COLORADO RIVER COMMISSION OF NEVADA

A COMPONENT UNIT OF THE STATE OF NEVADA

ANNUAL COMPREHENSIVE FINANCIAL REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2022

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COLORADO RIVER COMMISSION OF NEVADA

ELECTED AND APPOINTED

OFFICIALS FOR THE YEAR

ENDED JUNE 30, 2022

STATE OF NEVADA

Steve Sisolak
Governor

AARON FORD
Attorney General

CATHERINE BYRNE
Controller

ZACH CONINE
Treasurer

BARBARA CEGAVSKE
Secretary of State

COLORADO RIVER COMMISSION

PUOY K. PREMSRIRUT
Chairwoman

KARA J. KELLEY
Vice Chairwoman

CODY T. WINTERTON
Commissioner

MARILYN KIRKPATRICK
Commissioner

DAN H. STEWART
Commissioner

ALLEN J. PULIZ
Commissioner

JUSTIN JONES
Commissioner

COMMISSION STAFF

ERIC P. WITKOSKI
Executive Director

SARA A. PRICE
Senior Assistant Director

GAIL A. BATES
Assistant Director Hydropower Energy Operations

DOUGLAS N. BEATTY
Division Chief, Finance and Administration

ANGELA K. SLAUGHTER
Natural Resources Program Manager

ROBERT D. REESE
Assistant Director Engineering and Operations

STATE OF NEVADA

STEVE SISOLAK, *Governor*
PUOY K. PREMSRIRUT, *Chairwoman*
KARA J. KELLEY, *Vice Chairwoman*
ERIC WITKOSKI, *Executive Director*

JUSTIN JONES, *Commissioner*
MARILYN KIRKPATRICK, *Commissioner*
ALLEN J. PULIZ, *Commissioner*
DAN H. STEWART, *Commissioner*
CODY T. WINTERTON, *Commissioner*

COLORADO RIVER COMMISSION
OF NEVADA

January 27, 2023

To the Honorable Chairwoman, and Members of the Colorado River Commission of Nevada:

It is a pleasure for us to present the Annual Comprehensive Financial Report of the Colorado River Commission of Nevada (Commission) for the year ended June 30, 2022, prepared by the financial and administrative division staff. Management assumes full responsibility for the completeness and reliability of the information contained in this report, based on a comprehensive framework of internal control that was established for this purpose. The Commission's controls have been developed in accordance with the State Controller's office State-wide internal control system. Because the cost of internal control should not exceed anticipated benefits, the objective is to provide reasonable, rather than absolute, assurance that the basic financial statements are free of any material misstatements.

Moss Adams LLP, Certified Public Accountants and Business Advisors audited the Commission's basic financial statements for the year ended June 30, 2022. The goal of the independent audit was to provide reasonable assurance that the basic financial statements of the Commission are free of material misstatement. The independent audit involved examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements, assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, and evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. The independent auditors concluded, based upon the audit, that there was a reasonable basis for rendering an unmodified opinion that the Commission's basic financial statements for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2022, are fairly presented, in all material respects, and in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles in the United States (GAAP). The independent auditors' report is presented in the financial section of this report.

GAAP requires that management provide a narrative introduction, overview, and analysis to accompany the basic financial statements in the form of Management's Discussion and Analysis (MD&A). This letter of transmittal is designed to complement the MD&A and should be read in conjunction with it. The Commission's MD&A is presented in the financial section of this report.

Profile of the Government

The Commission has broad statutory authority to establish policy for the management of the State's allocation of power and water resources from the Colorado River. As a State agency, it comprises a discretely presented component unit of the State for financial reporting purposes. Basic financial information presented herein is also included in the State's Annual Comprehensive Financial Report.

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The Commission is governed by seven commissioners, four of whom, including the Chairwoman, are appointed by the Governor, with the remaining three appointed by the Southern Nevada Water Authority (SNWA). Commissioners are required to have a general knowledge of the development of the Colorado River and its tributaries within Nevada, as well as the rights of Nevada pertaining to the resources and benefits of the Colorado River.

The members of the Commission are:

Name	Initial Appointment	Current Term
Puoy K. Premsrirut, Chairwoman	2013	July 1, 2020, to June 30, 2023
Kara J. Kelley Vice Chairwoman	2015	July 1, 2020, to June 30, 2023
Cody T. Winterton	2015	July 1, 2021, to June 30, 2024
Honorable Marilyn Kirkpatrick Clark County Commissioner	2016	July 21, 2022, to June 30, 2024*
Honorable Dan H. Stewart City of Henderson Councilman	2016	July 21, 2022, to June 30, 2024*
Allen J. Puliz	2019	September 1, 2022, to August 31, 2025
Honorable Justin Jones Clark County Commissioner	2020	July 21, 2022, to June 30, 2024*

* Designates those Commissioners appointed by the SNWA who have terms that are subject to reappointment and continuation of their service as Directors of SNWA.

The Commission is responsible for the acquisition, management, utilization and development of designated water and electric power resources of the State. It is empowered to receive, protect, safeguard, and hold in trust all rights, interests, and benefits in and to the waters of the Colorado River and such power generated thereon to which Nevada is entitled. The Commission has the authority to make and enter into compacts or contracts and cooperate with other entities, states, and/or the federal government in fulfilling its statutory responsibilities. The Commission's main office is located in Las Vegas, Nevada.

Activities of the Commission are funded from revenue received from power and water contractors. An administrative charge is included in power sales to provide funding for power related activities. Water administrative revenues are received from the SNWA. Interest income earned from investments by the State Treasurer also contributes to revenues. The Commission does not request or receive any State tax allocations or federal funds to support its administrative and operating functions.

Power

Nevada's allocation of hydropower from Hoover, Parker and Davis Dams, and the Salt Lake City Area Integrated Project is purchased by the Commission from the federal government and sold to several contracting entities in southern Nevada, including three rural electrification associations, one municipal and one investor-owned utility, and an industrial complex in Henderson, Nevada. The Commission also seeks and contracts for available capacity and energy from alternative sources in order to meet the needs of the entities it serves. The Commission is also responsible for developing power delivery facilities and providing power, including hydropower, to SNWA's treatment facilities and the Basic Industrial Complex in Henderson, Nevada. The Commission's customer base is set forth in NRS 704.787. The customers include an industrial complex, the SNWA and its member agencies (for water and wastewater pumping) and other customers who qualify for and receive a specific allocation under the Hoover Power Allocation Act of 2011 and other hydropower processes.

Water

The Commission represents Nevada's interests in interstate matters involving the Colorado River with the SNWA. The Commission and the SNWA work directly with the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation, the other six Colorado River Basin states consisting of Arizona, California, Colorado, New Mexico, Utah, and Wyoming and other water users on the river. The activities include negotiating new water supplies, identifying new operating strategies, balancing water use with a water supply, and developing new mechanisms for interstate water transfers and drought contingency plans. These activities are the focus of the Commission.

Factors affecting Financial Condition

The information presented in the financial statements is best understood when it is considered from the broader perspective of the environment within which the Commission provides service.

Clark County (the County) and Local Economy

Although the resources of the Colorado River are allocated to the State, the primary area served by the Commission is Clark County. The majority of the Commission's activities occur in Clark County.

The Clark County encompasses 7,927 square miles. It includes five incorporated cities: Las Vegas, Henderson, North Las Vegas, Boulder City, and Mesquite; fourteen unincorporated towns; one school district; four library districts; one urban and two rural fire districts; one sanitation district; one urban and three rural water districts; and eleven judicial townships.

Clark County's population continues to increase slowly following declines in population reported in 2009 through 2011. The most current certified population estimate (as certified by the State Governor) indicates that Clark County's 2022 population is 2,366,773, a modest 2% increase from 2021's estimated population of 2,320,551. Clark County's population represents approximately 73.5% of the State's 2022 population (estimated at 3,219,785), virtually unchanged from prior year's percentage. Current projections forecast the County population to be 2,409,815 in 2023 and 2,448,017 in 2024. The current demographic estimate indicates continued growth over the next two years also at a rate of approximately 1.7% annually, also virtually unchanged from previous years.

On December 15, 2022, the Nevada Department of Employment, Training, and Rehabilitation reported that statewide employment increased in November by 5,300 jobs from the prior month as the state continues to recover. Still, jobs remain below typical levels but have increased by 57,200 jobs since November 2021. The increase in employment over the year reflects the modest rebound in jobs as the economy recovers. The total employment level in the state is 1,476,100. The State's unemployment rate in November was 4.9%, down only 0.4 percentage points when compared to November of 2021. Las Vegas employment increased by 2,300 jobs (up 0.2%) since October 2022, which represents an increase of 50,000 jobs (4.9%) since November of 2021. Clark County's gaming industry shows strong signs of recovery.

Casinos on the Las Vegas Strip continue to report gaming revenues that exceed 2021's record performance. Nevada casinos reported gaming wins of $13.5 billion, which is up approximately 10.2 percent over the first 11 months of 2021. Overall, gaming win exceeded $1 billion for 21 consecutive months as reported by the Gaming Control Board. However, 17 of the 20 markets reported were below November 2021 levels. With events coming back and strong demands for entertainment, and the revenue brought into the market by the Las Vegas Raiders football team, the Las Vegas economy is benefiting from an influx of gaming revenue. Overall, the gaming in Clark County continues to drive the bulk of the upturn in the state.

Over this period, the revenues of the Commission have been relatively stable, and are projected to remain so over the next biennium. The major impact to the Commission has been related to its industrial customer base. These customers have suffered decreases in product demand due to the pandemic and have subsequently reduced projected power purchases. However, the Commission's power resources continue to be among the lowest cost resources available to its customers, so the total impact of reduced demand is not projected to materially impact the Commission's revenues over the biennium.

Long-term Financial Planning

The financial management division monitors the fund balance of the Commission's general fund to ensure adequate reserves to fund ongoing operations. State and Commission regulations provide the flexibility to adjust water administrative revenues with each budget cycle and to change power administrative charges with advance notice to the customers.

Acceptable fund balance and cash levels are maintained with an annual internal review and, during the budget cycle (each even numbered year), are reviewed with the customers in budget preparation meetings. Due to the pass-through nature of the Commission's enterprise funds, ending fund balances are not monitored for adequate levels. Cash flow is monitored for these funds, as each month's billings reflect actual revenue requirements for the month. Risk for these funds revolves around the inherent enterprise risk of the Commission's customers.

To ensure ongoing revenues, the Commission monitors the creditworthiness of its customer and vendor base. As most of the customer base is governmental in nature, the risk of financial failure is not significant. For the customers that are not governmental based, the Commission requires deposits against power purchases in amounts determined annually by staff. These deposits are cash with one customer providing a letter of credit issued by financial institution acceptable to the Commission and the State Treasurer. The deposits are equal to at least three months of average power purchases by the customer, or a greater amount as determined by the Commission.

The Commission operates in close concert with all its customers. Some staff members of the Commission's Energy Services group are housed full-time at the SNWA offices, and all customers have access to Commission records and operational information, including real time power purchasing and invoicing amounts.

Cash in all funds is deposited in the State Treasurer's account and the Treasurer acts as the exclusive financial institution for the Commission. Interest income is received from the State Treasurer on all Commission cash. The Commission has no direct control over the investing activities of these resources. Interest income is not significant and is not used in budgeting and cash needs analysis.

Market Risk Management

The Commission has adopted an extensive risk management policy in line with current best electric power practices. A combined risk management committee has been established between the Commission and the SNWA. This committee establishes risk parameters, policies, and procedures acceptable to both agencies. While the risk management committee policy is binding on all activities related to the SNWA, the Commission applies these policies to all power procurement activities insofar as they can be applied.

Other Information

In August of 2022, the United States Bureau of Reclamation (the Bureau) announced a Level 2 water reduction at Lake Mead under current operating guidelines. While the shortage requirements imposed on the State are currently manageable additional steps must be made to ensure continued operations on the River. The Colorado River Basin States and the federal government continue to work together to develop appropriate plans to manage the resource into the future. Additional information is provided in the Management’s Discussion and Analysis section of this report.

Awards

The Government Finance Officers Association of the United States and Canada (GFOA) awarded a Certificate of Achievement for Excellence in Financial Reporting to the Commission for its comprehensive annual financial report for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2021. This was the 46th consecutive year that the Commission has achieved this prestigious award. To be awarded a Certificate of Achievement, a government must publish an easily readable and efficiently organized comprehensive annual financial report. This report must satisfy both GAAP and applicable legal requirements.

A certificate of achievement is valid for a period of one year only. We believe that our current comprehensive annual financial report continues to meet the Certificate of Achievement Program's requirements, and we are submitting it to the GFOA to determine its eligibility for another certificate.

Acknowledgements

Preparation of this report could not have been accomplished without the services of the entire staff of the Commission. We would like to express our appreciation to all members of the staff. We would also like to express our thanks to the Commission members for their interest and support in planning and conducting the Commission's financial affairs in a responsible and professional manner.

