total Business-Type Activities
Building, facilities and infrastructure	\$ —	\$ 193	\$ 193
Sewers and storm drains	2,104	—	2,104
Streets and sidewalks	1,472	—	1,472
Total	\$ 3,576	\$ 211	\$ 3,787

2. Other Commitments and Contingencies

Recognized Obligation Payment Schedule

As of June 30, 2022, the ORSA had encumbered \$437.3 million for contracted obligations, per the ROPS covering the July 1, 2022 through June 30, 2023 period, which was approved by the DOF.

Component Unit – Port of Oakland

As of June 30, 2022, the Port had construction commitments for the acquisition and construction of assets as follows (in thousands):

Aviation	\$ 19,254
Maritime	2,279
Total	\$ 21,533

The most significant projects for which the Port has contractual commitments for construction are Taxiway Pavement and Rehabilitation for \$10.8 million, Landscape Security for \$0.8 million, Upgrades to the International Arrivals Building for \$7.7 million, Sanitary Sewer Projects for \$1.2 million, Shore Power Project for \$0.3 million, and Paving Projects for \$0.7 million.

CITY OF OAKLAND
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements (continued)
Year Ended June 30, 2022

3. Power Purchases

The Port purchases electrical power for resale and self-consumption and currently has four power purchase agreements including East Bay Municipal Utility District (EBMUD), Western Area Power Administration (WAPA), Longroad Energy, and multiple contracts through the Northern California Power Agency (NCPA). Each month Port Utilities procures more power than the power contracts cover. These remaining purchases are done through the Real-time and Day-ahead markets under the California Independent System Operator (CAISO), with prices that vary based on capacity, time, weather, and other conditions.

Counterparty	Contract Ending Year	Contract Structure	Estimated Output	Estimated Annual Cost
EBMUD	2022	Take and Pay - (Pay contract price only if energy is received)	11,000 MWH	Approximately \$1.9 million with no annual escalator from 2017-2022.
WAPA	2024	Monthly Fixed Price Plus Energy Received	17,000 MWH	Approximately \$0.8 million (Changes annually depending on revenue requirement for power generation projects).
Longroad Energy	2027	Take and Pay - (Pay contract price only if energy is received)	1,200 MWH	Approximately \$0.2 million with annual escalator.
NCPA	2041	Take and Pay - (Pay contract price only if energy is received)	11,300 MWH	Approximately \$0.4 million with no annual escalator.
NCPA	2031	Monthly Fixed Price Plus Energy Received	4,500 MWH	Approximately \$0.2 million with no annual escalator.
CAISO Market Purchases	Monthly	Monthly Settlements	75,000 MWH	Approximately \$6.4 million with no annual escalator.
Renewable Energy Credits	Quarterly	Fixed	40,000 MWH	Approximately \$0.7 million with no annual escalator.
Low Carbon Fuel Standard Offset Credits	Quarterly	Fixed	40,000 MWH	Approximately \$0.8 million with no annual escalator.

4. Environmental Remediation

The entitlements for the Airport Development Program (ADP) subject the Port to obligations arising from the adopted ADP Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program required under the California Environmental Quality Act, permits issued by numerous regulatory agencies including the Regional Water Quality Control Board and the Bay Conservation and Development Commission, and settlement agreements. The majority of these obligations have been met, and monitoring and reporting are ongoing.

A summary of the Port's environmental remediation liability accounts, net of the estimated recoveries, included as an other liability on the statement of net position at June 30, 2022, is as follows (in thousands):

<u>Obligating Event</u>	<u>Liability, Net of Recovery</u>	<u>Estimated Recovery</u>
Pollution poses an imminent danger to the public or environment	\$ 1,198	\$ —
Identified as responsible to clean up pollution	12,126	179
Begins or legally obligates to clean up or post-clean up activities	1,049	—
Total by obligating event	\$ 14,373	\$ 179

The environmental liability accounts in the summary table are listed by the initial obligating event. Due to new information, the obligating event may change from the initial obligating event. Examples

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CITY OF OAKLAND
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements (continued)
Year Ended June 30, 2022

of obligating events include: 1) the Port is named, or evidence indicates that it will be named, by a regulator such as the Department of Toxic Substances Control or the Regional Water Quality Control Board, as a responsible party or potentially responsible party for remediation; or 2) the Port has commenced, or legally obligates itself to commence, clean-up activities, monitoring or operation and maintenance of the remediation effort (e.g., by undertaking a soil and groundwater pre-development investigation).

Methods and Assumptions

The Port measured the environmental liabilities for pollution remediation sites on Port-owned property using the Expected Cash Flow technique. The measurements are based on the current value of the outlays expected to be incurred. The cash flow scenarios include each component which can be reasonably estimated for outlays such as testing, monitoring, legal services, and indirect outlays for Port labor instead of ranges of all components. Reasonable estimates of ranges of possible cash flows are limited from a single scenario to a few scenarios. Data used to develop the cash flow scenarios is obtained from outside consultants, Port staff, and the Port's outside legal counsel.

Changes to estimates will be made when new information becomes available. Estimates for the pollution remediation sites will be developed when the following benchmarks or changes in estimated outlays occur:

- Receipt of an administrative order;
- Participation, as a responsible party or a potentially responsible party, in the site assessment or investigation;
- Completion of a corrective measures feasibility study;
- Issuance of an authorization to proceed;
- Remediation design and implementation, through and including operation and maintenance and post-remediation monitoring;
- Change in the remediation plan or operating conditions, including but not limited to type of equipment, facilities and services that will be used and price increases;
- Changes in technology; or
- Changes in legal or regulatory requirements.

Recoveries

The environmental liabilities balances listed on the prior page have been reduced by estimated future recoveries. In calculating the estimated future recoveries, Port staff and outside legal counsel reviewed and applied the requirements of GASB Statement No. 49 for accounting for recoveries. For example, if a Port tenant has a contract obligation to reimburse the Port for certain pollution remediation costs, or if an insurance carrier has paid money on a certain claim and the Port is pursuing additional costs from the insurance carrier associated with the claim, then a recovery was estimated. If an insurance carrier has not yet acknowledged coverage, then a recovery was not estimated.

Litigation

The Port at various times is a defendant in various lawsuits arising in the normal course of business, including constructing public improvements or construction related claims for unspecified amounts. The ultimate disposition of these suits and claims is not known and the Port's insurance may cover a portion of any losses, if incurred. Port management may make provision for probable losses if deemed appropriate on the advice of legal counsel.

CITY OF OAKLAND
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements (continued)
Year Ended June 30, 2022

D. DEFICIT FUND BALANCES/NET POSITION

As of June 30, 2022, the following funds reported deficits in fund balance/net position (in thousands):

<u>Fund</u>	<u>Deficit</u>
Federal/State Grant Fund	\$ (5,308)
Other Governmental Funds	
Lease Financing	(1,183)
JPFA Fund	(7)
Internal Service Funds	
Facilities	(24,536)
Reproduction	(2,087)
Central Stores	(3,523)
Purchasing	(4,127)
Other Private-Purpose Trust Funds:	
Oakland Redevelopment Successor Agency Trust Fund	(174,394)

The deficit in the Federal/State Grant Fund results from expenditures made in advance of grant reimbursement and will be cured through grant drawdowns in future years. The deficit in the Lease Financing Debt Service Fund and JPFA Fund will be cured from the Landscape and Lighting Assessment District Fund receipts and JPFA Fund receipts in future years. The City's facilities, reproduction, central stores, and purchasing fund deficits are expected to be funded through increased user charges in future years. In addition, the City has allocated one-time funds to address these negative balances at various times over the past several years, which has reduced such balances over time.

At June 30, 2022, ORSA has a negative net position of \$174.4 million. Under the former California Redevelopment Law, the Former Agency issued bonds or incurred long-term debt to finance its redevelopment projects by pledging future tax increment revenues. In general, ORSA's revenues can only be used to pay enforceable obligations in existence at the date of dissolution (including the completion of any unfinished projects that were subject to legally enforceable contractual commitments).

E. SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

Tax and Revenue Anticipation Notes Payable - On July 14, 2022, the City issued \$136.8 million tax and revenue anticipation notes in advance of property tax collections. The notes were issued as a taxable series bearing an interest rate of 3.2 percent with a final maturity of June 30, 2023. The notes were issued to finance the prepayment of the City's Employer Unfunded Actuarial Accrued Liability contribution to CalPERS for fiscal year 2022-23. The City received a 3.3 percent prepayment discount from CalPERS for pre-funding.

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**REQUIRED
SUPPLEMENTARY
INFORMATION**

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CITY OF OAKLAND
Required Supplementary Information (Unaudited)
Schedule of Changes in Net Pension Liability and Related Ratios –
Police and Fire Retirement System
Last Eight Fiscal Years*
(In Thousands)

Fiscal Year	2021-22	2020-21	2019-20	2018-19	2017-18	2016-17	2015-16	2014-15
Measurement period	2020-21	2019-20	2018-19	2017-18	2016-17	2015-16	2014-15	2013-14
Total pension liability								
Service cost	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —
Interest on the total pension liability	34,680	36,078	37,621	44,320	44,932	42,480	41,263	42,333
Changes of assumptions	—	—	(1,475)	17,858	—	43,480	34,219	—
Differences between expected and actual experience	(7,376)	(5,699)	(7,915)	(10,656)	3,028	6,978	(21,209)	—
Benefit payments, including refunds of employee contributions	(52,697)	(54,619)	(56,212)	(55,999)	(57,376)	(58,441)	(59,008)	(57,409)
Net change in total pension liability	(25,393)	(24,240)	(27,981)	(4,477)	(9,416)	34,497	(4,735)	(15,076)
Total pension liability, beginning	603,971	628,211	656,192	660,669	670,085	635,588	640,323	655,399
Total pension liability, ending	\$ 578,578	\$ 603,971	\$ 628,211	\$ 656,192	\$ 660,669	\$ 670,085	\$ 635,588	\$ 640,323
Plan fiduciary net position								
Contributions, employer	\$ 43,648	\$ 43,409	\$ 44,821	\$ 44,860	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —
Contributions, employee	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
Net investment income	90,191	6,997	21,558	35,446	50,159	(1,419)	15,439	66,392
Administrative expenses	(1,585)	(1,523)	(1,446)	(1,543)	(1,261)	(1,376)	(985)	(776)
Claims and settlements	1	—	14	9	70	3,593	—	—
Benefit payments, including refunds of employee contributions	(52,697)	(54,619)	(56,212)	(55,999)	(57,376)	(58,441)	(59,008)	(57,409)
Net change in plan fiduciary net position	79,558	(5,736)	8,735	22,773	(8,408)	(57,643)	(44,554)	8,211
Plan fiduciary net position, beginning	378,974	384,710	375,975	353,202	361,610	419,253	463,807	455,596
Plan fiduciary net position, ending	\$ 458,532	\$ 378,974	\$ 384,710	\$ 375,975	\$ 353,202	\$ 361,610	\$ 419,253	\$ 463,807
Plan net pension liability	\$ 120,046	\$ 224,997	\$ 243,501	\$ 280,217	\$ 307,467	\$ 308,475	\$ 216,335	\$ 176,516
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability	79.3%	62.7%	61.2%	57.3%	53.5%	54.0%	66.0%	72.4%
Covered payroll	\$ —							
Plan net pension liability as a percentage of covered payroll	n/a							

*Fiscal year ended June 30, 2015 was the first year of implementation of GASB Statement No. 68, therefore only eight years of information is shown.

CITY OF OAKLAND
Required Supplementary Information (Unaudited)
Schedule of Changes in Net Pension Liability and Related Ratios –
CalPERS Miscellaneous Plan
Last Eight Fiscal Years*
(In Thousands)

Fiscal year	2021-22	2020-21	2019-20	2018-19	2017-18	2016-17	2015-16	2014-15
Measurement period	2020-21	2019-20	2018-19	2017-18	2016-17	2015-16	2014-15	2013-14
Total pension liability								
Service cost	\$ 48,369	\$ 46,683	\$ 45,906	\$ 43,908	\$ 44,132	\$ 37,856	\$ 37,347	\$ 37,135
Interest on the total pension liability	206,708	200,794	194,753	185,097	181,418	177,626	172,693	166,822
Changes of assumptions	—	—	—	(19,122)	140,332	—	(39,092)	—
Differences between expected and actual experience	(1,485)	637	54,499	(13,207)	(8,109)	(16,210)	(7,769)	—
Benefit payments, including refunds of employee contributions	(167,814)	(160,418)	(153,985)	(144,933)	(138,379)	(132,473)	(126,730)	(121,423)
Net change in total pension liability	85,778	87,696	141,173	51,743	219,394	66,799	36,449	82,534
Total pension liability, beginning	2,952,225	2,864,529	2,723,356	2,671,613	2,452,219	2,385,420	2,348,971	2,266,437
Total pension liability, ending	\$3,038,003	\$2,952,225	\$2,864,529	\$2,723,356	\$2,671,613	\$2,452,219	\$2,385,420	\$2,348,971
Plan fiduciary net position								
Contributions, employer ⁽¹⁾	\$ 110,035	\$ 100,610	\$ 78,370	\$ 79,536	\$ 75,893	\$ 65,067	\$ 63,531	\$ 52,556
Contributions, employee	20,915	20,616	18,861	18,240	17,935	17,291	16,904	17,431
Plan to plan resource movement	—	1	107	548	135	—	24	—
Net investment income	457,176	97,856	123,862	151,049	182,811	8,647	37,833	256,552
Administrative expenses	(2,014)	(2,764)	(1,344)	(2,785)	(2,438)	(1,032)	(1,919)	—
Benefit payments, including refunds of employee contributions	(167,814)	(160,418)	(153,985)	(144,933)	(138,379)	(132,473)	(126,730)	(121,423)
Other miscellaneous income/(expense) ⁽¹⁾	—	—	10,944	(5,289)	—	—	—	—
Net change in plan fiduciary net position	418,298	55,901	76,815	96,366	135,957	(42,500)	(10,357)	205,116
Plan fiduciary net position, beginning	2,016,395	1,960,494	1,883,679	1,787,313	1,651,356	1,693,856	1,704,213	1,499,097
Plan fiduciary net position, ending	\$2,434,693	\$2,016,395	\$1,960,494	\$1,883,679	\$1,787,313	\$1,651,356	\$1,693,856	\$1,704,213
Plan net pension liability	\$ 603,310	\$ 935,830	\$ 904,035	\$ 839,677	\$ 884,300	\$ 800,863	\$ 691,564	\$ 644,758
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability	80.1%	68.3%	68.4%	69.2%	66.9%	67.3%	71.0%	72.6%
Covered payroll	\$ 259,769	\$ 246,215	\$ 235,715	\$ 226,157	\$ 220,386	\$ 206,595	\$ 200,562	\$ 188,886

CITY OF OAKLAND
Required Supplementary Information (Unaudited)
Schedule of Changes in Net Pension Liability and Related Ratios –
CalPERS Miscellaneous Plan
Last Eight Fiscal Years*
(In Thousands)

Plan net pension liability as a percentage of covered payroll	232.2%	380.1%	383.5%	371.3%	401.3%	387.6%	344.8%	341.3%
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Note to schedule:

Benefit Changes - The figures above generally include any liability impact that may have resulted from voluntary benefit changes that occurred on or before the Measurement Date. However, offers of Two Years Additional Service Credit (a.k.a. Golden Handshakes) that occurred after the Valuation Date are not included in the figures above, unless the liability impact is deemed material by the Plan actuary.

Changes in assumptions - None in 2019-2021. In 2017-18, demographic assumptions and inflation rate were changed in accordance to the CalPERS Experience Study and Review of Assumptions as of December 2019. In 2016-17, the accounting discount rate was reduced from 7.65% to 7.15%. In 2015-16, there were no changes. In 2014-15, the amount reported reflects an adjustment of the discount rate from 7.50% (net of administrative expense) to 7.65% (without a reduction for pension plan administrative expense). In 2013-14, amounts were based on the 7.5% discount rate.

⁽¹⁾ For measurement period 2018-19, employer contribution reported by CalPERS was \$14 million lower than City reported contributions. This was due to a correction made in CalPERS system related to calculation of prior year contributions for PEPRAs employees. \$10.9 million of the variance was accounted for as "Other Miscellaneous Income" by CalPERS. The remaining variance was posted in CalPERS system in July 2019 and included in next fiscal year. For measurement period 2017-18, as a result of GASB Statement 75, CalPERS reported its proportionate share of activity related to postemployment benefits for participation in the State of California's agent OPEB plan. Accordingly, CalPERS recorded a one-time expense as a result of the adoption of GASB 75.

* Fiscal year ended June 30, 2015 was the first year of implementation of GASB Statement No. 68, therefore only eight years of information is shown.

