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**CALIFORNIA STATEWIDE COMMUNITIES  
DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY (CSCDA)**



**INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT  
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
AND SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION**

**JUNE 30, 2022**

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**CALIFORNIA STATEWIDE COMMUNITIES DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY  
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JUNE 30, 2022**

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## INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Board of Commissioners  
California Statewide Communities Development Authority  
Sacramento, California

### Opinion

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the California Statewide Communities Development Authority (the Authority), as of June 30, 2022, and the related notes to the financial statements, as listed in the table of contents.

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the California Statewide Communities Development Authority 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 Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. 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 Authority, 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 opinion.

### Responsibilities of Management for the Financial Statement

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; this includes the design, implementation, and maintenance of internal control relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements that is 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 Authority'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 opinion. 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 generally accepted 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 generally accepted 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 Authority'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 Authority'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 be presented to supplement the basic financial statements. Such information is the responsibility of management and, although not a part of the basic financial statements, is required by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board, who considers it to be an essential part of financial reporting for placing the basic financial statements in an appropriate operational, economic, or historical context. We have applied certain limited procedures to the required supplementary information in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America, which consisted of inquiries of management about the methods of preparing the information and comparing the information for consistency with management's responses to our inquiries, the basic financial statements, and other knowledge we obtained during our audit of the basic financial statements. We do not express an opinion or provide any assurance on the information because the limited procedures do not provide us with sufficient evidence to express an opinion or provide any assurance.

#### **Supplementary Information**

Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming an opinion on the financial statements. The schedule of fiduciary fee collections/charges and disbursements related to the conduit finance activities - custodial fund is presented for purposes of additional analysis and is not a required part of the basic financial statements.

The schedule of fiduciary fee collections/charges and disbursements related to the conduit finance activities - custodial fund is the responsibility of management and was derived from and relate directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statement. 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 auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. In our opinion, the combining and individual nonmajor fund financial statements are fairly stated, in all material respects, in relation to the basic financial statements as a whole.

*Mann, Urrutia, Nelson CPAs*

Sacramento, California  
December 30, 2022

## **CALIFORNIA STATEWIDE COMMUNITIES DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS**

### **Management's Discussion and Analysis**

The California Statewide Communities Development Authority (CSCDA) was created in 1988, under California's Joint Exercise of Powers Act, to provide California's local governments with an effective tool for the timely financing of community-based public benefit projects.

Although cities, counties and special districts are able to issue their own debt obligations or serve as a conduit issuer of private activity bonds that promote economic development and provide critical community services, many local agencies find stand-alone financings too costly or lack the necessary resources or experience to facilitate the bond issuance and perform post-issuance activities for the term of the bonds.

In response, local governments formed CSCDA. CSCDA was created by and for local governments in California, and is sponsored by the California State Association of Counties (CSAC) and the League of California Cities (Cal Cities).

Today, over 500 cities, counties, and special districts have become Program Participants to CSCDA - which serves as their conduit issuer and provides access to an efficient and effective mechanism to finance locally-approved public benefit projects. At June 30, 2022, the aggregate amount of CSCDA's conduit debt obligations outstanding issued on behalf of program participants totaled \$25 billion, compared to \$24.5 billion at June 30, 2021.

CSCDA helps local governments build community infrastructure, provide affordable housing, create jobs, make access available to quality healthcare and education, and more. CSCDA provides an important resource to its local government members by ensuring that local community projects get funded quickly and reliably.

### **Conduit Finance Activity**

During the fiscal years ended June 30, 2022 and 2021, CSCDA served as issuer for \$1.5 billion in conduit revenue bonds related to its Private Activity and Public Agency Finance Programs.

Private Activity Finance Program projects are those owned by the private sector, but which provide specific public benefits as authorized under the Internal Revenue Code and approved by the local City Council or County Board of Supervisors. During the years ended June 30, 2022 and 2021, CSCDA provided conduit financing for 24 and 21, respectively, Private Activity Finance Program projects ranging from construction of affordable and senior housing apartments to erecting hospital and educational infrastructure. In total, During the years ended June 30, 2022 and 2021 CSCDA provided conduit access to the tax-exempt and taxable municipal finance marketplace for approximately \$1.2 billion and \$1.1 billion, respectively, in Private Activity Finance Program projects.

