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SPORTS ARENAS INC  
Form DEF 14A  
November 22, 2002

SCHEDULE 14A INFORMATION

Proxy Statement Pursuant to Section 14(a) of  
the Securities Exchange Act of 1934  
(Amendment No. )

Filed by the Registrant  [X]  
Filed by a Party other than the Registrant  [ ]

Check the appropriate box:

- [ ] Preliminary Proxy Statement
- [ ] Confidential, for Use of the Commission Only (as permitted by Rule 4a-6(e)(2))
- [X] Definitive Proxy Statement
- [ ] Definitive Additional Materials
- [ ] Soliciting Material Pursuant to 17 CFR 240.14a-11(c) or 17 CFR 240.14a-12

SPORTS ARENAS, INC.

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(Name of Registrant as Specified In Its Charter)

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(Name of Person(s) Filing Proxy Statement if other than the Registrant)

Payment of Filing Fee (Check the appropriate box):

- [X] No fee required
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  - 3) Filing Party: \_\_\_\_\_
  - 4) Date Filed: \_\_\_\_\_

SPORTS ARENAS, INC.  
[A DELAWARE CORPORATION]

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7415 CARROLL ROAD, SUITE C

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SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA 92121  
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NOTICE OF  
ANNUAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS  
TO BE HELD ON  
DECEMBER 23, 2002

TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF SPORTS ARENAS, INC.:

The Annual Shareholders' Meeting (the "Meeting") will be held at 10:00 A.M. on Monday, December 23, 2002, at 7415 Carroll Road, Suite C, San Diego, California 92121, for the purpose of considering and voting upon the following matters, each of which is described in the annexed Proxy Statement:

1. The election of five directors, to hold office until the next Annual Meeting of Shareholders, or until their successors are elected and qualified.
2. Such other matters as may properly come before the Meeting or any adjournments of it.

November 8, 2002 is the record date for the determination of shareholders entitled to notice of, and to vote at, the Meeting. A list of shareholders entitled to vote at the Meeting will be available for inspection at the offices of the Company for 10 days before the Meeting.

We hope you can attend the Meeting in person; HOWEVER, REGARDLESS OF WHETHER YOU PLAN TO ATTEND THE MEETING IN PERSON, PLEASE FILL IN, SIGN AND RETURN THE ENCLOSED PROXY PROMPTLY IN THE ENCLOSED BUSINESS REPLY ENVELOPE. ANY SHAREHOLDER WHO SIGNS AND SENDS IN A PROXY MAY REVOKE IT BY EXECUTING A NEW PROXY WITH A LATER DATE; BY WRITTEN NOTICE OF REVOCATION TO THE SECRETARY OF THE COMPANY AT ANY TIME BEFORE IT IS VOTED; OR BY ATTENDANCE AT THE MEETING AND VOTING IN PERSON.

BY ORDER OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

/S/HAROLD S. ELKAN  
-----

Harold S. Elkan  
President

San Diego, California  
November 20, 2002

SPORTS ARENAS, INC.  
7415 CARROLL ROAD, SUITE C  
SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA 92121

PROXY STATEMENT

ANNUAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS  
TO BE HELD ON  
DECEMBER 23, 2002

## Edgar Filing: SPORTS ARENAS INC - Form DEF 14A

Proxies in the form enclosed with this Proxy Statement are solicited by the Management of Sports Arenas, Inc. (the "Company"), in connection with the Annual Meeting of Shareholders of the Company to be held December 23, 2002, at the place set forth in the preceding Notice of Annual Meeting of Shareholders.

This Proxy Statement and the form of proxy are being first mailed to the Company's shareholders on or about November 22, 2002. In addition to mailing copies of this material to all shareholders, the Company has requested banks and brokers to forward copies of such material to persons for whom they hold stock of the Company, and to request authority for execution of the proxies. The Company will reimburse such banks and brokers for their reasonable out-of-pocket expenses incurred in connection therewith. Officers and regular employees of the Company may, without being additionally compensated therefor, solicit proxies by mail, telephone, telegram or personal contact. All expenses of this solicitation of proxies will be paid by the Company. The Company does not expect to employ any other person or entity to assist in the solicitation of proxies.

Any shareholder giving a proxy pursuant to this solicitation may revoke it at any time before it is exercised at the meeting by: (a) filing with the secretary of the Company a written notice revoking it; (b) executing a proxy bearing a later date; or (c) attending the meeting and voting in person.

All shares represented by valid proxies will be voted in accordance with the directions specified thereon, and otherwise in accordance with the judgment of the proxy holders. Any duly executed proxy on which no direction is specified will be voted for the election of the nominees named herein to the Board of Directors described in the Notice of Meeting of Shareholders and this Proxy Statement.

### VOTING

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Only shareholders of record of the Company's common stock at the close of business on November 8, 2002 (the "Record Date"), are entitled to notice of, and to vote at the annual shareholders' meeting. On the Record Date there were 27,250,000 shares of common stock outstanding.

Each shareholder of record is entitled to one vote on each of the matters to be presented to the shareholders at the meeting, except that shareholders may have cumulative voting rights with respect to the election of Directors. All proxies which are returned will be counted by the Inspector of Elections in determining the presence of a quorum and each issue to be voted on. An abstention from voting or a broker non-vote is not counted in the voting process under California law.

In accordance with the California General Corporation Law, as applicable to the Company, each shareholder entitled to vote for the election of directors may cumulate such shareholder's votes and give one candidate a number of votes equal to the number of directors to be elected multiplied by the number of shares owned, or distribute the shareholder's votes on the same principle among as many candidates as the shareholder thinks fit.

The proxy process does not permit shareholders to cumulate votes. No shareholder shall be entitled to cumulate votes (i.e., cast for any candidate a number of votes greater than the number of shares owned) unless the candidate or candidates' names for which such votes are to be cast have been placed in nomination prior to the voting and the shareholder has given notice at the meeting prior to the voting of the shareholder's intention to cumulate the shareholder's votes. If any one shareholder has given such notice, all shareholders may cumulate their votes for candidates in nomination.

At this time, Management does not intend to give notice of cumulative voting or to cumulate votes it may hold pursuant to the proxies solicited herein. If a shareholder in attendance at the annual meeting gives proper notice of an intention to cumulate votes, Management may vote cumulatively all of the proxies received pursuant hereto in order to cause the election of each of the nominees as set forth herein.

The shares represented by all properly executed proxies will be voted in accordance with the shareholder's directions. If the proxy card is properly executed and returned without direction as to how the shares are to be voted, the shares will be voted as recommended by the Board of Directors.

PROPOSAL 1: ELECTION OF DIRECTORS  
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The Company's bylaws provide for a board of five directors. Consequently, five directors are proposed to be elected at the Meeting, each to hold office until the next annual shareholders' meeting or until his successor is elected and qualified. Unless authority is withheld, or any nominee is unable or unwilling to serve, the persons named in the enclosed form of proxy will vote such proxy for the election of the nominees listed below. In the event any nominee is unable or declines to serve as a director at the time of the Meeting, the proxy will be voted for a substitute selected by the Board of Directors. The Board of Directors has no reason to believe that any nominee will be unavailable.

The Board of Directors held one meeting during the fiscal year ended June 30, 2002. The meeting was attended by all of the incumbent directors.

In September 1988, the Board of Directors appointed Patrick D. Reiley as an audit committee of one. The audit committee is to oversee the Company's accounting and financial reporting policies including recommendations to the Board of Directors regarding appointment of independent auditors, review with the independent auditors of the accounting principles and practices followed and the adequacy thereof, review annual audit and financial results, approve any material change in accounting principles, policies and procedures and to make recommendations to the Board of Directors with regard to any of the foregoing. The audit committee met once in the year ended June 30, 2002.

The audit committee has reviewed and discussed the audited financial statements of the Company for the year ended June 30, 2002 with management. The audit committee has discussed with the independent auditors the matters required to be discussed by SAS 61 (Codification of Statements on Auditing Standards, AU Section 380), has received the written disclosures and the letter from the independent auditors required by Independence Standards Board Standard No.1 and has discussed the independence of the independent auditors with them. Based on its review of the audited financial statements and the foregoing discussions, the audit committee recommended to the Board of Directors that the audited financial statements be included in the Company's Annual Report and Form 10-K for the year ended June 30, 2002.

The sole member of the audit committee is Patrick D. Reiley.

The following table sets forth certain information about the Directors, each of whom are nominees, and executive officers of the Company:

Directors and Officers	Age	Position and Tenure with Company
-----	---	-----
Harold S. Elkan	59	Director since November 7, 1983;

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President since November 11, 1983

Steven R. Whitman	49	Chief Financial Officer and Treasurer since May 1987; Director and Assistant Secretary since August 1, 1989 Secretary since January 1995
Patrick D. Reiley	61	Director since August 21, 1986
James E. Crowley	55	Director since January 10, 1989
Robert A. MacNamara	54	Director since January 9, 1989

Harold S. Elkan has served as Chairman of the Board of Directors and President of the Company since November 1983. At that time, Andrew Bradley, Inc., of which Mr. Elkan is the sole shareholder, acquired 21,808,267 shares of the Company's common stock. For 10 years prior to his involvement with the

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Company, Mr. Elkan was the controlling principal of Elkan Realty & Investment Co., a commercial real estate brokerage firm located in St. Louis, Missouri, and the president of Brandy Properties, Inc., an owner and operator of commercial real estate.

Steven R. Whitman has been a director and Assistant Secretary of the Company since 1989 and the Secretary since January 1995. He is a certified public accountant and has been the Chief Financial Officer of the Company since May 1987. Before joining the Company, Mr. Whitman practiced public accounting with the firm of Laventhol & Horwath, Certified Public Accountants, for five years, four of which were as a manager in the audit department.

Patrick D. Reiley was the Chairman of the Board and Chief Executive Officer of Reico Insurance Brokers, Inc. (Reico) from 1980 until June 1995, when Reico ceased doing business. Reico was an insurance brokerage firm in San Diego, California. From 1995 to 1997, Mr. Reiley was an independent business consultant. Mr. Reiley has been a principal of A.R.I.S., Inc., an international insurance brokerage company, since 1997.

James E. Crowley has been an owner and operator of various automobile dealerships for the last twenty years. Mr. Crowley was Chairman and controlling shareholder Coast Nissan from 1992 to August 1996; and has been Chairman of the Automotive Group since March 1994. The Automotive Group operates North County Ford, North County Jeep GMC, TAG Collision Repair, and Lake Elsinore Ford.

Robert A. MacNamara had been employed by Daley Corporation, a California corporation, from 1978 through 1997, the last eleven years of which he served as Vice President of the Property Division. Daley Corporation is a residential and commercial real estate developer and a general contractor. From 1997 through 2001 Mr. MacNamara was an independent consultant to the real estate development industry. Since January 2002, Mr. MacNamara has been employed by Sunrise Development as a senior development officer. Sunrise Development is a developer and operator of assisted living properties.

There are no understandings between any director or executive officer pursuant to which any director or executive officer was selected as a director or executive officer. There are no family relationships existing among any of the directors or executive officers of the Company.

Compensation

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 The following Summary Compensation Table shows the compensation paid for each of the last three fiscal years to the Chief Executive Officer of the Company and to the four most highly compensated executive officers of the Company whose total annual compensation for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2002, exceeded \$100,000:

Name and Principal Position	Year	Salary	Bonus	Other	Long-term Compen- sation	All Other Compen- sation
-----	----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Harold S. Elkan, .. President .....	2002	\$350,000	\$ --	\$--	\$ --	\$ --
	2001	350,000	100,000	--	--	--
	2000	350,000	100,000	--	--	--
Steven R. Whitman, Chief Financial Officer ...	2002	100,000	--	--	--	--
	2001	100,000	--	--	--	--
	2000	100,000	10,000	--	--	--

The Company has no Long-Term Compensation Plans. Although the Company provides some miscellaneous perquisites and other personal benefits to its executives, the amount of this compensation did not exceed the lesser of \$50,000 or 10 percent of an executive's annual compensation.

The Company hasn't issued any stock options or stock appreciation rights, nor does the Company maintain any long-term incentive plans or pension plans.

The Company pays a \$500 fee to each outside director for each director's meeting attended. The Company does not pay any other fees or compensation to its directors as compensation for their services as directors.

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The employment agreement for Harold S. Elkan (Elkan), the Company's President, expired in January 1998, however, the Company is continuing to honor the terms of the agreement until such time as the Compensation Committee can finish its review and propose a new contract. Pursuant to the expired employment agreement, Elkan is to receive a sum equal to twice his annual salary (\$350,000 as of June 30, 2002) plus \$50,000 if he is discharged by the Company without good cause, or the employment agreement is terminated as a result of a change in the Company's management or voting control. The agreement also provides for miscellaneous perquisites, which do not exceed either \$50,000 or 10 percent of his annual salary. The Board of Directors has authorized that up to \$625,000 of loans can be made to Harold S. Elkan at interest rates not to exceed 10 percent.

### Compensation Committee Interlocks and Insider Participation

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Harold S. Elkan, the Company's President, was appointed by the Company's Board of Directors as a compensation committee of one to review and set compensation for all Company employees other than Harold S. Elkan. The Company's outside Directors set compensation for Harold S. Elkan. None of the executive officers of the Company had an "interlock" relationship to report for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2002.

### Compensation Committee Report

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The Company's Board of Directors appointed Harold S. Elkan as a compensation committee of one to review and set compensation for all Company employees other than Harold S. Elkan. The Board of Directors, excluding Harold

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S. Elkan and Steven R. Whitman, set and approve compensation for Harold S. Elkan.

The objectives of the Company's executive compensation program are to: attract, retain and motivate highly qualified personnel; and recognize and reward superior individual performance. These objectives are satisfied through the use of the combination of base salary and discretionary bonuses. The following items are considered in determining base salaries: experience, personal performance, responsibilities, and, when relevant, comparable salary information from outside the Company. Currently, the performance of the Company is not a factor in setting base salary compensation levels. Annual cash bonus payments are discretionary.

Outside members of Board of Directors approving the Compensation for Harold S. Elkan are: Patrick D. Reiley, James E. Crowley, and Robert A. MacNamara.