CITY OF OAKLAND
Required Supplementary Information (Unaudited)
Schedule of Changes in Net Pension Liability and Related Ratios –
CalPERS Safety Plan
Last Eight Fiscal Years*
(In Thousands)

Fiscal year	2021-22	2020-21	2019-20	2018-19	2017-18	2016-17	2015-16	2014-15
Measurement period	2020-21	2019-20	2018-19	2017-18	2016-17	2015-16	2014-15	2013-14
Total pension liability								
Service cost	\$ 47,253	\$ 46,907	\$ 44,360	\$ 43,936	\$ 43,687	\$ 36,434	\$ 32,899	\$ 34,590
Interest on the total pension liability	166,126	159,371	150,669	142,495	136,316	129,920	121,444	115,261
Changes of assumptions	—	—	—	(6,416)	120,639	—	(31,738)	—
Differences between expected and actual experience	(1,967)	28,634	24,421	3,126	1,595	32,162	4,892	—
Benefit payments, including refunds of employee contributions	(113,403)	(106,609)	(99,846)	(93,628)	(87,231)	(80,752)	(74,198)	(68,751)
Net change in total pension liability	98,009	128,303	119,604	89,513	215,006	117,764	53,299	81,100
Total pension liability, beginning	2,358,488	2,230,185	2,110,581	2,021,068	1,806,062	1,688,298	1,634,999	1,553,899
Total pension liability, ending	\$2,456,497	\$2,358,488	\$2,230,185	\$2,110,581	\$2,021,068	\$1,806,062	\$1,688,298	\$1,634,999
Plan fiduciary net position								
Contributions, employer ⁽¹⁾	\$ 79,501	\$ 72,015	\$ 63,292	\$ 55,633	\$ 57,731	\$ 47,172	\$ 44,366	\$ 37,007
Contributions, employee	21,164	20,559	20,070	19,188	18,432	16,221	15,027	14,598
Plan to plan resource movement	—	(1)	(107)	(555)	(92)	—	(24)	—
Net investment income	341,107	71,970	90,217	108,790	129,995	6,311	26,057	175,344
Administrative expenses	(1,497)	(2,034)	(978)	(2,004)	(1,726)	(719)	(1,337)	—
Benefit payments, including refunds of employee contributions	(113,403)	(106,609)	(99,846)	(93,628)	(87,232)	(80,752)	(74,198)	(68,751)
Other miscellaneous income/(expense) ⁽¹⁾	—	—	19	(3,806)	—	—	—	—
Net change in plan fiduciary net position	326,872	55,900	72,667	83,618	117,108	(11,767)	9,891	158,198
Plan fiduciary net position, beginning	1,498,354	1,442,454	1,369,787	1,286,169	1,169,061	1,180,828	1,170,937	1,012,739
Plan fiduciary net position, ending	\$1,825,226	\$1,498,354	\$1,442,454	\$1,369,787	\$1,286,169	\$1,169,061	\$1,180,828	\$1,170,937
Plan net pension liability	\$ 631,271	\$ 860,134	\$ 787,731	\$ 740,794	\$ 734,899	\$ 637,001	\$ 507,470	\$ 464,062
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability	74.3%	63.5%	64.7%	64.9%	63.6%	64.7%	69.9%	71.6%
Covered payroll	\$ 170,158	\$ 167,049	\$ 156,372	\$ 153,500	\$ 148,995	\$ 136,073	\$ 119,980	\$ 120,396

CITY OF OAKLAND
Required Supplementary Information (Unaudited)
Schedule of Changes in Net Pension Liability and Related Ratios –
CalPERS Safety Plan
Last Eight Fiscal Years*
(In Thousands)

Plan net pension liability as a percentage of covered payroll	371.0%	514.9%	503.8%	482.6%	493.2%	468.1%	423.0%	385.4%
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Note to schedule:

Benefit Changes - The figures above generally include any liability impact that may have resulted from voluntary benefit changes that occurred on or before the Measurement Date. However, offers of Two Years Additional Service Credit (a.k.a. Golden Handshakes) that occurred after the Valuation Date are not included in the figures above, unless the liability impact is deemed material by the Plan actuary.

Changes in assumptions - None in 2019-2021. In 2017-18, demographic assumptions and inflation rate were changed in accordance to the CalPERS Experience Study and Review of Assumptions as of December 2019. In 2016-17, the accounting discount rate was reduced from 7.65% to 7.15%. In 2015-16, there were no changes. In 2014-15, the amount reported reflects an adjustment of the discount rate from 7.50% (net of administrative expense) to 7.65% (without a reduction for pension plan administrative expense). In 2013-14, amounts were based on the 7.5% discount rate.

⁽¹⁾ For measurement period 2018-19, employer contribution reported by CalPERS was \$6.2 million lower than City reported contributions. This was due to a correction made in CalPERS system related to calculation of prior year contributions for PEPRAs employees. \$18,886 of the variance was accounted for as "Other Miscellaneous Income" by CalPERS. The remaining variance was posted in CalPERS system in July 2019 and included in next fiscal year. For measurement period 2017-18, as a result of GASB Statement 75, CalPERS reported its proportionate share of activity related to postemployment benefits for participation in the State of California's agent OPEB plan. Accordingly, CalPERS recorded a one-time expense as a result of the adoption of GASB 75.

* Fiscal year ended June 30, 2015 was the first year of implementation of GASB Statement No. 68, therefore only eight years of information is shown.

CITY OF OAKLAND
Required Supplementary Information (Unaudited)
Schedule of Employer Pension Contributions –
Police and Fire Retirement System
Last Nine Fiscal Years*
(In Thousands)

Oakland Police and Fire Retirement System

Fiscal year ended June 30	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014
Actuarially determined contributions (ADC)	\$43,820	\$43,648	\$43,409	\$44,821	\$44,860	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$20,300
Contributions in relation to the ADC	(43,820)	(43,648)	(43,409)	(44,821)	(44,860)	—	—	—	—
Contribution deficiency (excess)	\$ —	\$20,300							
Covered payroll	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll	n/a								

*Although actuarial valuations were performed as of June 30, 2014, 2015, and 2016, no ADC was determined for FY 2015, 2016, and 2017 based on the City's funding policy.

CITY OF OAKLAND
Required Supplementary Information (Unaudited)
Schedule of Employer Pension Contributions –
Police and Fire Retirement System
Last Nine Fiscal Years*
(In Thousands)

The actuarial methods and assumptions used to set the actuarially determined contributions were as follows:

Actuarial valuation	July 1, 2021	July 1, 2019	July 1, 2017
Actuarial cost method	Entry-Age Normal Cost	Entry-Age Normal Cost	Entry-Age Normal Cost
Asset valuation method	Recognizes 20% difference between market value and expected actuarial value each year, with a corridor of 10% around market value	Recognizes 20% difference between market value and expected actuarial value each year, with a corridor of 10% around market value.	Recognized 20% difference between market value and expected actuarial value each year, with a corridor of 10% around market value.
Amortization method	Level dollar closed (5 years remaining as of 7/1/2021)	Level dollar closed (7 years remaining as of 7/1/2019)	Level dollar closed (9 years remaining as of 7/1/2017)
Inflation	2.75% (U.S) to 2.85% (Bay Area)	2.75% (U.S) to 2.85% (Bay Area)	2.75% (U.S) to 2.85% (Bay Area)
Discount rate	5.29%	5.37%	5.50%
Projected benefit increases:	Following expiration of current MOUs (6/30/21 for Police and Fire):	Following expiration of current MOUs (6/30/19 for Police, 10/31/17 for Fire):	Following expiration of current MOUs (6/30/19 for Police, 10/31/17 for Fire):
Police	3.00% at July 1, 2021, 3.50% at July 1, 2022 and July 1, 2023, then 3.25% (2.85% inflation plus 0.40% productivity increase) per year starting July 1, 2024	2.50% increase at January 1, 2019 and July 1, 2020, 3.00% at July 1, 2021, 3.50% at July 1, 2022 and July 1, 2023, then 3.25% (2.85% inflation plus 0.40% productivity increase) per year	2.50 and 1.00% increase at January 1, 2018, 2.00% on July 1, 2018 and 2.50% at January 1, 2019, then 3.25% per year
Fire	1.50% at July 1, 2021, 2.00% at January 1, 2022, 1.00% at July 1, 2022, 2% at December 1, 2023, then 3.25% (2.85% inflation plus 0.40% productivity increase) per year starting July 1, 2024	1% at November 1, 2018 and January 1, 2019, 2% at November 1, 2019, 3.25% (2.85% inflation plus 0.40% productivity increase) annual increase starting July 1, 2020	3.25% (2.85% inflation plus 0.40% productivity increase) per year
Mortality (healthy)	CalPERS Healthy Annuitant Table (from 2012-2015 Experience Study), excluding the 15-year projection using 90% of Scale MP-2016, projected to improve with MP-2017 using 2014 base year	CalPERS Healthy Annuitant Table (from 2012-2015 Experience Study), projected to improve with MP-2017 using 2014 base year	CalPERS Healthy Annuitant Table (from 2012-2015 Experience Study), projected to improve with MP-2017 using 2014 base year
Mortality (disabled)	CalPERS Industrial Disability Mortality Table (from 2012-2015 Experience Study), excluding the 15-year projection using 90% of Scale MP-2016, projected to improve with MP-2017 using 2014 base year	CalPERS Industrial Disability Mortality Table (from 2012-2015 Experience Study), projected to improve with MP-2017 using 2014 base year	CalPERS Industrial Disability Mortality Table (from 2012-2015 Experience Study), projected to improve with MP-2017 using 2014 base year

*Fiscal year ended June 30, 2015 was the first year of implementation of GASB Statement No. 68, therefore only nine years of information is shown.

CITY OF OAKLAND
Required Supplementary Information (Unaudited)
Schedule of Employer Pension Contributions – CalPERS Plans
Last Nine Fiscal Years*
(In Thousands)

Miscellaneous Plan - City

Fiscal year ended June 30	2022	2021	2020	2019***	2018	2017**	2016**	2015**	2014
Actuarially determined contribution (ADC)	\$95,859	\$84,248	\$76,021	\$56,538	\$60,283	\$56,987	\$47,934	\$44,733	\$52,556
Contributions in relation to the ADC	(95,859)	(84,248)	(76,021)	(56,538)	(60,283)	(56,987)	(49,078)	(48,796)	(52,556)
Contribution deficiency (excess)	\$ —	\$(1,144)	\$(4,063)	\$ —					
Covered payroll	\$207,779	\$201,273	\$184,842	\$177,611	\$171,344	\$166,272	\$153,195	\$150,469	\$188,886
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll	46.1 %	41.9 %	41.1 %	31.8 %	35.2 %	34.3 %	31.3 %	29.7 %	27.8 %

Safety Plan

Fiscal year ended June 30	2022	2021	2020	2019****	2018	2017**	2016**	2015**	2014
Actuarially determined contribution (ADC)	\$89,065	\$79,501	\$72,016	\$63,292	\$55,633	\$57,731	\$46,611	\$43,747	\$37,007
Contributions in relation to the ADC	(89,065)	(79,501)	(72,016)	(63,292)	(55,633)	(57,731)	(47,173)	(44,366)	(37,007)
Contribution deficiency (excess)	\$ —	\$ (562)	\$ (619)	\$ —					
Covered payroll	\$164,863	\$170,158	\$167,049	\$156,372	\$153,500	\$148,995	\$136,073	\$119,980	\$120,396
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll	54.0 %	46.7 %	43.1 %	40.5 %	36.2 %	38.7 %	34.7 %	37.0 %	30.7 %

Miscellaneous Plan - Port

Fiscal year ended June 30	2022	2021	2020	2019***	2018	2017**	2016**	2015**	2014
Actuarially determined contribution (ADC)	\$27,389	\$25,787	\$24,588	\$21,832	\$19,253	\$18,906	\$15,989	\$14,735	n/a
Contributions in relation to the ADC	(27,389)	(25,787)	(24,588)	(21,832)	(19,253)	(18,906)	(15,989)	(14,735)	n/a
Contribution deficiency (excess)	\$ —	n/a							
Covered payroll	\$59,357	\$58,496	\$61,374	\$58,104	\$54,813	\$54,114	\$53,400	\$50,093	n/a
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll	46.1 %	44.1 %	40.1 %	37.6 %	35.1 %	34.9 %	29.9 %	29.4 %	n/a

* Fiscal year ended June 30, 2015 was the first year of implementation of GASB Statement No. 68, therefore only nine years of information is shown.

** In prior fiscal years, the contributions in relation to the actuarially determined contributions were based on estimates. The City adjusted the amounts to align the estimated employer contributions with the actual employer contributions per the 2018 agent-multiple employer CalPERS report for the CalPERS Miscellaneous Plan and the Safety Plan.

*** For measurement period 2018-19, employer contribution reported by CalPERS was \$14 million lower than City reported contributions. This was due to a correction made in CalPERS system related to calculation of prior year contributions for PEPRA employees. \$10.9 million of the variance was accounted for as "Other Miscellaneous Income" by CalPERS. The remaining variance was posted in CalPERS system in July 2019 and included in next fiscal year.

**** For measurement period 2018-19, employer contribution reported by CalPERS was \$6.2 million lower than City reported contributions. This was due to a correction made in CalPERS system related to calculation of prior year contributions for PEPRA employees. \$18,886 of the variance was accounted for as "Other Miscellaneous Income" by CalPERS. The remaining variance was posted in CalPERS system in July 2019 and included in next fiscal year.

CITY OF OAKLAND
Required Supplementary Information (Unaudited)
Schedule of Employer Pension Contributions – CalPERS Plans
Last Nine Fiscal Years*
(In Thousands)

Methods and assumptions used to determine the last nine years contribution rates to CalPERS plans

ADC for fiscal year	June 30, 2022, 2021, 2020, 2019, 2018, 2017, 2016, 2015, 2014
Actuarial valuation date	June 30, 2019, 2018, 2017, 2016, 2015, 2014, 2013, 2012, 2011
Actuarial cost method	Entry-Age Normal Cost Method
Asset valuation method	In fiscal year 2022, 2021, 2020, 2019, 2018 and 2017, the fair value of assets was used. In fiscal year 2016, 2015 and 2014, the actuarial value of assets was used.
Inflation	In fiscal years 2022, 2021 and 2020, 2.80%, 2.50% and 2.625% compounded annually respectively. In fiscal years 2015-2019, 2.75% compounded annually.
Salary increases	Varies by entry age and services
Payroll growth	In fiscal year 2022, 2021 and 2020, 2.80%, 2.75% and 2.875% compounded annually respectively. In fiscal years 2015 - 2019, 3.0% compounded annually.
Investment rate of return	In fiscal year 2021, 7.0%, net of administrative expenses, including inflation. In fiscal year 2020, 7.375%, net of administrative expenses, including inflation. In fiscal year 2019, 7.35%, net of administrative expenses, including inflation. In fiscal year 2018 through 2015, 7.50%, net of administrative expenses, including inflation.
Retirement age	In fiscal years 2022, 2021 and 2020, the probabilities of retirement are based on the 2017 CalPERS Experience Study for the period from 1997 to 2015. In fiscal year 2016 and 2015, the probabilities of retirement are based on the 2010 CalPERS Experience Study for the period 1997 to 2007. In fiscal year 2017 through 2019, the probabilities of retirement are based on the 2014 CalPERS Experience Study for the period 1997 to 2011.
Mortality	In fiscal years 2022, 2021 and 2020, post-retirement mortality rates included 15 years of projected ongoing mortality improvement 90% of Scale MP-2016 published by the Society of Actuaries. In fiscal year 2017 through 2019, mortality rates are based on the 2014 CalPERS Experience Study for the period 1997 to 2011. In fiscal year 2016 and 2015, mortality rates are based on the 2010 CalPERS Experience Study for the period 1997 to 2007.

CITY OF OAKLAND
Required Supplementary Information (Unaudited)
Schedule of Changes in Net OPEB Liability and Related Ratios -
City Retiree Health Plan
Last Four Fiscal Years*
(In Thousands)

Fiscal Year	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018*
Measurement period	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017
Total OPEB liability					
Service cost	\$ 37,664	\$ 24,307	\$ 37,585	\$ 38,477	\$ 50,972
Interest (includes interest on service cost)	18,927	27,522	32,591	30,078	32,415
Changes of assumptions	(197,600)	222,308	(139,063)	(38,298)	(294,914)
Changes of benefits	(36,950)	—	(147,572)	—	—
Differences between expected and actual experience	(10,132)	—	14,923	—	(10,799)
Benefit payments	(29,517)	(28,917)	(29,130)	(27,481)	(20,424)
Net change in total OPEB liability	(217,608)	245,220	(230,666)	2,776	(242,750)
Total OPEB liability, beginning	871,126	625,906	856,572	853,796	1,096,546
Total OPEB liability, ending	\$ 653,518	\$ 871,126	\$ 625,906	\$ 856,572	\$ 853,796
Plan fiduciary net position					
Contributions, employer	\$ 29,517	\$ 28,917	\$ 39,130	\$ 38,147	\$ 20,424
Net investment income	7,775	967	1,420	945	414
Administrative expenses	(16)	(14)	(12)	(7)	(2)
Benefit payments	(29,517)	(28,917)	(29,130)	(27,481)	(20,424)
Net change in plan fiduciary net position	7,759	953	11,408	11,604	412
Plan fiduciary net position, beginning	28,290	27,337	15,929	4,325	3,913
Plan fiduciary net position, ending	\$ 36,049	\$ 28,290	\$ 27,337	\$ 15,929	\$ 4,325
Plan net OPEB liability	\$ 617,469	\$ 842,836	\$ 598,569	\$ 840,643	\$ 849,471
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total OPEB liability	5.5 %	3.2 %	4.4 %	1.9 %	0.5 %
Covered payroll	\$ 384,527	\$ 383,674	\$ 373,405	\$ 369,316	\$ 360,309
Plan net OPEB liability as a percentage of covered payroll	160.6 %	219.7 %	160.3 %	227.6 %	235.8 %

* Fiscal year ended June 30, 2018 was the first year of implementation of GASB Statement No. 75, therefore only five years of information is shown.

CITY OF OAKLAND
Required Supplementary Information (Unaudited)
Schedule of Changes in Net OPEB Liability and Related Ratios -
Port Retiree Health Plan
Last Five Fiscal Years*
(In Thousands)

Fiscal Year	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018
Measurement period	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017
Total OPEB liability					
Service cost	\$ 4,636	\$ 4,416	\$ 4,621	\$ 4,329	\$ 4,055
Interest (includes interest on service cost)	12,158	11,793	11,995	11,521	11,089
Changes of assumptions	(724)	(896)	(6,179)	—	—
Differences between expected and actual experience	(10,433)	—	(3,665)	—	—
Benefit payments	(10,313)	(9,941)	(9,193)	(9,045)	(9,000)
Net change in total OPEB liability	(4,676)	5,372	(2,421)	6,805	6,144
Total OPEB liability, beginning	180,554	175,182	177,603	170,798	164,654
Total OPEB liability, ending	\$ 175,878	\$ 180,554	\$ 175,182	\$ 177,603	\$ 170,798
Plan fiduciary net position					
Contributions, employer	\$ 14,513	\$ 14,141	\$ 14,693	\$ 14,545	\$ 15,400
Net investment income	26,194	3,143	4,821	5,351	5,773
Administrative expenses	(54)	(44)	(38)	(35)	(22)
Benefit payments	(10,313)	(9,941)	(9,193)	(9,045)	(9,000)
Net change in plan fiduciary net position	30,340	7,299	10,283	10,816	12,151
Plan fiduciary net position, beginning	95,319	88,020	77,737	66,921	54,770
Plan fiduciary net position, ending	\$ 125,659	\$ 95,319	\$ 88,020	\$ 77,737	\$ 66,921
Plan net OPEB liability	\$ 50,219	\$ 85,235	\$ 87,162	\$ 99,866	\$ 103,877
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total OPEB liability	71.4 %	52.8 %	50.2 %	43.8 %	39.2 %
Covered payroll (1)	\$ 61,112	\$ 66,473	\$ 63,359	\$ 61,326	\$ 58,516
Plan net OPEB liability as a percentage of covered payroll	82.2 %	128.2 %	137.6 %	162.8 %	177.5 %

* Fiscal year ended June 30, 2018 was the first year of implementation of GASB Statement No. 75, therefore only five years of information is shown.