Public Agency Finance Program projects are those where CSCDA serves as the conduit issuer for financing where a city, county, and/or special district is the borrower. CSCDA frequently conducts these types of financings on a pooled basis with more than one government entity participating in a single financing, thereby spreading the costs of issuance across borrowers to produce a lower-cost transaction than each local government would enjoy on its own. During the years ended June 30, 2022 and 2021, CSCDA conducted 7 and 11, respectively, Public Agency Finance Program conduit issuances totaling approximately \$132,125,000 million and \$1,288,000, respectively, and benefiting 7 and 11, respectively, of its public agency members.

PACE Finance Program allow property owners in participating cities and counties to finance renewable energy, energy water efficiency improvements, seismic improvements and electric vehicle charging infrastructure on their property. Participation in the assessment is 100% voluntary by the property owner. The improvements installed on the owner's property are financed by the issuance of bonds. The bonds are secured by a voluntary contractual assessment levied on the owner's property. Property owners who wish to participate in PACE agree to repay the money through the voluntary contractual assessment collected with property taxes. The voluntary contractual assessments are levied by CSCDA and collected in annual installments through the applicable county secured property tax bill. During the years ended June 30, 2022 and 2021 there were 121 and 135, respectively, bond issuances totaling \$134 million and \$189 million, respectively, through the CSCDA PACE program.

### **Overview of the Financial Statements**

This discussion and analysis is intended to serve as an introduction to CSCDA's financial statements. CSCDA's financial statements comprises three components: 1) the statement of fiduciary net position; 2) the statement of changes in fiduciary net position and 3) notes to the financial statements.

**CALIFORNIA STATEWIDE COMMUNITIES DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY  
MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS**

**Financial Statements.** CSCDA has two financial statements, the statement of fiduciary net position, which appears on page 6. This statement reports assets held in an custodial capacity for others and that are not the property of CSCDA itself. As an issuer which acts exclusively in a conduit capacity, CSCDA has no assets, liabilities, revenues, or expenses of its own. The statement of changes in fiduciary net position, which appears on page 7, reports cash flows related to the collection of CSCDA service fees are treated as discussed below in the sections titled "Bond Issuance" and "Bond Administration" while costs associated with CSCDA's operations are handled as discussed below in the sections titled "General Administrative Activities".

**Notes to the Financial Statements.** The notes provide additional information that is essential to a full understanding of the data provided in the financial statements. The notes to the financial statements can be found on pages 8 - 14 of this report.

**Analysis of Fiduciary Activity**

CSCDA is comprised of one custodial fund which is segregated into one of three categories, each of which is reported in the schedule of fiduciary fee collections/charges and disbursements related to the conduit finance activities - custodial fund, which appears on page 15 as information supplemental to the financial statement. The categories are: 1) bond issuance, 2) bond administration, and 3) general administrative activities:

**Bond Issuance** represents amounts received from borrowers in CSCDA's name to pay for the program manager's services as well as for the program sponsorship, and marketing provided by CSAC and Cal Cities. CSCDA bills the borrower in advance for bond issuance fees and then places the payment on deposit with US Bank. Amounts held are invested in cash and cash equivalents.

Once bonds are issued, the trustee distributes payments pursuant to agreements approved by the CSCDA Board of Commissioners and for services provided to CSCDA. For the years ended June 30, 2022 and 2021 CSCDA collected approximately \$5.6 million, and \$7.2 million, respectively, for bond issuance services and CDLAC deposits. At June 30, 2022 and 2021, the related accounts held approximately \$0.1 million.

**Bond Administration** represents amounts assessed by CSCDA for the performance of ongoing administration and compliance work to help keep long-term bond issues in good standing. Bond administration fees are generally paid in advance by the borrower (sometimes several years in advance) and are remitted into various accounts with US Bank until the associated ongoing administration services are performed. These monies are invested either in cash and cash equivalents or in United States government treasury STRIPs.

Amounts held are considered to be the property of the payer until such time as the ongoing administration services are carried out by the program manager or others. Such services are primarily performed by the program manager and a housing compliance monitoring firm, each of which receives payments as services are rendered. For the years ended June 30, 2022 and 2021, CSCDA collected approximately \$8.7 million and \$9.4 million, respectively, in payments and prepayments for ongoing bond administration activities. At June 30, 2022 and 2021, the related accounts held approximately \$0.5 million and \$0.7 million, respectively, for bond administration activities pending performance of bond administration services.