Directors' Compensation Committee for Other Employees: Harold S. Elkan

The foregoing report and the Performance Graph herein provided below are not "soliciting material", are not deemed filed with the SEC, and shall not be deemed incorporated by reference by any general statement incorporating by reference this Proxy Statement into any filing under the Securities Act of 1933 or under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, except to the extent the Company specifically incorporates this report by reference and shall not otherwise be deemed filed under such Acts.

### Performance Graph

The following graph compares the performance of \$100 if invested in the Company's common stock (SAI) with the performance of \$100 if invested in each of the Standard & Poors 500 Index (S&P 500) and the Standard & Poors Leisure Time Index (S&P LT).

The performance graph provides information required by regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission. However, the Company believes that this performance graph could be misleading if it is not understood that there is limited trading of the Company's stock. The Company's common stock has traded in the range of \$.02 to \$.06 for most of the past five years. As a result, a small increase in the per share price results in large percentage changes in the value of an investment.

The performance is calculated by assuming \$100 is invested at the beginning of the period (July 1994) in the Company's common stock at a price equal to its market value (the bid price). At the end of each fiscal year, the total value of the investment is computed by taking the number of shares owned multiplied by the market price of the shares at the end of each fiscal year.

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### SCHEDULE OF COMPARISON OF FIVE YEAR CUMULATIVE TOTAL RETURN

Year Ended	Sports Arenas, Inc.	S&P 500	S&P Leisure Time
6/1997	100	100	100
6/1998	300	255	128
6/1999	200	309	116
6/2000	200	327	95

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6/2001	500	275	118
6/2002	300	223	65

### Security Ownership of Certain Beneficial Owners and Management

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The following table sets forth, as of November 6, 2002, certain information with respect to the beneficial ownership of Common Stock by (i) each person known by the Company to be the beneficial owner of more than 5 percent of its outstanding Common Stock, (ii) each of the Company's directors, and (iii) all directors and officers as a group. Except as noted below, to the best of the Company's knowledge, each of such persons has sole voting and investment power with respect to the shares beneficially owned.

Name and Address	Shares Beneficially Owned	Nature of Beneficial Ownership	Percent of Class
Harold S. Elkan 5230 Carroll Canyon Road San Diego, California	21,808,267 (a)	Sole investment and voting power	80.0%
All directors and officer as a group	21,808,267	Sole investment and voting power	80.0%

(a) These shares of stock are owned by Andrew Bradley, Inc., which is owned by Harold S. Elkan- 88%, Andrew S. Elkan- 6%, and Bradley J. Elkan- 6%. Andrew Bradley, Inc. has pledged 10,900,000 of its shares of Sports Arenas, Inc. stock as collateral for its loan from Sports Arenas, Inc. See Note 3(c) of Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

There is no arrangement known by the Company, the operation of which may at a subsequent date, result in a change in control of the Company.

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### Certain Relationships and Related Transactions

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1. The Company has \$398,256 of unsecured loans outstanding to Harold S. Elkan, (President, Chief Executive Officer, Director and, through his 88% owned corporation, Andrew Bradley, Inc., the majority shareholder of the Company) as of June 30, 2002 (\$394,339 as of June 30, 2001). The balance at June 30, 2002 bears interest at 8 percent per annum and is due in monthly installments of interest only plus annual principal payments of \$50,000 due on December 31 of each year. The balance is due on demand. The largest amount outstanding during the year was \$403,305 in April 2002. The \$50,000 payment due December 31, 2001 was not paid. The Company is in the process of restructuring the repayment terms.

Elkan's primary source of repayment of unsecured loans from the Company is withholding from compensation received from the Company. Due to the Company's financial condition, there is uncertainty about the Company's ability to continue funding the additional compensation necessary to repay the unsecured loans. Therefore, during the year ended June 30, 1999, the Company recorded a \$390,000 charge to reflect the uncertainty of the collectability of the unsecured loans. This charge was included in selling, general and administrative expense. The Company also discontinued recording the interest income on the loans except to the extent that balance of the loans remained below \$390,000. As of June 30, 2002, \$8,256 of interest accrued on the loans was unrecorded (\$4,339 as of June 30, 2001).



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2. In December 1990, the Company loaned \$1,061,009 to the Company's majority shareholder, Andrew Bradley, Inc. (ABI), which is 88% owned by Harold S. Elkan, the Company's President. The loan provided funds to ABI to pay its obligation related to its purchase of the Company's stock in November 1983. The loan to ABI provides for interest to accrue at an annual rate of prime plus 1-1/2 percentage points (6.25 percent at June 30, 2002) and to be added to the principal balance annually. As of June 30, 2002 and 2001, \$1,230,483 of interest had been accrued and added to the loan balance in the financial statements. The loan is due in November 2003. The loan is collateralized by 10,900,000 shares of the Company's stock.

Effective January 1, 1999, the Company discontinued recognizing the accrual of interest income on the note receivable from shareholder. This policy was adopted in recognition that the shareholder's most likely source of funds for repayment of the loan is from sale of the Company's stock or dividends from the Company and that the Company has unresolved liquidity problems. The cumulative amount of interest that accrued but was not recorded was \$809,735 as of June 30, 2002 (\$620,007 as of June 30, 2001).

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS RECOMMENDS YOU VOTE FOR THE NOMINEES FOR DIRECTORS AS SET FORTH IN PROPOSAL 1 ON YOUR PROXY.

### OTHER BUSINESS

Management knows of no other business to be presented at the meeting. However, if any other matters properly come before the meeting, it is the intention of the persons named in the accompanying proxy to vote pursuant to the proxies in accordance with their judgment in such matters.

### SECTION 16(A) BENEFICIAL OWNERSHIP REPORTING COMPLIANCE

Section 16(a) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 requires the Company's officers and directors, and any person holding more than 10% of the Company's common stock, to file reports of ownership and changes in ownership with the SEC. Executive officers, directors and greater than 10% stockholders are required by SEC regulations to furnish the Company with copies of all Section 16(a) forms they file. Specific due dates for these reports have been established and the Company is required to identify in this Proxy Statement those persons who failed to timely file these reports.

Based solely on representations from officers and directors that no reportable transactions were made, the Company believes that during the fiscal year ended June 30, 2002, applicable filing requirements under Section 16(a) were satisfied.

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### SHAREHOLDER PROPOSALS

To be eligible for inclusion in the Company's Proxy Statement for the annual meeting of the Company's shareholders expected to be held in December 2003, shareholder proposals must be received by the Company at its principal office at 7415 Carroll Road, Suite C, San Diego, California 92121, prior to July 29, 2003, and must comply with all legal requirements for the inclusion of such proposals.

### INDEPENDENT AUDITORS

The firm of KPMG LLP served as the Company's independent auditors for

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fiscal 2002. A representative of KPMG LLP is expected to be at the Meeting.

INDEPENDENT ACCOUNTANT FEES AUDIT FEES

Aggregate fees billed to the Company for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2002, by the Company's principal accounting firm, KPMG LLP were as follows:

Audit Fees (a) .....	61,700
Financial Information Systems	
Design and Implementation Fees .	None
All Other Fees .....	None

(a) Audit fees include audit of consolidated financial statements, quarterly reviews, review of annual report on Form 10-K, attendance at audit committee and shareholder meetings and review of proxy statement for annual meeting.

The Audit Committee has concluded that the provision of these services did not adversely impact the independence of KPMG LLP.

ANNUAL REPORT

The Company's Annual Report for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2002, which includes the Company's financial statements, is attached hereto as Appendix A. The Annual Report is not to be regarded as proxy soliciting material or as a communication by means of which any solicitation is made.

The Company's annual report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2002, as filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission, will be provided without charge to any shareholder who requests it from the Company's secretary at the address given at the beginning of this Proxy Statement. The exhibits to that report will also be provided upon payment of costs of reproduction.

By order of the Board of Directors

/S/HAROLD S. ELKAN

Harold S. Elkan  
President

San Diego, California  
November 20, 2002

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ANNUAL REPORT  
FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2002

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SPORTS ARENAS, INC.  
[A DELAWARE CORPORATION]

ANNUAL REPORT  
FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2002

## DESCRIPTION OF BUSINESS

### General

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Sports Arenas, Inc. (the "Company") was incorporated as a Delaware corporation in 1957. The Company, primarily through its subsidiaries, owns and operates one bowling center, an apartment project (50% owned), and a graphite golf club shaft manufacturer. The Company also performs a minor amount of services in property management and real estate brokerage related to commercial leasing. The Company has its principal executive office at 7415 Carroll Road, Suite C, San Diego, California. Overall, the Company and its consolidated subsidiaries have approximately 76 employees. The following is a summary of the revenues of each segment stated as a percentage of total revenues for each of the last three years:

	2002	2001	2000
	-----	-----	-----
Bowling	35	49	54
Real estate operations	4	10	14
Real estate development	-	-	-
Golf	51	34	24
Other	10	7	8

### BOWLING CENTERS

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The Company's wholly owned subsidiary, Cabrillo Lanes, Inc. (the Bowl), operated one 60 lane bowling center during the year ended June 30, 2002 in San Diego, California. The Company had operated another 50 lane bowling center in San Diego, California until it was closed on December 21, 2000 in conjunction with the sale by the Company of the land and building. These two centers were purchased in August 1993.

The remaining bowling center's operations include food and beverage facilities and coin operated video and other games. The revenues from these activities have averaged 33-35 percent of total bowling related revenues for the last three fiscal years. The bowling center operates the food and beverage operations, which includes sale of beer, wine and mixed drinks. The Company receives a negotiated percentage of the gross revenues from the coin operated video games. The bowling center includes a pro shop, which is leased to an independent operator for a nominal amount. The center also has a day care facility, which is provided free of charge to the bowlers. The bowling center has automatic

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score-keeping and a computerized cash control system.

On average, approximately 35 percent of the games bowled are by bowling leagues that enter into league reservation agreements to use a specified number of lanes at a specified time and day for a specified period of weeks. On average, the league reservation agreements are for 35 weeks for the winter season (September through April) and 15 weeks for the summer season (May through August). League revenues for September through April average 76 percent of league revenues annually. Approximately 72 percent of all bowling related revenues are generated in the months of September through April.

The bowling industry faces substantial competition for the sports and recreation dollar. The Bowl competes with other bowling centers in its market area, as well as other sports and recreational activities. Further competition is likely at any time a new center is constructed in the same market area. The Company continuously markets its league and open play through a combination of advertising, phone solicitation, direct mail, and a personal sales program.

At June 30, 2002, the bowling center was licensed to sell alcoholic beverages. Licenses are generally renewable annually provided there are no violations of government regulations. The bowling center was cited with two violations for incidents in July 2000 and November 2000. There have been no violations since. The bowling center served a 15 day suspension of its liquor license in August 2002 related to these two violations. The suspension did not have a material effect on bowling revenues. If the bowling center receives another citation prior to July 2003, the bowling center may lose its license permanently. The bowling center employs approximately 30 people.

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### REAL ESTATE DEVELOPMENT

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The Company, through its subsidiaries, has an ownership interest in a 13 acre parcel of partially developed land in Temecula, California (Riverside County).

In September 1994, Vail Ranch Limited Partnership (VRLP) was formed as a partnership between Old Vail Partners, L.P., a California limited partnership, (OVP), a subsidiary of the Company, and Landgrant Corporation (Landgrant) to develop a 32 acre parcel of land of which 27 acres was developable. Landgrant is not affiliated with the Company. VRLP completed construction of a community shopping center on 10 acres of land in May 1997 and sold approximately 3.6 partially improved acres in the year ended June 30, 1997 and .59 partially improved acres during the year ended June 30, 1998 to unaffiliated purchasers for cash of \$2,365,000 and \$400,000, respectively. The cash proceeds from these sales were applied to reduce the construction loan balance. On January 2, 1998, VRLP sold the shopping center to New Plan Excel Realty Trust, Inc. (Excel) for \$9,500,000 cash. On August 7, 1998, VRLP entered into an operating agreement (Agreement) with ERT Development Corporation (ERT), an affiliate of Excel, to form Temecula Creek, LLC, a California limited liability company (TC). TC was formed for the purpose of developing, constructing and operating the remaining 13 acres of land as part of the community shopping center in Temecula, California. VRLP contributed the 13 acres of land to TC and TC assumed the balance of the assessment district obligation payable. For purposes of maintaining capital account balances in calculating distributions, VRLP's contribution, net of the liability assumed by TC, was valued at \$2,000,000. ERT contributed \$1,000,000 cash which was immediately distributed by TC to VRLP. VRLP, which is the managing member, and ERT are each 50 percent members. ERT also advanced approximately \$220,000 to TC to reimburse VRLP for certain predevelopment costs incurred by VRLP for the 13 acres. The Agreement provides that ERT will advance funds to fund predevelopment costs, other than property taxes and assessment district costs. Each member is required to advance 50

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percent of the property taxes and assessment district costs as they become due (approximately \$163,000 annually). The development plan is for a 109,910 square foot shopping center on approximately 13 acres of land. In July 2000, TC completed development of 54,107 square feet of the shopping center. As of August 31, 2002 a total of 85,000 square feet had been constructed of which 94% is currently leased. The balance of the construction is expected to be completed within the next six to twelve months.

### COMMERCIAL REAL ESTATE RENTAL

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Real estate rental operations during the year ended June 30, 2002 consisted of a sublessor interest in land leased to condominium owners in Palm Springs, California, which was sold on March 20, 2002, and a 50 percent ownership interest in a 542 unit apartment project in San Diego, California.

Downtown Properties Development Corporation (DPDC), a wholly owned subsidiary of the Company, was the lessee of 15 acres of land in the Palm Springs, California area under a ground lease expiring in September 2043. The land was subleased to owners of condominium units which were constructed on the property in 1982. The development was originally planned by DPDC and then sold to another developer, but DPDC retained the rights to the subleases. The subleases also expire in September 2043. The master lease provides for the payment of rent equal to the greater of a minimum rent, which is adjusted for increases in the consumer price index every five years, or 85 percent of the rents collected on the subleases, which are also adjusted for increases in the consumer price index every five years. On March 20, 2002 the DPDC assigned its interest in the leases to the condominium association. DPDC received a note receivable of \$37,500 as consideration for the sublessor interest that DPDC then assigned to the master lessors for a reduction in amounts owed by DPDC to the master lessors. DPDC still owes the master lessors \$66,424 plus interest from November 1, 2001. Once this amount is paid, the Company will be released from any further liability under the master lease. As a result of these agreements, the Company recorded a \$44,915 impairment loss for a portion of the unamortized balance (\$75,615) of the deferred lease costs related to this sublessor interest and discontinued amortizing the deferred lease costs effective October 2001.