Respectfully submitted,

Eric Witkoski	Douglas N. Beatty
Executive Director	Division Chief, Finance and Administration

Government Finance Officers Association

Certificate of Achievement for Excellence in Financial Reporting

Presented to

Colorado River Commission of Nevada

For its Annual Comprehensive
Financial Report
For the Fiscal Year Ended

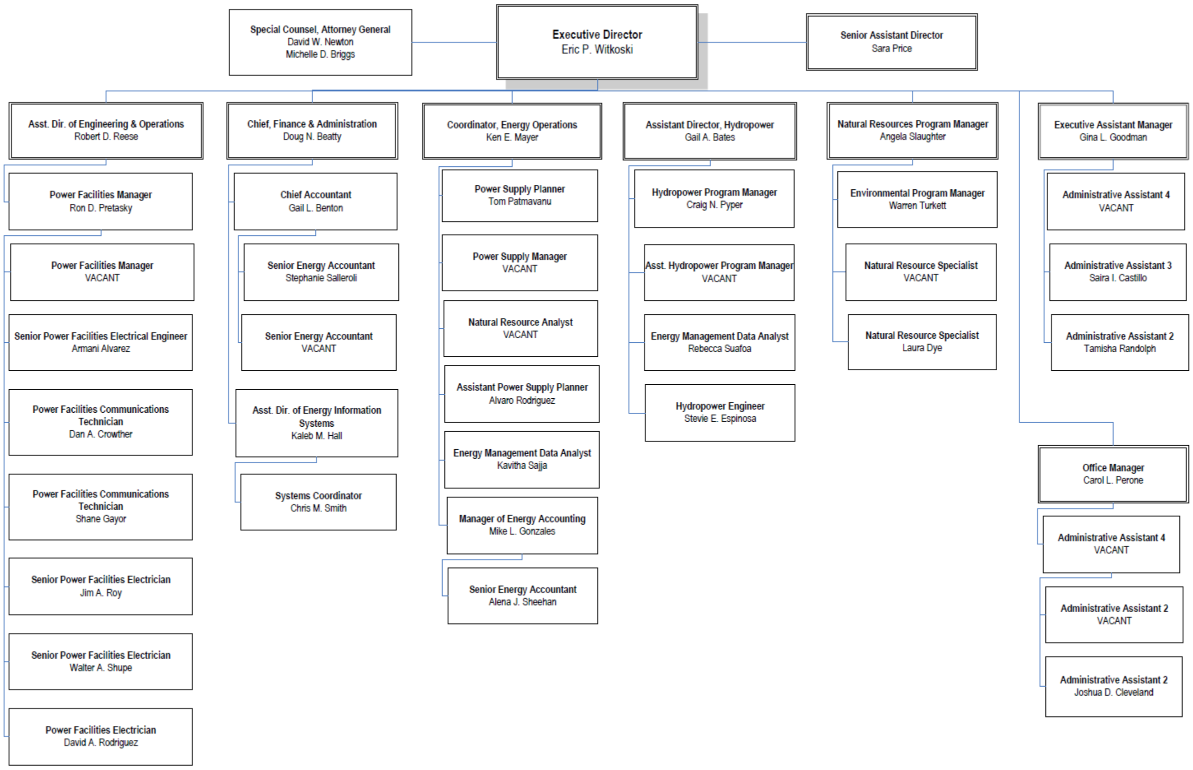
June 30, 2021

Christopher P. Morrill

Executive Director/CEO

ORGANIZATION CHART

FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2022



Financial Section

MOSSADAMS

Report of Independent Auditors

Board of Commissioners
Colorado River Commission of Nevada

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinions

We have audited the financial statements of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, each major fund, and the budgetary statements for the general fund and the research and development fund of Colorado River Commission of Nevada (the Commission), a component unit of the State of Nevada, as of and for the year ended June 30, 2022, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the Commission's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, and each major fund of the Colorado River Commission of Nevada as of June 30, 2022, and the respective changes in financial position, budgetary statements for the general fund and research and development fund and, where applicable, cash flows thereof for the year then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Basis for Opinions

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

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 Commission's ability to continue as a going concern for twelve months beyond the financial statement date, including any currently known information that may raise substantial doubt shortly thereafter.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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

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

- Exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit.
- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, and design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks. Such procedures include examining, on a test basis, evidence regarding the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Commission'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 Commission's ability to continue as a going concern for a reasonable period of time.

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

Required Supplementary Information

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require that the management's discussion and analysis and required supplementary information as listed in the table of contents 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 Information

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

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

Other Reporting Required by *Government Auditing Standards*

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated January 27, 2023 on our consideration of the Commission'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 Commission'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 the Commission's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

Moss Adams LLP

Portland, Oregon
January 27, 2023

Management’s Discussion and Analysis

This section of the Annual Comprehensive Financial Report of the Colorado River Commission of Nevada (the Commission) presents management's overall analysis of financial activities for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2022. This information will provide a more complete picture of Commission activities when read in conjunction with the basic financial statements, notes to the basic financial statements and letter of transmittal.

Financial Highlights

The assets and deferred outflows of the Commission's governmental activities exceed the liabilities and deferred inflows at the close of the fiscal year by $6,715,528 (net position). However, the restricted fund balance related to the research and development fund was $12,077,241; thus, the Commission's general fund's portion of the net position was ($5,361,713).

The net position in the business-type activities and proprietary (enterprise) funds decreased this year by $264,768 from $1,679,512 to $1,414,744. The net position was expected to remain relatively stable as there were no significant power market changes or changes in programs during the year.

Cash balances in the governmental funds increased slightly during the year, from a reported balance of $14,304,319 in the year ended June 30, 2021, to $14,486,228 in the year ended June 30, 2022. This modest increase is a result of normal operations and is not material. Cash in the research and development fund decreased by $22,335 while cash in the general fund increased by $204,244.

Total power sales and the total cost of electric service provided to the Commission's customers increased slightly this year, due primarily to increases in power sales, based on costs of production, to the Commission's hydropower customers. Power sales to the industrial customers continued to decline slightly due to continued depressed demand for the products of the industries resulting from the COVID-19 pandemic. Demand for the industrial products is expected to begin to return to normal slowly in the next few years. Hydropower sales revenues remain at the level seen in 2021. Analysis of each fund individually indicates that:

Power marketing fund revenues increased slightly from the prior year. Hydropower production decreased slightly from the past year, but costs (and therefore revenues) increased due to increased maintenance activity as the drought continues. Power revenues in this fund increased from $27,017,114 in the year ended June 30, 2021, to $27,651,136 in the year ended June 30, 2022. This represents a 2.35% increase.

Power operating expenses in the Power Marketing Fund increased from $27,051,495 to $27,685,710 from the year ended June 30, 2021, to the year ended June 30, 2022. This represents a 2.34% increase. Depreciation, general administrative charges and prepaid power advances remained relatively constant.

Revenues of the power delivery fund decreased from $9,082,731 for the year ended June 30, 2021, to $8,705,745 for the year ended June 30, 2022. This decrease is the result of a decline in production at the Commission's industrial customer complex as described above. Power Delivery operating expenses experienced a corresponding decrease from $9,148,849 to $8,768,838 for the same time period. We expect the power revenues and purchases to begin to increase slightly over the next year as market increases in demand for the industrial products are expected to slowly return in the short term. The decline in projected Commission resources was limited to purchases from power market suppliers. All available hydropower resources will continue to be marketed to our customers.

The Commission continues to be impacted by the COVID-19 pandemic in that its staff is now working from home only part of the work week. All basin state travel and other related costs have not yet returned to normal levels at this time but we are beginning to see many activities begin to return to normal. The relatively flat resource load is expected to continue for a minority of our customers in the next two years. The Commission will continue to supply customer load as needed and will pass the cost of the purchased power to its customers at total cost, including administrative costs. In general, the revenues and costs of the Commission have reduced slightly, but reserve levels remain within acceptable levels and will be monitored as needed to ensure the continuing operations of the Commission. In general, the financial position of the Commission has improved over the past year as the increase in administrative fees restored the level of cash reserves.

The Silver State Energy Association (SSEA) was formed as a joint action agency with the goal of aggregating power load requirements and resources to take advantage of economies of scale and to participate collectively in potential electric power projects. Members of the SSEA includes the Commission, the City of Boulder City, Overton Power District No. 5, Lincoln County Power District No. 1 and the Southern Nevada Water Authority (SNWA). More information about SSEA may be found at www.silverstateenergy.org. Commission personnel continue to serve as contract staff for the SSEA. Power sales and costs related to the SSEA activity are not reported by the Commission. These activities are reported by the SSEA in its financial statements.

Overview of the Financial Statements

The Commission is a special-purpose State of Nevada (the State or Nevada) government entity. It is empowered primarily to administer the Colorado River water resources allocated to the State by the Federal Government and to provide electric power resources to specific legislatively approved entities. Through the Commission, most of the water resources have been allocated to SNWA, a regional governmental entity. The power resources are provided mostly to governmental or quasi-governmental entities and a limited number of industrial end users grandfathered into the Commission's service authority. Thus, the enterprise funds have a statutorily limited but generally stable customer base. The water function is not intended to serve as an enterprise-type activity and is accounted for in the Commission's general fund. The electric power function, contractually not intended to generate a profit, is accounted for through the use of two enterprise funds. The power marketing fund records the transactions related to the purchase and sale of hydropower resources allocated to the State. These resources are generated from Federal Hydropower Projects (Hoover Dam, Parker-Davis Dam, and others) on the Colorado River. In addition to these funds, the Commission maintains one special revenue fund to account for the Lower Colorado River Multi-Species Conservation Program (LCRMSCP).

The Commission's basic financial statements comprise three components: 1) government-wide financial statements, 2) fund financial statements, and 3) notes to the financial statements. This report also contains supplementary information in addition to the basic financial statements themselves.

Government-wide Financial Statements

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

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

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

The functions reported on the Commission's basic financial statements are principally supported by user fees and charges. The water-related activities are supported by an administrative fee assessed on SNWA and the power-related activities are supported through administrative charges assessed as part of the sale of electric resources. Environmental activities are supported through administrative fees assessed on the SNWA and on hydropower customers.

Fund Financial Statements

A fund is a self-balancing group of related accounts that is used to maintain control over resources that have been segregated for specific activities or objectives. The Commission, like other governments, uses fund accounting to ensure and demonstrate compliance with finance related legal requirements. All the funds of the Commission can be divided into two categories: governmental and proprietary funds.

Governmental funds are used to account for essentially the same functions reported as governmental activities in the government-wide financial statements. However, unlike government-wide financial statements, governmental fund financial statements focus on near-term inflows and outflows of spendable resources, as well as on balances of spendable resources available at the end of the fiscal year. Such information may be useful in evaluating a government's near-term financing requirements.

Because the focus of governmental fund financial statements is narrower than that of the government-wide financial statements, it is useful to compare the information presented for governmental funds with similar information presented for governmental activities in the government-wide financial statements. By doing so, readers may better understand the long- term impact of the government's near-term financing decisions. Both the governmental fund balance sheet and the statement of revenues, expenditures and changes in fund balances provide a reconciliation to facilitate this comparison.

The Commission maintains two governmental funds, the general fund and the research and development fund. Information is presented separately in the governmental fund balance sheet and statement of revenues, expenditures, and changes in fund balances for both funds. However, only the general fund is considered a major fund.

The Commission maintains two proprietary (enterprise) funds, both of which are also considered major funds. These funds are used to report the same functions presented as business-type activities in the government-wide financial statements. The proprietary fund financial statements provide the same type of information as the government-wide financial statements, but in more detail.

The Commission adopts an annual budget for all funds. A budgetary comparison is provided in this report for the two governmental funds.

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements

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

Government-wide Financial Analysis

Net position may serve over time as a useful indicator of a government's financial condition. Increases or decreases in the net position may, over time be an indicator of improving or deteriorating financial stability of the entity. However, this must be evaluated with other factors, some of which are detailed in the following tables.

Summary Statement of Net Position

	Governmental Activities			Business-type Activities		
	2022	2021	Change	2022	2021	Change
Assets						
Current	$ 14,804,932	$ 14,668,533	$ 136,399	$ 7,466,706	$ 7,863,755	$ (397,049)
Noncurrent						
Restricted				2,527,940	2,608,606	(80,666)
Capital assets, net	28,065	44,550	(16,485)	41,138,897	43,152,138	(2,013,241)
Other				22,324,432	23,114,437	(790,005)
Total assets	14,832,997	14,713,083	119,914	73,457,975	76,738,936	(3,280,961)
Deferred outflows of resources	2,466,657	1,237,553	1,229,104	-	-	-
Liabilities						
Current	816,581	779,154	37,427	9,425,021	9,688,093	(263,072)
Noncurrent	6,665,279	8,747,905	(2,082,626)	62,618,210	65,371,331	(2,753,121)
Total Liabilities	7,481,860	9,527,059	(2,045,199)	72,043,231	75,059,424	(3,016,193)
Deferred inflows of resources	3,344,947	544,506	2,800,441	-	-	-
Net position						
Net investment in captial assets	28,065	44,550	(16,485)	41,138,897	43,152,138	(2,013,241)
Restricted	12,077,241	12,080,900	(3,659)	-	-	-
Unrestricted	(5,389,778)	(6,246,379)	856,601	(39,724,153)	(41,472,626)	1,748,473
Total net position	$ 6,715,528	$ 5,879,071	$ 836,457	$ 1,414,744	$ 1,679,512	$ (264,768)

Note that the total assets in the governmental activities increased from the previous year, but the increase in not material. The increase represents normal operational fluctuations in revenues and expenses.

Total assets in the business-type activities and proprietary funds decreased from the previous year. The decrease reflects the depreciation and amortization expense.

Summary Changes in Net Position

	Governmental Activities			Business-type Activities		
	2022	2021	Change	2022	2021	Change
Revenues						
Program revenues						
Charges for services	$ 3,412,462	$ 3,062,382	$ 350,080	$ 36,277,080	$ 36,020,045	$ 257,035
General revenues						
Investment income (loss)	(377,552)	(40,986)	(336,566)	(167,101)	(30,927)	(136,174)
Gain on disposal of capital assets				-	6,420	(6,420)
Miscellaneous	68,982	66,463	2,519	79,801	79,800	1
Total revenues	3,103,892	3,087,859	16,033	36,189,780	36,075,338	114,442
Expenses						
General government	1,823,734	2,611,950	(788,216)	-	-	-
Research and development	443,701	430,376	13,325	-	-	-
Power marketing	-	-	-	27,685,710	27,051,495	634,215
Power delivery	-	-	-	8,768,838	9,148,849	(380,011)
Total expenses	2,267,435	3,042,326	(774,891)	36,454,548	36,200,344	254,204
Change in net position before transfers	836,457	45,533	790,924	(264,768)	(125,006)	(139,762)
Transfers	-	-	-	-	-	-
Change in net positions	836,457	45,533	790,924	(264,768)	(125,006)	(139,762)
Net position, beginning of year	5,879,071	5,833,538	45,533	1,679,512	1,804,518	(125,006)
Net position, end of year	$ 6,715,528	$ 5,879,071	$ 836,457	$ 1,414,744	$ 1,679,512	$ (264,768)

The governmental activities of the Commission are small in comparison to the capital and power purchasing activities. The Commission's water-related efforts and hydropower support activities form the bulk of the governmental programs. These activities are funded on a current basis through administrative assessments and the Commission carries minimal necessary cash balances for these activities. Governmental fund revenues increased slightly this year from the prior year due to increased federal hydropower costs passed on to the Commission's customers. Once again decreased hydrology resulted in a small decrease in related hydropower production. The decrease in governmental expenses represented in this table represent changes due to new accounting pronouncements that require leases to be capitalized and reported as amortization costs.

The activities related to the electric power utility function are large and generate millions of dollars in both revenues and expenses. However, as the Commission's contracts for power allow only for recovery of cost in the enterprise funds, these activities do not contribute significant amounts to net position. In fact, based on timing differences between collections from customers and payment to vendors, the contributions to net position from these activities may be negative in any given year. For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2022, revenues and expenses of the power funds in total remained at 2021 levels.

Governmental Funds Financial Analysis

The Commission uses fund accounting to ensure and demonstrate compliance with finance-related legal requirements. All cash receipts and disbursements are processed and recorded by the State Controller. Budgetary and cash control is imposed by the Controller on the general and special revenue funds. Cash control is required for the enterprise funds. No vouchers are processed for payment unless adequate budget authority exists.

The Commission downloads data from the Controller related to revenue and expense transactions. These downloads are imported into a computerized reporting system for financial report preparation purposes. As more fully explained in the notes to the basic financial statements, the accounting policies of the Commission conform to, and its financial statements have been prepared in accordance with, accounting principles generally accepted in the United States (GAAP) applicable to government units.