**General Administrative Activities** represents amounts held in bank accounts where they are owned jointly by CSAC and Cal Cities. These accounts are funded by set-asides made prior to the distribution of bond administration service fees. Amounts held in these reserve accounts are first used, under the direction of the CSCDA Board of Commissioners, to pay the expenses of the CSCDA Executive Director and General Counsel, both of whom are engaged under contract with CSCDA. Remaining amounts are used by CSCDA for purposes such as marketing, funding public agency education programs, purchasing public official's insurance for the Board of Commissioners, to reimburse Commissioner expenses, and paying audit, legal, and other professional services expenses. For the years ended June 30, 2022 and 2021, these accounts funded \$481,405 and \$482,466, respectively, in general administrative expenses of which \$60,600 and \$60,750, respectively, was paid to the Executive Director and \$188,219 and \$320,879, respectively, was paid to General Counsel. At June 30, 2022 and 2021 the general administrative activities totaled \$292,282 and \$363,528, respectively.

**CALIFORNIA STATEWIDE COMMUNITIES DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY  
MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS**

**Related Parties**

CSCDA maintains agreements with CSAC and Cal Cities for the provision of program sponsorship and marketing. In exchange, both organizations receive shares of the distributions made from custodial funds collected for bond issuance and bond administration services. For the years ended June 30, 2022 and 2021, CSAC and Cal Cities together received \$6,028,695 and \$7,038,008, respectively, shared equally between them. Program administration services are performed under contract with CSCDA by Bridge Strategic Partners. For the years ended June 30, 2022 and 2021, this company was paid \$4,569,398 and \$5,049,888, respectively. Prior program administration fees are paid pursuant to an Agreement between CSCDA and HB Capital Resources, Ltd. For the years ended June 30, 2022 and 2021, this company was paid \$3,374,988 and \$4,012,144, respectively.

**Requests for Information**

This financial report is designed to provide a general overview of CSCDA's finances for all those interested. Questions concerning any of the information provided in this report or requests for additional information should be addressed to:

California Statewide Communities Development Authority  
1100 K Street, Suite 101  
Sacramento, California 95814

**CALIFORNIA STATEWIDE COMMUNITIES DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY  
STATEMENT OF FIDUCIARY NET POSITION  
CUSTODIAL FUND  
AS OF JUNE 30, 2022**

**ASSETS**

Cash and investments	\$ 4,806,555
Other assets	<u>1,346</u>
<b>Total Assets</b>	<b><u>4,807,901</u></b>

**LIABILITIES**

Accounts payable	1,191,610
Developer deposits	527,268
Unearned revenues	<u>2,237,002</u>
<b>Total Liabilities</b>	<b><u>3,955,880</u></b>

**NET POSITION**

Restricted for organizations and other governments	<u>852,021</u>
<b>Total Fiduciary Net Position</b>	<b><u>\$ 852,021</u></b>

See accompanying notes to the financial statements



**CALIFORNIA STATEWIDE COMMUNITIES DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY  
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN FIDUCIARY NET POSITION  
CUSTODIAL FUND  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2022**

**ADDITIONS**

Bond issuance fees	\$ 5,610,740
Bond administrative fees	8,712,016
Interest income	<u>2,019</u>
<b>Total Additions</b>	<b><u>14,324,775</u></b>

**DEDUCTIONS**

Program administration	7,375,058
Program governance and marketing	6,028,695
Compliance monitoring	754,078
Executive director & general counsel	248,819
General administrative	<u>232,586</u>
<b>Total Deductions</b>	<b><u>14,639,236</u></b>

<b>NET DECREASE IN FIDUCIARY NET POSITION</b>	(314,461)
<b>TOTAL FIDUCIARY NET POSITION, BEGINNING OF YEAR</b>	<b><u>1,166,482</u></b>
<b>TOTAL FIDUCIARY NET POSITION, END OF YEAR</b>	<b><u>\$ 852,021</u></b>

See accompanying notes to the financial statements

**CALIFORNIA STATEWIDE COMMUNITIES DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY**  
**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**JUNE 30, 2022**

**NOTE 1 - NATURE OF ORGANIZATION**

The California Statewide Communities Development Authority (CSCDA or the "Authority") is a conduit finance issuer only. It has no revenues, expenses, assets, or liabilities of its own. Debt obligations issued through CSCDA are those of the governments, non-profit organizations, and private companies who use CSCDA's own governmental status to access the tax-exempt and taxable municipal finance marketplace. Once a borrower uses CSCDA to issue debt, financial servicing of that debt falls to a trustee, or potentially to the investor itself in certain private placements. CSCDA maintains no ongoing interest in bonds issued through its conduit and no debt servicing responsibility.