UCVGP, Inc. and Sports Arenas Properties, Inc. (SAPI), wholly-owned subsidiaries of the Company, are a one percent managing general partner and a 49 percent limited partner, respectively, in UCV, L.P. (UCV), which owns an apartment project (University City Village) located in San Diego, California. University City Village contains 542 rental units and was acquired in August 1974. UCV employs approximately 30 persons. The following is a schedule of selected operating information over the last five years:

	2002	2001	2000	1999	1998
	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Occupancy	98%	98%	99%	99%	99%
Average monthly rent/unit	\$816	\$772	\$728	\$694	\$675
Real property tax	\$116,000	\$114,000	\$112,000	\$110,000	\$108,000
Real property tax rate	1.12%	1.12%	1.12%	1.12%	1.12%

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### GOLF CLUB SHAFT MANUFACTURER

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On January 22, 1997, the Company purchased the assets of the Power Sports Group doing business as Penley Power Shaft (PPS) and formed Penley Sports, LLC (Penley) with the Company as a 90 percent managing member and Carter Penley as a 10 percent member. Currently, the Company owns an approximate 81 percent interest (See Note 7b of Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements). PPS was a manufacturer of graphite golf club shafts that primarily sold its shafts to custom golf shops. PPS's sales had averaged approximately \$375,000 in

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calendar 1995 and 1996. PPS marketed its shafts in limited quantities through phone contact and trade magazine advertisements directed at golf shops. Although PPS's manufacturing process was not automated, it had developed a good reputation in the golf industry as a manufacturer of high performance golf club shafts, in addition to maintaining relationships with the custom golf shops. Penley's plans are to market its products to golf club manufacturers and golf club component distributors. To compliment the program of marketing to higher volume purchasers, Penley purchased over \$1,100,000 of equipment since January 22, 1997 to automate some of the production processes. Additionally, in June 2000 Penley moved from its 8,559 square foot facility into a 38,025 square foot facility, of which approximately 10,000 square feet are subleased to another tenant through October 2002.

Until January 2000, Penley's sales were principally to custom golf shops where the orders are for 2 to 10 shafts per order at prices averaging \$18 per shaft. In January 2000, Penley commenced sales to two of the largest golf component distributors. As a result of the sales to these two distributors and other small golf club manufacturers, golf club shaft sales increased by \$735,654 in the year ended June 30, 2000, \$407,660 in the year ended June 30, 2001, and \$1,062,176 in the year ended June 30, 2002. Penley currently has products in testing by several large golf club manufacturers. However, there can be no assurances that Penley will be able to enter into any significant sales contracts or that, if it does, the contracts will be profitable to Penley.

Penley has implemented an extensive program to market directly to golf club manufacturers through the distribution of direct mail materials and videos and participation in several large golf shows during the year. Penley is principally using its internal sales staff in the marketing and sale of its shafts to manufacturers, distributors and golf shops. Penley is also promoting its shafts to professional golfers as a means of achieving acceptance with the club manufacturers as the golfers endorse the shafts.

Management believes Penley has been successful in building a reputation as a leader in new shaft design and concepts. Penley has applied for several patents on shaft designs, of which three have been issued and one other is pending. Although Penley has developed several new products, no assurance can be given they will meet with market acceptance or Penley will be able to continue to design and manufacture additional new products.

The primary raw material used in all of Penley's graphite shafts is carbon fiber, which is combined with epoxy resin to produce sheets of graphite prepreg. Due to low production levels, Penley currently purchases most of its graphite prepreg from three suppliers. There are numerous alternative suppliers of graphite prepreg. Although Management believes that it will be able to establish relationships with other graphite prepreg suppliers to ensure sufficient supplies of the material at competitive pricing as production increases, there can be no assurances unforeseen difficulties will not occur that could lead to interruptions and delays to Penley's production process.

Penley uses hazardous substances and generates hazardous waste in the ordinary course of its manufacturing of graphite golf club shafts and other related products. Penley is subject to various federal, state, and local environmental laws and regulations, including those governing the use, discharge and disposal of hazardous materials. Management believes it is in substantial compliance with the applicable laws and regulations and to date has not incurred any liabilities under environmental laws and regulations nor has it received any notices of violations. However, there can be no assurance that environmental liabilities will not arise in the future which may affect Penley's business.

Penley is trying to enter a highly competitive environment among established golf club shaft manufacturers. Although Penley has made significant progress in establishing its reputation for technology, its unproven production capability

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is making it difficult to attract the golf club manufacturers as customers.

Penley currently has three patents and one other patent pending and several copyrighted trademarks and logos. Although Management believes these items are of value to the business and Penley will protect them to the fullest extent possible, Management does not believe these items are critical to Penley's ability to develop business with the golf club manufacturers.

Penley currently has approximately 41 full and part-time employees.

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Due to Penley's low sales volume and lack of a contract with a high volume purchaser, there is currently no significant backlog of sales orders, or customer concentration (based on consolidated revenues). Approximately 71 percent of Penley's sales occur in the months of February through July.

### MARKET FOR THE REGISTRANT'S COMMON STOCK AND RELATED STOCKHOLDER MATTERS

- (a) There is no recognized market for the Company's common stock except for limited or sporadic quotations, which may occur from time to time. The following table sets forth the high and low bid prices per share of the Company's common stock in the over-the-counter market, as reported on the OTC Bulletin Board, which is a market quotation service for market makers. The over-the-counter quotations reflect inter-dealer prices, without retail mark-up, mark-down or commission, and may not necessarily reflect actual transactions in shares of the Company's common stock.

	2002		2001	
	High	Low	High	Low
First Quarter	\$ .05	\$ .02	\$ .04	\$ .04
Second Quarter	\$ .21	\$ .02	\$ .04	\$ .04
Third Quarter	\$ .03	\$ .03	\$ .04	\$ .04
Fourth Quarter	\$ .03	\$ .03	\$ .06	\$ .04

- (b) The number of holders of record of the common stock of the Company as of September 25, 2002 is approximately 4,300. The Company believes there are a significant number of beneficial owners of its common stock whose shares are held in "street name".
- (c) The Company has neither declared nor paid dividends on its common stock during the past ten years, nor does it have any intention of paying dividends in the foreseeable future.

### SELECTED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL DATA (NOT COVERED BY INDEPENDENT

AUDITORS' REPORT)

	Year Ended June 30,				
	2002	2001	2000	1999	1998
Revenues .....	\$ 5,078,845	\$ 4,492,736	\$ 4,724,435	\$ 3,957,011	\$ 3,640,000
Loss from operations .....	(2,082,369)	(3,443,196)	(3,424,495)	(3,654,212)	(2,600,000)
Income (loss) from continuing operations ....	(2,011,407)	3,603,234	(3,625,063)	(3,501,933)	(890,000)

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Basic and diluted income (loss) per common share from continuing operations	(.07)	.13	(.13)	(.13)	(.
Total assets .....	2,903,403	3,448,474	6,601,236	6,998,820	9,44
Long-term debt, excluding current portion .....	5,456	13,942	1,967,169	3,911,694	3,28

See Notes 4(b), 6(c), and 12 of Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements regarding disposition of business operations and material uncertainties.

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### MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

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#### LIQUIDITY AND CAPITAL RESOURCES

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The independent auditors' report dated August 23, 2002 included with this Annual Report on Form 10-K contained the following explanatory paragraph:

The accompanying consolidated financial statements have been prepared assuming that the Company will continue as a going concern. As discussed in Note 14 to the consolidated financial statements, the Company has suffered recurring losses, has a working capital deficiency and shareholders' deficit, and is forecasting negative cash flows from operating activities for the next twelve months. These items raise substantial doubt about the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. Management's plans in regard to these matters are also described in Note 14. The consolidated financial statements do not include any adjustments that might result from the outcome of this uncertainty.

The Company is expecting a \$500,000 cash flow deficit in the year ending June 30, 2003 from operating activities after estimated distributions from UCV, and estimated capital expenditures (\$30,000) and scheduled principal payments on short-term and long-term debt.

The short-term loan from the Company's partner in UCV is due on demand. The Company is exploring selling its partner a portion of the Company's interest in UCV in satisfaction of the remaining loan obligations. At this point management is unable to assess the likelihood a transaction will be consummated.

Management expects continuing cash flow deficits until Penley Sports develops sufficient sales volume to become profitable. Although, there can be no assurances that Penley Sports will ever achieve profitable operations, management estimates that a combination of continued increases in the sales of Penley Sports and reduction of its operating costs will result in Penley Sports and the Company achieving a breakeven level of operations at the end of the next fiscal year.

Management is currently evaluating other sources of working capital including the sale of assets or obtaining additional investors in Penley Sports. Management has not assessed the likelihood of any other sources of long-term or short-term liquidity. If the Company is not successful in obtaining other sources of working capital this could have a material adverse effect on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. However, management believes it will be able to meet its financial obligations for the next twelve months.

The Company has a working capital deficit of \$685,296 at June 30, 2002, which is



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a \$400,830 decrease from the working capital deficit of \$1,086,126 at June 30, 2001. The working capital deficit decreased primarily due to distributions received from UCV. This source of funds was partially offset by \$1,736,488 of cash used by operations and the repayment of short term debt. The cash provided (used) before changes in assets and liabilities segregated by business segments was as follows:

	2002	2001	2000
	-----	-----	-----
Bowling .....	\$ 26,000	\$ ( 289,000)	\$ ( 356,000)
Rental .....	(4,000)	105,000	219,000
Golf .....	(1,647,000)	(2,594,000)	(2,652,000)
Development .....	--	(177,000)	(246,000)
General corporate expense and other .	(111,000)	(467,000)	(217,000)
	-----	-----	-----
Cash provided (used) by continuing operations .....	(1,736,000)	(3,422,000)	(3,252,000)
Capital expenditures, net of financing .....	--	(538,000)	(446,000)
Principal payments on long-term debt	(32,000)	(214,000)	(360,000)
	-----	-----	-----
Cash used .....	(1,768,000)	(4,174,000)	(4,058,000)
	=====	=====	=====
Distributions received from investees	2,103,000	1,559,000	2,193,000
	=====	=====	=====
Contributions to investees .....	--	(200,000)	(43,000)
	=====	=====	=====
Proceeds from sale of assets .....	31,000	5,680,000	190,000
	=====	=====	=====
Payments on minority interests .....	(50,000)	(2,172,000)	--
	=====	=====	=====

The Company received distributions of approximately \$1,700,000 in March and April 2002, \$920,000 in March 2001, and \$1,757,000 in October 1999 from the proceeds of refinancing UCV's long term debt in each of those years. Otherwise the cash distributions the Company received from UCV during the last three years were the Company's proportionate share of distributions from UCV's results of operations. The investment in UCV is classified as a liability because the

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cumulative distributions received from UCV exceed the sum of the Company's initial investment and the cumulative equity in income of UCV by \$18,008,401 at June 30, 2002. Although this amount is presented in the liability section of the balance sheet, the Company has no liability to repay the distributions in excess of basis in UCV. The Company estimates that the current market value of the assets of UCV (primarily apartments) exceeded its liabilities by \$20,000,000-\$22,000,000 as of June 30, 2002. On October 3, 2000, UCV obtained approval for plans to redevelop the 542 unit apartment project into 1,109 units plus an 80 unit assisted living facility. UCV is currently evaluating alternatives for financing the redevelopment.

At June 30, 2002, the Company owned a 60 percent limited partnership interest in Vail Ranch Limited Partnership (VRLP), which is a 50 percent partner in Temecula Creek, LLC (TC), a limited liability company, the other member of which is ERT Development Corporation (an affiliate of Excel). TC has completed development of 85,000 square feet of the 110,000 square foot shopping center. The balance of the build out is expected to be completed within the next six to twelve months. The Company estimates that the value of the Company's 60 percent interest in VRLP at June 30, 2002 is approximately \$700,000 to \$900,000.

CRITICAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES

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In response to the SEC's release No. 33-8040, "Cautionary Advice Regarding Disclosure About Critical Accounting Policies", the Company has identified its most critical accounting policy as that related to the carrying value of its long-lived assets. Any event or circumstance that indicates to the Company an impairment of the fair value of any asset is recorded in the period in which such event or circumstance becomes known to the Company. During the year ended June 30, 2002 no such event or circumstance occurred that would, in the opinion of management, signify the need for a material reduction in the carrying value of any of the Company's assets, except as it relates to the impairment of the deferred lease costs (See Note 5(a) to Consolidated Financial Statements).

### NEW ACCOUNTING PRONOUNCEMENTS

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In June 2001, the Financial Accounting Standards Board ("FASB") issued Statement of Financial Accounting Standards ("SFAS") SFAS No. 141, Business Combinations. SFAS No. 141 requires that the purchase method of accounting be used for all business combinations initiated after June 30, 2001. The Company was required to adopt the provisions of SFAS No. 141 immediately. The adoption of SFAS No. 141 has not had a material effect on the Company's financial statements.

In June 2001, the FASB issued SFAS No. 142, Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets. SFAS No. 142 will require that goodwill and intangible assets with indefinite useful lives no longer be amortized, but instead tested for impairment at least annually in accordance with the provisions of SFAS No. 142. SFAS No. 142 will also require that intangible assets with definite useful lives be amortized over their respective estimated useful lives to their estimated residual values, and reviewed for impairment in accordance with SFAS No. 121, Accounting for the Impairment of Long-Lived Assets and for Long-Lived Assets to Be Disposed Of. The Company is required to adopt Statement No. 142 effective July 1, 2002. As of June 30, 2002, the Company does not have any goodwill, intangible assets or unamortized negative goodwill. The Company does not believe SFAS No. 142 will have a material impact on the Company's financial statements.