(1) The Port's OPEB plan is administered through the California Employer's Retiree Benefit Trust. Contributions are not based on a measure of pay, therefore, covered payroll (the payroll of employees that are provided with OPEB through the OPEB plan) is used as the measure of payroll.

CITY OF OAKLAND
Required Supplementary Information (Unaudited)
Schedule of Employer OPEB Contributions -
City Retiree Health Plan
Last Five Fiscal Years
(In Thousands)

Fiscal year ended June 30	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018*
Actuarially determined contribution (ADC)	\$ 54,293	\$ 52,755	\$ 50,660	\$ 75,069	\$ 72,480
Contributions in relation to the ADC	(43,003)	(29,517)	(28,917)	(39,130)	(37,225)
Contribution deficiency	\$ 11,290	\$ 23,238	\$ 21,743	\$ 35,939	\$ 35,255
Covered payroll	\$ 395,101	\$ 384,527	\$ 383,674	\$ 373,405	\$ 369,316
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll	10.88 %	7.68 %	7.74 %	10.60 %	10.33 %

The actuarial methods and assumptions used to set the actuarially determined contributions were as follows:

Actuarial valuation date	July 1, 2021	July 1, 2019	July 1, 2017
Actuarial cost method	Entry-Age Normal Cost	Entry-Age Normal Cost	Entry-Age Normal Cost
Asset valuation method	Market value	Market value	Market value
Amortization method	Level percentage of pay, closed period as of FY 2020	Level percentage of pay, closed period as of FY 2020	Level percentage of pay, open period, 30 years
Inflation	2.30%	2.50%	2.50%
Discount rate	3.74%	4.50%	3.58%
Investment Rate of Return	7.59%	7.59%	7.28%
Rate of salary increase	2.75%	2.75%	2.50%
Ultimate rate of medical inflation	3.83%	3.50%	3.50%
Years to ultimate rate of medical inflation	54 years	20 years	20 years
Rates of mortality	Based on the 2021 CalPERS Experience Study from 2000 to 2019	Based on the 2017 CalPERS Experience Study from 1997 to 2015	Based on the 2017 CalPERS Experience Study from 1997 to 2015
Postretirement benefit increase	Police - 2.5% increase at July 1, 2020, 3% increase at July 1, 2021, 3.5 % increase at July 1, 2022 and 2023, and 3.25% increase starting at July 1, 2024 Fire - 4.5% increase for fire engineers and 2.5% increase for all other fire at January 1, 2021, 1.5% increase at July 1, 2021, 2% increase at January 1, 2022, 1% increase at July 1, 2022, 2% increase at December 1, 2023, and 3.25% increase starting at July 1, 2024	Police - 2.5% and 1% increases at January 1, 2018; 2% on July 1, 2018; 2.5% at January 1, 2019; then 3.25% Fire - 3.25%	Police - 2.5% and 1% increases at January 1, 2018; 2% on July 1, 2018; 2.5% at January 1, 2019; then 3.25% Fire - 3.25%

* Fiscal year ended June 30, 2018 was the first year of implementation of GASB Statement No. 75, therefore only five years of information is shown.

CITY OF OAKLAND
Required Supplementary Information (Unaudited)
Schedule of Employer OPEB Contributions -
Port Retiree Health Plan
Last Five Fiscal Years
(In Thousands)

Fiscal year ended June 30	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018 *
Actuarially determined contribution (ADC)	\$ 8,815	\$ 12,350	\$ 12,149	\$ 13,310	\$ 13,203
Contributions in relation to the ADC	(10,148)	(14,418)	(14,145)	(14,894)	(14,732)
Contribution deficiency (excess)	\$ (1,333)	\$ (2,068)	\$ (1,996)	\$ (1,584)	\$ (1,529)
Covered payroll (1)	\$ 61,097	\$ 61,112	\$ 66,473	\$ 63,359	\$ 61,326
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll	16.6 %	23.6 %	21.3 %	23.5 %	24.0 %

The actuarial methods and assumptions used to set the actuarially determined contributions were as follows:

ADC for fiscal year	June 30, 2022, 2021, 2020, 2019, 2018
Actuarial valuation date	June 30, 2021, 2019 and 2017
Actuarial cost method	Entry-Age Normal
Asset valuation method	Market Value of Assets
Amortization method/period	30-year level dollar amount on a "closed" basis
Inflation	2.75%
Payroll growth	CalPERS salary scale for Miscellaneous employees hired at age 30
Investment rate of return	6.75% net of investment expense
Healthcare Cost Trend Rates	For fiscal year 2022, 5.5% increase for medical, decreasing to 4.25% in 2072 and later years, 5.0% increase for vision and dental, decreasing to 3.0% in 2023 and later years and 8.5% increase for Medicare Part B, decreasing to 4.25% in 2050 and later years. For fiscal years 2021 and 2020, 3.25%-6.00% per year increase for medical, 3.0% per year increase for vision and dental, and 4.25%-6.00% per year increase for Medicare Part B. For fiscal years 2019 and 2018, 3.50-6.25% per year increase for medical, 4.0% per year increase for vision and dental, and 0.0%-5.5% per year increase for Medicare Part B.
Retirement Age and Mortality	For fiscal years 2022, 2021 and 2020, based upon the CalPERS 2014 valuation experience study. CalPERS mortality rates include 15 years of projected on-going improvement using 90 percent of Scale MP-2016. For fiscal years 2019 and 2018, based upon the CalPERS valuation experience study. CalPERS mortality rates include 15 years of projected on-going improvement using 90 percent of Scale MP- 2016.

* Fiscal year ended June 30, 2018 was the first year of implementation of GASB Statement No. 75, therefore only five years of information is shown.

(1) The Port's OPEB plan is administered through the California Employer's Retiree Benefit Trust. Contributions are not based on a measure of pay, therefore, covered payroll (the payroll of employees that are provided with OPEB through the OPEB plan) is used as the measure of payroll.

CITY OF OAKLAND
Required Supplementary Information (Unaudited)
Budgetary Comparison Schedule – General Fund
Year Ended June 30, 2022
(In Thousands)

	<u>Original Budget</u>	<u>Final Budget</u>	<u>Actual Budgetary Basis</u>	<u>Variance Positive (Negative)</u>
REVENUES				
Taxes:				
Property	\$ 375,994	\$ 375,994	\$ 410,089	\$ 34,095
Sales and use	58,971	58,971	64,166	5,195
Motor vehicle in-lieu	—	—	503	503
Local taxes:				
Business license	97,752	97,752	101,290	3,538
Utility consumption	49,138	49,138	57,930	8,792
Real estate transfer	96,426	96,426	138,396	41,970
Transient occupancy	16,733	16,733	16,662	(71)
Parking	7,841	7,841	9,539	1,698
Voter-approved special tax	8,989	8,989	7,575	(1,414)
Franchise	20,707	20,707	20,008	(699)
License and permits	4,050	4,050	1,413	(2,637)
Fines and penalties	15,461	15,461	19,741	4,280
Interest and investment income (loss)	516	516	(16,531)	(17,047)
Charges for services	85,721	85,852	84,948	(904)
Federal and state grants and subventions	1,369	2,750	3,189	439
Annuity income	4,893	4,893	4,657	(236)
Other	1,843	2,381	2,663	282
TOTAL REVENUES	846,404	848,454	926,238	77,784
EXPENDITURES				
Current:				
General government	180,478	180,331	152,326	28,005
Public safety	497,891	513,848	402,364	111,484
Community and human services	70,438	82,300	64,812	17,488
Community and economic development	33,892	65,448	18,494	46,954
Public works and transportation	49,448	54,000	48,229	5,771
Capital outlay	21	10,421	3,072	7,349
Debt service:				
Principal repayment	477	477	537	(60)
Bond issuance cost	—	—	140	(140)
Interest charges	12	12	680	(668)
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	832,657	906,837	690,654	216,183
EXCESS (DEFICIENCY) OF REVENUES OVER (UNDER) EXPENDITURES	13,747	(58,383)	235,584	293,967
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)				
Proceeds from sale of capital assets	800	800	1	(799)
Transfers in	203,737	203,737	22,160	(181,577)
Transfers out	(275,577)	(275,530)	(108,158)	167,372
TOTAL OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)	(71,040)	(70,993)	(85,997)	(15,004)
NET CHANGE IN FUND BALANCE	(57,293)	(129,376)	149,587	278,963
Fund balance - beginning	463,683	463,683	463,683	—
FUND BALANCE - ENDING	\$ 406,390	\$ 334,307	\$ 613,270	\$ 278,963

See notes to the required supplementary information.

CITY OF OAKLAND
Required Supplementary Information (Unaudited)
Budgetary Comparison Schedule – Other Special Revenue Fund
Year Ended June 30, 2022
(In Thousands)

	Original Budget	Final Budget	Actual Budgetary Basis	Variance Positive (Negative)
REVENUES				
Taxes:				
Property	\$ 19,003	\$ 19,003	\$ 19,027	\$ 24
Local taxes:				
Transient occupancy	4,564	4,564	4,548	(16)
Parking	7,433	7,433	8,645	1,212
Voter-approved special tax	70,150	70,150	69,490	(660)
Licenses and permits	14,464	14,464	31,385	16,921
Fines and penalties	618	618	863	245
Interest and investment income (loss)	10	10	(2,504)	(2,514)
Charges for services	52,147	52,247	42,771	(9,476)
Federal and state grants and subventions	536	585	247	(338)
Other	348	348	1,254	906
TOTAL REVENUES	<u>169,273</u>	<u>169,422</u>	<u>175,726</u>	<u>6,304</u>
EXPENDITURES				
Current:				
General government	23,556	25,681	19,497	6,184
Public safety	32,337	32,821	25,022	7,799
Community and human services	67,983	86,001	60,514	25,487
Community and economic development	47,882	90,688	48,908	41,780
Public works and transportation	41,062	55,054	26,812	28,242
Capital outlay	(589)	15,025	4,928	10,097
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	<u>212,231</u>	<u>305,270</u>	<u>185,681</u>	<u>119,589</u>
EXCESS (DEFICIENCY) OF REVENUE OVER (UNDER) EXPENDITURES	<u>(42,958)</u>	<u>(135,848)</u>	<u>(9,955)</u>	<u>125,893</u>
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)				
Insurance claims and settlements	—	—	4,797	4,797
Transfers in	18,415	18,835	18,385	(450)
Transfers out	(9,779)	(9,827)	(9,066)	761
SOURCES (USES)	<u>8,636</u>	<u>9,008</u>	<u>14,116</u>	<u>5,108</u>
NET CHANGE IN FUND BALANCE	<u>(34,322)</u>	<u>(126,840)</u>	<u>4,161</u>	<u>131,001</u>
Fund balance - beginning	205,311	205,311	205,311	—
FUND BALANCE - ENDING	<u>\$ 170,989</u>	<u>\$ 78,471</u>	<u>\$ 209,472</u>	<u>\$ 131,001</u>

See notes to the required supplementary information.

(1) BUDGETARY DATA

In accordance with the provisions of the City Charter, the City prepares and adopts a budget on or before June 30 for each fiscal year. The City Charter prohibits expending funds for which there is no legal appropriation. Therefore, the City is required to adopt budgets for all City funds.

Prior to July 1, the original adopted budget is finalized through the passage of a resolution by the City Council. The level of legal budgetary control by the City Council is established at the fund level. For management purposes, the budget is controlled at the departmental level of expenditure within funds.

In June 2021, the City Council approved the City's two-year budget for fiscal years 2021 and 2022. Although appropriations are adopted for a 24-month period, they are divided into two one-year spending plans. The final budgetary data presented in the required supplementary information reflects approved changes to the original 2021-2023 budget. Certain projects are appropriated on a multi-year rather than annual basis. If such projects or programs are not completed at the end of the fiscal year, unexpended appropriations may be carried forward to the following year with the approval of the City Administrator pursuant to the City's Consolidated Fiscal Policy.

Transfers of appropriations between funds and supplemental appropriations financed by unanticipated revenues must be approved by the City Council. Transfers of appropriations between projects within the same fund must be approved by the City Administrator. Final budget amounts reported in the required supplementary information reflect both the appropriation changes approved by the City Council and the transfers approved by the City Administrator.

Budgetary Basis of Accounting

The City adopts budgets each fiscal year on a basis of accounting which is substantially the same as accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (GAAP) except for certain investment earnings.

Certain funds of the City contain capital projects, grant projects, loan programs or other programs that are budgeted on a multi-year basis. The amounts of the projects and programs budgeted on a multiyear basis are significant compared to the items budgeted on an annual basis; therefore, a comparison of budget to actual for the fund would not be meaningful. As a result, such funds that are excluded from budgetary reporting are:

- Federal/State Grant Fund
- Low and Moderate Income Housing Asset Fund
- Municipal Capital Improvement Fund

While the City adopts budgets for all funds, the budgets to actual comparisons for proprietary and fiduciary funds are not presented because some projects and programs are adopted on a multi-year basis.

CITY OF OAKLAND
Notes to Required Supplementary Information
For the Year Ended June 30, 2022

(2) RECONCILIATION OF OPERATIONS ON MODIFIED ACCRUAL BASIS TO BUDGETARY BASIS

The governmental fund financial statements have been prepared on the modified accrual basis of accounting in accordance with GAAP. The “Budgetary Comparison Schedule – General Fund” has been prepared on a budgetary basis, which is different from GAAP.

The budgetary process is based upon accounting for certain transactions on a basis other than GAAP. The results of operations are presented in the budget to actual comparison schedule in accordance with the budgetary process (Budgetary Basis) to provide a meaningful comparison with the budget.

The main difference between actual amounts on a budgetary basis and a GAAP basis is due to timing.

In October 2001, the City entered into a debt service deposit agreement with a third party whereby the City received approximately \$9.6 million in exchange for forgoing its right to receive investment earnings on the amounts deposited with the trustee in advance of the date that the related debt was due to the bondholders. The compensation to the City was recorded as revenue in fiscal year 2002 when received on a budgetary basis. On a GAAP basis, the revenue was deferred and is being recognized over the 21-year life of the agreement. Amortization for the year ended June 30, 2022, was \$0.4 million.

The following schedule is a reconciliation of the GAAP and budgetary results of operations (in thousands):

	General Fund
Net change in fund balance - GAAP basis	\$ 149,945
Amortization of debt service deposit agreement	(358)
Net change in fund balance - Budgetary basis	\$ 149,587

The general fund’s fund balance on a GAAP Basis is reconciled to a Budgetary Basis as of June 30, 2022, which is as follows (in thousands):

	General Fund
Fund balance - GAAP basis	\$ 613,911
Unamortized debt service deposit agreement	641
Fund balance - Budgetary basis	\$ 613,270

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**COMBINING FINANCIAL
STATEMENTS AND
SCHEDULES**

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CITY OF OAKLAND
Combining Balance Sheet
Other Governmental Funds - Special Revenue and Debt Service Funds
June 30, 2022
(In Thousands)

	Special Revenue Funds	Debt Service Funds	Total
ASSETS			
Cash and investments	\$ 54,587	\$ 22,294	\$ 76,881
Receivable, net:			
Accrued interest	81	32	113
Property taxes	1,935	892	2,827
Accounts receivable	11,097	—	11,097
Grants receivable	221	—	221
Restricted cash and investments	—	17,172	17,172
Other assets	49	—	49
TOTAL ASSETS	\$ 67,970	\$ 40,390	\$ 108,360
LIABILITIES			
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	\$ 2,623	\$ 6	\$ 2,629
Due to other funds	—	1,420	1,420
Other	3,273	—	3,273
TOTAL LIABILITIES	5,896	1,426	7,322
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES			
Unavailable revenue	1,794	303	2,097
FUND BALANCES			
Nonspendable	49	—	49
Restricted	52,290	39,851	92,141
Committed	1,675	—	1,675
Assigned	6,266	—	6,266
Unassigned	—	(1,190)	(1,190)
TOTAL FUND BALANCES	60,280	38,661	98,941
TOTAL LIABILITIES, DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES AND FUND BALANCES	\$ 67,970	\$ 40,390	\$ 108,360

CITY OF OAKLAND
Combining Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances
Other Governmental Funds – Special Revenue and Debt Service Funds
Year Ended June 30, 2022
(In Thousands)

	Special Revenue Funds	Debt Service Funds	Total
REVENUES			
Taxes:			
Property	\$ 241	\$ 38,697	\$ 38,938
Sales and use	35,089	—	35,089
Gas	18,842	—	18,842
Voter-approved special tax	19,379	—	19,379
Licenses and permits	139	—	139
Fines and penalties	797	131	928
Interest and investment income (loss)	(578)	(224)	(802)
Charges for services	113	—	113
Federal and state grants and subventions	1,372	159	1,531
Other	2,153	516	2,669
TOTAL REVENUES	77,547	39,279	116,826
EXPENDITURES			
Current:			
General government	2,405	106	2,511
Public safety	80	—	80
Community and human services	6,266	—	6,266
Community and economic development	188	—	188
Public works and transportation	46,775	—	46,775
Capital outlay	1,811	—	1,811
Debt service:			
Principal repayment	—	56,667	56,667
Bond issuance cost	—	974	974
Interest charges	—	62,616	62,616
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	57,525	120,363	177,888
EXCESS (DEFICIENCY) OF REVENUES OVER (UNDER) EXPENDITURES	20,022	(81,084)	(61,062)
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)			
Premiums on issuance of bonds	—	17,363	17,363
Transfers in	(1,115)	79,447	78,332
Transfers out	(3,215)	(104)	(3,319)
TOTAL OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)	(4,330)	96,706	92,376
NET CHANGE IN FUND BALANCES	15,692	15,622	31,314
Fund balances - beginning	44,588	23,039	67,627
FUND BALANCES - ENDING	\$ 60,280	\$ 38,661	\$ 98,941

OTHER GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS- SPECIAL REVENUE FUNDS

Special revenue funds account for certain revenue sources that are legally restricted or committed to be spent for specified purposes. Other restricted sources are accounted for in fiduciary, debt service, and capital projects funds.