The Commission is not subject to regulation by federal or state utility regulatory bodies. General governmental activity of the Commission is recorded in the general fund.

Funding sources for the Commission's general fund administrative functions are detailed below:

General Fund
Administrative Funding Sources

	2022		2021		Change	
	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent
Revenues						
Power administrative charges	$ 1,349,906	25.87%	$ 1,442,134	27.77%	$ (92,228)	-6.40%
Water charges	1,307,081	25.05%	887,537	17.09%	419,544	47.27%
Investment income (loss)	(62,119)	-1.19%	(8,594)	-0.17%	(53,525)	622.82%
Miscellaneous	68,982	1.32%	66,463	1.28%	2,519	3.79%
Total revenues	2,663,850	51.06%	2,387,540	45.97%	276,310	11.57%
Salaries and overhead recovered by allocation	2,553,619	48.94%	2,805,677	54.03%	(252,058)	-8.98%
Total funding sources	$ 5,217,469	100%	$ 5,193,217	100%	$ 24,252	0.47%

Revenues in the Commission's general fund totaled $2,663,850 for the year ended June 30, 2022, $276,310 more than the $2,387,540 realized in the year ended June 30, 2021. The increase is a result of increased resource costs. Allocated salaries and overhead decreased as a result of personnel loss during the year.

Change in levels of expenditures from the preceding year was as follows:

General Fund Expenditures

	2022	2021	Change
Expenditures			
Personnel services	$ 4,000,710	$ 3,988,999	$ 11,711
Travel, out-of-state	16,001	821	15,180
Rent and insurance	12,858	152,901	(140,043)
Dues and registration fees	74,577	60,052	14,525
Contractual services	144,225	175,085	(30,860)
Legal	305,684	539,381	(233,697)
Water purchases	14,652	14,518	134
Equipment, furniture and fixtures, non-capitalized	13,716	35,204	(21,488)
Equipment, furniture and fixtures, capitalized	-	45,556	(45,556)
Other	306,909	286,671	20,238
Principal	117,724	-	117,724
Interest	8,678	-	8,678
Capital Outlay	364,022	-	364,022
Total expenditures	5,379,756	5,299,188	80,568
Salaries and overhead recovered by allocation	(2,553,619)	(2,805,677)	252,058
Net expenditures	$ 2,826,137	$ 2,493,511	$ 332,626

Note: Certain immaterial prior year amounts have been reclassified to agree to current year presentation.

Allocated salary and overheard are collected and paid by the enterprise fund for the cost incurred by the general fund.

Net expenditures for the year ended June 30, 2022, in the general fund totaled $2,826,137, which is $332,626 more than the $2,493,511 expended during the year ended June 30, 2021. The increase can be attributed to the accounting change in lease cost reporting.

Research and Development Special Revenue Fund
Summary Financial Information

	2022	2021	Change
Total Assets	$ 12,145,032	$ 12,141,489	$ 3,543
Total liabilities	67,791	60,589	7,202
Total fund balance, end of year	12,077,241	12,080,900	(3,659)
Total revenues	440,042	700,318	(260,276)
Total expenditures	443,701	430,376	13,325

The research and development fund records the transactions related to the LCRMSCP. The goals of the program are to work toward the recovery of listed species through habitat and species conservation and attempt to reduce the likelihood of additional species listings under the Endangered Species Act. The program will also accommodate current water diversions and power production and optimize opportunities for future water and power development. This program is a 50-year program, and this is the twelfth year of operations under the program. In accordance with the funding contracts, current payments related to the program are now depositing substantial amounts into a reserve account for use related to species habitats in the future. This will continue for the next few years until appropriate expenditures are directed by the United States Bureau of Reclamation. All charges to Commission customers for this program are pursuant to contract.

Fund balances in the general fund and special revenue fund at year end compared to the previous year were:

Fund Balances - Governmental Funds

	2022	2021	Change
General fund	$ 2,378,001	$ 2,176,266	$ 201,735
Research and development special revenue fund	12,077,241	12,080,900	(3,659)

General Fund Budgetary Information

There were no significant changes to the budget for the year ended June 30, 2022. The budget to actual comparisons for the Commission's governmental funds is detailed below:

Summary of Selected General Fund Budget and Actual Information

	Original Budget	Final Budget	Acutal	Variance
Total revenues	$ 4,890,151	$ 4,890,151	$ 2,663,850	$ 2,226,301
Total expenditures	4,123,308	4,123,308	2,826,137	1,297,171
Total fund balance, end of year	2,963,057	2,963,057	2,378,001	585,056

Review of revenue budget to actual comparisons show both administrative charges were below budget. The hydropower administrative charge was projected based on anticipated administrative expenditures. The water charges were estimated to include significant utilization of outside consultants. Anticipated contract services were not fully utilized, and water administrative cash reserves were adequate, the billings were reduced to reflect this.

Review of expenditures indicates that personnel costs overall were below budget. The significant positive variances were in personnel; this is due to budgeting unfilled positions at maximum salary levels and loss of staff during the year; outside contractual costs, which were below budgeted amounts due to less activity relating to river related functions that would have required the use of outside experts. The cost allocation amount also reflects budgeted position levels that were not utilized at that level.

Capital Assets

The Commission's investment in capital assets for its governmental and business-type activities as of June 30, 2022, is $41,166,962 (net of accumulated depreciation). This investment includes the power delivery system, automobiles, and equipment (both administrative vehicles and power delivery project utility vehicles), and office furniture. The depreciable lives related to the Commission's automobiles and equipment are dictated by the policies and standards adopted by the State. The Commission does not have the ability to change the policies and standards related to the depreciable lives or methods on its own.

As of June 30, 2022, the Commission's capital assets consisted of the following:

Capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation and amortization

	Governmental Activities			Business-type Activities		
	2022	2021	Change	2022	2021	Change
Power transmission system	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 40,964,358	$ 42,957,853	$ (1,993,495)
Automobiles and other equipmen	28,065	44,550	$ (16,485.0)	174,539	194,285	(19,746)
Total assets	$ 28,065	$ 44,550	$ (16,485)	$ 41,138,897	$ 43,152,138	$ (2,013,241)

Please refer to Note 3 to the financial statements for more detailed information related to the capital assets of the Commission.

Debt Administration

As of June 30, 2022, outstanding long-term obligations of the Commission consisted of the following:

Summary of Outstanding Debt

	Average Interest Rate	Maturity Date	Outstnding Balance
Hoover Visitor Center, Series 2014E	3.9%	2043	$ 25,215,000

The Commission's bonds are both general obligation and revenue supported (double-barreled) bonds. The Hoover visitor center bonds, the only currently outstanding bonds, are taxable bonds. The bonds are backed by the full faith and credit of the State; however, Commission bonds have always been, and will continue to be, self-supporting debt payable from revenues from the sale of power.
Please refer to Note 3 to the financial statements for more detailed information related to debt activity of the Commission.

Additional Information

In August of 2022, the United States Bureau of Reclamation (Bureau) announced a tier two water reduction on the Colorado River under current operating guidelines. This declaration limits the amount of water southern Nevada will be allowed to withdraw from Lake Mead beginning in January 2023. This declaration comes one year after the Bureau first issued a water shortage declaration on the Colorado River. Additionally, in August of 2022, Congress passed the Inflation Reduction Act (IRA) that includes $4 billion for projects that advance water conservation and efficiency efforts to prevent the Colorado River Basin from declining to critically low elevations. The Bureau is in the process of issuing requests for proposals and awarding proposals for short- and long-term conservation and efficiency projects for funding from the IRA that would benefit the Colorado River.

The Bureau has continued to urge the seven basin states to reach a consensus for further major reductions of water deliveries to protect the Colorado River system, with the understanding that if consensus is not reached, the Bureau will impose unilateral operational changes to protect the system. To that end, in November 2022, the Bureau issued a Notice of Intent to Prepare a Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement (SEIS) for the Statement for December 2007 Record of Decision entitled the Interim Guidelines for the Lower Basin Shortages and Continued Operations as Lake Powell and Lake Mead. This SEIS provides the Basin States the opportunity to submit a consensus alternative. It also provides the Bureau the ability to develop a federal alternative, if the Basin States are unsuccessful in reaching consensus or if the consensus alternative is not responsive enough to sufficiently protect the system over the next couple of years while the next series of long term operating guidelines are developed.

This financial report is designed to provide a general overview of the Commission's finances for all interested parties. Questions concerning any of the information provided in this report or requests for additional financial information should be addressed to the Division Chief, Finance and Administration, Colorado River Commission, 555 East Washington Avenue, Suite 3100, Las Vegas, NV 89101. In addition, the Commission maintains a website that provides additional information on all issues discussed in this analysis, on many other programs and projects of the Commission and information related to customers and staff contacts. The website address is http://crc.nv.gov.

Basic Financial Statements
Government-Wide Financial Statements

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Colorado River Commission of Nevada
Statement of Net Position
Year Ended June 30, 2022

	Governmental Activities	Business- type Activities	Total
ASSETS			
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 14,486,228	$ 3,519,723	$ 18,005,951
Accounts receivable, net	3,278	1,812,535	1,815,813
Interest receivable	67,910	21,713	89,623
Due from other governments	14,020	50,429	64,449
Internal balances	233,496	(233,496)	-
Prepaid items	-	609,518	609,518
Prepaid power	-	1,686,284	1,686,284
Total current assets	14,804,932	7,466,706	22,271,638
Noncurrent assets			
Restricted assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	-	2,527,940	2,527,940
Capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation and amortization			
Power transmission system	-	40,964,358	40,964,358
Automobiles and other equipment	28,065	174,539	202,604
Total capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation and amortization	28,065	41,138,897	41,166,962
Right-of-use asset, net of accumulated depreciation and amortization	242,681	-	242,681
Other assets			
Prepaid power	-	22,324,432	22,324,432
Total noncurrent assets	270,746	65,991,269	66,262,015
Total assets	15,075,678	73,457,975	88,533,653
DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES			
Deferred outflows related to pensions	2,244,362	-	2,244,362
Deferred outflows related to other postemployment benefits	222,295	-	222,295
Total deferred outflows of resources	2,466,657	-	2,466,657
Total assets and deferred outflows of resources	17,542,335	73,457,975	91,000,310
LIABILITIES			
Current liabilities			
Accounts payable	32,476	2,632,562	2,665,038
Accrued payroll	205,059	-	205,059
Due to other governments	14,020	50,429	64,449
Customer payables, collateral and other deposits	21,980	2,328,050	2,350,030
Unearned revenue	76,155	3,362,762	3,438,917
Interest payable	-	251,218	251,218
Bonds payable	-	800,000	800,000
Lease liability	121,304	-	121,304
Compensated absences	345,587	-	345,587
Total current liabilities	816,581	9,425,021	10,241,602

	Governmental Activities	Business- type Activities	Total
Noncurrent liabilities			
Unearned revenue	$ -	$ 38,329,102	$ 38,329,102
Bonds and notes payable, net of unamortized premiums and discounts	-	24,289,108	24,289,108
Lease liability	124,994	-	124,994
Compensated absences	239,629	-	239,629
Net pension liability	3,836,024	-	3,836,024
Net other postemployment benefits obligation	2,464,632	-	2,464,632
Total noncurrent liabilities	6,665,279	62,618,210	69,283,489
Total liabilities	$ 7,481,860	$ 72,043,231	$ 79,525,091
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES			
Deferred inflows related to pensions	$ 3,244,419	$ -	$ 3,244,419
Deferred inflows related to other postemployment benefits	100,528	-	100,528
Total deferred inflows of resources	3,344,947	-	3,344,947
Total liabilities and deferred inflows of resources	10,826,807	72,043,231	82,870,038
NET POSITION			
Net investment in capital assets	28,065	41,138,897	41,166,962
Restricted			
Research and development	12,077,241		12,077,241
Unrestricted	(5,389,778)	(39,724,153)	(45,113,931)
Total net position	$ 6,715,528	$ 1,414,744	$ 8,130,272

Colorado River Commission of Nevada
Statement of Activities
Year Ended June 30, 2022

	Expenses	Program Revenues Charges for Services	Net (Expense) Revenues and Changes in Net Position Governmental Activities	Business- type Activities	Total
FUNCTION/ PROGRAM					
Governmental activities					
General government	$ 1,823,734	$ 2,656,987	$ 833,253	$ -	$ 833,253
Research and development	443,701	755,475	311,774	-	311,774
Total governmental activities	2,267,435	3,412,462	1,145,027	-	1,145,027
Business-type activities					
Power marketing	27,685,710	27,651,136	-	(34,574)	(34,574)
Power delivery	8,768,838	8,625,944	-	(142,894)	(142,894)
Total business-type activities	36,454,548	36,277,080	-	(177,468)	(177,468)
Total	$ 38,721,983	$ 39,689,542	1,145,027	(177,468)	967,559
GENERAL REVENUES					
Investment income (loss)			(377,552)	(167,101)	(544,653)
Miscellaneous			68,982	79,801	148,783
Total general revenues			(308,570)	(87,300)	(395,870)
CHANGE IN NET POSITION			836,457	(264,768)	571,689
NET POSITION, BEGINNING OF YEAR			5,879,071	1,679,512	7,558,583
NET POSITION, END OF YEAR			$ 6,715,528	$ 1,414,744	$ 8,130,272

See accompanying notes.