In June 2001, FASB issued SFAS No. 143, Accounting for Asset Retirement Obligations. SFAS No. 143 is effective for financial statements issued for fiscal years beginning after June 15, 2002 and requires that the fair value of a liability for an asset retirement obligation be recognized in the period in which it is incurred if a reasonable estimate of fair value can be made. The associated asset retirement costs are capitalized as part of the carrying amount of the long-lived asset. The Company does not believe SFAS No. 143 will have a material impact on the Company's financial statements.

In August 2001, FASB issued SFAS No. 144, Accounting for the Impairment or Disposal of Long-Lived Assets, which supersedes both SFAS No. 121, Accounting for the Impairment of Long-Lived Assets and for Long-Lived Assets to Be Disposed Of and the accounting and reporting provisions of APB Opinion No. 30, Reporting the Results of Operations-Reporting the Effects of Disposal of a Segment of a Business, and Extraordinary, Unusual and Infrequently Occurring Events and Transactions (Opinion 30), for the disposal of a segment of a business (as previously defined in that Opinion). SFAS 144 retains the fundamental provisions in SFAS 121 for recognizing and measuring impairment losses on long-lived assets held for use and long-lived assets to be disposed of by sale, while also resolving significant implementation issues associated with SFAS 121. The provisions of SFAS No. 144 are effective for financial statements issued for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2001.

Management does not expect the adoption of SFAS No. 144 for long-lived assets held for use to have a material impact on the Company's financial statements because the impairment assessment under SFAS No. 144 is largely unchanged from SFAS No. 121. The provisions of the Statement for assets held for sale or other disposal generally are required to be applied prospectively after the adoption date to newly initiated disposal activities. Therefore, management cannot

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determine the potential effects that adoption of SFAS 144 will have on the Company's financial statements.

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In April of 2002, the FASB issued SFAS No.145, Rescission of SFAS No. 4, 44, and 64, Amendment to SFAS No.13, and Technical Corrections. This Statement rescinds SFAS No. 4, Reporting Gains and Losses from Extinguishment of Debt, and an amendment of that Statement, SFAS No. 64, Extinguishments of Debt Made to Satisfy Sinking-Fund Requirements. This Statement also rescinds SFAS No. 44, Accounting for Intangible Assets of Motor Carriers. This Statement amends SFAS No. 13, Accounting for Leases, to eliminate an inconsistency between the required accounting for sale-leaseback transactions and the required accounting for certain lease modifications that have economic effects that are similar to sale-leaseback transactions. This Statement also amends other existing authoritative pronouncements to make various technical corrections, clarify meanings, or describe their applicability under changed conditions. Only the provisions related to SFAS No.4 will have an impact on the presentation of the Company's financials statement. Any gain or loss on extinguishment of debt that was classified as an extraordinary item in prior periods presented that does not meet the criteria in Opinion 30 for classification as an extraordinary item shall be reclassified. The provisions of this Statement related to the rescission of Statement 4 shall be applied in fiscal years beginning after May 15, 2002.

In June of 2002, the FASB issued SFAS No. 146, Accounting for Costs Associated with Exit or Disposal Activities. SFAS No. 146 addresses financial accounting and reporting for costs associated with exit or disposal activities and nullifies Emerging Issues Task Force (EITF) Issue No. 94-3, Liability Recognition for Certain Employee Termination Benefits and Other Costs to Exit an Activity (including Certain Costs Incurred in a Restructuring). The provisions of this statement are effective for exit or disposal activities that are initiated after December 31, 2002, with early application encouraged. This statement will only have an effect on the Company's financial statements to the extent future exit or disposal activities relevant to SFAS No. 146 occur.

### "SAFE HARBOR" STATEMENT UNDER THE PRIVATE SECURITIES LITIGATION

#### REFORM ACT OF 1995

With the exception of historical information (information relating to the Company's financial condition and results of operations at historical dates or for historical periods), the matters discussed in this Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations are forward-looking statements that necessarily are based on certain assumptions and are subject to certain risks and uncertainties. These forward-looking statements are based on management's expectations as of the date hereof, and the Company does not undertake any responsibility to update any of these statements in the future. Actual future performance and results could differ from that contained in or suggested by these forward-looking statements as a result of the factors set forth in this Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations, the Business Risks described in Item 1 of this Report on Form 10-K and elsewhere in the Company's filings with the Securities and Exchange Commission.

#### RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

The discussion of Results of Operations is primarily by the Company's business segments. The analysis is partially based on a comparison of and should be read in conjunction with the business segment operating information in Note 11 to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

The following is a summary of the changes to the components of the segments in

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the years ended June 30, 2002 and 2001:

	Bowling	Real Estate Operation	Real Estate Development	Golf	U
YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2002	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Revenues .....	\$ (426,040)	\$ (287,386)	\$ --	\$ 1,062,176	\$
Costs .....	(447,204)	(74,977)	(156,688)	419,223	
SG&A-direct .....	(153,759)	--	--	(253,383)	
SG&A-allocated .....	(64,826)	(13,000)	(20,000)	(57,000)	
Depreciation and amortization ...	(483)	(17,205)	--	20,453	
Impairment losses .....	--	44,915	--	--	
Interest expense .....	(91,117)	(93,764)	(235,208)	(4,048)	
Equity in income (loss) of ..... investees	--	(211,244)	177,211	--	
Gain on sale .....	(482,487)	(2,764,483)	(5,544,743)	--	
Segment profit (loss) .....	(151,138)	(3,109,082)	(4,955,636)	936,931	
Investment income .....					
Income from continuing operations					

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YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2001	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Revenues .....	\$ (368,870)	\$ (231,562)	\$ --	\$ 407,660	\$
Costs .....	(214,662)	(39,907)	(68,991)	434,793	
SG&A-direct .....	(103,946)	--	--	(59,649)	
SG&A-allocated .....	(53,906)	(13,000)	--	(7,000)	
Depreciation and amortization ...	(67,103)	(64,306)	--	52,106	
Impairment losses .....	--	--	--	--	
Interest expense .....	(50,660)	(67,778)	(31,814)	(9,425)	
Equity in income (loss) of ..... investees	--	(118,443)	(99,200)	--	
Gain on sale .....	482,487	2,764,483	5,544,743	--	
Segment profit (loss) .....	603,894	2,599,469	5,546,348	(3,165)	
Investment income .....					
Income from continuing operations					

BOWLING OPERATIONS:

The segment includes the operations of two bowling centers, Valley Bowl and Grove Bowl. On December 21, 2000, the Company closed the operations of Valley Bowl in conjunction with the sale of the real estate on December 29, 2000. The following is a summary by bowling center of the changes in the results of operations:

	2002 vs. 2001			2001 vs. 2000	
	Grove	Valley	Combined	Grove	Valley
	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Revenues .....	\$ 13,060	\$ (439,100)	\$ (426,040)	\$ 256,008	\$ (624,878)
Costs .....	(127,284)	(319,920)	(447,204)	166,375	(381,037)

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SG&A-direct .....	(76,818)	(76,941)	(153,759)	6,808	(110,754)
SG&A-allocated .....	(31,626)	(33,200)	(64,826)	2,594	(56,500)
Depreciation and amortization .....	25,122	(25,605)	(483)	(84)	(67,019)
Interest expense .....	--	(91,117)	(91,117)	--	(50,660)
Gain on sale .....	--	(482,487)	(482,487)	--	482,487
Segment profit (loss) .....	223,666	(374,804)	(151,138)	80,315	523,579

The following is a comparison of the change in operations from each prior year for only the Grove Bowl.

### 2002 vs. 2001

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Although there was no significant change in bowling revenues, the number of paid games bowled decreased by 12 percent. This decrease was offset by a 13 percent increase in the average price of games bowled.

Bowl costs decreased by 8% primarily due to a \$98,000 decrease in utility costs as a result of rate decreases. The direct category of selling general and administrative costs decreased by \$76,818 primarily due to a decrease in management and administrative payroll and related costs. The allocated category of selling general and administrative expenses decreased due to a decrease in allocable corporate expenses.

### 2001 vs. 2000

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On December 29, 2000 the Company sold the land and building occupied by the Valley Bowling Center for \$2,215,000 cash and recorded a gain of \$482,487. The proceeds of the sale were used to pay the existing loan of \$1,650,977 and selling expenses of \$167,671.

The following is a comparison of the operations of the Grove bowling center to the prior year. Grove's revenues increased 17 percent in 2001 primarily due to an 8 percent increase in number of games bowled. The average price of games bowled also increased by 9 percent. This bowling center is located in a shopping center that just completed a major renovation and "reopened" in April 2000 with two major retail stores. As a result, the bowling center has experienced a significant increase in open and league play since the "reopening". Although management forecasts continued increases in open and league play at the bowling center, the amount of the increase and how long it will continue is uncertain. League revenues also increased because of the ability to move league bowlers from Valley when the bowl was closed in December 2000.

Bowl costs increased \$166,000 or 12% primarily due to a \$99,000 (106%) increase in utility costs and a \$55,000 (12%) increase in payroll costs. The increase in utility costs related to the increase in electric rates in San Diego that have

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been subsidizing since April and May of 2001 but are still substantially higher than the rates in 2000. Payroll costs increased primarily due to an increase in staffing related to the increase in customer bowling. There was no significant change in selling, general and administrative expenses.

### RENTAL OPERATIONS

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This segment includes the operations of the office building (Office) sold December 28, 2000, a subleasehold interest in land underlying a condominium project (Sublease) which was sold in March 2002, and other activities which

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include the equity in income of the operation of a 542 unit apartment project (UCV), the sublease of a portion of the Penley factory and other miscellaneous rents received on undeveloped land which was sold in June 2001.

The following is a summary of the changes in operations:

	2002 vs 2001					
	Office	Sublease	Others	Combined	Office	Subl
Revenues .....	\$ (243,611)	\$ (45,685)	\$ 1,910	\$ (287,386)	\$ (233,259)	\$ 3
Costs .....	(54,425)	(46,352)	25,800	(74,977)	(57,938)	(29
SG&A-allocated .....	(13,000)	--	--	(13,000)	(13,000)	
Depreciation and amortization .....	(15,783)	(1,422)	--	(17,205)	(64,306)	
Impairment loss .....	--	44,915	--	44,915	--	
Interest expense .....	(80,993)	(12,771)	--	(93,764)	(85,535)	17
Equity in income of UCV .	--	--	(211,244)	(211,244)	--	
Gain on sale .....	(2,764,483)	--	--	(2,764,483)	2,764,483	
Segment profit (loss) ...	(2,843,893)	(30,055)	(235,134)	(3,109,082)	2,752,003	14

On December 28, 2000 the Company sold its office building for \$3,725,000 and recorded a gain of \$2,764,483. The consideration consisted of the assumption of the existing loan with a principal balance of \$1,950,478 and cash of \$1,662,337. The cash proceeds were net of selling expenses of \$163,197, credits for lender impounds of \$83,676, deductions for security deposits of \$26,463 and prepaid rents of \$6,201. The Company has been released from liability under the existing loan except for those acts, events or omissions that occurred prior to the loan assumption. The Company had occupied approximately 5,000 square feet of space in the building since 1984. The existing lease expires in September 2011. In conjunction with a lease modification with the new owner of the office building, the Company vacated the premises on April 6, 2001 and moved into the factory space occupied by its subsidiary, Penley Sports, LLC. However, because the lease commitment for the office space was a condition to the original loan agreement, the lender will only allow the Company to be conditionally released from its remaining lease obligation. In the event there is an uncured event of default by the new owner of the office building under the existing loan agreement, the Company's obligations under its lease will be reinstated to the extent there is not an enforceable lease on the Company's space (see Note 10 to Consolidated Financial Statements).

The equity in income of UCV decreased by \$211,000 in 2002 and \$118,000 in 2001 primarily due to increases in interest expense and other costs of UCV that were only partially offset by increases in revenues. The following is a summary of the changes in the operations of UCV, LP in 2002 and 2001 compared to the previous years:

	2002	2001
Revenues .....	\$ 321,000	\$ 261,000
Costs .....	61,000	(47,000)
Depreciation .....	(5,000)	(7,000)
Interest and amortization of loan costs ...	707,000	532,000
Other expenses .....	(20,000)	20,000
Income before extraordinary loss .....	(422,000)	(237,000)
Extraordinary loss from debt extinguishment	(66,000)	401,000
Net income .....	(356,000)	(638,000)

Vacancy rates at UCV have averaged 1.7%, 2.3% and 1.9% in 2000, 2001 and 2002,

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respectively. Total revenues of UCV increased by 6 and 5 percent in 2002 and 2001, respectively, primarily due to increases in the average rental rate.

UCV costs increased in 2002 primarily due to professional fees related to tax planning and organization structure. UCV costs decreased in 2001 primarily due to a decrease in repairs and maintenance costs. UCV's interest expense increased in 2002 and 2001 primarily due to an increase in long-term debt in October 1999 and March 2001. UCV increased its long-term debt in March 2002 by \$5,000,000, in March 2001 by \$3,960,510 and in October 1999 by \$4,039,490. The refinancings in March 2002 and March 2001 resulted in an extraordinary loss of \$335,000 in 2002 and \$401,000 in 2001 related to prepayment penalties and write-offs of the unamortized loan fees of the previous long-term debt.

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### REAL ESTATE DEVELOPMENT:

-----  
 The real estate development segment consists primarily of OVP's operations related to 33 acres of undeveloped land in Temecula, California, and an investment in VRLP. The 33 acres of land were sold in June 2001.

Development costs consisted primarily of legal expenses (\$65,000 in 2001 and \$104,000 in 2000) related to the litigation regarding the effective down-zoning of the 33 acres of land and property taxes (\$88,000 in 2001 and \$106,000 in 2000). Development interest primarily represented the interest portion of the assessment district payments due each year and the interest accrued on the delinquent payments.