Traffic Safety and Control Fund accounts for monies received from sales and use taxes and grants which are expended or disbursed for purposes immediately connected with traffic safety and control.

State Gas Tax Fund accounts for the subventions received from state gas taxes under the provision of the Streets and Highways Code. State gas taxes are restricted to uses related to local streets and highways and include acquisitions of real property, construction and improvements, and repairs and maintenance of streets and highways.

The **Landscape and Lighting Assessment District Fund** is an assessment district fund that is used to account for monies restricted to installing, maintaining and servicing public lighting, landscaping and park facilities.

Assessment Districts Fund accounts for monies restricted to specific improvements that beneficially affect a well defined and limited area of land.

Parks, Recreation, Cultural, and Police Fund accounts for monies held for the general betterment and beautification of City parks, recreation centers, the Oakland Public Museum, and the Oakland Public Library, as well as assets of the Police Department committed for specified purposes.

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CITY OF OAKLAND
Combining Balance Sheet
Other Governmental Funds – Special Revenue Funds
June 30, 2022
(In Thousands)

	Traffic Safety & Control	State Gas Tax	Landscape and Lighting Assessment District	Assessment Districts	Parks, Recreation, Cultural, and Police	Total
ASSETS						
Cash and investments	\$ 33,880	\$ 7,082	\$ 1,630	\$ 2,632	\$ 9,363	\$ 54,587
Receivable, net:						
Accrued interest	53	11	—	2	15	81
Property taxes	—	—	1,601	40	294	1,935
Accounts receivable	9,204	1,577	289	21	6	11,097
Grants receivable	221	—	—	—	—	221
Other assets	47	2	—	—	—	49
TOTAL ASSETS	\$ 43,405	\$ 8,672	\$ 3,520	\$ 2,695	\$ 9,678	\$ 67,970
LIABILITIES						
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	\$ 1,521	\$ 685	\$ 244	\$ 52	\$ 121	\$ 2,623
Other	—	—	—	49	3,224	3,273
TOTAL LIABILITIES	1,521	685	244	101	3,345	5,896
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES						
Unavailable revenue	87	—	1,409	39	259	1,794
FUND BALANCES						
Nonspendable	47	2	—	—	—	49
Restricted	41,750	7,985	—	2,555	—	52,290
Committed	—	—	—	—	1,675	1,675
Assigned	—	—	1,867	—	4,399	6,266
TOTAL FUND BALANCES	41,797	7,987	1,867	2,555	6,074	60,280
TOTAL LIABILITIES, DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES AND FUND BALANCES	\$ 43,405	\$ 8,672	\$ 3,520	\$ 2,695	\$ 9,678	\$ 67,970

CITY OF OAKLAND
Combining Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances
Other Governmental Funds – Special Revenue Funds
Year Ended June 30, 2022
(In Thousands)

	Traffic Safety & Control	State Gas Tax	Landscape and Lighting Assessment District	Assessment Districts	Parks, Recreation, and Police	Total
REVENUES						
Taxes:						
Property tax	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 241	\$ —	\$ 241
Sales and use	35,089	—	—	—	—	35,089
Gas	—	18,842	—	—	—	18,842
Voter-approved special tax	—	—	19,321	58	—	19,379
Licenses and permits	—	—	139	—	—	139
Fines and penalties	797	—	—	—	—	797
Interest and investment income (loss)	(371)	(79)	1	(29)	(100)	(578)
Charges for services	113	—	—	—	—	113
Federal and state grants and subventions	1,239	—	(159)	—	292	1,372
Other	1,769	—	4	112	268	2,153
TOTAL REVENUES	38,636	18,763	19,306	382	460	77,547
EXPENDITURES						
Current:						
General government	2,146	157	16	—	86	2,405
Public safety	34	—	—	—	46	80
Community and human services	2,412	—	3,675	—	179	6,266
Community and economic development	—	63	—	31	94	188
Public works and transportation	20,529	14,953	10,752	525	16	46,775
Capital outlay	1,587	193	30	—	1	1,811
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	26,708	15,366	14,473	556	422	57,525
EXCESS (DEFICIENCY) OF REVENUES OVER (UNDER) EXPENDITURES	11,928	3,397	4,833	(174)	38	20,022
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)						
Transfers in	98	—	(1,213)	—	—	(1,115)
Transfers out	—	—	(3,215)	—	—	(3,215)
TOTAL OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)	98	—	(4,428)	—	—	(4,330)
NET CHANGE IN FUND BALANCES	12,026	3,397	405	(174)	38	15,692
Fund balances - beginning	29,771	4,590	1,462	2,729	6,036	44,588
FUND BALANCES - ENDING	\$ 41,797	\$ 7,987	\$ 1,867	\$ 2,555	\$ 6,074	\$ 60,280

CITY OF OAKLAND
Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances – Budget and Actual
Other Governmental Funds – Special Revenue Funds
Year Ended June 30, 2022
(In Thousands)

	Traffic Safety & Control				State Gas Tax			
	Original Budget	Final Budget	Actual Budgetary Basis	Variance Positive (Negative)	Original Budget	Final Budget	Actual Budgetary Basis	Variance Positive (Negative)
REVENUES								
Sales and use tax	\$ 28,377	\$ 28,377	\$ 35,089	\$ 6,712	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —
Gas tax	—	—	—	—	18,650	18,650	18,842	192
Fines and penalties	770	770	797	27	—	—	—	—
Interest and investment income (loss)	—	—	(371)	(371)	—	—	(79)	(79)
Charges for services	115	115	113	(2)	7	7	—	(7)
Federal and state grants and subventions	1,813	16,206	1,239	(14,967)	138	138	—	(138)
Other	—	—	1,769	1,769	2	2	—	(2)
TOTAL REVENUES	31,075	45,468	38,636	(6,832)	18,797	18,797	18,763	(34)
EXPENDITURES								
Current:								
General government	2,595	9,706	2,146	7,560	222	1,051	157	894
Public safety	35	35	34	1	—	—	—	—
Community and human services	2,636	4,846	2,412	2,434	—	—	—	—
Community and economic development	—	—	—	—	—	75	63	12
Public works and transportation	24,190	31,406	20,529	10,877	19,421	20,675	14,953	5,722
Capital outlay	4,644	33,814	1,587	32,227	—	1,216	193	1,023
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	34,100	79,807	26,708	53,099	19,643	23,017	15,366	7,651
EXCESS (DEFICIENCY) OF REVENUES OVER (UNDER) EXPENDITURES	(3,025)	(34,339)	11,928	46,267	(846)	(4,220)	3,397	7,617
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)								
Transfers in	98	2,519	98	(2,421)	—	—	—	—
Transfers out	(98)	(98)	—	98	—	—	—	—
TOTAL OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)	—	2,421	98	(2,323)	—	—	—	—
NET CHANGE IN FUND BALANCES	(3,025)	(31,918)	12,026	43,944	(846)	(4,220)	3,397	7,617
Fund balances - beginning	29,771	29,771	29,771	—	4,590	4,590	4,590	—
FUND BALANCES (DEFICIT) - ENDING	\$ 26,746	\$ (2,147)	\$ 41,797	\$ 43,944	\$ 3,744	\$ 370	\$ 7,987	\$ 7,617

CITY OF OAKLAND
Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances – Budget and Actual
Other Governmental Funds – Special Revenue Funds (continued)
Year Ended June 30, 2022
(In Thousands)

	Landscape and Lighting Assessment District				Assessment Districts			
	Original Budget	Final Budget	Actual Budgetary Basis	Variance Positive (Negative)	Original Budget	Final Budget	Actual Budgetary Basis	Variance Positive (Negative)
REVENUES								
Taxes:								
Property tax	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 932	\$ 932	\$ 241	\$ (691)
Voter-approved special tax	19,156	19,156	19,321	165	—	—	58	58
Licenses and permits	52	52	139	87	—	—	—	—
Interest and investment income (loss)	—	—	1	1	—	—	(29)	(29)
Charges for services	207	207	—	(207)	—	—	—	—
Federal and state grants and subventions	—	—	(159)	(159)	—	—	—	—
Other	—	—	4	4	3	111	112	1
TOTAL REVENUES	19,415	19,415	19,306	(109)	935	1,043	382	(661)
EXPENDITURES								
Current:								
General government	18	19	16	3	2	6	—	6
Public safety	—	—	—	—	48	76	—	76
Community and human services	3,786	3,786	3,675	111	—	—	—	—
Community and economic development	—	—	—	—	—	31	31	—
Public works and transportation	10,498	11,015	10,752	263	931	1,403	525	878
Capital outlay	—	91	30	61	—	6	—	6
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	14,302	14,911	14,473	438	981	1,522	556	966
EXCESS (DEFICIENCY) OF REVENUES OVER (UNDER) EXPENDITURES	5,113	4,504	4,833	329	(46)	(479)	(174)	305
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)								
Transfers in	—	—	(1,213)	(1,213)	—	—	—	—
Transfers out	(5,112)	(5,112)	(3,215)	1,897	—	—	—	—
TOTAL OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)	(5,112)	(5,112)	(4,428)	684	—	—	—	—
NET CHANGE IN FUND BALANCES	1	(608)	405	1,013	(46)	(479)	(174)	305
Fund balances - beginning	1,462	1,462	1,462	—	2,729	2,729	2,729	—
FUND BALANCES - ENDING	\$ 1,463	\$ 854	\$ 1,867	\$ 1,013	\$ 2,683	\$ 2,250	\$ 2,555	\$ 305

CITY OF OAKLAND
Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances – Budget and Actual
Other Governmental Funds – Special Revenue Funds (continued)
Year Ended June 30, 2022
(In Thousands)

	Parks, Recreation, Cultural, and Police			
	Original Budget	Final Budget	Actual Budgetary Basis	Variance Positive (Negative)
REVENUES				
Interest and investment income (loss)	\$ 10	\$ 10	\$ (100)	\$ (110)
Federal and state grants and subventions	—	234	292	58
Other	368	427	268	(159)
TOTAL REVENUES	378	671	460	(211)
EXPENDITURES				
Current:				
General government	10	890	86	804
Public safety	—	—	46	(46)
Community and human services	367	1,872	179	1,693
Community and economic development	—	244	94	150
Public works and transportation	—	55	16	39
Capital outlay	—	2	1	1
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	377	3,063	422	2,641
NET CHANGE IN FUND BALANCES	1	(2,392)	38	2,430
Fund balances - beginning	6,036	6,036	6,036	—
FUND BALANCES - ENDING	\$ 6,037	\$ 3,644	\$ 6,074	\$ 2,430

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OTHER GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS- DEBT SERVICE FUNDS

Debt service funds account for the accumulation of resources to be used for the payment of general long-term debt principal and interest.

The **General Obligation Bonds Fund** accounts for monies received in connection with the General Obligation Bonds and the related payments on such debt. Proceeds from the General Obligation Bonds are to be used by the City to expand and develop park and recreation facilities, and to enhance the City's emergency response capabilities and for seismic reinforcement of essential public facilities and infrastructure.

The **Lease Financing Fund** accounts for monies received in connection with leases between the City and the ORSA, and the City and the California Statewide Communities Development Authority. It also accounts for payments on bonds and other debt issued for the Oakland Museum, for capital improvements to certain City properties, and for the Scotlan and Kaiser Convention Centers.

The **JPFA Fund** accounts for monies received in connection with leases between the City and the JPFA.

The **Other Assessment Bonds Fund** accounts for special assessment monies received from property owners within the various special assessment districts to liquidate the improvement bonds. These districts include Rockridge Area Water Improvement, and the Fire Area Utility Underground.

The **Special Revenue Bonds Fund** accounts for financing received in connection with the Special Refunding Revenue Bonds (Pension Financing) and for payments on such bonds. Funding consists of voter-approved property tax override revenues authorized by Resolution No. 59916 C.M.S, which was adopted in August 1981 by the City Council to fund the City's obligations under Measure R and Measure O. The revenues are used by the City to fund a portion of the City's liability for public safety employee pensions.

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CITY OF OAKLAND
Combining Balance Sheet
Other Governmental Funds – Debt Service Funds
June 30, 2022
(In Thousands)

	General Obligation Bonds	Lease Financing	JPFA	Other Assessment Bonds	Special Revenue Bonds	Total
ASSETS						
Cash and investments	\$ 14,113	\$ 230	\$ —	\$ 790	\$ 7,161	\$ 22,294
Receivables, net:						
Accrued interest	19	—	—	2	11	32
Property taxes	855	—	—	37	—	892
Restricted cash and investments	16,460	—	—	521	191	17,172
TOTAL ASSETS	\$ 31,447	\$ 230	\$ —	\$ 1,350	\$ 7,363	\$ 40,390
LIABILITIES						
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 6	\$ —	\$ 6
Due to other funds	—	1,413	7	—	—	1,420
TOTAL LIABILITIES	—	1,413	7	6	—	1,426
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES						
Unavailable revenue	269	—	—	34	—	303
FUND BALANCES						
Restricted	31,178	—	—	1,310	7,363	39,851
Unassigned	—	(1,183)	(7)	—	—	(1,190)
TOTAL FUND BALANCES	31,178	(1,183)	(7)	1,310	7,363	38,661
TOTAL LIABILITIES, DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES AND FUND BALANCES	\$ 31,447	\$ 230	\$ —	\$ 1,350	\$ 7,363	\$ 40,390

CITY OF OAKLAND
Combining Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances
Other Governmental Funds – Debt Service Funds
Year Ended June 30, 2022
(In Thousands)

	General Obligation Bonds	Lease Financing	JPFA	Other Assessment Bonds	Special Revenue Bonds	Total
REVENUES						
Property taxes	\$ 38,697	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 38,697
Fines and penalties	131	—	—	—	—	131
Interest and investment income (loss)	(159)	(2)	—	15	(78)	(224)
Federal and state grants and subventions	—	159	—	—	—	159
Other	—	—	—	516	—	516
TOTAL REVENUES	38,669	157	—	531	(78)	39,279
EXPENDITURES						
Current:						
General government	39	2	6	47	12	106
Debt service:						
Principal repayment	24,850	1,364	6,330	365	23,758	56,667
Bond issuance cost	974	—	—	—	—	974
Interest charges	14,188	167	2,000	78	46,183	62,616
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	40,051	1,533	8,336	490	69,953	120,363
EXCESS (DEFICIENCY) OF REVENUES OVER (UNDER) EXPENDITURES	(1,382)	(1,376)	(8,336)	41	(70,031)	(81,084)
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)						
Premiums on issuance of bonds	17,363	—	—	—	—	17,363
Transfers in	—	1,213	8,330	15	69,889	79,447
Transfers out	—	(86)	—	(18)	—	(104)
TOTAL OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)	17,363	1,127	8,330	(3)	69,889	96,706
NET CHANGE IN FUND BALANCES	15,981	(249)	(6)	38	(142)	15,622
Fund balances (deficit) - beginning	15,197	(934)	(1)	1,272	7,505	23,039
FUND BALANCES (DEFICIT) - ENDING	\$ 31,178	\$ (1,183)	\$ (7)	\$ 1,310	\$ 7,363	\$ 38,661

CITY OF OAKLAND
Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances – Budget and Actual
Other Governmental Funds – Debt Service Funds
Year Ended June 30, 2022
(In Thousands)

	General Obligation Bonds				Lease Financing			
	Original Budget	Final Budget	Actual Budgetary Basis	Variance Positive (Negative)	Original Budget	Final Budget	Actual Budgetary Basis	Variance Positive (Negative)
REVENUES								
Property taxes	\$ 39,094	\$ 39,094	\$ 38,697	\$ (397)	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —
Fines and penalties	—	—	131	131	—	—	—	—
Interest and investment income (loss)	—	—	(159)	(159)	—	—	(2)	(2)
Federal and state grants and subventions	—	—	—	—	—	—	159	159
Other	—	—	—	—	25,000	25,000	—	(25,000)
TOTAL REVENUES	39,094	39,094	38,669	(425)	25,000	25,000	157	(24,843)
EXPENDITURES								
Current:								
General government	56	56	39	17	2	2	2	—
Debt service:								
Principal repayment	24,850	24,850	24,850	—	26,364	26,364	1,364	25,000
Bond issuance cost	—	—	974	(974)	—	—	—	—
Interest charges	14,188	14,188	14,188	—	167	167	167	—
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	39,094	39,094	40,051	(957)	26,533	26,533	1,533	25,000
EXCESS (DEFICIENCY) OF REVENUES OVER (UNDER) EXPENDITURES	—	—	(1,382)	(1,382)	(1,533)	(1,533)	(1,376)	157
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)								
Premium on issuance of bonds	—	—	17,363	17,363	—	—	—	—
Transfers in	—	—	—	—	1,533	1,533	1,213	(320)
Transfers out	—	—	—	—	—	—	(86)	(86)
TOTAL OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)	—	—	17,363	17,363	1,533	1,533	1,127	(406)
NET CHANGE IN FUND BALANCES	—	—	15,981	15,981	—	—	(249)	(249)
Fund balances (deficits) - beginning	15,197	15,197	15,197	—	(934)	(934)	(934)	—
FUND BALANCES (DEFICITS) - ENDING	\$ 15,197	\$ 15,197	\$ 31,178	\$ 15,981	\$ (934)	\$ (934)	\$ (1,183)	\$ (249)

CITY OF OAKLAND
Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances – Budget and Actual
Other Governmental Funds – Debt Service Funds (continued)
Year Ended June 30, 2022
(In Thousands)

	JPFA				Other Assessment Bonds			
	Original Budget	Final Budget	Actual Budgetary Basis	Variance Positive (Negative)	Original Budget	Final Budget	Actual Budgetary Basis	Variance Positive (Negative)
REVENUES								
Interest and investment income (loss)	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 15	\$ 15
Other	—	—	—	—	523	523	516	(7)
TOTAL REVENUES	—	—	—	—	523	523	531	8
EXPENDITURES								
Current:								
General government	6	6	6	—	100	100	47	53
Debt service:								
Principal repayment	6,330	6,330	6,330	—	365	365	365	—
Interest charges	2,000	2,000	2,000	—	78	78	78	—
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	8,336	8,336	8,336	—	543	543	490	53
EXCESS (DEFICIENCY) OF REVENUES OVER (UNDER) EXPENDITURES	(8,336)	(8,336)	(8,336)	—	(20)	(20)	41	61
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)								
Transfers in	8,336	8,336	8,330	(6)	—	—	15	15
Transfers out	—	—	—	—	—	—	(18)	(18)
TOTAL OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)	8,336	8,336	8,330	(6)	—	—	(3)	(3)
NET CHANGE IN FUND BALANCES	—	—	(6)	(6)	(20)	(20)	38	58
Fund balances (deficits) - beginning	(1)	(1)	(1)	—	1,272	1,272	1,272	—
FUND BALANCES (DEFICITS) - ENDING	\$ (1)	\$ (1)	\$ (7)	\$ (6)	\$ 1,252	\$ 1,252	\$ 1,310	\$ 58

CITY OF OAKLAND
Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances – Budget and Actual
Other Governmental Funds – Debt Service Funds (continued)
Year Ended June 30, 2022
(In Thousands)

	Special Revenue Bonds			
	Original Budget	Final Budget	Actual Budgetary Basis	Variance Positive (Negative)
REVENUES				
Interest and investment income (loss)	\$ —	\$ —	\$ (78)	\$ (78)
TOTAL REVENUES	—	—	(78)	(78)
EXPENDITURES				
Current:				
General government	13	13	12	1
Debt service:				
Principal repayment	23,758	23,758	23,758	—
Interest charges	46,184	46,184	46,183	1
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	69,955	69,955	69,953	2
(DEFICIENCY) OF REVENUES (UNDER) EXPENDITURES	(69,955)	(69,955)	(70,031)	(76)
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES				
Transfers in	69,772	69,772	69,889	117
TOTAL OTHER FINANCING SOURCES	69,772	69,772	69,889	117
NET CHANGE IN FUND BALANCES	(183)	(183)	(142)	41
Fund balances - beginning	7,505	7,505	7,505	—
FUND BALANCES - ENDING	\$ 7,322	\$ 7,322	\$ 7,363	\$ 41

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INTERNAL SERVICE FUNDS

Internal service funds account for operations that provide goods or services to other City departments and agencies, or to other governments, on a cost-reimbursement basis.