Basic Financial Statements
Fund Financial Statements

Colorado River Commission of Nevada
Government Funds – Balance Sheet
Year Ended June 30, 2022

	General Fund	Special Revenue Fund Research and Development	Total Governmental Funds
ASSETS			
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 2,397,741	$ 12,088,487	$ 14,486,228
Accounts receivable, net	3,243	35	3,278
Interest receivable	11,400	56,510	67,910
Due from other governments	14,020	-	14,020
Due from other funds	233,496	-	233,496
Total assets	$ 2,659,900	$ 12,145,032	$ 14,804,932
LIABILITIES			
Accounts payable	$ 32,476	$ -	$ 32,476
Accrued payroll	205,059	-	205,059
Due to other governments	14,020	-	14,020
Due to other funds	0	-	-
Customer payables, collateral and other deposits	21,980	-	21,980
Unearned revenue	8,364	67,791	76,155
Total liabilities	281,899	67,791	349,690
FUND BALANCES			
Restricted for			
Research and development	-	12,077,241	12,077,241
Unassigned	2,378,001	-	2,378,001
Total fund balances	2,378,001	12,077,241	14,455,242
Total liabilities and fund balances	$ 2,659,900	$ 12,145,032	$ 14,804,932

Colorado River Commission of Nevada
Reconciliation of the Balance Sheet – Governmental Funds to the Statement of Net Position – Governmental Activities
Year Ended June 30, 2022

FUND BALANCES, GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS		$ 14,455,242
Amounts reported in the statement of net position are different because:		
Capital assets and right-of-use assets used in governmental activities are not current financial resources; and therefore, are not reported in governmental funds:		
Capital assets and right-of-use assets	$ 507,418	
Less accumulated depreciation and amortization	(236,672)	
		270,746
Deferred outflows and inflows of resources related to pension and other postemployement benefit obligations reported in governmental activities are not current financial resources; and therefore, are not reported in governmental funds:		
Deferred outflows related to other postemployment benefits	222,295	
Deferred inflows related to other postemployment benefits	(100,528)	
Unamortized deferred outflows related to pensions	2,244,362	
Unamortized deferred inflows related to pensions	(3,244,419)	
		(878,290)
Long-term liabilities are not due and payable in the current period; and therefore, are not reported in governmental funds:		
Compensated absenses payable	(585,216)	
Net other postemployement benefits obligation	(2,464,632)	
Net pension liability	(3,836,024)	
Lease liability	(246,298)	
		(7,132,170)
NET POSITION, GOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITIES		$ 6,715,528

Colorado River Commission of Nevada
Governmental Funds
Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances
Year Ended June 30, 2022

	General Fund	Special Revenue Fund Research and Development	Total Governmental Funds
REVENUES			
Power administrative charges	$ 1,349,906	$ -	$ 1,349,906
Water charges	1,307,081	-	1,307,081
Multi-species surcharge	-	755,475	755,475
Investment income (loss)	(62,119)	(315,433)	(377,552)
Miscellaneous	68,982	-	68,982
Total revenues	2,663,850	440,042	3,103,892
EXPENDITURES			
General government			
Current			
Personnel services	4,000,710	-	4,000,710
Travel, out-of-state	16,001	-	16,001
Rent and insurance	12,858	-	12,858
Dues and registration fees	74,577	-	74,577
Contractual services	144,225	-	144,225
Legal	305,684	-	305,684
Water purchases	14,652	-	14,652
Multi-species assessment	-	443,701	443,701
Equipment, furniture and fixtures, non-capitalized	13,716	-	13,716
Other	306,909	-	306,909
	4,889,332	443,701	5,333,033
Debt service and related costs			
Principal	117,724	-	117,724
Interest	8,678	-	8,678
Capital Outlay	364,022	-	364,022
	5,379,756	443,701	5,823,457
Salaries and overhead recovered by allocation	(2,553,619)	-	(2,553,619)
Net expenditures	2,826,137	443,701	3,269,838
EXCESS OF REVENUES OVER EXPENDITURES	(162,287)	(3,659)	(165,946)
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES			
Leases issued	364,022	-	364,022
Total other financing sources			
CHANGE IN FUND BALANCE	201,735	(3,659)	198,076
FUND BALANCE, BEGINNING OF YEAR	2,176,266	12,080,900	14,257,166
FUND BALANCE, END OF YEAR	$ 2,378,001	$ 12,077,241	$ 14,455,242

Colorado River Commission of Nevada
Reconciliation of the Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances –
Governmental Fund to the Statement of Activities – Governmental Activities
Year Ended June 30, 2022

CHANGE IN FUND BALANCES, GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS		$ 198,076
Amounts reported in the statement of activities are different because:		
Governmental funds report capital outlays as expenditures. However, in the statement of activities the cost of those assets is allocated over their estimated useful lives and reported as depreciation expense. This is the amount by which depreciation expense was greater than capital outlays in the current period.		(16,485)
The issuance of lease liabilities provides current financial resources to governmental funds, while the repayment of principal of lease liabilities consumes financial resources of governmental funds. However, in the statement of activities the cost of the underlying right-to-use asset is allocated over the term of the lease as amortization expense. This is the amount by which amortization expense was greater than principal payments on the lease liability		(3,617)
Some expenses reported in the statement of activities do not require the use of current financial resources; and therefore, are not reported as expenditures in governmental funds:		
Change in compensated absences payable	2,601	
Change in net other postemployment benefits obligation and related balances	(72,579)	
Change in net pension liability and related absences	728,461	
		658,483
CHANGE IN NET POSITION, GOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITIES		$ 836,457

Colorado River Commission of Nevada
General Fund
Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balance – Budget and Actual
Year Ended June 30, 2022

	Original Budget	Final Budget	Actual	Variance
REVENUES				
Power administrative charges	$ 2,371,595	$ 2,371,595	$ 1,349,906	$ (1,021,689)
Water charges	2,407,069	2,407,069	1,307,081	(1,099,988)
Investment income (loss)	44,102	44,102	(62,119)	(106,221)
Miscellaneous	67,385	67,385	68,982	1,597
Total revenues	4,890,151	4,890,151	2,663,850	(2,226,301)
EXPENDITURES				
General government				
Current				
Personnel services	5,633,286	5,633,286	4,000,710	(1,632,576)
Travel, out-of-state	36,305	36,305	16,001	(20,304)
Travel, in-state	2,512	2,512	-	(2,512)
Rent and insurance	134,044	134,044	12,858	(121,186)
Dues and registration fees	84,987	84,987	74,577	(10,410)
Contractual services	596,624	596,624	144,225	(452,399)
Legal	23,957	23,957	305,684	281,727
Water purchases	13,258	13,258	14,652	1,394
Equipment, furniture and fixtures, non-capitalized	42,876	42,876	13,716	(29,160)
Other	297,226	297,226	306,909	9,683
Debt service and related costs				
Principal	-	-	117,724.00	117,724
Interest	-	-	8,678.00	8,678
	6,865,075	6,865,075	5,015,734	(1,849,341)
Capital outlay				
Right-of-use asset			364,022	364,022
Equipment, furniture and fixtures, capitalized	-	-	-	-
	-	-	364,022	364,022
Salaries and overhead recovered by allocation	(2,741,767)	(2,741,767)	(2,553,619)	188,148
Net expenditures	4,123,308	4,123,308	2,826,137	(1,297,171)
EXCESS OF REVENUES OVER EXPENDITURES	766,843	766,843	(162,287)	(929,130)
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES				
Leases issued	-	-	364,022	364,022
CHANGE IN FUND BALANCE	766,843	766,843	201,735	(565,108)
FUND BALANCE, BEGINNING OF YEAR	2,196,214	2,196,214	2,176,266	(19,948)
FUND BALANCE, END OF YEAR	$ 2,963,057	$ 2,963,057	$ 2,378,001	$ (585,056)

See accompanying notes.

Colorado River Commission of Nevada
Research and Development Special Revenue Fund
Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balance – Budget and Actual
Year Ended June 30, 2022

	Original Budget	Final Budget	Actual	Variance
REVENUES				
Multi- species surcharge	$ 838,973	$ 838,973	$ 755,475	$ (83,498)
Investment income (loss)	402,972	402,972	(315,433)	(718,405)
Total revenues	1,241,945	1,241,945	440,042	(801,903)
EXPENDITURES				
General government				
Current				
Multi-species assessment	1,093,526	1,093,526	443,701	(649,825)
Total expenditures	1,093,526	1,093,526	443,701	(649,825)
EXCESS (DEFICIENCY) OF REVENUES OVER (UNDER) EXPENDITURES	148,419	148,419	(3,659)	(152,078)
CHANGE IN FUND BALANCE	148,419	148,419	(3,659)	(152,078)
FUND BALANCE, BEGINNING OF YEAR	11,659,377	11,659,377	12,080,900	421,523
FUND BALANCE, END OF YEAR	$ 11,807,796	$ 11,807,796	$ 12,077,241	$ 269,445

Colorado River Commission of Nevada
Proprietary Funds
Statement of Net Position
Year Ended June 30, 2022

	Business-Type Activities		
	Power Marketing	Power Delivery	Total Enterprise Funds
ASSETS			
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 2,710,192	$ 809,531	$ 3,519,723
Accounts receivable, net	735,894	1,076,641	1,812,535
Interest receivable	17,700	4,013	21,713
Due from other governments	2,121	48,308	50,429
Due from other funds	-	-	-
Prepaid items	558,573	50,945	609,518
Prepaid power	1,686,284	-	1,686,284
Total current assets	5,710,764	1,989,438	7,700,202
Noncurrent assets			
Restricted assets			
Cash	2,181,424	346,516	2,527,940
Capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation and amortization			
Power transmission system	6,251,403	34,712,955	40,964,358
Automobiles and other equipment	23,433	151,106	174,539
Total capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation and amortization	6,274,836	34,864,061	41,138,897
Other assets			
Prepaid power	22,324,432	-	22,324,432
Total noncurrent assets	30,780,692	35,210,577	65,991,269
Total assets	36,491,456	37,200,015	73,691,471
LIABILITIES			
Current liabilities			
Accounts payable	1,807,922	824,640	2,632,562
Due to other governments	2,121	48,308	50,429
Customer payables, collateral and other deposits	1,103,280	1,224,770	2,328,050
Due to other funds	3,088	230,408	233,496
Unearned revenue	1,636,190	1,726,572	3,362,762
Interest payable	251,218	-	251,218
Bonds payable	800,000	-	800,000
Total current liabilities	5,603,819	4,054,698	9,658,517
Noncurrent liabilities			
Unearned revenue	5,291,773	33,037,329	38,329,102
Bonds and notes payable, net of unamortized premiums and discounts	24,289,108	-	24,289,108
Total noncurrent liabilities	29,580,881	33,037,329	62,618,210
Total liabilities	35,184,700	37,092,027	72,276,727
NET POSITION			
Net investment in capital assets	6,274,836	34,864,061	41,138,897
Restricted	-	-	-
Unrestricted	(4,968,080)	(34,756,073)	(39,724,153)
Total net position	$ 1,306,756	$ 107,988	$ 1,414,744

See accompanying notes.

Colorado River Commission of Nevada
Proprietary Funds
Statement of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Net Position
Year Ended June 30, 2022

	Business-type Activities		
	Power Marketing	Power Delivery	Total Enterprise Funds
OPERATING REVENUES			
Power sales	27,651,136	8,625,944	$ 36,277,080
Miscellaneous	-	79,801	$ 79,801
Total operating revenues	27,651,136	8,705,745	36,356,881
OPERATING EXPENSES			
Power purchases	25,492,118	4,144,788	29,636,906
Prepaid power advances	1,686,284	-	1,686,284
General administration	189,246	2,885,329	3,074,575
Depreciation	318,062	1,738,721	2,056,783
Total operating expenses	27,685,710	8,768,838	36,454,548
Operating loss	(34,574)	(63,093)	(97,667)
NONOPERATING REVENUES			
Investment gain (loss)	(136,739)	(30,362)	(167,101)
CHANGE IN NET POSITION	(171,313)	(93,455)	(264,768)
NET POSITION, BEGINNING OF YEAR	1,478,069	201,443	1,679,512
NET POSITION, END OF YEAR	$ 1,306,756	$ 107,988	$ 1,414,744

See accompanying notes.

Colorado River Commission of Nevada
Proprietary Funds
Statement of Cash Flows
Year Ended June 30, 2022

	Business-type Activities		
	Power Marketing	Power Delivery	Total Enterprise Funds
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Cash received from customers	$ 27,817,396	$ 6,555,555	$ 34,372,951
Cash received (payments) from interfund services	-	(38,736)	(38,736)
Cash received from interfund goods and services	1,445	-	1,445
Cash received (payments) from other sources	(1,814)	79,800	77,986
Cash payments for goods and services	(25,884,216)	(6,907,922)	(32,792,138)
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities	1,932,811	(311,303)	1,621,508
CASH FLOWS FROM NONCAPITAL FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Principal payments on debt	(770,000)	-	(770,000)
Interest payments on debt	(1,014,881)	-	(1,014,881)
Net cash provided by (used in) noncapital financing activities	(1,784,881)	-	(1,784,881)
CASH FLOWS FROM CAPITAL FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Acquisition and construction of capital assets	(23,628)	(19,914)	(43,542)
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Investment loss received	(142,899)	(30,922)	(173,821)
NET INCREASE (DECREASE) IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	(18,597)	(362,139)	(380,736)
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS, BEGINNING OF YEAR	4,910,213	1,518,186	6,428,399
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS, END OF YEAR			
Cash and cash equivalents, unrestricted	2,710,192	809,531	3,519,723
Cash and cash equivalents, restricted	2,181,424	346,516	2,527,940
	$ 4,891,616	$ 1,156,047	$ 6,047,663
RECONCILIATION OF OPERATING LOSS TO NET CASH PROVIDED BY (used in) OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Operating loss	$ (34,574)	$ (63,093)	$ (97,667)
Adjustments to reconcile operating loss to net cash provided by (used in) operating activities			
Depreciation	318,062	1,738,721	2,056,783
Amortization of prepaid power	1,804,885	-	1,804,885
Amortization of power transmission unearned revenue	(283,488)	(1,675,627)	(1,959,115)
Amortization of bond premiums and discounts	5,995	-	5,995
(Increase) decrease in operating assets			
Accounts receivable	358,725	(395,901)	(37,176)
Due from other governments	(1,814)	(48,308)	(50,122)
Prepaid items	(41,362)	(1,138)	(42,500)
Increase (decrease) in operating liabilities			
Accounts payable	(155,911)	321,871	165,960
Due to other governments	1,814	48,308	50,122
Customer payables, collateral and other deposits	(126,982)	(198,539)	(325,521)
Due to other funds	1,445	(38,736)	(37,291)
Unearned revenue	91,022	1,139	92,161
Accrued interest	(5,006)	-	(5,006)
Total adjustments	1,967,385	(248,210)	1,719,175
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities	$ 1,932,811	$ (311,303)	$ 1,621,508

See accompanying notes.

Notes to the Financial Statement

Note 1 – Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Reporting entity

The Colorado River Commission of Nevada (the Commission) is responsible for managing the State of Nevada's interests in the water and power resources available from the Colorado River.

Seven commissioners have broad statutory authority to govern the Commission, which constitutes the reporting entity. The Commission, as a component unit of the State of Nevada (Nevada or the State), is also an integral part of that reporting entity. There are no other entities for which the Commission is financially accountable, thus requiring them to be reported as a component unit of the Commission.

All the Commission's cash receipts and disbursements are processed and recorded by the State's Controller. Budgetary and cash controls are imposed by the State Controller on the Commission's general and special revenue funds, while other State-imposed cash control requirements apply to the Commission's enterprise funds. The Commission maintains its own revenue, expense and general journals and a general ledger.

Measurement Focus, Basis of Accounting and Financial Statement Presentation

Basis of presentation

The financial statements have been prepared in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States (GAAP) applicable to government units as prescribed by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB), principally GASB Statement No. 34, *Basic Financial Statements – and Management's Discussion and Analysis – for State and Local Governments*, as amended, along with related pronouncements. The GASB is the accepted standard-setting body for establishing governmental accounting and financial reporting principles. The Commission is not subject to regulation by federal or state utility regulatory bodies such as the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission or the Nevada Public Utilities Commission.