On June 1, 2001, the OVP sold the 33 acres to an unrelated developer for \$6,375,000 cash plus assumption of the non-delinquent balance of the assessment district obligation (\$1,001,274) and recorded a gain of \$5,544,743. The cash proceeds were used to pay \$2,459,477 of delinquent taxes and assessments related to the property and \$299,458 of selling expenses. A partner in OVP holds a liquidating limited partnership interest which entitles him to 50 percent of future distributions up to \$2,450,000, of which \$1,410,000 has been paid through June 30, 2002 (\$50,000 in 2002, \$860,000 in 2001, \$50,000 in 1999 and \$450,000 in 1998). This limited partner's capital account balance is presented as "Minority interest" in the consolidated balance sheets. Three other parties were granted liquidating partnership interests related to either their efforts with achieving the zoning approval for the 33 acres or making a loan to the Company that was used to fund payments to the County of Riverside for delinquent taxes. These partners received distributions totaling \$1,312,410 from the sale of the undeveloped land in the year ended June 30, 2001 and their limited partnership interests were liquidated. The \$1,312,410 paid to these partners is presented as "Minority interest in consolidated subsidiary" in the Statement of Operations for the year ended June 30, 2001.

The following is a summary of the changes in the operations of VRLP in 2002 and 2001 compared to the previous years:

	2002	2001
	-----	-----
Revenues .....	\$ --	\$ (10,000)
Operating expenses .....	(1,000)	(56,000)
Equity in income of investee	294,000	(225,000)
Net income (loss) .....	295,000	(179,000)

The equity in income (loss) of investee represents VRLP's share of the results of operations of Temecula Creek LLC. The equity in income of investee decreased in 2001 because it was developing a shopping center during all of 1999 and 2000 and a portion of 2001. The results of operations in 2001 represent the first partial year of operation of the shopping center. The equity in income of

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investee increased in 2002 reflecting the lease up and stabilization of the rental operations.

### GOLF CLUB SHAFT MANUFACTURING:

Prior to January 2000, golf club shaft sales were principally to custom golf shops. In January 2000, Penley commenced sales to two of the largest golf equipment distributors. In addition to increases in sales related to these two customers, direct sales to the after-market also increased, likely due to the credibility and increased exposure from the Penley products being included in the catalogs of these two distributors. The following is a breakdown of the percentage of sales by customer category:

	2002	2001	2000
	----	----	----
Golf equipment distributors .	35%	31%	34%
Small golf club manufacturers	26%	12%	8%
Golf shops .....	39%	57%	58%

Operating expenses of the golf segment consisted of the following in 2002, 2001 and 2000:

	2002	2001	2000
	-----	-----	-----
Costs of sales and manufacturing overhead	\$2,385,000	\$1,922,000	\$1,502,000
Research and development .....	219,000	263,000	248,000
 Total golf costs .....	 \$2,604,000	 \$2,185,000	 \$1,750,000
	=====	=====	=====
Marketing and promotion .....	\$1,179,000	\$1,407,000	\$1,514,000
Administrative costs- direct .....	162,000	237,000	190,000
 Total SG&A-direct .....	 \$1,341,000	 \$1,644,000	 \$1,704,000
	=====	=====	=====

Total golf costs increased in 2002 and 2001 primarily due to an increase in the amount of cost of goods sold related to increased sales. Costs also increased in 2001 due to a \$54,000 increase in rent for the factory that was moved into in June 2000, an increase in the cost of prototype shafts developed during the periods, and an increase in the payroll for research and development.

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Marketing and promotion expense decreased in 2002 primarily due to decreases in advertising and the tour program expenses. Marketing and promotion expenses decreased in 2001 primarily due to decreases in player sponsorship costs and promotional goods. Administrative costs increased in 2001 primarily due to an increase in professional fees related to filings for trademark and patent matters. Those costs were not incurred in 2002.

### UNALLOCATED AND OTHER:

Revenues increased in 2002 primarily due to recovery from an insurance company for litigation costs on a matter that was settled during the year. The remainder of the increase in 2002 related to other one time events. Revenues decreased by \$70,000 in 2001 due to a decrease in brokerage commissions.

Unallocated and Other SG&A decreased by \$193,000 in 2002 and \$68,000 in 2001. The decrease in 2002 was primarily due to a reduction of corporate office wages. In December 2000, the Company awarded a \$100,000 bonus to Harold Elkan. There was no bonus in December 2001. The balance of the decrease in 2002 related to a decrease in rent expense for the corporate office as a result of it locating into the Penley factory facility in April 2001. The decrease in 2001 primarily



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related to a \$44,000 reduction in brokerage commission fees.

Interest expense changed in 2002 and 2001 partly due to fluctuations in the balance of short term borrowings in 2002 and 2001 and also due to the decline in interest rates during 2002.

### QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISK

The Company is exposed to market risk primarily due to fluctuations in interest rates. The Company utilizes both fixed rate and variable rate debt. The following table presents scheduled principal payments and related weighted average interest rates of the Company's long-term fixed rate and variable rate debt for the fiscal years ended June 30:

	2003	2004	Total	Fair Value (1)
	-----	-----	-----	-----
Fixed rate debt .....	\$ 8,000	\$ 5,000	\$ 13,000	\$ 13,000
Weighted average interest rate .....	14.3%	13.1%	14.0%	14.0%
Variable rate debt .....	\$445,000	--	\$445,000	\$445,000
Weighted average interest rate .....	5.8%	--	5.8%	5.8%

(1) The fair value of fixed-rate debt and variable-rate debt were estimated based on the current rates offered for fixed-rate debt and variable-rate debt with similar risks and maturities.

The variable rate debt includes a \$445,000 short term note payable that is due on demand, which for purposes of this calculation has been treated as though paid during the year ending June 30, 2003.

The Company's unconsolidated subsidiary, UCV, has two notes payable which mature April 1, 2003 as a result of a refinancing in March 2002. The first loan is variable rate debt of \$36,000,000 for which the interest rate was 5.4 percent as of March 31, 2002. However, there is a floor of 5.4% established by the lender and a cap purchased by UCV which effectively caps the maximum rate on this loan at 7%. The scheduled principal payments for UCV's fiscal years ending March 31 2003 is \$36,000,000. The estimated fair value of this debt is \$36,000,000 based on the current rates offered for this type of loan with similar risks and maturities. The second loan of \$2,000,000 is fixed rate debt at 12.5%. The scheduled principal payments for UCV's fiscal years ending March 31 2003 is \$2,000,000. The estimated fair value of this debt is \$2,000,000 based on the current rates offered for this type of loan with similar risks and maturities.

The Company does not enter into derivative or interest rate transactions for speculative or trading purposes.

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### DIRECTORS AND EXECUTIVE OFFICERS OF THE REGISTRANT

The following were directors and executive officers of the Company during the year ended June 30, 2002. All present directors will hold office until the election of their respective successors. All executive officers are to be elected annually by the Board of Directors.

Directors and Officers    Age    Position and Tenure with Company

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Harold S. Elkan	59	Director since November 7, 1983; President since November 11, 1983
Steven R. Whitman	49	Chief Financial Officer and Treasurer since May 1987; Director and Assistant Secretary since August 1, 1989 Secretary since January 1995
Patrick D. Reiley	61	Director since August 21, 1986
James E. Crowley	55	Director since January 10, 1989
Robert A. MacNamara	54	Director since January 9, 1989

There are no understandings between any director or executive officer and any other person pursuant to which any director or executive officer was selected as a director or executive officer.

### Business Experience

Harold S. Elkan has been employed as the President and Chief Executive Officer of the Company since 1983. For the preceding ten years he was a principal of Elkan Realty and Investment Co., a commercial real estate brokerage firm, and was also President of Brandy Properties, Inc., an owner and operator of commercial real estate.

Steven R. Whitman has been employed as the Chief Financial Officer and Treasurer since May 1987. For the preceding five years he was employed by Laventhol & Horwath, CPAs, the last four of which were as a manager in the audit department.

Patrick D. Reiley was the Chairman of the Board and Chief Executive Officer of Reico Insurance Brokers, Inc. (Reico) from 1980 until June 1995, when Reico ceased doing business. Reico was an insurance brokerage firm in San Diego, California. Mr. Reiley has been a principal of A.R.I.S., Inc., an international insurance brokerage company, since 1997.

James E. Crowley has been an owner and operator of various automobile dealerships for the last twenty years. Mr. Crowley was Chairman and controlling shareholder of Coast Nissan from 1992 to August 1996; and has been Chairman of the Automotive Group since March 1994. The Automotive Group operates North County Ford, North County Jeep GMC, TAG Collision Repair, and Lake Elsinore Ford.

Robert A. MacNamara had been employed by Daley Corporation, a California corporation, from 1978 through 1997, the last eleven years of which he served as Vice President of the Property Division. Daley Corporation is a residential and commercial real estate developer and a general contractor. From 1997 through 2001 Mr. MacNamara was an independent consultant to the real estate development industry. Since January 2002, Mr. MacNamara has been employed by Sunrise Development as a senior development officer. Sunrise Development is a developer and operator of assisted living properties.

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## SPORTS ARENAS, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS-JUNE 30, 2002 AND 2001

### ASSETS

	2002	2001
	-----	-----
Current assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents .....	\$ 39,345	\$ 515,204
Trade receivables, net of allowance for doubtful accounts of \$73,000 and \$20,000 respectively	444,996	324,912
Note receivable- Affiliate, net (Note 3a) .....	--	--
Inventories (Note 2) .....	792,690	585,111
Prepaid expenses .....	38,706	61,365
	-----	-----
Total current assets .....	1,315,737	1,486,592
	-----	-----
Property and equipment, at cost (Note 10):		
Equipment and leasehold and tenant improvements .	2,345,406	2,345,406
Less accumulated depreciation and amortization	(1,314,680)	(1,060,626)
	-----	-----
Net property and equipment .....	1,030,726	1,284,780
	-----	-----
Other assets:		
Intangible assets, net (Note 5) .....	37,284	150,657
Investments (Note 6) .....	423,657	405,446
Other assets .....	95,999	120,999
	-----	-----
	556,940	677,102
	-----	-----
	\$ 2,903,403	\$ 3,448,474
	=====	=====

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

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LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' DEFICIT

	2002	2001
	-----	-----
Current liabilities:		
Notes payable-short term (Note 7b) .....	\$ 445,000	\$ 1,250,000
Current portion of long-term debt (Note 7a) .....	8,000	32,000
Accounts payable .....	963,402	708,307
Accrued payroll and related expenses .....	215,093	195,367
Accrued interest .....	276,735	203,578
Other liabilities .....	92,803	183,466
	-----	-----
Total current liabilities .....	2,001,033	2,572,718
	-----	-----
Long-term debt, excluding current portion (Note 7a)	5,456	13,942
	-----	-----
Distributions received in excess of basis in investment (Notes 6a and 6b) .....	18,008,401	15,792,373
	-----	-----
Other liabilities .....	192,000	144,000
	-----	-----
Minority interest in consolidated subsidiary (Note 6c) .....	802,677	852,677
	-----	-----
Shareholders' deficit:		
Common stock, \$.01 par value, 50,000,000 shares authorized, 27,250,000 shares issued and outstanding .....	272,500	272,500
Additional paid-in capital .....	1,730,049	1,730,049
Accumulated deficit .....	(17,817,221)	(15,638,293)
	-----	-----
	(15,814,672)	(13,635,744)
Less note receivable from shareholder (Note 3b) .	(2,291,492)	(2,291,492)
	-----	-----
Total shareholders' deficit .....	(18,106,164)	(15,927,236)
	-----	-----
Commitments and contingencies (Notes 5a, 6c, 8 and 10)		
	\$ 2,903,403	\$ 3,448,474
	=====	=====

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See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

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SPORTS ARENAS, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES  
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS  
YEARS ENDED JUNE 30, 2002, 2001, AND 2000

	2002	2001	2000
	-----	-----	-----
Revenues:			
Bowling .....	\$ 1,783,545	\$ 2,209,585	\$ 2,578,45
Rental .....	190,234	444,635	644,88
Golf .....	2,589,293	1,527,117	1,119,45
Other .....	329,402	132,442	209,67
Other-related party (Note 6b) .....	186,371	178,957	171,96
	-----	-----	-----
	5,078,845	4,492,736	4,724,43
	-----	-----	-----
Costs and expenses:			
Bowling .....	1,404,006	1,851,210	2,065,87
Rental .....	189,458	264,435	304,34
Golf .....	2,604,436	2,185,213	1,750,42
Development .....	--	156,688	225,67
Selling, general, and administrative (Note 3a) ....	2,610,451	3,177,126	3,377,67
Depreciation and amortization .....	307,948	301,260	387,02
Provision for impairment losses (Notes 5a and 6d) .	44,915	--	37,92
	-----	-----	-----
	7,161,214	7,935,932	8,148,93
	-----	-----	-----
Loss from operations .....	(2,082,369)	(3,443,196)	(3,424,49)
	-----	-----	-----
Other income (expenses):			
Investment income:			
Related party (Notes 3a and 3b) .....	27,890	28,926	38,45
Other .....	1,807	3,697	11,29
Interest expense related to development activities	--	(235,208)	(266,00)
Interest expense and amortization of finance costs	(84,679)	(390,265)	(361,92)
Equity in income of investees (Note 6a) .....	125,944	159,977	377,62
Gain on sale of office building (Note 10) .....	--	2,764,483	--
Gain on sale of bowling center building (Note 12) .	--	482,487	--
Gain on sale of undeveloped land (Note 4b) .....	--	5,544,743	--
	-----	-----	-----
	70,962	8,358,840	(200,56)
	-----	-----	-----
Income (loss) from continuing operations before			

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minority interest .....	(2,011,407)	4,915,644	(3,625,06)
Minority interest in consolidated subsidiary (Note 6c)	--	(1,312,410)	--
	(2,011,407)	3,603,234	(3,625,06)
Extraordinary loss from early extinguishment of investee debt (Note 6a) .....	(167,521)	(200,722)	--
Net income (loss) .....	(\$2,178,928)	\$ 3,402,512	(\$3,625,06)
Basic and diluted net income (loss) per common share from:			
Continuing operations .....	(\$ 0.07)	\$ 0.13	(\$ 0.13)
Extraordinary items .....	( 0.01)	( 0.01)	-
	(\$ 0.08)	\$ 0.12	(\$ 0.13)

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

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SPORTS ARENAS, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES  
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF SHAREHOLDERS' DEFICIT  
YEARS ENDED JUNE 30, 2002, 2001, AND 2000