The **Equipment Fund** accounts for the purchase of automotive and rolling equipment, and the related maintenance service charges and related billings for various City departments.

The **Radio Fund** accounts for the purchase, maintenance and operation of radio and other communication equipment being used by various City departments.

The **Facilities Fund** accounts for the repair and maintenance of City facilities, and for provision of custodial and maintenance services related thereto.

The **Reproduction Fund** accounts for the acquisition, maintenance and provision of reproduction equipment and services related to normal governmental operations.

The **Central Stores Fund** accounts for inventory provided to various City departments on a cost reimbursement basis.

The **Purchasing Fund** accounts for procurement of materials, equipment and services essential to providing governmental services for the City.

The **Information Technology Fund** accounts for maintenance and operation of the information technology services for various City departments.

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CITY OF OAKLAND
Combining Statement of Fund Net Position
Internal Service Funds
June 30, 2022
(In Thousands)

	<u>Equipment</u>	<u>Radio</u>	<u>Facilities</u>	<u>Reproduction</u>	<u>Central Stores</u>	<u>Purchasing</u>	<u>Information Technology</u>	<u>Total</u>
ASSETS								
Current assets:								
Cash and investments	\$ 23,092	\$ 7,830	\$ 4,757	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 6,580	\$ 42,259
Accrued interest	31	11	12	—	—	—	11	65
Accounts receivable	—	—	97	—	—	—	—	97
Lease receivable	—	—	354	—	—	—	—	354
Inventories	1,488	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,488
Restricted cash and investments	4,659	—	—	—	—	—	1,149	5,808
Prepaid expenses	115	130	2	2	—	—	954	1,203
Total current assets	<u>29,385</u>	<u>7,971</u>	<u>5,222</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>8,694</u>	<u>51,274</u>
Non-current assets:								
Capital assets:								
Land and other assets not being depreciated/amortized	—	1,067	2,021	—	—	—	12,128	15,216
Facilities and equipment, net of depreciation and amortization	21,971	3,609	4,086	—	—	—	450	30,116
Total capital assets	<u>21,971</u>	<u>4,676</u>	<u>6,107</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>12,578</u>	<u>45,332</u>
TOTAL ASSETS	<u>51,356</u>	<u>12,647</u>	<u>11,329</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>21,272</u>	<u>96,606</u>
DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES								
Pensions	1,684	778	3,238	115	109	365	192	6,481
OPEB	1,313	666	2,469	110	67	255	90	4,969
TOTAL DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES	<u>2,997</u>	<u>1,444</u>	<u>5,707</u>	<u>225</u>	<u>176</u>	<u>620</u>	<u>282</u>	<u>11,450</u>
LIABILITIES								
Current liabilities:								
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	2,553	98	2,463	114	1	—	939	6,168
Accrued interest payable	101	183	—	—	—	—	29	313
Due to other funds	—	—	—	569	2,821	198	—	3,588
Other liabilities	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	7
Financed purchase obligations, notes and other payables	2,665	166	—	—	—	—	1,416	4,247
Total current liabilities	<u>5,319</u>	<u>447</u>	<u>2,470</u>	<u>683</u>	<u>2,822</u>	<u>198</u>	<u>2,384</u>	<u>14,323</u>
Non-current liabilities:								
Financed purchase obligations, notes and other payables	11,854	2,991	—	—	—	—	2,177	17,022
Net pension liability	11,028	5,273	20,183	859	443	2,474	351	40,610
Net OPEB liability	3,769	1,309	6,859	310	170	683	43	13,143
Total non-current liabilities	<u>26,651</u>	<u>9,573</u>	<u>27,042</u>	<u>1,169</u>	<u>613</u>	<u>3,157</u>	<u>2,571</u>	<u>70,775</u>
TOTAL LIABILITIES	<u>31,970</u>	<u>10,020</u>	<u>29,512</u>	<u>1,852</u>	<u>3,435</u>	<u>3,355</u>	<u>4,955</u>	<u>85,098</u>
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES								
Leases	—	—	342	—	—	—	—	342
Pensions	4,204	2,010	7,693	327	169	943	134	15,480
OPEB	2,131	958	4,022	135	96	449	10	7,801
TOTAL DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES	<u>6,335</u>	<u>2,968</u>	<u>12,057</u>	<u>462</u>	<u>265</u>	<u>1,392</u>	<u>144</u>	<u>23,623</u>
NET POSITION								
Net investment in capital assets	12,111	1,519	6,107	—	—	—	10,134	29,871
Unrestricted (deficit)	3,940	(416)	(30,643)	(2,087)	(3,523)	(4,127)	6,320	(30,536)
TOTAL NET POSITION	<u>\$ 16,051</u>	<u>\$ 1,103</u>	<u>\$ (24,536)</u>	<u>\$ (2,087)</u>	<u>\$ (3,523)</u>	<u>\$ (4,127)</u>	<u>\$ 16,454</u>	<u>\$ (665)</u>

CITY OF OAKLAND
Combining Statement of Revenues, Expenses, and Changes in Fund Net Position
Internal Services Funds
Year Ended June 30, 2022
(In Thousands)

	<u>Equipment</u>	<u>Radio</u>	<u>Facilities</u>	<u>Reproduction</u>	<u>Central Stores</u>	<u>Purchasing</u>	<u>Information Technology</u>	<u>Total</u>
OPERATING REVENUES								
Charges for services	\$ 39,680	\$ 7,582	\$ 39,649	\$ 1,622	\$ 1,277	\$ 1,720	\$ 16,567	\$ 108,097
Other	3	—	12	—	—	7	—	22
TOTAL OPERATING REVENUES	<u>39,683</u>	<u>7,582</u>	<u>39,661</u>	<u>1,622</u>	<u>1,277</u>	<u>1,727</u>	<u>16,567</u>	<u>108,119</u>
OPERATING EXPENSES								
Personnel	4,570	5,864	11,968	281	(143)	2,757	456	25,753
Supplies	7,914	121	2,478	9	28	5	38	10,593
Depreciation and amortization	6,730	2,470	677	—	—	—	3,068	12,945
Contractual services and supplies	387	19	853	16	—	—	3,958	5,233
Repairs and maintenance	2,070	83	5,478	1	—	—	19	7,651
General and administrative	2,609	516	5,579	167	21	104	785	9,781
Rental	563	136	698	319	58	—	55	1,829
Other	—	1,995	8,348	1	1	3	4,362	14,710
TOTAL OPERATING EXPENSES	<u>24,843</u>	<u>11,204</u>	<u>36,079</u>	<u>794</u>	<u>(35)</u>	<u>2,869</u>	<u>12,741</u>	<u>88,495</u>
OPERATING INCOME (LOSS)	<u>14,840</u>	<u>(3,622)</u>	<u>3,582</u>	<u>828</u>	<u>1,312</u>	<u>(1,142)</u>	<u>3,826</u>	<u>19,624</u>
NON-OPERATING REVENUES (EXPENSES)								
Interest and investment income (loss)	(257)	(93)	(9)	2	30	3	(84)	(408)
Interest expense	(520)	(123)	—	—	—	—	(84)	(727)
Insurance claims and settlements	92	—	197	—	—	—	—	289
Other	235	—	—	—	—	11	—	246
TOTAL NON-OPERATING REVENUES (EXPENSES)	<u>(450)</u>	<u>(216)</u>	<u>188</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>30</u>	<u>14</u>	<u>(168)</u>	<u>(600)</u>
INCOME (LOSS) BEFORE TRANSFERS	<u>14,390</u>	<u>(3,838)</u>	<u>3,770</u>	<u>830</u>	<u>1,342</u>	<u>(1,128)</u>	<u>3,658</u>	<u>19,024</u>
Transfers in	—	—	—	16	10	63	20	109
Transfers out	(7,808)	—	(282)	—	—	—	—	(8,090)
Change in net position	6,582	(3,838)	3,488	846	1,352	(1,065)	3,678	11,043
Net position - beginning	9,469	4,941	(28,024)	(2,933)	(4,875)	(3,062)	12,776	(11,708)
NET POSITION - ENDING	<u>\$ 16,051</u>	<u>\$ 1,103</u>	<u>\$ (24,536)</u>	<u>\$ (2,087)</u>	<u>\$ (3,523)</u>	<u>\$ (4,127)</u>	<u>\$ 16,454</u>	<u>\$ (665)</u>

CITY OF OAKLAND
Combining Statement of Cash Flows
Internal Service Funds
Year Ended June 30, 2022
(In Thousands)

	<u>Equipment</u>	<u>Radio</u>	<u>Facilities</u>	<u>Reproduction</u>	<u>Central Stores</u>	<u>Purchasing</u>	<u>Information Technology</u>	<u>Total</u>
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES								
Cash received from customers and users	\$ 39,681	\$ 7,582	\$ 39,638	\$ 1,622	\$ 1,277	\$ 1,720	\$ 16,567	\$ 108,087
Cash from other sources	330	—	209	—	—	18	—	557
Cash paid to employees	(7,944)	(3,818)	(15,914)	(504)	(454)	(1,676)	(1,120)	(31,430)
Cash paid to suppliers	(12,839)	(3,122)	(22,745)	(581)	(120)	(112)	(8,655)	(48,174)
NET CASH PROVIDED BY (USED IN) OPERATING ACTIVITIES	<u>19,228</u>	<u>642</u>	<u>1,188</u>	<u>537</u>	<u>703</u>	<u>(50)</u>	<u>6,792</u>	<u>29,040</u>
CASH FLOWS FROM NONCAPITAL FINANCING ACTIVITIES								
Proceeds of interfund loans	—	—	—	—	—	198	3	201
Repayment of interfund loans	—	—	—	(555)	(740)	(214)	(3)	(1,512)
Transfer in	—	—	—	16	10	63	20	109
Transfers out	(7,808)	—	(282)	—	—	—	—	(8,090)
NET CASH PROVIDED BY (USED IN) NONCAPITAL FINANCING ACTIVITIES	<u>(7,808)</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>(282)</u>	<u>(539)</u>	<u>(730)</u>	<u>47</u>	<u>20</u>	<u>(9,292)</u>
CASH FLOWS FROM CAPITAL AND RELATING FINANCING ACTIVITIES								
Acquisition of capital assets	(5,775)	(76)	(1,185)	—	—	—	(6,800)	(13,836)
Proceeds from sale of capital assets	17	—	—	—	—	—	—	17
Repayment of long-term debt	(6,283)	(178)	—	—	—	—	(2,865)	(9,326)
Interest paid on long-term debt	(930)	(22)	—	—	—	—	(113)	(1,065)
NET CASH USED IN CAPITAL AND RELATED FINANCING ACTIVITIES	<u>(12,971)</u>	<u>(276)</u>	<u>(1,185)</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>(9,778)</u>	<u>(24,210)</u>
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES								
Interest received (paid)	(279)	(100)	(14)	2	27	3	(91)	(452)
NET CHANGE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	(1,830)	266	(293)	—	—	—	(3,057)	(4,914)
Cash and cash equivalents - beginning	29,581	7,564	5,050	—	—	—	10,786	52,981
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS - ENDING	<u>\$ 27,751</u>	<u>\$ 7,830</u>	<u>\$ 4,757</u>	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ 7,729</u>	<u>\$ 48,067</u>

CITY OF OAKLAND
Combining Statement of Cash Flows (Continued)
Internal Service Funds
Year Ended June 30, 2022
(In Thousands)

	<u>Equipment</u>	<u>Radio</u>	<u>Facilities</u>	<u>Reproduction</u>	<u>Central Stores</u>	<u>Purchasing</u>	<u>Information Technology</u>	<u>Total</u>
RECONCILIATION OF OPERATING INCOME (LOSS) TO NET CASH PROVIDED BY (USED IN) OPERATING ACTIVITIES								
Operating income (loss)	\$ 14,840	\$ (3,622)	\$ 3,582	\$ 828	\$ 1,312	\$ (1,142)	\$ 3,826	\$ 19,624
ADJUSTMENTS TO RECONCILE OPERATING INCOME (LOSS) TO NET CASH PROVIDED BY (USED IN) OPERATING ACTIVITIES								
Depreciation and amortization	6,730	2,470	677	—	—	—	3,068	12,945
Miscellaneous non-operating revenues	327	—	197	—	—	11	—	535
Changes in assets, liabilities, and deferred outflows and inflows of resources:								
Accounts receivable	1	—	3	—	—	—	—	4
Lease receivable	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	3
Inventories	(406)	—	—	—	—	—	—	(406)
Other assets	(61)	(114)	—	(2)	—	—	(550)	(727)
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	1,124	(138)	689	(66)	(12)	—	179	1,776
Deferred inflow of resources related to leases	—	—	(17)	—	—	—	—	(17)
Net pension liability and related pension deferred items	(3,053)	2,174	(3,421)	(204)	(580)	1,140	298	(3,646)
Net other postemployment benefits liability and related deferred items	(274)	(128)	(525)	(19)	(17)	(59)	(29)	(1,051)
Total adjustments	<u>4,388</u>	<u>4,264</u>	<u>(2,394)</u>	<u>(291)</u>	<u>(609)</u>	<u>1,092</u>	<u>2,966</u>	<u>9,416</u>
NET CASH PROVIDED BY (USED IN) OPERATING ACTIVITIES	<u>\$ 19,228</u>	<u>\$ 642</u>	<u>\$ 1,188</u>	<u>\$ 537</u>	<u>\$ 703</u>	<u>\$ (50)</u>	<u>\$ 6,792</u>	<u>\$ 29,040</u>
RECONCILIATION OF CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS TO THE STATEMENT OF FUND NET POSITION								
Cash and investments	\$ 23,092	\$ 7,830	\$ 4,757	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 6,580	\$ 42,259
Restricted cash and investments	<u>4,659</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>1,149</u>	<u>5,808</u>
TOTAL CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	<u>\$ 27,751</u>	<u>\$ 7,830</u>	<u>\$ 4,757</u>	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ 7,729</u>	<u>\$ 48,067</u>

FIDUCIARY FUNDS

Fiduciary funds, including pension and private-purpose trusts, account for resources held by the City which must be spent as provided in legal trust agreements and related state laws.

PENSION TRUST FUND

The **Police and Fire Retirement System (PFRS) Fund** is a closed benefit plan administered by a Board of Trustees which covers uniformed police and fire employees. Membership in the plan is limited to uniformed employees hired prior to July 1, 1976. All subsequent hires are covered under the California Public Employees' Retirement System.

PRIVATE-PURPOSE TRUST FUNDS

Private-Purpose Trust Funds include (a) the *Oakland Redevelopment Successor Agency Trust Fund*, which accounts for the custodial responsibilities that are assigned to the Oakland Redevelopment Successor Agency with the passage of AB X1 26 and (b) the *Other Private-Purpose Trust Fund*, which accounts for the operations of the Telecommunications Sinking Fund, which was established to finance removal costs for obsolete telecommunications facilities.