The preparation of financial statements in accordance with GAAP requires the use of estimates and assumptions that affect certain reported amounts and disclosures, some of which may require revisions in future periods. Accordingly, actual results could differ from these estimates and assumptions.

Government-wide financial statements – The statement of net position and the statement of activities display information on all the activities of the Commission. Eliminations have been made where appropriate to minimize the double counting of internal activities, interfund services provided and used are not eliminated in the process of preparing the government-wide financial statements. These statements distinguish between the Commission's governmental and business-type activities. Governmental activities generally are financed through inter-governmental revenues and other exchange transactions. Business-type activities are financed primarily by fees charged to external parties.

The statement of activities presents a comparison between direct expenses and program revenues. Direct expenses are those that are specifically associated with a program or function and, therefore, are clearly identifiable to that particular program or function. Certain indirect costs are included in the program expense reported for individual functions and activities. Program revenues consist of charges paid by the recipients of services offered by the programs. Revenues that are not classified as program revenues are presented as general revenues.

Note 1 – Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

Fund financial statements – The fund financial statements provide information about the Commission's funds. Separate statements for each fund category – governmental and proprietary – are presented. The emphasis of fund financial statements is on major governmental and enterprise funds, each displayed in a separate column. Any remaining governmental and enterprise funds are aggregated and reported as non-major funds.

Proprietary fund operating revenues, such as charges for services, result from exchange transactions associated with the principal activity of the fund. Exchange transactions are those in which each party receives and gives up essentially equal values. Non-operating revenues of proprietary funds include investment earnings and revenues resulting from ancillary activities.

The Commission reports the following major governmental funds:

General fund – The general fund is the Commission's primary operating fund. It accounts for all financial resources of the general government, except those required to be accounted for in another fund.

Research and development fund – This fund is used to account for the Lower Colorado River Multi-Species Conservation Program (LCRMSCP or MSCP), a fifty-year program that provides for Endangered Species Act (ESA) compliance. The program is administered by the United States Bureau of Reclamation (USBR) and the Fish and Wildlife Service. Program costs are paid by the USBR and the States of Nevada, California, and Arizona. Nevada's share of Program funding is paid partially by the Southern Nevada Water Authority (paid directly to the USBR), and partially by the Commission's hydropower customers. The fund accounts for the collection and remittance of the Hydropower customers' portion of the program. In addition, certain program reserves are maintained in the fund for future MSCP needs. These reserves are contractually committed to the MSCP program.

Additionally, the Commission reports the following major enterprise funds:

- Power marketing enterprise fund. This fund operates as a public utility and accounts for the activities of providing electrical power generated at a federal facility to its customers.

- Power delivery enterprise fund. This fund is used to account for the construction and operation of power transmission equipment for the Southern Nevada Water Authority (SNWA).

Measurement Focus and Basis of Accounting

Government-wide and proprietary fund financial statements: The government-wide and proprietary fund financial statements are prepared using the economic resources measurement focus and the accrual basis of accounting. Revenues are recorded when earned, and expenses are recorded at the time liabilities are incurred, regardless of the timing of related cash flows. For the year ended June 30, 2022, there were no non-exchange transactions (those for which the Commission gives, or receives, value without directly receiving, or giving, equal value in exchange) reported in the accompanying financial statements.

Note 1 – Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

Governmental fund financial statements: Governmental funds are reported using the current financial resources measurement focus and the modified accrual basis of accounting. Revenues, principally charges for services and investment income, are susceptible to accrual and, therefore, recognized when measurable and available. Revenues are considered to be available if they are collected within sixty days after year end. Expenditures generally are recorded when the related liability is incurred, except for principal and interest on general long-term debt, claims and judgments, pension liabilities, and compensated absences, which are recognized as expenditures only when payment is due. Proceeds of general long-term debt and acquisitions under capital leases are reported as other financing sources.

Assets and Liabilities

Cash equivalents
The Commission's restricted and unrestricted cash is deposited with the State Treasurer (the Treasurer) in a fund similar to an external investment pool (Notes 3 and 4). Because the amounts deposited with the Treasurer are sufficiently liquid to permit withdrawals in the form of cash at any time without prior notice or penalty, they are deemed to be cash equivalents.

State statutes authorize the Treasurer to invest the Commission's deposits in certain obligations of the United States of America, or its agencies or instrumentalities, and of state and local governments, as well as other financial instruments specified in Section 355.170 of Nevada Revised Statutes (NRS). The Treasurer is also permitted by statute to lend its securities to broker-dealers and other entities with a simultaneous agreement to return the collateral for the same securities in the future. The Commission had no outstanding securities lending transactions as of June 30, 2022.

Deposit values reflect unrealized gains and losses on invested funds as reported by the Treasurer.

Receivables and payables
All outstanding balances between funds are reported as "due to/from other funds".
Since sales are made only to customers who are known to have acceptable credit and no bad debts have ever been sustained, an allowance for uncollectible accounts is not considered to be necessary.

Prepaid power and other items
The Commission has participated with the State in funding the improvement and renovation ("uprating") of the electrical power generation plant and visitors' center at Hoover Dam, which supplies the majority of the power sold through the power marketing fund. These costs are to be reimbursed in the form of power consumption and charged to expense over the estimated useful life of 30 years.

Certain payments to vendors reflect costs applicable to future periods and are recorded as prepaid items in both the government-wide and fund financial statements. In the governmental fund financial statements, prepaid items are recorded as expenditures when consumed rather than when purchased.

Note 1 – Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

Restricted assets

The various resources that are limited as to use by bond covenants for debt service, operation and maintenance (O&M), and capital improvement and construction (acquisition) are classified as restricted cash and cash equivalents. Net position is restricted to the extent restricted assets exceed related liabilities and contractually with regard to certain operations and maintenance costs.

Leases

Leases are recognized in accordance with GASB Statement No. 87 Leases.

A lessor is required to recognize a lease receivable and a deferred inflow of resources. A lease receivable is recognized at the net present value of the leased asset at a borrowing rate either explicitly described in the agreement or implicitly determined by the Commission, and is reduced by principal payments received. The deferred inflow of resources is recognized in an amount equal to the sum of the lease receivable and any payments related to a future period which were received prior to the lease commencement; these deferred inflows of resources are amortized equal to the amount of the annual payments.

A lessee is required to recognize a lease payable and an intangible right-to-use lease asset. A lease payable is recognized at the net present value of future lease payments, and is adjusted over time by interest and payments. Future lease payments include fixed payments, variable payments based on index or rate, reasonably certain residual guarantees. The right-to-use asset is initially recorded at the amount of the lease liability plus prepayments less any lease incentives received prior to lease commencement, and is subsequently amortized over the life of the lease.

Capital assets

Purchased or constructed capital assets are recorded at cost or estimated historical cost. Donated capital assets are reported at acquisition value. The capitalization threshold is $5,000

Major outlays for capital assets and improvements are capitalized as projects are constructed. Interest incurred during the construction phase of capital assets of business-type activities, if any, is included as part of the capitalized value of the assets constructed.

Depreciation and amortization are computed using the straight-line method over the following estimated useful lives:

	Years
Power transmission system	10-50
Office equipment	5
Automobiles and other equipment	4-6

Estimated useful lives are determined by the State and the Commission has no authority to alter the estimated useful lives prescribed by the State.

Compensated absences

It is the Commission's policy to permit employees to accumulate earned but unused vacation and sick pay benefits. All vacation and sick pay is accrued when incurred in the government-wide and proprietary fund financial statements. A liability for these amounts is reported in governmental funds only if they have matured, for example, as a result of employee resignations and retirements.

Multiple-employer, cost-sharing defined benefit pension plan

The Commission uses the same basis used in the Public Employees' Retirement System of Nevada's (PERS) Annual Comprehensive Financial Report for reporting its proportionate share of the PERS collective net pension liability, deferred outflows and inflows of resources related to pensions, and pension expense, including information related to PERS fiduciary net position. Benefit payments (including refunds of employee contributions) are recognized by PERS when due and payable in accordance with the benefit terms. PERS investments are reported at fair value.

Postemployment benefits other than pensions (OPEB)

For purposes of measuring the Commission's OPEB liability, deferred outflows and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB, and OPEB expense, information about the fiduciary net position of the Commission's OPEB Plan and additions to/deductions from the fiduciary net position have been determined on the same basis as they are reported by the Commission's OPEB Plan. For this purpose, the Commission recognizes benefit payments when due and payable in accordance with the benefit terms and investments are reported at estimated fair value.

Deferred inflows and outflows of resources

Deferred outflows of resources represent a consumption of net assets or fund balance that applies to future periods; and therefore, will not be recognized as an outflow of resources (expense/expenditure) until then. The government-wide statement of net position reports 1) the changes in proportion and differences between actual contributions and proportionate share of contributions related to pensions, which will be amortized over the average expected remaining service life of all employees that are provided with pension benefits, 2) the net difference between projected and actual earnings on pension plan investments, which are deferred and amortized over five years, and 3) contributions for pensions and OPEB made subsequent to the measurement date, which will be recognized in the subsequent year.

Deferred inflows of resources represent an acquisition of net assets that applies to a future period(s) and so will not be recognized as an inflow of resources (revenue) until that time. The government-wide statement of net position reports 1) the differences between expected and actual experience and changes of assumptions, which will be amortized over the average expected remaining service life of all employees that are provided with pension benefits, 2) the net difference between projected and actual earnings on investments, which will be amortized over five years, and 3) changes in assumptions or other inputs to the total OPEB liability which are deferred and amortized over the average expected remaining service life of all employees that are provided with health benefits.

Unearned revenue

Unearned revenue represents advanced funding to the Commission from certain customers for the construction of electric power facilities to provide power for the customer's operations. These facilities are dedicated to the exclusive use of those customers and are the only existing method of delivery of electrical resources for their operations. Recovery of the cost of the facilities is a component of the cost of power resources provided and is being recognized over the life of the assets as the assets are consumed (depreciated).

Note 1 – Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

Long-term obligations
In the accompanying government-wide and proprietary fund financial statements, long-term debt and other long-term obligations are reported as liabilities. Bond premiums and discounts are deferred and amortized over the life of the bonds using the straight-line method. Issuance costs are expensed as incurred.

Net position
In the government-wide and proprietary fund financial statements net position is displayed in the following three components:

Net investments in capital assets – This is the component of net position that reports the difference between capital assets less both the accumulated depreciation and the outstanding balance of debt, excluding unexpended proceeds, that is directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or improvement of those assets.

Restricted – The component of net position that reports the constraints placed on the use of assets by either external parties and/or enabling legislation.

Unrestricted – The difference between the assets, deferred outflows of resources, liabilities, and deferred inflows of resources that is not reported in Net Investment in Capital Assets or Restricted Net Position.

Fund balance
In the governmental fund financial statements fund balance is reported in the following five classifications:

- Nonspendable are amounts that are not in spendable form or are legally or contractually required to be maintained intact.
- Restricted is the result of constraints placed on assets that are externally imposed by creditors or imposed by law through constitutional provisions or enabling legislation.
- Committed are amounts set aside by formal action of the Commission’s members. Formal Commission action is also required to modify or rescind an established commitment.
- Assigned is the result of constraints on amounts imposed by the government’s intent to be used for specific purposes but are neither restricted nor committed.
- Unassigned is used for the general fund for any residual amounts not classified in the foregoing four classifications.

Prioritization and use of available resources
When both restricted resources and other resources (i.e., committed, assigned and unassigned) can be used for the same purposes, it is the Commission's policy to use restricted resources first. Furthermore, when committed, assigned and unassigned resources can be used for the same purpose, it is the Commission's policy to use committed resources first, assigned second and unassigned last.

Note 1 – Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

Interfund activity
During the course of operations, transactions occur between individual funds for goods provided or services rendered. The resulting payables and receivables, which are outstanding at year end, are referred to as due to or from other funds in the fund financial statements. Transactions that constitute reimbursements to a fund for expenditures or expenses initially made from it that are properly applicable to another fund, are recorded as expenditures in the reimbursing fund and as reductions of expenditures in the fund that is reimbursed. Any residual balances between the governmental activities and business-type activities are reported in the government-wide financial statements as internal balances.

Use of estimates
Timely preparation of financial statements in conformity with GAAP requires management to make estimates that affect reported amounts and related disclosures. Actual results could differ significantly from those estimates.

Significant estimates that may change materially in the next year include the 1) net pension liability, 2) obligation for postemployment benefits other than pensions, and 3) deferred inflows and outflows of resources. The useful lives of capital assets are also a significant estimate that may require revision in future periods.

Note 2 –Stewardship, Compliance and Accountability

Budgetary information
Biennial budgets are adopted on a basis consistent with the accounting policies applied for financial reporting purposes by the Commission under GAAP except that encumbrances for goods and services not received by fiscal year end are considered expenditures of the current period solely for budgetary purposes. There were no encumbrances outstanding at the beginning or end of the year. Although budgets are adopted on a biennial basis, each year is treated separately and unexpended budget authorizations lapse at each year end.

Prior to September 1 of each even-numbered year, the State’s Director of Administration submits proposed operating budgets to the Nevada Budget Division covering the biennium beginning the following July 1. After review of the budgets by the Nevada Budget Division between September 1 and November 15, hearings involving the Commission, the Director of Administration and the Governor are held between November 15 and December 22, of each budget year. The biennium budgets are transmitted to the State Legislature no later than the 10th day of the legislative session held in odd-numbered years and, for adjourning, the Legislature enacts the budgets.

Net expenditures of the general fund (gross expenditures less amounts allocated to other funds) are controlled by budget categories (personnel services, travel in-state, travel out-of-state, operating expenses, and capital outlay for the general fund; and general and administrative and intergovernmental for the special revenue fund).

Note 2 –Stewardship, Compliance and Accountability (continued)

Management of the Commission cannot amend any budget categories. However, the Director of Administration is authorized to approve requests for changes in the budget involving transfers between expenditure categories not exceeding 10% of originally budgeted expenditures, or $30,000 in the aggregate, of the respective budget categories. Any changes exceeding 10% or $30,000 require approval of the State Legislature's Interim Finance Committee.

Recently Issued Accounting Pronouncements

In June 2017, the GASB issued Statement No. 87, Leases for periods beginning after June 15, 2021. The objective of this Statement is to better meet the information needs of financial statement users by improving accounting and financial reporting for leases by governments. Accordingly, the Commission has adopted the pronouncement as of and for the year ended June 30, 2022. See Note 5.

In June 2018, the GASB issued Statement No. 89, Accounting for Interest Cost Incurred Before the End of a Construction Period, effective for reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2020. The objectives of this Statement are (1) to enhance the relevance and comparability of information about capital assets and the cost of borrowing for a reporting period and (2) to simplify accounting for interest cost incurred before the end of a construction period. Accordingly, the Commission has adopted the pronouncement and determined that it does not have a material effect on financial position or changes.