	Common Stock Number of Shares	Amount	Additional paid-in Capital	Accumulated Deficit	Note Receivable From Shareholder
Balance at June 30, 1999 ....	27,250,000	\$272,500	\$1,730,049	(\$15,415,742)	(\$2,291,492)
Net loss .....	--	--	--	(3,625,063)	--
Balance at June 30, 2000 ....	27,250,000	272,500	1,730,049	(19,040,805)	(2,291,492)
Net income .....	--	--	--	3,402,512	--
Balance at June 30, 2001 ....	27,250,000	272,500	1,730,049	(15,638,293)	(2,291,492)
Net loss .....	--	--	--	(2,178,928)	--
Balance at June 30, 2002 ....	27,250,000	\$272,500	\$1,730,049	(\$17,817,221)	(\$2,291,492)

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See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

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SPORTS ARENAS, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES  
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS  
YEARS ENDED JUNE 30, 2002, 2001, AND 2000

	2002	2001	2000
	-----	-----	-----
Cash flows from operating activities:			
Net income (loss) .....	(\$2,178,928)	\$ 3,402,512	(\$3,625,000)
Adjustments to reconcile net income (loss) to the net cash used by operating activities:			
Amortization of deferred financing costs .....	--	18,846	9,000
Depreciation and amortization .....	307,948	301,260	387,000
Equity in income of investees .....	(125,944)	(159,977)	(377,000)
Deferred income .....	48,000	48,000	48,000
Interest accrued on assessment district obligations	--	235,208	266,000
Provision for impairment losses .....	44,915	--	37,000
(Gain) loss on sale of assets .....	--	(8,781,237)	1,000
Minority interest in consolidated subsidiary .....	--	1,312,410	--
Extraordinary loss on debt extinguishment .....	167,521	200,722	--
Changes in assets and liabilities:			
Increase in trade receivables .....	(120,084)	(125,201)	(77,000)
(Increase) decrease in inventories .....	(207,579)	(280,205)	5,000
(Increase) decrease in prepaid expenses .....	22,659	93,678	(39,000)
Increase (decrease) in accounts payable .....	255,095	(88,176)	343,000
Increase (decrease) in accrued expenses and other liabilities .....	2,220	199,337	(230,000)
Other .....	62,284	38,317	(8,000)
Net cash used by operating activities .....	(1,721,893)	(3,584,506)	(3,260,000)
Cash flows from investing activities:			
Decrease in notes receivable .....	--	73,866	30,000
Additions to property and equipment .....	--	(507,336)	(335,000)
Proceeds from sale of office building .....	--	1,662,337	--
Proceeds from sale of bowling center building .....	--	2,047,328	--
Proceeds from sale of undeveloped land .....	--	3,616,066	190,000
Proceeds from sale of other assets .....	30,700	5,000	--
Increase in development costs on undeveloped land ....	--	(30,755)	(109,000)
Distributions received from investees .....	2,102,820	1,559,000	2,193,000
Contributions to investees .....	--	(200,000)	(43,000)
Distribution to holders of minority interest .....	(50,000)	(2,172,410)	--
Net cash provided by investing activities .....	2,083,520	6,053,096	1,925,000

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Cash flows from financing activities:			
Scheduled principal payments .....	(32,486)	(213,772)	(283,258)
Proceeds from short-term borrowings .....	450,000	1,200,000	1,900,000
Payments of short-term borrowings .....	(1,255,000)	(1,300,000)	(550,000)
Loan costs .....	--	(22,598)	(22,598)
Extinguishment of long-term debt .....	--	(1,650,977)	(1,650,977)
Other .....	--	20,000	20,000
	-----	-----	-----
Net cash provided (used) by financing activities	(837,486)	(1,967,347)	990,000
	-----	-----	-----
Net increase (decrease) in cash and equivalents .....	(475,859)	501,243	(343,258)
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of year .....	515,204	13,961	357,000
	-----	-----	-----
Cash and cash equivalents, end of year .....	\$ 39,345	\$ 515,204	\$ 13,961
	=====	=====	=====

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements

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SPORTS ARENAS, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES  
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS (CONTINUED)  
YEARS ENDED JUNE 30, 2002, 2001, AND 2000

SUPPLEMENTAL CASH FLOW INFORMATION:

	2002	2001	2000
	-----	-----	-----
Interest paid	\$ 11,000	\$ 196,000	\$ 326,000
	=====	=====	=====

Supplemental schedule of non-cash investing and financing activities:

During the year ended June 30, 2002 the Company assigned its interests in the leasehold and the related subleasehold interests for a note receivable of \$37,500. The note receivable was assigned to the master lessor in satisfaction of a portion of the rent due. There was \$75,615 of unamortized deferred lease costs for which an impairment loss of \$44,915 had been recorded in the year ended June 30, 2002.

During the year ended June 30, 2001 the Company sold equipment for \$5,000 which had a cost of \$24,250 and accumulated depreciation of \$9,240.

During the year ended June 30, 2001, the Company abandoned leasehold improvements with a cost of \$18,536 and accumulated depreciation of \$18,070.

During the year ended June 30, 2000, the Company discarded fully depreciated equipment with a cost and accumulated depreciation of \$112,829.

During the year ended June 30, 2000, the Company abandoned leasehold improvements with a cost of \$13,317 and accumulated depreciation of \$12,162.



See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

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SPORTS ARENAS, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES  
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
YEARS ENDED JUNE 30, 2002, 2001 AND 2000

1. Summary of significant accounting policies and practices:

Description of business- The Company, primarily through its subsidiaries, owns and operates one bowling center, an apartment project (50% owned), and a graphite golf club shaft manufacturer. The Company also performs a minor amount of services in property management and real estate brokerage related to commercial leasing.

Principles of consolidation - The accompanying consolidated financial statements include the accounts of Sports Arenas, Inc. and all subsidiaries and partnerships more than 50 percent owned or in which there is a controlling financial interest (the Company). All material inter-company balances and transactions have been eliminated. The minority interests' share of the net loss of partially owned consolidated subsidiaries have been recorded to the extent of the minority interests' contributed capital. The Company uses the equity method of accounting for investments in entities in which its ownership interest gives the Company the ability to exercise significant influence over operating and financial policies of the investee. The Company uses the cost method of accounting for investments in which it has virtually no influence over operating and financial policies.

Cash and cash equivalents - Cash and cash equivalents only include highly liquid investments with original maturities of less than 3 months. There were no cash equivalents at June 30, 2002 and 2001.

Inventories - Inventories are stated at the lower of cost (first-in, first-out) or market and relate to golf club shaft manufacturing.

Property and equipment - Depreciation and amortization are provided on the

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straight-line method based on the estimated useful lives of the related assets, which are from 3 to 15 years.

Investments - The Company's purchase price in March 1975 of the one-half interest in UCV, L.P. exceeded the equity in the book value of net assets of the project at that time by approximately \$1,300,000. The excess was allocated to land and buildings based on their relative fair values. The amount allocated to buildings is being amortized over the remaining useful lives of the buildings and the amortization is included in the Company's depreciation and amortization expense.

Income taxes - The Company accounts for income taxes using the asset and liability method. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognized for the future tax consequences attributable to differences between the financial statement carrying amounts of existing assets and liabilities and their respective tax bases and operating loss and tax credit carryforwards. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured using enacted tax rates expected to apply to taxable income in the years in which those temporary differences are expected to be recovered or settled. The effect on deferred tax assets and liabilities of a change in tax rates is recognized in the period that includes the enactment date.

Amortization of intangible assets - Deferred loan costs are being amortized over the terms of the loans on the straight-line method, which approximates the effective interest method. Unamortized loan costs related to loans refinanced or paid prior to their contractual maturity are written off.

Valuation impairment - SFAS No. 121, "Accounting for the Impairment of Long-Lived Assets and for Long-Lived Assets to Be Disposed Of" requires that long-lived assets and certain identifiable intangibles be reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of an asset may not be recoverable. Recoverability of assets to be held and used is measured by a comparison of the carrying amount of an asset to future net cash flows (undiscounted and without interest) expected to be generated by the asset. If such assets are considered to be impaired, the impairment to be recognized is measured by the amount by which the carrying amounts of the assets exceed the fair values of the assets.

Concentrations of credit risk - Financial instruments which potentially subject the Company to concentrations of credit risk are the notes receivable described in Note 3.

Fair value of financial instruments - The following methods and assumptions were used to estimate the fair value of each class of financial instruments where it is practical to estimate that value:

Cash, cash equivalents, other receivables, accounts payable, and notes payable-short term - the carrying amount reported in the balance sheet approximates the fair value due to their short-term maturities.

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Note receivable-affiliate - It is impractical to estimate the fair value of the note receivable-affiliate due to the related party nature of the instrument.

Long-term debt - the fair value was determined by discounting future cash flows using the Company's current incremental borrowing rate for similar types of borrowing arrangements. The carrying value of long-term debt reported in the balance sheet approximates the fair

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value.

Use of estimates - Management of the Company has made a number of estimates and assumptions relating to the reporting of assets and liabilities, the disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the consolidated financial statements, and reported amounts of revenue and expenses during the reporting period to prepare these consolidated financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. Actual results could differ from these estimates.

Loss per share- Basic earnings per share is computed by dividing income (loss) by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during each period. Diluted earnings per share is computed by dividing the amount of income (loss) for the period by each share that would have been outstanding assuming the issuance of common shares for all potentially dilutive securities outstanding during the reporting period. The Company currently has no potentially dilutive securities outstanding. The weighted average shares used for basic and diluted earnings per share computation was 27,250,000 for each of the years in the three-year period ended June 30, 2002.

Reclassification- Certain 2001 amounts have been reclassified to conform to the presentation used in 2002.

### 2. Inventories:

Inventories consist of the following:

	2002	2001
	-----	-----
Raw materials .....	\$ 199,255	\$ 145,013
Work in process .....	428,573	200,192
Finished goods .....	253,862	297,906
	-----	-----
	881,690	643,111
Less valuation allowance	(89,000)	(58,000)
	-----	-----
	\$ 792,690	\$ 585,111
	=====	=====

### 3. Notes receivable:

(a) Affiliate - The Company made unsecured loans to Harold S. Elkan, the Company's President and, indirectly, the Company's majority shareholder, and recorded interest income of \$27,890, \$28,926, and \$38,450 in 2002, 2001, and 2000, respectively. The loans bear interest at 8 percent per annum and are due on demand.

Elkan's primary source of repayment of unsecured loans from the Company is withholding from compensation received from the Company. Due to the Company's financial condition, there is uncertainty about the Company's ability to continue funding the additional compensation necessary to repay the unsecured loans. Therefore, during the year ended June 30, 1999, the Company recorded a \$390,000 charge to reflect the uncertainty of the collectability of the unsecured loans. This charge was included in selling, general and administrative expense. The Company also discontinued recording the interest income on the loans except to the extent that balance of the loans remained below \$390,000. As of June 30, 2002, \$8,256 of interest accrued on the loans was unrecorded (\$4,339 as of June 30, 2001).

(b) Shareholder - In December 1990, the Company loaned \$1,061,009 to the

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Company's majority shareholder, Andrew Bradley, Inc. (ABI), which is 88% owned by Harold S. Elkan, the Company's President. The loan provided funds to ABI to pay its obligation related to its purchase of the Company's stock in November 1983. The loan to ABI provides for interest to accrue at an annual rate of prime plus 1-1/2 percentage points (6.25 percent at June 30, 2002) and to be added to the principal balance annually. The loan is due in November 2003. The loan is collateralized by 10,900,000 shares of the Company's stock. The original loan amount plus accrued interest of \$1,230,483 is presented as a reduction of shareholders' equity because ABI's only asset is the stock of the Company.

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Effective January 1, 1999, the Company discontinued recognizing the accrual of interest income on the note receivable from shareholder. This policy was adopted in recognition that the shareholder's most likely source of funds for repayment of the loan is from sale of the Company's stock or dividends from the Company and that the Company has unresolved liquidity problems. The cumulative amount of interest that accrued but was not recorded was \$809,735 as of June 30, 2002 (\$620,007 as of June 30, 2001).

#### 4. Undeveloped land:

- (a) In August 1984, the Company acquired approximately 500 acres of undeveloped land in Lake of Ozarks, Missouri from an entity controlled by Harold S. Elkan (Elkan). The purchase price approximated the affiliate's original purchase price. On September 7, 1999, the Company sold the land for cash of \$215,000, less selling expenses of \$24,638. As a result of the sale, the Company recorded a provision for impairment loss as of June 30, 1999 of \$90,629 to reduce the carrying value to the net sales proceeds realized.
- (b) RCSA Holdings, Inc. (RCSA), a wholly owned subsidiary of the Company, owns a 50 percent managing general partnership interest in Old Vail Partners, a general partnership (OVPGP), which owned 33 acres of undeveloped land in Temecula, California. On September 23, 1999, the other partner assigned his partnership interest to Downtown Properties, Inc., a wholly owned subsidiary of the Company (see Note 6c). On June 1, 2001, the Company sold the 33 acres to an unrelated developer for \$6,375,000 cash plus assumption of the non-delinquent balance of the assessment district obligation (\$1,001,274) and recorded a gain of \$5,544,743. The cash proceeds were used to pay \$2,459,477 of delinquent taxes and assessments related to the property and \$299,458 of selling expenses. The land had a carrying value of \$1,501,318 at the time of sale, which was net of a \$2,409,000 impairment loss provision recorded in the year ended June 30, 1997.

The following is a summary of the results from operations of the development activities related to this undeveloped land included in the financial statements:

	2002	2001	2000
	-----	-----	-----
Development costs .....	\$ --	\$ 157,000	\$ 226,000
Allocated SG&A .....	--	20,000	20,000
	-----	-----	-----
Loss from operations .....	--	(177,000)	(246,000)
Interest expense- development .	--	235,000	266,000
	-----	-----	-----

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Loss from continuing operations	\$ --	\$ (412,000)	\$ (512,000)
	=====	=====	=====

### 5. Intangible assets:

Intangible assets consisted of the following as of June 30, 2002 and 2001:

	2002	2001
	-----	-----
Deferred lease costs:		
Subleasehold interest .....	\$ --	\$ 111,674
Less accumulated amortization	--	(35,585)
Lease inception fee .....	232,995	232,995
Less accumulated amortization	(195,711)	(158,427)
	-----	-----
	\$ 37,284	\$ 150,657
	=====	=====

(a) Downtown Properties Development Corporation (DPDC), a wholly owned subsidiary of the Company, was a sublessor of a parcel of land that is subleased to individual owners of a condominium project. The Company capitalized \$111,674 of carrying costs prior to subleasing the land in 1980 and was amortizing the capitalized carrying costs over the period of the subleases on the straight-line method.