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CITY OF OAKLAND
Combining Statement of Fiduciary Net Position
Private-Purpose Trust Funds
June 30, 2022
(In Thousands)

	Oakland Redevelopment Successor Agency Trust Fund	Other Private- Purpose Trust Fund	Total
ASSETS			
Cash and investments	\$ 43,933	\$ 2,250	\$ 46,183
Receivables:			
Accrued interest	400	4	404
Due from other funds of the City	2,705	—	2,705
Prepaid expenses	1,391	—	1,391
Restricted:			
Short-term investments	7,915	—	7,915
Loans receivable (net of allowance for uncollectibles of \$3,918)	3,608	—	3,608
Property held for resale	2,818	—	2,818
TOTAL ASSETS	62,770	2,254	65,024
DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES			
Unamortized losses on refunding of debt	11,538	—	11,538
LIABILITIES			
Current liabilities:			
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	21	—	21
Accrued interest payable	3,740	—	3,740
Due to other funds of the City	16,180	—	16,180
Other	47	—	47
Total current liabilities	19,988	—	19,988
Non-current liabilities			
Due within one year	16,890	—	16,890
Due in more than one year	211,507	—	211,507
Total non-current liabilities	228,397	—	228,397
TOTAL LIABILITIES	248,385	—	248,385
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES			
Unamortized gains on refunding of debt	317	—	317
NET POSITION			
RESTRICTED FOR REDEVELOPMENT DISSOLUTION AND OTHER PURPOSES	\$ (174,394)	\$ 2,254	\$ (172,140)

CITY OF OAKLAND
Combining Statement of Changes in Fiduciary Net Position
Private-Purpose Trust Funds
Year Ended June 30, 2022
(In Thousands)

	Oakland Redevelopment Successor Agency Trust Fund	Other Private- Purpose Trust Fund	Total
ADDITIONS			
Trust receipts	\$ 24,899	\$ —	\$ 24,899
Interest and investment income (loss)	95	(24)	71
Federal and state grants	215	—	215
Other income	14,733	—	14,733
TOTAL ADDITIONS	39,942	(24)	39,918
DEDUCTIONS			
Administrative expenses	2,364	—	2,364
Economic and workforce development	206	—	206
Transfer of excess tax allocation bond proceeds to the City	11,445	—	11,445
Interest on debt	10,880	—	10,880
TOTAL DEDUCTIONS	24,895	—	24,895
Change in net position	15,047	(24)	15,023
Net position - beginning	(189,441)	2,278	(187,163)
NET POSITION - ENDING	\$ (174,394)	\$ 2,254	\$ (172,140)

STATISTICAL SECTION

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CITY OF OAKLAND STATISTICAL SECTION

INDEX TO STATISTICAL SECTION

This part of the City of Oakland's Annual Comprehensive Financial report presents detailed information as a context for understanding what the information in the financial statements, note disclosures and required supplemental information says about the City's overall financial health.

Financial Trends

Schedules one through four contain trend information to assist in understanding how the City's financial performance and well-being have changed over times.

Revenue Capacity

Schedules five through eleven report tax revenues by sources which include: property taxes, state taxes and local taxes.

Debt Capacity

Schedules twelve through fifteen present information that helps in understanding the City's current level of outstanding debt, the legal debt margin, and the ability to issue additional debt in the future.

Pledged Revenue Coverage

Schedule sixteen contains pledged revenue coverage for the City and the Port of Oakland, a component unit of the City. This schedule assists in understanding the revenues pledged for repayment of debt service.

Demographic and Economic Information

Schedules seventeen and eighteen provide the demographic and economic indicators to help the reader understand the environment within which the City's financial activities take place.

Operating Information

Schedules nineteen through twenty-one contain service and infrastructure data to assist in understanding how the City's financial reports relate to the services the City provides and the activities it performs.

Sources: The City's Annual Comprehensive Financial Report for the relevant years.

**CITY OF OAKLAND
STATISTICAL SECTION**

SCHEDULE 1

NET POSITION BY COMPONENT

(in thousands)

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Governmental activities										
Net investment in capital assets	\$ 712,606	\$ 876,703	\$ 1,025,789	\$ 1,079,164	\$ 1,141,058	\$ 1,126,892	\$ 1,144,031	\$ 1,142,803	\$ 1,102,435	\$ 1,040,918
Restricted	425,786	433,080	547,286	555,205	599,324	648,566	666,949	704,387	779,672	860,545
Unrestricted	(334,451)	(327,965)	(1,841,834)	(1,789,831)	(1,833,427)	(2,444,868)	(2,322,561)	(2,156,633)	(2,043,187)	(1,629,634)
Total net position - governmental activities	\$ 803,941	\$ 981,818	\$ (268,759)	\$ (155,462)	\$ (93,045)	\$ (669,410)	\$ (511,581)	\$ (309,443)	\$ (161,080)	\$ 271,829
Business-type activities										
Net investment in capital assets	\$ 129,542	\$ 143,295	\$ 155,257	\$ 171,743	\$ 188,139	\$ 201,553	\$ 213,288	\$ 225,762	\$ 228,564	\$ 230,128
Unrestricted	53,341	53,039	27,182	28,057	19,880	11,052	14,837	18,663	28,807	49,224
Total net position - business-type activities	\$ 182,883	\$ 196,334	\$ 182,439	\$ 199,800	\$ 208,019	\$ 212,605	\$ 228,125	\$ 244,425	\$ 257,371	\$ 279,352
Primary government										
Net investment in capital assets	\$ 842,148	\$ 1,019,998	\$ 1,181,046	\$ 1,250,907	\$ 1,329,197	\$ 1,328,445	\$ 1,357,319	\$ 1,368,565	\$ 1,330,999	\$ 1,271,046
Restricted	425,786	433,080	547,286	555,205	599,324	648,566	666,949	704,387	779,672	860,545
Unrestricted	(281,110)	(274,926)	(1,814,652)	(1,761,774)	(1,813,547)	(2,433,816)	(2,307,724)	(2,137,970)	(2,014,380)	(1,580,410)
Total net position - primary government	\$ 986,824	\$ 1,178,152	\$ (86,320)	\$ 44,338	\$ 114,974	\$ (456,805)	\$ (283,456)	\$ (65,018)	\$ 96,291	\$ 551,181

Note: GASB Statement No. 87, *Leases*, was implemented beginning fiscal year 2022. Amounts presented for prior years have not been restated.

Source: City of Oakland Statement of Net Position

**CITY OF OAKLAND
STATISTICAL SECTION**

SCHEDULE 2

CHANGES IN NET POSITION
(in thousands)

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Expenses										
Governmental activities:										
General government	\$ 93,942	\$ 79,806	\$ 82,493	\$ 99,183	\$ 113,697	\$ 110,486	\$ 199,697	\$ 186,580	\$ 222,718	\$ 181,671
Public safety	363,597	379,809	383,904	432,862	475,552	471,378	444,400	409,740	511,184	350,096
Community and human services	107,779	116,961	121,740	134,799	149,804	144,763	142,719	150,513	134,097	123,748
Community and economic development	81,182	83,657	75,268	85,396	92,671	103,328	103,099	99,995	186,777	176,985
Public works and transportation	75,158	109,177	105,619	114,597	127,404	158,610	127,597	137,937	149,611	152,049
Interest on long-term debt	62,744	59,026	68,033	54,335	56,471	61,505	60,432	63,438	63,964	67,132
Total governmental activities expenses	<u>784,402</u>	<u>828,436</u>	<u>837,057</u>	<u>921,172</u>	<u>1,015,599</u>	<u>1,050,070</u>	<u>1,077,944</u>	<u>1,048,203</u>	<u>1,268,351</u>	<u>1,051,681</u>
Business-type activities:										
Sewer	34,504	37,306	36,957	39,270	44,391	49,645	50,831	50,717	54,181	46,786
Parks and recreation	643	855	681	872	730	1,317	777	683	725	1,156
Total business-type activities expenses	<u>35,147</u>	<u>38,161</u>	<u>37,638</u>	<u>40,142</u>	<u>45,121</u>	<u>50,962</u>	<u>51,608</u>	<u>51,400</u>	<u>54,906</u>	<u>47,942</u>
Total primary government expenses	<u>\$ 819,549</u>	<u>\$ 866,597</u>	<u>\$ 874,695</u>	<u>\$ 961,314</u>	<u>\$ 1,060,720</u>	<u>\$ 1,101,032</u>	<u>\$ 1,129,552</u>	<u>\$ 1,099,603</u>	<u>\$ 1,323,257</u>	<u>\$ 1,099,623</u>
Program Revenues										
Governmental activities:										
Charges for services:										
General government	\$ 17,756	\$ 54,509	\$ 55,148	\$ 49,540	\$ 46,030	\$ 45,511	\$ 52,249	\$ 40,746	\$ 38,376	\$ 12,273
Public safety	7,610	15,472	18,329	21,104	19,867	24,343	27,068	24,483	21,740	21,953
Community and human services	6,342	6,326	7,375	7,454	7,841	6,610	7,677	6,374	3,339	5,893
Community and economic development	19,025	39,413	61,022	58,439	89,130	99,239	69,513	75,049	66,450	70,105
Public works and transportation	76,098	36,954	40,419	41,772	40,285	46,016	46,883	46,041	40,563	76,081
Operating grants and contributions	89,424	119,063	92,865	90,090	95,032	124,238	95,198	130,396	206,509	229,733
Capital grants and contributions	26,179	42,148	70,322	54,043	34,911	750	22,672	2,446	3,178	5,249
Total governmental activities program revenues	<u>242,434</u>	<u>313,885</u>	<u>345,480</u>	<u>322,442</u>	<u>333,096</u>	<u>346,707</u>	<u>321,260</u>	<u>325,535</u>	<u>380,155</u>	<u>421,287</u>
Business-type activities:										
Charges for services:										
Sewer	52,919	52,946	57,544	58,703	60,548	65,614	66,558	68,010	69,113	71,232
Parks and recreation	372	503	295	711	272	554	540	325	651	1,294
Total business-type activities program revenues	<u>53,291</u>	<u>53,449</u>	<u>57,839</u>	<u>59,414</u>	<u>60,820</u>	<u>66,168</u>	<u>67,098</u>	<u>68,335</u>	<u>69,764</u>	<u>72,526</u>
Total primary government program revenues	<u>\$ 295,725</u>	<u>\$ 367,334</u>	<u>\$ 403,319</u>	<u>\$ 381,856</u>	<u>\$ 393,916</u>	<u>\$ 412,875</u>	<u>\$ 388,358</u>	<u>\$ 393,870</u>	<u>\$ 449,919</u>	<u>\$ 493,813</u>
Net (Expense)/Revenue										
Governmental activities	\$ (541,968)	\$ (514,551)	\$ (491,577)	\$ (598,730)	\$ (682,503)	\$ (703,363)	\$ (756,684)	\$ (722,668)	\$ (888,196)	\$ (630,394)
Business-type activities	18,144	15,288	20,201	19,272	15,699	15,206	15,490	16,935	14,858	24,584
Total primary government net expense	<u>\$ (523,824)</u>	<u>\$ (499,263)</u>	<u>\$ (471,376)</u>	<u>\$ (579,458)</u>	<u>\$ (666,804)</u>	<u>\$ (688,157)</u>	<u>\$ (741,194)</u>	<u>\$ (705,733)</u>	<u>\$ (873,338)</u>	<u>\$ (605,810)</u>
General Revenues and Other Changes in Net Position										
Governmental activities:										
Taxes										
Property taxes	\$ 256,333	\$ 240,779	\$ 267,534	\$ 279,764	\$ 312,078	\$ 340,573	\$ 358,446	\$ 388,322	\$ 438,237	\$ 470,778
Sales and use taxes	70,498	71,997	63,718	77,365	79,866	85,500	92,319	83,678	88,888	99,255
Motor vehicle in-lieu tax	—	—	177	166	189	224	206	343	318	503
Gas tax	—	—	12,030	8,653	7,974	10,867	16,409	17,320	17,322	18,842
Local taxes	244,207	263,017	275,496	318,352	314,188	336,586	387,990	362,899	407,531	453,679
Interest and investment income (loss)	6,358	6,653	6,362	4,596	3,046	42,362	26,394	24,126	18	(12,832)
Other	7,076	19,671	12,745	20,987	19,935	11,762	31,457	46,373	80,250	31,403
Transfers	1,911	2,002	2,002	2,144	7,644	1,292	1,292	1,745	1,871	1,675
Special and extraordinary items	(156,902)	88,309	107,696	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total governmental activities	<u>429,481</u>	<u>692,428</u>	<u>747,760</u>	<u>712,027</u>	<u>744,920</u>	<u>829,166</u>	<u>914,513</u>	<u>924,806</u>	<u>1,034,435</u>	<u>1,063,303</u>
Business-type activities:										
Interest and investment income (loss)	(24)	165	142	233	164	727	1,309	1,108	(41)	(928)
Other	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	2	—	—
Transfers	(1,911)	(2,002)	(2,002)	(2,144)	(7,644)	(1,292)	(1,292)	(1,745)	(1,871)	(1,675)
Total business-type activities	<u>(1,935)</u>	<u>(1,837)</u>	<u>(1,860)</u>	<u>(1,911)</u>	<u>(7,480)</u>	<u>(565)</u>	<u>31</u>	<u>(635)</u>	<u>(1,912)</u>	<u>(2,603)</u>
Total primary government	<u>\$ 427,546</u>	<u>\$ 690,591</u>	<u>\$ 745,900</u>	<u>\$ 710,116</u>	<u>\$ 737,440</u>	<u>\$ 828,601</u>	<u>\$ 914,544</u>	<u>\$ 924,171</u>	<u>\$ 1,032,523</u>	<u>\$ 1,060,700</u>
Change in Net Position										
Governmental activities	\$ (112,487)	\$ 177,877	\$ 256,183	\$ 113,297	\$ 62,417	\$ 125,803	\$ 157,829	\$ 202,138	\$ 146,239	\$ 432,909
Business-type activities	16,209	13,451	18,341	17,361	8,219	14,641	15,521	16,300	12,946	21,981
Total primary government	<u>\$ (96,278)</u>	<u>\$ 191,328</u>	<u>\$ 274,524</u>	<u>\$ 130,658</u>	<u>\$ 70,636</u>	<u>\$ 140,444</u>	<u>\$ 173,350</u>	<u>\$ 218,438</u>	<u>\$ 159,185</u>	<u>\$ 454,890</u>

Note: GASB Statement No. 87, *Leases*, was implemented beginning fiscal year 2022. Amounts presented for prior years have not been restated.

Source: City of Oakland Statement of Activities

**CITY OF OAKLAND
STATISTICAL SECTION**

SCHEDULE 3

**FUND BALANCES
GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS**

(in thousands)

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
General Fund										
Nonspendable	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 18,687	\$ 19,235
Restricted	165,400	156,462	164,242	186,804	241,404	235,084	240,247	254,309	267,811	286,994
Committed	—	—	—	—	8,805	14,323	14,648	47,441	38,739	52,195
Assigned	58,452	73,843	64,680	58,203	30,802	41,959	53,958	40,145	41,786	49,251
Unassigned	21,791	23,546	37,409	65,129	64,715	93,801	118,242	62,373	96,943	206,236
Total General Fund	\$245,643	\$253,851	\$266,331	\$310,136	\$345,726	\$385,167	\$427,095	\$404,268	\$463,966	\$613,911
All Other Governmental Funds										
Nonspendable	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 466	\$ 527
Restricted	248,517	270,055	333,665	303,631	332,588	408,550	365,448	543,255	456,580	595,684
Committed	16,075	13,902	13,527	18,610	20,072	19,549	26,948	22,541	33,602	10,267
Assigned	61,373	90,647	33,603	45,335	86,767	140,061	160,970	173,517	178,922	206,792
Unassigned	(9,849)	(5,236)	(7,997)	(9,891)	(17,031)	(1,106)	—	—	(935)	(6,621)
	\$316,116	\$369,368	\$372,798	\$357,685	\$422,396	\$567,054	\$553,366	\$739,313	\$668,635	\$806,649

Source: City of Oakland Balance Sheet, Governmental Funds

**CITY OF OAKLAND
STATISTICAL SECTION**

SCHEDULE 4

**CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES
GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS**

(in thousands)

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Revenues										
Taxes (see Schedule 5)	\$ 569,193	\$ 576,744	\$ 619,821	\$ 684,334	\$ 712,556	\$ 775,478	\$ 854,682	\$ 854,552	\$ 945,338	\$1,040,332
Licenses and permits	13,331	16,694	22,451	29,362	44,902	47,731	30,603	32,799	29,989	32,937
Fines and penalties	26,657	26,958	25,612	23,972	23,573	20,366	23,341	19,964	19,028	21,532
Interest/investment income (loss)	6,330	6,738	6,409	4,579	2,999	4,557	19,415	17,321	(5,094)	(17,439)
Charges for services	86,842	109,022	134,230	125,580	134,678	153,622	149,447	139,929	121,451	131,837
Federal and State grants and subventions	102,802	152,062	167,045	140,119	128,674	121,559	101,703	137,140	206,509	229,734
Other revenues	39,278	19,641	18,025	12,334	24,214	41,160	32,502	38,215	83,849	31,086
Total revenues	844,433	907,859	993,593	1,020,280	1,071,596	1,164,473	1,211,693	1,239,920	1,401,070	1,470,019
Expenditures										
General government	108,323	87,993	94,318	110,053	111,082	167,524	185,542	193,098	228,438	204,622
Public safety	531,436	340,520	373,532	408,396	422,727	435,650	470,396	522,035	527,044	520,739
Community and human services	104,861	115,589	120,248	125,027	128,106	130,472	149,011	170,646	174,292	196,239
Community and economic development	66,467	79,722	65,771	72,019	74,729	99,782	87,505	93,830	172,123	171,383
Public works and transportation	72,497	96,208	85,041	82,156	87,050	98,416	109,074	119,670	123,927	140,390
Capital outlay	103,905	98,316	123,433	99,609	79,477	72,922	76,600	58,726	75,969	71,037
Debt service										
Bond issuance costs	1,958	209	829	251	659	2,131	9	1,723	141	1,114
Other refunding cost	3,110	—	11,213	—	—	1,535	—	—	—	—
Principal	74,886	80,559	129,906	48,932	56,657	56,597	55,236	62,950	58,498	57,453
Interest	58,208	59,314	56,737	51,589	54,292	57,452	59,025	60,613	62,590	63,300
Total expenditures	1,125,651	958,430	1,061,028	998,032	1,014,779	1,122,481	1,192,398	1,283,291	1,423,022	1,426,277
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over (under) expenditures	(281,218)	(50,571)	(67,435)	22,248	56,817	41,992	19,295	(43,371)	(21,952)	43,742
Other Financing Sources (Uses)										
Issuance of debt/bonds	—	—	—	—	34,521	117,855	—	184,890	—	212,315
Issuance of refunding bonds	216,085	—	128,895	—	—	61,405	—	64,260	—	—
Financed purchase obligations/lease financing	16,150	14,901	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	85
Premiums/discounts on issuance of bonds	(1,129)	—	15,472	—	809	8,555	—	7,647	—	17,363
Payment to refunding escrow agent	(3,018)	—	(143,717)	—	—	(68,307)	—	(64,159)	—	—
Property sale proceeds	67	5,442	309	66	1,488	2,855	7,297	5,390	—	1
Insurance claims and settlements	3,726	865	5,477	4,314	3,974	2,949	82	84	804	4,797
Transfers in	119,617	115,397	113,270	109,259	94,989	105,423	111,743	116,722	115,612	130,199
Transfers out	(117,473)	(112,883)	(110,756)	(107,117)	(92,297)	(105,107)	(110,177)	(108,343)	(107,568)	(120,543)
Total other financing sources (uses)	234,025	23,722	8,950	6,522	43,484	125,628	8,945	206,491	8,848	244,217
Special and extraordinary items	(274,999)	(102,504)	88,309	74,395	—	—	—	—	—	—
Net change in fund balances	\$ (149,697)	\$ 61,460	\$ 15,910	\$ 28,692	\$ 100,301	\$ 184,099	\$ 28,240	\$ 163,120	\$ (13,104)	\$ 287,959
Debt service as a percentage of noncapital expenditures	13.7%	17.1%	20.6%	11.5%	12.2%	11.1%	10.4%	10.3%	9.1%	9.1%