In May 2019, the GASB issued Statement No. 91, Conduit Debt Obligations, effective for reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2021. The objectives of this Statement are (1) to clarify the existing definition of conduit debt obligations, (2) to establish that a conduit debt obligation is not a liability of the issuer, (3) to establish standards for accounting and financial reporting of additional commitments and voluntary commitments extended by issuers and arrangements associated with conduit debt obligations, and (4) to improve required note disclosures. Accordingly, the Commission has evaluated the pronouncement and determined that it will not have a material effect on financial position or changes.

Note 2 –Stewardship, Compliance and Accountability (continued)

In January 2020, the GASB issued Statement No. 92, Omnibus 2020, effective for reporting periods beginning after June 15, 2021. The exception is the requirements related to the effective date of Statement No. 87, Leases, Implementation Guide 2019-3, Leases, reissuance recoveries, and terminology used to refer to derivative instruments, which are effective upon issuance. The objectives of this Statement are to address a variety of topics and includes specific provisions about the following: (1) the effective date of Statement No. 87, and Implementation Guide No. 2019-3 for interim financial reports, (2) reporting of intra-entity transfers of assets between a primary government employer and a component unit defined benefit pension plan or defined benefit other postemployment benefit plans; (3) the applicability of Statements No. 73 and No. 74, (4) the applicability of certain requirements of Statement No. 84 to postemployment benefit arrangements; (5) measurement of liabilities related to asset impairment obligations in a government acquisition; (6) reporting by public entity risk pools for amounts that are recoverable from reinsurers or excess insurers; (7) reference to nonrecurring fair value measurements of assets or liabilities in authoritative literature; and (8) terminology used to refer to derivative instruments. Accordingly, the Commission has adopted the pronouncement and determined that it does not have a material effect on financial position or changes.

In March 2020, the GASB issued Statement No. 93, Replacement of Interbank Offered Rates, effective for reporting periods beginning after June 15, 2020. In addition, certain requirements of this Statement will become effective for reporting periods beginning after December 31, 2021, and June 15, 2021. The objective of this Statement is to address the accounting and financial reporting implications that result from the replacement of an interbank offered rate and the removal of the London Interbank Offered Rate as an appropriate benchmark interest rate. Accordingly, the Commission has evaluated the pronouncement and determined that it will not have a material effect on financial position or changes.

In March 2020, the GASB issued Statement No. 94, Public-Private and Public-Public Partnerships and Availability Payment Arrangements, effective for reporting periods beginning after June 15, 2022. The objectives of this Statement are to improve financial reporting by addressing issues related to public-private and public-public partnership arrangements and provide guidance for accounting and financial reporting for availability payment arrangements. Accordingly, the Commission has evaluated the pronouncement and determined that it will not have a material effect on financial position or changes.

In May 2020, the GASB issued Statement No. 96, Subscription-Based Information Technology Arrangements, effective for reporting periods beginning after June 15, 2022. The objectives of this Statement are to define subscription-based information technology arrangements (SBITAs); establish that an SBITA results in a right-to-use subscription asset and a corresponding liability; provide the capitalization criteria for outlays other than subscription payments and require note disclosures regarding an SBITA. The anticipated impact of this pronouncement is uncertain at this time.

Note 2 –Stewardship, Compliance and Accountability (continued)

In June 2020, the GASB issued Statement No. 97, Certain Component Unit Criteria, and Accounting and Financial Reporting for Internal Revenue Code Section 457 Deferred Compensation Plans – an amendment of GASB Statements No. 14 and No. 84, and a supersession of GASB Statement No. 32, effective for reporting periods beginning after June 15, 2021, except requirements in paragraph 4 and paragraph 5, which are effective upon issuance. The objectives of this Statement are (1) to increase consistency and comparability related to the reporting of fiduciary component units in circumstances in which a potential component unit does not have a governing board, and the primary government performs the duties that a governing board typically would perform, (2) mitigate costs associated with the reporting of certain defined contribution pension plans, defined contribution other postemployment benefits (OPEB) plans, and employee benefit plans other than pension plans or OPEB plans (other employee benefit plans) as fiduciary component units in fiduciary fund financial statements, and (3) enhance the relevance, consistency, and comparability of the accounting and financial reporting for Internal Revenue Code (IRC) Section 457 deferred compensation plans (Section 457 plans) that meet the definition of a pension plan and for benefits provided through those plans. Accordingly, the Commission has adopted the pronouncement and determined that it does not have a material effect on financial position or changes.

Note 3 – Detailed Notes on all Funds

Cash Deposits

At June 30, 2022, the Commission's carrying amount of restricted and unrestricted cash and cash equivalents was $20,533,891. These deposits with the Treasurer are not categorized as to credit risk but are fully insured by the FDIC or collateralized by the State's financial institutions. Securities used as such collateral must total 102% of the deposits with each financial institution.

Note 3 – Detailed Notes on all Funds (continued)

Restricted Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents restricted at June 30, 2022, by bond covenants or contractual agreements are summarized as follows:

Restricted for	
Debt service	$ 1,078,392
Reserve for revenue insufficiency	263,951
Cash held by contractual agreement	1,185,597
Total restricted cash and cash equivalents	$ 2,527,940

Capital Assets

For the year ended June 30, 2022, capital asset activity was as follows:

	Balance June 30, 2021	Increases	Decreases	Balance June 30, 2022
Governmental activities				
Capital assets being depreciated or amortized				
Office furniture and fixtures	$ 24,854	$ -	$ -	$ 24,854
Automobiles and other equipment	157,114	-	(38,573)	118,541
Total capital assets being depreciated or amortized	181,968	-	(38,573)	143,395
Accumulated depreciation and amortization				
Office furniture and fixtures	(24,854)	-	-	(24,854)
Automobiles and other equipment	(112,564)	(16,486)	38,573	(90,477)
Total accumulated depreciation and amortization	(137,418)	(16,486)	38,573	(115,331)
Total governmental activities	$ 44,550	$ (16,486)	$ -	$ 28,064
Business- type activities				
Capital assets being depreciated or amortized				
Power transmission system	$ 88,278,265	$ 23,627	$ -	$ 88,301,892
Automobiles and other equipment	534,023	19,914	(5,770)	548,167
Total capital assets being depreciated or amortized	88,812,288	43,541	(5,770)	88,850,059
Accumulated depreciation and amortization				
Power transmission system	(45,320,412)	(1,993,690)	-	$ (47,314,102)
Automobiles and other equipment	(339,738)	(63,093)	5,770	(397,061)
Total accumulated depreciation and amortization	(45,660,150)	(2,056,783)	5,770	(47,711,163)
Total business-type activities	$ 43,152,138	$ (2,013,242)	$ -	$ 41,138,896

Note 3 – Detailed Notes on all Funds (continued)

For the year ended June 30, 2022, charges, by function, for depreciation expense were as follows:

Governmental activities	
General government	$ 16,486
Business-type activities	
Power marketing	$ 1,738,720
Power delivery	318,063
Total depreciation expense, business-type activities	$ 2,056,783

Due To and From Other Funds

At June 30, 2022, amounts due to and from other funds resulting from the time lag between the dates that reimbursable transactions occur and payments between funds are made, were as follows:

	Receivable	Payable
General Fund	$ 233,496	$ -
Power Marketing Enterprise Fund	-	3,088
Power Delivery Enterprise Fund	-	230,408
	$ 233,496	$ 233,496

Unearned Revenue

The Commission has recognized two primary liabilities for unearned revenue, one each in the two enterprise funds. One liability is recorded in Power Delivery Project Fund (PDP) and is related to the electric power transformation and transmission facilities serving the SNWA water treatment and distribution facilities at Lake Mead and in Henderson, Nevada. The other liability is recorded in the Power Marketing Fund and is related to the Basic Step-down Yard facilities serving the Commission’s retail Hydropower customers at the industrial complex also in Henderson at a different location. These liabilities represent customer advance funding for Commission owned and operated facilities to provide power for their operations.

The PDP facilities were constructed through the issuance of State of Nevada General Obligation Bonds in September of 1997, September of 1999 and in April of 2005. The facilities constructed are dedicated to the SNWA water related assets and are being used to deliver electric power to the water operations. The cost of the facilities in the form of the bond payment obligation was a component of the charges for power as the Commission delivered electricity to the SNWA. In 2011 and again in 2015 the SNWA prepaid the debt obligation and ultimately extinguished the Commission’s Bond liability. This extinguishment constituted a prepayment for a portion of the future cost of the electric resources related to facility use as power will be delivered in the future. The Commission recorded the prepayment and recognized the revenue from the prepayment in concert with the depreciation of the physical assets to match the revenue to the related depreciation costs as the facilities are used.

Note 3 – Detailed Notes on all Funds (continued)

The Basic Step-Down yard facilities were constructed beginning in 1999 through 2002 and were funded through assessments on the retail customers as the facilities were built. Due to the number of customers involved there was no need to issue debt to fund the construction and the project was completed through customer advance funding. The facilities and a liability in the form of unearned revenues were recorded and the depreciation and revenue have been recognized over the life of the assets from the beginning.

At June 30, 2022, $40,288,214 of the total unearned revenue balance relates to construction and facilities and is being amortized over various useful lives as determined during construction for Phase I, Phase II and River Mountains, and over an average life of the 39.5 years for the Basic Step-down Yard. The remaining balance in unearned revenue primarily relates to amounts received for services not yet rendered as of June 30, 2022.

Unearned revenue at June 30, 2022, will be recognized as follows:

For the Year Ended June 30,	
2023	$ 1,959,115
2024	1,959,115
2025	1,944,655
2026	1,944,655
2027	1,944,655
2028-2032	9,702,323
2033-2037	9,394,649
2038-2042	7,307,884
2043-2047	2,735,919
2048-2052	1,395,244
	$ 40,288,214

During the year ended June 30, 2022, the Commission recognized total revenue of $1,959,115 related to the amortization of construction and facilities unearned revenue.

Long-term Liabilities

General Obligation Bonds – Section 3 of Article 9 of the Nevada State Constitution limits public debt to 2% of the State's assessed valuation. The legislature may authorize debt that is not subject to the foregoing limitation to protect and preserve, or obtain the benefits of, any of its property or natural resources. The bonded debt incurred to fund the State's share of the cost of uprating electrical generating facilities at Hoover Dam does not affect the legal debt margin, because it was incurred to obtain the benefits of the facility.

Note 3 – Detailed Notes on all Funds (continued)

On March 12, 2014, because of delays in determining a final allocation of shared costs, interim bonds of $28,425,000 were issued to fund the Commission's expected share of the cost of construction of the visitor's center at Hoover Dam, with expenditures charged to prepaid power. In June 2014, the Commission sold the $29,475,000 Series 2014E General Obligation Refunding bonds, proceeds from which were used to pay off the interim bonds. These bonds mature annually on October 1, 2015, through 2043, with interest payable semi-annually on October 1 and April 1 at annual rates of 0.25% to 4.25%.

Outstanding long-term debt obligations at June 30, 2022, were as follows:

	Maturity Date	Interest Rate	Original Amount	Balance June 30, 2022
Business-type activities				
General Obligation Bonds				
General obligation refunding series 2014E	2015 - 2043	0.25 to 4.25%	$ 29,475,000	$ 25,215,000

Annual debt service requirements at June 30, 2022, were as follows:

For the Year Ended June 30,	General Obligation Bonds Principal	Interest
2023	$ 800,000	$ 993,670
2024	815,000	970,653
2025	835,000	945,058
2026	865,000	916,575
2027	900,000	886,120
2028-2032	5,000,000	3,899,985
2033-2037	6,090,000	2,774,613
2038-2042	6,830,000	1,390,813
2043-2047	3,080,000	98,813
	$ 25,215,000	$ 12,876,300

Note 3 – Detailed Notes on all Funds (continued)

Changes in long-term liabilities for the year ended June 30, 2022, was as follows:

	Balance 6/30/2021	Increases	Decreases	Balance 6/30/2022	Due Within One Year
Governmental activities					
Compensated absences	$ 587,817	$ 343,701	$ (346,302)	585,216	345,587
Net pension liability	6,151,790	1,282,875	(3,598,641)	3,836,024	-
Postemployment benefits other than pensions	2,376,085	204,143	(115,596)	2,464,632	
Total governmental activities	9,115,692	1,830,719	(4,060,539)	6,885,872	345,587
Business- type activities					
General Obligation Bonds					
General obligation refunding series 2014E	25,985,000	-	(770,000)	25,215,000	800,000
Total general obligation bonds	25,985,000	-	(770,000)	25,215,000	800,000
Unamortized bond discounts	(131,886)	-	5,995	(125,891)	-
Total business- type activities	25,853,114	-	(764,005)	25,089,109	800,000
Total long- term liabilities	$ 34,968,806	$ 1,830,719	$ (4,824,544)	$ 31,974,981	$1,145,587

The net pension liability, compensated absences and net other postemployment benefits obligation are paid by the general fund.

Arbitrage Rebate Requirement – The Federal Tax Reform Act of 1986 imposes a rebate requirement with respect to certain long-term debt obligations. Under this Act, an arbitrage amount may be required to be rebated to the United States Treasury for interest on bonds to qualify for exclusion from gross income for federal income tax purposes. Rebatable arbitrage is computed as of each installment computation date. As of the most recent date, management believes that there is no rebatable arbitrage amount due. Future calculations might result in adjustments to this determination.

Debt Covenants – Following is a summary of the covenants included in the bond resolutions of the enterprise funds: The Commission is required to charge purchasers of services and all users of the State facilities sufficient amounts to cover all operation and maintenance expenses (except depreciation), all debt service requirements, and any amounts required to be deposited in reserve accounts.

Monthly transfers for debt service – A debt service account is required to ensure payment of interest and principal when due. Transfers are made each month from revenues to provide 1/6 of the next semiannual interest payment and 1/12 of the annual bond principal payment.

Classes of users – The power marketing fund serves two classes of users, retail utility customers and industrial customers. The power delivery fund serves the SNWA and its customers.

Other – Other requirements of the bond covenants include maintaining bond funds in separate depository accounts with the State Treasurer and an audit of the Commission’s financial statements by an independent certified public accountant.

During the fiscal year ended June 30, 2022, the Commission complied with all requirements of the bond covenants.

Note 4 – Other Information

Commitments and Contingencies

Risk Management – The Commission is exposed to various risks of loss related to torts; theft of, damage to, and destruction of assets; errors and omissions; and natural disasters. The Commission participates in the State risk pool and is liable for payment of nominal deductible amounts. The State then becomes responsible for all losses in excess of the nominal insurance deductible.

Litigation – The Commission may from time to time be a party to various litigation matters. It is management's opinion, based upon advice from legal counsel, that the risk of financial losses to the Commission from such litigation, if any, will not have a material adverse effect on the Commission's future financial position, results of operations or cash flows. Accordingly, no provision has been made for any such losses.

