



SOUTHERN NEVADA
WATER AUTHORITY®

COMPREHENSIVE ANNUAL FINANCIAL REPORT

For Fiscal Years Ended June 30, 2021 and 2020



Lake Mead is currently at its lowest level since it was filled in the 1930s due to a drought spanning more than two decades. The reservoir has dropped below 1075 feet, triggering a federal shortage declaration. The SNWA has heavily invested in conservation programming, as community-wide conservation is critical to managing water reductions as a result of the federal shortage declaration.



SOUTHERN NEVADA WATER AUTHORITY™

Comprehensive Annual Financial Report

For the Fiscal Years Ended June 30, 2021 and 2020

John J. Entsminger
General Manager

E. Kevin Bethel
Chief Financial Officer

Mariliese S. Horsewood
Director of Finance/Controller

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Introductory Section

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- Letter of Transmittal
- List of Principal Officials
- Map of Service Area
- Organizational Chart
- Certificate of Achievement for Excellence in Financial Reporting



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October 14, 2021

To the Board of Directors
and Member Agencies

We are pleased to present the Comprehensive Annual Financial Report (Annual Report) of the Southern Nevada Water Authority (SNWA) for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2021. Nevada Revised Statute (NRS) 354.624 and bond covenants require an annual audit of the SNWA's basic financial statements conducted in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards in the United States. The presentation of this Annual Report is intended to satisfy those requirements.

Management is responsible for the contents of this Annual Report, which conforms with generally accepted accounting principles in the United States (GAAP). Management has established a comprehensive framework of internal controls to provide a reasonable basis for asserting that the basic financial statements are presented fairly and free of material misstatement. Because the cost of internal controls should not outweigh their anticipated benefits, they are designed to provide reasonable, rather than absolute, assurance.

The basic financial statements were audited by BDO USA, LLP. Based on the audit, the independent auditor concluded that there was a reasonable basis for rendering an unmodified ("clean") opinion that the basic financial statements are fairly presented in conformity with GAAP. The independent auditor's report is located as the first component of the financial section of this report.

The independent audit of the financial statements is part of a broader, federally-mandated "Single Audit" designed to meet the special needs of federal grantor agencies. The regulatory provisions governing Single Audit engagements require the independent auditor to report not only on the fair presentation of the basic financial statements, but also on the governmental entity's internal controls and compliance with legal requirements involving administration of federal awards. This report is available in a separate Single Audit Compliance Report.

Management's Discussion and Analysis (MD&A) immediately follows the independent auditor's report and provides a narrative introduction, overview, and analysis to accompany the basic financial statements. This letter of transmittal is intended to complement the MD&A and should be read in conjunction with it.

PROFILE OF THE SNWA

The SNWA treats and delivers wholesale water to its purveyor members that serve the major metropolitan areas of Clark County, Nevada. This includes the world-famous Las Vegas Strip known for its concentration of resort hotels and casinos. In 2020, the SNWA's service area population was 2.3 million. This service area is arid desert characterized by small amounts of precipitation, little snow, low humidity, abundant sunshine, short and relatively mild winters, long hot summers, and wide extremes in daily temperatures.

SNWA MEMBER AGENCIES

Big Bend Water District • Boulder City • Clark County Water Reclamation District • City of Henderson • City of Las Vegas
City of North Vegas • Las Vegas Valley Water District

The SNWA is a political subdivision of the State of Nevada (State), created in 1991 by a cooperative agreement among the SNWA's member agencies. The SNWA addresses Southern Nevada's unique water needs on a regional basis and is charged with acquiring and managing current and future resources for Southern Nevada, constructing and managing regional water facilities, and promoting water conservation. The SNWA is governed by a seven-member Board of Directors (Board) comprised of one director from each of its seven-member agencies. The SNWA has no employees of its own as the Las Vegas Valley Water District (LVVWD) serves as the operating agent for the SNWA. The General Manager and officers of the SNWA are appointed by the Board and serve the LVVWD in the same capacity. Because its operations are autonomous from its member agencies and the State, the SNWA's financial statements are not included in the financial statements of any other entity. The SNWA's mission statement is to:

"Provide world class water service in a sustainable, adaptive and responsible manner to our customers through reliable, cost-effective systems"

The annual budget serves as the foundation of the SNWA's financial planning and control systems. As required by NRS Chapter 354, the Board approves the SNWA's budget annually following a public hearing. A copy of the approved budget is then submitted to the Nevada Department of Taxation. The State requires budgets to be submitted on a fund basis; the SNWA has only one fund, an enterprise fund. Although the legal level of budgetary control is at the fund level, the SNWA exercises budgetary control at the department and division levels.

FACTORS AFFECTING FINANCIAL CONDITION

Local Economy – The COVID-19 pandemic continues to add a level of uncertainty to all economic forecasts, but most expectations are for continued recovery. According to a report from the University of Nevada, Las Vegas' Center for Business and Economic Research issued in June 2021 the economy is expected to show significant improvement over the next two calendar years.

- Southern Nevada population will grow at 1.7 percent in 2021 and 2.2 percent in 2022.
- Employment will grow at 4.7 percent in 2021 and 2.4 percent in 2022.
- Visitor volume will grow at 57 percent in 2021 and 13.2 percent in 2022.
- Gross Gaming Revenue will grow at 35.5 percent in 2021 and 10.7 percent in 2022.

Current economic indicators for Las Vegas suggest most areas are improving and some are doing very well.

- Unemployment declined from 33.3 percent in April 2020 to 9.4 percent in July 2021. Although a significant improvement, it is still more than twice the average for the 12 months prior to the quarantine.
- Visitor volume was 3.3 million in July 2021. After declining to 0.1 million in April 2020, it has recovered to 90 percent of what it was in July 2019.
- Gaming revenues were over \$1.0 billion dollars per month in May, June, and July 2021. These are the three highest months on record.
- Convention attendance averaged 560,000 visitors per month from March 2019 to February 2020, but declined to zero in April 2020 and has not yet fully recovered.
- Taxable sales in Clark County were \$4.9 billion in June 2021, which is an increase of 36.6 percent over June 2020 and an increase of 15.8 percent over June 2019.

There is a large pent-up demand for vacation travel to Las Vegas, which is evident in the increased gaming revenues throughout 2021. However, the concerns over potential continued spread of COVID-19 variants and the diminishing rate of vaccinations remain. The longer the virus persists as a threat, the slower the recovery will be.

Long-Term Financial Planning – The SNWA's mission is to manage the region's water resources and develop solutions that will ensure adequate future water supplies for its members. To accomplish this, comprehensive capital plans are developed in conjunction with financial plans that utilize practical methods of paying future capital expenditures and debt service obligations. Given the rapidly changing global developments from the COVID-19 pandemic and the federal, state, and local responses, the SNWA continues to monitor the economic developments and impacts on its long-term financial planning efforts and will adapt accordingly.

Capital projects for the SNWA are initiated in response to identified needs for improvements to the facilities that provide for treatment and delivery of water supplies to the members of the SNWA. These improvements include (1) new facilities to expand or enhance treatment and distribution capabilities; (2) new water resources to expand or extend available water supplies; and (3) the repair, upgrade or replacement of existing facilities.

The Engineering Department develops capital plans as needed, which the Board reviews and approves. The capital plans identify projects and initiatives for new facilities, acquisition of water and energy resources, and other capital related activities. They also identify estimated costs and schedules for all approved projects and initiatives. The Finance Department models these costs to project the size and timing of future bond issuances as well as probable revenue enhancements that would be needed to pay for future costs.

Debt Activity - As of June 30, 2021, the SNWA has \$3.1 billion in outstanding debt (see Notes 15 and 18). The SNWA is required to set rates and charges at levels sufficient to cover all operating costs and debt service when combined with accumulated funds. The SNWA remains in compliance with its bond covenants.

The SNWA has four options to sell debt:

- LVVWD may issue debt on behalf of the SNWA under the Master Bond Repayment Agreement;
- Borrow through the State Bond Bank, in which the SNWA issues a bond to the State and the State in turn issues State General Obligation bonds (pursuant to 1997 Nevada legislation);
- Borrow through the Clark County Bond Bank, in which the SNWA issues a bond to the County and the County in turn issues County General Obligation bonds (pursuant to 1999 Nevada legislation); or
- Issue revenue bonds in its own name, recognizing that the SNWA does not have the power to levy property taxes and issue general obligation bonds.

The credit ratings as of June 30, 2021, are listed below.

	Moody's	Standard & Poor's
LVVWD	Aa1	AA
State of Nevada Bond Bank	Aa1	AA+
Clark County Bond Bank	Aa1	AA+

On July 8, 2020, Standard & Poor's Global lowered its long-term rating and underlying rating from AA+ to AA on the LVVWD's existing general obligation debt, including those additionally secured by SNWA pledged revenues. This credit rating action was due to the significant impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic on the Las Vegas tourism based economy.

Relevant Financial Policies – Budgets are developed to maintain balance between revenues and expenditures. Budgets are the financial road maps that assist engineering, operational, and administrative departments in performing their daily duties in a financially prudent manner and support the Finance Department in providing finance plans that can generate sufficient revenues to pay for projected expenditures.

The SNWA regards its cash reserves as a critical component of its fiscal health and one of the most important metrics supporting its strong credit ratings. Cash reserves are monitored regularly, and revenue shortfalls are managed through a combination of methods. User fees and charges are adjusted to maintain required debt service coverage ratios and sufficient working capital. Financial reserves are used sparingly. When used, the reserves are compared to long-range projections of reserve levels, and modifications to revenue and expense streams are made as needed.

Cash reserves and unspent bond proceeds are invested whenever practical in obligations of the U.S. government, obligations of government-sponsored agencies, certificates of deposit, money market accounts, and commercial paper

in accordance with the investment policy. Investments are purchased through recognized and regulated brokers dealing in government securities. All investments are held by a third-party custodian in the SNWA's name or are insured or collateralized with securities held by a third party in the SNWA's name.

The SNWA's reserve policy provides guidance for maintaining adequate reserves. Maintaining adequate reserves is an important tool in mitigating the risks of significant and unexpected decreases in sources of funds and/or increases in the uses of funds. Maintaining adequate reserves helps to ensure stable services and fees and allows the SNWA to better respond to unforeseen negative changes in the local economy while providing a high quality and reliable water supply to purveyor members. In addition, prudent reserves, along with a formal reserve policy, are a key factor rating agencies consider in their evaluation of creditworthiness.

Major Initiatives – The SNWA is not immune to the impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic. In response, beginning mid-March 2020, the SNWA immediately adjusted normal operations by retaining limited personnel onsite to ensure critical daily operations continue to meet its core function of delivering safe, quality drinking water. The SNWA utilized technology and mobilized resources to ensure the remaining workforce had the ability to work full-time remotely.

The SNWA developed its Pandemic Readiness and Response Plan more than 10 years ago to address potential influenza outbreaks and has updated that plan accordingly as the SNWA continues to monitor COVID-19. To ensure water meets or surpasses drinking water standards, the SNWA continuously monitors water quality 24 hours a day, 365 days a year. Southern Nevada's drinking water is treated using a combination of ozonation, filtration and chlorination, which are on the leading edge of water treatment processes and effective at removing contaminants from water.

The SNWA does not anticipate any current scenario that would interrupt water availability to the community. Staff remains committed to ensuring water quality, reliability and security remain to the highest standards throughout this COVID-19 pandemic.

The SNWA completed its Integrated Resource Planning and Advisory Committee (Committee) process in November 2020 with Board approval of a \$3.2 billion amended Major Construction and Capital Plan and a phasing in of water rate increases over a six year period, beginning in January 2022. The Board had previously approved the Committee's recommendations to meet the SNWA's conservation goals, pursue opportunities to increase Southern Nevada's water supplies, provide for the long-term sustainable use of Southern Nevada's water resources, and maintain water treatment and delivery.

The Colorado River system has experienced below average runoff over the past twenty years. As a result, the total volume of water stored in Lake Mead has been reduced to approximately 35 percent of capacity at the end of June 2021. In August 2021, the federal government issued a water shortage declaration on the Colorado River, reducing the amount of water Southern Nevada can draw from Lake Mead beginning in January 2022. Combined with existing water reductions outlined in the Lower Basin Drought Contingency Plan, the declared shortage will reduce Southern Nevada's Annual water allocation by nearly 7 billion gallons in 2022.

Conservation initiatives continue as the drought persists along the Colorado River Basin. One example is the Nevada Legislature passing Assembly Bill 356, which prohibits, with certain exceptions, the waters of the Colorado River that are distributed by the SNWA, or one of the member agencies of the SNWA, from being used to irrigate nonfunctional turf on any property that is not zoned exclusively for a single-family residence on and after January 1, 2027. Another example is ceasing service to new man-made lakes and ornamental water features, except resort-hotel water features and man-made lakes that agree to participate in abatement efforts, and new recreational water parks will also be required to offset their water use. Additionally, service to properties whose wastewater is discharged to a septic system instead of a municipal sewer system that returns resources to Lake Mead is now prohibited.

The SNWA remains focused on its responsibility to ensure the acquisition, treatment, and delivery of a reliable and high-quality water supply to the region. To this end, major activities in the next fiscal year will include:

- Operation of facilities to treat and deliver water;
- Implementation of the \$3.2 billion amended Major Construction and Capital Plan approved in November 2020, which provides for system expansion projects such as the Horizon Lateral, water resource management and acquisitions, and system maintenance and upgrades;
- Continuation of conservation education and incentive programs to maximize available water supplies;
- Continuation of work with federal, state, and local agencies to develop and operate joint facilities that provide regional solutions to water quality, supply, and environmental issues on the Colorado River;
- Maintenance efforts on the existing water infrastructure system.

Existing pumping stations associated with Intake No. 1 and Intake No. 2 are currently drawing water from Intake No. 3. Intake No. 1 becomes inoperable at elevation 1,050 feet and Intake No. 2 does the same at elevation 1,000 feet. Because current and forecasted conditions project a high probability of lake levels continuing to decline, potentially to 1,000 feet or lower within the next decade, a new pumping station (L3PS) was constructed and completed in April 2020. The L3PS is capable of pumping water from as low as 875 feet above sea level and an important factor for protecting Southern Nevada's primary water supply.

CONTINUING DISCLOSURE

On November 10, 1994, the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission amended the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, Rule 15c2-12, regarding continuing disclosure by issuers of municipal securities for the benefit of holders of such securities. The amendments require, among other things, that certain annual financial information be provided to various information repositories for bond issues sold on or after July 3, 1995. The annual financial information must include an update of the same financial statements, except for forecasts, that were included in the final official statement issued at the time of the bond sale. The required annual financial information for the SNWA is available on the Electronic Municipal Market Access website, the Municipal Securities Rulemaking Board's central repository.

AWARDS AND ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

Annual Report – The Government Finance Officers Association (GFOA) of the United States and Canada awarded a "Certificate of Achievement for Excellence in Financial Reporting" to the SNWA for its Comprehensive Annual Financial Report for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2020. This is a prestigious national award recognizing conformance with the highest standards for the preparation of state and local government financial reports.

To receive this award, a governmental unit must publish an easily readable and efficiently organized financial report that conforms to program standards. Such reports must satisfy both accounting principles generally accepted in the United States (GAAP) as well as other applicable legal requirements. The SNWA has received this award for the last 25 consecutive years.

We believe this report continues to conform to certificate requirements and plan to submit it to the GFOA after approval from the Board.

Budget – In addition, the SNWA has also received its 21st GFOA's "Distinguished Budget Presentation Award" for its budget document. In order to receive this award, a governmental unit must publish a budget document that meets program criteria as an operations guide, a financial plan, and a policy and communication document.

The Distinguished Budget Presentation Award is awarded on an annual basis. We believe the current budget continues to conform to program requirements and we have submitted it for award consideration.

Conservation - The SNWA's Conservation Manager was awarded the Ann Hunter-Welborn (Hunter Industries) Circle of Excellence Award which recognizes outstanding individuals and organizations for promoting social responsibility and sustainable practices.

Public Services - The SNWA's Public Service department earned a Pinnacle Award in the social media category from the Public Relations Society of America for the SNWA water conservation campaign.

Other Acknowledgments – We express our appreciation to the SNWA's accounting staff for their dedication in the preparation of this report, the staff members of other departments for their assistance and the auditors (BDO USA, LLP) for their professional services. We also acknowledge the members of the Board of Directors for their continued support and sound governance.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read "John J. Entsminger".

John J. Entsminger
General Manager

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read "E. Kevin Bethel".

E. Kevin Bethel
Chief Financial Officer

SOUTHERN NEVADA WATER AUTHORITY

List of Principal Officials

As of October 14, 2021

Board of Directors



Marilyn Kirkpatrick, Chair
Las Vegas Valley Water District



Dan Stewart, Vice Chair
City of Henderson



James Adams
City of Boulder City



Scott Black
City of North
Las Vegas



Cedric Crear
City of Las Vegas



James Gibson
Big Bend Water District



Justin Jones
Clark County Water
Reclamation District

Executive Management



John J. Entsminger
General Manager



David L. Johnson
Deputy General Manager
Operations



Colby N. Pellegrino
Deputy General Manager
Resources



Doa J. Ross
Deputy General Manager
Engineering



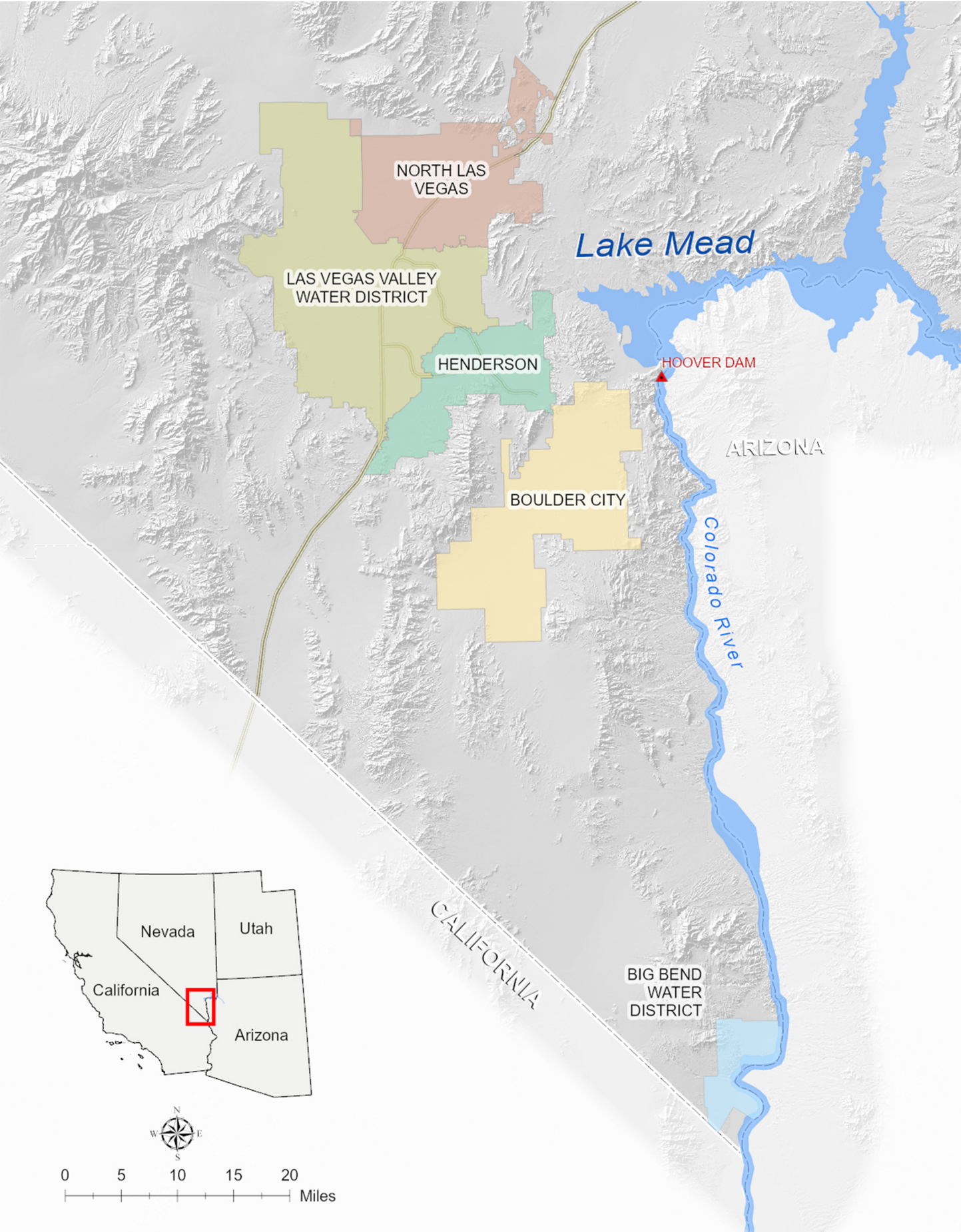
E. Kevin Bethel
Chief Financial
Officer



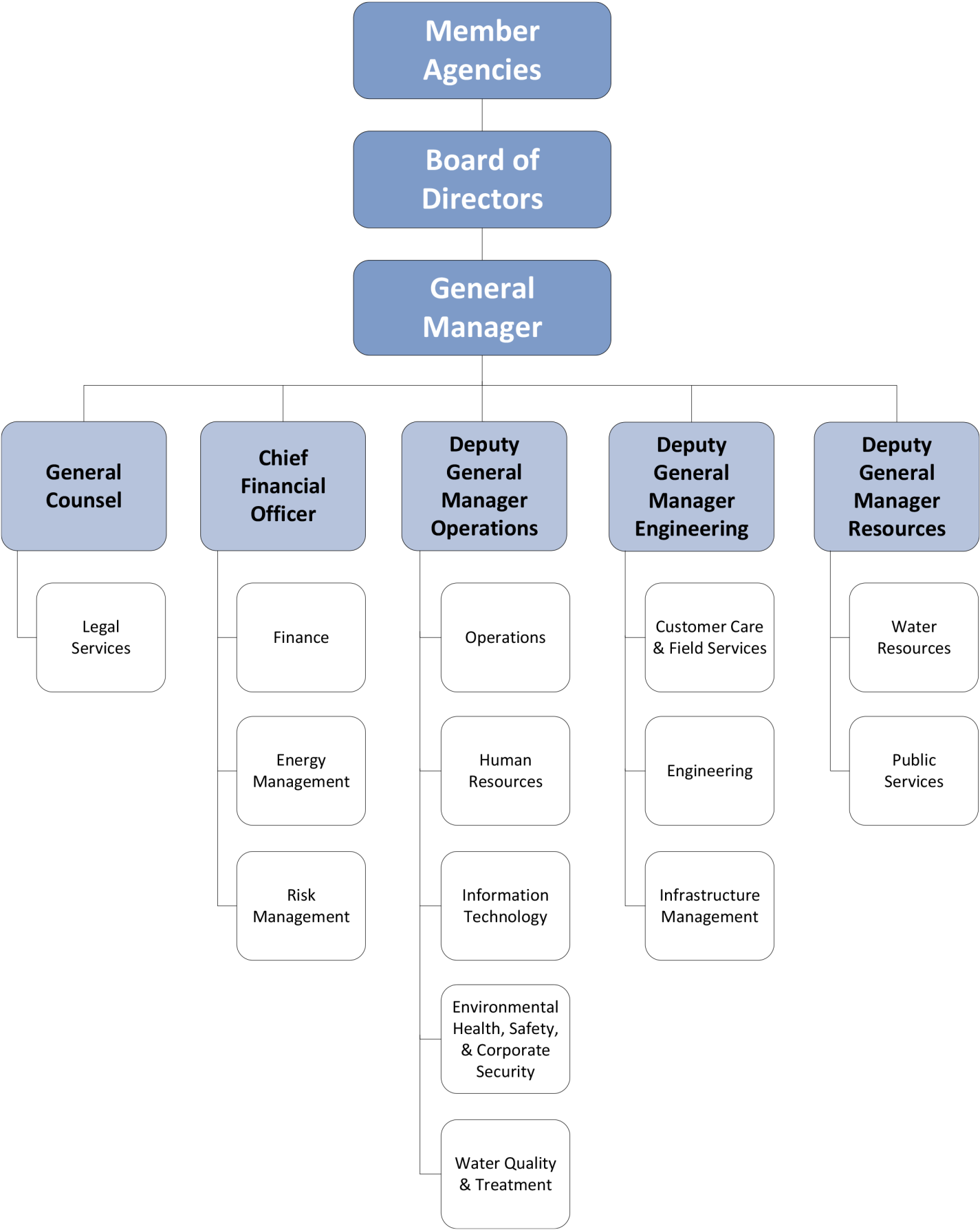
Gregory J. Walch
General Counsel

SOUTHERN NEVADA WATER AUTHORITY

Map of Service Area
As of June 30, 2021



SOUTHERN NEVADA WATER AUTHORITY
Organizational Chart





Government Finance Officers Association

**Certificate of
Achievement
for Excellence
in Financial
Reporting**

Presented to

Southern Nevada Water Authority

For its Comprehensive Annual
Financial Report
For the Fiscal Year Ended

June 30, 2020

Christopher P. Morill

Executive Director/CEO

Financial Section

- Independent Auditors' Report
- Management's Discussion and Analysis
- Basic Financial Statements
- Notes to Basic Financial Statements
- Other Supplementary Information





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Independent Auditors' Report

Board of Directors
Southern Nevada Water Authority
Las Vegas, Nevada

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinions

We have audited the financial statements of the Southern Nevada Water Authority (the "SNWA"), as of and for the years ended June 30, 2021 and 2020, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the SNWA's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the SNWA, as of June 30, 2021 and 2020, and the statements of revenues, expenses, and changes in net position and cash flows thereof for the year then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Basis for Opinions

We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America (GAAS) and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards*, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are required to be independent of the SNWA and to meet our other ethical responsibilities, in accordance with the relevant ethical requirements relating to our audit. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

Responsibilities of Management for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America, and for the design, implementation, and maintenance of internal control relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, management is required to evaluate whether there are conditions or events, considered in the aggregate, that raise substantial doubt about the SNWA's ability to continue as a going concern within one year after the date that the financial statements are issued or available to be issued.

Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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

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

- Exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit.
- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, and design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks. Such procedures include examining, on a test basis, evidence regarding the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the SNWA's internal control. Accordingly, no such opinion is expressed.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluate the overall presentation of the financial statements.
- Conclude whether, in our judgment, there are conditions or events, considered in the aggregate, that raise substantial doubt about the SNWA's ability to continue as a going concern for a reasonable period of time.

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

Other Matters

Required Supplementary Information

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require that the management's discussion and analysis on pages 16 through 21 be presented to supplement the basic financial statements. Such information is the responsibility of management and, although not a part of the basic financial statements, is required by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board who considers it to be an essential part of financial reporting for placing the basic financial statements in an appropriate operational, economic, or historical context. We have applied certain limited procedures to the required supplementary information in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America, which consisted of inquiries of management about the methods of preparing the information and comparing the information for consistency with management's responses to our inquiries, the basic financial statements, and other knowledge we obtained during our audit of the basic financial statements. We do not express an opinion or provide any assurance on the information because the limited procedures do not provide us with sufficient evidence to express an opinion or provide any assurance.

Other Supplementary Information

Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming an opinion on the financial statements that collectively comprise the SNWA's basic financial statements. The introductory section, other supplementary information, and statistical section as listed in the table of contents are presented for purposes of additional analysis and are not a required part of the basic financial statements.

The introductory section, other supplementary information, and statistical section has not been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the basic financial statements, and accordingly, we do not express an opinion or provide any assurance on it.

Other Reporting Required by Government Auditing Standards

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated October 14, 2021 on our consideration of the SNWA's internal control over financial reporting and on our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements and other matters. The purpose of that report is solely to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over financial reporting and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on the effectiveness of the SNWA's internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering SNWA's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

TBDO USA, LLP

October 14, 2021

SOUTHERN NEVADA WATER AUTHORITY
Management's Discussion and Analysis
For the Fiscal Years Ended June 30, 2021 and 2020

The following discussion and analysis of the Southern Nevada Water Authority's (SNWA) performance serves as an introduction to the basic financial statements and provides a narrative overview and analysis of financial activities and performance as detailed in the Comprehensive Annual Financial Report (Annual Report) for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2021 and 2020. This discussion and analysis should be read in conjunction with the SNWA's basic financial statements and accompanying notes, which follow this section.

Financial Highlights for 2021

- Total assets increased \$15.7 million or 0.3 percent to \$5.5 billion. This was due primarily to higher investment balances derived from an increase of \$18.8 million or 4.6 percent in capital contributions and a decrease in spending for capital projects during fiscal year 2021.
- Construction in progress decreased by \$14.2 million or 15.1 percent to \$80 million. This was mostly the result of capital projects that were placed in service during fiscal year 2021.
- Total liabilities decreased \$232.6 million or 6.8 percent to \$3.2 billion. This was mainly attributable to a decrease of \$187.5 million of principal debt outstanding and a \$49.4 million adjustment to due to related party liabilities associated with the allocation of pension and other postemployment benefit plan (OPEB) obligations from LVVWD.
- Operating revenues increased by \$6.2 million or 4 percent to \$159.7 million. This was mainly the result of an increase in water rates and a small increase in water sales.
- Operating expenses increased \$17.8 million or 6.3 percent to \$300.5 million. The greatest change was a \$16.5 million increase in depreciation. Much of the increase in depreciation expense is attributable to L3PS being put into service. In addition, salaries and benefits decreased \$8.5 million or 10.3 percent primarily due to lower pension and OPEB expenses, resulting from gains on pension and OPEB asset investments. Finally, operating and maintenance increased \$9 million or 15.3 percent due to reclassification of capital projects that were deemed to be more operational in nature.
- Capital contributions increased \$18.8 million or 4.6 percent to \$424.8 million. The primary change was the increase in funds received from regional connection charges related to the continued increase in development.

Overview of Financial Statements

This discussion and analysis serves as an introduction to the SNWA's basic financial statements, which are comprised of two components: (1) enterprise fund financial statements and (2) notes to the basic financial statements. This Annual Report also contains other supplementary and statistical information in addition to the basic financial statements.

Enterprise fund financial statements. The SNWA's operations are accounted for as a single enterprise fund using the full accrual basis of accounting. In this regard, the SNWA's operations are accounted for like a private business enterprise. Within this fund, the SNWA segregates revenues and expenses in its financial statements for various purposes such as operations, debt service, and capital improvements. This segregation is an internal discipline and does not create physically separate funds.

Notes to the financial statements. The notes provide additional information that is essential for a full understanding of the data provided in the basic financial statements. While the information included in this discussion and analysis is a summary, a review of the notes to the basic financial statements are necessary to achieve a full understanding of the SNWA's financial position.

Other supplementary information. The statement of revenues, expenses, and changes in net position as well as the statement of cash flows are presented on a budget-to-actual comparison in compliance with Nevada Revised Statute (NRS) 354.

SOUTHERN NEVADA WATER AUTHORITY
Management's Discussion and Analysis
For the Fiscal Years Ended June 30, 2021 and 2020

Statistical information. This statistical information provides financial trends, revenue capacity, debt capacity, demographic and economic condition, and operational trends to enhance the reader's understanding of the SNWA's economic position in a broader context.

Financial analysis. Net position over time may serve as a useful indicator of the SNWA's financial condition. In the case of the SNWA, assets and deferred outflows exceed liabilities and deferred inflows by \$2.3 billion in fiscal year 2021, \$2.1 billion in fiscal year 2020 and \$2.2 billion in fiscal year 2019. Net position increased 9 percent in fiscal year 2021 and decreased 4.2 percent in fiscal year 2020. As noted earlier, the value remaining after the subtraction of the liabilities and deferred inflows from the assets and deferred outflows is net position that over time may serve as a useful indicator of the SNWA's financial condition.

The following table summarizes the Statements of Net Position as of June 30, 2021, 2020, and 2019:

Condensed Statements of Net Position (In Millions)

	2021	Change	2020	Change	2019
ASSETS					
Capital assets	\$ 4,352.5	\$ (61.0)	\$ 4,413.5	\$ (346.7)	\$ 4,760.2
Other assets	1,106.1	76.7	1,029.4	15.4	1,014.0
Total assets	5,458.6	15.7	5,442.9	(331.3)	5,774.2
DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES	43.8	(38.4)	82.2	4.8	77.4
TOTAL ASSETS AND DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES	\$ 5,502.4	\$ (22.7)	\$ 5,525.1	\$ (326.5)	\$ 5,851.6
LIABILITIES					
Current liabilities	\$ 176.9	\$ (230.0)	\$ 406.9	\$ (160.2)	\$ 567.1
Noncurrent liabilities	3,033.0	(2.6)	3,035.6	(73.0)	3,108.6
Total liabilities	3,209.9	(232.6)	3,442.5	(233.2)	3,675.7
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES	42.1	23.5	18.6	(1.9)	20.5
NET POSITION					
Net investments in capital assets	1,243.3	63.0	1,180.3	(213.8)	1,394.1
Restricted for debt service	53.7	1.4	52.3	(4.3)	56.6
Unrestricted	953.4	122.0	831.4	126.7	704.7
Total net position	2,250.4	186.4	2,064.0	(91.4)	2,155.4
TOTAL LIABILITIES, DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES, AND NET POSITION	\$ 5,502.4	\$ (22.7)	\$ 5,525.1	\$ (326.5)	\$ 5,851.6

Total net position is comprised of net investments in capital assets, restricted and unrestricted resources. The largest portion of the SNWA's net position is in capital assets. Capital assets are extended and improved as needed to provide continuous and reliable water delivery while meeting the demands of growth. The SNWA's net investment in capital assets of \$1,243.3 million comprised 55.2 percent of total net position as of June 30, 2021, and is attributable to the construction, improvements, or acquisition of assets.

SOUTHERN NEVADA WATER AUTHORITY
Management's Discussion and Analysis
For the Fiscal Years Ended June 30, 2021 and 2020

The SNWA's net position restricted for bond debt service was \$53.7 million for fiscal year ended June 30, 2021. Bond debt service funds are restricted by bond covenants while sales tax revenue is restricted by enabling legislation for use related to capital projects. The remaining balance of net position is unrestricted and may be used for asset additions and replacements, debt retirements and other obligations.

The SNWA maintains positive balances in all three components of net position and remains in a healthy financial condition.

Capital assets decreased by \$61 million (1.4 percent) and decreased by \$346.7 million (7.3 percent) in fiscal years 2021 and 2020, respectively. The decrease in fiscal year 2021 is due to a decrease in capital expenditures combined with a full year of depreciation of the L3PS. The decrease in fiscal year 2020 was mainly due to the impairment of the Groundwater Project.

Other assets increased \$76.7 million (7.5 percent) and increased \$15.4 million (1.5 percent) in fiscal years 2021 and 2020, respectively. The increases in fiscal year 2021 and 2020 were due to an increase in the Wholesale Delivery Charge rate each fiscal year, more water deliveries due to hotter weather and less precipitation, and the slowing of the outflow of funds as work on the L3PS was primarily completed. An increase in capital contributions also added to the increase.

Deferred outflows of resources decreased \$38.4 million (46.7 percent) and increased \$4.8 million (6.2 percent) in fiscal years 2021 and 2020, respectively. The decrease in fiscal year 2021 was due to three factors. First, a decrease of \$21.2 million comprised of a decrease of \$18.4 million attributable to normal amortization of deferred losses from bond refundings and by a decrease of \$2.8 million resulting from bond refundings and other defeasances. Second, a decrease of \$16.7 million from a pension adjustment resulting from gains in pension and OPEB asset investments held by LVVWD, which affected the deferred amount on due to related party. Third, the recognition of \$0.4 million of amortization of Asset Retirement Obligations (AROs).