CSCDA is a public agency established in 1988 as a Joint Powers Authority (JPA). It is sponsored by the California State Association of Counties and the League of California Cities and is set up per the provisions of California's Joint Exercise of Powers Act. Under this law, any two or more public agencies may by agreement jointly exercise powers common among them. In this manner, through CSCDA, local governments have a vehicle they control to complete public benefit projects that otherwise may not have been economical or practical to pursue were the local jurisdiction to have served as issuer. CSCDA is a cooperative repository of public benefit finance expertise that allows its members to use an array of tax-exempt programs without the burden of managing the associated set of issuance and ongoing administrative responsibilities directly themselves.

CSCDA is governed by a seven-member commission. CSCDA's Board of Commissioners (the "Board" or "Commission") is appointed by the California State Association of Counties (CSAC) and the League of California Cities (Cal Cities) (see Note 4 - Related Parties), which together represent the interests of counties and cities throughout the state. This Board is required by the joint powers agreement to establish public benefit finance criteria and to evaluate every submitted project on the basis of benefit provided, after receiving the requisite local approval. No project can proceed without the approval of the commissioners which ensures the preservation of both city and county interests. Since January 16, 2014, administration of CSCDA has been managed by an Executive Director engaged under contract by the Board.

**NOTE 2 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES**

**A. General**

The accompanying financial statements of CSCDA has been prepared in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. The Government Accounting Standards Board (GASB) is the acknowledged standard setting body for establishing accounting and financial reporting standards followed by governmental entities. The financial statements are presented using the accrual basis of accounting.

CSCDA is comprised of one custodial fund. Custodial funds are a type of fiduciary fund that accounts for resources held by the Authority on behalf of other governments, non-profit organizations and private companies. The financial statements are presented using the accrual basis of accounting.

**B. Bond Issuance and Ongoing Bond Administration**

While CSCDA has no revenues of its own, the Program Manager (see Note 4 - Related Parties) oversees the collection of bond issuance and ongoing bond administration fees received in CSCDA's name. Such fees are published in CSCDA's fee schedule and are generally assessed as percentages of bonds issued or bonds outstanding. Fee collections, some of which are prepaid by borrowers, are deposited into one or more third-party trustee accounts where they are held until distributed to CSAC, Cal Cities, the Program Manager, the Prior Program Manager, or other designated payees. CSCDA recognizes no revenues or expenses related to these fee collections and disbursements, all of which are reported in the financial statements of CSAC, Cal Cities, the Program Manager, and other third parties. Funds held in third-party trustee accounts related to bond issuance and ongoing bond administration activities, and reported within the statement of fiduciary net position, amounted to \$559,739 at June 30, 2022.

**CALIFORNIA STATEWIDE COMMUNITIES DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY**  
**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**JUNE 30, 2022**

**NOTE 2 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)**

**C. General Administrative Activities**

Prior to the distribution of bond administration service fees to CSAC, Cal Cities, and the Program Manager (see Note 4 - Related Parties), an allocation is made to accounts owned by CSAC and Cal Cities and held for them. These accounts are first used, under the direction of the Commission, to pay the expenses of the CSCDA Executive Director and General Counsel, both of whom are engaged under contract with CSCDA. Remaining amounts are used to buy insurance for CSCDA, fund certain marketing activities, reimburse Commissioner expenses, and support other general administrative activities. Amounts held in reserve accounts are for CSAC and Cal Cities and are reported within the statement of fiduciary net position. The general administrative activity custodial fund totaled \$292,282, at June 30, 2022.