Multiple-employer, Cost-sharing Defined Benefit Pension Plan

The Commission's employees are covered by the Public Employees' Retirement System of Nevada (PERS), which was established by the Nevada Legislature in 1947, effective July 1, 1948, and is governed by the Public Employees Retirement Board (the PERS Board) whose seven members are appointed by the governor. The Commission does not exercise any control over PERS.

PERS is a cost-sharing, multiple-employer, defined benefit public employees' retirement system which includes both regular and police/fire members. PERS is administered to provide a reasonable base income to qualified employees who have been employed by a public employer and whose earnings capacities have been removed or substantially impaired by age or disability.

Benefits, as required by NRS, are determined by the number of years of accredited service at time of retirement and the member's highest average compensation in any 36 consecutive months with special provisions for members entering the system on or after January 1, 2010, and July 1, 2015. Benefit payments to which participants or their beneficiaries may be entitled under the plan include pension benefits, disability benefits, and survivor benefits.

Note 4 – Other Information (continued)

Monthly benefit allowances for members are computed as 2.5% of average compensation for each accredited year of service prior to July 1, 2001. For service earned on and after July 1, 2001, this multiplier is 2.67% of average compensation. For members entering the system on or after January 1, 2010, there is a 2.5% multiplier, and for regular members entering the System on or after July 1, 2015, there is a 2.25% factor. PERS offers several alternatives to the unmodified service retirement allowance which, in general, allow the retired employee to accept a reduced service retirement allowance payable monthly during his or her lifetime and various optional monthly payments to a named beneficiary after his or her death.

Post-retirement increases are provided by authority of NRS 286.575 - .579, which for members entering the system before January 1, 2010, is equal to the lesser of:

> 2% per year following the third anniversary of the commencement of benefits, 3% per year following the sixth anniversary, 3.5% per year following the ninth anniversary, 4% per year following the twelfth anniversary and 5% per year following the fourteenth anniversary, or
> The average percentage increase in the Consumer Price Index (or the PERS Board approved index) for the three preceding years.

In any event, a member's benefit must be increased by the percentages in paragraph 1, above, if the benefit of a member has not been increased at a rate greater than or equal to the average of the Consumer Price Index (All Items) (or other PERS Board approved index) for the period between retirement and the date of increase.

For members entering the system on or after January 1, 2010, the post-retirement increases are the same as above, except that the increases do not exceed 4% per year.

Regular members are eligible for retirement at age 65 with 5 years of service, at age 60 with 10 years of service, or at any age with 30 years of service. Regular members entering the System on or after January 1, 2010, are eligible for retirement at age 65 with 5 years of service, or age 62 with 10 years of service, or any age with 30 years of service. Regular members entering the System on or after July 1, 2015, are eligible for retirement at age 65 with 5 years of service, or at age 62 with 10 years of service or at age 55 with 30 years of service or any age with 33 1/3 years of service.

The normal ceiling limitation on the monthly benefit allowances is 75% of average compensation. However, a member who has an effective date of membership before July 1, 1985, is entitled to a benefit of up to 90% of average compensation. Both regular and police/fire members become fully vested as to benefits upon completion of five years of service.

The authority of establishing and amending the obligation to make contributions and member contribution rates rests with NRS. New hires, in agencies which did not elect the employer-pay contribution (EPC) plan prior to July 1, 1983, have the option of selecting one of two alternative contribution plans. Contributions are shared equally by employer and employee in which employees can take a reduced salary and have contributions made by the employer or can make contributions by a payroll deduction matched by the employer.

Note 4 – Other Information (continued)

The PERS basic funding policy provides for periodic contributions at a level pattern of cost as of percentage of salary throughout an employee's working lifetime in order to accumulate sufficient assets to pay benefits when due.

PERS receives an actuarial valuation on an annual basis for determining the prospective funding contribution rates required to fund the system on an actuarial reserve basis. Contributions actually made are in accordance with the required rates established by NRS. These statutory rates are increased/decreased pursuant to NRS 286.421 and 286.450. The actuarial funding method used is the entry age normal cost method. It is intended to meet the funding objective and result in a relatively level long-term contributions requirement as a percentage of salary.

For the year ended June 30, 2022, the required contribution rates for regular members were 15.50% and 29.75% for employer/employee matching and EPC, respectively. Contributions to the pension plan from the Commission were $439,323 for the year ended June 30, 2022.

PERS collective net pension liability was measured as of June 30, 2021, and the total pension liability used to calculate the net pension liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of that date. For this purpose, certain actuarial valuation assumptions are stipulated by GASB and may vary from those used to determine the prospective funding contribution rates.

The total PERS pension liability was determined using the following actuarial assumptions (based on the results of an experience study for the period July 1, 2012, to June 30, 2016, dated October 16, 2017), applied to all periods included in the measurement:

Actuarial valuation date	June 30, 2021
Inflation rate	2.50%
Investment rate of return	7.25%
Discount rate	7.25%
Productivity pay increase	0.50%
Consumer price index	2.50%
Actuarial cost method	Entry age normal and level percent of payroll
Projected salary increases	Regular: 4.20% to 9.10%, depending on servic Police/Fire: 4.60% to 14.50%, depending on service rates include inflation and productivity increases

Note 4 – Other Information (continued)

At June 30, 2022, mortality rates and projected life expectancies were based on the following:

Mortality rates (Regular and Police/Fire) – For healthy members it is the Pub-2010 General Healthy Retiree Amount-Weighted Above-Median Mortality Table (separate tables for males and females) with rates increased by 30% for males and 15% for females, projected generationally with two-dimensional mortality improvement scale MP-2020. For ages less than 50, mortality rates are based on the Pub-2010 General Employee Amount-Weighted Above-Median Mortality Tables.

The mortality table used in the actuarial valuation to project mortality rates for all disabled regular members is the Pub-2010 Non-Safety Disabled Retiree Amount-Weighted Mortality Table (separate tables for males and females) with rates increased by 20% for males and 15% for females, projected generationally with the two-dimensional mortality improvement scale MP-2020.

For pre-retirement members it is the Headcount – Pub-2010 General Employee Amount-Weighted-Above-Median Mortality Table (separate tables for males and females), projected generationally with two-dimensional mortality improvement scale MP-2020.

The Pub-2010 Amount-Weighted Mortality Tables reasonably reflect the projected mortality experience of the Plan as of the measurement date. The generation projection is a provision made for future mortality improvement.

PERS's policies which determine the investment portfolio target asset allocation are established by the PERS Board. The asset allocation is reviewed annually and is designed to meet the future risk and return needs of PERS. The following target asset allocation policy was adopted as of June 30, 2021:

ASSET CLASS	Target Allocation	Long- term Geometric Expected Real Rate of Return *
Domestic equity	42%	6.65%
International equity	18%	7.18%
Domestic fixed income	28%	91.00%
Private markets	6%	5.25%
Real Estate	6%	12.40%

* These geometric return rates are combined to produce the long- term expected rate of return by adding the long- term expected inflation rate of 2.75% .

The discount rate used to measure the total pension liability was 7.25% as of June 30, 2021, and 7.50% as of June 30, 2020. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumed that employee and employer contributions will be made at the rate specified by NRS. Based on the assumption, PERS's fiduciary net position at June 30, 2021, was projected to be available to make all projected future benefit payments of current active and inactive employees. Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments (7.25%) was applied to all periods of projected benefit payments to determine the total pension liability as of June 30, 2021.

Note 4 – Other Information (continued)

The Commission's proportionate share of the net pension liability at year end, calculated using the discount rate of 7.25%, as well as what the Commission's proportionate share of the net pension liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is 1% lower (6.25%) or 1% higher (8.25%) than the current discount rate was as follows:

	1% Decrease in Discount Rate	Discount Rate	1% Increase in Discount Rate
Net pension liability	$ 7,637,400	$ 3,836,024	$ 700,199

Detailed information about PERS fiduciary net position is available in the PERS Annual Comprehensive Financial Report, available on the PERS website, www.nvpers.org under publications.

The Commission's proportionate share (amount) of the collective net pension liability was $3,836,024 which represents 0.04206% of the collective net pension liability, which is an increase from the previous year's proportionate share of 0.04416%. Contributions for employer pay dates within the fiscal year ended June 30, 2021, were used as the basis for determining each employer's proportionate share. Each employer's proportion of the net pension liability is based on their employer contributions relative to the total employer contributions for all employers for the period ended June 30, 2021.

For the year ended June 30, 2022, the Commission's pension expense was $289,703 and its reported deferred outflows and inflows of resources related to pensions were as follows:

	Deferred Outflows of Resources	Deferred Inflows of Resources
Differences between expected and actual experience	$ 424,915	$ 26,997
Changes of assumptions	1,273,626	
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on investments		3,130,073
Changes in proportion and differences between actual contributions and proportionate share of contributions	106,498	87,349
Contributions made subsequent to the measurement date and implicit subsidy paid	439,323	
	$ 2,244,362	$ 3,244,419

At June 30, 2021, the average expected remaining service life was 6.14 years.

Deferred outflows of resources related to pensions resulting from contributions subsequent to the actuarial valuation date totaling $439,323 will be recognized as a reduction of the net pension liability in the year beginning July 1, 2022.

Note 4 – Other Information (continued)

Other amounts reported as deferred outflows and inflows of resources related to pensions will be recognized in pension expense as follows:

For the Year ending June 30,		
2023	$	(417,609)
2024		(423,841)
2025		(438,604)
2026		(475,801)
2027		277,797
Thereafter		38,678
	$	(1,439,380)

Postemployment Benefits Other Than Pensions (OPEB)

Plan Description – The employees of the Commission participate in a cost-sharing, multiple-employer, defined benefit postemployment plan administered by the Board of the Public Employees' Benefits Program of the State of Nevada (PEBP). NRS 287.023 provides officers and employees eligible to be covered by any group insurance, plan of benefits or medical and hospital service established pursuant to NRS 287 the option upon retirement to cancel or continue any such coverage. The cost to administer the program is financed through the contributions and investment earnings of the plan. The PEBP Board is granted the authority to establish and amend the benefit terms of the program. (NRS 287.043).

PEBP issues a publicly available financial report that includes financial statements and required supplemental information. This report may be obtained by writing:

Public Employee Benefit Plan
901 South Stewart Street, Suite 1001
Carson City, NV 89701

Note 4 – Other Information (continued)

Benefits Provided - Employees of the Commission, who meet the eligibility requirements for retirement and, at the time of retirement, are participants in the program, have the option upon retirement to continue group insurance pursuant to NAC 287.530. NRS 287.0436 establishes a subsidy to pay an amount toward the cost of the premium or contribution for persons retired from the Commission. Retirees assume any portion of the premium not covered by the State. The current subsidy rates can be found at pebp.state.nv.us. Benefits include health, prescription drug, dental, and life insurance coverage. As required by statute, benefits are determined by the number of years of service at the time of retirement and the individual's initial date of hire. Employees hired after December 31, 2011, are not eligible to receive subsidies to reduce premiums. The following individuals and their dependents are eligible to receive subsidies.

Any PEBP covered retiree with the Commission whose last employer was the state and who:

- Was initially hired prior to January 1, 2010, and has at least five years of public service: or
- Was initially hired on or after January 1, 2010, but before January 1, 2012, and has at least fifteen years of public service: or
- Was initially hired on or after January 1, 2010, but before January 1, 2012, and has at least five years of public service and has a disability: or
- Any PEBP covered retiree whose last employer was not the state and who has been continuously covered under PEBP as a retiree since November 30, 2008.

Contributions - The State allocates funds for payment of current and future post-employment benefits other than pensions as a percentage of budgeted payrolls to all State agencies. The required contribution rate for employers, as a percentage of covered payroll, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2022, was 2.31%. For the year ended June 30, 2022, these payments totaled $63,219 for the Commission.

OPEB liabilities, OPEB expense, deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB the Commission's net OPEB liability was measured as of June 30, 2020. The total OPEB liability used to calculate the net OPEB liability was determined by actuarial valuation as of June 30, 2020. The Commission's proportion of the net OPEB liability was based on the Commission's share of contributions to PEBP relative to the total contributions of all participating employers. At June 30, 2022, the Commission's proportion was .15897%.

For the year ended June 30, 2022, the Commission's OPEB expense was $121,349 and its reported deferred outflows and inflows of resources were as follows:

	Deferred Outflows of Resources	Deferred Inflows of Resources
Changes of assumptions	$ 159,076	$ 10,677
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on investments	-	89,851
Contributions made subsequent to the measurement date and implicit subsidy paid	63,219	-
	$ 222,295	$ 100,528

Note 4 – Other Information (continued)

Deferred outflows of resources related to pensions resulting from contributions subsequent to the actuarial valuation date totaling $63,219 will be recognized as a reduction of the net OPEB obligation in the year beginning July 1, 2022. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows and inflows of resources related to OPEB will be recognized in OPEB expense as follows:

For the Year ending June 30,		
2023	$	8,030
2024		17,152
2025		11,969
2026		(137)
	$	37,014

Actuarial Methods and Assumption – The total OPEB liability in the actuarial valuation was determined using the following actuarial assumptions and other inputs applied to all periods included in the measurement, unless otherwise specified:

Actuarial valuation date	January 1, 2020
Inflation rate	2.50%
Investment rate of return	2.21%
Projected salary increases	2.75% average promotional and merit salary

At June 30, 2022, mortality rates and projected life expectancies were based on the following:

- Mortality rates for healthy individuals were based on the Pub-2010 Public Retirement Plans Mortality Table weighted by Headcount, projected by MP-2020. Co For Disabled individuals the Pub-2010 Public Retirement Plans Safety Disabled Mortality Table weighted by Headcount, projected by MP-2020 was used.

The actuarial assumptions used in the June 30, 2021, valuation was based upon certain demographic and other actuarial assumptions as recommended by the actuary, in conjunction with the State and guidance from the GASB statement.

Discount Rate – The discount rate basis under GASB 75 is required to be consistent with a 20-Year Municipal Bond Index. The Bond Buyer General Obligation 20-Bond Municipal Bond Index is used for the determination of the discount rate. The assets in the trust as of June 30, 2021, are less than the expected benefit payments in the first year; therefore, the crossover period is assumed to be in the first year, which provides additional support for continuing the discount rate at the 20-Year Municipal Bond Index rate. The discount rate used to measure the total OPEB liability was 2.21%.