Current liabilities decreased \$230 million (56.5 percent) and decreased \$160.2 million (28.2 percent) in fiscal years 2021 and 2020, respectively. The fiscal year 2021 decrease pertains to the refunding of \$250 million of notes from the Tax-Exempt Commercial Paper program. The fiscal year 2020 decrease stems from the refunding of \$150 million of notes from the Tax-Exempt Commercial Paper program.

Noncurrent liabilities decreased \$2.6 million (0.1 percent) and \$73 million (2.3 percent) in fiscal years 2021 and 2020, respectively. The decrease in fiscal year 2021 was the result of a \$47.2 million increase in bonds payable, offset by a decrease of \$0.3 million in notes payable and a decrease in related party liability of \$49.4 million attributable to a pension adjustment resulting from gains in pension and OPEB asset investments held by LVVWD. The decrease in fiscal year 2020 was the result of paying debt and a change in the amortization of bond premiums and discounts from the straight-line method to the effective-interest method.

Deferred inflows of resources increased \$23.5 million (126.3 percent) and decreased \$1.9 million (9.3 percent) in fiscal years 2021 and 2020, respectively. The increase in fiscal year 2021 was primarily due to changes in the actuarial assumptions, along with the difference between projected and actual investment earning, and differences between expected and actual experience in the pension trust fund held by LVVWD. The net decrease in 2020 resulted from two factors. First, the normal amortization of deferred gains from bond refundings. Second, adjustments related to the LVVWD's postemployment benefits other than pension.

SOUTHERN NEVADA WATER AUTHORITY
Management's Discussion and Analysis
For the Fiscal Years Ended June 30, 2021 and 2020

The following table summarizes the Statements of Revenues, Expenses, and Changes in Net Position for the fiscal years ended June 30, 2021, 2020 and 2019:

Condensed Statements of Revenues, Expenses, and Changes in Net Position (In Millions)

	2021	Change	2020	Change	2019
OPERATING REVENUES					
Wholesale delivery charges	\$ 150.8	\$ 4.8	\$ 146.0	\$ 12.7	\$ 133.3
Other revenues	8.9	1.4	7.5	(0.4)	7.9
Total operating revenues	159.7	6.2	153.5	12.3	141.2
OPERATING EXPENSES					
Salaries and benefits	73.9	(8.5)	82.4	3.9	78.5
Purchased energy	38.6	0.8	37.8	1.4	36.4
Operations and maintenance	67.7	9.0	58.7	0.4	58.3
Depreciation	120.3	16.5	103.8	7.7	96.1
Total operating expenses	300.5	17.8	282.7	13.4	269.3
NONOPERATING REVENUES (EXPENSES)					
Nonoperating revenues	1.5	(30.0)	31.5	0.3	31.2
Nonoperating expenses	(99.2)	(26.7)	(72.5)	58.7	(131.2)
Total nonoperating expenses	(97.7)	(56.7)	(41.0)	59.0	(100.0)
LOSS BEFORE CAPITAL CONTRIBUTIONS AND SPECIAL ITEM	(238.5)	(68.3)	(170.2)	57.9	(228.1)
Capital contributions	424.8	18.8	406.0	17.8	388.2
Special item	—	327.1	(327.1)	(327.1)	—
CHANGE IN NET POSITION	\$ 186.3	\$ 277.6	\$ (91.3)	\$ (251.4)	\$ 160.1
NET POSITION					
Beginning	\$ 2,064.1		\$ 2,155.4		\$ 1,995.3
Change in net position	186.3		(91.3)		160.1
Ending	\$ 2,250.4		\$ 2,064.1		\$ 2,155.4

Wholesale delivery charges increased \$4.8 million (3.3 percent) and increased \$12.7 million (9.5 percent) in fiscal years 2021 and 2020, respectively. The increase in fiscal year 2021 was primarily due to an increase in the Wholesale Delivery Charge rate. The increase in fiscal year 2020 was mainly due to hotter weather and less precipitation along with an increase to the Wholesale Delivery Charge rate.

Salaries and benefits expenses decreased \$8.5 million (10.3 percent) and increased \$3.9 million (4.9 percent) in fiscal years 2021 and 2020, respectively. The decrease in fiscal year 2021 was attributable to a strong investment performance of the pension plan assets, which reduced expenses. The increase in fiscal year 2020 was mainly due to the cost-of-living adjustments of 2.6 percent.

Energy expenses increased \$0.8 million (2.1 percent) and \$1.4 million (3.8 percent) in fiscal years 2021 and 2020, respectively. These changes are a result of modest changes in energy prices coupled with changes in demand.

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Management's Discussion and Analysis
For the Fiscal Years Ended June 30, 2021 and 2020

Operating and maintenance expenses increased by \$9 million (15.3 percent) and increased by \$0.4 million (0.7 percent) in fiscal year 2021 and 2020, respectively. The increase in fiscal year 2021 was mainly due to the reclassification of capital projects deemed to be more operational in nature and increases in the cost of materials and supplies. The small increase in fiscal year 2020 is consistent from year-to-year.

Depreciation expense increased \$16.5 million (15.9 percent) and increased \$7.7 million (8 percent) in fiscal years 2021 and 2020, respectively. The fiscal year 2021 increase was mainly due to a full year of depreciation of the L3PS. In fiscal year 2020, the increase was mainly due to the L3PS, which was put into service in April 2020.

Nonoperating revenues decreased \$30 million (95.2 percent) and \$0.3 million (1 percent) in fiscal years 2021 and 2020, respectively. The decrease in fiscal year 2021 is due to the decline in fair market value of fixed rate securities. The minor increase in fiscal year 2020 was consistent with the prior fiscal year.

Nonoperating expenses increased \$26.7 million (36.8 percent) and decreased \$58.7 million (44.7 percent) in fiscal years 2021 and 2020, respectively. The increase in fiscal year 2021 is mainly due to the amortization of bond premiums and discounts, higher amortization of refunding costs, and less interest being paid on debt as a result of refunding activities. In fiscal year 2020, the decrease is mainly due to less interest being paid on debt as a result of refunding activities combined with a change in the amortization of bond premiums and discounts from the straight-line method to the effective-interest method.

Capital contributions increased \$18.8 million (4.6 percent) and \$17.8 million (4.6 percent) in fiscal years 2021 and 2020, respectively. The increases in fiscal years 2021 and 2020 were mainly due to population growth and additional development within the SNWA's service area. The COVID-19 pandemic impacted volumetric charges and sales tax in fiscal year 2020, but those declines were offset by a \$13.0 million increase in funds received from land sales pursuant to the Southern Nevada Public Lands Management Act.

Capital Asset and Long-Term Debt Activity

Capital assets. As of June 30, 2021, the SNWA had net capital assets of \$4.4 billion, which included treatment facilities, office buildings, pumping stations, wells, transmission and distribution infrastructure, vehicles, various equipment, water and other natural resources rights, construction in progress, as well as land and land rights. In fiscal year 2021, the SNWA made capital asset expenditures of \$63.9 million. Most of these expenditures were for projects within the Major Construction and Capital Plan. See Note 8 to the basic financial statements for additional information on the types and values of the SNWA's capital assets. See Note 10 to the basic financial statements for additional information on the SNWA's capital improvement plans.

Long-term debt. As of June 30, 2021, the SNWA had long-term debt of \$3.1 billion. In fiscal year 2021, the SNWA issued long-term debt in two separate series. The LVVWD 2021A refunding series generated \$50.1 million in net present value savings. The LVVWD 2021C series converted \$250.0 million of the commercial paper program to long-term fixed rate debt. See Note 18 to the basic financial statements for additional information on the SNWA's long term debt.

Economic Factors and Next Year's Budget

Management's financial outlook remains optimistic. The economic environment of the SNWA's service area has improved steadily over the past several years. However, the COVID-19 pandemic has had a significant economic impact on Southern Nevada's tourism concentrated economy which will take some time to recover. Management believes the SNWA is positioned to weather these difficult times. First, the SNWA maintains a strong liquidity position with reserves in excess of the policy target. Second, management has experience at navigating turbulent economic times such as the economic downturn after 2008. Third, the community understands the importance of water security and support to make tough decisions when necessary. Management continues to monitor the local economy and the SNWA's financial position and actively take steps to ensure the SNWA's financial stability.

SOUTHERN NEVADA WATER AUTHORITY
Management's Discussion and Analysis
For the Fiscal Years Ended June 30, 2021 and 2020

One of the greatest challenges currently facing Southern Nevada continues to be the multi-year drought affecting the Colorado River Basin. The amount of water in Lake Mead has declined substantially since the year 2000. As of June 30, 2021, the lake level was 1,069 feet, which is 35 percent of capacity. While this level is above the SNWA's three intakes, drawing water closer to the surface creates water quality challenges. In response, the SNWA is working within Nevada and with other Colorado River Basin states to develop solutions to mitigate impacts of the drought. In April 2020, the SNWA completed and put in to service the L3PS allowing water to be pumped from Lake Mead elevations as low as 875 feet. This will help ensure Southern Nevada's access to its Colorado River allocation should lake levels continue to decline.

In November 2020, the SNWA Board of Directors (Board) approved an amended Major Construction and Capital Plan. The plan's estimated costs of \$3.2 billion provide for system expansion projects, water resource management and acquisitions, and system maintenance and upgrades. One of the projects within this plan is the Horizon Lateral. This vital project will bolster delivery capacity and provide critical backup for a system that services homes, schools, and businesses in the City of Henderson and the southern portion of the Las Vegas Valley.

In June 2021, Nevada Governor Steve Sisolak signed into law Nevada Assembly Bill 356. This bill prohibits the use of Colorado River water delivered by SNWA member agencies from being used to irrigate non-functional turf on or after January 1, 2027. In July 2021, the Board appointed a nine-member advisory committee, comprised of representatives from the business community, owners of office parks, industrial or commercial properties, community associations, multi-family housing, environmental organizations, and the golf industry to implement and coordinate the required turf replacements.

The SNWA is exploring participation in a major reuse project currently being reviewed by the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California (Metropolitan). Metropolitan is planning for a full scale regional recycled water program that is expected to produce up to 150 million gallons of water daily, which is approximately 168,000 acre-feet (AF) per year. An initial pilot project is currently underway to support planning and research efforts. While the project is still in an early phase of development, the SNWA anticipates that 20,000 - 40,000 acre-feet per year of Colorado River water will be available to the SNWA in exchange for funding participation.

Additionally, conservation will remain a focus for next year's goals. Since its formation, the SNWA and its members have worked collaboratively to establish and achieve water conservation goals. Conservation is achieved through four primary areas: education, incentives, regulation, and water pricing. The SNWA has invested \$269.8 million in incentive programs like the Water Smart Landscapes program where customers receive rebates for converting water-thirsty turf to water-efficient landscaping. Conservation has proven to be a cost-effective option for meeting southern Nevada's water needs.

Requests for Information

This financial report is designed to provide a general overview of the SNWA's finances. Questions concerning any of the information provided in this report or requests for additional financial information should be addressed to the Chief Financial Officer, Southern Nevada Water Authority, 1001 South Valley View Boulevard, Mail Stop 480, Las Vegas, Nevada, 89153.

The Annual Report can also be viewed at <https://www.snwa.com/about/reports/index.html>.

SOUTHERN NEVADA WATER AUTHORITY

Enterprise Fund

Statements of Net Position

As of June 30, 2021 and 2020

ASSETS	2021	2020
CURRENT ASSETS		
Unrestricted		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 2,592,709	\$ 13,497,250
Investments	881,318,644	755,997,362
Due from member agencies	47,135,831	40,148,382
Other receivables	2,300,351	5,123,471
Inventories and prepaid expenses	33,353,970	34,744,289
Total unrestricted	966,701,505	849,510,754
Restricted		
Investments	30,891,627	78,422,530
Sales tax receivable	22,905,673	15,714,140
Total restricted	53,797,300	94,136,670
Total current assets	1,020,498,805	943,647,424
NONCURRENT ASSETS		
Capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation and amortization		
Construction in progress	79,999,357	94,173,476
Land and land rights	201,916,418	191,148,938
Natural resource rights	497,574,159	496,324,159
Property, plant, and equipment	5,217,571,383	5,157,024,190
Accumulated depreciation	(1,644,573,494)	(1,525,102,033)
Total capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation and amortization	4,352,487,823	4,413,568,730
Water recharge inventory	85,600,257	85,753,514
Total noncurrent assets	4,438,088,080	4,499,322,244
TOTAL ASSETS	5,458,586,885	5,442,969,668
DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES		
Deferred loss on bond refundings	42,976,790	64,159,958
Deferred amount - related party	—	16,732,169
Deferred amount - asset retirement obligations	830,143	1,267,421
Total deferred outflows of resources	43,806,933	82,159,548
TOTAL ASSETS AND DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES	\$ 5,502,393,818	\$ 5,525,129,216

(Continued)

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these basic financial statements.

SOUTHERN NEVADA WATER AUTHORITY

Enterprise Fund

Statements of Net Position

As of June 30, 2021 and 2020

LIABILITIES AND NET POSITION	2021	2020
CURRENT LIABILITIES		
Accounts payable	\$ 16,633,807	\$ 11,779,074
Accrued interest payable	13,414,099	13,957,103
Current portion of notes payable	342,545	667,712
Current portion of bonds payable	146,511,540	130,471,540
Short-term debt payable	—	250,000,000
Total current liabilities	176,901,991	406,875,429
NONCURRENT LIABILITIES		
Due to related party	40,724,896	90,174,225
Asset retirement obligation	1,290,234	1,267,421
Notes payable, net of current portion	—	342,545
Bonds payable, net of current portion, and unamortized premiums and discounts	2,990,936,775	2,943,777,052
Total noncurrent liabilities	3,032,951,905	3,035,561,243
TOTAL LIABILITIES	3,209,853,896	3,442,436,672
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES		
Deferred gain on bond refundings	14,409,298	13,922,377
Deferred amount - related party	27,700,665	4,673,874
Total deferred inflows of resources	42,109,963	18,596,251
NET POSITION		
Net investments in capital assets	1,243,314,739	1,180,348,601
Restricted for debt service	53,747,016	52,335,531
Unrestricted	953,368,204	831,412,161
Total net position	2,250,429,959	2,064,096,293
TOTAL LIABILITIES, DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES, AND NET POSITION	\$ 5,502,393,818	\$ 5,525,129,216

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these basic financial statements.

SOUTHERN NEVADA WATER AUTHORITY
Enterprise Fund
Statements of Revenues, Expenses, and Changes in Net Position
For the Fiscal Years Ended June 30, 2021 and 2020

	2021	2020
OPERATING REVENUES		
Wholesale delivery charges	\$ 150,770,017	\$ 145,992,532
Other revenues	8,923,232	7,506,987
Total operating revenues	159,693,249	153,499,519
OPERATING EXPENSES		
Salaries and benefits	73,873,741	82,400,694
Purchased energy	38,583,902	37,809,348
Operations and maintenance	67,653,031	58,690,833
Depreciation	120,372,195	103,807,919
Total operating expenses	300,482,869	282,708,794
OPERATING LOSS	(140,789,620)	(129,209,275)
NONOPERATING REVENUES (EXPENSES)		
Investment income	1,183,566	31,356,661
Interest expense	(133,003,062)	(137,079,613)
Amortization of refunding costs	(15,349,842)	(6,845,470)
Bond issue and commercial paper costs	(2,126,713)	(2,321,097)
Amortization of bond premiums and discounts	51,324,335	73,806,092
Gain on sale of assets	319,822	122,823
Total nonoperating expenses	(97,651,894)	(40,960,604)
LOSS BEFORE CAPITAL CONTRIBUTIONS AND SPECIAL ITEM	(238,441,514)	(170,169,879)
Capital contributions	424,775,180	405,956,087
Special item	—	(327,103,336)
CHANGE IN NET POSITION	\$ 186,333,666	\$ (91,317,128)
NET POSITION AT BEGINNING OF YEAR	2,064,096,293	2,155,413,421
NET POSITION AT END OF YEAR	2,250,429,959	2,064,096,293

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these basic financial statements.

SOUTHERN NEVADA WATER AUTHORITY
Enterprise Fund
Statements of Cash Flows
For the Fiscal Years Ended June 30, 2021 and 2020

	2021	2020
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES:		
Cash received from customers	\$ 158,291,731	\$ 154,487,380
Cash payments to suppliers for goods and services	(139,738,566)	(141,542,788)
Net cash provided by operating activities	18,553,165	12,944,592
CASH FLOWS FROM CAPITAL AND RELATED FINANCING ACTIVITIES:		
Acquisition and construction of capital assets	(57,891,356)	(101,173,393)
Proceeds from sale of property, plant, and equipment	324,069	131,463
Principal paid on debt	(131,139,253)	(154,630,486)
Interest paid on debt	(134,300,902)	(139,163,491)
Capital contributions	369,404,717	366,027,041
Net cash provided by (used in) capital and related financing activities	46,397,275	(28,808,866)
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES:		
Purchases of investment securities	(657,070,793)	(625,714,069)
Proceeds from sales and maturities of investment securities	567,890,213	631,643,750
Interest on investments	13,325,599	16,786,326
Net cash (used in) provided by investing activities	(75,854,981)	22,716,007
NET CHANGE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	(10,904,541)	6,851,733
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	13,497,250	6,645,517
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	\$ 2,592,709	\$ 13,497,250

(Continued)

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these basic financial statements.

SOUTHERN NEVADA WATER AUTHORITY
Enterprise Fund
Statements of Cash Flows
For the Fiscal Years Ended June 30, 2021 and 2020

	2021	2020
RECONCILIATION OF OPERATING LOSS TO NET CASH PROVIDED BY		
OPERATING ACTIVITIES:		
Operating loss	\$ (140,789,620)	\$ (129,209,275)
Adjustments to reconcile operating income to net cash provided by operating activities:		
Depreciation	120,372,195	103,807,919
Expenses related to expansion programs	48,162,872	46,454,105
Changes in assets and liabilities:		
Increase in due from member agencies	(2,173,112)	(8,095,443)
Decrease in other receivables	18,026	16,832
Decrease in other current assets	1,390,319	253,690
Decrease in water recharge inventory	153,256	73,435
Decrease / (increase) in deferred amount - related party	39,758,960	(6,189,918)
(Decrease) / increase in accounts payable	1,109,599	(867,134)
(Decrease) / increase in due to related party	(49,449,330)	6,700,381
Net cash provided by operating activities	\$ 18,553,165	\$ 12,944,592

NONCASH INVESTING, AND CAPITAL AND RELATED FINANCING ACTIVITIES:

Changes in fair value of investments	\$ 7,538,288	\$ 18,083,766
Deferred gain (loss) on refunded bonds	3,498,004	(13,876,570)
Refunding bonds issued	352,830,000	214,140,000
Bonds refunded	(174,940,000)	(99,715,000)
Commercial paper refunded	(250,000,000)	(150,000,000)
Deferred amount / amortization on asset retirement obligation	(437,277)	1,267,421
Bond premiums issued	75,603,260	42,499,858
Amortization of deferred net gain / loss on bond refundings	(18,172,085)	(14,669,718)
Amortization of net premiums and discounts on bonds	(59,821,997)	(73,806,091)
Amortization of net premiums and discounts on investments	(3,851,912)	(32,970,595)
Special item	—	(327,103,336)

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these basic financial statements.

SOUTHERN NEVADA WATER AUTHORITY
Notes to Basic Financial Statements
For the Fiscal Years Ended June 30, 2021 and 2020

NOTE 1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The basic financial statements of the Southern Nevada Water Authority (SNWA) are prepared in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP) in the United States of America as defined by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB), the independent and ultimate authoritative accounting and financial reporting standard-setting body for state and local governments. The significant accounting and reporting policies for the Southern Nevada Water Authority (SNWA) are discussed below.

Reporting Entity

The SNWA is a political subdivision of the State of Nevada (State) and is the reporting entity. The SNWA was created on July 25, 1991, pursuant to Nevada Revised Statutes (NRS) Chapter 277.080 to 277.180, inclusive, by a cooperative agreement and a facilities and operations agreement among its member agencies. These agencies include the Big Bend Water District, City of Boulder City, City of Henderson, City of Las Vegas, City of North Las Vegas, Clark County Water Reclamation District, and the Las Vegas Valley Water District (LVVWD). The cooperative agreement was last amended in 2005. The facilities and operations agreement was last amended in 2019.

The SNWA was created to secure additional supplies of water for Southern Nevada and to effectively manage existing supplies of water through the cooperative action of its member agencies. A seven-member Board of Directors (Board) comprised of one Director from each member agency governs the SNWA equally. The SNWA operations are autonomous from its member agencies and the State, and its financial statements are not included in the financial statements of any other entity.

The Board has the power to periodically assess its member agencies directly for operating expenses and capital expenditures and for the satisfaction of any liabilities imposed against the SNWA. Assessments for funds needed by the SNWA, in accordance with approved operating and capital budgets, have been apportioned to its member agencies based on water deliveries to those agencies. Funding received by the SNWA from its member agencies for operations is recorded as operating revenue, while funding received for capital improvement programs and other expansion related programs are recorded as capital contributions. Member agencies that are not potable water purveyors (the City of Las Vegas and the Clark County Water Reclamation District) each contribute \$35,000 annually to the SNWA.

Operating Agent / Related Party Disclosure

The Board has the responsibility to appoint a General Manager. The Board designated the LVVWD's General Manager as the General Manager of the SNWA in 1993. Simultaneously, the LVVWD was named the operating agent for the SNWA.

The LVVWD allocates a portion of its payroll costs to the SNWA for the LVVWD employees who are utilized on SNWA-related matters and pays certain costs and operating expenses on behalf of the SNWA. The SNWA has no employees of its own. Consequently, any financial reporting requirements regarding employees utilized by the SNWA, including but not limited to reporting on pension and other postemployment benefits, can be found in the LVVWD's Comprehensive Annual Financial Report.

During the mid-1990s, the LVVWD paid substantially all operating and capital expenses on behalf of the SNWA, and the SNWA reimbursed the LVVWD monthly. In the late 1990s, to mitigate potential cash flow demands on the LVVWD under this arrangement, the SNWA began paying construction contracts directly, assumed responsibility for paying construction contract retention, and paid most of the cost of power required to operate the Southern Nevada Water System. In 2008, the SNWA advanced \$19 million to the LVVWD to fund future SNWA-related operating expenses made on its behalf. The advance is replenished monthly and will be applicable throughout the SNWA's and LVVWD's operating agent relationship. The SNWA also pays other large recurring expenses that it deems would be detrimental to the LVVWD's cash flow.

SOUTHERN NEVADA WATER AUTHORITY
Notes to Basic Financial Statements
For the Fiscal Years Ended June 30, 2021 and 2020

The SNWA is autonomous from the LVVWD. The SNWA's operations and finances are separate from that of the LVVWD. The SNWA does not include the LVVWD's information within its financial statements, nor is the SNWA's information included in the LVVWD's financial statements.

The LVVWD is a quasi-municipal corporation created under a special act of the Nevada State Legislature in 1947 for obtaining and distributing water primarily in the Las Vegas Valley, which includes the City of Las Vegas and certain portions of the metropolitan area of Clark County. The LVVWD's Annual Report can be found at www.lvvwd.com or can be obtained by mailing a request to the SNWA.

Southern Nevada Water System

Effective January 1996, pursuant to Assembly Bill No. 542, approved by the Nevada Legislature in 1995 (the Transfer Act), the assets of the Southern Nevada Water System (SNWS), as well as certain liabilities and responsibility for operation of the SNWS, were transferred from the Colorado River Commission (CRC) to the SNWA. Along with the transfer of these assets, the CRC transferred all books and records in its possession relating to the SNWS and its facilities.

Fund Accounting

The SNWA's financial report presents the activities of the SNWA on a fund basis. In governmental accounting, a fund is a fiscal and accounting entity with a self-balancing set of accounts recording cash and other financial resources, together with all related liabilities and residual equities or balances, and changes therein.

Proprietary (Enterprise) Fund

The proprietary (enterprise) fund accounts for all of the SNWA's operations, similar to a commercial enterprise, using the economic resources measurement focus and the accrual basis of accounting. Accordingly, revenues are recorded when earned and expenses are recorded when a liability is incurred. The SNWA adheres to all applicable financial accounting and reporting standards of the GASB. The intent of the SNWA is that the costs of providing goods and services to customers on a continuing basis are financed or recovered primarily through user charges, and its financial measurement focus is on determination of net income, financial position, and cash flows.

Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with GAAP in the United States of America requires the use of estimates by management. Such estimates primarily relate to unsettled transactions and events as of the date of the basic financial statements. Actual results could differ significantly from those estimates.

Cash and Cash Equivalents

The SNWA's cash and cash equivalents include currency on hand, demand deposits, and other highly liquid investments with original maturity of three months or less from date of acquisition. For more information on cash and cash equivalents, see Note 3.

Investments

The investment policy is designed to ensure compliance with NRS 355, minimize the loss of principal, provide sufficient liquidity, and earn a market rate of return. The SNWA's investments are held in its own name and are reported at fair value. Some of the security types that the SNWA is authorized to invest in include obligations of the U.S. Treasury with maturity dates not more than 10 years from the date of purchase; obligations of U.S. agencies with maturity dates not more than 10 years from the date of purchase; commercial paper rated A-1, P-1, or better with maturities not exceeding 270 days and investments in commercial paper do not exceed 20 percent of the total portfolio; negotiable certificates of deposit rated "B" by Thomas Bank Watch or "A-1" for deposits by Standard & Poor's or "P-1" for deposits by Moody's or comparably rated by a nationally recognized rating agency; non-negotiable certificates of deposit insured by the United

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States; obligations of Nevada local governments; money market funds rated AAA; and the Nevada Local Government Investment Pool. The Nevada Local Government Investment Pool is an unrated external investment pool administered by the State Treasurer with oversight by the State of Nevada Board of Finance. The value of the SNWA's investment in the pool is the same as its proportionate share of the pool's fair value. For more information on investments, see Note 4.

Inventories

Inventories of supplies are recorded at cost, whereas inventories held for resale are recorded at lower of cost or market based on periodic reviews. Reduction of inventory is recorded using the first-in, first-out accounting method. For more information on inventories, see Note 7.

Restricted Assets

Restricted assets include unused bond proceeds, unused sales tax proceeds, and investments set aside as a sinking fund. The bond proceeds and sinking fund are externally restricted by bond covenants, while the sales tax proceeds are externally restricted by NRS 377B.160. The sinking fund and sales tax proceeds are used for debt service while bond proceeds are only used for capital expenditures. When both restricted and unrestricted resources are available, it is the SNWA's policy to use restricted resources first, then unrestricted resources as needed.

Capital Assets

Construction in Progress is where costs to construct or develop capital assets prior to being put into service are recorded. These costs include both direct and indirect costs. Direct costs include purchases, payments to engineers, payments to construction contractors, etc. Indirect costs included administration, planning and design, public information, program management, construction management, environmental mitigation, etc. Upon completion of a capital project, the costs are transferred to the appropriate capital asset account.

Land and land rights include the purchase of land as well as the costs of easements and other rights-of-way. Land and land rights are not depreciable.

Property, plant, and equipment (PP&E); land and land rights; and natural resource rights are carried at historical cost if purchased, estimated acquisition value if donated, or acquisition value if received in a service concession arrangement. Expenditures for improvements and betterments are capitalized. The capitalization threshold is generally \$10,000 and a useful life of greater than three years following the date of acquisition.

Depreciation is computed using the straight-line method over the following estimated useful lives:

Category	Estimated Service Life in Years
Structures and improvements	10 - 20
Pumping stations and wells	40
Transmission, distribution, and mains	50 - 75
Office furniture and related equipment	5 - 15
Transportation and related equipment	5 - 10
Northern resource assets	5 - 27.5

For detailed tables on capital assets, see Note 8.

Operating Revenues and Expenses

The SNWA distinguishes operating revenues and expenses from nonoperating items. Operating revenues include Wholesale Delivery Charges, Groundwater Management Fees, Administration Cost Recoveries, Las Vegas Wash Fees, and other ancillary revenues. During the fiscal year ended June 30, 2021, the Wholesale Delivery Charge was \$332 per

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acre-foot (AF) of potable water. The Wholesale Delivery Charge is designed to fund operation and maintenance of the SNWS, as well as the SNWA administration. The SNWA also charged \$251 per AF for non-potable water delivered to the City of Boulder City for use on golf courses. For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2021, Groundwater Management Fees consist of an annual fee of \$13 per AF of permitted groundwater rights or \$13 per domestic well. Administration Cost Recoveries are amounts charged to member agencies of the SNWA that do not physically take potable water from the SNWS. These costs vary by purveyor and are designed to defray the administration costs associated with their membership. Las Vegas Wash Fees consist of contributions from other local governments to fund operating and maintenance costs on the Las Vegas Wash. Other revenues consist primarily of sales made from the SNWA's northern resource properties.

Operating expenses include salary and benefit allocations from the LVVWD, energy, costs associated with the operation and maintenance of the SNWS and other administrative costs, and depreciation.

Nonoperating Revenues and Expenses

Nonoperating revenues and expenses include interest and investment income and expense, and other peripheral activities. Although capital contributions, as well as extraordinary and special items, if any, are shown separately, they are subcategories of nonoperating revenues and expenses.

Capital Contributions

Capital contributions include various monies that the SNWA receives which are restricted for use in the capital improvement programs and other expansion related programs. For more information on capital contributions, see Note 19.

Special Item

The special item in fiscal year 2020 is the impairment of the Groundwater Project, which consists of costs accumulated in the Construction in Progress; Natural Resource Rights; and Property, Plant, and Equipment accounts.

Net Position

Net position is displayed in three components:

- Net investment in capital assets. This component represents the SNWA's net position in its capital assets. It reflects the cost of capital assets, less accumulated depreciation and less the outstanding principal of related debt, excluding unspent proceeds.
- Restricted. This component reflects the carrying value of assets, less related liabilities, that are restricted by law or by other externally imposed restrictions, such as bond covenants. Assets that are restricted only because of SNWA imposed limitations are not included in the calculation.
- Unrestricted. This component represents the remaining net position balance that is available to support SNWA operations and capital asset acquisition/construction.

Legal Costs

The SNWA does not accrue estimated future legal and defense costs, if any, to be incurred in connection with outstanding or threatened litigation and other disputed matters, but rather records such as period costs when services are rendered. For more information on legal costs, see Note 14.

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Water Rights Holding Company

In 1999, the Board established the Muddy River Water Holdings, Inc., a non-profit corporation authorized to facilitate the acquisition and holding of water rights stock and stock options. This corporation holds stock purchased by the SNWA that represents water rights.

New Accounting Pronouncements

In June 2017, the GASB issued Statement No. 87, *Leases*, which was originally intended to be effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2019. The objective of this Statement is to better meet the information needs of financial statement users by improving accounting and financial reporting for leases; enhancing the comparability of financial statements between governments; and enhancing the relevance, reliability (representational faithfulness), and consistency of information about the leasing activities of governments. The issuance of GASB Statement No. 95, *Postponement of the Effective Dates of Certain Authoritative Guidance*, changed the effective date from fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2019 to fiscal years beginning after June 15, 2021.

In May 2019, the GASB issued Statement No. 91, *Conduit Debt Obligations*, which is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2020. The primary objectives of this Statement are to provide a single method of reporting conduit debt obligations by issuers and eliminate diversity in practice associated with (1) commitments extended by issuers, (2) arrangements associated with conduit debt obligations, and (3) related note disclosures. It achieves those objectives by clarifying the existing definition of a conduit debt obligation; establishing that a conduit debt obligation is not a liability of the issuer; establishing standards for accounting and financial reporting of additional commitments and voluntary commitments extended by issuers and arrangements associated with conduit debt obligations; and improving required note disclosures. The SNWA is currently evaluating how the adoption of Statement No. 91 will affect the SNWA's financial position, results of operation, or cash flows. The issuance of GASB Statement No. 95 changed the effective date from fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2020 to fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2021.

In March 2020, the GASB issued Statement No. 93, *Replacement of Interbank Offered Rates*, which is effective for reporting periods beginning after December 31, 2021, with some requirements effective for reporting periods beginning after June 15, 2020. The objective of this Statement is to address accounting and financial reporting implications that result from the replacement of an Interbank Offered Rate (IBOR). The Statement also provides an exception to the lease modifications guidance in Statement No. 87, as amended, for certain lease contracts that are amended solely to replace an IBOR as the rate upon which variable payments depend. The SNWA is currently evaluating how the adoption of Statement No. 93 will affect the SNWA's financial position, results of operations, or cash flows. The issuance of GASB Statement No. 95 changed the effective date of paragraphs 13 and 14 in GASB 93 from fiscal years beginning after June 15, 2020 to fiscal years beginning after June 15, 2021.

In May 2020, the GASB issued Statement No. 95, *Postponement of the Effective Dates of Certain Authoritative Guidance*, which is effective immediately. The primary objective of this Statement is to provide temporary relief to governments and other stakeholders in light of the COVID-19 pandemic. Certain pronouncement effective dates have been postponed by one year, and others by 18 months.

In May 2020, the GASB issued Statement No. 96, *Subscription-Based Information Technology Arrangements*, which is effective for fiscal years beginning after June 15, 2022. This Statement provides guidance on the accounting and financial reporting for subscription-based information technology arrangements (SBITAs) for government end users. The requirements of this Statement will improve financial reporting by establishing a definition for SBITAs and providing uniform guidance for accounting and financial reporting for transactions that meet the definition. The SNWA is currently evaluating how the adoption of Statement No. 96 will affect the SNWA's financial position, results of operations, or cash flows.

Other recent accounting standards issued by the GASB are not believed to have an effect on the SNWA's present or future financial position, results of operations, or cash flows.

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NOTE 2. STEWARDSHIP, COMPLIANCE, AND ACCOUNTABILITY

Budgetary Information

The SNWA's budget is adopted annually by its Board. According to NRS 354.596, the SNWA must submit a tentative budget to the Nevada Department of Taxation on or before April 15 and provide notice of the budget's public hearing not more than 14, nor less than seven days, before the date set for the public hearing. Although not required, the SNWA typically holds a budget workshop on the third Thursday in April. The budget workshop is conducted in a public meeting which includes opportunity for public comment. The public hearing is typically held on the third Thursday in May and is also a public meeting. NRS 354.598 requires that, subsequent to conducting the public hearing, the Board adopt a Final budget for the SNWA and transmit it to the Nevada Department of Taxation not later than June 1. The final budget's appropriations lapse at the end of the budget's fiscal year.

NRS 354.626 generally prohibits expenditures in excess of appropriations at the function level, which is the legal level of budgetary control. Budget transfers are reviewed by the Finance Department. Augmentations to increase total appropriations are accomplished by formal Board action. The SNWA did not exceed its authorized appropriations in the fiscal year ended June 30, 2021. For a comparison of the results of financial activities to the final budget, see the Other Supplementary Information section directly following the notes to the basic financial statements.

NOTE 3. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

Cash and cash equivalents consist of demand deposit accounts containing unrestricted cash. Cash balances as of June 30, 2021 and 2020, were \$2.6 million and \$13.5 million, respectively. The SNWA bank balances as of June 30, 2021 and 2020, were \$5.1 million and \$15.7 million, respectively.