**D. Recently Adopted Government Accounting Standards**

Government Accounting Standards Board Statement No. 87

In June 2017, GASB issued Statement No. 87, *Leases*. The objective of this statement is to better meet the information needs of financial statement users by improving accounting and financial reporting for leases by governments. This statement 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 relevance and consistency of information about governments' leasing activities. Application of this statement has had no material impact on CSCDA's financial statements for the fiscal year ending June 30, 2022.

Government Accounting Standards Board Statement No. 89

In June 2018, GASB issued Statement No. 89, *Accounting for Interest Cost Incurred before the End of a Construction Period*. This statement requires interest costs incurred before the end of a construction period to be recorded as an expenditure in the applicable period. As a result, interest cost incurred before the end of a construction period will not be included in the historical cost of a capital asset reported in a business-type activity or enterprise fund. Application of this statement has had no material impact on CSCDA's financial statements for the fiscal year ending June 30, 2022.

Government Accounting Standards Board Statement No. 91

In May 2019, 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 Statement clarifies the existing definition of a conduit debt obligation; establishes that a conduit debt obligation is not a liability of the issuer; establishes standards for accounting and financial reporting of additional commitments and voluntary commitments extended by issuers and arrangements associated with conduit debt obligations; and improves required note disclosures. Application of this statement has had no material impact on CSCDA's financial statements for the fiscal year ending June 30, 2022.

Government Accounting Standards Board Statement No. 92

In January 2020, GASB issued 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. Application of this statement has had no material impact on CSCDA's financial statements for the fiscal year ending June 30, 2022.

**CALIFORNIA STATEWIDE COMMUNITIES DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY**  
**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**JUNE 30, 2022**

**NOTE 2 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)**

Government Accounting Standards Board Statement No. 93

In March 2020, GASB issued Statement No. 93, *Replacement of Interbank Offered Rates*. The primary objective of this Statement is to address accounting and financial reporting implications that result from the replacement of an interbank offered rate (IBOR). The Authority has not determined what impact, if any, this pronouncement will have on the financial statements. The removal of LIBOR as an appropriate benchmark interest rate is effective for CSCDA's fiscal year ending June 30, 2022. Application of this statement has had no material impact on CSCDA's financial statements for the fiscal year ending June 30, 2022.

Government Accounting Standards Board Statement No. 97

In June 2020, GASB issued Statement No. 97, *Certain Component Unit Criteria, and Accounting and Financial Reporting for Internal Revenue Code Section 457 Deferred Compensation Plans and Amendment of GASB Statements No. 14 and No. 84, and a Supersession of GASB Statement No. 32*. The primary objectives of this Statement are to (1) increase consistency and comparability related to the reporting of fiduciary component units in circumstances in which a partial 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 post-employment 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 (IRC) Section 457 deferred compensation plans (Section 457 plans) that meet the definition of a pension plan and for benefits provided through those plans. Application of this statement has had no material impact on CSCDA's financial statements for the fiscal year ending June 30, 2022.

**E. Future Government Accounting Standards Board Statements**

These statements are not effective until July 1, 2022 and may be applicable for CSCDA. However, CSCDA has not determined the effects, if any, on the financial statements.

Government Accounting Standards Board Statement No. 94

In March 2020, 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 (PPPs). A PPP is an arrangement in which a government (the transferor) contracts with an operator (a governmental or nongovernmental entity) to provide public services by conveying control of the right to operate or use a nonfinancial asset, such as infrastructure or other capital assets (the underlying PPP asset), for a period of time in an exchange or exchange-like transaction. This Statement also provides guidance for accounting and financial reporting for availability payment arrangements (APAs). An APA is an arrangement in which a government compensates an operator for services that may include designing, constructing, financing, maintaining, or operating an underlying nonfinancial asset for a period of time in an exchange or exchange-like transaction. The Authority has not determined what impact, if any, this pronouncement will have on the financial statements. The requirements of this statement are effective for the Authority's fiscal year ending June 30, 2023.

Government Accounting Standards Board Statement No. 96

In May 2020, 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 governments, defines a SBITA, establishes that a SBITA results in a right-to-use subscription asset-an intangible asset-and a corresponding liability, provides the capitalization criteria for outlays other than subscription payments, including implementation costs of a SBITA, and requires not disclosures regarding a SBITA. The Authority has not determined what impact, if any, this pronouncement will have on the financial statements. The requirements of this statement are effective for the Authority's fiscal year ending June 30, 2023.