Notes: Debt ratio was calculated by dividing principal, interest and bond issuance costs by total government expenditures excluding capital outlay. For purposes of this schedule, General government includes Mayor, Council, City Administrator, City Attorney, City Auditor, City Clerk, Workplace & Employment Standards, and Public Ethics Commission

Source: City of Oakland Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances - Governmental Funds

**CITY OF OAKLAND
STATISTICAL SECTION**

SCHEDULE 5

**TAX REVENUES BY SOURCE
GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS**
(in thousands)

Fiscal Year	Property	Sales & Use	Motor Vehicle in-lieu	Gas	Local Taxes							Total
					Business License	Utility Consumption	Real Estate Transfer	Transient Occupancy	Parking	Voter-Approved	Franchise	
2013	\$ 254,488	\$ 60,494	\$ —	\$10,004	\$60,371	\$ 50,752	\$ 47,406	\$ 15,831	\$15,565	\$38,247	\$16,035	\$ 569,193
2014	241,730	58,912	—	13,085	62,905	50,422	59,060	18,468	16,661	38,835	16,666	576,744
2015	268,400	63,718	177	12,030	66,677	50,594	62,665	21,569	18,398	37,443	18,150	619,821
2016	279,798	77,365	166	8,653	75,504	51,006	89,594	25,671	20,175	37,793	18,609	684,334
2017	310,339	79,866	189	7,974	75,840	52,618	79,070	29,049	20,886	37,962	18,763	712,556
2018	342,301	85,500	224	10,767	86,107	52,047	77,663	30,039	21,137	50,469	19,124	775,378
2019	357,758	92,319	206	16,409	99,733	49,599	104,905	33,005	21,726	59,682	19,340	854,682
2020	390,312	83,678	343	17,320	98,036	49,831	91,534	24,920	17,312	61,492	19,774	854,552
2021	431,279	88,888	318	17,322	104,232	51,801	113,359	13,497	11,590	93,151	19,901	945,338
2022	468,054	99,255	503	18,842	101,290	57,930	138,396	21,209	18,184	96,444	20,225	1,040,332
Change												
2013-2022	83.9 %	64.1 %	184.3 %	88.3 %	67.8 %	14.1 %	191.9 %	34.0 %	16.8 %	152.2 %	26.1 %	82.8 %

Note: Real estate transfer tax volatility reflects cyclical economic activity and supports the Vital Services Stabilization Reserve, consistent with the City's Consolidated Fiscal Policy. Transient occupancy and parking tax declines in FY2020 and FY2021 reflect impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic and related shelter-in-place public health orders. Changes in Motor Vehicle in-lieu revenues are calculated based on 2015, the first year with receipts in this schedule.

Source: City of Oakland Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances - Governmental Funds

**CITY OF OAKLAND
STATISTICAL SECTION**

SCHEDULE 6

ASSESSED VALUE OF TAXABLE PROPERTY
(in thousands)

Fiscal Year	Land	Improvements	Personal Property	Total Assessed Value	Less: Tax-Exempt Property	Less: Redevelopment Tax Increments	Total Taxable Assessed Value	Total Direct Tax Rate
2013	\$ 12,723,234	\$ 27,848,261	\$ 2,266,536	\$ 42,838,031	\$ 3,322,453	\$ 9,496,227	\$ 30,019,351	0.5562
2014	13,031,396	29,441,439	2,569,502	45,042,337	4,245,848	9,625,116	31,171,373	0.5470
2015	13,960,804	31,789,840	1,925,481	47,676,125	4,288,050	10,353,808	33,034,267	0.5527
2016	14,968,239	34,219,483	2,098,503	51,286,225	3,862,329	11,932,782	35,491,114	0.5136
2017	16,037,959	36,557,232	2,524,869	55,120,060	4,139,277	13,171,622	37,809,161	0.5446
2018	17,509,685	39,142,275	2,434,733	59,086,693	4,439,304	—	54,647,389	0.5530
2019	18,808,665	42,085,461	2,501,253	63,395,379	4,896,798	—	58,498,581	0.5467
2020	20,262,811	45,554,214	2,665,626	68,482,651	5,345,544	—	63,137,107	0.5460
2021	21,661,691	50,552,542	2,590,408	74,804,641	5,224,851	—	69,579,790	0.5497
2022	22,821,447	53,963,397	2,439,510	79,224,353	5,498,260	—	73,726,093	0.5496

Notes: Amounts for Redevelopment Tax Increment are reported in Total Assessed Value for 2018 and subsequent years. Tax rates are per \$1,000 of assessed value.

Source: County of Alameda

**CITY OF OAKLAND
STATISTICAL SECTION**

SCHEDULE 7

**DIRECT AND OVERLAPPING
PROPERTY TAX RATES**

Fiscal Year	City Direct Rates				Overlapping Rates								
	Basic Rate	Debt Service Fund	1981 Pension Liability	Total Direct Rate	Alameda County	Education	Education Debt	BART and AC Transit	BART Debt	Other	East Bay Municipal Utility Debt	East Bay Regional Parks District	East Bay Reg. Parks District Debt
2013	0.3485	0.0502	0.1575	0.5562	0.3086	0.2165	0.1818	0.0517	0.0043	0.0505	0.0068	0.0242	0.0051
2014	0.3485	0.0410	0.1575	0.5470	0.3086	0.2165	0.2199	0.0517	0.0075	0.0505	0.0066	0.0242	0.0078
2015	0.3485	0.0467	0.1575	0.5527	0.3086	0.2165	0.2157	0.0517	0.0045	0.0505	0.0047	0.0242	0.0085
2016	0.3485	0.0076	0.1575	0.5136	0.3086	0.2165	0.1876	0.0517	0.0026	0.0505	0.0034	0.0242	0.0067
2017	0.3485	0.0386	0.1575	0.5446	0.3086	0.2165	0.1407	0.0517	0.0080	0.0505	0.0028	0.0242	0.0032
2018	0.3485	0.0470	0.1575	0.5530	0.3086	0.2165	0.1325	0.0517	0.0084	0.0505	0.0011	0.0242	0.0021
2019	0.3485	0.0407	0.1575	0.5467	0.3198	0.2165	0.1445	0.0517	0.0070	0.0505	—	0.0242	0.0057
2020	0.3485	0.0400	0.1575	0.5460	0.3194	0.2165	0.1425	0.0517	0.0120	0.0505	—	0.0242	0.0060
2021	0.3485	0.0437	0.1575	0.5497	0.3122	0.2165	0.1536	0.0517	0.0139	0.0505	—	0.0242	0.0014
2022	0.3485	0.0436	0.1575	0.5496	0.3127	0.2165	0.1609	0.0517	0.0060	0.0505	—	0.0242	0.0020

Note: Rates per \$1,000 assessed value

Source: County of Alameda

**CITY OF OAKLAND
STATISTICAL SECTION**

SCHEDULE 8

PRINCIPAL PROPERTY TAXPAYERS

<u>Taxpayer</u>	<u>2013 (1)</u>			<u>2022 (2)</u>		
	<u>Taxable Assessed Value</u>	<u>Percentage of Total City Taxable Assessed Value</u>	<u>Rank</u>	<u>Taxable Assessed Value</u>	<u>Percentage of Total City Taxable Assessed Value</u>	<u>Rank</u>
BA2 300 Lakeside LLC				\$ 449,253,400	0.609 %	1
SOFXI WFO Center 21 Owner LLC				360,505,389	0.489 %	2
CP VI Franklin LLC				346,135,464	0.469 %	3
KRE 1221 Broadway Owner LLC				259,254,166	0.352 %	4
Uptown Broadway LLC				257,978,600	0.350 %	5
601 City Center LLC				244,305,703	0.331 %	6
CSHV 1999 Harrison LLC				241,098,702	0.327 %	7
3093 Broadway Holdings LLC				236,658,330	0.321 %	8
Broadway Franklin LLC				235,746,749	0.320 %	9
USPA City Center LLC				227,475,040	0.309 %	10
Kaiser Foundation Hospitals	\$ 1,110,688,767	2.811 %	1	N/A		
Oakland City Center Venture LLC	240,601,320	0.609 %	2	N/A		
SIC Lakeside Drive LLC	212,718,150	0.538 %	3	N/A		
CIM Oakland Center 21 LP	176,683,175	0.447 %	4	N/A		
Kaiser Foundation Health Plan Inc	157,967,889	0.400 %	5	N/A		
CIM Oakland 1 Kaiser Plaza LP	130,206,394	0.330 %	6	N/A		
Digital 720 2nd LLC	128,264,362	0.325 %	7	N/A		
Oakland Property LLC	125,000,000	0.316 %	9	N/A		
555 Twelfth Street Venture LLC	118,911,753	0.301 %	10	N/A		
Total	\$ 2,526,051,131	6.393 %		\$ 2,858,411,543	3.877 %	

Notes:

- (1) 2013 based on total assessed value of \$39,515,578,256
- (2) 2022 based on total assessed value of \$73,726,093,278

Source: County of Alameda

**CITY OF OAKLAND
STATISTICAL SECTION**

SCHEDULE 9

**PROPERTY TAX LEVIES
AND COLLECTIONS**

(in thousands)

1% TAX ROLL					
Fiscal Year Ended June 30,	Taxes Levied for the Fiscal Year	Collected within the Fiscal Year of the Levy		Total Collections to Date	
		Amount	Percent of Levy	Amount	Percent of Levy
2013	\$ 85,791	\$ 83,756	97.63 %	\$ 83,756	97.63 %
2014	87,270	85,643	98.14 %	85,643	98.14 %
2015	92,969	91,419	98.33 %	91,419	98.33 %
2016	101,746	99,849	98.14 %	99,849	98.14 %
2017	108,686	106,799	98.26 %	106,799	98.26 %
2018	116,778	115,061	98.53 %	115,061	98.53 %
2019	122,790	121,081	98.61 %	121,081	98.61 %
2020	130,998	128,734	98.27 %	128,734	98.27 %
2021	139,467	137,038	98.26 %	137,038	98.27 %
2022	146,646	143,826	98.08 %	143,826	98.08 %

Voter-Approved Debt Tax Roll					
Fiscal Year Ended June 30,	Taxes Levied for the Fiscal Year	Collected within the Fiscal Year of the Levy		Total Collections to Date	
		Amount	Percent of Levy	Amount	Percent of Levy
2013	\$ 82,312	\$ 80,328	97.59 %	\$ 80,328	97.59 %
2014	80,745	78,989	97.83 %	78,989	97.83 %
2015	89,871	88,335	98.29 %	88,335	98.29 %
2016	99,114	97,543	98.42 %	97,543	98.42 %
2017	116,107	112,674	97.04 %	112,674	97.04 %
2018	127,411	125,535	98.53 %	125,535	98.53 %
2019	129,504	127,583	98.52 %	127,583	98.52 %
2020	140,258	137,763	98.22 %	137,763	98.22 %
2021	157,364	154,916	98.44 %	154,916	98.44 %
2022	171,901	169,197	98.43 %	169,197	98.43 %

Note: Collections in subsequent year data not available.

Source: County of Alameda

**CITY OF OAKLAND
STATISTICAL SECTION**

SCHEDULE 10

TAXABLE SALES BY CATEGORY
(in thousands)

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020 (1)	2021 (1)	2022
Auto and Transportation	\$ 729,195	\$ 808,600	\$ 877,524	\$ 909,867	\$ 904,626	\$ 888,309	\$ 901,894	\$ 789,318	\$ 811,315	\$ 899,802
Building and Construction	384,999	427,596	452,079	477,817	508,167	566,605	602,144	559,064	570,001	597,871
Business and Industry	672,963	704,424	552,876	602,851	608,558	662,062	690,536	598,930	587,305	619,110
Food and Drugs	404,285	416,788	444,374	487,018	516,629	542,632	539,733	585,993	599,354	556,796
Fuel and Service Stations	742,778	719,994	621,519	506,536	528,216	647,796	741,754	551,574	421,823	747,706
General Consumer Goods	542,172	561,361	594,032	567,959	546,722	564,182	566,006	522,262	559,069	573,500
Restaurants and Hotels	694,100	765,296	857,573	951,372	999,328	1,050,032	1,109,458	889,842	686,546	981,563
County and State Pools (2)	639,319	697,163	687,122	708,784	778,408	833,449	930,151	1,074,516	1,239,452	1,222,682
Total	\$ 4,170,492	\$ 4,404,059	\$ 4,399,977	\$ 4,503,420	\$ 4,612,246	\$ 4,921,618	\$ 5,151,525	\$ 4,496,983	\$ 4,235,413	\$ 4,976,348
City direct sales tax rate (3)	1.5%	1.5%	2.0%	2.0%	2.0%	2.0%	2.0%	2.0%	2.0%	3.0%

Source: HdL Companies.

Notes: (1) Declines in 2020 and 2021 reflect the impacts of the COVID-19 global pandemic. (2) County and State Pool amounts primarily result from allocations for internet sales.

(3) The reported City direct sales tax rates include the 1% Bradley-Burns rate due to the City as well as countywide voter-approved half-cent sales taxes for health care and transportation.

**CITY OF OAKLAND
STATISTICAL SECTION**

SCHEDULE 11

**DIRECT AND OVERLAPPING
SALES TAX RATES**

Fiscal Year	City Direct Rate	State of California
2013	1.50%	7.50%
2014	1.50%	7.50%
2015	2.00%	7.50%
2016	2.00%	7.50%
2017	2.00%	7.25%
2018	2.00%	7.25%
2019	2.00%	7.25%
2020	2.00%	7.25%
2021	2.00%	7.25%
2022	3.00%	7.25%

Source: California Department of Tax and Fee Administration.

Note: City direct rates include the 1% Bradley-Burns rate due to the City as well as countywide voter-approved half-cent sales taxes. Tax increases in 2022 reflect voter approval of a half-cent sales tax for children's health and child care as well as a second countywide half-cent sales tax for transportation.

**CITY OF OAKLAND
STATISTICAL SECTION**

SCHEDULE 12

RATIOS OF OUTSTANDING DEBT BY TYPE

(in thousands)

Fiscal Year	Governmental Activities										Business-type Activities			Total Primary Government		
	General Obligation Bonds	Lease Revenue Bonds	Pension Obligation Bonds	Accreted Interest	Special Assessment Bonds	Notes and Loans Payable	Financed Purchase Obligations	Lease Liability	Premiums and Discounts	Pledge Oblig. For Authority Debt	Sewer Fund Notes Payable	Sewer Fund Bonds	Premiums and Discounts	Total Outstanding Debt	Percentage of Personal Income	Per Capita (in dollars)
2013	\$ 309,793	\$176,850	\$ 367,394	\$162,874	\$ 6,690	\$ 7,815	\$ 39,228	\$ —	\$ 20,219	\$ 56,895	\$ 291	\$ 48,710	\$ 1,885	\$ 1,198,644	3.6 %	\$ 2,929
2014	290,449	141,555	348,512	169,923	6,365	5,330	51,349	—	18,390	53,225	—	38,555	5,144	1,128,797	4.1 %	2,726
2015	206,530	109,955	330,433	165,290	6,020	3,150	65,645	—	25,989	49,445	—	36,630	4,801	1,003,888	3.5 %	2,393
2016	201,830	91,110	313,223	159,476	5,685	2,060	71,849	—	24,054	45,512	—	34,665	4,458	953,922	2.9 %	2,244
2017	216,655	71,335	296,854	149,896	5,335	8,021	67,802	—	23,246	41,384	—	32,620	4,115	917,263	2.6 %	2,142
2018	317,605	60,025	271,580	136,371	3,585	22,250	54,046	—	27,934	37,049	—	30,495	3,772	964,712	2.3 %	2,248
2019	301,655	54,905	246,872	118,643	3,295	18,125	53,267	—	26,008	32,499	—	28,260	3,430	886,959	2.1 %	2,059
2020	472,170	49,180	222,556	96,514	2,940	4,250	43,743	—	26,466	27,721	—	25,985	3,086	974,611	2.3 %	2,247
2021	450,075	43,165	198,564	69,703	2,590	—	28,842	—	24,657	22,703	—	23,616	2,743	866,658	1.9 %	1,990
2022	637,540	36,835	174,806	37,927	2,225	—	18,243	14,407	39,847	11,950	—	21,126	2,400	997,306	2.1 %	2,350

Source: Notes to Basic Financial Statements.

Notes: Refunding losses have been removed from this schedule compared to prior years as they are no longer reported as part of the carrying amount of related debt. Per Schedule 17 the same personal income base is used for 2020-2022.

**CITY OF OAKLAND
STATISTICAL SECTION**

SCHEDULE 13

**RATIOS OF GENERAL BONDED
DEBT OUTSTANDING**

(in thousands)

Fiscal Year	Pension Obligation Bonds	General Obligation Bonds	Less: Amounts Restricted to Repaying Principal	Total	Assessed Value (1)	Tax Rate	Per Capita (2) <i>(in dollars)</i>
2013	\$367,394	\$309,793	\$31,198	\$645,989	\$39,515,578	0.0163	\$ 1,560
2014	348,512	290,449	29,146	609,815	40,796,490	0.0149	1,454
2015	330,433	206,530	29,475	507,488	43,388,075	0.0117	1,195
2016	313,223	201,830	22,316	492,737	47,423,896	0.0104	1,153
2017	296,854	216,655	14,121	499,388	50,980,783	0.0098	1,165
2018	271,580	317,605	16,849	572,336	54,647,389	0.0105	1,331
2019	246,872	301,655	16,439	532,088	58,498,581	0.0091	1,231
2020	222,556	472,170	23,734	670,992	63,137,107	0.0106	1,541
2021	198,564	450,075	22,702	625,937	69,579,790	0.0090	1,437
2022	174,806	637,540	38,541	773,805	73,726,093	0.0105	1,823

Sources: (1) Alameda County Assessor.