On July 22, 2003, the Nevada State Assembly approved an amendment to NRS 356.020 establishing a Nevada State Treasurer's Pooled Collateral Program for local governments. The primary objective of the collateral pool is to reduce the risk for government agencies, while at the same time, decrease the overall collateral requirement for depositories. By centralizing the administration and reporting functions through the State Treasurer's Office, both government agencies and depositories realize cost savings in terms of operational support and collateral efficiency. The bank utilized by the SNWA participates in the pool by pledging securities for the SNWA monies on deposit. The collateral pool for public fund deposits administered and monitored by the Nevada State Treasurer's Pooled Collateral Office requires depository banks to place acceptable securities of no less than 102 percent of the market value of the aggregate total deposits of public entities in Nevada with a third-party custodian.

NOTE 4. INVESTMENTS

The SNWA's investments were as follows:

Investment Type	Estimated Fair Value	
	June 30, 2021	June 30, 2020
U.S. agency non-callable bonds	\$ 381,656,337	\$ 478,819,766
Local Government Investment Pool	139,182,984	175,096,126
U.S. treasury notes	129,785,044	158,899,740
Corporate bonds	102,105,696	—
U.S. agency callable bonds	69,621,300	5,041,750
Negotiable certificates of deposit	49,007,820	—
Supranational obligations	40,851,090	—
Commercial paper	—	16,562,510
Total	<u>\$ 912,210,271</u>	<u>\$ 834,419,892</u>

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Credit Risk

As of June 30, 2021, the SNWA's investment ratings and estimated fair values were as follows:

Investment Type	S&P	Moody's	Fair Value
U.S. agency non-callable bonds	AA+	Aaa	\$ 269,549,037
Local Government Investment Pool	Unrated	Unrated	139,182,984
U.S. agency non-callable bonds	Unrated	Unrated	112,107,300
U.S. agency callable bonds	AA+	Aaa	69,621,300
Supranational obligations	AAA	Aaa	40,851,090
Negotiable certificates of deposit	A-1	P-1	25,003,500
Negotiable certificates of deposit	A-1+	P-1	24,004,320
Corporate bonds	A+	A1	21,970,440
Corporate bonds	AA+	Aaa	20,285,332
Corporate bonds	A	A2	19,983,000
Corporate bonds	AA+	Aa1	12,595,945
Corporate bonds	A+	Aa2	9,941,900
Corporate bonds	AA	Aa1	8,973,990
Corporate bonds	AA	Aa2	5,362,350
Corporate bonds	AA-	Aa3	2,992,740

As of June 30, 2020, the SNWA's investment ratings and estimated fair values were as follows:

Investment Type	S&P	Moody's	Fair Value
U.S. agency non-callable bonds	AA+	Aaa	\$ 360,099,366
Local Government Investment Pool	Unrated	Unrated	175,096,126
U.S. agency non-callable bonds	Unrated	Unrated	118,720,400
Commercial paper	A-1	P-1	16,562,510
U.S. agency callable bonds	AA+	Aaa	5,041,750

Concentration of Credit Risk

As of June 30, 2021, the following investments individually comprise five percent or more of the SNWA's total investment portfolio:

Issuer	Investment Type	Percentage of Investments
Federal Agricultural Mortgage Corporation	U.S. Agency Bonds	12%
Federal Farm Credit Bank	U.S. Agency Bonds	11
Federal National Mortgage Association	U.S. Agency Bonds	9
Federal Home Loan Bank	U.S. Agency Bonds	8
Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation	U.S. Agency Bonds	8

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As of June 30, 2020, the following investments individually comprise five percent or more of the SNWA's total investment portfolio:

Issuer	Investment Type	Percentage of Investments
Federal Farm Credit Bank	U.S. Agency Bonds	20%
Federal Agricultural Mortgage Corporation	U.S. Agency Bonds	14
Federal Home Loan Bank	U.S. Agency Bonds	10
Federal National Mortgage Association	U.S. Agency Bonds	8
Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation	U.S. Agency Bonds	6

Interest Rate Risk

As of June 30, 2021, the SNWA's investments were as follows:

Investment Type	Fair Value	Weighted Average Maturity (Days)
U.S. agency non-callable bonds	\$ 381,656,337	677
Local Government Investment Pool	139,182,984	142
U.S. treasury notes	129,785,044	944
Corporate bonds	102,105,696	1,171
U.S. agency callable bonds	69,621,300	1,621
Negotiable certificates of deposit	49,007,820	323
Supranational obligations	40,851,090	1,033
Total fair value	<u>\$ 912,210,271</u>	
Portfolio weighted average maturity		758

As of June 30, 2020, the SNWA's investments were as follows:

Investment Type	Fair Value	Weighted Average Maturity (Days)
U.S. agency non-callable bonds	\$ 478,819,766	676
Local Government Investment Pool	175,096,126	130
U.S. treasury notes	158,899,740	430
Commercial paper	16,562,510	118
U.S. agency callable bonds	5,041,750	1,205
Total fair value	<u>\$ 834,419,892</u>	
Portfolio weighted average maturity		508

The SNWA's policy related to interest rate risk is:

- a. In order to ensure liquidity and to provide for the SNWA's cash flow needs, five percent of the SNWA's investment portfolio must mature within 90 days.
- b. The average weighted duration of the SNWA's investment portfolio will not exceed 2.5 years.

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Fair Value Measurement

GASB Statement No. 72, *Fair Value Measurement and Application*, defines fair value, establishes a framework for measuring fair value, and provides a fair value hierarchy that prioritizes the inputs to valuation techniques used to measure fair value. The three levels of the fair value hierarchy are as follows:

- Level 1. Inputs are unadjusted quoted prices for identical assets or liabilities in active markets.
- Level 2. Inputs are other observable inputs.
- Level 3. Inputs are unobservable.

The fair value measurement level within the hierarchy is based on the lowest level of any input that is deemed significant to the fair value measurement. Valuation techniques used maximize the use of observable inputs and minimize the use of unobservable inputs.

The SNWA's Level 1 investments were valued based on quoted market prices provided by recognized broker dealers and its Level 2 investments were valued by recognized broker dealers based on a matrix pricing model that maximizes the uses of observable inputs for similar securities.

At June 30, 2021, the SNWA had the following fair value classifications by investment level:

Investment Type	Fair Value	Quoted Prices in Active Markets for Identical Assets (Level 1)	Significant Other Observable Inputs (Level 2)	Significant Other Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)
U.S. agency non-callable bonds	\$ 381,656,337	\$ —	\$ 381,656,337	\$ —
U.S. treasury notes	129,785,044	129,785,044	—	—
Corporate bonds	102,105,696	—	102,105,696	—
U.S. agency callable bonds	69,621,300	—	69,621,300	—
Negotiable certificates of deposit	49,007,820	—	49,007,820	—
Supranational obligations	40,851,090	—	40,851,090	—
Total investments	<u>\$ 773,027,287</u>	<u>\$ 129,785,044</u>	<u>\$ 643,242,243</u>	<u>\$ —</u>

At June 30, 2020, the SNWA had the following fair value classifications by investment level:

Investment Type	Fair Value	Quoted Prices in Active Markets for Identical Assets (Level 1)	Significant Other Observable Inputs (Level 2)	Significant Other Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)
U.S. agency non-callable bonds	\$ 478,819,766	\$ —	\$ 478,819,766	\$ —
U.S. treasury notes	158,899,740	158,899,740	—	—
Commercial paper	16,562,510	—	16,562,510	—
U.S. agency callable bonds	5,041,750	—	5,041,750	—
Total investments	<u>\$ 659,323,766</u>	<u>\$ 158,899,740</u>	<u>\$ 500,424,026</u>	<u>\$ —</u>

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NOTE 5. DUE FROM MEMBER AGENCIES

The SNWA bills its member agencies for Wholesale Delivery Charges for water delivered to purveyor members, and/or reimbursement of general, administrative, and other charges. In addition to these billings, purveyor members collect Regional Infrastructure Charges, Regional Connection Charges, Regional Commodity Charges, and Regional Reliability Surcharges (the latter two known collectively as Regional Water Charges). Revenue from billings and collections are remitted to the SNWA monthly.

Also, the SNWA has advanced funds to the LVVWD that are used to fund daily operating costs paid by the LVVWD. The LVVWD sends the SNWA monthly detailed bills for expenses the LVVWD incurred on the SNWA's behalf and the SNWA pays these billings when received. At fiscal year end, the SNWA nets any outstanding amounts owed to the LVVWD against the advance and shows the unused balance of advanced funds in the Due from Member Agencies account. As of June 30, 2021 and 2020, the entire advance was applied against SNWA-related expenses.

Based on historical collection experience, management believes all accounts are collectible, and therefore no allowance has been provided for bad debts. The following table summarizes the amounts due from the SNWA's member agencies and Nellis Air Force Base, which the SNWA serves, at the fiscal years ended:

Member Agency	June 30, 2021	June 30, 2020
Las Vegas Valley Water District	\$ 28,548,205	\$ 25,404,547
City of North Las Vegas	8,471,885	7,812,547
City of Henderson	9,506,278	6,354,351
City of Boulder City	495,986	470,699
Big Bend Water District	75,037	70,788
Nellis Air Force Base	38,440	35,450
Total due from member agencies	<u>\$ 47,135,831</u>	<u>\$ 40,148,382</u>

NOTE 6. RECEIVABLES

Receivables include amounts due from the State of Nevada, grantors and businesses, as well as accrued interest from investments. Based on historical collection experience, management believes all amounts are collectible, and therefore no allowance has been provided for bad debts. The following table summarizes amounts due at the fiscal years ended:

Type	June 30, 2021	June 30, 2020
Current receivables - restricted		
State of Nevada - Department of Taxation	<u>\$ 22,905,673</u>	<u>\$ 15,714,140</u>
Current receivables - unrestricted		
Southern Nevada Public Lands Management Act	—	2,053,262
Accrued interest from investments	1,972,534	2,724,367
Grants receivable	226,421	243,860
Other receivable	101,396	101,982
Total current receivables - unrestricted	<u>2,300,351</u>	<u>5,123,471</u>
Total current receivables	<u>\$ 25,206,024</u>	<u>\$ 20,837,611</u>

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NOTE 7. INVENTORIES AND PREPAID EXPENSES

For information about prepaid energy, see the forward energy contract discussion in Note 14. The following table summarizes inventories and prepaid expenses at the fiscal years ended:

Type	June 30, 2021	June 30, 2020
Prepaid energy	\$ 22,972,908	\$ 23,682,366
Inventory	7,705,485	7,921,815
Other prepaid expenses	2,675,577	3,140,108
Total inventories and prepaid expenses	<u>\$ 33,353,970</u>	<u>\$ 34,744,289</u>

NOTE 8. CAPITAL ASSETS

The following tables summarize changes in major categories of capital assets for the fiscal years ended. Natural resource rights and Construction In Progress are described in more detail in Note 9 and Note 10.

Capital Assets Category	For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2021			
	Beginning	Increases	Decreases	Ending
Construction in progress	\$ 94,173,476	\$ 42,263,740	\$ (56,437,859)	\$ 79,999,357
Land and land rights	191,148,938	10,767,480	—	201,916,418
Natural resource rights	496,324,159	1,250,000	—	497,574,159
Property, plant, and equipment				
Structures and improvements	900,965,943	24,934,054	(7,588)	925,892,409
Pumping stations and wells	1,389,878,896	29,415,412	—	1,419,294,308
Transmission and distribution	2,685,141,323	10,865	—	2,685,152,188
Furniture and office equipment	139,961,223	3,951,587	(74,669)	143,838,141
Transportation and work equipment	9,402,492	2,064,895	(606,362)	10,861,025
Northern resources assets	31,674,313	1,075,361	(216,362)	32,533,312
Total property, plant, and equipment	5,157,024,190	61,452,174	(904,981)	5,217,571,383
Accumulated depreciation				
Structures and improvements	541,523,666	40,095,980	(7,209)	581,612,437
Pumping stations and wells	270,197,278	35,102,006	—	305,299,284
Transmission and distribution	574,563,210	37,558,823	—	612,122,033
Furniture and office equipment	111,810,476	4,086,000	(74,669)	115,821,807
Transportation and work equipment	6,023,162	1,318,027	(602,494)	6,738,695
Northern resources assets	20,984,241	2,211,359	(216,362)	22,979,238
Total accumulated depreciation	1,525,102,033	120,372,195	(900,734)	1,644,573,494
Total capital assets, net	<u>\$ 4,413,568,730</u>	<u>\$ (4,638,801)</u>	<u>\$ (56,442,106)</u>	<u>\$ 4,352,487,823</u>

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Capital Assets Category	For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2020			
	Beginning	Increases	Decreases	Ending
Construction in progress	\$ 1,165,698,965	\$ 59,929,318	\$(1,131,454,807)	\$ 94,173,476
Land and land rights	177,557,073	13,591,865	—	191,148,938
Natural resource rights	508,165,420	2,344,543	(14,185,804)	496,324,159
Property, plant, and equipment				
Structures and improvements	842,787,383	75,948,340	(17,769,780)	900,965,943
Pumping stations and wells	640,655,874	749,223,022	—	1,389,878,896
Transmission and distribution	2,685,141,119	3,634	(3,430)	2,685,141,323
Furniture and office equipment	134,250,663	5,832,673	(122,113)	139,961,223
Transportation and work equipment	9,598,481	864,429	(1,060,418)	9,402,492
Northern resources assets	30,268,961	2,267,898	(862,546)	31,674,313
Total property, plant, and equipment	4,342,702,481	834,139,996	(19,818,287)	5,157,024,190
Accumulated depreciation				
Structures and improvements	513,524,016	38,605,061	(10,605,411)	541,523,666
Pumping stations and wells	249,959,653	20,237,625	—	270,197,278
Transmission and distribution	537,007,877	37,558,763	(3,430)	574,563,210
Furniture and office equipment	107,766,220	4,161,062	(116,806)	111,810,476
Transportation and work equipment	5,929,968	1,153,612	(1,060,418)	6,023,162
Northern resources assets	19,751,658	2,091,796	(859,213)	20,984,241
Total accumulated depreciation	1,433,939,392	103,807,919	(12,645,278)	1,525,102,033
Total capital assets, net	\$ 4,760,184,547	\$ 806,197,803	\$(1,152,813,620)	\$ 4,413,568,730

NOTE 9. NATURAL RESOURCE RIGHTS

Arizona Water Bank

In 1993, the Board approved a cooperative agreement among its member agencies for funding and participation in the Arizona Underground Storage Demonstration Project (Project). The Project was originally an agreement between the Central Arizona Water Conservation District (CAWCD) and the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California to store water from the Colorado River in underground aquifers in Arizona. The SNWA agreed to participate in the Project and pay CAWCD to store Colorado River water in Arizona. In the event of either a flood release or an anticipatory release of Colorado River water, water stored in Arizona would then become the property of the States of California and Nevada. In 1996 and 1997, the United States Secretary of Interior declared a surplus, and 50,000 AF of water stored in Arizona were assigned to the SNWA. Under the Project, the SNWA purchased the 50,000 AF of water available for future use and funded the expenditure through capital contributions from the SNWA's member agencies.

In 2001, the SNWA and CRC approved an Agreement for Interstate Water Banking (Banking Agreement) with the Arizona Water Banking Authority (AWBA). The AWBA agreed to use its best efforts to store 1.2 million AF of Colorado River water underground in Arizona for the SNWA under the Banking Agreement, and two related agreements that were

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executed in 2002. Also in 2002, the SNWA and the CRC entered into an agreement with the AWBA to allow the SNWA to store water in Arizona during that year while the remaining agreements were being negotiated. Under the 2002 agreement, the SNWA stored 66,595 AF of Colorado River water in Arizona. In 2004, as part of a subsequent agreement, the AWBA agreed to store an extra 10,000 AF of Nevada's unused Colorado River water for the SNWA.

In 2004, the Board approved an amendment to the 2001 Banking Agreement that guarantees Nevada 1.25 million AF of water storage in aggregate (approximately 1.13 million AF of additional storage plus utilization of the roughly 120,000 AF of water previously stored) in Arizona. In exchange for the water stored, the SNWA agreed to make an initial payment of \$100 million and payments of \$23 million per year for a ten-year period beginning in 2009. Additionally, the SNWA agreed to pay the AWBA's actual cost to recover the stored water.

After several mutually agreed upon deferrals of payment, the AWBA and the SNWA approved an amendment to the 2001 Banking Agreement in May 2013 that relieved the SNWA from its obligation to pay the AWBA \$217.3 million in remaining annual payments. In exchange, the AWBA will complete any additional storage of Colorado River water on a pay-as-you-go basis. Also, the SNWA will pay a \$20,000 annual administrative fee for maintenance of the SNWA's storage credits.

Drop 2 / Brock Storage Reservoir Water Rights

In 2005, the Bureau of Reclamation completed a study of potential alternatives for replacing lost storage capacity, reducing excess deliveries to Mexico, and improving lower river operational control. It was determined that building a small reservoir near the All-American Canal was the best alternative. In return for funding the design and construct the Drop 2 Reservoir, the SNWA received the right to 400,000 AF of System Efficiency Intentionally Created Surplus. The SNWA is able to utilize this water through 2036 at a maximum rate of 40,000 acre-feet per year (AFY).

Northern Resource Properties and Related Rights

In 2006 and 2007, the Board approved the purchase of seven properties in Spring Valley, Nevada. In addition to its land holdings of over 23,000 acres, the SNWA also acquired surface and groundwater rights associated with the properties. Through June 30, 2012, the SNWA acquired more than 33,000 AFY of surface water rights, more than 6,000 AFY of groundwater rights, and more than 23,000 AFY of supplemental water rights. Additional negligible water rights were acquired in 2010. The SNWA intends to use the surface water rights to help manage the groundwater basin and support other environmental management activities associated with its Clark, Lincoln, and White Pine Counties Groundwater Development Project.

The Bureau of Land Management (BLM) and United States Forest Service (USFS) issue permits allowing livestock to graze on lands in districts formed primarily under the Taylor Grazing Act. These grazing permits specify grazing preference and the terms and conditions under which permittees may graze these lands during the term of the permit. They are issued by land units called allotments with units known as Animal Unit Months (AUM). An AUM is defined as the amount of forage needed by an animal unit grazing for one month (approximately 1,000 pounds of dry forage). Permits issued by the BLM and USFS are effective for ten years and are subject to renewal. As of June 30, 2021, the SNWA owned permits equivalent to 46,180 AUMs. The SNWA has verified through a third party that the AUMs have not been impeded or decreased in value by any legal actions.

Muddy River Water Rights

In 1996, the Board authorized the General Manager to request proposals for acquisition of up to 5,600 AF of Muddy River Water Rights from shareholders of the Muddy Valley Irrigation Company (MVIC). In 1999, the SNWA purchased 3,662 AF of water rights from several shareholders. In 2000, the SNWA exercised all options possible and obtained the permanent water rights associated with those options totaling 1,764 AF. The Board authorized and executed an additional purchase of shares in 2001, representing a total of 188 AF of water. In 2002 and 2004, the Board authorized the acquisition of an additional 3,300 AF and 600 AF, respectively, of Muddy River Water Rights bringing the total authorized for purchase to 9,500 AF. Finally, in 2008 (amended 2011) the Board authorized the acquisition of additional

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shares of the MVIC, along with additional shares of other northeastern Clark County rural irrigation companies. The authorization does not give a specific limit for the MVIC acquisition but instead establishes a \$57.1 million limit for post 2007 acquisitions or leases of the MVIC and two other rural irrigation companies. The SNWA has not exceeded this authorization.

Hydropower Rights

The CRC was created in 1935 for securing and distributing Nevada's right to Colorado River water and hydroelectric power. The CRC delivers Nevada's allocation of Colorado River hydroelectric power to various municipal and non-municipal customers in Southern Nevada.

The SNWA's hydropower portfolio consists of power that is generated at Hoover, Parker, and Davis Dams. The SNWA receives an allocation of Hoover power from the CRC of 17,146 kW of contingent capacity and 79,349,211 kWh per year of firm energy. This contract is effective from October 1, 2017 through September 30, 2067. The SNWA also receives a maximum of 9,456 kW per year of capacity that is generated at Parker and Davis Dams and 34,381,632 kWh of firm energy. The SNWA's Parker-Davis contract with the CRC expires in 2028. Accordingly, the hydropower is considered a perpetual resource.

Virgin River Water Rights Development

In 1994, the Board agreed to accept assignment of Nevada's Virgin River water rights from the LVVWD, subject to the SNWA reimbursing the LVVWD for all costs incurred related to the acquisition of those water rights. Additionally, the SNWA acquired 350 shares of the Bunkerville Irrigation Company (BIC) in September 2005. The shares represent 3,710 AF of Virgin River surface water rights. Under the terms of an agreement between the SNWA and the Virgin Valley Water District (VVWD) in 2000, the SNWA transferred 3,710 AF of its water rights to the VVWD to assist in the development of additional groundwater resources in the Virgin River Basin. Finally, in 2008 (amended 2011) the Board authorized the acquisition of additional shares of the BIC and the Mesquite Irrigation Company (MIC). The authorization, which includes the MVIC as described above, does not give a specific limit for acquisition. Instead, it establishes a \$57.1 million limit for post-2007 acquisitions or leases of the MVIC, BIC, and MIC. The SNWA has not exceeded this authorization.

Coyote Springs Water Rights

In 1997, the Board authorized the General Manager to initiate negotiations for the purchase of groundwater rights and a well in the Coyote Springs Valley located about 60 miles northeast of Las Vegas. In 1998, the Board approved the purchase of 7,500 AF of groundwater rights and the well with associated real property including easements. In 2002, the SNWA purchased another 1,500 AF of water rights from Coyote Springs Investment, LLC.

Binational ICS

In November 2012, the SNWA and several U.S. federal and state agencies signed a series of agreements to implement Minute 319 to the 1944 Mexican Water Treaty. Minute 319 creates a new binational framework to address shortages and surpluses on the Colorado River, and allows Mexico to store water in Lake Mead for future use. The pilot project is instrumental in funding improvements to Mexico's water infrastructure and conservation measures. The agreement helps ensure the Colorado River system can meet the needs of both countries. The SNWA was credited with 23,750 AF of water, which was proportional to its capital contribution. In September 2017, the SNWA signed a series of new agreements to implement the terms of a new Minute, Minute 323. Minute 323 continues many of the measures established in Minute 319 and includes a new binational framework for sharing reductions in water deliveries due to the ongoing drought. The SNWA was credited with an additional 9,092 AF of water, which was proportional to its capital contribution. This intentionally created surplus (ICS) is not available for delivery in a year in which a shortage condition has been determined by the U.S. Secretary of the Interior.

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Other Water Rights

In 2010, the SNWA acquired the contractual rights to 400 AF of Colorado River water held by an outside corporation. The purchase does not increase Nevada's 300,000 AF basic apportionment of Colorado River water, but will ensure that the SNWA is the sole entity authorized to receive this water.

Groundwater Management Program

In 1999, the Nevada Legislature directed the SNWA to establish a Groundwater Management Program (GMP) for the Las Vegas Valley. The GMP provided for the recharging of treated Colorado River water into the Las Vegas Valley Groundwater Basin (LVVGB) for the permanent benefit of the aquifer. Funds collected as part of the GMP are used for this recharge and other programs to benefit well owners.

The following table summarizes the amounts capitalized related to natural resource rights at the fiscal years ended:

Type	June 30, 2021	June 30, 2020
Arizona water bank	\$ 136,967,572	\$ 136,967,572
Drop 2 / Brock Storage Reservoir water rights	99,797,437	99,797,437
Northern resource property and rights	62,165,558	62,165,558
Muddy River water rights	65,946,976	65,946,976
Hydropower rights	53,000,000	53,000,000
Virgin River water rights development	39,556,880	39,556,880
Coyote Springs water rights	33,229,230	33,229,230
Binational ICS	3,752,076	2,502,076
Other water rights	2,000,000	2,000,000
Groundwater management program	1,158,430	1,158,430
Total natural resource rights	<u>\$ 497,574,159</u>	<u>\$ 496,324,159</u>

NOTE 10. CONSTRUCTION IN PROGRESS

The SNWA maintains two capital improvement programs.

Major Construction and Capital Plan (MCCP)

The MCCP comprises the majority of the SNWA's capital projects and is revised periodically as needed. These projects include SNWS expansions and redundancy, water treatment improvements, acquisition of water resources, efficiency improvements, projects which address environmental and safety issues, support facilities including power, and other objectives defined by the Board.

The MCCP was most recently revised and approved by the Board on November 19, 2020. The plan's estimated costs of \$3.2 billion provide for system expansion projects, water resource management and acquisitions, and system maintenance and upgrades. This amended MCCP also updates costs and schedules for numerous other projects and includes details for \$3.3 billion of completed projects. Costs may include design, engineering, land, construction, program management, construction management, environmental mitigation, and interest.

Las Vegas Wash Capital Improvements Plan (LVWCIP)

The Las Vegas Wash (Wash) is the primary urban runoff, wastewater, and floodwater outlet from the Las Vegas Valley into Lake Mead and the Colorado River. The Wash is considered a critical component of the many environmental and

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water resource issues facing Southern Nevada. The LVWCIP presents a summary of planned capital requirements necessary to support long-term enhancement and management of the Wash.

The LVWCIP was most recently revised and approved by the Board on May 20, 2021, and includes future projects totaling approximately \$5.5 million. Of that amount, about \$3.8 million (69.4 percent) is for construction of facilities. The remaining \$1.7 million (30.6 percent) is for revegetation activities and miscellaneous programs. These projects will be funded by 4 percent of the gross sales tax the SNWA receives which has been designated for the Wash, as well as grants and contributions from various state and federal agencies.

The following table summarizes the Construction in Progress at the fiscal years ended:

Type	June 30, 2021	June 30, 2020
Major Construction and Capital Plan	\$ 75,793,728	\$ 90,787,459
Las Vegas Wash Capital Improvements Plan	4,205,629	3,386,017
Total construction in progress	<u>\$ 79,999,357</u>	<u>\$ 94,173,476</u>

The decrease of Construction in Progress indicated above is primarily attributable to completed projects that were transferred to property, plant, and equipment during fiscal year 2021.

NOTE 11. WATER RECHARGE INVENTORY

In 1993, member agencies of the SNWA entered into a cooperative agreement for the banking of water (recharge) in the LVVGB. The purpose of this agreement was to allow the LVVWD to store water on behalf of the member agencies for future use. The SNWA was not a party to the 1993 agreement.

In 2006, the Board approved an agreement between the SNWA and the parties involved in the 1993 cooperative agreement for the sale and transfer of water banked in the LVVGB. The agreement centrally locates this water source with the SNWA for future use by all member agencies. In addition, the SNWA entered into a cooperative agreement with the LVVWD to allow the SNWA to store water in the LVVGB for the future use of the SNWA. As part of this agreement, the LVVWD agreed to continue its recharge of the LVVGB, with the SNWA reimbursing all related costs on a monthly basis. The agreement also allows the SNWA to manage the water stored in the LVVGB for supplemental use of the valley's water supply in future years, to operate a GMP as directed by NRS 572, and other uses as deemed necessary. As of June 30, 2021, the SNWA has paid \$85.6 million net of sales for 342,923 AF of storage.

NOTE 12. DEFERRED OUTFLOWS AND INFLOWS OF RESOURCES

As required by GASB Statement No. 23, *Accounting and Financial Reporting for Refundings of Debt Reported by Proprietary Activities*, the difference between the reacquisition price and the net carrying amount of old debt that is current or advance refunded is capitalized, shown as deferred outflows of resources or deferred inflows of resources, and amortized to interest expense over the shorter of the remaining life of the old debt or the life of the new debt. The decision to refund bonds can be made because there is an economic gain to be realized from refunding, even though there may be an increase in the amount of debt outstanding. Economic gain is determined by comparing the present value of cash flow of the existing bond issue with that of the refunding bond issue. Typically, the economic gain comes from lower interest rates of the refunding bonds. Refundings can also occur as needed to provide cash flow relief. The balances on the deferred amount from bond refundings are being amortized over the life of the associated debt. As of June 30, 2021, deferred outflows and inflows of resources related to bond refundings was \$43 million and \$14.4 million, respectively.

In fiscal year 2016, the LVVWD implemented GASB Statement No. 68, *Accounting and Financial Reporting for Pensions*, which resulted in the recognition of deferred amounts related to its pension. In fiscal year 2018, the LVVWD implemented GASB Statement No. 75, *Accounting and Financial Reporting for Postemployment Benefits Other Than Pensions*, which resulted in the recognition of deferred amounts related to its postemployment benefits other than pensions. The SNWA's deferred amounts are its recognition of its share of the LVVWD's deferrals described above. As of

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June 30, 2021, there were no deferred outflows and deferred inflows of resources due to related party were \$27.7 million.

As required by GASB Statement No. 83, *Certain Asset Retirement Obligation*, a government is required to record an Asset Retirement Obligation (ARO) when a legally enforceable liability exists that is associated with the retirement of a tangible capital asset which meets the criteria defined in the Statement. This liability is offset by a deferred outflow of resources. The balance on the deferred amount from AROs is amortized over the period from when the ARO criteria are met until the cash outflow eventually occurs. Note 17 provides a description of the SNWA's outstanding AROs. As of June 30, 2021, deferred outflows of resources related to the AROs were \$0.8 million.

The total deferred outflows of resources as of June 30, 2021 and 2020, were \$43.8 million and \$82.2 million, respectively. The net decrease of \$38.4 million resulted from three factors. First, a decrease of \$21.2 million comprised of \$18.4 million attributable to normal amortization of deferred losses from bond refundings and \$2.8 million resulting from bond refundings and other defeasances. Second, a decrease of \$16.7 million due to changes in the actuarial assumptions, along with the difference between projected and actual investment earnings, and differences between expected and actual experience in the pension trust fund held by the LVVWD. Third, the decrease of \$0.4 million attributable to the amortization of the AROs.

The total deferred inflows of resources as of June 30, 2021 and 2020, were \$42.1 million and \$18.6 million, respectively. The net increase of \$23.5 million resulted from two factors. First, an increase of \$3 million attributable to normal amortization of deferred gains from bond refundings offset by an increase of \$3.5 million resulting from a bond refunding. Second, a increase of \$23 million due to changes in the actuarial assumptions, along with the difference between projected and actual investment earnings, and differences between expected and actual experience in the Pension and OPEB trust fund held by the LVVWD.

NOTE 13. ACCOUNTS PAYABLE

The following table summarizes the accounts payable balances by category at the fiscal years ended:

Type	June 30, 2021	June 30, 2020
Construction and operations	\$ 12,167,088	\$ 7,683,006
Retention on construction	668,802	709,086
Energy related	3,797,917	3,386,982
Total accounts payable	<u>\$ 16,633,807</u>	<u>\$ 11,779,074</u>

The amounts payable to the LVVWD are netted against the amounts due from the LVVWD and the \$19 million advance. See Note 5 for more information.

NOTE 14. COMMITMENTS, RESERVES, AND CONTINGENCIES

Construction Contracts

The SNWA records commitments after entering into construction contracts over \$100,000. Those commitments are relieved after payments are issued against those contracts. Those commitments are also relieved if the contract work is completed or the contract is terminated and a balance in the related commitment account remains. For the fiscal years ended June 30, 2021 and 2020, the SNWA had construction contract commitments totaling approximately \$41 million and \$53 million, respectively. These are the amounts the SNWA is obligated to pay if all contractors perform per their contracts. The SNWA could substantially reduce the amount of these commitments by notifying contractors to suspend further work and by paying for work completed to that point.

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Operating Leases

Lease Obligations

In April 2008, the Board approved agreements allowing the SNWA to lease rights from shareholders of the MVIC, the BIC, and the MIC (Mesquite leases). The approval allows the Mesquite leases to be offered for any period of time that is agreeable to the SNWA and the water rights holder. Initial Mesquite leases, which began on October 1, 2008, were from one to ten years in duration, and had an annual escalation factor of three percent. In May 2014, the Board approved agreements extending expired leases through September 30, 2016. In 2016, the Board approved new ten-year lease agreements through September 30, 2026, which contain an annual escalation factor of three percent. The rates for the new leases are 48.39 percent to 59.01 percent lower per AF than the original leases.

In January 2017, the Board approved an agreement with the Moapa Band of Paiute Indians (Tribe) allowing the SNWA to sublease surface water rights for the creation of Tributary Conservation Intentionally Created Surplus. The ten-year lease agreement allows the SNWA to sublease 3,000 AF per year of the Tribe's MVIC water rights for \$119 per AF with an annual escalation factor of three percent.

In March 2009, the Board approved an agreement with the MVIC allowing the SNWA to lease winter irrigation water rights from the MVIC. The nineteen-year lease agreement allows the SNWA to lease 3,000 AF of water per winter season at \$442,801 per year for the first nine years and 1,000 AF of water per winter season at \$259,488 per year for the next ten years. Each of these amounts has an attached escalation factor of three percent annually after the first year of activation. The SNWA would also pay \$25 per AF (escalated annually) to the MVIC for conveying any of this water through the MVIC water distribution system to Lake Mead.

In March 2006, the Board approved an agreement between the Corporation of the Presiding Bishop of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints (CPB) and the SNWA. The agreement allows the SNWA to lease up to 2,001 AF of water annually from the CPB. The initial lease is for a twenty-year period with the option to renew for two additional ten-year periods. The rate per AF is \$130 with an additional \$100 per AF surcharge if the water is used outside the Moapa Valley Water District (MVWD) service territory. The lease contains an escalation clause based on the Consumer Price Index for All Urban Customers All Items Unadjusted.

The SNWA owns office space at the Molasky Corporate Center, which is located at 100 City Parkway in downtown Las Vegas. The SNWA leases billboard space at the Molasky Corporate Center from Parkway Center, LLC (Molasky). The current lease agreement extends through November 30, 2022.

None of the leases listed above contain contingent rentals, which are rentals in which amounts are dependent upon some factor other than the passage of time. The following table shows the remaining minimum rental payments due under the terms of the lease contracts described above:

Fiscal Year Ending June 30	Mesquite	Tribe	MVIC	CPB	Molasky	Total
2022	\$ 1,834,629	\$ 407,850	\$ 283,550	\$ 260,130	\$ 90,181	\$ 2,876,340
2023	1,889,668	420,090	292,056	260,130	37,885	2,899,829
2024	1,946,358	432,690	300,818	260,130	—	2,939,996
2025	2,004,749	445,665	309,843	260,130	—	3,020,387
2026	2,064,891	459,030	319,138	260,130	—	3,103,189
2027-2028	—	232,905	667,285	130,065	—	1,030,255
Total payments	\$ 9,740,295	\$ 2,398,230	\$ 2,172,690	\$ 1,430,715	\$ 128,066	\$ 15,869,996

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Lease Receivables

In 2004, the SNWA leased office space at the Molasky Corporate Center in downtown Las Vegas. In 2006, the SNWA entered into an interlocal agreement with the LVVWD to sublease 34,898 square feet of office space at the Molasky Corporate Center. Per the agreement, the LVVWD pays a share of leasehold improvements. The sublease assumes a twenty-year useful life on structural leasehold improvements and the LVVWD pays a pro-rated share of the amortized value of such improvements. The sublease contains no escalation clauses. In November 2015, the SNWA exercised its purchase option on floors twelve and fourteen. As of June 30, 2021, the leased office space had a carrying value of \$23.7 million, with \$12.8 million in accumulated depreciation.

In March 2009, the Board approved three agreements with NV Energy Company (NVE). One agreement allows NVE to lease 1,050 AF of the SNWA water over a ten-year period for an annual price of \$83,721. This annual payment is required to be paid regardless of whether the water is utilized. The lease expires in 2052. The second agreement allows NVE to lease a maximum of 2,200 AF of Muddy River water per winter season for the first nine years and a maximum of 1,000 AF of Muddy River water per winter season for years 10 through 19. Payments will be made only on an as-used basis with a maximum pre-escalation payment of \$274,804 per year during the first nine years and a maximum pre-escalation payment of \$259,490 per year during the remaining term of the lease. The final lease allows NVE to option an additional 800 AF of water per year during the first nine-year winter season described above for a cost of \$291.83 per AF. All amounts described in this paragraph are subject to a three percent annual escalation. For the remaining period of the leases the SNWA anticipates receiving a minimum \$5.8 million of aggregate payments.