**CALIFORNIA STATEWIDE COMMUNITIES DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY  
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
JUNE 30, 2022**

**NOTE 3 - CONDUIT FINANCE ACTIVITY**

CSCDA's conduit finance activity for the year ended June 30, 2022 appears as follows:

<u>Private Activity Finance Programs</u>	<u>No. of Projects Financed</u>	<u>No. of Bonds Issued</u>	<u>Debt Issued</u>
Qualified 501(c)(3) Nonprofit	4	4	\$ 657,625,000
Affordable Multifamily Housing	<u>20</u>	<u>20</u>	<u>560,098,461</u>
Total Private Activity	<u><u>24</u></u>	<u><u>24</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 1,217,723,461</u></u>
<u>Public Agency Finance Programs</u>	<u>No. of Program Participants</u>	<u>No. of Bonds Issued</u>	<u>Debt Issued</u>
Statewide Community Infrastructure Program (SCIP)	4	4	\$ 79,875,000
Community Facilities Districts (CFDs)	<u>3</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>52,250,000</u>
Total Public Agency	<u><u>7</u></u>	<u><u>7</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 132,125,000</u></u>
<u>Property Assessed Clean Energy (PACE) Finance Programs</u>		<u>No. of Bonds Issued</u>	<u>Debt Issued</u>
Open PACE Program		<u>121</u>	<u>\$ 133,848,005</u>
Total PACE		<u><u>121</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 133,848,005</u></u>
Total Debt Issued		<u><u>152</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 1,483,696,466</u></u>

At June 30, 2022 the aggregate amount of CSCDA's conduit debt obligations outstanding issued on behalf of program participants totaled \$25 billion.

The amount of conduit debt obligations authorized, but unsold as of June 30, 2022 was \$190,000,000.

**NOTE 4 - RELATED PARTIES**

CSCDA has entered into Intellectual Property License, Royalty, and Administrative Agreements with CSAC and Cal Cities (see Note 1-Nature of Organization) for sponsorship and marketing of CSCDA's conduit finance programs. In addition, per the provisions of the CSCDA Joint Powers Agreement, CSAC and Cal Cities appoint individuals to serve on CSCDA's seven-member commission.

CSCDA has also entered into Program Administration Agreements with Bridge Strategic Partners for the provision of comprehensive staff services for daily operational and marketing purposes. Acting as CSCDA's staff, Bridge Strategic Partners personnel implement the issuance policies established by CSCDA's Board of Commissioners, execute aspects of the deal qualification and structuring process, analyze and present transactions to CSCDA's Board of Commissioners for review and approval, and work with the financial and legal community, local agencies and regulatory bodies, and others to ensure that conduit bonds issued in CSCDA's name remain in good standing. CSCDA has an ongoing prior administration agreement with HB Capital Resources Ltd. related to bond administration fees for bond issuances prior to July 1, 2015.

**CALIFORNIA STATEWIDE COMMUNITIES DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY**  
**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**JUNE 30, 2022**

**NOTE 4 - RELATED PARTIES (CONTINUED)**

Pursuant to the above referenced program administration agreements, HB Capital Resources Ltd. receives a percentage of bond administration fees paid by borrowers for bond issuances prior to July 1, 2015 and Bridge Strategic Partners receives a set percentage of the bond issuance and ongoing bond administration fees assessed to borrowers in CSCDA's name after June 30, 2015, with such percentages varying based upon deal type. Under the intellectual Property License, et seq. Agreement, CSAC and Cal Cities receive an equal portion of the remaining bond issuance and ongoing bond administration fees. CSAC, Cal Cities, HB Capital Resources and Bridge Strategic Partners pay all their own expenses related to the provision of their respective activities or services. For the year ended June 30, 2022, CSAC and Cal Cities together received \$6,028,695 split equally between them, while Bridge Strategic Partners received \$4,569,398 and HB Capital Resources received \$3,374,988.