(2) State of California Department of Finance, 1/1/22.

Note: Rates per \$1,000 assessed value.

**CITY OF OAKLAND
STATISTICAL SECTION**

SCHEDULE 14

**DIRECT AND OVERLAPPING
GOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITIES DEBT**

Governmental Unit	Total Debt as of 6/30/22	Estimated Percentage Applicable	City Share of Debt
Direct Debt			
City of Oakland General Obligation Bonds	\$ 637,540,000	100	\$ 637,540,000
City of Oakland Lease Revenue Bonds	36,835,000	100	36,835,000
City of Oakland Pension Obligation Bonds	174,806,092	100	174,806,092
City of Oakland Accreted Interest on Appreciation Bonds	37,927,090	100	37,927,090
City-Guaranteed Special Assessment District Bonds	2,225,000	100	2,225,000
City of Oakland Unamortized Premium and Discounts	39,846,625	100	39,846,625
City of Oakland Financed Purchase Obligations	18,243,195	100	<u>18,243,195</u>
Total Direct Debt			<u>947,423,002</u>
Overlapping Tax and Assessment Debt			
Alameda County	\$ 183,745,000	21.378	\$ 39,281,006
Bay Area Rapid Transit District	2,521,570,000	8.328	209,996,350
East Bay Regional Park District	184,590,000	13.298	24,546,778
Chabot-Las Positas Community College District	805,595,000	0.745	6,001,683
Peralta Community College District	399,220,000	57.218	228,425,700
Berkeley and Castro Valley Unified School Districts	476,470,000	0.003 & 0.108	165,615
Oakland Unified School District	1,112,170,000	99.999	1,112,158,878
San Leandro Unified School District	299,866,459	7.425	22,265,085
City of Piedmont 1915 Act Bonds	3,003,066	5.479	<u>164,538</u>
Total Overlapping Tax and Assessment Debt			<u>1,643,005,633</u>
Overlapping General Fund Debt			
Alameda County and Coliseum Authority General Fund Obligations	\$ 742,688,000	21.378	\$ 158,771,841
Alameda-Contra Costa Transit District Certificates of Participation	11,655,000	25.311	2,949,997
Peralta Community College District Pension Obligation Bonds	128,004,633	57.218	73,241,691
Oakland Unified School District Certificates of Participation	10,220,000	99.999	10,219,898
Castro Valley Unified School District Certificates of Participation	4,445,000	0.108	<u>4,801</u>
Total Overlapping General Fund Debt			<u>245,188,228</u>
Total Direct and Overlapping Debt			<u>2,835,616,863</u>
Overlapping Tax Increment Debt (Successor Agency)	225,010,000	100	<u>225,010,000</u>
Combined Total Debt			<u>\$ 3,060,626,863</u>

Source: California Municipal Statistics, Inc. and City of Oakland.

Note: City of Oakland debt totals do not include obligations related to the Coliseum Authority. See Note II Part (I) - Joint Venture for additional information.

**CITY OF OAKLAND
STATISTICAL SECTION**

SCHEDULE 15

LEGAL DEBT MARGIN INFORMATION

(in thousands)

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Taxable Assessed Value (1)	\$30,019,351	\$31,171,373	\$33,034,267	\$35,491,114	\$37,809,161	\$54,647,389	\$58,498,581	\$63,137,107	\$69,579,790	\$73,726,093
Debt limit (2)	\$ 1,125,726	\$ 1,168,926	\$ 1,238,785	\$ 1,330,917	\$ 1,417,844	\$ 2,049,277	\$ 2,193,697	\$ 2,367,642	\$ 2,609,242	\$ 2,764,728
Total net debt applicable to limit	\$ 309,792	\$ 290,449	\$ 206,530	\$ 201,830	\$ 216,665	\$ 317,605	\$ 301,655	\$ 472,170	\$ 450,075	\$ 637,540
Legal debt margin	\$ 815,934	\$ 878,477	\$ 1,032,255	\$ 1,129,087	\$ 1,201,179	\$ 1,731,672	\$ 1,892,042	\$ 1,895,472	\$ 2,159,167	\$ 2,127,188
Total net debt applicable to the limit as a percentage of debt limit (%)	27.5 %	24.8 %	16.7 %	15.2 %	15.3 %	15.5 %	13.8 %	19.9 %	17.2 %	23.1 %

Sources: Alameda County Assessor and Notes to Basic Financial Statements, Note II, Part (G) - Long-Term and Other Obligations.

Notes:

(1) As of fiscal year 2018 reported assessed value includes former redevelopment areas.

(2) Government Code Section 43605 provides for a legal debt limit of 15% of gross assessed valuation. This provision was enacted when assessed valuation was based upon 25% of market value, however, effective with the 1981-82 fiscal year each parcel is now assessed at 100% of market value (as of the most recent change in ownership for that parcel). The computations shown above reflect a conversion of assessed valuation data for each fiscal year from the current full valuation perspective to the 25% level that was in effect at the time that the legal debt margin was enacted by the State of California for local governments. In combination, the 25% and 15% computations result in a debt limit that is 3.75% of taxable assessed value.

**CITY OF OAKLAND
STATISTICAL SECTION**

SCHEDULE 16

**PLEGGED-REVENUE COVERAGE,
CITY OF OAKLAND SEWER BONDS, PORT OF OAKLAND,
OAKLAND REDEVELOPMENT AGENCY AND OAKLAND REDEVELOPMENT
SUCCESSOR AGENCY**

(in thousands)

Fiscal Year	Net Revenue Available for Debt Service (1)	Debt Service	Coverage
<u>SEWER BONDS (2)</u>			
2014	\$ 22,789	\$ 2,450	9.30
2015	27,544	3,643	7.56
2016	26,668	3,645	7.32
2017	23,308	3,646	6.39
2018	24,039	3,644	6.60
2019	24,471	3,648	6.71
2020	26,456	3,643	7.26
2021	23,164	3,627	6.39
2022	32,006	3,650	8.77
<u>PORT OF OAKLAND (3)</u>			
2013	\$ 170,128	\$ 107,268	1.59
2014	160,769	98,191	1.64
2015	164,665	98,197	1.68
2016	158,982	98,880	1.61
2017	172,552	99,454	1.73
2018	180,422	98,902	1.82
2019	194,104	93,188	2.08
2020	165,301	93,160	1.77
2021	162,849	71,071	2.29
2022	235,846	70,520	3.34
<u>OAKLAND REDEVELOPMENT AGENCY/OAKLAND REDEVELOPMENT SUCCESSOR AGENCY (4)</u>			
2013	\$ 83,057	\$ 46,574	1.78

Notes:

(1) Net revenue available for debt service is defined in the indentures for each bond issuance and is generally based on operating revenues less operating expenses, excluding depreciation and amortization, plus interest and investment income.

(2) Amounts are not shown for years prior to 2014 as the refunding bonds were issued that year.

(3) Debt service amounts and coverage ratios reflect the Port's intermediate lien. In FY 2021-22 debt service amounts shown were reduced to reflect the use of \$11.8 million of federal grants and debt proceeds for repayment. Additional details may be found in the Port's separately published Annual Comprehensive Financial Report.

(4) Following the dissolution of redevelopment, pledged revenues for outstanding tax allocation bonds are equal to 100% of the associated legal obligation and coverage amounts are no longer reported. Coverage ratios shown reflect all-in debt service coverage; for coverage by issue please refer to the City of Oakland's historical Annual Financial Information Statements.

Sources: City of Oakland Annual Financial Information Statements, Port of Oakland.

**CITY OF OAKLAND
STATISTICAL SECTION**

SCHEDULE 17

DEMOGRAPHIC AND ECONOMIC STATISTICS

Calendar Year	Population (1)	Personal Income (thousands) (2)	Per Capita Personal Income (3)	School Enrollment (4)	Unemployment Rate (%) (5)
2013	409,180	\$ 29,504,121	\$ 71,255	46,486	9
2014	414,065	32,030,179	76,355	47,194	7.3
2015	419,490	35,098,292	82,639	48,077	5.9
2016	424,717	37,289,279	87,228	49,098	4.9
2017	427,493	39,944,451	93,165	49,760	4.2
2018	428,750	43,094,688	100,236	50,231	3.5
2019	429,932	45,360,302	104,921	50,202	3.4
2020	432,327	48,009,913	111,050	49,588	10.5
2021	435,514	48,009,913	111,050	48,704	7.7
2022	424,464	48,009,913	111,050	46,600	3.5

Sources and Notes:

(1) California Department of Finance.

(2) U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis. Data are available only for the San Francisco-Oakland-Hayward Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA) and have been adjusted by the proportion of the population within the City of Oakland. Data for 2021 and 2022 are not yet available; 2020 data are reported for these years instead.

(3) U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis. Data are presented for the San Francisco-Oakland-Hayward Metropolitan Statistical Area. Data for 2021 and 2022 are not yet available; 2020 data are reported for these years instead.

(4) California Department of Education.

(5) California Employment Development Department. Annual data are not yet available for 2022 but June 2022 data are reported above.

**CITY OF OAKLAND
STATISTICAL SECTION**

SCHEDULE 18

PRINCIPAL EMPLOYERS

<u>Employer</u>	2022			2013		
	Number of Employees	Rank	Percent of Total Employment	Number of Employees	Rank	Percent of Total Employment
Kaiser Permanente Medical Group, Kaiser Foundation Hospitals and Health Plan	11,500+	1	5.7%	10,914	1	5.8%
County of Alameda	8,000+	2	4.0%	6,218	4	3.3%
Oakland Unified School District	5,000+	3	2.5%	7,664	2	4.1%
City of Oakland	4,000+	4	2.0%	5,082	5	2.7%
State of California	3,500+	5	1.7%	7,480	3	4.0%
San Francisco Bay Area Rapid Transit District	3,500+	6	1.7%			
United Parcel Service	2,500+	7	1.2%			
Alameda County Medical Center	2,500+	8	1.2%			
Southwest Airlines	2,000+	9	1.0%	2,100	9	1.1%
Children Hospital & Research Center	2,000+	10	1.0%	2,600	7	1.4%
Alta-Bates Summit Medical Center				3,623	6	1.9%
Peralta Community College District				1,420	10	0.8%
Internal Revenue Service				2,500	8	1.3%
Total, Ten Largest Employers	44,500			49,601		

Source: City of Oakland Economic & Workforce Development Department.

Note: Percent of total employment is based on June 2022 employment of 200,700 and 2013 annual employment of 187,800 as reported by the California Employment Development Department.

**CITY OF OAKLAND
STATISTICAL SECTION**

SCHEDULE 19

**FULL-TIME EQUIVALENT CITY GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES
BY FUNCTION/PROGRAM**

Function/Program	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
General government										
Management services	280	169	205	224	239	235	235	234	248	233
Finance	55	124	128	134	132	136	138	138	145	126
Personnel resources	29	40	42	37	37	41	41	41	46	42
Information technology	55	59	54	70	76	72	72	72	71	68
Public safety										
Police										
Officers	621	633	710	760	761	731	748	750	734	658
Civilians	350	458	458	423	367	336	324	324	325	330
Fire										
Firefighters and officers	410	393	426	427	462	450	435	435	435	437
Civilians	68	96	67	102	72	79	86	86	85	110
Community & human services										
Library	138	139	136	132	154	153	184	184	221	189
Human services	219	219	214	213	187	178	192	193	185	161
Parks and recreation	84	82	85	88	85	79	81	81	92	83
Cultural arts/KTOP	8	8	8	N/A						
Neighborhood services	4	N/A								
Animal services	N/A	25								
Violence prevention	N/A	1	2	29						
Community & economic development										
Housing & community development	43	45	45	44	50	48	54	54	62	60
Planning & building	111	111	107	118	121	136	144	144	145	144
Economic & workforce development	N/A	46	44	42	43	46	43	43	41	43
Public works	588	611	623	622	632	467	468	467	445	492
Transportation	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	226	230	230	239	239
Total	3,063	3,233	3,352	3,436	3,418	3,413	3,475	3,477	3,521	3,469

Note: Missing values result from the reorganization of City departments over time.
Source: City of Oakland Payroll Division.

**CITY OF OAKLAND
STATISTICAL SECTION**

SCHEDULE 20

**OPERATING INDICATORS BY
FUNCTION/PROGRAM**

Function/Program	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
General Government										
Building permits issued	13,513	14,680	15,117	18,693	17,259	14,331	13,013	11,812	12,784	14,356
Building inspections conducted	55,951	58,844	56,414	39,947	41,771	67,494	57,125	53,096	42,177	41,950
Authorized new dwelling units	486	420	806	1,641	3,101	4,272	2,512	1,656	1,159	1,469
Commercial value (in thousands)	\$ 65,152	\$ 100,239	\$ 238,592	\$ 306,809	\$ 211,874	\$ 359,016	\$ 260,822	\$ 301,304	\$ 322,408	\$ 367,304
Residential value (in thousands) (1)	\$ 253,516	\$ 181,087	\$ 246,776	\$ 495,481	\$ 638,944	\$ 1,180,188	\$ 827,832	\$ 853,155	\$ 380,814	\$ 473,718
Police										
Dispatched calls	249,050	226,275	252,550	253,877	259,494	305,605	307,544	301,579	274,862	273,915
Field contacts	21,280	33,570	34,418	39,240	30,032	26,026	22,846	24,817	16,866	13,502
Physical arrests	7,908	7,577	12,224	12,911	12,047	11,194	9,484	7,215	6,989	6,564
Parking violations	326,030	331,692	323,542	330,615	313,222	306,000	317,175	267,923	259,026	333,435
Fire										
Emergency responses	55,334	55,284	58,413	59,254	55,144	55,200	54,362	52,374	53,351	56,991
Fires extinguished	1,108	1,783	1,282	1,782	1,469	1,743	1,778	2,120	3,210	3,102
Inspections (2)	3,292	3,292	2,398	2,862	3,143	3,467	7,541	10,751	30,587	33,119
Port of Oakland (3)										
Imports (tonnage, thousands)	14,610	14,478	15,204	15,155	16,436	17,166	17,942	18,155	18,372	19,297
Exports (tonnage, thousands)	18,371	18,474	17,663	15,848	17,720	17,580	17,066	17,576	17,534	16,270
Total tonnage (thousands)	32,981	32,952	32,868	31,003	34,157	34,746	35,008	35,731	35,906	35,567
Containers	1,328,379	1,325,855	1,359,195	1,294,532	1,336,298	1,364,358	1,439,652	1,410,677	1,377,296	1,353,882
Other public works										
Street resurfacing (miles)	3.95	16.95	9.6	9.4	8.8	15.4	N/A	30.73	44.1	42.0
Potholes repaired	12,005	9,719	13,751	14,117	17,733	13,550	18,629	12,299	12,460	13,387
Parks and recreation										
Athletic field permits issued	409	409	429	450	450	380	501	178	54	54
Community center admissions (4)	1,144,097	902,414	698,273	1,174,383	N/A	N/A	172,207	69,748	37,497	47,381
Library										
Volumes in collection	1,259,091	1,245,060	1,130,583	1,120,958	1,193,188	1,178,304	1,155,686	1,260,149	1,329,593	1,316,765
Total volumes borrowed	2,576,157	2,534,678	2,421,548	2,560,066	2,130,170	2,241,795	2,518,321	2,380,197	1,289,555	2,197,735
Wastewater										
Average daily sewage treatment (thousands of gallons)	61,000	56,000	55,000	57,000	67,000	53,000	60,900	54,400	50,260	55,070

Source: City of Oakland, Port of Oakland, and East Bay Municipal Utility District.

Notes:

(1) Decreased values for residential permits in fiscal year 2021 reflect delays in permit issuance for multi-unit dwellings, which were offset by growth in permits issued for lower-value residential projects, such as remodels and accessory dwelling units.

(2) Fire inspections for 2021 and 2022 reflect the addition of data on vegetation inspections, which is not available for prior years.

(3) Port of Oakland data based on prior calendar year; fiscal year data unavailable.

(4) Community center admissions data is not available after 2016 on a basis comparable to earlier years due to a change in Parks & Recreation data systems.

**CITY OF OAKLAND
STATISTICAL SECTION**

SCHEDULE 21

**CAPITAL ASSET STATISTICS
BY FUNCTION/PROGRAM**

<u>Function/Program</u>	<u>2013</u>	<u>2014</u>	<u>2015</u>	<u>2016</u>	<u>2017</u>	<u>2018</u>	<u>2019</u>	<u>2020</u>	<u>2021</u>	<u>2022</u>
Aviation facilities										
Airports operated	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Paved airport runways	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Total length of runways (in feet)	25,038	25,038	25,038	25,038	25,038	25,038	25,038	25,038	25,038	25,038
Area of airport (in acres)	2,600	2,600	2,600	2,600	2,600	2,600	2,600	2,600	2,600	2,600
Public safety										
Police stations	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
Patrol units	610	600	619	697	745	715	692	743	671	667
Fire stations	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25
Harbor facilities										
Miles at waterfront	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19
Berthing length at wharves (in feet)	23,233	23,233	23,233	23,233	23,233	25,100	25,100	25,100	25,100	25,100
Harbor area (in acres)	779	779	779	779	779	779	779	779	779	779
Library branches	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16
Museums	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Other public works										
Streets (in lane miles)	1,965	1,965	1,965	1,965	1,965	1,965	1,965	1,965	1,965	1,965
Streetlights	37,000	37,000	37,000	38,000	38,050	38,250	38,250	38,250	38,500	37,964
Traffic signals	632	635	639	642	643	646	646	692	695	703
Parks and recreation										
Acreage	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,500
Swimming pools	4	4	4	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
Tennis courts	44	44	44	44	44	44	41	39	39	39
Playgrounds	106	106	106	106	106	106	106	106	106	106
Baseball/softball diamonds	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	42
Soccer/football fields	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	17	17	25
Community centers	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33
Wastewater										
Sanitary sewers (miles)	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	29

Source: City of Oakland and Port of Oakland