Except as noted, none of the subleases listed above contain contingent rentals. The following table shows the future minimum rental incomes for the next five years due under the terms of the lease contracts described above:

Fiscal Year Ending June 30	LVVWD	NVE	Total
2022	\$ 1,564,869	\$ 122,947	\$ 1,687,816
2023	1,564,869	126,636	1,691,505
2024	1,564,869	130,435	1,695,304
2025	1,564,869	134,348	1,699,217
2026	1,564,869	138,378	1,703,247
Total incomes	\$ 7,824,345	\$ 652,744	\$ 8,477,089

Forward Energy Contracts

Energy is an integral component of treating and delivery water. The SNWS service area is uphill from Lake Mead, the main source of the SNWA's water. To gain more control over energy reliability and costs, the SNWA manages most of its power supply rather than purchasing energy from the local regulated investor-owned utility under tariff rates approved by the Nevada Public Utilities Commission. This provides greater control of future prices and projected savings over the same commodity purchased from the investor owned utility.

The SNWA began purchasing over 95 percent of its power requirements from the Silver State Energy Association (SSEA) beginning April 1, 2013, under Project Services Agreement No. 3: Power Supply Management Services Agreement, Load Requirements Service (LRS). The SSEA is a joint powers association of public agencies, which was formed in 2007. Its members include the City of Boulder City, Overton Power District No. 5, Lincoln Power District No. 1, CRC, and the SNWA. The SNWA and CRC staff run the SSEA, which is governed by a Board of Directors with one representative of each member sitting on the Board. For more information about the SSEA, see Note 22.

The SSEA buys and sells fixed price power with the SNWA for the upcoming five calendar years to balance the SNWA's total supplies with its total load and other obligations. The SSEA then purchases and sells physical power and other financial products from the market to best hedge its portfolio of forward energy contracts. All SSEA energy activity complies with established energy risk management procedures which were developed to fulfill the Energy Risk

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Management Policy adopted by the SSEA Board. Under LRS, the SNWA is responsible for a portion of gains and losses and prepaid energy expenses that may be realized in SSEA's energy portfolio each month.

Prior to taking service from the SSEA, the SNWA managed its own portfolio of energy resources which included long-term contracts for the purchase of hydropower from federal dams along the Colorado River. Because SNWA's portfolio of energy contracts exists solely for purposes of serving the SNWA's projected energy requirements, the forward energy contracts are "normal purchases and sales contracts" and are outside the scope of GASB Statement No. 53, *Accounting and Financial Reporting for Derivative Instruments*.

Although the SNWA is taking LRS Service from the SSEA it will continue to own existing energy assets and contracts and may add other energy assets or contracts in the future as part of its supply portfolio.

The primary risks associated with the SNWA's energy portfolio, as well as the SSEA's energy portfolio, are counter-party credit and termination risks, which are managed by policies and procedures that require careful financial evaluation of trading partners; trading limits; and in some cases as specified by policy, the posting of collateral.

As of June 30, 2021, the SNWA had net energy contract cost commitments for the next seven fiscal years totaling approximately \$169.2 million, which includes its projected allocation of the SSEA net energy contract commitments.

Litigation

The SNWA is a defendant in various lawsuits. Although the outcome of these matters is not presently determinable, it is the opinion of management based upon advice from legal counsel that the resolution of these matters will not have a material adverse effect on its future financial position, results of operations, or cash flows of SNWA.

NOTE 15. SHORT-TERM DEBT

On March 10, 2004, the LVVWD began a Tax-Exempt Commercial Paper (TECP) program for the SNWA, authorizing a maximum of \$400.0 million in general obligation (limited tax) commercial paper notes (notes) supported by the SNWA revenues. Proceeds from the sale of the notes were used to fund capital expenditures of the SNWA including the purchase of water resources and to purchase a 25 percent interest in the Silverhawk Generation Station. The TECP program is supported by two credit facilities. The 2004B \$150.0 million credit facility was provided by U.S. Bank National Association and was terminated on March 3, 2020 when the 2004B notes were refunded by the LVVWD 2020A refunding bonds. The 2004A \$250.0 million credit facility was provided by Sumitomo Mutsui Banking Corporation and was terminated on March 25, 2021 when the 2004A notes were refunded by the LVVWD 2021C refunding bonds.

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The following table summarizes key components of the SNWA's short-term debt activity for the fiscal years ended:

Type	June 30, 2021	June 30, 2020
Balance beginning of period	\$ 250,000,000	\$ 400,000,000
Additions	722,000,000	1,300,000,000
Retirements	(972,000,000)	(1,450,000,000)
Balance end of period	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ 250,000,000</u>
End of period		
Accrued interest	\$ —	\$ 588,899
Average interest rate	—	0.90%
Number of tranches	—	6
Smallest	\$ —	\$ 22,000,000
Largest	\$ —	\$ 50,000,000
Shortest maturity, in days	—	90
Longest maturity, in days	—	155

NOTE 16. DUE TO RELATED PARTY

Effective July 1, 2014, the LVVWD implemented the provisions of GASB Statement No. 68, *Accounting and Financial Reporting for Pensions – An Amendment of GASB Statement No. 27*. Because of this implementation, the LVVWD allocates a portion of the net pension liability to the SNWA. For the fiscal years ended June 30, 2021 and 2020, the allocated net pension liabilities were \$38.2 million and \$85.8 million, respectively.

Effective July 1, 2017, the LVVWD implemented the provisions of GASB Statement No. 75, *Accounting and Financial Reporting for Postemployment Benefits Other Than Pension*. This Statement replaced the requirements of Statement No. 45, *Accounting and Financial Reporting by Employers for Postemployment Benefits Other Than Pensions*, as amended, and No. 57, *OPEB Measurements by Agent Employers and Agent Multi-Employer Plans*, for OPEB. Because of this implementation, the LVVWD allocates a portion of the liability related to postemployment benefits other than pensions (OPEB) to the SNWA. For the fiscal years ended June 30, 2021 and 2020, allocated OPEB liabilities were \$2.5 million and \$4.4 million, respectively.

As of June 30, 2021 and 2020, due to related party balances were \$40.7 million and \$90.2 million, respectively. Although the implementations of GASB Statements No. 75 and 68 were not applicable to the SNWA, the SNWA is liable to the LVVWD for its proportionate share of the OPEB and pension liabilities.

NOTE 17. ASSET RETIREMENT OBLIGATIONS

In compliance with GASB Statement No. 83, *Certain Asset Retirement Obligations*, the SNWA records a liability when it has a legally enforceable obligation associated with the permanent retirement of a tangible capital asset and that obligation is the result of normal operations. AROs are recorded in the period in which they are incurred and reasonably estimable. Retirement of assets may involve efforts such as removal of equipment, demolition, revegetation, and other related activities, depending on the nature and location of the assets. In identifying AROs, the SNWA considers identification of legally enforceable obligations, estimates of costs and settlement dates, and the application of an appropriate discount rate to be used in calculating the present value of the obligations. The SNWA routinely reviews and reassesses its estimates to determine if an adjustment to the value of the AROs is required.

As noted in Note 20, the SNWA moved the Groundwater Project to long-term delayed status in May 2020. The monitoring of surface water and groundwater was an integral activity in developing those water resources. This monitoring was being accomplished with a variety of monitoring wells, test wells, spring piezometers, flumes for measuring surface water, and other spring and precipitation gauges. Although management deemed the Groundwater

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Project to be placed in long-term delayed status and not canceled, the length of the delay was anticipated to be many years if not decades into the future. Therefore, management deemed it appropriate to cap the wells, remove the monitoring equipment, and perform the necessary site refurbishments. These activities constitute the AROs identified in this footnote. The legal obligation to cap the wells and refurbish the well sites arise from Nevada Administrative Code 534.427 and Federal regulation N-78531, N-78670, N-82765, and N-84216. The legal obligation to remove monitoring equipment and refurbish those monitoring sites arise from the various right-of-way and access agreements. The AROs include internal labor, demolition, and restoration estimates, which are allocated by year for each ARO then discounted to present value. The SNWA is not required to restrict assets to satisfy the AROs. The following table shows the SNWA's noncurrent liability AROs:

	Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2021	Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2020
Beginning balance	\$ 1,267,421	\$ —
New accruals	—	1,267,421
Interest/Accretion	22,813	—
Ending balance	<u>\$ 1,290,234</u>	<u>\$ 1,267,421</u>

NOTE 18. LONG-TERM DEBT

Authority to Issue Debt

The SNWA's authority to issue debt is derived from the Facilities and Operations Agreement, as amended, and NRS Title 30 - PUBLIC BORROWINGS AND OBLIGATIONS, Chapter 348 'Registration of Public Securities' and Chapter 350 'Municipal Obligations'.

Debt Creation and Reporting

The SNWA funds the majority of its capital expenditures with the proceeds of debt issuances. This is intended to align the beneficiaries of the long lived capital assets with those paying for them. The SNWA generally issues debt to fund the next two or three years of estimated capital expenditures. This is intended to minimize the carrying costs of bond proceeds. The SNWA may also fund capital expenditures on a pay-as-you-go basis with other available monies.

In compliance with NRS 350.013, the SNWA submits a Debt Management Policy to the Nevada Department of Taxation annually. That required filing includes a discussion of the affordability of debt, debt capacity, and how debt will be repaid. The Debt Management Policy is also provided to Clark County and is available for review by various participants in the investor community and the general public. In addition, the Debt Management Policy is included in the SNWA's annual Operating and Capital Budget document.

In addition, the SNWA makes required continuing disclosures on the Municipal Securities Rulemaking Board's central repository, the Electronic Municipal Market Access (EMMA) website. Those disclosures include a variety of debt reporting.

Debt Covenants

The debt covenants are specific to each debt issuance and are identified in the *Official Statement* document of each bond issuance or loan agreement. As stated above, continuing disclosure requirements are available on the EMMA website. Management believes that the SNWA has complied with all legal requirements, limitations, and restrictions imposed by debt covenants. The SNWA is required to set charges for its purveyor members that when combined with unrestricted assets available for debt service create levels sufficient to cover all operating and maintenance expenses (excluding depreciation), all debt service requirements, and amounts required to be deposited in reserve accounts, if any. Other requirements of long-term debt covenants include adequate insurance coverage for liability, property, and

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LVVWD employees and an annual audit of the SNWA's basic financial statements by independent certified public accountants.

Direct Borrowings and Direct Placements

All of the SNWA's outstanding notes and bonds are direct borrowings or direct placements. The SNWA does not have any unused lines of credit. The SNWA does not have assets pledged as collateral. The SNWA does not have terms specified in its debt agreements related to significant (1) events of default with finance-related consequences, (2) termination events with finance-related consequences, or (3) subjective acceleration clauses.

The SNWA could issue municipal bonds directly to the public markets, but those bonds would likely be more expensive because the SNWA does not have the authority to levy a property tax. Therefore, the SNWA has been able to access the public markets through other local governments at a lower cost. Nearly all of the SNWA's outstanding debt is with the LVVWD, Clark County, and the State of Nevada.

In-Substance Defeasance of Debt

Occasionally debt issued on the SNWA's behalf is refunded, which is most often done for savings. Usually, the refunding debt is issued before the redemption date of the refunded debt. In those instances, proceeds from the refunding issuance are placed in an irrevocable trust to fund the remaining debt service on the refunded debt. When this occurs, neither the assets in the irrevocable trust nor the liabilities for those in-substance defeased debt are included in the SNWA's financial statements. As of June 30, 2021, the SNWA had no bond issues with prior year in-substance defeased debt outstanding. Furthermore, in accordance with GASB Statement No. 23, *Accounting and Financial Reporting for Refundings of Debt Reported by Proprietary Activities*, any accounting gain or loss resulting from these transactions has been deferred and is being amortized over the life of the related debt (Note 12).

Arbitrage Rebate Requirement

When investment earnings on bond proceeds exceed the cost of those bonds, there is an arbitrage gain. Federal law requires that arbitrage gains on tax-exempt bonds be rebated back to the United States Treasury. This arbitrage liability is calculated five years after issuance, every five years thereafter, and when the bonds are defeased. At June 30, 2021 the SNWA had no material arbitrage liability.

Current Year Debt Issuances

On March 3, 2021, the LVVWD issued the LVVWD 2021A refunding bonds on behalf of the SNWA in the original amount of \$144.7 million. Proceeds from the bonds along with the \$32.8 million of premium were deposited into escrow to refund portions of the LVVWD 2011C refunding bonds. The LVVWD 2021A refunding is comprised of serial bonds maturing annually on June 1 between 2022 and 2038. Interest will be paid semiannually on June 1 and December 1. The true interest cost is 0.69 percent. This refunding generated savings of \$53.0 million, or \$50.1 million in terms of net present value.

On March 25, 2021, the LVVWD issued the LVVWD 2021C refunding bonds on behalf of the SNWA in the original amount of \$208.1 million. Proceeds from the bonds along with the \$42.8 million of premium were deposited into escrow to refund all \$250.0 million of the outstanding notes of the LVVWD's 2004A series Tax-Exempt Commercial Paper program. The LVVWD 2021C refunding is comprised of serial bonds maturing annually on June 1 between 2022 and 2034. Interest will be paid semiannually on June 1 and December 1. The true interest cost is 1.18 percent.

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The following is a summary of each of the outstanding long-term debt issues as of June 30, 2021:

Debt Issue	Description	Issue Date	Final Payment	Interest Rate	Original Issue Amount
SRF 2	State of Nevada, Drinking Water State Revolving Fund Loan, Contract SNWA-2	6/29/2001	8/1/2021	3.46%	\$10,000,000
CCBB 1106	Clark County, Nevada, General Obligation (Limited Tax), Bond Bank Bonds (Additionally Secured by Pledged Revenues), Series 2006	11/2/2006	11/1/2036	2.50% - 5.00%	\$604,140,000
SNWA 2008 CREB	Clean Renewable Energy, Subordinate Lien Revenue Bonds	7/30/2008	12/15/2022	1.17%	\$6,900,000
State of Nevada 2009	State of Nevada, Drinking Water State Revolving Fund Loan, Contract ARRA SNWA-2	12/11/2009	7/1/2029	0.00%	\$2,214,457
CCBB 2012	Clark County, Nevada, General Obligation (Limited Tax), Bond Bank Refunding Bonds (Additionally Secured by Pledged Revenues), Series 2012	6/20/2012	6/1/2032	4.00% - 5.00%	\$85,015,000
LVVWD 2012B	Las Vegas Valley Water District, Nevada, General Obligation (Limited Tax), (Additionally Secured by SNWA Pledged Revenues), Water Bonds, Series 2012B	7/31/2012	6/1/2042	3.00% - 5.00%	\$360,000,000
State of Nevada 2013	State of Nevada, Southern Nevada Water Authority, Revenue Refunding Bond, Series 2013	2/20/2013	8/1/2027	3.00%	\$21,720,000
LVVWD 2015	Las Vegas Valley Water District, Nevada, General Obligation (Limited Tax), (Additionally Secured by SNWA Pledged Revenues), Water Bonds, Series 2015	1/13/2015	6/1/2039	5.00%	\$332,405,000
LVVWD 2015B	Las Vegas Valley Water District, Nevada, General Obligation (Limited Tax), (Additionally Secured by SNWA Pledged Revenues), Water Refunding Bonds, Series 2015B	6/1/2015	12/1/2027	4.00% - 5.00%	\$177,635,000
LVVWD 2015C	Las Vegas Valley Water District, Nevada, General Obligation (Limited Tax), (Additionally Secured by SNWA Pledged Revenues), Water Refunding Bonds, Series 2015C	6/18/2015	9/15/2029	3.00% - 5.00%	\$42,125,000

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Debt Issue	Description	Issue Date	Final Payment	Interest Rate	Original Issue Amount
CCBB 2016A	Clark County, Nevada, General Obligation (Limited Tax), Bond Bank Refunding Bonds, (Additionally Secured by Pledged Revenues), Series 2016A	3/3/2016	11/1/2029	5.00%	\$263,955,000
LVVWD 2016A	Las Vegas Valley Water District, Nevada, General Obligation (Limited Tax), (Additionally Secured by SNWA Pledged Revenues), Water Improvement and Refunding Bonds, Series 2016A	4/6/2016	6/1/2046	3.00% - 5.00%	\$497,785,000
CCBB 2016B	Clark County, Nevada, General Obligation (Limited Tax), Bond Bank Refunding Bonds, (Additionally Secured by Pledged Revenues), Series 2016B	8/3/2016	11/1/2034	4.00% - 5.00%	\$271,670,000
LVVWD 2017B	Las Vegas Valley Water District, Nevada, General Obligation (Limited Tax), (Additionally Secured by SNWA Pledged Revenues), Water Refunding Bonds, Series 2017B	3/14/2017	6/1/2032	3.00% - 5.00%	\$22,115,000
CCBB 2017	Clark County, Nevada, General Obligation (Limited Tax), Bond Bank Refunding Bonds, (Additionally Secured by Pledged Revenues), Series 2017	3/22/2017	6/1/2038	4.00% - 5.00%	\$321,640,000
LVVWD 2018B	Las Vegas Valley Water District, Nevada, General Obligation (Limited Tax), (Additionally Secured by SNWA Pledged Revenues), Water Refunding Bonds, Series 2018B	3/6/2018	6/1/2026	5.00%	\$79,085,000
LVVWD 2019A	Las Vegas Valley Water District, Nevada, General Obligation (Limited Tax), (Additionally Secured by SNWA Pledged Revenues), Water Refunding Bonds, Series 2019A	3/13/2019	6/1/2039	5.00%	\$107,975,000
LVVWD 2019B	Las Vegas Valley Water District, Nevada, General Obligation (Limited Tax), (Additionally Secured by SNWA Pledged Revenues), Water Refunding Bonds, Series 2019B	10/16/2019	6/1/2027	5.00%	\$90,280,000
LVVWD 2020A	Las Vegas Valley Water District, Nevada, General Obligation (Limited Tax), (Additionally Secured by SNWA Pledged Revenues), Water Refunding Bonds, Series 2020A	3/3/2020	6/1/2034	3.00% - 5.00%	\$123,860,000
LVVWD 2021A	Las Vegas Valley Water District, Nevada, General Obligation (Limited Tax), (Additionally Secured by SNWA Pledged Revenues), Water Refunding Bonds, Series 2021A	3/3/2021	6/1/2038	2.00% - 5.00%	\$144,685,000
LVVWD 2021C	Las Vegas Valley Water District, Nevada, General Obligation (Limited Tax), (Additionally Secured by SNWA Pledged Revenues), Water Refunding Bonds, Series 2021C	3/25/2021	6/1/2034	2.00% - 5.00%	\$208,145,000

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The following schedule presents long-term debt activity in the fiscal year ended June 30, 2021:

Debt Issue	Balance on June 30, 2020	Additions	Reductions	Balance on June 30, 2021	Due Within One Year	Due After One Year
SRF 2	\$ 1,010,257	\$ —	\$ (667,712)	\$ 342,545	\$ 342,545	\$ —
Total direct borrowings	1,010,257	—	(667,712)	342,545	342,545	—
CCBB 1106	69,545,000	—	—	69,545,000	—	69,545,000
SNWA 2008 CREB	1,380,000	—	(460,000)	920,000	460,000	460,000
State of Nevada 2009	1,202,133	—	(126,540)	1,075,593	126,540	949,053
LVVWD 2011A	5,175,000	—	(5,175,000)	—	—	—
LVVWD 2011B	10,900,000	—	(10,900,000)	—	—	—
LVVWD 2011C	187,235,000	—	(187,235,000)	—	—	—
CCBB 2012	79,515,000	—	—	79,515,000	—	79,515,000
LVVWD 2012B	316,465,000	—	(8,440,000)	308,025,000	8,690,000	299,335,000
State of Nevada 2013	21,720,000	—	—	21,720,000	—	21,720,000
LVVWD 2015	332,405,000	—	—	332,405,000	—	332,405,000
LVVWD 2015B	131,900,000	—	(12,840,000)	119,060,000	13,500,000	105,560,000
LVVWD 2015C	30,960,000	—	(3,105,000)	27,855,000	3,260,000	24,595,000
CCBB 2016A	176,645,000	—	(27,075,000)	149,570,000	28,460,000	121,110,000
LVVWD 2016A	456,745,000	—	(15,070,000)	441,675,000	16,250,000	425,425,000
CCBB 2016B	259,760,000	—	(4,370,000)	255,390,000	4,590,000	250,800,000
LVVWD 2017B	20,510,000	—	(1,695,000)	18,815,000	1,775,000	17,040,000
CCBB 2017	301,325,000	—	(10,920,000)	290,405,000	11,470,000	278,935,000
LVVWD 2018B	62,175,000	—	(9,110,000)	53,065,000	9,575,000	43,490,000
LVVWD 2019A	105,560,000	—	(2,535,000)	103,025,000	2,660,000	100,365,000
LVVWD 2019B	90,280,000	—	—	90,280,000	15,195,000	75,085,000
LVVWD 2020A	123,860,000	—	(6,355,000)	117,505,000	6,670,000	110,835,000
LVVWD 2021A	—	144,685,000	—	144,685,000	11,805,000	132,880,000
LVVWD 2021C	—	208,145,000	—	208,145,000	12,025,000	196,120,000
Total direct placements	2,785,262,133	352,830,000	(305,411,540)	2,832,680,593	146,511,540	2,686,169,053
Total long-term debt before unamortized premiums and discounts	2,786,272,390	352,830,000	(306,079,252)	2,833,023,138	146,854,085	2,686,169,053
Unamortized premiums and discounts	288,986,459	75,603,260	(59,821,997)	304,767,722	—	304,767,722
Total long-term debt	\$ 3,075,258,849	\$ 428,433,260	\$ (365,901,249)	\$ 3,137,790,860	\$ 146,854,085	\$ 2,990,936,775

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The following schedule presents long-term debt activity in the fiscal year ended June 30, 2020:

Debt Issue	Balance on June 30, 2019	Additions	Reductions	Balance on June 30, 2020	Due Within One Year	Due After One Year
SRF 1	\$ 843,750	\$ —	\$ (843,750)	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —
SRF 2	1,655,453	—	(645,196)	1,010,257	667,712	342,545
Total direct borrowings	2,499,203	—	(1,488,946)	1,010,257	667,712	342,545
CCBB 1106	69,545,000	—	—	69,545,000	—	69,545,000
SNWA 2008 CREB	1,840,000	—	(460,000)	1,380,000	460,000	920,000
CCBB 2009	35,525,000	—	(35,525,000)	—	—	—
State of Nevada 2009	1,328,674	—	(126,541)	1,202,133	126,540	1,075,593
State of Nevada 2010B	1,175,000	—	(1,175,000)	—	—	—
LVVWD 2011A	40,050,000	—	(34,875,000)	5,175,000	5,175,000	—
LVVWD 2011B	91,180,000	—	(80,280,000)	10,900,000	10,900,000	—
LVVWD 2011C	198,945,000	—	(11,710,000)	187,235,000	12,295,000	174,940,000
CCBB 2012	79,515,000	—	—	79,515,000	—	79,515,000
LVVWD 2012B	324,520,000	—	(8,055,000)	316,465,000	8,440,000	308,025,000
State of Nevada 2013	21,720,000	—	—	21,720,000	—	21,720,000
LVVWD 2015	332,405,000	—	—	332,405,000	—	332,405,000
LVVWD 2015B	144,115,000	—	(12,215,000)	131,900,000	12,840,000	119,060,000
LVVWD 2015C	33,920,000	—	(2,960,000)	30,960,000	3,105,000	27,855,000
CCBB 2016A	202,400,000	—	(25,755,000)	176,645,000	27,075,000	149,570,000
LVVWD 2016A	469,215,000	—	(12,470,000)	456,745,000	15,070,000	441,675,000
CCBB 2016B	263,920,000	—	(4,160,000)	259,760,000	4,370,000	255,390,000
LVVWD 2017B	22,115,000	—	(1,605,000)	20,510,000	1,695,000	18,815,000
CCBB 2017	311,730,000	—	(10,405,000)	301,325,000	10,920,000	290,405,000
LVVWD 2018B	70,840,000	—	(8,665,000)	62,175,000	9,110,000	53,065,000
LVVWD 2019A	107,975,000	—	(2,415,000)	105,560,000	2,535,000	103,025,000
LVVWD 2019B	—	90,280,000	—	90,280,000	—	90,280,000
LVVWD 2020A	—	123,860,000	—	123,860,000	6,355,000	117,505,000
Total direct placements	2,823,978,674	214,140,000	(252,856,541)	2,785,262,133	130,471,540	2,654,790,593
Total long-term debt before unamortized premiums and discounts	2,826,477,877	214,140,000	(254,345,487)	2,786,272,390	131,139,252	2,655,133,138
Unamortized premiums and discounts	320,292,692	42,499,858	(73,806,091)	288,986,459	—	288,986,459
Total long-term debt	\$ 3,146,770,569	\$ 256,639,858	\$ (328,151,578)	\$ 3,075,258,849	\$ 131,139,252	\$ 2,944,119,597

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The SNWA total debt service requirements to maturity are as follows:

Notes and Bonds from Direct Borrowings and Direct Placements				
Fiscal Year Ending June 30	Principal	Interest	Total	
2022	\$ 146,854,085	\$ 131,899,174	\$ 278,753,259	
2023	154,041,540	124,653,366	278,694,906	
2024	161,206,540	117,049,475	278,256,015	
2025	159,846,540	108,924,725	268,771,265	
2026	168,061,540	100,649,975	268,711,515	
2027 - 2031	736,572,893	387,349,962	1,123,922,855	
2032 - 2036	656,385,000	235,021,275	891,406,275	
2037 - 2041	495,945,000	96,217,763	592,162,763	
2042 - 2046	154,110,000	21,437,900	175,547,900	
Total debt service	<u>\$ 2,833,023,138</u>	<u>\$ 1,323,203,615</u>	<u>\$ 4,156,226,753</u>	

NOTE 19. CAPITAL CONTRIBUTIONS

Income restricted for capital improvement plans and other expansion programs are reported on the Statements of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Net Position as capital contributions. This income is classified in compliance with paragraph 100 of GASB Statement No. 34, *Basic Financial Statements – and Management’s Discussion and Analysis – for State and Local Governments*. The following table summarizes capital contributions during the fiscal years ended:

Type	June 30, 2021	June 30, 2020
Regional infrastructure charge	\$ 171,062,310	\$ 167,503,236
Regional connection charge	104,048,099	79,318,598
Regional commodity charge	71,753,272	67,367,835
Sales tax	71,202,531	65,457,762
Southern Nevada Public Lands Management Act	—	18,356,556
Regional reliability surcharge	5,868,743	5,526,459
Purveyor member debt service billings ⁽¹⁾	290,025	293,404
Contributed capital - cash and equivalents	550,200	2,132,237
Total capital contributions	<u>\$ 424,775,180</u>	<u>\$ 405,956,087</u>

⁽¹⁾ Neither the City of Boulder City nor Nellis Air Force Base collect regional infrastructure charges, regional connection charges, regional commodity charges, or regional reliability surcharges from their customers. Instead, they make payments to the SNWA in lieu of those collections, which are indicated above as purveyor member debt service billings.

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Capital contributions presented in the Statements of Cash Flows differ somewhat from the amounts above because of accruals and use of some capital contributions for expenses related to expansion programs. The following table summarizes the differences in capital contributions for the fiscal years ended:

Type	June 30, 2021	June 30, 2020
Capital contributions per statements of revenues, expenses, and changes in net position	\$ 424,775,180	\$ 405,956,087
Expenses related to expansion programs	(48,162,872)	(46,454,105)
Net prior and current year sales tax receivables	(7,191,533)	3,819,005
Net prior and current year sales tax payable to Clark County		
Water purveyors outside SNWA's service area	2,745,017	(1,363,516)
Net prior and current year connection, commodity, reliability, and infrastructure receivables	(4,814,337)	1,276,960
Net prior and current year Southern Nevada Public Lands Management Act receivable	2,053,262	2,792,610
Capital contributions per the Statements of Cash Flows	<u>\$ 369,404,717</u>	<u>\$ 366,027,041</u>

NOTE 20. SPECIAL ITEM

In 1989, the LVVWD filed applications to appropriate water from multiple hydrologic basins located in eastern Nevada. In 2003, the Board agreed to accept assignment of those applications from the LVVWD. In the ensuing years, the Nevada State Engineer issued rulings on those rights. Those rulings were appealed. A District Court order affirmed several aspects of the rulings but remanded the matter back to the Nevada State Engineer for additional consideration. Following a hearing in 2017, the State Engineer issued a 2018 ruling denying the applications. The 2018 ruling makes it clear that water is available for appropriation in these basins, but the scope of the District Court remand order prevented the State Engineer from granting rights. The State Engineer did, however, approve SNWA's monitoring, management and mitigation plan, subject to the potential reinstatement of an award of the disputed groundwater rights. Throughout the life of the Groundwater Project, these efforts were embroiled in litigation. The SNWA and several protestants filed petitions for judicial review of the 2018 ruling. On March 10, 2020, the Seventh Judicial District Court of the State of Nevada upheld a 2018 ruling from the former state engineer that blocked the SNWA's permits for the Groundwater Project. On April 16, 2020, the SNWA issued a press release indicating that the SNWA would not appeal the ruling.

On May 21, 2020, the Board directed staff to (1) withdraw any pending Groundwater Project applications for importation of water to Southern Nevada; (2) reconvey federal right-of-way to the Bureau of Land Management; (3) withdraw from the federal stipulations concerning Spring, Dry Lake, Delamar, and Cave Valleys; (4) write-off and impair for accounting purposes expenses related to the Groundwater Project from inception in 1989 to present; and (5) take other actions as appropriate to place the Groundwater Project into deferred status in the SNWA's Water Resource Plan.

GASB Statement No. 42, *Accounting and Financial Reporting for Impairment of Capital Assets and for Insurance Recoveries*, defines the criteria for impairment as a significant decline in service utility that is unexpected and permanent. Due to the nature of the filed permits and related right-of-way easements, the decision not to appeal the March 10, 2020 ruling and the May 21, 2020 directive of the SNWA Board, the original intended use of the Groundwater Project assets is eliminated. Management believed the SNWA would be successful in litigating the case before the Seventh Judicial District Court and fully intended to continue to include the Groundwater Project as a viable future resource in its filed Water Resource Plans. The unfavorable ruling and the resulting decision to not appeal was not originally expected. The SNWA's 2019 Water Resource Plan estimated that future water resources are not needed until 2058 and under most scenarios additional water conservation eliminates the need for any future resources during the 50-year planning horizon. While the intent is to defer the Groundwater Project into the future, based on current projected water resource needs, the 2020 Water Resource Plan does not include the Groundwater Project as a future

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resource. Management believes the costs incurred to date would provide no value to any future effort to pursue the Groundwater Project. Therefore, the SNWA believes impairment of the Groundwater Project costs are permanent.

GASB Statement No. 34, *Basic Financial Statements - and Management's Discussion and Analysis - for State and Local Governments*, defines special items as significant transactions or other events within the control of management that are either unusual in nature or infrequent in occurrence. The decision not to pursue the Groundwater Project was within management's control. Although the impairment is significant, the occurrence is infrequent. The \$327.1 million impairment was recorded in fiscal year 2020.

NOTE 21. RISK MANAGEMENT

The SNWA is exposed to a variety of risks that may result in losses. These risks include possible losses related to torts; theft of, damage to, or destruction of assets; extra expense; errors and omissions; job-related illnesses or injuries to employees; product liability claims; and natural disasters. The SNWA manages these risks through a multifaceted approach, which includes transfer, elimination, avoidance, reduction, and/or assumption of risk of loss.

The SNWA purchases insurance from the commercial insurance market on real and personal property, including earthquake and flood, with common policy restrictions covering direct physical loss of, or damage to, buildings, fixtures, equipment, boilers, machinery, and supplies. The blanket limit of liability under the property insurance program is \$500 million with a deductible of \$1 million for all locations, except earthquake and flood which has a limit of \$100 million and \$50 million respectively and a deductible of \$1 million and \$0.1 million respectively. SNWA purchases terrorism insurance for all locations with a blanket limit of \$250 million for all terrorist acts with a \$10,000 deductible.

The SNWA self-insures the first \$1 million for automobile and general liability exposure and purchases excess liability insurance in the amount of \$20 million. Employee fidelity insurance in the amount of \$3 million and other miscellaneous coverages are also purchased. For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2021, the SNWA had no significant reductions in insurance coverage from the prior fiscal year.

In contracts, the SNWA obtains indemnification and hold harmless agreements. These agreements require that contractors name the SNWA as an additional insured under the indemnitor's insurance coverage, usually in the amount of \$1 million for commercial general and automobile liability insurance. The SNWA provides builders risk insurance for certain construction projects with a blanket limit of \$500 million per contract, with a \$50,000 deductible per occurrence, except earthquake and flood where the deductible is \$0.5 million per occurrence. This coverage is included under the property insurance policy.

GASB Statement No. 10, *Accounting and Financial Reporting for Risk Financing and Related Insurance Issues*, requires that for retained risks, a liability for claims be reported if information available prior to issuance of the financial statements indicates it is probable that a liability has been incurred at the date of the financial statements and the amount of the loss can be reasonably estimated. As of June 30, 2021, the SNWA had no significant retained risks and therefore has no accrued liability for retained risks. In addition, there are also situations in which incidents occur before the balance sheet date, but claims are not reported or asserted when the financial statements are prepared.

NOTE 22. JOINT VENTURE

The SNWA is a member of the SSEA. The SSEA was established as a joint venture through an interlocal agreement among its members, which in addition to the SNWA, include the City of Boulder City, Lincoln Power District No. 1, Overton Power District No. 5, and the CRC (Members).

The SSEA is an association of public agencies with the common goal of jointly planning, developing, owning, and operating power resources to meet their own needs and those of their customers. The economies of scale produced by the SSEA offer improved project development opportunities and power purchasing capabilities, the sharing of resources and expertise, and the opportunity for jointly managed energy needs.

SOUTHERN NEVADA WATER AUTHORITY
Notes to Basic Financial Statements
For the Fiscal Years Ended June 30, 2021 and 2020

As appropriate, projects are selected for development, the Members involved in each project enter into a project service agreement indicating each participating Member's allocation of project costs and benefits. For information on the SNWA's ongoing financial interests and responsibilities with the SSEA, see the comments about forward energy contracts in Note 14.

The business and other affairs of the SSEA are conducted by a Board of Directors consisting of one director appointed by each Member. The appointed director may, but need not be, a member of the governing body of the Member.

Information regarding SSEA can be obtained from:

SSEA Manager
100 City Parkway, Suite 700, MS 115
Las Vegas, NV 89106
(702) 691-5240
silverstateenergy.org

NOTE 23. SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

Clark County is in the process of issuing its series 2021 general obligation (limited tax) bond bank bonds additionally secured by SNWA pledged revenues for the purposes of refunding its 2006 bonds, which were also additionally secured by SNWA pledged revenues. These bonds were sold on October 13, 2021 in the par amount of \$67.6 million. These bonds will have maturities on November 1, 2033; November 1, 2035; and November 1, 2036. Interest on these bonds will be paid semi-annually on May 1 and November 1. The coupon rates vary between 2.13 percent and 3.00 percent with a true interest cost of 2.08 percent. These bonds are expected to close on November 2, 2021.