On March 20, 2002, the DPDC transferred ownership of its sublessor interests to condominium owners association based on agreements entered into in October 2001 and approved by the Bureau of Indian Affairs on March 20, 2002. DPDC received a note receivable of \$37,500 as consideration for

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the sublessor interest that DPDC then assigned to the master lessors for a reduction in amounts owed by DPDC to the master lessors. DPDC still owes the master lessors \$61,424 plus interest from November 1, 2001. Once this amount is paid, the Company will be released from any further liability under the master lease. As a result of these agreements, the Company recorded a \$44,915 impairment loss for a portion of the unamortized balance (\$75,615) of the deferred lease costs related to this sublessor interest and discontinued amortizing the deferred lease costs effective October 2001.

The following is a summary of the results from operations of the Palm Springs sublease included in the financial statements in the three and nine month periods:

	2002	2001	2000
	-----	-----	-----
Rents .....	\$ 119,000	\$ 165,000	\$ 161,000
Costs .....	116,000	163,000	192,000
Impairment loss .....	45,000	--	--
Depreciation .....	--	2,000	2,000
	-----	-----	-----
Income (loss) from operations .....	(42,000)	--	(33,000)
Interest expense .....	5,000	18,000	--
	-----	-----	-----
Income (loss) from continuing operations	\$ (47,000)	\$ (18,000)	\$ (33,000)
	=====	=====	=====

(b) In March 1997 the Company paid \$232,995 to the lessor of the real estate

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in which the Grove bowling center is located. The payment represented the balance due for a deferred lease inception fee. The fee is being amortized over the then remaining lease term of 75 months.

### 6. Investments:

(a) Investments consist of the following:

	2002	2001
	-----	-----
Accounted for on the equity method:		
Investment in UCV, L.P. ....	\$(18,008,401)	\$(15,792,373)
Vail Ranch Limited Partnership .....	423,657	405,446
	-----	-----
	(17,584,744)	(15,386,927)
Less Investment in UCV, L.P. ....		
classified as liability-		
Distributions received in		
excess of basis in investment .....	18,008,401	15,792,373
	-----	-----
	423,657	405,446
	-----	-----
Accounted for on the cost basis:		
All Seasons Inns, La Paz .....	37,926	37,926
Less provision for impairment loss	(37,926)	(37,926)
	-----	-----
Total investments .....	\$ 423,657	\$ 405,446
	=====	=====

The following is a summary of the equity in income (loss) (before extraordinary losses of \$167,521 and \$200,722 related to UCV, L.P. during the years ended June 30, 2002 and 2001, respectively):

	2002	2001	2000
	-----	-----	-----
UCV, L.P. ....	\$ 107,733	\$ 318,977	\$ 437,420
Vail Ranch Limited Partnership	18,211	(159,000)	(59,800)
	-----	-----	-----
	\$ 125,944	\$ 159,977	\$ 377,620
	=====	=====	=====

(b) Investment in UCV, L.P. (real estate operation segment):

The Company is a one percent managing general partner and 49 percent limited partner in UCV, L.P. (UCV) which owns University City Village, a 542 unit apartment project in San Diego, California.

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The following is summarized financial information of UCV as of and for the years ended March 31 (UCV's fiscal year end):

	2002	2001	2000
	-----	-----	-----
Total assets .....	\$ 5,641,000	\$ 5,109,000	\$ 3,013,000
Total liabilities .....	38,512,000	33,480,000	29,630,000
Revenues .....	5,406,000	5,085,000	4,824,000
Operating and general and			

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administrative costs .....	1,672,000	1,611,000	1,658,000
Depreciation .....	14,000	19,000	26,000
Interest and amortization of loan costs .....	3,504,000	2,797,000	2,265,000
Other expenses .....	--	20,000	--
Extraordinary loss from early debt extinguishment .	335,000	401,000	--
Net income .....	(119,000)	237,000	875,000

The apartment project is managed by the Company, which recognized management fee income of \$138,371, \$130,957, and \$123,966 in the twelve-month periods ended June 30, 2002, 2001, and 2000, respectively. In addition, pursuant to a development fee agreement with UCV dated July 1, 1998, the Company received development fees totaling \$96,000 each in the years ended June 30, 2002, 2001 and 2000, of which \$48,000 in each year was recorded as deferred income. The Company believes that the terms of these agreements are no less favorable to the Company or UCV than could be obtained with an independent third party.

A reconciliation of distributions received in excess of basis in UCV as of June 30 is as follows:

	2002	2001
	-----	-----
Balance, beginning .....	\$ 15,792,373	\$ 14,498,208
Equity in (income) loss, net	59,788	(118,255)
Cash distributions .....	2,102,820	1,559,000
Cash contributions .....	--	(200,000)
Amortization of purchase price in excess of equity in net assets ..	53,420	53,420
	-----	-----
Balance, ending .....	\$ 18,008,401	\$ 15,792,373
	=====	=====

(c) Investment in Old Vail Partners and Vail Ranch Limited Partnership (real estate development segment):

RCSA and OVGP, Inc. (OVGP), wholly-owned subsidiaries of the Company, own a combined 50 percent general and limited partnership interest in Old Vail Partners, L.P., a California limited partnership (OVP). OVP owns a 60 percent limited partnership interest in Vail Ranch Limited Partnership (VRLP). The other partner in OVP holds a liquidating limited partnership interest which entitles him to 50 percent of future distributions up to \$2,450,000, of which \$1,410,000 has been paid through June 30, 2002 (\$50,000 in 2002, \$860,000 in 2001, \$50,000 in 1999 and \$450,000 in 1998). This limited partner's capital account balance is presented as "Minority interest" in the consolidated balance sheets. Three other parties were granted liquidating partnership interests related to either their efforts with achieving the zoning approval for the 33 acres described in Note 4b or making a loan to the Company that was used to fund payments to the County of Riverside for delinquent taxes. These partners received distributions totaling \$1,312,410 from the sale of the undeveloped land in the year ended June 30, 2001 and their limited partnership interests were liquidated.

VRLP is a partnership formed in September 1994 between OVP and a third party (Developer) to develop 32 acres of the land that was contributed by OVP to VRLP. During the fiscal year ended June 30, 1997, VRLP constructed a 107,749 square foot retail complex which utilized approximately 14 of the 27 developable acres. On January 1, 1998, VRLP sold the retail complex

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for \$9,500,000. On August 7, 1998, VRLP executed a limited liability company operating agreement for Temecula Creek, LLC (Temecula Creek) with the buyer of the retail center to develop the remaining 13 acres. VRLP, as a 50 percent member and the manager, contributed the remaining 13 acres of developable land at an agreed upon value of \$2,000,000 and the other member contributed cash of \$1,000,000, which was distributed to VRLP as a capital distribution.

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The Company recorded a provision for impairment loss of \$480,000 in June 1998 to reduce the carrying value of its investment in VRLP to reflect an amount equal to the estimated distributions the Company would receive based on the estimated fair market value of VRLP's assets and liabilities as of June 30, 1998.

As a result of the sale of the property in January 1998, OVP received distributions totaling \$1,772,511 in the year ended June 30, 1998. OVP received additional distributions totaling \$646,171 in 1999 related to the distribution VRLP received from the limited liability company and miscellaneous property tax refunds. Hereafter, VRLP's partnership agreement provides for OVP to receive 60 percent of future distributions, income and loss.

The following is summarized financial information of VRLP as of June 30, 2002 and 2001 and for the years then ended:

	2002	2001
	-----	-----
Assets:		
Investment in Temecula Creek ....	\$ 588,000	\$ 558,000
Other assets .....	10,000	10,000
Total assets .....	598,000	568,000
Total liabilities .....	14,000	14,000
Partners' capital .....	584,000	554,000
Revenues .....	--	--
Equity in income (loss) of Temecula Creek .....	30,000	(264,000)
Net income (loss) .....	30,000	(265,000)

The following is a reconciliation of the investment in Vail Ranch Limited Partnership:

	2002	2001
	-----	-----
Balance, beginning .....	\$ 405,446	\$ 564,446
Equity in net income (loss) .....	18,211	(159,000)
Balance, ending .....	\$ 423,657	\$ 405,446
	=====	=====

(d) Other investment:

The Company owns 6 percent limited partnership interests in two partnerships that own and operate a 109-room hotel (the Hotel) in La Paz, Mexico (All Seasons Inns, La Paz). The cost basis of this investment (\$162,629) has been reduced by provisions for impairment loss of \$37,926 recorded in the year ended June 30, 2000 and \$125,000 recorded in the year ended June 30, 1991. On August 13, 1994, the partners owning the Hotel agreed to sell their partnership interests to one of the general partners.



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The total consideration to the Company (\$123,926) was \$2,861 cash at closing (December 31, 1994) plus a \$121,065 note receivable bearing interest at 10 percent with installments of \$60,532 plus interest due on January 1, 1996 and 1997. Due to financial problems, the note receivable was initially restructured so that all principal was due on January 1, 1997, however, only an interest payment of \$12,106 was received on that date. Because the cash consideration received at closing was minimal, the Company has not recorded the sale of its investment. The cash payments of \$27,074 received to date (representing accrued interest through December 1996) were applied to reduce the cost of the investment.

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### 7. Long-term and short-term debt:

(a) The principal payments due on notes payable during the next five fiscal years are as follows: \$8,000 in 2003 and \$5,500 in 2004.

(b) The Company borrowed a total of \$2,700,000 (\$150,000 in 2002, \$1,200,000 in 2001 and \$1,350,000 in 2000) from the Company's partner in UCV (Lender) of which \$955,000 and \$1,300,000 was paid in 2002 and 2001, respectively. The loans are unsecured, due on demand and bear interest at monthly at a base rate plus 1 percent (5.75% at June 30, 2002). The Company admitted the Lender and an affiliate of the Lender as partners in Old Vail Partners with a liquidating partnership interest for which they received combined distributions of \$112,410 in the year ended June 30, 2001 and their partnership interests were liquidated. The Company's also agreed to provide the Lender with an ownership interest in Penley Sports that would provide the Lender with a 10 percent interest in profits and distributions. Although the terms of these loans are likely to be comparable to the loan terms from an independent third party, it is unlikely that the Company could obtain a similar loan from an independent third party.

(c) On August 24, 1999 and September 25, 1999 the Company borrowed a total of \$550,000 from the Company's partner in UCV on an unsecured note payable. Payments of interest only were due monthly at a base rate plus 1 percent (9-1/4% at September 25, 1999). The loan plus interest of \$4,562 was paid on October 14, 1999.

(d) On January 11, 2002, the Company borrowed \$300,000 from Harold S. Elkan, the Company's President and, indirectly, the Company's majority shareholder, pursuant to a short term loan agreement that was paid on March 27, 2002. During the term of the loan \$8,200 of interest (10% per annum) was paid to Elkan. Although the terms of this note are likely to be comparable to the loan terms from an independent third party, it is unlikely that the Company could obtain a similar loan from an independent third party.

### 8. Commitments and contingencies:

(a) The Company leases its bowling center (Grove) under an operating lease. The lease agreement for the Grove bowling center provides for approximate annual minimum rental of \$360,000 in addition to taxes, insurance, and maintenance. This lease expires in June 2003 and contains three 5-year options at rates increased by 10-15 percent over the last rate in the expiring term of the lease. This lease also provides for additional rent

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based on a percentage of gross revenues, however, Grove has not yet exceeded the minimum amount of gross revenue. Rental expense for Grove bowling center was \$360,000 in 2002, 2001 and 2000.

The Company also leases its golf club shaft manufacturing plant under a ten year operating lease agreement, which commenced April 1, 2000. The lease provides for fixed annual minimum rentals in addition to taxes, insurance and maintenance for each of the years ending June 30 as follows: 2003- \$234,000, 2004- \$241,000, 2005- \$247,000, 2006- \$247,000, 2007- \$247,000, thereafter- \$677,000. Commencing April 1, 2005 the lease provides for adjustments to the rent based on increases in a consumer price index, not to exceed six percent per annum. The lease also provides for two options that each extend the lease for an additional five years. The rent for the first year of the first option will be based on a five percent increase over the previous year's rent. Subsequent year's rent will be adjusted based on increases in the consumer price index. The Company had previously leased facilities for its golf club shaft manufacturing plant pursuant to an operating lease that expired June 30, 2000. Rental expense for the manufacturing facilities was \$227,288 in 2002, \$220,688 in 2001, and \$112,252 in 2000, of which \$66,760 related to the old plant.

The Company has subleased a portion of the golf club shaft manufacturing plant. The sublease commenced November 1, 2000 and continues through October 31, 2002. Rental income from this sublease was \$71,136 in 2002 and \$46,400 in 2001.

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(b) The Company's employment agreement with Harold S. Elkan expired on January 1, 1998, however the Company is continuing to honor the terms of the agreement until such time as it is able to negotiate a new contract. The agreement provides that if he is discharged without good cause, or discharged following a change in management or control of the Company, he will be entitled to liquidation damages equal to twice his salary at time of termination plus \$50,000. As of June 30, 2002, his annual salary was \$350,000.

(c) The Company is involved in other various routine litigation and disputes incident to its business. In management's opinion, based in part on the advice of legal counsel, none of these matters will have a material adverse affect on the Company's financial position.

### 9. Income taxes

During the years ended June 30, 2002, 2001 and 2000, the Company has not recorded any income tax expense or benefit due to its utilization of prior loss carryforward and the uncertainty of the future realizability of deferred tax assets.