**NOTE 5 - CASH AND INVESTMENTS**

Cash and investments at June 30, 2022 consisted of the following:

Investments	
Money Market Funds	\$ 2,708,793
U.S. Treasury Obligations	<u>2,097,762</u>
Total investments	<u>\$ 4,806,555</u>

**A. Custodial Fund Investments Authorized by CSCDA's Investment Practice**

The table below identifies the investment types authorized by CSCDA for custodial funds held for the benefit of CSCDA's conduit issuance activities. "None," in the context used in the table, means there are no limitations. (This table does not address investments of conduit bond proceeds held by bond trustees that are governed by the provisions of the associated conduit debt agreements.)

<u>Authorized Investment Type</u>	<u>Maximum Maturity</u>	<u>Maximum % of Portfolio</u>	<u>Maximum Investment in one Issuer</u>
Money Market Funds	N/A	None	None
U.S. Treasury Obligations	None	None	None

**B. Disclosures Relating to Interest Rate Risk**

Interest rate risk is the risk that changes in market interest 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 interest rates. One of the ways that CSCDA manages the exposure of custodial funds is by authorizing the purchase of shorter term and longer term investments and by timing cash flows from maturities so that a portion of the portfolio is maturing or coming close to maturity over time as necessary to provide the cash flow and liquidity needed for conduit operations.

Information about the sensitivity of the fair values of custodial fund investments to market rate fluctuations is provided by the following table that shows the distribution of investments by maturity:

<u>Investment Type</u>	<u>Maturities</u>				<u>Total</u>
	<u>12 Months or Less</u>	<u>13 to 24 Months</u>	<u>25 to 60 Months</u>	<u>More Than 60 Months</u>	
Money Market Funds	\$ 2,708,793	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 2,708,793
U.S Treasury Obligations	<u>193,083</u>	<u>187,100</u>	<u>506,275</u>	<u>1,211,304</u>	<u>2,097,762</u>
Total	<u>\$ 2,901,876</u>	<u>\$ 187,100</u>	<u>\$ 506,275</u>	<u>\$ 1,211,304</u>	<u>\$ 4,806,555</u>

**CALIFORNIA STATEWIDE COMMUNITIES DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY  
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
JUNE 30, 2022**

**NOTE 5 - CASH AND INVESTMENTS (CONTINUED)**

**C. Disclosures Relating to Credit Risk**

Generally, credit risk is the risk that an issuer of an investment will not fulfill its obligation to the holder of the investment. CSCDA mitigates the credit risk of custodial funds by limiting permitted investments to U.S. Treasury obligations or money market funds that carry the assignment of a BBB or better rating by a nationally-recognized statistical rating organization. At June 30, 2022, custodial fund investments were held entirely in money market funds and U.S. Treasury obligations with Standards & Poor's ratings of AAA and AA+, respectively. However, under GASB 40, U.S. Treasury obligations are not considered to have credit risk.

**D. Concentration of Credit Risk**

CSCDA's investment practice with respect to custodial funds limits concentration of credit risk by restricting investments to U.S. Treasury obligations or money market funds. CSCDA's custodial fund investment position at June 30, 2022, was in compliance with this practice.

**E. Custodial Credit Risk**

The custodial credit risk for custodial fund investments is the risk that, in the event of the failure of the counterparty to a transaction, the beneficiaries of the custodial funds will not be able to recover the value of their investments or collateral securities that are in the possession of another party. CSCDA's custodial fund investments are not exposed to custodial credit risk because their existence is not evidenced by securities that exist in physical or book entry form.

The custodial credit risk for custodial fund deposits is the risk that, in the event of the failure of a depository financial institution, CSCDA will not be able to recover collateral securities that are in the possession of an outside party. Deposits that potentially subject CSCDA to custodial credit risk consist of demand deposits and money market accounts in excess of amounts insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC). It is the practice of CSCDA to place its demand deposits and money market accounts with a high-credit, quality financial institution. At June 30, 2022, CSCDA held all of its funds at one financial institution which provides FDIC coverage of deposits up to \$250,000. Deposits not covered by the FDIC are secured in accordance with the California Government Code, which requires that financial institutions secure deposits made by state and local governmental units by pledging securities in an undivided collateral pool held by a depository regulated under state law. The market value of the pledged securities in the collateral pool must equal at least 110% of the total amount deposited by the public agencies. Collateral is considered held in CSCDA's name.