Other Supplementary Information



SOUTHERN NEVADA WATER AUTHORITY
Other Supplementary Information
Budgetary Comparison - Statement of Revenues, Expenses, and Changes in Net Position
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2021

	Budget ⁽¹⁾	Actuals
OPERATING REVENUES		
Wholesale delivery charges	\$ 142,032,734	\$ 150,770,017
Other revenues	8,157,967	8,923,232
Total operating revenues	<u>150,190,701</u>	<u>159,693,249</u>
OPERATING EXPENSES		
Salaries and benefits	97,499,379	73,873,741
Purchased energy	38,222,458	38,583,902
Operations and maintenance	83,738,972	67,653,031
Depreciation	140,000,000	120,372,195
Total operating expenses	<u>359,460,809</u>	<u>300,482,869</u>
OPERATING LOSS	<u>(209,270,108)</u>	<u>(140,789,620)</u>
NONOPERATING REVENUES (EXPENSES)		
Investment income	7,154,023	1,183,566
Interest expense	(140,145,125)	(133,003,062)
Amortization of refunding costs	—	(15,349,842)
Bond issue and commercial paper costs	—	(2,126,713)
Amortization of bond premiums and discounts	—	51,324,335
Gain on sale of assets	—	319,822
Total nonoperating expenses	<u>(132,991,102)</u>	<u>(97,651,894)</u>
LOSS BEFORE CAPITAL CONTRIBUTIONS	<u>(342,261,210)</u>	<u>(238,441,514)</u>
Capital contributions	304,931,368	424,775,180
CHANGE IN NET POSITION	<u>\$ (37,329,842)</u>	<u>\$ 186,333,666</u>

⁽¹⁾ According to Nevada Revised Statutes 354, the final budget approved by the SNWA's Board of Directors was converted to the Statement of Revenues, Expenses, and Changes in Net Position format for filing with the Nevada Department of Taxation.

SOUTHERN NEVADA WATER AUTHORITY
Other Supplementary Information
Budgetary Comparison - Statement of Cash Flows
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2021

	Budget⁽¹⁾	Actuals
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES:		
Cash received from customers	\$ 150,190,702	\$ 158,291,731
Cash payments to suppliers for goods and services	(224,460,809)	(139,738,566)
Net cash (used in) provided by operating activities	(74,270,107)	18,553,165
CASH FLOWS FROM CAPITAL AND RELATED FINANCING ACTIVITIES:		
Acquisition and construction of capital assets	(124,177,051)	(57,891,356)
Proceeds from sale of property, plant, and equipment	—	324,069
Principal paid on debt	(148,996,396)	(131,139,253)
Interest paid on debt	(140,145,125)	(134,300,902)
Capital contributed	304,931,368	369,404,717
Net cash (used in) provided by capital and related financing activities	(108,387,204)	46,397,275
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES:		
Purchases of investment securities	(528,536,181)	(657,070,793)
Proceeds from sales or maturities of investment securities	664,287,289	567,890,213
Interest on investments	7,154,023	13,325,599
Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities	142,905,131	(75,854,981)
NET CHANGE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	(39,752,180)	(10,904,541)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	40,973,189	13,497,250
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	\$ 1,221,009	\$ 2,592,709

⁽¹⁾ According to Nevada Revised Statutes 354, the final budget approved by the SNWA's Board of Directors was converted to the Statement of Cash Flows format for filing with the Nevada Department of Taxation.

Statistical Section (Unaudited)

- Information on Financial Trends
- Information on Revenue Capacity
- Information on Debt Capacity
- Demographic and Economic Information
- Operating Information
- Other Information



Information on Financial Trends

- Net Position by Component
- Changes in Net Position

These schedules contain trend information to help the reader understand how the SNWA's financial performance and well-being have changed over time.

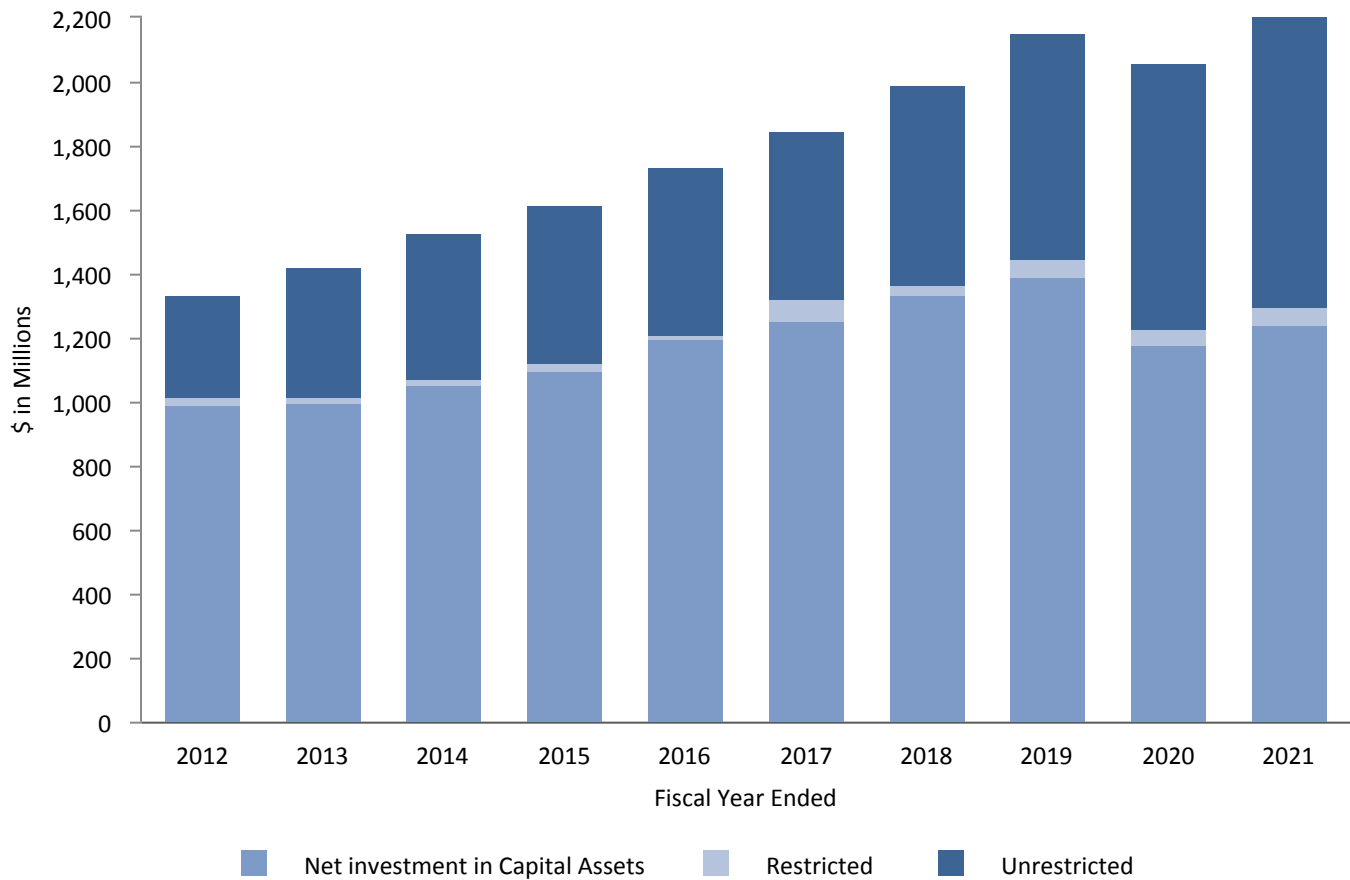


SOUTHERN NEVADA WATER AUTHORITY
Net Position by Component (Unaudited)
Last Ten Fiscal Years

Fiscal Year Ended June 30	Net Investments in Capital Assets	Restricted for Debt Services / Capital Assets ⁽¹⁾	Unrestricted	Total Net Position
2021	\$ 1,243,314,739	\$ 53,747,016	\$ 953,368,204	\$ 2,250,429,959
2020	1,180,348,601	52,335,531	831,412,161	2,064,096,293
2019	1,394,041,563	56,636,255	704,735,603	2,155,413,421
2018	1,338,529,398	28,267,590	628,534,300	1,995,331,288
2017	1,258,221,454	65,386,843	524,542,743	1,848,151,040
2016	1,198,480,405	15,769,806	524,327,782	1,738,577,993
2015	1,101,533,047	21,491,395	493,734,379	1,616,758,821
2014	1,053,490,593	20,731,026	455,164,318	1,529,385,937
2013	1,002,302,170	15,122,934	406,887,453	1,424,312,557
2012	995,159,156	22,736,730	319,037,966	1,336,933,852

⁽¹⁾ Starting in fiscal year 2019, the debt service sinking fund was added to the Restricted for Debt Service / Capital Assets category of Net Position.

Net Position



SOUTHERN NEVADA WATER AUTHORITY
Changes in Net Position (Unaudited)
Last Ten Fiscal Years

	Fiscal Year ended June 30,				
	<u>2021</u>	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u> As Adjusted	<u>2017</u>
Operating revenues					
Wholesale delivery charges	\$ 150,770,017	\$ 145,992,532	\$ 133,258,094	\$ 134,480,919	\$ 130,115,594
Other revenues	8,923,232	7,506,987	7,982,535	7,265,588	7,258,539
Total operating revenues	159,693,249	153,499,519	141,240,629	141,746,507	137,374,133
Total operating expenses	300,482,869	282,708,794	269,285,817	277,731,294	263,881,897
Operating loss	(140,789,620)	(129,209,275)	(128,045,188)	(135,984,787)	(126,507,764)
Nonoperating revenues (expenses)					
Investment income	1,183,566	31,356,661	31,036,983	1,722,807	955,013
Interest expense (net of BAB subsidy)	(133,003,062)	(137,079,613)	(145,081,067)	(105,825,457)	(124,651,755)
Amortization of refunding costs	(15,349,842)	(6,845,470)	(3,525,674)	(4,092,768)	(3,737,630)
Bond issue and commercial paper costs ⁽¹⁾	(2,126,713)	(2,321,097)	(2,468,614)	(2,018,097)	(5,569,998)
Amortization of bond issue costs, premiums, and discounts	51,324,335	73,806,092	19,895,176	20,063,488	18,002,315
Other	319,822	122,823	116,341	288,832	18,935,983
Total nonoperating expenses	(97,651,894)	(40,960,604)	(100,026,855)	(89,861,195)	(96,066,072)
Loss before capital contributions	(238,441,514)	(170,169,879)	(228,072,043)	(225,845,982)	(222,573,836)
Capital contributions	424,775,180	405,956,087	388,154,176	381,402,434	332,146,883
Special item ⁽²⁾	—	(327,103,336)	—	—	—
Cumulative effect of change in accounting principle ⁽³⁾	—	—	—	(8,376,204)	—
Changes in net position	\$ 186,333,666	\$ (91,317,128)	\$ 160,082,133	\$ 147,180,248	\$ 109,573,047

	Fiscal Year ended June 30,				
	<u>2016</u>	<u>2015</u> As Adjusted	<u>2014</u>	<u>2013</u>	<u>2012</u>
Operating revenues					
Wholesale delivery charges	\$ 125,054,059	\$ 121,100,263	\$ 121,045,154	\$ 117,534,578	\$ 119,239,660
Other revenues	51,094,426	5,298,453	5,508,753	5,170,435	4,289,754
Total operating revenues	176,148,485	126,398,716	126,553,907	122,705,013	123,529,414
Total operating expenses	225,760,441	203,269,593	213,963,946	183,114,310	200,582,201
Operating loss	(49,611,956)	(76,870,877)	(87,410,039)	(60,409,297)	(77,052,787)
Nonoperating revenues (expenses)					
Investment income	3,852,256	1,592,657	2,309,538	740,407	869,505
Interest expense (net of BAB subsidy)	(134,359,904)	(54,939,795)	(45,253,209)	(53,694,055)	(56,700,015)
Amortization of refunding costs	(4,581,254)	(3,492,409)	(2,921,604)	(2,926,272)	(2,254,389)
Bond issue and commercial paper costs ⁽¹⁾	(4,378,509)	(3,299,596)	(3,314,554)	(5,606,185)	(7,264,123)
Amortization of bond issue costs, premiums, and discounts	10,008,610	4,868,091	3,780,080	3,291,755	3,211,357
Other	198,903	94,294	44,132	63,295	37,112
Total nonoperating expenses	(129,259,898)	(55,176,758)	(45,355,617)	(58,131,055)	(62,100,553)
Loss before capital contributions	(178,871,854)	(132,047,635)	(132,765,656)	(118,540,352)	(139,153,340)
Capital contributions	300,691,026	281,927,406	237,839,036	205,919,057	135,679,772
Cumulative effect of change in accounting principle ⁽³⁾	—	(62,506,887)	—	—	—
Changes in net position	\$ 121,819,172	\$ 87,372,884	\$ 105,073,380	\$ 87,378,705	\$ (3,473,568)

⁽¹⁾ Per GASB 65, bond issue costs must be expensed in the year they occur. SNWA adopted GASB 65 with the fiscal 2010 financial information.

⁽²⁾ In fiscal year 2020, the SNWA impaired its long-term In-state Groundwater Project. For more details on this item, see Note 20.

⁽³⁾ In 2015, the SNWA recognized its share of the Las Vegas Valley Water District's (LVVWD) implementation of GASB 68, *Accounting and Financial Reporting for Pensions*. In 2018, the SNWA recognized its share of the LVVWD's implementation of GASB 75, *Accounting and Financial Reporting for Postemployment Benefits Other Than Pensions*. As a result of these implementations, beginning net position was adjusted accordingly on the Statements of Revenues, Expenses, and Changes in Net Position in the respective years.

Information on Revenue Capacity

- Wholesale Delivery Charge By Purveyor Member
- Wholesale Delivery Charge Rates
- Regional Infrastructure Charge By Purveyor Member
- Regional Infrastructure Charge Rates
- Regional Connection Charge By Purveyor Member
- Regional Connection Charge Rates
- Regional Commodity Charge By Purveyor Member
- Regional Commodity Charge Rates

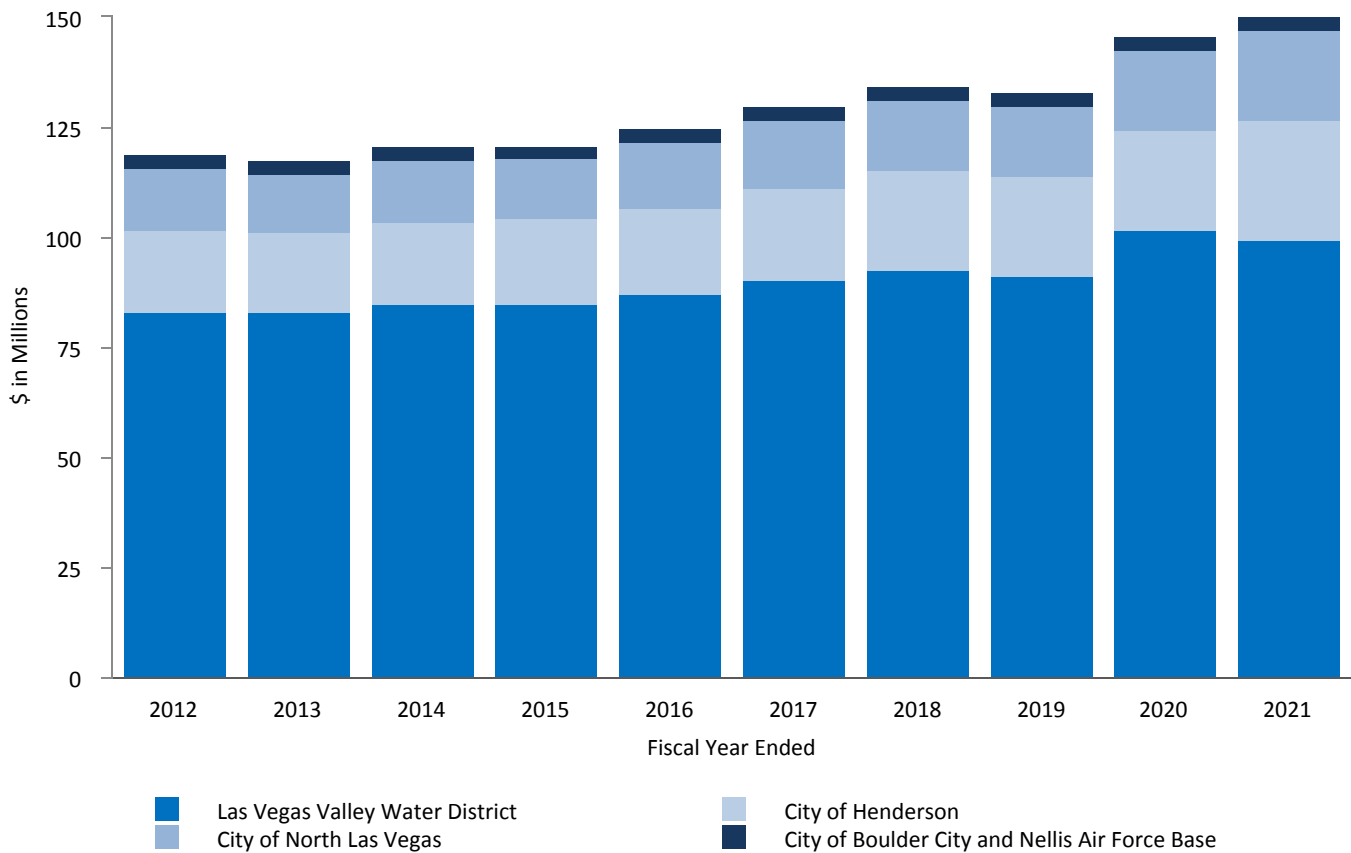
These schedules contain information to help the reader assess the SNWA's most significant local revenue sources.



SOUTHERN NEVADA WATER AUTHORITY
Statistical Section (Unaudited)
Wholesale Delivery Charge by Purveyor Member
Last Ten Fiscal Years

Fiscal Year Ended June 30,	Las Vegas Valley Water District	City of Henderson	City of North Las Vegas	City of Boulder City	Nellis Air Force Base	Total
2021	\$ 99,640,886	\$ 27,333,593	\$ 20,224,550	\$ 3,329,471	\$ 241,517	\$ 150,770,017
2020	101,755,016	22,773,729	18,272,798	2,955,140	235,849	145,992,532
2019	91,481,393	22,426,610	16,235,128	2,831,869	261,133	133,236,133
2018	92,809,534	22,800,183	15,591,044	3,000,262	279,896	134,480,919
2017	90,327,325	20,974,863	15,597,261	2,933,871	282,274	130,115,594
2016	87,074,255	19,780,955	15,019,401	2,934,716	244,732	125,054,059
2015	84,899,076	19,442,746	13,615,054	2,906,510	236,877	121,100,263
2014	84,966,339	18,752,543	14,077,113	2,992,594	256,564	121,045,153
2013	83,269,369	18,203,343	13,013,158	2,795,461	253,247	117,534,578
2012	83,406,085	18,590,766	14,099,100	2,876,584	267,125	119,239,660

Wholesale Delivery Charge by Purveyor Member



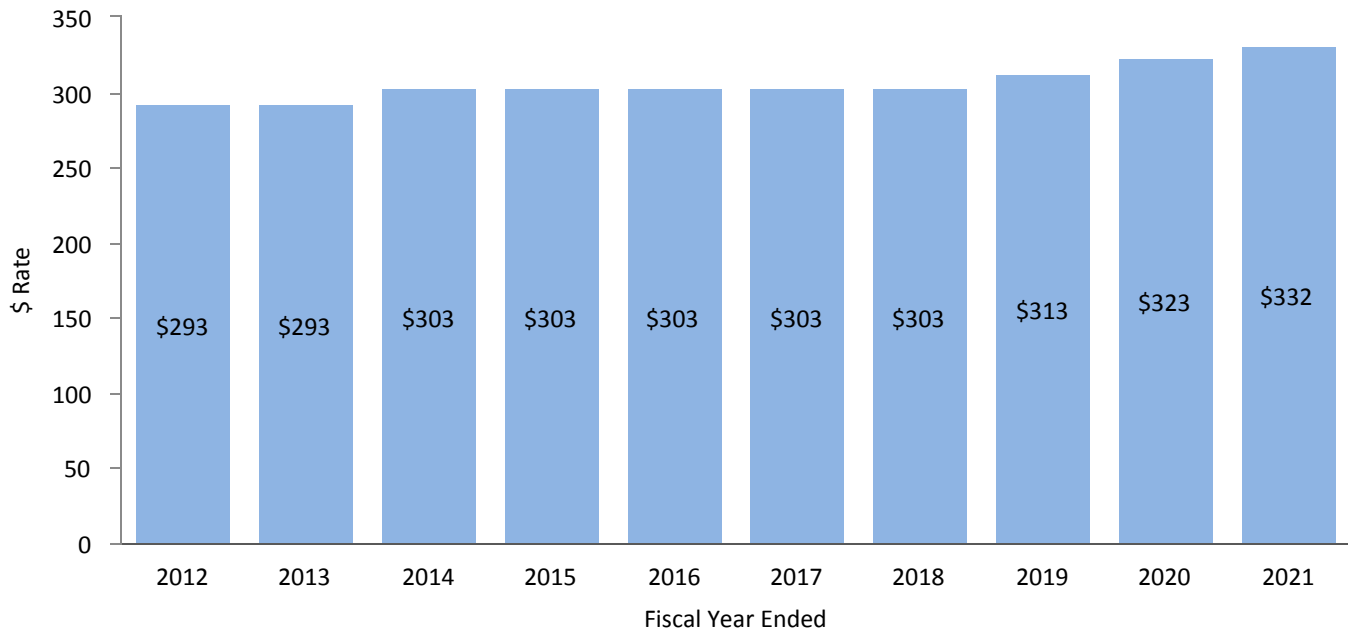
SOUTHERN NEVADA WATER AUTHORITY

Statistical Section (Unaudited) Wholesale Delivery Charge Rates Last Ten Fiscal Years

Fiscal Year Ended June 30,	Rate per Acre-Foot ⁽¹⁾
2021	\$ 332
2020	323
2019	313
2018	303
2017	303
2016	303
2015	303
2014	303
2013	293
2012	293

⁽¹⁾ The City of Boulder City pays a slightly lower Wholesale Delivery Charge for non-potable water. Nellis Air Force Base pays a modified Wholesale Delivery Charge plus a portion of debt service. Revenues from both these charges account for less than one percent of total Wholesale Delivery Charge revenues.

Wholesale Delivery Charge Rates



SOUTHERN NEVADA WATER AUTHORITY
Statistical Section (Unaudited)
Regional Infrastructure Charge By Purveyor Member
Since Inception

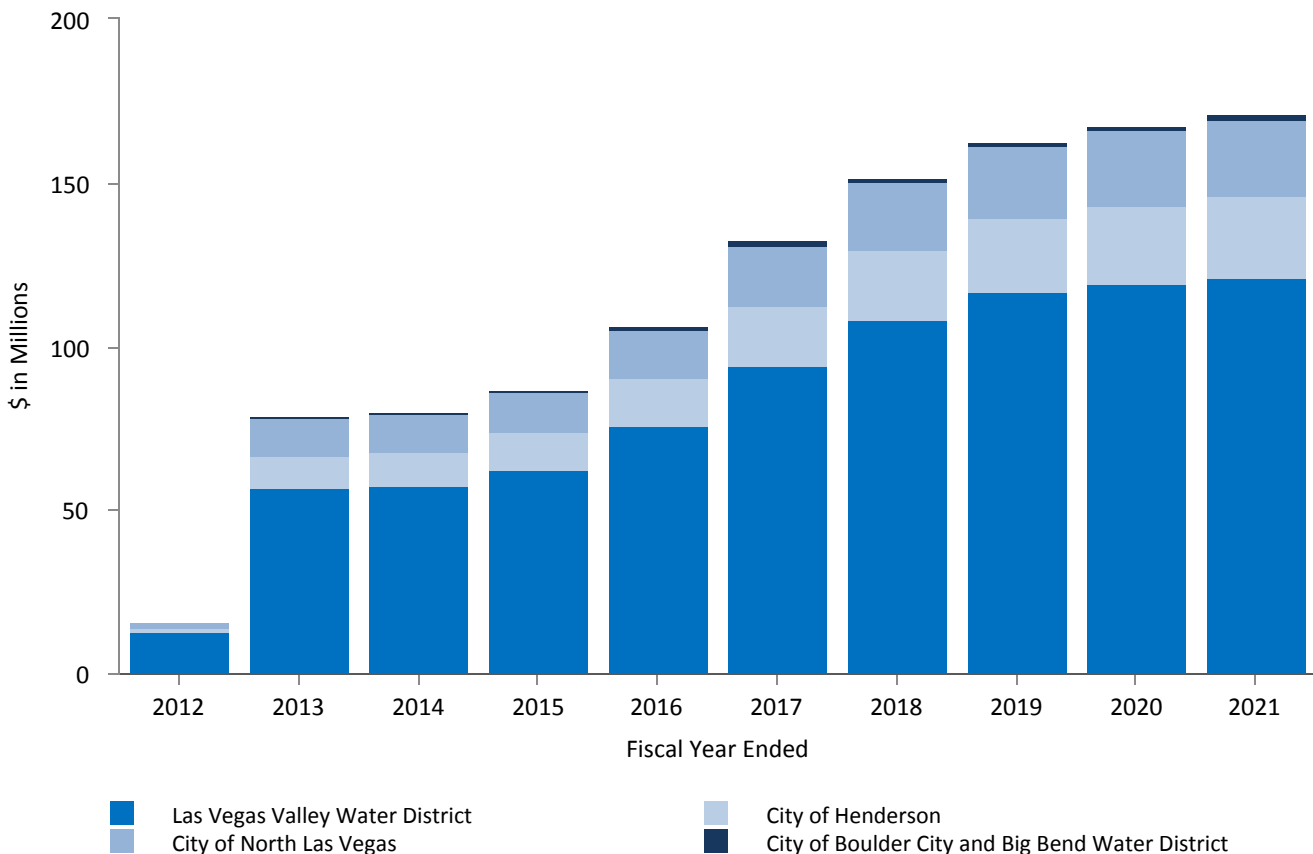
Fiscal Year Ended June 30,	Las Vegas Valley Water District	City of Henderson	City of North Las Vegas	City of Boulder City ⁽³⁾	Big Bend Water District ⁽³⁾	Total
2021	\$ 120,852,949	\$ 25,407,097	\$ 23,429,483	\$ 1,237,524	\$ 135,257	\$ 171,062,310
2020	119,485,885	23,885,163	22,755,838	1,237,524	138,826	167,503,236
2019	116,950,650	22,425,044	22,184,949	1,237,524	138,826	162,936,993
2018	108,194,046	21,487,256	20,921,390	1,237,524	67,625	151,907,841
2017	94,278,922	18,439,116	18,450,250	1,237,524	65,633	132,471,445
2016	75,898,495	14,390,670	14,959,443	1,072,250	138,826	106,459,684
2015	62,202,122	11,596,876	12,613,144	484,286	150,428	87,046,856
2014	57,375,876	10,450,969	11,656,022	576,858	185,156	80,244,881
2013	56,810,256	9,916,987	11,643,459	546,637	196,939	79,114,278
2012 ⁽²⁾	12,659,145	1,248,412	2,285,573	—	—	16,193,130

⁽¹⁾ Regional Infrastructure Charges are a component of Capital Contributions as displayed on the Statements of Revenues, Expenses, and Changes in Net Position. See Notes 1 and 19 to the Basic Financial Statements.

⁽²⁾ The Regional Infrastructure Charge was implemented in Fiscal Year 2012.

⁽³⁾ These purveyor members pay fees in lieu of collecting the Regional Infrastructure Charges from their customers.

Regional Infrastructure Charge by Purveyor Member



SOUTHERN NEVADA WATER AUTHORITY

Statistical Section (Unaudited)

Regional Infrastructure Charge Rates

Since Inception

	Daily Charge Per Meter			
	<u>Jan 18 to</u>	<u>Jan 17 to</u>	<u>Jan 16 to</u>	<u>Jan 15 to</u>
<u>Residential Meters</u>	<u>Jun 21</u>	<u>Dec 17</u>	<u>Dec 16</u>	<u>Dec 15</u>
5/8" & 3/4" meter sizes	\$ 0.4306	\$ 0.3906	\$ 0.3196	\$ 0.2120
1" meter size	1.1403	1.0646	0.9300	0.7263
1 1/2" meter size	2.2803	2.1287	1.8599	1.4520
2" meter size	3.6487	3.4063	2.9760	2.3233
3" meter size	7.2966	6.8120	5.9510	4.6460
4" meter size	11.4010	10.6433	9.2986	7.2596
6" meter size	22.8016	21.2863	18.5973	14.5190
8" meter size	36.4823	34.0580	29.7550	23.2296
10" and larger meter sizes	40.7333	37.2487	31.8850	23.2296
 <u>Non-Residential Meters</u>				
5/8" & 3/4" meter sizes	0.8989	0.8589	0.7879	0.6803
1" meter size	1.7027	1.6270	1.4923	1.2886
1 1/2" meter size	3.4053	3.2537	2.9849	2.5770
2" meter size	5.4483	5.2059	4.7756	4.1230
3" meter size	10.8966	10.4120	9.5510	8.2460
4" meter size	17.0263	16.2686	14.9239	12.8850
6" meter size	34.0523	32.5370	29.8480	25.7696
8" meter size	54.4833	52.0590	47.7560	41.2306
10" and larger meter sizes	78.3196	74.8350	68.6490	59.2690
 <u>Non-Residential Fire Meters</u>				
5/8" & 3/4" meter sizes	0.1113	0.1113	0.1113	0.1113
1" meter size	0.2106	0.2106	0.2106	0.2106
1 1/2" meter size	0.4210	0.4210	0.4210	0.4210
2" meter size	0.6736	0.6736	0.6736	0.6736
3" meter size	1.3470	1.3470	1.3470	1.3470
4" meter size	2.1046	2.1046	2.1046	2.1046
6" meter size	4.2093	4.2093	4.2093	4.2093
8" meter size	6.7346	6.7346	6.7346	6.7346
10" and larger meter sizes	9.6810	9.6810	9.6810	9.6810

SOUTHERN NEVADA WATER AUTHORITY

Statistical Section (Unaudited)

Regional Infrastructure Charge Rates

Since Inception

	Daily Charge Per Meter			
	<u>Jan 14 to</u> <u>Dec 14</u>	<u>Jul 13 to</u> <u>Dec 13</u>	<u>Sep 12 to</u> <u>Jul 13</u>	<u>Feb 12 to</u> <u>Aug 12</u>
<u>Residential Meters</u>				
5/8" & 3/4" meter sizes	\$ 0.1880	\$ 0.1667	\$ 0.1667	\$ 0.1667
1" meter size	0.6806	0.6403	0.6403	0.6403
1 1/2" meter size	1.3610	1.2803	1.2803	1.2803
2" meter size	2.1780	2.0486	2.0486	2.0487
3" meter size	4.3553	4.0966	4.0966	4.0967
4" meter size	6.8050	6.4010	6.4010	6.4010
6" meter size	13.6096	12.8016	12.8016	12.8017
8" meter size	21.7753	20.4823	20.4823	20.4823
10" and larger meter sizes	21.7753	20.4823	20.4823	20.4823
<u>Non-Residential Meters</u>				
5/8" & 3/4" meter sizes	0.6563	0.6350	0.6350	0.6350
1" meter size	1.2430	1.2026	1.2026	1.2027
1 1/2" meter size	2.4860	2.4053	2.4053	2.4053
2" meter size	3.9776	3.8483	3.8483	3.8483
3" meter size	7.9553	7.6966	7.6966	7.6967
4" meter size	12.4303	12.0263	12.0263	12.0263
6" meter size	24.8603	24.0523	24.0523	24.0523
8" meter size	39.7763	38.4833	38.4833	38.4833
10" and larger meter sizes	57.1783	55.3196	55.3196	55.3197
<u>Non-Residential Fire Meters</u>				
5/8" & 3/4" meter sizes	0.1113	0.1113	0.1063	0.2223
1" meter size	0.2106	0.2106	0.2017	0.4210
1 1/2" meter size	0.4210	0.4210	0.4030	0.8420
2" meter size	0.6736	0.6736	0.6447	1.3470
3" meter size	1.3470	1.3470	1.2890	2.6940
4" meter size	2.1046	2.1046	2.0140	4.2093
6" meter size	4.2093	4.2093	4.0276	8.4183
8" meter size	6.7346	6.7346	6.4443	13.4693
10" and larger meter sizes	9.6810	9.6810	9.2636	19.3620

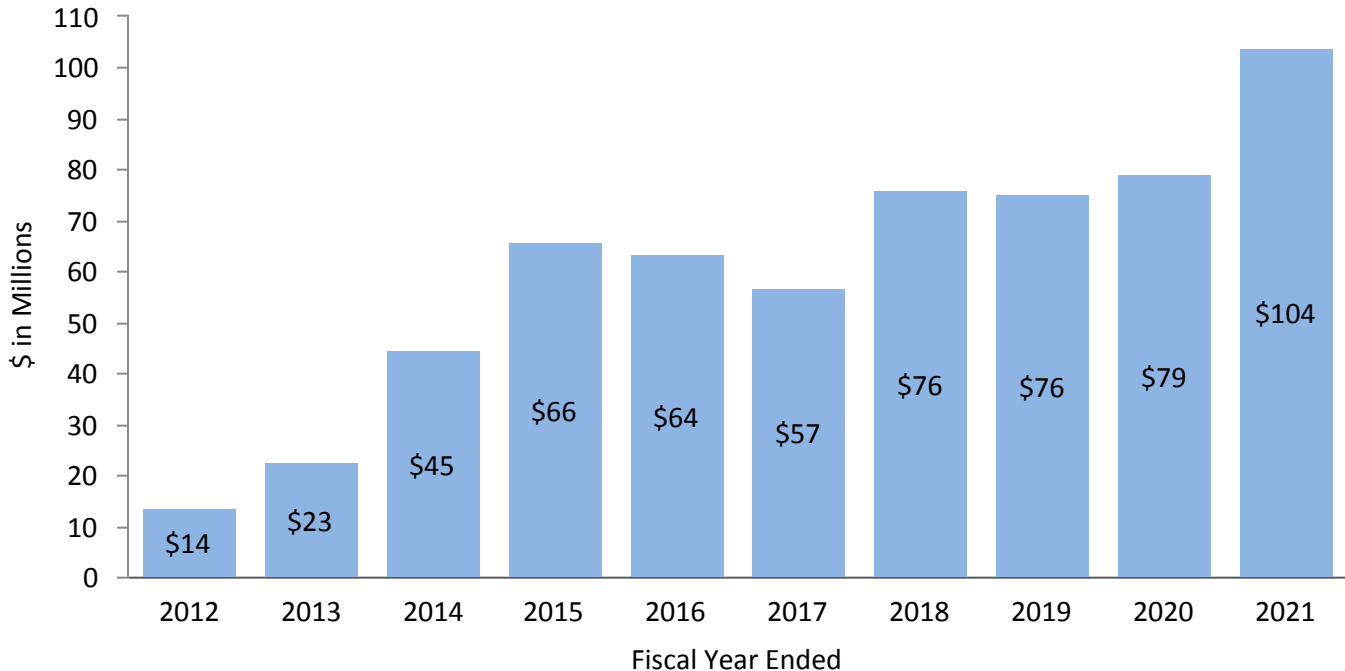
SOUTHERN NEVADA WATER AUTHORITY
Statistical Section (Unaudited)
Regional Connection Charge by Purveyor Member ⁽¹⁾
Last Ten Fiscal Years

Fiscal Year Ended June 30,	Las Vegas Valley Water District	City of Henderson	City of North Las Vegas	Pending Refund Contingency ⁽²⁾	Total
2021	\$ 64,198,470	\$ 19,883,510	\$ 19,966,119	\$ —	\$ 104,048,099
2020	44,514,203	11,685,210	23,119,185	—	79,318,598
2019	46,474,600	19,483,421	9,609,380	—	75,567,401
2018	46,415,820	17,395,310	12,532,130	—	76,343,260
2017	41,373,197	11,723,700	3,927,920	—	57,024,817
2016	42,742,896	16,687,440	2,930,630	1,420,210	63,781,176
2015	47,125,630	16,954,760	1,649,490	286,047	66,015,927
2014	26,284,180	13,185,770	2,012,861	3,336,858	44,819,669
2013	16,232,230	1,581,160	1,228,630	3,873,396	22,915,416
2012	10,265,102	3,195,930	330,050	101,774	13,892,856

⁽¹⁾ Regional Connection Charges are a component of Capital Contributions as displayed on the Statements of Revenues, Expenses, and Changes in Net Position. See Notes 1 and 19 to the Basic Financial Statements.