At June 30, 2002, the Company had net operating loss carry-forwards of \$11,602,000 for federal income tax purposes. The carryforwards expire from years 2003 to 2021. Deferred tax assets are primarily related to these net operating loss carryforwards and certain other temporary differences. Due to the uncertainty of the future realizability of deferred tax assets, a valuation allowance has been recorded for deferred tax assets to the extent they will not be offset by the reversal of future taxable differences. Accordingly, there are no net deferred taxes at June 30, 2002 and 2001.

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The following is a reconciliation of the normal expected federal income tax rate of 34 percent to the income (loss) in the financial statements:

	2002	2001	2000
	-----	-----	-----
Expected federal income tax expense (benefit) .....	\$ (741,000)	\$ 1,157,000	\$ (1,233,000)
Increase (decrease) in valuation allowance .....	538,000	(1,312,000)	(121,000)
Expiration of net operating loss carryforward .....	185,000	150,000	1,340,000
Other .....	18,000	5,000	14,000
	-----	-----	-----
Provision for income tax expense	\$ --	\$ --	\$ --
	=====	=====	=====

The following is a schedule of the significant components of the Company's deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities as of June 30, 2002 and 2001:

	2002	2001
	-----	-----
Federal deferred tax assets (liabilities):		
Net operating loss carryforwards .....	\$ 3,944,000	\$ 3,694,000
Accumulated depreciation and amortization	230,000	222,000
Valuation allowance for impairment losses	757,000	683,000
Other .....	237,000	31,000
	-----	-----
Total net federal deferred tax assets	5,168,000	4,630,000
Less valuation allowance .....	(5,168,000)	(4,630,000)
	-----	-----
Net federal deferred tax assets .....	\$ --	\$ --
	=====	=====

### 10. Leasing activities:

The Company, as lessor, leased office space in an office building under operating leases that were primarily for periods ranging from one to five years, occasionally with options to renew. This office building was sold in December 2000. The Company was also a sublessor of land to condominium owners under operating leases with an approximate remaining term of 44 years which commenced in 1981 and 1982. On March 20, 2002, the Company sold its interests in the subleases (see Note 5).

On December 28, 2000 the Company sold its office building for \$3,725,000 and recorded a gain of \$2,764,483. The consideration consisted of the assumption of the existing loan with a principal balance of \$1,950,478 and cash of \$1,662,337. The cash proceeds were net of selling expenses of \$163,197, credits for lender impounds of \$83,676, deductions for security deposits of

\$26,463 and prepaid rents of \$6,201. The Company has been released from liability under the existing loan except for those acts, events or omissions that occurred prior to the loan assumption. The Company has occupied approximately 5,000 square feet of space in the building since 1984. The existing lease expires in September 2011. In conjunction with a lease modification with the new owner of the office building, the Company vacated the premises on April 6, 2001 and moved into the factory space occupied by its subsidiary, Penley Sports, LLC. However, because the lease commitment was

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a condition to the original loan agreement, the lender will only allow the Company to be conditionally released from its remaining lease obligation. In the event there is an uncured event of default by the new owner of the office building under the existing loan agreement, the Company's obligations under its lease will be reinstated to the extent there is not an enforceable lease on the Company's space. The future minimum rent payments under the lease agreement are as follows for the years ending June 30: \$70,000- 2003; \$72,000- 2004; \$75,000- 2005; \$77,000- 2006; \$79,000 in 2007, \$364,000 thereafter and \$737,000 in the aggregate.

The following is a summary of the results from operations of the office building included in the financial statements:

	2001	2000
	-----	-----
Rents .....	\$243,000	\$477,000
Costs .....	54,000	112,000
Allocated SG&A .....	13,000	26,000
Depreciation .....	16,000	80,000
	-----	-----
Income from operations .....	160,000	259,000
Interest expense .....	81,000	167,000
	-----	-----
Income from continuing operations	\$ 79,000	\$ 92,000
	=====	=====

### 11. Business segment information:

The Company operates principally in four business segments: bowling centers, commercial real estate rental, real estate development, and golf club shaft manufacturing. Other revenues, which are not part of an identified segment, consist of property management and development fees (earned from both a property 50 percent owned by the Company and a property in which the Company has no ownership) and commercial brokerage.

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The following is summarized information about the Company's operations by business segment.

	Bowling	Real Estate Operation	Real Estate Development	Golf
	-----	-----	-----	-----
YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2002				
	-----			
Revenues .....	\$ 1,783,545	\$ 190,234	\$ --	\$ 2,589,293
Depreciation and amortization .....	36,625	53,894	--	170,011
Impairment loss .....	--	44,915	--	--
Interest expense .....	--	4,986	--	--
Equity in income of investees .....	--	107,733	18,211	--
Segment profit (loss) .....	(10,619)	4,714	18,211	(1,816,846)
Investment income .....	--	--	--	--
Loss from continuing operations .....	--	--	--	--
Extraordinary loss .....	--	(167,521)	--	--
Segment assets .....	117,305	2,296	423,705	2,227,595
Expenditures for segment assets .....	--	--	--	--

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YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2001

Revenues .....	\$ 2,209,585	\$ 477,620	\$ --	\$ 1,527,117
Depreciation and amortization .....	37,108	71,099	--	149,558
Interest expense .....	91,117	98,750	235,208	4,048
Equity in income of investees .....	--	318,977	(159,000)	--
Gain on sale of assets .....	482,487	2,764,483	5,544,743	--
Segment profit (loss) .....	140,519	3,113,796	4,973,847	(2,753,777)
Investment income .....	--	--	--	--
Income (loss) -continuing operations .....	--	--	--	--
Extraordinary loss .....	--	(200,722)	--	--
Segment assets .....	217,610	118,785	840,867	2,106,825
Expenditures for segment assets .....	30,839	--	30,755	433,043

YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2000

Revenues .....	\$ 2,578,455	\$ 709,182	\$ --	\$ 1,119,457
Depreciation and amortization .....	104,211	135,405	--	97,452
Impairment loss .....	--	--	--	--
Interest expense .....	141,777	166,528	267,022	13,473
Equity in income of investees .....	--	437,420	(59,800)	--
Segment profit (loss) .....	(463,375)	514,327	(572,501)	(2,750,612)
Investment income .....	--	--	--	--
Loss from continuing operations .....	--	--	--	--
Segment assets .....	1,846,575	986,767	2,066,888	1,448,947
Expenditures for segment assets .....	20,146	1,948	109,850	294,386

	2002	2001	2000
Revenues per segment schedule	\$5,078,845	\$ 4,525,721	\$ 4,788,731
Intercompany rent eliminated	--	(32,985)	(64,296)
Consolidated revenues .....	\$5,078,845	\$ 4,492,736	\$ 4,724,435

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12. Significant Event:

On December 29, 2000 the Company sold the land and building occupied by the Valley Bowling Center for \$2,215,000 cash and recorded a gain of \$482,487. The proceeds of the sale were used to pay the existing loan of \$1,650,977 and selling expenses of \$167,672. The bowling center discontinued its operations on December 21, 2000. The following is a summary of the results of operations of the bowling center included in the financial statements:

	2001	2000
Revenues .....	\$ 439,000	\$ 1,064,000
Costs .....	320,000	701,000
Direct SG&A .....	77,000	188,000
Allocated SG&A .....	33,000	89,000
Depreciation .....	26,000	93,000

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	(17,000)	(7,000)
Interest expense .....	91,000	142,000
	-----	-----
Income (loss) from continuing operations	\$ (108,000)	\$ (149,000)
	=====	=====

13. Supplementary Non-Cash information:

The following is a summary of the changes to the balance sheet related to the non-cash portions of the sale of the office building, Valley Bowl real estate and undeveloped land for the year ended June 30, 2001:

	Office Building	Valley Bowl Real estate	Undeveloped Land
	-----	-----	-----
Receivables .....	\$ 6,201	\$ --	\$ --
Prepaid expenses .....	(83,676)	--	--
Property and equipment .....	(1,171,699)	(2,434,539)	--
Accumulated depreciation .....	(438,096)	(877,536)	--
Undeveloped land .....	--	--	(1,532,073)
Deferred loan costs .....	(52,200)	(7,838)	--
Other assets .....	(11,516)	--	--
Assessment district obligation..	--	--	(3,066,388)
Property taxes in default .....	--	--	(394,392)
Long-term debt .....	(1,950,478)	--	--
Other liabilities .....	(26,462)	--	--

14. Liquidity:

The accompanying consolidated financial statements have been prepared assuming the Company will continue as a going concern. The Company has suffered recurring losses, has a working capital deficiency, and is forecasting negative cash flows for the next twelve months. These items raise substantial doubt about the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. The Company's ability to continue as a going concern is dependent on either refinancing or selling certain real estate assets, obtaining additional investors in its subsidiary, Penley Sports, or increases in the sales volume of Penley Sports. The consolidated financial statements do not contain adjustments, if any, including diminished recovery of asset carrying amounts, that could arise from forced dispositions and other insolvency costs.

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15. Quarterly financial data (unaudited):

The following summarizes the condensed quarterly financial information for the Company:

	QUARTERS ENDED 2002			
	September 30	December 31	March 31	June 30
	-----	-----	-----	-----
Revenue .....	\$ 971,111	\$ 1,011,713	\$ 1,498,258	\$ 1,597,763
Total costs and expenses .....	1,629,124	1,553,194	1,895,099	2,083,797
Other income & expense, net .....	(49,705)	(8,626)	(11,853)	141,146
Income (loss) before				

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extraordinary items .....	(707,718)	(550,107)	(408,694)	(344,888)
Extraordinary loss .....	--	--	--	(167,521)
Net loss .....	(707,718)	(550,107)	(408,694)	(512,409)
Basic and diluted net income				
(loss) per common share from:				
Continuing operations ...	(.03)	(.02)	(.01)	(.01)
Net income (loss) .....	(.03)	(.02)	(.01)	(.02)

QUARTERS ENDED 2001

	September 30	December 31	March 31	June 30
	-----	-----	-----	-----
Revenue .....	\$ 1,143,386	\$ 1,123,479	\$ 1,099,100	\$ 1,126,771
Total costs and expenses .....	2,043,891	2,110,485	2,087,440	1,694,116
Gain on sale .....	--	3,246,970	--	5,544,743
Other income & expense, net .....	(158,222)	(150,023)	(42,575)	(82,053)
Minority interest .....	--	--	--	(1,312,410)
Income (loss) before				
extraordinary items .....	(1,058,727)	2,109,941	(1,030,915)	3,582,935
Extraordinary loss .....	--	--	--	(200,722)
Net income (loss) .....	(1,058,727)	2,109,941	(1,030,915)	3,382,213
Basic and diluted net income				
(loss) per common share from:				
Continuing operations ...	(.04)	.08	(.04)	.13
Net income (loss) .....	(.04)	.08	(.04)	.12

Certain 2001 amounts have been reclassified to conform to the presentation used in these financial statements.

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

To Board of Directors and Shareholders  
Sports Arenas, Inc.:

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of Sports Arenas, Inc. and subsidiaries (the "Company") as of June 30, 2002 and 2001, and the

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related consolidated statements of operations, shareholders' deficit and cash flows for each of the years in the three-year period ended June 30, 2002. These consolidated financial statements are the responsibility of Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these consolidated financial statements based on our audits.

We conducted our audits in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Sports Arenas, Inc. and subsidiaries as of June 30, 2002 and 2001, and the results of their operations and their cash flows for each of the years in the three-year period ended June 30, 2002, in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

The accompanying consolidated financial statements have been prepared assuming that the Company will continue as a going concern. As discussed in Note 14 to the consolidated financial statements, the Company has suffered recurring losses, has a working capital deficiency and shareholders' deficit, and is forecasting negative cash flows from operating activities for the next twelve months. These items raise substantial doubt about the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. Management's plans in regard to these matters are also described in Note 14. The consolidated financial statements do not include any adjustments that might result from the outcome of this uncertainty.

KPMG LLP

San Diego, California  
September 23, 2002

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SPORTS ARENAS, INC.  
[A DELAWARE CORPORATION]

### CORPORATE INFORMATION

Corporate Offices

7415 Carroll Road, Suite C  
San Diego, California 92121

Directors

Harold S. Elkan  
Steven R. Whitman  
James E. Crowley



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Robert A. MacNamara  
Patrick D. Reiley

Officers  
Harold S. Elkan, President  
Steven R. Whitman, Chief  
Financial Officer; Secretary

Legal Counsel  
Olmstead, Cramer and Pizzuto  
A law corporation  
401 West A Street, Suite 2300  
San Diego, California 92101

Auditors  
KPMG LLP  
750 B Street  
San Diego, California 92101

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PROXY FOR 2002 ANNUAL MEETING OF  
THE SHAREHOLDERS OF SPORTS ARENAS, INC.

The undersigned shareholder of Sports Arenas, Inc. hereby appoints Harold S. Elkan and Steven R. Whitman or any one of them (with full power to act alone and to designate substitutes) Proxies of the undersigned with authority to vote and otherwise represent all of the shares of the undersigned at the Annual Meeting of Shareholders to be held on December 23, 2002, or an adjourned meeting thereof, with all of the powers the undersigned would possess if personally present, upon matters noted below, and upon such other matters as may properly come before the meeting. All matters intended to be acted upon have been proposed by the Board of Directors. This Proxy confers authority to vote "FOR" each proposition unless otherwise indicated.

(1) To elect as Directors and nominees listed below:

Harold S. Elkan	Patrick Reiley
Steven R. Whitman	James E. Crowley
	Robert A. MacNamara

WITHHOLD AUTHORITY to vote for all nominees listed above  
 FOR all nominees listed above, except as marked to the contrary

Note: To withhold authority to vote for an individual nominee, strike a line through the nominee's name.

(2) In their discretion, the Proxies are authorized to vote upon such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

For  Against  Abstain

THIS PROXY IS SOLICITED ON BEHALF OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF SPORTS ARENAS, INC. AND MAY BE REVOKED PRIOR TO ITS EXERCISE.

(Continued from other side)

Dated: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_  
Signature

\_\_\_\_\_  
Signature

\_\_\_\_\_  
Signature

Please sign exactly as your name appears on your stock certificate(s). Joint owners of the shares must each sign. Persons holding shares for the benefit of others (fiduciaries) should indicate their titles. Please sign, date and mail this Proxy in the enclosed envelope.