**F. Fair Value Measurements**

CSCDA categorizes its fair value measurements within the fair value hierarchy established by generally accepted accounting principles (GASB 72). 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. The Authority has the following recurring fair value measurements as of June 30, 2022:

Investment Type	Total	Fair Value Measurements Using:	
		Level 1	Level 2
Money Market Funds	\$ 2,708,793	\$ 2,708,793	\$ -
U.S. Treasury Obligations	<u>2,097,762</u>	-	<u>2,097,762</u>
Total	<u>\$ 4,806,555</u>	<u>\$ 2,708,793</u>	<u>\$ 2,097,762</u>

**CALIFORNIA STATEWIDE COMMUNITIES DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY  
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
JUNE 30, 2022**

**NOTE 6 - COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES**

The World Health Organization declared the worldwide coronavirus (COVID-19) outbreak a public health emergency on January 30, 2020 and officially declared it as a pandemic as of March 11, 2020. Management has performed an evaluation of certain financial statement line items such as accounts payable and custodial obligations to determine whether valuation or impairment adjustments should be made. Management has determined that the amounts reported on the financial statement are properly valued as of June 30, 2022. However, since the duration and full effects of the COVID-19 outbreak are yet unknown there could be future negative impacts to the financial condition of CSCDA.



## **SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION**

The following page contains information that is supplemental to the operations of the California Statewide Communities Development Authority (CSCDA). The information that appears shows the consolidated activity and balances of accounts used to collect issuance and administrative fees remitted to CSCDA by borrowers. Amounts collected in these accounts are the property of the California State Association of Counties (CSAC), the League of California Cities (Cal Cities), and certain conduit borrowers for which services have not yet been performed, but who have deposited funds for the future payment of those services. CSCDA holds no right or title to these accounts.

**CALIFORNIA STATEWIDE COMMUNITIES DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY  
SCHEDULE OF FIDUCIARY FEE COLLECTIONS/CHARGES AND DISBURSEMENTS  
RELATED TO THE CONDUIT FINANCE ACTIVITIES  
CUSTODIAL FUND  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2022**

	<u>Bond Issuance</u>	<u>Bond Administration</u>	<u>General Administrative Activities</u>	<u>Total</u>
<b>Amounts Collected and Charged in Benefit of Conduit Finance Activities of CSCDA</b>				
Bond issuance fees	\$ 5,610,740	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 5,610,740
Bond administrative fees	-	8,712,016	-	8,712,016
Investment income:				
Interest	959	1,060	-	2,019
Total Amounts Collected and Charged in Benefit of Conduit Finance Activities of CSCDA	<u>5,611,699</u>	<u>8,713,076</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>14,324,775</u>
<b>Amounts Disbursed in Benefit of Conduit Finance Activities of CSCDA</b>				
Program Administration:				
Program Manager - Bridge Strategic Partners, LLC	2,826,522	1,173,548	-	4,000,070
Prior Program Manager - HB Capital Resources, Ltd.	-	3,374,988	-	3,374,988
Program Governance and Marketing:				
CSAC	1,392,109	1,622,238	-	3,014,347
League of California Cities	1,392,110	1,622,238	-	3,014,348
Compliance Monitoring:				
Urban Futures Bond Administration, Inc.	-	184,750	-	184,750
Bridge Strategic Partners, LLC	-	569,328	-	569,328
Executive Director & General Counsel Compensation	-	-	248,819	248,819
General Administrative:				
Others	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>232,586</u>	<u>232,586</u>
Total Amounts Disbursed in Benefit of Conduit Finance Activities of CSCDA	<u>5,610,741</u>	<u>8,547,090</u>	<u>481,405</u>	<u>14,639,236</u>
Transfers	<u>-</u>	<u>(410,159)</u>	<u>410,159</u>	<u>-</u>
<b>CHANGE IN ACCOUNT BALANCE</b>	<u>958</u>	<u>(244,173)</u>	<u>(71,246)</u>	<u>(314,461)</u>
<b>BEGINNING BALANCES, JULY 1, 2021</b>	<u>75,810</u>	<u>727,144</u>	<u>363,528</u>	<u>1,166,482</u>
<b>ENDING BALANCES, JUNE 30, 2022</b>	<u>\$ 76,768</u>	<u>\$ 482,971</u>	<u>\$ 292,282</u>	<u>\$ 852,021</u>

See accompanying notes to the financial statements