⁽²⁾ Beginning in fiscal year 2007, annual net cash collections of connection charges were modified by a pending refund contingency. The pending refund contingency was discontinued in fiscal year 2016.

Regional Connection Charges



SOUTHERN NEVADA WATER AUTHORITY

Statistical Section (Unaudited)

Regional Connection Charge Rates

Last Ten Fiscal Years

Residential (8 or fewer units per acre ⁽¹⁾) (Plans approved for construction and fees paid)		
Meter Size	Charge	
	Nov 08 to Jun 21	May 08 to Oct 08
5/8"	\$ 4,870	\$ 4,710
3/4"	4,870	4,710
1"	9,610	9,300
1 1/2"	19,170	18,560
2"	30,680	29,700

⁽¹⁾ "Units per Acre means "Gross Acre," which represents an acre of land, including all interior streets, publicly dedicated land, and adjacent streets or rights-of-way to the street centerline, not to exceed a distance of 50 feet.

Non-Residential (Hotels, Motels, Golf Courses and Laundries Excluded) (Plans approved for construction and fees paid)		
Meter Size	Charge	
	Nov 08 to Jun 21	May 08 to Oct 08
5/8"	\$ 4,870	\$ 4,710
3/4"	4,870	4,710
1"	9,610	9,300
1 1/2"	19,170	18,560
2"	64,260	60,060
3"	237,900	216,610
4"	353,100	326,310
6"	See table for "Rates Based on Factors other than Meter Size"	
8"		
10"		

Industrial Laundries (Plans approved for construction and fees paid)		
Meter Size	Charge	
	Nov 08 to Jun 21	May 08 to Oct 08
5/8"	\$ 76,800	\$ 74,350
3/4"	76,800	74,350
1"	151,460	146,620
1 1/2"	302,950	293,270
2"	484,700	469,220
3"	969,400	938,430
4"	1,514,690	1,466,300
6"	3,029,360	2,932,580
8"	4,846,980	4,692,140
10"	6,967,540	6,744,960

SOUTHERN NEVADA WATER AUTHORITY

Statistical Section (Unaudited)

Regional Connection Charge Rates

Last Ten Fiscal Years

Rates Based on Factors other than Meter Size (Plans approved for construction and fees paid)			
Customer Class	Connection Charge Based On	Charge Per Unit	
		Nov 08 to Jun 21	May 08 to Oct 08
Residential - individually metered more than 8 units per acre ⁽¹⁾ & mobile homes	Dwelling Unit	\$ 3,400	\$ 3,210
Residential - master metered more than 8 units per acre ⁽¹⁾ & mobile homes ⁽²⁾	Dwelling Unit	3,400	3,210
Non-residential, 6" and larger - excluding hotels, motels, golf courses, and laundries ⁽³⁾	Annual Usage (1,000 Gal.)	29.20	26.50
Hotels & motels	Hotel Room	2,780	2,690
Golf courses (irrigated acres) ⁽⁴⁾	Acre	45,640	43,870
RV parks	Space	1,380	1,340

⁽¹⁾ "Units per Acre" means "Gross Acre," which represents an acre of land, including all interior streets, publicly dedicated land, and adjacent streets or rights-of-way to the street centerline, not to exceed a distance of 50 feet.

⁽²⁾ Master metered mobile homes are not authorized in Clark County in accordance with NRS 461A.230.

⁽³⁾ SNWA regional connection charge based on audit and confirmation of annual water usage of the facility within the first three years of operation. Based on that audit, the connection charge may be adjusted accordingly.

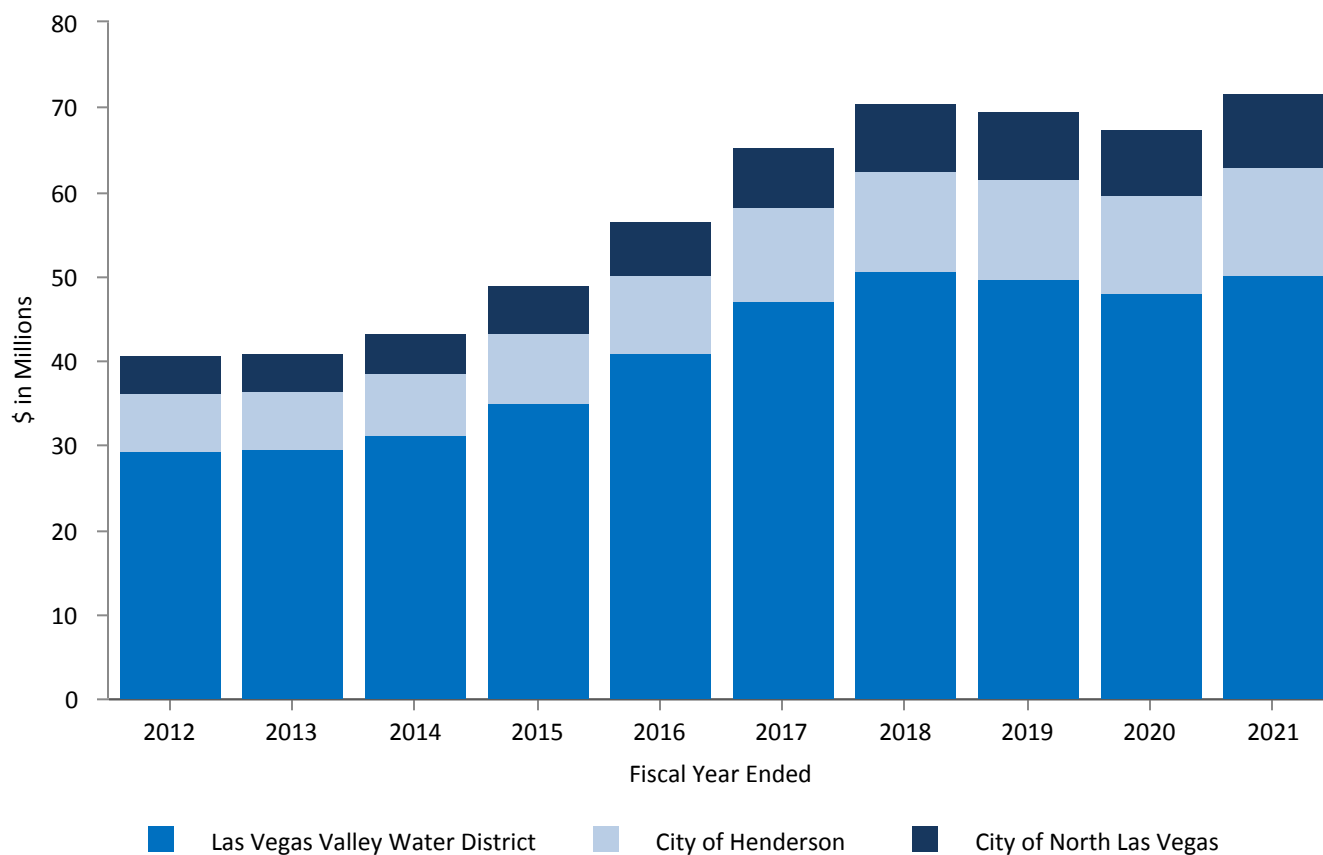
⁽⁴⁾ The SNWA regional connection charge is based on the potable irrigated acres of the golf course, which includes all playing areas, such as fairways, roughs, lakes, ponds, golf cart paths, sand traps, etc. The potable irrigated acres for this calculation does not include non-playing areas, although minimal potable irrigation may be required.

SOUTHERN NEVADA WATER AUTHORITY
Statistical Section (Unaudited)
Regional Commodity Charge by Purveyor Member ⁽¹⁾
Last Ten Fiscal Years

Fiscal Year Ended June 30,	Las Vegas Valley Water District	City of Henderson	City of North Las Vegas	Total
2021	\$ 50,212,998	\$ 12,759,121	\$ 8,781,153	\$ 71,753,272
2020	48,015,245	11,679,233	7,673,357	67,367,835
2019	49,800,992	11,814,929	7,985,365	69,601,286
2018	50,547,095	12,016,747	7,988,733	70,552,575
2017	47,122,474	11,059,260	7,200,429	65,382,163
2016	40,842,592	9,415,053	6,363,871	56,621,516
2015	35,116,226	8,264,405	5,505,351	48,885,982
2014	31,340,928	7,329,885	4,755,148	43,425,961
2013	29,550,946	6,821,823	4,618,727	40,991,496
2012	29,327,883	6,825,773	4,512,536	40,666,192

⁽¹⁾ Regional Commodity Charges are a component of Capital Contributions as displayed on the Statements of Revenues, Expenses, and Changes in Net Position. See Notes 1 and 19 to the Basic Financial Statements.

Regional Commodity Charge by Purveyor Member



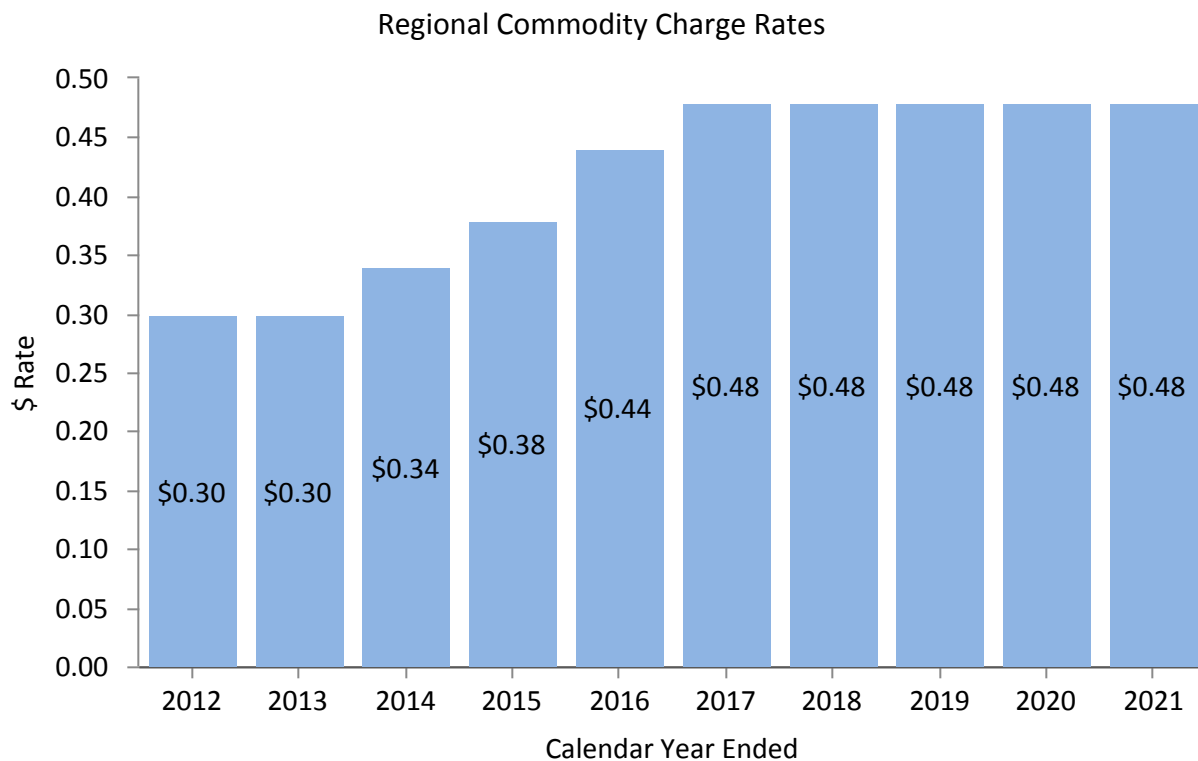
SOUTHERN NEVADA WATER AUTHORITY

Statistical Section (Unaudited)

Regional Commodity Charge Rates

Last Ten Calendar Years

Calendar Year	Rate (per 1,000 gallons)
2021	\$ 0.48
2020	0.48
2019	0.48
2018	0.48
2017	0.48
2016	0.44
2015	0.38
2014	0.34
2013	0.30
2012	0.30



Information on Debt Capacity

- Ratios of Outstanding Debt
- Ratios of General Bonded Debt
- Information About Debt Limitations and Pledged Revenue Coverage
- Pledged Revenue Coverage

These schedules contain information to help the reader assess the affordability of the SNWA's current levels of outstanding debt and the its ability to issue additional debt in the future.

Because the SNWA has only seven customers (the seven purveyor members as shown in the introductory section) ratios reflecting debt to the SNWA's customer base were deemed meaningless. Alternative comparisons have been made to give the reader a better sense of the SNWA's debt levels.



SOUTHERN NEVADA WATER AUTHORITY

Statistical Section (Unaudited)

Ratios of Outstanding Debt ⁽¹⁾

Last Ten Fiscal Years

Fiscal Year Ended June 30	In Millions			Debt as a Percent of Personal Income ⁽⁴⁾	Debt Per Capita In Dollars ⁽⁵⁾
	Bonds Payable ⁽²⁾	Notes Payable	Total Debt ⁽³⁾		
2021	\$ 3,137.5	\$ 0.3	\$ 3,137.8	2.8%	\$ 1,393.2
2020	3,074.3	1.0	3,075.3	2.7	1,365.4
2019	3,144.3	2.5	3,146.8	2.9	1,397.2
2018	3,278.5	3.9	3,282.4	3.3	1,484.1
2017	3,412.3	5.3	3,417.6	3.6	1,569.4
2016	3,521.8	6.7	3,528.5	3.9	1,651.8
2015	3,088.1	8.0	3,096.1	3.7	1,488.5
2014	3,087.7	9.2	3,096.9	4.0	1,521.1
2013	3,107.1	10.4	3,117.5	4.1	1,556.4
2012	2,755.2	11.6	2,766.8	3.8	1,422.3

⁽¹⁾ Details of the SNWA's outstanding long-term and short-term debt can be found in the Notes 15 and 18 to the Basic Financial Statements and in this Statistical Section.

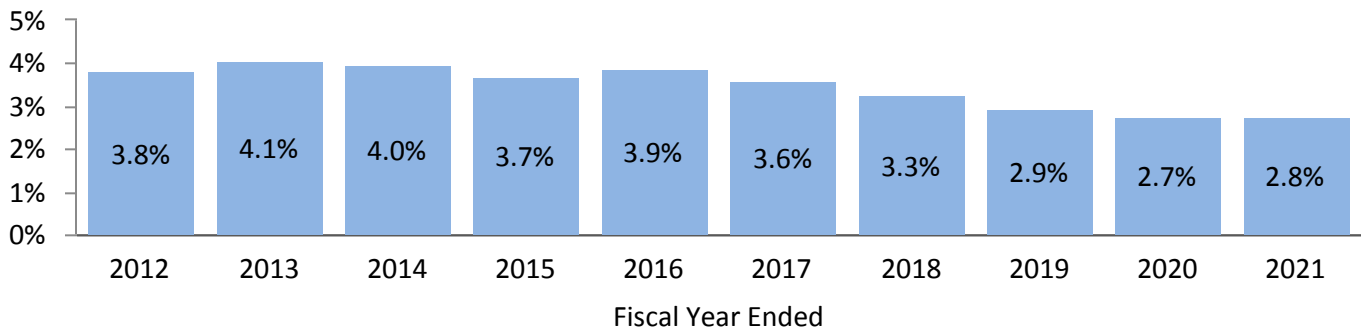
⁽²⁾ Net of related premiums and discounts as required per GASB Comprehensive Implementation Guide 9.24.6.

⁽³⁾ All SNWA bond and note debt is general obligation debt issued on behalf of the SNWA by the State of Nevada, LVVWD, and Clark County, additionally secured by pledged revenue. For more information, see Pledged Revenue Coverage information in this Statistical Section.

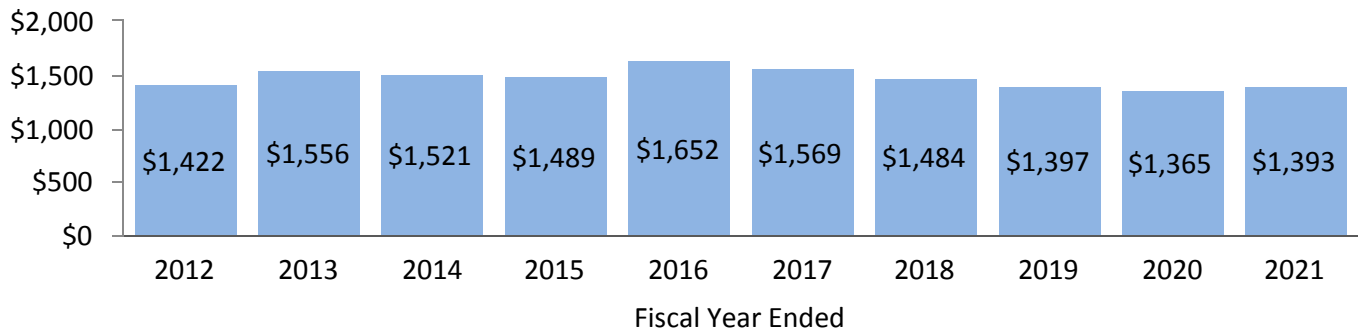
⁽⁴⁾ Total debt divided by personal income in Clark County, which is indicated in the demographic and economic information table in this Statistical Section.

⁽⁵⁾ Total debt divided by the population in SNWA's service area.

Debt as Percentage of Personal Income



Debt Per Capita



SOUTHERN NEVADA WATER AUTHORITY

Statistical Section (Unaudited) Ratios of General Bonded Debt ⁽¹⁾ Last Ten Fiscal Years

In Millions

Fiscal Year Ended June 30	G.O. Debt Additionally Secured with SNWA Pledged Revenues	Debt Secured with Sales Tax Pledge ⁽²⁾	Total General Bonded Debt	Following Fiscal Year's Principal Payments ⁽³⁾	Net General Bonded Debt	Total Debt as Percent of Annual Applied Revenues ^{(4) (5)}	Annual Debt Service as Percent of Annual Applied Revenues ^{(4) (6)}
2021	\$ 3,136.9	\$ 0.9	\$ 3,137.8	\$ (146.9)	\$ 2,990.9	520.4%	46.1%
2020	3,073.9	1.4	3,075.3	(131.1)	2,944.2	554.3	55.3
2019	3,145.0	1.8	3,146.8	(121.6)	3,025.2	587.4	50.6
2018	3,280.1	2.3	3,282.4	(116.5)	3,165.9	630.1	52.3
2017	3,414.8	2.8	3,417.6	(112.1)	3,305.5	732.7	58.8
2016	3,525.3	3.2	3,528.5	(106.2)	3,422.3	824.4	53.7
2015	3,092.4	3.7	3,096.1	(84.0)	3,012.1	784.7	43.7
2014	3,092.8	4.1	3,096.9	(24.3)	3,072.6	886.4	42.2
2013	3,112.9	4.6	3,117.5	(16.9)	3,100.6	987.3	46.7
2012	2,761.7	5.1	2,766.8	(15.1)	2,751.7	1,142.7	60.9

⁽¹⁾ Details of the SNWA's long-term outstanding debt can be found in Note 18 to the Basic Financial Statements and in this Statistical Section. As described in Note 1, SNWA has only seven customers, making per-customer ratios meaningless. Therefore, alternate ratios have been provided.

⁽²⁾ The SNWA 2008 CREBs are not general obligation and are the only SNWA debt with a pledge against the sales tax revenues.

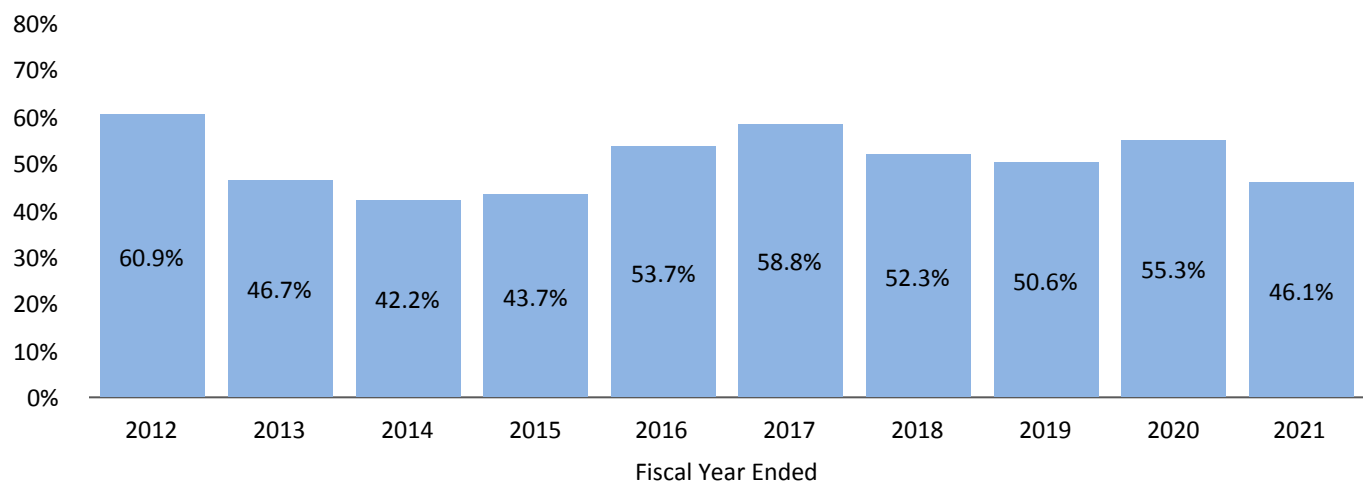
⁽³⁾ Principal portion of debt service payments for the following fiscal year, excluding commercial paper.

⁽⁴⁾ The SNWA cannot levy property taxes. Although the entities issuing debt on its behalf can, the SNWA does not expect that to occur. Therefore, alternate ratios have been provided.

⁽⁵⁾ Total debt divided by total applied revenues. Applied revenues are revenues which are used to pay debt service. These revenues consist of Sales Tax, Wholesale Delivery Charge, Regional Connection Charge, Regional Commodity Charge, Regional Reliability Surcharge, and Regional Infrastructure Charge. Regional Connection Charges are adjusted by a refund contingency for fiscal years 2012 to 2015.

⁽⁶⁾ Total annual debt service (principal and interest) divided into total applied revenues as defined in ⁽⁵⁾ above.

Annual Debt Service as Percent of Annual Applied Revenues



SOUTHERN NEVADA WATER AUTHORITY
Statistical Section (Unaudited)
Information About Debt Limitations and Pledged Revenue Coverage

DEBT LIMITATIONS

The SNWA does not have a dollar amount of debt limit. The SNWA's ability to issue and pay its debt is a function of its capital needs and revenues generated from its facilities.

PLEDGED REVENUE COVERAGE

Fiscal Year Ended June 30	Pledged Revenue Sales Tax ⁽¹⁾	Bonds with Sales Tax Pledge ⁽²⁾	Coverage Ratio
2021	\$ 71,202,531	\$ 920,000	77.4
2020	65,457,762	1,380,000	47.4
2019	67,970,379	1,840,000	36.9
2018	63,601,130	2,300,000	27.7
2017	60,856,934	2,760,000	22.0
2016	58,152,408	3,220,000	18.1
2015	55,933,316	3,680,000	15.2
2014	52,308,926	4,140,000	12.6
2013	48,847,306	4,600,000	10.6
2012	46,222,883	5,060,000	9.1

⁽¹⁾ Sales tax collections are restricted by law to be used only for capital acquisition and retirement of debt.

⁽²⁾ The only SNWA debt with a sales tax pledge are the SNWA 2008 CREB. All other issues are general obligation bonds with additional security of SNWA pledged revenue.

SOUTHERN NEVADA WATER AUTHORITY

Statistical Section (Unaudited)

Pledged Revenue Coverage

Last Ten Fiscal Years

Fiscal Year Ended June 30	Gross Revenues ⁽¹⁾	Less Operating Expense ⁽²⁾	Net Available Revenue	Add Beginning Unrestricted Funds ⁽³⁾	Net Available for Debt Service	Total Debt Service ⁽⁴⁾	Debt Coverage Ratio ⁽⁵⁾
2021	\$ 585,101,795	\$ 180,110,674	\$ 404,991,121	\$ 778,382,776	\$ 1,183,373,896	\$ 264,827,855	4.47
2020	588,680,030	178,900,874	409,779,156	668,048,176	1,077,827,332	293,510,048	3.67
2019	559,631,750	173,194,350	386,437,400	561,768,492	948,205,892	260,852,199	3.64
2018	525,797,942	168,535,148	357,262,794	480,331,301	837,594,095	262,918,858	3.19
2017	473,007,416	166,458,183	306,549,233	422,030,778	728,580,011	265,380,836	2.75
2016	480,743,470	134,936,152	345,807,318	382,138,848	727,946,166	222,812,922	3.27
2015	402,439,702	127,494,786	274,944,916	322,928,812	597,873,728	167,810,691	3.56
2014	360,059,198	138,110,567	221,948,631	308,634,591	530,583,222	146,324,785	3.63
2013	323,304,876	108,170,994	215,133,882	236,252,384	451,386,266	146,773,353	3.08
2012	251,265,209	125,663,412	125,601,797	305,553,937	431,155,734	146,624,017	2.94

⁽¹⁾ Gross revenues are comprised of wholesale delivery charge, regional connection charge (net of pending refund contingency, which was discontinued in fiscal year 2016), regional water charge (comprised of commodity charges and reliability surcharges), regional infrastructure charge, sales tax, groundwater management fees, Las Vegas wash revenues, investment income (including capitalized portion), and other revenues. Other revenues includes receipts from Southern Nevada Public Lands Management Act (SNPLMA), raw water facilities charge and minor billings to purveyor members (Big Bend Water District, City of Las Vegas, and Clark County Water Reclamation District).

⁽²⁾ Operating expense are comprised of energy, salaries and benefits, and operating and maintenance.

⁽³⁾ Unrestricted funds include unrestricted cash and investments as shown on the Statements of Net Position and sales tax proceeds on hand regardless of classification.

⁽⁴⁾ Includes interest paid on the commercial paper notes.

⁽⁵⁾ Debt coverage ratio is calculated by dividing the net available for debt service amount by the total debt service amount.

Demographic and Economic Information

- Demographic and Economic Information in Clark County, Nevada
- Ten Largest Property-Ownning Taxpayers
- Employment by Industry Sector
- Building Permits Issued in Clark County, Nevada

These schedules offer demographic and economic indicators to aid the reader in understanding the environment in which the SNWA's financial activities take place.



SOUTHERN NEVADA WATER AUTHORITY
Statistical Section (Unaudited)
Demographic and Economic Information in Clark County, Nevada ⁽¹⁾
Last Ten Calendar Years

Calendar Year	Population ⁽²⁾	Per Capita Income ⁽³⁾	Median Household Income ⁽⁴⁾	Weighted Enrollment/School Enrollment ⁽⁵⁾	Total Labor Force Thousands ⁽⁶⁾	U.S. Unemployment Rate ⁽⁷⁾
2020	2,315,963	N/A	\$ 54,879	315,027	1,112.0	8.1%
2019	2,293,391	\$ 48,806	51,313	317,306	1,038.4	3.7
2018	2,251,175	47,759	48,977	319,311	1,098.1	3.9
2017	2,193,818	45,798	47,610	309,965	1,069.5	4.4
2016	2,166,181	43,950	43,950	307,974	1,046.1	4.9
2015	2,118,353	43,028	43,603	306,832	1,034.0	5.3
2014	2,069,450	40,552	51,214	314,598	1,019.5	6.2
2013	2,031,723	38,423	51,057	311,218	1,004.3	7.4
2012	1,988,195	38,562	49,546	308,377	999.5	8.1
2011	1,967,722	36,531	48,215	309,899	995.1	8.9

⁽¹⁾ All data is subject to revision. The abbreviation "N/A" means not available.

⁽²⁾ Population as of July 1. Source: 2020 data is from the U.S. Bureau of the Census (estimated); all other figures from the Nevada State Demographer.

⁽³⁾ Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis.

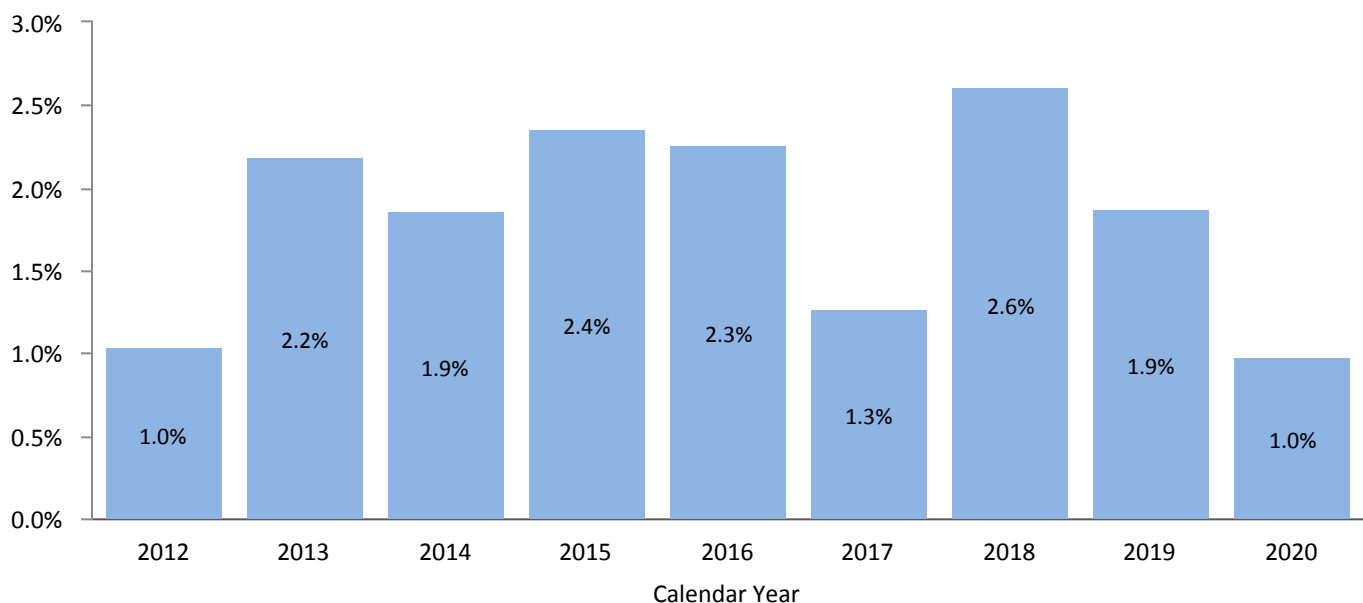
⁽⁴⁾ Source: The Nielsen Company, *Site Reports*, 2010-2017; and Claritas, 2018-2020 Environics Analytics (EA).

⁽⁵⁾ Source: Clark County School District. Senate Bill 508, passed in the 2015 legislative session, changed the Distributive School Account reporting from a single annual official count day to a quarterly Average Daily Enrollment ("ADE"). The ADE reporting days are October 1, January 1, April 1, and July 1. ADE represents the District's total number of pupils enrolled in and scheduled to attend school divided by the number of days school is in session for that quarter. Values shown in years 2015 through 2020 represent weighted enrollment. Years 2011 through 2014 represent actual student enrollment counts in the 4th week of the school year.

⁽⁶⁾ Source: Research and Analysis Bureau, Nevada Dept. of Employment, Training & Rehabilitation.

⁽⁷⁾ Source: U.S Bureau of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Change in Population From Prior Year



SOUTHERN NEVADA WATER AUTHORITY

Statistical Section (Unaudited)

Ten Largest Property-Ownning Taxpayers in Clark County, Nevada ⁽¹⁾

Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2021

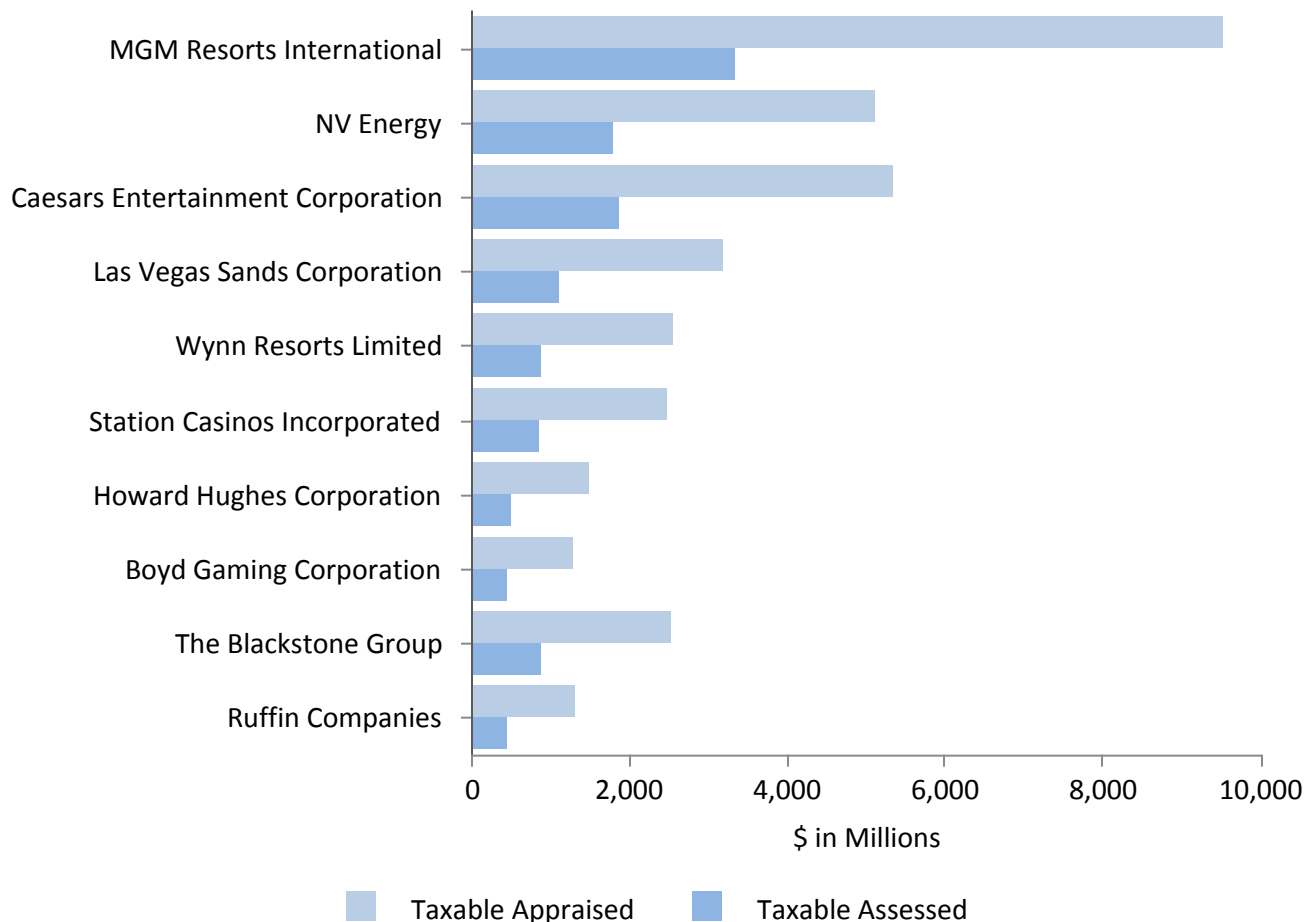
Taxpayer ⁽²⁾	Taxable Assessed	Taxable Appraised
1. MGM Resorts International	\$ 3,341,076,734	\$ 9,545,933,525
2. Caesars Entertainment Corporation	1,871,780,926	5,347,945,504
3. NV Energy	1,797,492,697	5,135,693,420
4. Las Vegas Sands Corporation	1,122,130,007	3,206,085,734
5. Wynn Resorts Limited	894,979,174	2,557,083,353
6. The Blackstone Group	886,545,352	2,532,986,719
7. Station Casinos Incorporated	868,278,915	2,480,796,901
8. Howard Hughes Corporation	519,706,857	1,484,876,733
9. Ruffin Companies	461,330,605	1,318,087,444
10. Boyd Gaming Corporation	456,065,295	1,303,043,699

Source: Nevada Department of Taxation, *Ten Highest Assessed Taxpayers Statewide and All Counties. 2020-2021 Secured Roll/2019-2020 Unsecured Roll.*

⁽¹⁾ Includes the five incorporated cities.

⁽²⁾ Some taxpayers are hotel/casinos that may have multiple properties.

Taxpayer Ten Largest Taxpayers



SOUTHERN NEVADA WATER AUTHORITY

Statistical Section (Unaudited)

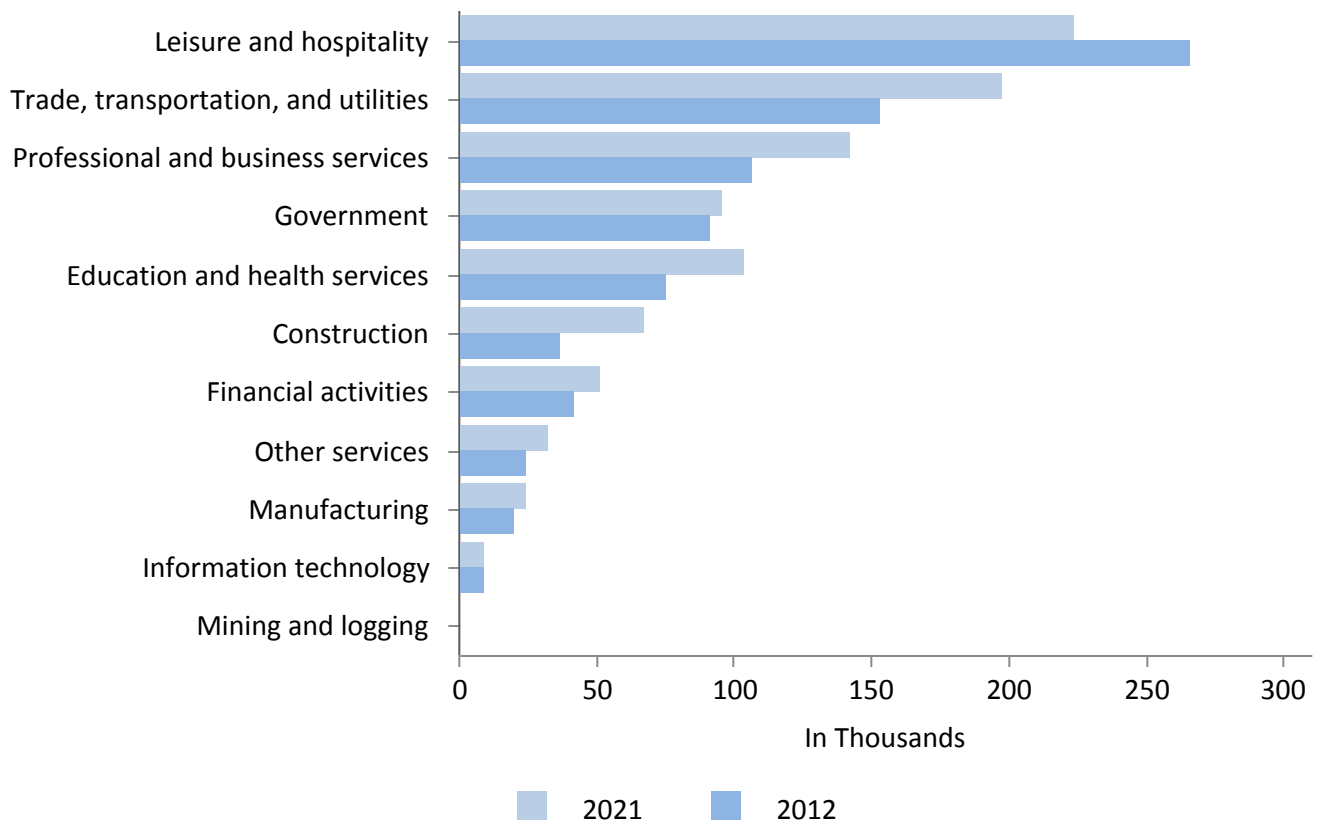
Employment by Industry Sector in the Las Vegas Metropolitan Area ⁽¹⁾

Current Fiscal Year and Nine Fiscal Years Ago

Industry Sector	<u>June 30, 2021</u>		<u>June 30, 2012</u>	
	Employees (In Thousands)		Employees (In Thousands)	
Leisure and hospitality	223.9	23.6 %	266.2	32.2 %
Trade, transportation, and utilities	198.2	20.8	153.2	18.5
Professional and business services	142.3	15.0	106.7	12.9
Education and health services	104.1	10.9	75.4	9.1
Government	95.7	10.1	91.4	11.1
Construction	67.5	7.1	37.0	4.5
Financial activities	51.6	5.4	41.9	5.1
Other services	32.9	3.5	24.6	3.0
Manufacturing	24.9	2.6	20.5	2.5
Information technology	9.2	1.0	9.5	1.1
Mining and logging	0.4	—	0.3	—
Total nonfarm payrolls	950.7	100.0 %	826.7	100.0 %

⁽¹⁾ Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics for the metropolitan statistical area of Las Vegas-Henderson-Paradise, Nevada. In the past, the Nevada Department of Employment, Training, and Rehabilitation (DETR) compiled a list of the top employers in Clark County. In fiscal year 2019, DETR stopped providing this information and the top employers list is not available from another reliable source. Therefore, the information above is intended to provide the reader with alternate data to consider customer concentration risk.

Employment by Industry Sector

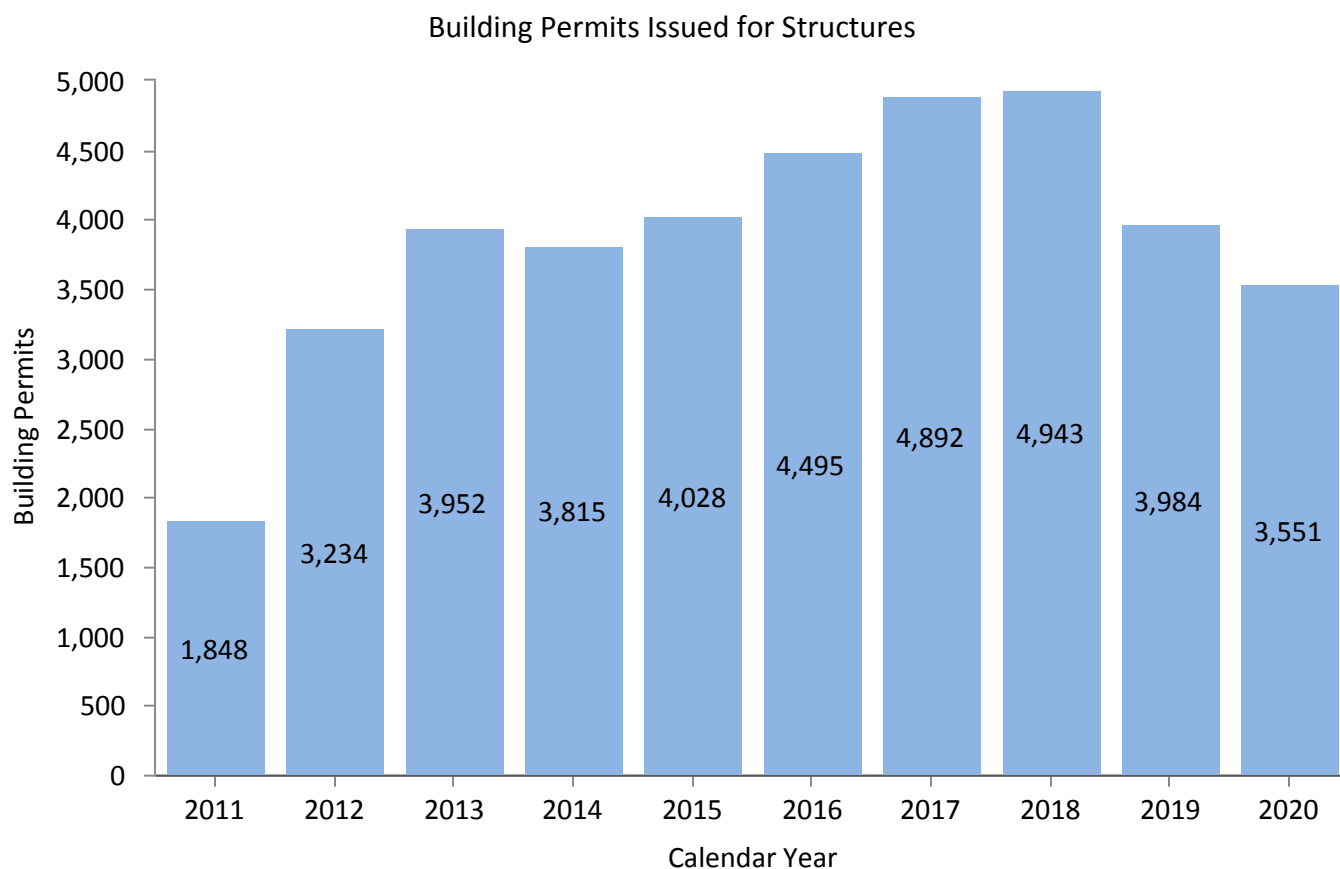


SOUTHERN NEVADA WATER AUTHORITY
Statistical Section (Unaudited)
Building Permits Issued in Clark County, Nevada
Last Ten Calendar Year

Building Permit Type	Calendar Year Ended ⁽¹⁾									
	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011
Single family residential	3,044	3,189	4,074	4,503	3,956	3,550	3,375	3,515	2,966	1,599
Townhouses	100	342	396	24	79	26	39	50	—	—
Condominiums	94	69	83	65	13	17	14	28	18	13
Duplex/apartment buildings	78	89	104	65	133	162	122	104	20	40
Hotels and motels	1	6	7	6	4	2	4	—	3	—
Guest houses	32	28	28	47	60	64	57	36	52	23
Buildings	202	261	251	182	250	207	204	219	175	173
Total structure permits ⁽²⁾	3,551	3,984	4,943	4,892	4,495	4,028	3,815	3,952	3,234	1,848

⁽¹⁾ Source: Clark County Development Services, Building Department.

⁽²⁾ Structure permits are important to SNWA as they are most likely to generate Regional Connection Charges.



Operating Information

- Water Delivered by the Southern Nevada Water System
- Authorized Full-Time Equivalent Employees
- Capital Expenditures
- Capital Asset Statistics

These schedules contain service and infrastructure data to help the reader understand how the information in the this financial report relates to the services the SNWA provides and the activities it performs.

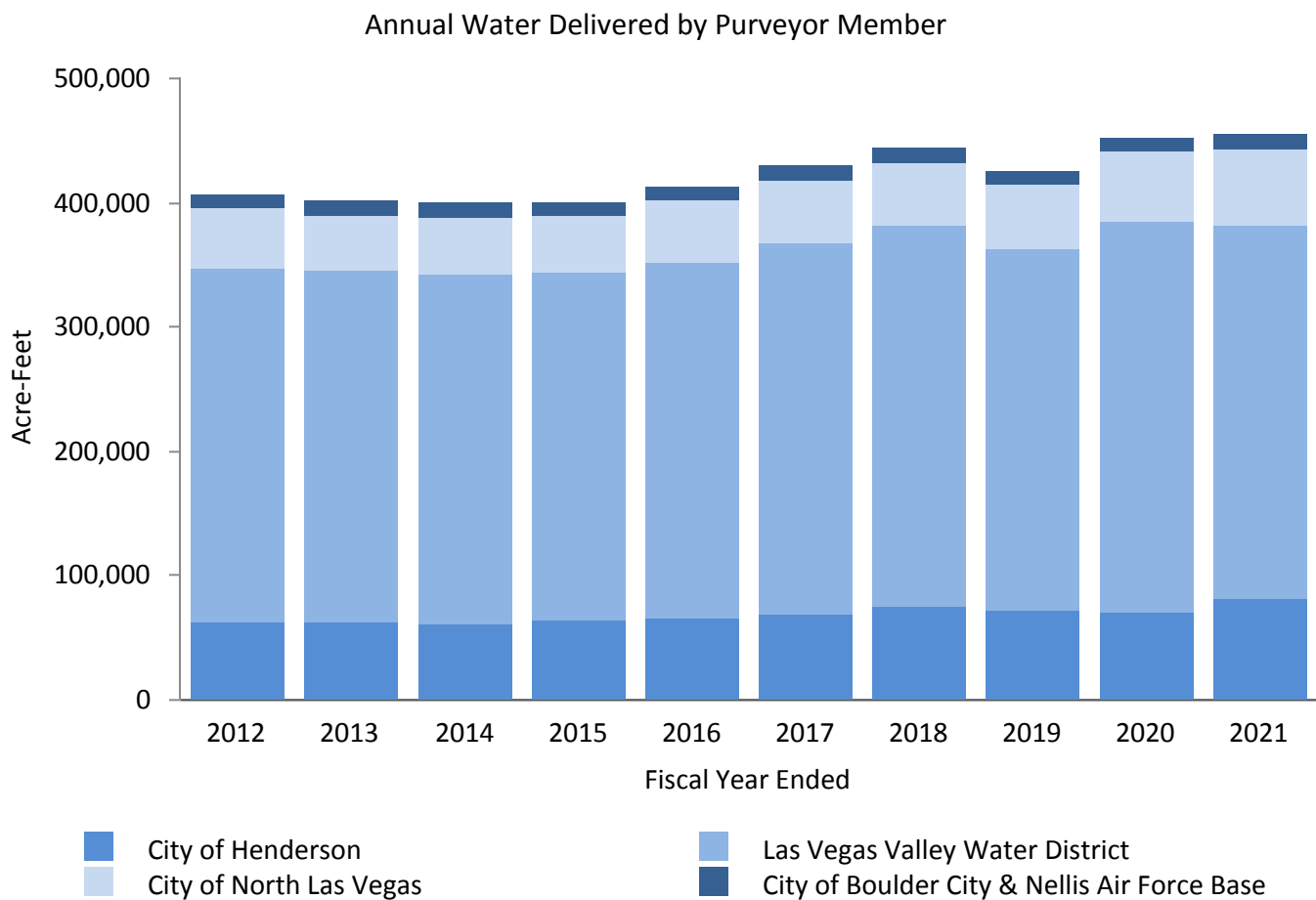


SOUTHERN NEVADA WATER AUTHORITY
Statistical Section (Unaudited)
Water Delivered by the Southern Nevada Water System
Last Ten Fiscal Years

Fiscal Year Ended June 30	City of Boulder City	City of Henderson	Las Vegas Valley Water District	Nellis Air Force Base	City of North Las Vegas	Total Delivered
2021	10,921	82,330	300,123	1,029	60,917	455,320
2020	10,001	70,507	315,031	1,004	56,572	453,115
2019	9,848	71,651	292,273	1,118	51,869	426,759
2018	10,731	75,248	306,302	1,202	51,456	444,939
2017	10,496	69,224	298,110	1,213	51,476	430,519
2016	10,458	65,284	287,374	1,044	49,569	413,729
2015	10,378	64,167	280,195	1,008	44,934	400,682
2014	10,688	61,890	280,417	1,097	46,459	400,551
2013	10,280	62,127	284,196	1,088	44,414	402,105
2012	10,514	63,450	284,662	1,069	48,120	407,815

Source: The SNWA's Operations Department

Water measured in acre-feet



SOUTHERN NEVADA WATER AUTHORITY
Statistical Section (Unaudited)
Authorized Full-Time Equivalent Employees by Department ⁽¹⁾
Last Ten Fiscal Years

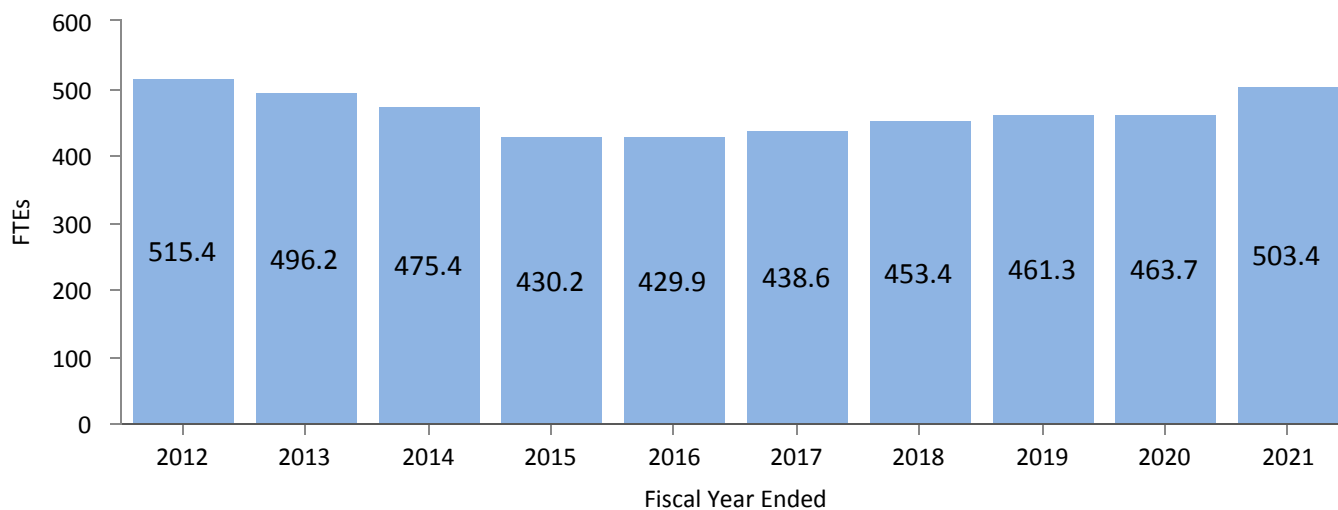
Department	Fiscal Year Ended June 30,									
	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012
Executive Management	5.7	5.5	5.5	5.0	5.0	5.0	—	—	—	—
Administrative Support ⁽²⁾	—	—	—	—	—	—	128.5	137.6	113.6	108.8
Customer Care & Field Services	2.6	3.1	2.9	2.9	3.0	1.3	—	—	—	—
Energy Management	5.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0
Engineering	33.0	20.8	23.3	24.8	30.3	32.9	38.7	51.5	70.8	77.8
Environmental, Health, Safety, & Corporate Security	32.6	31.2	19.7	18.6	16.8	15.8	—	—	—	—
Finance	15.2	14.7	24.2	23.0	32.0	33.2	—	—	—	—
Human Resources	4.7	4.4	4.6	3.5	4.1	—	—	—	—	—
Information Technology	51.6	42.0	40.1	39.6	34.5	34.4	—	—	—	—
Infrastructure Management	28.0	24.6	23.6	24.6	19.2	16.0	14.7	—	—	—
Legal Services	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.0	13.9	11.0	—	—	—	—
Operations	64.3	58.7	57.3	54.0	57.4	56.7	56.7	89.0	—	—
Public Services	40.0	38.8	39.8	40.3	30.1	31.9	—	—	—	—
Resources & Facilities	81.4	78.5	78.9	75.8	97.0	98.5	101.8	—	—	—
SNWA Groundwater Resources	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	48.1	51.0
SNWA Surface Water Resources	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14.0	25.0
Southern Nevada Water Systems	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	195.9	192.6
Water & Environmental Resources	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	98.4	48.8	55.2
Water Quality & Treatment	88.2	86.3	86.4	85.8	89.3	87.2	84.8	93.9	—	—
Water Resources	42.6	40.6	40.5	41.5	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	503.4	463.7	461.3	453.4	438.6	429.9	430.2	475.4	496.2	515.4

Source: The SNWA's annual budget documents, which are approved by the Board of Directors.

⁽¹⁾ The SNWA has no employees of its own. Full-time equivalent employees in this table are employed by LVVWD because the LVVWD is the operating agent for the SNWA. See Note 1 to the Basic Financial Statements for more details on this relationship. FTE numbers are estimates as they come from the annual budget process. Organizational changes are made periodically to better align the organization with its objectives and activities.

⁽²⁾ Starting in the fiscal year ended June 30, 2016, the "Administrative Support" departments were displayed separately in the budget process.

Full-Time Equivalent Employees



SOUTHERN NEVADA WATER AUTHORITY

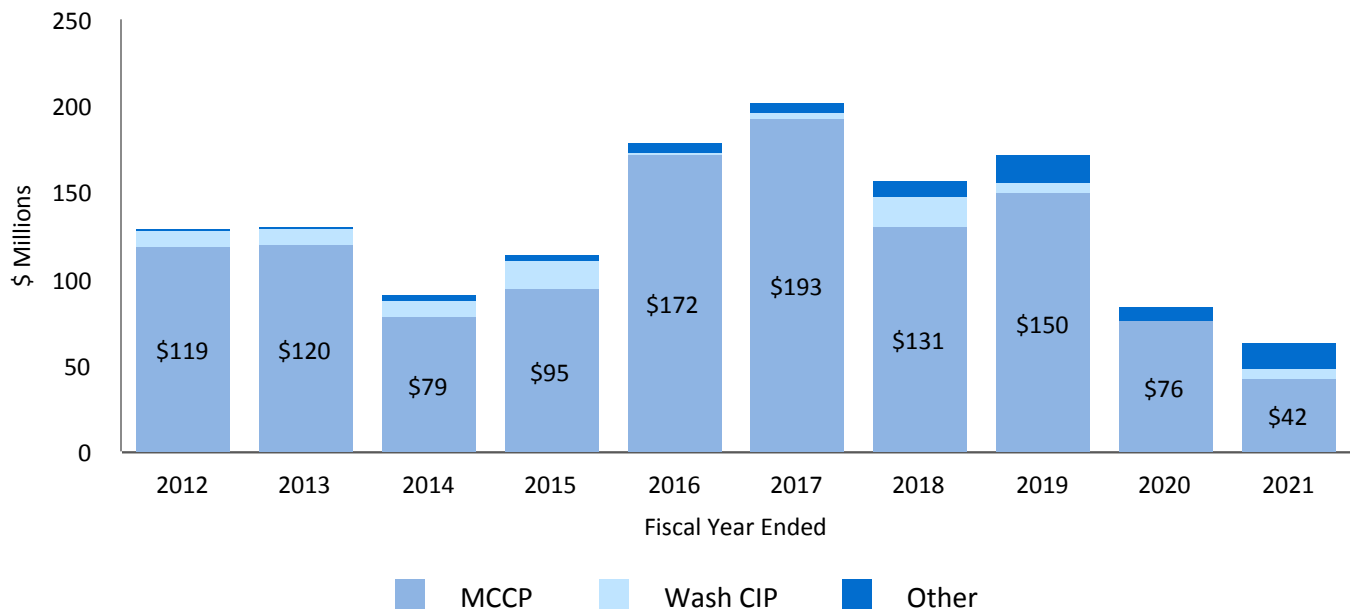
Statistical Section (Unaudited)

Capital Expenditures

Last Ten Fiscal Years

Fiscal Year Ended June 30	Major Construction and Capital Plan	Las Vegas Wash Capital Improvements Plan	Capital Expenditures Outside of Capital Improvement Plans	Total Capital Expenditures
2021	\$ 42,491,668	\$ 5,649,956	\$ 15,760,444	\$ 63,902,068
2020	75,814,548	998,345	7,491,187	84,304,080
2019	150,304,295	6,008,197	15,605,468	171,917,960
2018	131,099,993	16,590,597	9,899,286	157,589,876
2017	192,961,627	3,518,951	6,383,511	202,864,089
2016	172,109,188	1,113,383	6,384,113	179,606,684
2015	94,914,794	15,694,463	3,764,784	114,374,041
2014	78,826,736	9,448,938	3,660,439	91,936,113
2013	120,480,080	9,429,731	1,399,339	131,309,150
2012	118,981,628	9,819,269	925,631	129,726,528

Capital Expenditures



SOUTHERN NEVADA WATER AUTHORITY

Statistical Section (Unaudited)

Capital Asset Statistics

Last Ten Fiscal Years

Fiscal Year Ended June 30	Miles of Pipeline	Ozone Treatment Capacity ⁽¹⁾	Ozone Treatment Facilities	Pumping Plants	Reservoirs & Forebays	Metering Stations	Rechlorination Facilities	Plant Facilities
2021	175	1,000	2	28	38	35	8	3
2020	175	1,000	2	28	38	35	8	3
2019	175	1,000	2	28	38	35	8	3
2018	175	1,000	2	28	38	35	8	3
2017	175	1,000	2	28	38	35	8	3
2016	175	1,000	2	27	38	35	8	3
2015	175	1,000	2	27	38	35	8	3
2014	175	1,000	2	27	38	35	8	3
2013	175	1,000	2	27	38	35	8	3
2012	175	1,000	2	27	38	35	8	3

Source: The SNWA's Operations Department

⁽¹⁾ Capacity In million gallons per day.

Other Information

- Lake Elevations by Quarter Measured in Feet at the Dams
- Debt History
- Individual Debt Service Schedules

These schedules include hydrologic data, debt history, and individual amortization schedules to help the reader understand the SNWA's debt position both historically and in the future.



SOUTHERN NEVADA WATER AUTHORITY

Statistical Section (Unaudited)

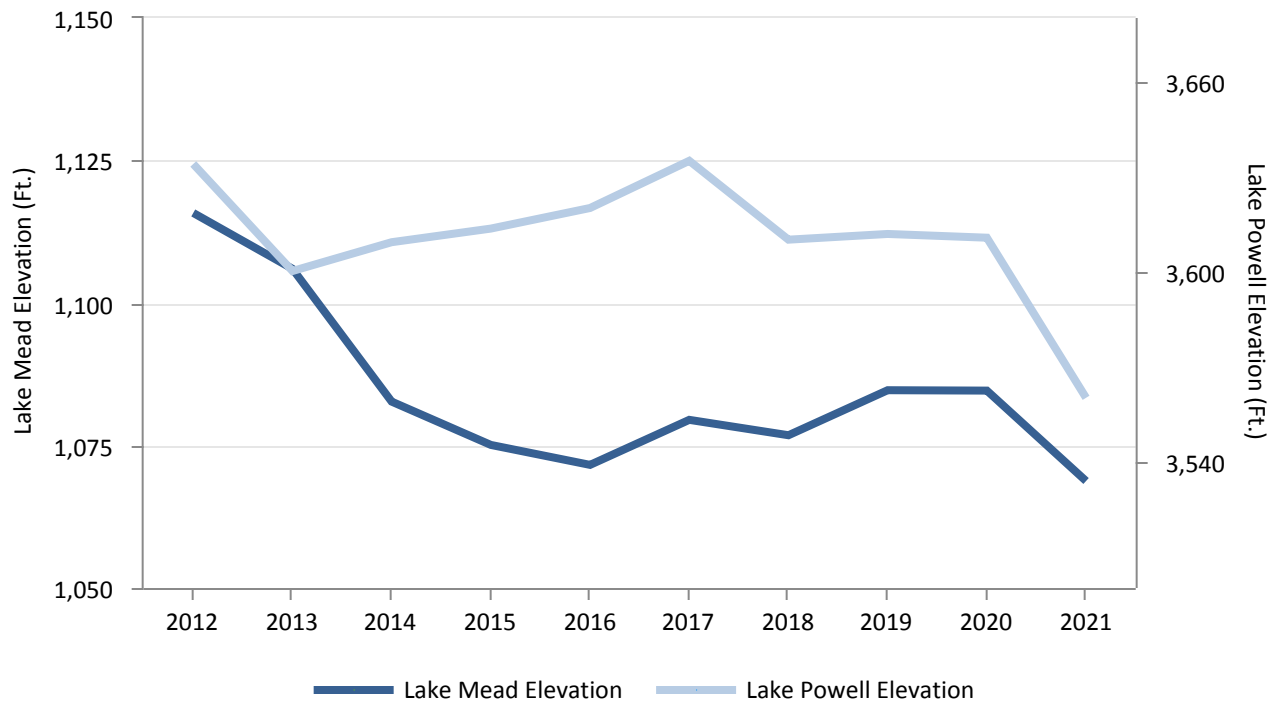
Lake Elevations by Quarter Measured in Feet at the Dams

Last Ten Fiscal Years

	Lake Mead ⁽¹⁾	Lake Powell ⁽¹⁾		Lake Mead ⁽¹⁾	Lake Powell ⁽¹⁾
09/30/11	1,116.0	3,653.0	09/30/16	1,075.2	3,610.9
12/31/11	1,132.8	3,639.8	12/31/16	1,080.8	3,600.5
03/31/12	1,129.4	3,635.3	03/31/17	1,088.3	3,595.9
06/30/12	1,115.8	3,633.9	06/30/17	1,079.5	3,634.9
09/30/12	1,115.2	3,621.6	09/30/17	1,082.1	3,628.3
12/31/12	1,120.4	3,609.8	12/31/17	1,082.5	3,622.9
03/31/13	1,118.6	3,599.0	03/31/18	1,088.1	3,612.2
06/30/13	1,106.0	3,600.1	06/30/18	1,076.8	3,610.0
09/30/13	1,106.9	3,591.3	09/30/18	1,078.3	3,592.3
12/31/13	1,106.7	3,584.4	12/31/18	1,081.4	3,581.9
03/31/14	1,101.7	3,574.8	03/31/19	1,090.2	3,569.3
06/30/14	1,082.7	3,609.2	06/30/19	1,084.7	3,611.8
09/30/14	1,081.3	3,605.5	09/30/19	1,083.0	3,615.4
12/31/14	1,087.8	3,597.8	12/31/19	1,090.5	3,608.7
03/31/15	1,084.9	3,591.0	03/31/20	1,098.6	3,600.7
06/30/15	1,075.1	3,613.5	06/30/20	1,087.1	3,610.6
09/30/15	1,078.1	3,606.0	09/30/20	1,083.2	3,596.0
12/31/15	1,080.9	3,600.8	12/31/20	1,083.7	3,582.2
03/31/16	1,080.5	3,592.2	03/31/21	1,084.4	3,566.7
06/30/16	1,071.6	3,620.0	06/30/21	1,068.8	3,560.1

⁽¹⁾ Source: US Department of Interior, Bureau of Reclamation.

Comparison of Fiscal Year End Lake Mead and Lake Powell Elevations



SOUTHERN NEVADA WATER AUTHORITY

Statistical Section (Unaudited)

Debt History

As of June 30, 2021

Issued By	Debt Name	Issue Date	Funds Used For	Original Amount \$	Refunded Amount \$	Refund Source	Principal Paid \$	Balance at 6/30/2021(\$)
State of Nevada	State of Nevada 1967 Debenture #1	Sep 1967	Interim water acquisition planning & design	10,000	10,000	State of Nevada 1968 Bonds	—	—
State of Nevada	State of Nevada 1967 Debenture #2	Oct 1967	Interim water acquisition planning & design	25,000	25,000	State of Nevada 1968 Bonds	—	—
State of Nevada	State of Nevada 1967 Debenture #3	Nov 1967	Interim water acquisition planning & design	365,000	365,000	State of Nevada 1968 Bonds	—	—
State of Nevada	State of Nevada 1968 Bonds	Jun 1968	First stage of the State facilities AMS treatment plant	8,900,000	5,580,000	State of Nevada 1994 Bonds	3,320,000	—
State of Nevada	State of Nevada Federal Replacement Contract #1	Mar 1973	First stage of the Federal facilities transmission	51,558,293	39,636,913	Clark County 0601 Bonds	11,921,380	—
State of Nevada	State of Nevada 1978A Bonds	Jan 1979	Second stage of the State facilities design & equipment purchase	13,000,000	9,125,000	State of Nevada 1994 Bonds	3,875,000	—
State of Nevada	State of Nevada 1978B Bonds	Feb 1979	Second stage of the State facilities construction	47,000,000	36,220,000	State of Nevada 1993 Bonds	10,780,000	—
State of Nevada	State of Nevada 1982 Debenture	Jul 1982	New computer system for the second stage State facilities	3,000,000	3,000,000	State of Nevada 1978C Bonds	—	—
State of Nevada	State of Nevada Federal Repayment Contract #2	Mar 1983	Second stage of the Federal facilities transmission	131,480,402	122,617,366	Clark County 0601 Bonds	8,863,036	—
State of Nevada	State of Nevada 1978C Bonds	Jul 1984	Refund the 1982 debenture	3,000,000	2,595,000	State of Nevada 1990 Bonds	405,000	—
State of Nevada	State of Nevada 1978D Bonds	Aug 1986	Relocate the Las Vegas lateral under the Las Vegas Wash	11,000,000	8,550,000	State of Nevada 1993 Bonds	2,450,000	—
State of Nevada	State of Nevada 1990 Bonds	Aug 1990	Refund the 1978C bond & begin the communications project	6,550,000	3,340,000	State of Nevada 1993 Bonds	3,210,000	—
State of Nevada	State of Nevada 1992 Bonds	Nov 1992	Lab equipment improvements maintenance & operations facility	9,815,000	5,125,000	State of Nevada 1997B Bonds	4,690,000	—
State of Nevada	State of Nevada 1993 Bonds	Nov 1993	Refund the 1978B, 1978D, and 1990 bonds	46,805,000	23,125,000	State of Nevada 2003C Bonds	23,680,000	—

SOUTHERN NEVADA WATER AUTHORITY

Statistical Section (Unaudited)

Debt History

As of June 30, 2021

Issued By	Debt Name	Issue Date	Funds Used For	Original Amount \$	Refunded Amount \$	Refund Source	Principal Paid \$	Balance at 6/30/2021(\$)
State of Nevada	State of Nevada 1994 Bonds	Nov 1994	Refund the 1968 & 1978A bonds & begin construction on the Capital Improvement Plan	170,380,000	141,610,000	State of Nevada 1995, 2005H Bonds	28,770,000	—
LVVWD	LVVWD Mar 1995 Bonds	Mar 1995	Capital Improvement Plan	20,000,000	12,775,000	LVVWD Apr 1998 & 2005B Bonds	7,225,000	—
LVVWD	LVVWD Jul 1995 Bonds	Jul 1995	Capital Improvement Plan	30,000,000	18,675,000	LVVWD Apr 1998 & 2005B Bonds	11,325,000	—
State of Nevada	State of Nevada 1995 Bonds	Dec 1995	Partially refund the State of Nevada 1994 bonds	118,590,000	118,590,000	State of Nevada 2006D Refunding Bonds	—	—
LVVWD	LVVWD Jul 1996 Bonds	Jul 1996	Capital Improvement Plan	180,000,000	168,300,000	LVVWD Apr 1998 & 2005B Bonds	11,700,000	—
State of Nevada	State of Nevada 1997A Bonds	Sep 1997	Phase I of the power delivery project	49,270,000	41,550,000	State of Nevada 2005I Bonds	7,720,000	—
State of Nevada	State of Nevada 1997B Bonds	Sep 1997	Partially refund the State of Nevada 1992 bonds	5,545,000	2,210,000	State of Nevada 2010B Bonds	3,335,000	—
LVVWD	LVVWD Commercial Paper	Jan 1998	Capital Improvement Plan	250,000,000	250,000,000	LVVWD Commercial Paper Payoff (2003)	—	—
LVVWD	LVVWD Apr 1998 Bonds	Apr 1998	Partially refund the LVVWD 0395, 0795, & 0796 bonds	190,255,000	183,420,000	LVVWD 2008B Bonds	6,835,000	—
State of Nevada	State of Nevada 0798 Bonds	Jul 1998	Capital Improvement Plan	300,000,000	275,750,000	State of Nevada 2005F & 2013 Bonds	24,250,000	—
State of Nevada	State of Nevada 1999A Bonds	Sep 1999	Phase II of the power delivery project	25,730,000	22,295,000	State of Nevada 2005I Bonds	3,435,000	—
State of Nevada	Nevada Drinking Water State Revolving Fund Loan 1	Dec 1999	Capital Improvement Plan	12,269,695			12,269,695	—

SOUTHERN NEVADA WATER AUTHORITY

Statistical Section (Unaudited)

Debt History

As of June 30, 2021

Issued By	Debt Name	Issue Date	Funds Used For	Original Amount \$	Refunded Amount \$	Refund Source	Principal Paid \$	Balance at 6/30/2021(\$)
Clark County	Clark County 0700 Bonds	Jul 2000	Capital Improvement Plan	200,000,000	175,105,000	Clark County 2006 & 2009 Refunding Bonds	24,895,000	—
Clark County	Clark County 0601 Bonds	Jun 2001	Capital Improvement Plan & repay Federal contracts	250,000,000	222,095,000	Clark County 2006, 1106, 2009, LVVWD 2011C, & 2012A Refunding Bonds	27,905,000	—
State of Nevada	Nevada Drinking Water State Revolving Fund Loan 2	Jun 2001	Capital Improvement Plan	10,000,000			9,657,455	342,545
Clark County	Clark County 1102 Bonds	Nov 2002	Capital Improvement Plan	200,000,000	180,790,000	Clark County 1106, 2009, LVVWD 2011C, & 2012A Refunding Bonds	19,210,000	—
LVVWD	LVVWD Commercial Paper Payoff	Jan 2003	Refund Jan 1998 LVVWD commercial paper program	250,000,000	212,265,000	LVVWD 2009D & 2011C Refunding Bonds	37,735,000	—
State of Nevada	State of Nevada 2003C Bonds	Sep 2003	Partially refund State of Nevada 1993 bonds	21,515,000	455,000	State of Nevada 2010B Bonds	21,060,000	—
LVVWD	LVVWD Commercial Paper	Mar 2004	Capital Improvement Plan & Silverhawk purchase	400,000,000	—	LVVWD 2020A & 2021C Bonds	400,000,000	—
LVVWD	LVVWD 2005B Refunding Bonds	May 2005	Partially refund LVVWD 0395, 0795, & 0796 bonds	27,925,000	—		27,925,000	—
State of Nevada	State of Nevada 2005F Refunding Bonds	May 2005	Partially refund State of Nevada 0798 bonds	249,365,000	225,855,000	LVVWD 2011B, 2011C, & 2015B Refunding Bonds	23,510,000	—
State of Nevada	State of Nevada 2005H Refunding Bonds	Apr 2005	Partially refund State of Nevada 1994 bonds	36,130,000	31,620,000	LVVWD 2015C Refunding Bonds	4,510,000	—

SOUTHERN NEVADA WATER AUTHORITY

Statistical Section (Unaudited)

Debt History

As of June 30, 2021

Issued By	Debt Name	Issue Date	Funds Used For	Original Amount \$	Refunded Amount \$	Refund Source	Principal Paid \$	Balance at 6/30/2021(\$)
State of Nevada	State of Nevada 2005I Refunding Bonds	Apr 2005	Partially refund State of Nevada 1997A & 1999A bonds	65,300,000	58,060,000	LVVWD 2011B & 2015C Refunding Bonds	7,240,000	—
Clark County	Clark County 2006 Refunding Bonds	May 2006	Partially refund of Clark County 0700 & 0601 bonds	242,880,000	220,920,000	LVVWD 2011B & Clark County 2016A Refunding Bonds	21,960,000	—
State of Nevada	State of Nevada 2006D Refunding Bonds	Jul 2006	Refund State of Nevada 1995 bonds	111,840,000	86,045,000	State of Nevada 2010B, LVVWD 2011B, & 2016A Refunding Bonds	25,795,000	—
Clark County	Clark County 1106 Refunding Bonds	Nov 2006	Capital Improvement Plan & partial refund of Clark County 0601 & 1102 bonds	604,140,000	501,829,167	Clark County 2009, LVVWD 2011B, LVVWD 2011C, Clark County 2016A, & Clark County 2016B Refunding Bonds	32,765,833	69,545,000
LVVWD	LVVWD 2008B Refunding Bonds	Feb 2008	Refund LVVWD April 1998 bonds	171,720,000	140,565,000	LVVWD 2011A & 2018B Refunding Bonds	31,155,000	—
Clark County	Clark County 2008 Bonds	Jul 2008	Capital Improvement Plan	400,000,000	372,445,000	Clark County 2009, LVVWD 2011C, & Clark County 2017 Refunding Bonds	27,555,000	—
SNWA	SNWA Clean Renewable Energy 2008 Bonds	Jul 2008	Capital Improvement Plan	6,900,000	—		5,980,000	920,000
LVVWD	LVVWD 2009A Bonds	Aug 2009	Capital Improvement Plan	90,000,000	90,000,000	LVVWD 2019A Refunding Bonds	—	—

SOUTHERN NEVADA WATER AUTHORITY

Statistical Section (Unaudited)

Debt History

As of June 30, 2021

Issued By	Debt Name	Issue Date	Funds Used For	Original Amount \$	Refunded Amount \$	Refund Source	Principal Paid \$	Balance at 6/30/2021(\$)
LVVWD	LVVWD 2009B Bonds	Aug 2009	Capital Improvement Plan	10,000,000	7,675,000	LVVWD 2017B Refunding Bonds	2,325,000	—
Clark County	Clark County 2009 Refunding Bonds	Nov 2009	Partial refund of Clark County 0700, 0601, 1102 1106, & 2008 bonds	50,000,000			50,000,000	—
State of Nevada	State of Nevada 2009 Bonds	Dec 2009	Capital Improvement Plan	2,214,457			1,138,864	1,075,593
LVVWD	LVVWD 2009C Bonds	Dec 2009	Capital Improvement Plan	348,115,000	348,115,000	LVVWD 2015 Refunding Bonds	—	—
LVVWD	LVVWD 2009D Bonds	Dec 2009	Partial refund of LVVWD commercial paper payoff (Jan 03)	71,965,000	53,040,000	LVVWD 2017B & 2019A Refunding Bonds	18,925,000	—
State of Nevada	State of Nevada 2010B Refunding Bonds	Jun 2010	Refund of State of Nevada 1997B & partial refund of State of Nevada 2003C & 2006D bonds	7,405,000			7,405,000	—
LVVWD	LVVWD 2011A Refunding Bonds	May 2011	Partial refund of LVVWD 2008B bonds	58,110,000	29,925,000	LVVWD 2019B Refunding Bonds	28,185,000	—
LVVWD	LVVWD 2011B Refunding Bonds	Oct 2011	Partial refund of the State of Nevada 2005I, 2006D, 2005F & Clark County 1106 bonds	129,650,000	69,790,000	LVVWD 2019B Refunding Bonds	59,860,000	—
LVVWD	LVVWD 2011C Refunding Bonds	Oct 2011	Partial refund of Clark County 0601, 1102, 1106, 2008, State of Nevada 2005F bonds, & LVVWD commercial paper payoff	267,815,000	174,940,000	LVVWD 2021A Refunding Bonds	92,875,000	—
Clark County	Clark County 2012 Refunding Bonds	Jun 2012	Refund of Clark County 0601 & 1102 bonds	85,015,000			5,500,000	79,515,000
LVVWD	LVVWD 2012B Bonds	Jul 2012	Capital Improvement Plan	360,000,000			51,975,000	308,025,000
State of Nevada	State of Nevada 2013 Refunding Bonds	Feb 2013	Refunding of State of Nevada 0798 bonds	21,720,000			—	21,720,000

SOUTHERN NEVADA WATER AUTHORITY

Statistical Section (Unaudited)

Debt History

As of June 30, 2021

Issued By	Debt Name	Issue Date	Funds Used For	Original Amount \$	Refunded Amount \$	Refund Source	Principal Paid \$	Balance at 6/30/2021(\$)
LVVWD	LVVWD 2015 Refunding Bonds	Jan 2015	Refunding of LVVWD 2009C bonds	332,405,000			—	332,405,000
LVVWD	LVVWD 2015B Refunding Bonds	Jun 2015	Refunding of State of Nevada 2005F bonds	177,635,000			58,575,000	119,060,000
LVVWD	LVVWD 2015C Refunding Bonds	Jun 2015	Refunding State of Nevada 2005H & 2005I bonds	42,125,000			14,270,000	27,855,000
Clark County	Clark County 2016A Refunding Bonds	Mar 2016	Partial refunding of Clark County 2006 & Clark County 1106 bonds	263,955,000			114,385,000	149,570,000
LVVWD	LVVWD 2016A Refunding Bonds	Apr 2016	Partial refunding of State of Nevada 2006D bonds & new money	497,785,000			56,110,000	441,675,000
Clark County	Clark County 2016B Refunding Bonds	Aug 2016	Refunding of Clark County 1106 bonds	271,670,000			16,280,000	255,390,000
LVVWD	LVVWD 2017B Refunding Bonds	Mar 2017	Refunding of LVVWD 2009B & 2009D bonds	22,115,000			3,300,000	18,815,000
Clark County	Clark County 2017 Refunding Bonds	Mar 2017	Refunding of Clark County 2008 bonds	321,640,000			31,235,000	290,405,000
LVVWD	LVVWD 2018B Refunding Bonds	Mar 2018	Refunding of LVVWD 2008B bonds	79,085,000			26,020,000	53,065,000
LVVWD	LVVWD 2019A Refunding Bonds	Mar 2019	Refunding of LVVWD 2009A & 2009D bonds	107,975,000			4,950,000	103,025,000
LVVWD	LVVWD 2019B Refunding Bonds	Oct 2019	Partial refund of LVVWD 2011A & LVVWD 2011B refunding bonds	90,280,000			—	90,280,000
LVVWD	LVVWD 2020A Refunding Bonds	Mar 2020	Paid 2004B series of LVVWD commercial paper	123,860,000			6,355,000	117,505,000
LVVWD	LVVWD 2021A Refunding Bonds	Mar 2021	Partial refund of LVVWD 2011C refunding bonds	144,685,000			—	144,685,000
LVVWD	LVVWD 2021C Refunding Bonds	Mar 2021	Paid 2004A series of LVVWD commercial paper	208,145,000			—	208,145,000
				\$9,117,632,847	\$4,696,023,446		\$1,588,586,263	\$2,833,023,138

SOUTHERN NEVADA WATER AUTHORITY

Statistical Section (Unaudited)

Individual Debt Service Schedules

As of June 30, 2021

Fiscal Year	Nevada Drinking Water State Revolving Fund Loan 2			Clark County 1106 Refunding Bonds		
	Principal	Interest	Total	Principal	Interest	Total
2022	\$ 342,545	\$ 5,926	\$ 348,471	\$ —	\$ 1,965,425	\$ 1,965,425
2023	—	—	—	—	1,965,425	1,965,425
2024	—	—	—	—	1,965,425	1,965,425
2025	—	—	—	—	1,965,425	1,965,425
2026	—	—	—	—	1,965,425	1,965,425
2027	—	—	—	—	1,965,425	1,965,425
2028	—	—	—	—	1,965,425	1,965,425
2029	—	—	—	—	1,965,425	1,965,425
2030	—	—	—	—	1,965,425	1,965,425
2031	—	—	—	—	1,965,425	1,965,425
2032	—	—	—	—	1,965,425	1,965,425
2033	—	—	—	—	1,965,425	1,965,425
2034	—	—	—	21,830,000	1,637,975	23,467,975
2035	—	—	—	—	1,310,525	1,310,525
2036	—	—	—	23,530,000	957,575	24,487,575
2037	—	—	—	24,185,000	302,313	24,487,313
2038	—	—	—	—	—	—
2039	—	—	—	—	—	—
2040	—	—	—	—	—	—
2041	—	—	—	—	—	—
2042	—	—	—	—	—	—
2043	—	—	—	—	—	—
2044	—	—	—	—	—	—
2045	—	—	—	—	—	—
2046	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	\$ 342,545	\$ 5,926	\$ 348,471	\$ 69,545,000	\$ 27,793,488	\$ 97,338,488

(Totals may not add due to rounding)

SOUTHERN NEVADA WATER AUTHORITY

Statistical Section (Unaudited)

Individual Debt Service Schedules

As of June 30, 2021

Fiscal Year	SNWA Clean Renewable Energy 2008 Bonds			State of Nevada 2009 Bonds		
	Principal	Interest	Total	Principal	Interest	Total
2022	\$ 460,000	\$ 8,073	\$ 468,073	\$ 126,540	\$ —	\$ 126,540
2023	460,000	2,691	462,691	126,540	—	126,540
2024	—	—	—	126,540	—	126,540
2025	—	—	—	126,540	—	126,540
2026	—	—	—	126,540	—	126,540
2027	—	—	—	126,540	—	126,540
2028	—	—	—	126,540	—	126,540
2029	—	—	—	126,540	—	126,540
2030	—	—	—	63,273	—	63,273
2031	—	—	—	—	—	—
2032	—	—	—	—	—	—
2033	—	—	—	—	—	—
2034	—	—	—	—	—	—
2035	—	—	—	—	—	—
2036	—	—	—	—	—	—
2037	—	—	—	—	—	—
2038	—	—	—	—	—	—
2039	—	—	—	—	—	—
2040	—	—	—	—	—	—
2041	—	—	—	—	—	—
2042	—	—	—	—	—	—
2043	—	—	—	—	—	—
2044	—	—	—	—	—	—
2045	—	—	—	—	—	—
2046	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	\$ 920,000	\$ 10,764	\$ 930,764	\$ 1,075,593	\$ —	\$ 1,075,593

(Totals may not add due to rounding)

SOUTHERN NEVADA WATER AUTHORITY

Statistical Section (Unaudited)

Individual Debt Service Schedules

As of June 30, 2021

Fiscal Year	Clark County 2012 Refunding Bonds			LVVWD 2012B Bonds		
	Principal	Interest	Total	Principal	Interest	Total
2022	\$ —	\$ 3,180,600	\$ 3,180,600	\$ 8,690,000	\$ 14,915,500	\$ 23,605,500
2023	—	3,180,600	3,180,600	9,120,000	14,486,750	23,606,750
2024	—	3,180,600	3,180,600	9,565,000	14,044,750	23,609,750
2025	—	3,180,600	3,180,600	10,040,000	13,566,500	23,606,500
2026	—	3,180,600	3,180,600	10,545,000	13,064,500	23,609,500
2027	—	3,180,600	3,180,600	11,070,000	12,537,250	23,607,250
2028	—	3,180,600	3,180,600	11,625,000	11,983,750	23,608,750
2029	11,000,000	3,180,600	14,180,600	12,205,000	11,402,500	23,607,500
2030	27,370,000	2,740,600	30,110,600	12,815,000	10,792,250	23,607,250
2031	28,395,000	1,645,800	30,040,800	13,455,000	10,151,500	23,606,500
2032	12,750,000	510,000	13,260,000	14,130,000	9,478,750	23,608,750
2033	—	—	—	14,835,000	8,772,250	23,607,250
2034	—	—	—	15,580,000	8,030,500	23,610,500
2035	—	—	—	16,315,000	7,290,450	23,605,450
2036	—	—	—	17,095,000	6,515,450	23,610,450
2037	—	—	—	17,905,000	5,703,450	23,608,450
2038	—	—	—	18,755,000	4,853,000	23,608,000
2039	—	—	—	19,640,000	3,969,600	23,609,600
2040	—	—	—	20,565,000	3,044,600	23,609,600
2041	—	—	—	21,530,000	2,076,000	23,606,000
2042	—	—	—	22,545,000	1,061,900	23,606,900
2043	—	—	—	—	—	—
2044	—	—	—	—	—	—
2045	—	—	—	—	—	—
2046	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	\$ 79,515,000	\$ 30,341,200	\$ 109,856,200	\$ 308,025,000	\$ 187,741,200	\$ 495,766,200

(Totals may not add due to rounding)

SOUTHERN NEVADA WATER AUTHORITY

Statistical Section (Unaudited)

Individual Debt Service Schedules

As of June 30, 2021

Fiscal Year	State of Nevada 2013 Refunding Bonds			LVVWD 2015 Refunding Bonds		
	Principal	Interest	Total	Principal	Interest	Total
2022	\$ —	\$ 651,600	\$ 651,600	\$ —	\$ 16,370,250	\$ 16,370,250
2023	—	651,600	651,600	—	16,370,250	16,370,250
2024	—	651,600	651,600	—	16,370,250	16,370,250
2025	—	651,600	651,600	—	16,370,250	16,370,250
2026	—	651,600	651,600	—	16,370,250	16,370,250
2027	—	651,600	651,600	—	16,370,250	16,370,250
2028	21,720,000	325,800	22,045,800	—	16,370,250	16,370,250
2029	—	—	—	—	16,370,250	16,370,250
2030	—	—	—	—	16,370,250	16,370,250
2031	—	—	—	6,440,000	16,370,250	22,810,250
2032	—	—	—	23,245,000	16,048,250	39,293,250
2033	—	—	—	37,245,000	14,886,000	52,131,000
2034	—	—	—	39,100,000	13,023,750	52,123,750
2035	—	—	—	41,055,000	11,068,750	52,123,750
2036	—	—	—	43,065,000	9,061,350	52,126,350
2037	—	—	—	45,175,000	6,955,650	52,130,650
2038	—	—	—	47,380,000	4,746,800	52,126,800
2039	—	—	—	49,700,000	2,430,100	52,130,100
2040	—	—	—	—	—	—
2041	—	—	—	—	—	—
2042	—	—	—	—	—	—
2043	—	—	—	—	—	—
2044	—	—	—	—	—	—
2045	—	—	—	—	—	—
2046	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	\$ 21,720,000	\$ 4,235,400	\$ 25,955,400	\$ 332,405,000	\$ 241,923,150	\$ 574,328,150

(Totals may not add due to rounding)

SOUTHERN NEVADA WATER AUTHORITY

Statistical Section (Unaudited)

Individual Debt Service Schedules

As of June 30, 2021

Fiscal Year	LVVWD 2015B Refunding Bonds			LVVWD 2015C Refunding Bonds		
	Principal	Interest	Total	Principal	Interest	Total
2022	\$ 13,500,000	\$ 5,615,500	\$ 19,115,500	\$ 3,260,000	\$ 1,284,125	\$ 4,544,125
2023	14,195,000	4,923,125	19,118,125	3,420,000	1,117,125	4,537,125
2024	14,920,000	4,195,250	19,115,250	3,590,000	941,875	4,531,875
2025	15,680,000	3,430,250	19,110,250	3,765,000	758,000	4,523,000
2026	25,040,000	2,412,250	27,452,250	3,950,000	565,125	4,515,125
2027	26,310,000	1,128,500	27,438,500	4,145,000	362,750	4,507,750
2028	9,415,000	235,375	9,650,375	4,355,000	150,250	4,505,250
2029	—	—	—	1,150,000	24,125	1,174,125
2030	—	—	—	220,000	3,438	223,438
2031	—	—	—	—	—	—
2032	—	—	—	—	—	—
2033	—	—	—	—	—	—
2034	—	—	—	—	—	—
2035	—	—	—	—	—	—
2036	—	—	—	—	—	—
2037	—	—	—	—	—	—
2038	—	—	—	—	—	—
2039	—	—	—	—	—	—
2040	—	—	—	—	—	—
2041	—	—	—	—	—	—
2042	—	—	—	—	—	—
2043	—	—	—	—	—	—
2044	—	—	—	—	—	—
2045	—	—	—	—	—	—
2046	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	\$ 119,060,000	\$ 21,940,250	\$ 141,000,250	\$ 27,855,000	\$ 5,206,813	\$ 33,061,813

(Totals may not add due to rounding)

SOUTHERN NEVADA WATER AUTHORITY

Statistical Section (Unaudited)

Individual Debt Service Schedules

As of June 30, 2021

Fiscal Year	Clark County 2016A Refunding Bonds			LVVWD 2016A Refunding Bonds		
	Principal	Interest	Total	Principal	Interest	Total
2022	\$ 28,460,000	\$ 6,767,000	\$ 35,227,000	\$ 16,250,000	\$ 22,051,550	\$ 38,301,550
2023	18,625,000	5,589,875	24,214,875	17,325,000	21,239,050	38,564,050
2024	19,635,000	4,633,375	24,268,375	18,185,000	20,372,800	38,557,800
2025	20,700,000	3,625,000	24,325,000	9,600,000	19,463,550	29,063,550
2026	21,835,000	2,561,625	24,396,625	1,610,000	18,983,550	20,593,550
2027	9,215,000	1,785,375	11,000,375	11,455,000	18,935,250	30,390,250
2028	9,770,000	1,310,750	11,080,750	12,025,000	18,362,500	30,387,500
2029	10,350,000	807,750	11,157,750	12,625,000	17,761,250	30,386,250
2030	10,980,000	274,500	11,254,500	13,260,000	17,130,000	30,390,000
2031	—	—	—	13,920,000	16,467,000	30,387,000
2032	—	—	—	14,615,000	15,771,000	30,386,000
2033	—	—	—	15,350,000	15,040,250	30,390,250
2034	—	—	—	16,115,000	14,272,750	30,387,750
2035	—	—	—	16,920,000	13,467,000	30,387,000
2036	—	—	—	17,770,000	12,621,000	30,391,000
2037	—	—	—	18,655,000	11,732,500	30,387,500
2038	—	—	—	19,590,000	10,799,750	30,389,750
2039	—	—	—	20,570,000	9,820,250	30,390,250
2040	—	—	—	21,595,000	8,791,750	30,386,750
2041	—	—	—	22,675,000	7,712,000	30,387,000
2042	—	—	—	23,810,000	6,578,250	30,388,250
2043	—	—	—	25,000,000	5,387,750	30,387,750
2044	—	—	—	26,250,000	4,137,750	30,387,750
2045	—	—	—	27,565,000	2,825,250	30,390,250
2046	—	—	—	28,940,000	1,447,000	30,387,000
Totals	\$ 149,570,000	\$ 27,355,250	\$ 176,925,250	\$ 441,675,000	\$ 331,170,750	\$ 772,845,750

(Totals may not add due to rounding)

SOUTHERN NEVADA WATER AUTHORITY

Statistical Section (Unaudited)

Individual Debt Service Schedules

As of June 30, 2021

Fiscal Year	Clark County 2016B Refunding Bonds			LVVWD 2017B Refunding Bonds		
	Principal	Interest	Total	Principal	Interest	Total
2022	\$ 4,590,000	\$ 12,149,100	\$ 16,739,100	\$ 1,775,000	\$ 862,125	\$ 2,637,125
2023	16,140,000	11,630,850	27,770,850	1,865,000	773,375	2,638,375
2024	16,935,000	10,803,975	27,738,975	1,955,000	680,125	2,635,125
2025	17,765,000	9,936,475	27,701,475	2,055,000	582,375	2,637,375
2026	18,635,000	9,026,475	27,661,475	2,155,000	479,625	2,634,625
2027	35,660,000	7,669,100	43,329,100	2,270,000	371,875	2,641,875
2028	37,435,000	5,841,725	43,276,725	1,770,000	258,375	2,028,375
2029	27,870,000	4,209,100	32,079,100	1,855,000	169,875	2,024,875
2030	14,525,000	3,149,225	17,674,225	1,935,000	95,675	2,030,675
2031	15,270,000	2,404,350	17,674,350	580,000	37,625	617,625
2032	15,970,000	1,703,200	17,673,200	600,000	19,500	619,500
2033	16,625,000	1,051,300	17,676,300	—	—	—
2034	—	718,800	718,800	—	—	—
2035	17,970,000	359,400	18,329,400	—	—	—
2036	—	—	—	—	—	—
2037	—	—	—	—	—	—
2038	—	—	—	—	—	—
2039	—	—	—	—	—	—
2040	—	—	—	—	—	—
2041	—	—	—	—	—	—
2042	—	—	—	—	—	—
2043	—	—	—	—	—	—
2044	—	—	—	—	—	—
2045	—	—	—	—	—	—
2046	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	\$ 255,390,000	\$ 80,653,075	\$ 336,043,075	\$ 18,815,000	\$ 4,330,550	\$ 23,145,550

(Totals may not add due to rounding)

SOUTHERN NEVADA WATER AUTHORITY

Statistical Section (Unaudited)

Individual Debt Service Schedules

As of June 30, 2021

Fiscal Year	Clark County 2017 Refunding Bonds			LVVWD 2018B Refunding Bonds		
	Principal	Interest	Total	Principal	Interest	Total
2022	\$ 11,470,000	\$ 12,880,850	\$ 24,350,850	\$ 9,575,000	\$ 2,653,250	\$ 12,228,250
2023	12,045,000	12,307,350	24,352,350	10,065,000	2,174,500	12,239,500
2024	12,645,000	11,705,100	24,350,100	10,580,000	1,671,250	12,251,250
2025	13,275,000	11,072,850	24,347,850	11,125,000	1,142,250	12,267,250
2026	13,940,000	10,409,100	24,349,100	11,720,000	586,000	12,306,000
2027	14,635,000	9,712,100	24,347,100	—	—	—
2028	15,370,000	8,980,350	24,350,350	—	—	—
2029	16,140,000	8,211,850	24,351,850	—	—	—
2030	16,945,000	7,404,850	24,349,850	—	—	—
2031	17,790,000	6,557,600	24,347,600	—	—	—
2032	18,505,000	5,846,000	24,351,000	—	—	—
2033	19,245,000	5,105,800	24,350,800	—	—	—
2034	20,010,000	4,336,000	24,346,000	—	—	—
2035	20,815,000	3,535,600	24,350,600	—	—	—
2036	21,650,000	2,703,000	24,353,000	—	—	—
2037	22,515,000	1,837,000	24,352,000	—	—	—
2038	23,410,000	936,400	24,346,400	—	—	—
2039	—	—	—	—	—	—
2040	—	—	—	—	—	—
2041	—	—	—	—	—	—
2042	—	—	—	—	—	—
2043	—	—	—	—	—	—
2044	—	—	—	—	—	—
2045	—	—	—	—	—	—
2046	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	\$ 290,405,000	\$ 123,541,800	\$ 413,946,800	\$ 53,065,000	\$ 8,227,250	\$ 61,292,250

(Totals may not add due to rounding)

SOUTHERN NEVADA WATER AUTHORITY

Statistical Section (Unaudited)

Individual Debt Service Schedules

As of June 30, 2021

Fiscal Year	LVVWD 2019A Refunding Bonds			LVVWD 2019B Refunding Bonds		
	Principal	Interest	Total	Principal	Interest	Total
2022	\$ 2,660,000	\$ 5,151,250	\$ 7,811,250	\$ 15,195,000	\$ 4,514,000	\$ 19,709,000
2023	2,795,000	5,018,250	7,813,250	15,955,000	3,754,250	19,709,250
2024	2,935,000	4,878,500	7,813,500	16,755,000	2,956,500	19,711,500
2025	3,075,000	4,731,750	7,806,750	17,590,000	2,118,750	19,708,750
2026	3,235,000	4,578,000	7,813,000	18,470,000	1,239,250	19,709,250
2027	3,400,000	4,416,250	7,816,250	6,315,000	315,750	6,630,750
2028	2,250,000	4,246,250	6,496,250	—	—	—
2029	2,365,000	4,133,750	6,498,750	—	—	—
2030	2,480,000	4,015,500	6,495,500	—	—	—
2031	—	3,891,500	3,891,500	—	—	—
2032	—	3,891,500	3,891,500	—	—	—
2033	105,000	3,891,500	3,996,500	—	—	—
2034	115,000	3,886,250	4,001,250	—	—	—
2035	115,000	3,880,500	3,995,500	—	—	—
2036	115,000	3,874,750	3,989,750	—	—	—
2037	120,000	3,869,000	3,989,000	—	—	—
2038	24,610,000	3,863,000	28,473,000	—	—	—
2039	52,650,000	2,632,500	55,282,500	—	—	—
2040	—	—	—	—	—	—
2041	—	—	—	—	—	—
2042	—	—	—	—	—	—
2043	—	—	—	—	—	—
2044	—	—	—	—	—	—
2045	—	—	—	—	—	—
2046	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	\$103,025,000	\$ 74,850,000	\$177,875,000	\$ 90,280,000	\$ 14,898,500	\$ 105,178,500

(Totals may not add due to rounding)

SOUTHERN NEVADA WATER AUTHORITY

Statistical Section (Unaudited)

Individual Debt Service Schedules

As of June 30, 2021

Fiscal Year	LVVWD 2020A Refunding Bonds			LVVWD 2021A Refunding Bonds		
	Principal	Interest	Total	Principal	Interest	Total
2022	\$ 6,670,000	\$ 5,319,350	\$ 11,989,350	\$ 11,805,000	\$ 6,783,750	\$ 18,588,750
2023	7,005,000	4,985,850	11,990,850	12,395,000	6,193,500	18,588,500
2024	7,355,000	4,635,600	11,990,600	13,020,000	5,573,750	18,593,750
2025	7,720,000	4,267,850	11,987,850	13,670,000	4,922,750	18,592,750
2026	8,110,000	3,881,850	11,991,850	14,350,000	4,239,250	18,589,250
2027	8,515,000	3,476,350	11,991,350	21,185,000	3,521,750	24,706,750
2028	8,940,000	3,050,600	11,990,600	12,860,000	2,462,500	15,322,500
2029	9,385,000	2,603,600	11,988,600	13,505,000	1,819,500	15,324,500
2030	9,855,000	2,134,350	11,989,350	14,180,000	1,144,250	15,324,250
2031	10,350,000	1,641,600	11,991,600	2,000,000	435,250	2,435,250
2032	10,765,000	1,227,600	11,992,600	2,095,000	335,250	2,430,250
2033	11,195,000	797,000	11,992,000	2,160,000	272,400	2,432,400
2034	11,640,000	349,200	11,989,200	2,200,000	229,200	2,429,200
2035	—	—	—	2,250,000	185,200	2,435,200
2036	—	—	—	2,290,000	140,200	2,430,200
2037	—	—	—	2,335,000	94,400	2,429,400
2038	—	—	—	2,385,000	47,700	2,432,700
2039	—	—	—	—	—	—
2040	—	—	—	—	—	—
2041	—	—	—	—	—	—
2042	—	—	—	—	—	—
2043	—	—	—	—	—	—
2044	—	—	—	—	—	—
2045	—	—	—	—	—	—
2046	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	\$ 117,505,000	\$ 38,370,800	\$ 155,875,800	\$ 144,685,000	\$ 38,400,600	\$ 183,085,600

(Totals may not add due to rounding)

SOUTHERN NEVADA WATER AUTHORITY

Statistical Section (Unaudited)

Individual Debt Service Schedules

As of June 30, 2021

Fiscal Year	LVVWD 2021C Refunding Bonds			GRAND TOTAL		
	Principal	Interest	Total	Principal	Interest	Total
2022	\$ 12,025,000	\$ 8,769,950	\$ 20,794,950	\$ 146,854,085	\$ 131,899,174	\$ 278,753,259
2023	12,505,000	8,288,950	20,793,950	154,041,540	124,653,366	278,694,906
2024	13,005,000	7,788,750	20,793,750	161,206,540	117,049,475	278,256,015
2025	13,660,000	7,138,500	20,798,500	159,846,540	108,924,725	268,771,265
2026	14,340,000	6,455,500	20,795,500	168,061,540	100,649,975	268,711,515
2027	15,060,000	5,738,500	20,798,500	169,361,540	92,138,675	261,500,215
2028	15,810,000	4,985,500	20,795,500	163,471,540	83,710,000	247,181,540
2029	16,600,000	4,195,000	20,795,000	135,176,540	76,854,575	212,031,115
2030	17,430,000	3,365,000	20,795,000	142,058,273	70,585,312	212,643,585
2031	18,305,000	2,493,500	20,798,500	126,505,000	64,061,400	190,566,400
2032	19,220,000	1,578,250	20,798,250	131,895,000	58,374,725	190,269,725
2033	19,795,000	1,001,650	20,796,650	136,555,000	52,783,575	189,338,575
2034	20,390,000	407,800	20,797,800	146,980,000	46,892,225	193,872,225
2035	—	—	—	115,440,000	41,097,425	156,537,425
2036	—	—	—	125,515,000	35,873,325	161,388,325
2037	—	—	—	130,890,000	30,494,313	161,384,313
2038	—	—	—	136,130,000	25,246,650	161,376,650
2039	—	—	—	142,560,000	18,852,450	161,412,450
2040	—	—	—	42,160,000	11,836,350	53,996,350
2041	—	—	—	44,205,000	9,788,000	53,993,000
2042	—	—	—	46,355,000	7,640,150	53,995,150
2043	—	—	—	25,000,000	5,387,750	30,387,750
2044	—	—	—	26,250,000	4,137,750	30,387,750
2045	—	—	—	27,565,000	2,825,250	30,390,250
2046	—	—	—	28,940,000	1,447,000	30,387,000
Totals	\$ 208,145,000	\$ 62,206,850	\$ 270,351,850	\$2,833,023,138	\$1,323,203,615	\$4,156,226,753

(Totals may not add due to rounding)

Independent Auditors' Report on Internal Control and Compliance





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

Board of Directors
Southern Nevada Water Authority
Las Vegas, Nevada

We have audited, in accordance with the auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards* issued by the Comptroller General of the United States, the financial statements of Southern Nevada Water Authority (the "SNWA"), which comprise the statement of financial position as of June 30, 2021, and the related statements of revenues, expenses, and changes in net position and cash flows for the year then ended, and the related notes to the financial statements, and have issued our report thereon dated October 14, 2021.

Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

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

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

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

Compliance and Other Matters

As part of obtaining reasonable assurance about whether SNWA's financial statements are free from material misstatement, we performed tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements, noncompliance with which could have a direct and material effect on the financial statements, including whether the funds established by SNWA, as listed in Nevada Revised Statutes (NRS) 354.624 (5)(a)(1 through 5), complied with the express purposes required by NRS 354.6241. However, providing an opinion on compliance with those provisions was not an objective of our audit, and accordingly, we do not express such an opinion. The results of our tests disclosed no instances of noncompliance or other matters that are required to be reported under *Government Auditing Standards*.

Purpose of this Report

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

BDO USA, LLP

October 14, 2021