Note 4 – Other Information (continued)

Sensitivity of the OPEB liabilities to changes in the discount rate - The following presents the net OPEB liabilities of the plans, as well as what each plan’s net OPEB liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is 1- percentage-point lower (1.21%) or 1-percentage-point higher (3.21%) than the current discount rate:

	1% Decrease in Discount Rate	Discount Rate	1% Increase in Discount Rate
Net other postemployement benefits obligation	$ 2,711,398	$ 2,464,632	$ 2,194,483

Sensitivity of the OPEB liabilities to changes in the healthcare cost trend rates- The following presents the net OPEB liabilities of the plans, as well as what each plan’s net OPEB liability would be if it were calculated using healthcare cost trend rates that are 1-percentage-point lower or 1-percentage point higher than the current healthcare cost trend rates:

	1% Decrease in Healthcare Cost Rate	Healthcare Cost Rate	1% Increase in Healthcare Cost Rate
Net other postemployement benefits obligation	$ 2,266,098	$ 2,464,632	$ 2,630,307

OPEB plan fiduciary net position - Detailed information about the OPEB plans’ fiduciary net position is available in the separately issued audited annual financial statements of the State of Nevada State Retirees’ Health and Welfare Benefits Fund, Public Employees’ Benefits Program financial report.

Joint Venture

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

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.

As appropriate projects are selected for development, the Members involved in each project enter into a project service agreement (PSA) indicating each participating Member's allocation of project costs. Due to statutory limitations on the Commission's customer base, the Commission does not expect to participate financially in any of the projects of the SSEA. Accordingly, the Commission's involvement is limited to providing state-level nonfinancial participation in joint venture activities.

Note 4 – Other Information (continued)

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.

Financial information regarding SSEA can be obtained by writing:

Manager of Energy Accounting
Silver State Energy Association
P.O. Box 99956, MS 115
Las Vegas, Nevada 89193-9956

Note 5 – Leased Assets and Lease Liabilities

During the year ended June 30, 2022, the Commission implemented GASB Statement No. 87, Leases, which resulted in the addition of a new category of leased right-to-use assets. Under the leased space arrangement, with the State of Nevada, the Commission makes quarterly payments of $31,600.50 in exchange for control of, and the right-to-use, the specified asset. This asset and the related liability were recognized at the present value of expected future minimum lease payments expected to be paid during the lease term using the Commission's estimated incremental borrowing rate of 3.00%. The non-cancelable period of the lease arrangement is in effect through June 2024.

Lease asset activity for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2022 was as follows:

Governmental Activities:	Balance July 1, 2021	Additions	Reductions	Balance June 30, 2022
Leased assets				
State Owned Building	$ 364,022	$ -	$ -	$ 364,022
Less accumulated amortization				
State Owned Building	-	(121,341)	-	(121,341)
Leased assets, net	$ 364,022	$ (121,341)	$ -	$ 242,681

The future minimum lease obligation and the net present value of these minimum lease payments as of June 30, 2022 were as follows:

Year Ending June 30,	Principal Payments	Interest Payments	Total
2023	$ 121,304	$ 5,098	$ 126,402
2024	124,994	1,408	126,402
	$ 246,298	$ 6,505	$ 252,803

Note 5 – Leased Assets and Lease Liabilities (continued)

The following table illustrates the change in lease liabilities during the year ended June 30, 2022:

Governmental Activities:	Balance July 1, 2021	Additions	Reductions	Balance June 30, 2022
Lease Liabilities	$ 367,639	$ -	$ (121,341)	$ 246,298

Related Party
The Commission is governed by seven commissioners, three of whom are appointed by the Southern Nevada Water Authority (SNWA) and four, including the Board Chair, are appointed by the Nevada Governor. The Commission and SNWA do not share staff members or members of management. The SNWA, a local governmental organization, is also one of the Commission's principal revenue payers. For the year ended June 30, 2022, the Commission received revenues from the SNWA for power and water resources of $12,249,554 but made no payments to the SNWA for any purpose. In addition, the Commission works with other public entities, states, and governmental entities in fulfilling its statutory responsibilities; however, no other entity has representatives on the Commission's Board.

The SNWA publishes an Annual Comprehensive Financial Report which can be seen on their website at SNWA.com.

Subsequent Events
In August of 2022, the United States Bureau of Reclamation (Bureau) announced a tier two water reduction on the Colorado River under current operating guidelines. This declaration limits the amount of water southern Nevada will be allowed to withdraw from Lake Mead beginning in January 2023. This declaration comes one year after the Bureau first issued a water shortage declaration on the Colorado River. Additionally, in August of 2022, Congress passed the Inflation Reduction Act (IRA) that includes $4 billion for projects that advance water conservation and efficiency efforts to prevent the Colorado River Basin from declining to critically low elevations. The Bureau is in the process of issuing requests for proposals and awarding proposals for short- and long-term conservation and efficiency projects for funding from the IRA that would benefit the Colorado River.

The Bureau has continued to urge the seven basin states to reach a consensus for further major reductions of water deliveries to protect the Colorado River system, with the understanding that if consensus is not reached, the Bureau will impose unilateral operational changes to protect the system. To that end, in November 2022, the Bureau issued a Notice of Intent to Prepare a Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement (SEIS) for the Statement for December 2007 Record of Decision entitled the Interim Guidelines for the Lower Basin Shortages and Continued Operations as Lake Powell and Lake Mead. This SEIS provides the Basin States the opportunity to submit a consensus alternative. It also provides the Bureau the ability to develop a federal alternative, if the Basin States are unsuccessful in reaching consensus or if the consensus alternative is not responsive enough to sufficiently protect the system over the next couple of years while the next series of long-term operating guidelines are developed.

Supplementary Information

Colorado River Commission of Nevada
Multiple-Employer, Cost-Sharing Defined Benefit Pension Plan
Proportionate Share of the Collective Net Pension Liability Information
For the Year Ended June 30, 2022 and Last Ten Fiscal Years*

Measurement Date June 30,	Proportion of the Collective Net Pension Liability	Proportion of the Collective Net Pension Liability	Covered Payroll	Proportion of the Collective Net Pension Liability as a Percentage of Covered Payroll	PERS Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of Total Pension Liability
2014	0.04795%	$ 6,305,091	2,348,229	268.50%	76.31%
2015	0.04795%	4,997,140	2,531,235	197.42%	75.13%
2016	0.04902%	6,596,117	2,575,317	256.13%	72.23%
2017	0.04412%	5,867,314	2,701,732	217.17%	74.40%
2018	0.04395%	5,993,734	2,856,435	209.83%	75.21%
2019	0.04390%	5,986,027	2,970,488	201.52%	76.46%
2020	0.04416%	6,151,790	3,091,661	213.56%	77.04%
2021	0.04206%	3,836,024	2,880,547	141.18%	86.51%

*Information for the multiple-employer, cost-sharing defined benefit pension plan is not available for years prior to the year ended June 30, 2015. As information becomes available, this schedule will ultimately present information for the ten most recent measurement years.

Colorado River Commission of Nevada
Multiple-employer, cost-sharing defined benefit pension plan
Statutorily required contribution information
For the year ended June 30, 2022 and last ten fiscal years*

For the Year Ended June 30,	Statutorily Required Contribution	Contributions in relation to the Statutorily Required Contribution	Contribution Excess (Deficiency)	Covered Payroll	Contributions as a Percentage of Covered Payroll
2014	$ 527,504	$ 527,504	$ -	$ 2,348,229	22.46%
2015	507,091	507,091	-	2,531,235	20.03%
2016	523,411	523,411	-	2,575,317	20.32%
2017	395,979	395,979	-	2,701,732	14.66%
2018	406,477	406,477	-	2,856,435	14.23%
2019	423,042	423,042	-	2,970,488	14.24%
2020	460,007	465,000	4,993	3,091,661	15.04%
2021	439,283	440,847	1,564	2,880,547	15.30%
2022	421,137	440,277	19,140	2,717,013	16.20%

*Information for the multiple-employer, cost-sharing defined benefit pension plan is not available for years prior to the year ended June 30, 2014. As information becomes available, this schedule will ultimately present information for the ten most recent measurement years.

Colorado River Commission of Nevada
Postemployment benefits other than pensions (OPEB)
Proportionate share of the collective net OPEB obligation information
For the year ended June 30, 2022 and last ten fiscal years*

For the Measurement Year Ended June 30,	Proportion of the Collective Net OPEB Obligation	Proportion of the Collective Net OPEB Obligation	Covered Payroll	Proportion of the Collective Net OPEB Obligation as a Percentage of Covered Payroll	Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of Net OPEB Obligation
2017	0.17%	$ 2,261,443	$ 2,701,732	78.22%	11.33%
2018	0.17%	2,218,398	2,891,310	70.04%	0.12%
2019	0.16%	2,267,166	3,167,417	73.01%	0.02%
2020	0.16%	2,376,085	3,105,221	82.49%	0.38%
2021	0.16%	2,464,632	2,880,547	85.56%	0.64%

*Information for Postemployment Benefits Other Than Pension is not available for years prior to the year ended June 30, 2018. As additional information becomes available, this schedule will ultimately present information for the ten most recent measurement years.

Colorado River Commission of Nevada
Postemployment benefits other than pensions (OPEB)
Contractually required contribution information
For the year ended June 30, 2022 and last ten fiscal years*

	Contractually Required Contribution	Contributions in relation to the Contractually Required Contribution	Contribution Excess (Deficiency)	Covered Payroll	Contributions as a Percentage of Covered Payroll
2018	$ 68,235	$ 66,117	$ (2,118)	$ 2,749,712	2.40%
2019	52,354	69,279	16,925	3,167,417	2.19%
2020	72,662	72,662	-	3,105,221	2.34%
2021	69,340	69,340	-	2,880,547	2.41%
2022	63,219	63,219	-	2,726,372	2.32%

*Information for Postemployment Benefits Other Than Pension is not available for years prior to the year ended June 30, 2018. As additional information becomes available, this schedule will ultimately present information for the ten most recent measurement years.

Note 1 – Multiple-employer, Cost-sharing Defined Benefit Pension Plan

For the year ended June 30, 2022, there were no changes in the pension benefit plan terms to the actuarial methods and assumptions used in the actuarial valuation report dated June 30, 2021.

The actuarial valuation report dated June 30, 2014, was the first valuation for the multiple-employer cost-sharing defined benefit pension plan. As additional actuarial valuations are obtained these schedules will ultimately present information from the ten most recent valuations.

Additional information related to multiple-employer, cost-sharing defined benefit pension plan can be found in Notes 1 and 4 to the basic financial statements.

Note 2 – Postemployment Benefits Other Than Pensions

For the year ended June 30, 2022, no significant events occurred that affected the benefit provision, size or composition of those covered by the postemployment benefit plans.

Actuarial information for postemployment benefits other than pensions is not available for measurement years prior to the year ended June 30, 2018. As information becomes available this schedule will ultimately present information for the ten most recent fiscal years.

Additional information related to postemployment benefits other than pensions can be found in Notes 1 and 4 to the basic financial statements.

MOSSADAMS

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

Board of Commissioners
Colorado River Commission of 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 the governmental activities, the business-type activities each major fund, and the budgetary statements for the general fund and the research and development fund of the Colorado River Commission of Nevada (the Commission) as of and for the year ended June 30, 2022, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the Commission's basic financial statements, and have issued our report thereon dated January 27, 2023.

Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

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

Report on Compliance and Other Matters

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

Purpose of this Report

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

Moss Adams LLP

Portland, Oregon
January 27, 2023

Statistical Section

The information contained in this section is designed to aid in analyzing trends and in determining the Commission's overall financial health and operating strategies and should be read in conjunction with the financial statements, note disclosures, and required supplementary information. This information is presented in the following general areas:

- Financial Trends
  - The following tables contain financial trend information to enable the reader to understand how financial performance has changed over time.
    - Net Position by Component
    - Changes in Net Position
    - Fund Balances – Governmental Funds
    - Changes in Fund Balances – Governmental Funds

- Revenue Capacity
  - The following tables contain revenue capacity information to enable the reader to assess the relative contribution of each of the Commission's customers to revenues and to make assessments on the ability to continue to generate that revenue.
    - Principal Revenue Payers

- Debt Capacity
  - The following tables contain debt capacity information to enable the reader to assess the affordability the current level of outstanding debt and the ability to issue additional debt in the future.
    - Ratios of Outstanding Debt
    - Available Revenue Debt Coverage

- Demographic and Economic Information
  - The following tables contain demographic and economic information to enable the reader to understand the general environment within which financial activities take place.
    - Demographic Statistics – Clark County, Nevada
    - Principal Employers – Clark County, Nevada

- Operating Information
  - The following tables contain operating information to enable the reader to understand how the information contained in the financial statements, note disclosures, and required supplementary information relates to services provided and activities performed.
    - Employees by Department
    - Capital Asset Statistics by Function
    - Operating Indicators - Power Purchases in Megawatt Hours
    - Risk Management

Colorado River Commission of Nevada
Net Position by Component
Last Ten Fiscal Years
(Unaudited)

	June 30, 2013	June 30, 2014	June 30, 2015	June 30, 2016	June 30, 2017	June 30, 2018	June 30, 2019	June30, 2020	June 30, 2021	June 30, 2022
Governmental activities										
Net investment in capital assets	$ 10,925	$ 7,673	$ 4,887	$ 2,102		$ 21,878	$ 16,284	$ 10,690	$ 44,550	$ 28,065
Restricted	5,203,611	8,125,768	9,537,522	9,882,973	10,276,431	10,731,129	11,199,713	11,810,958	12,080,900	12,077,241
Unrestricted	2,955,658	2,712,559	(4,203,575)	(3,350,978)	(6,392,441)	(5,857,560)	(6,190,276)	(5,988,110)	(6,246,379)	(5,389,778)
Total governmental activities	8,170,194	10,846,000	5,338,834	6,534,097	3,883,990	4,895,447	5,025,721	5,833,538	5,879,071	6,715,528
Business-type activities										
Net investment in capital assets	3,854,233	1,728,620	46,451,402	52,621,510	50,398,692	49,057,477	47,131,765	45,162,047	43,152,138	41,138,896
Restricted	711,215	712,019	712,991	714,403	929,332					
Unrestricted	(3,137,388)	(5,470,443)	(46,037,051)	(51,815,787)	(49,660,384)	(47,279,370)	(45,378,198)	(43,357,529)	(41,472,626)	(39,724,151)
Total business-type activities	1,428,060	(3,029,804)	1,127,342	1,520,126	1,667,640	1,778,107	1,753,567	1,804,518	1,679,512	1,414,745
Primary government										
Net investment in capital assets	3,865,158	1,736,293	46,456,289	52,623,612	50,398,692	49,079,355	47,148,049	45,172,737	43,196,688	41,166,961
Restricted	5,914,826	8,837,787	10,250,513	10,597,376	11,205,763	10,731,129	11,199,713	11,810,958	12,080,900	12,077,241
Unrestricted	(181,730)	(2,757,884)	(50,240,626)	(55,166,765)	(56,052,825)	(53,136,930)	(51,568,474)	(49,345,639)	(47,719,005)	(45,113,931)
Total primary government	$ 9,598,254	$ 7,816,196	$ 6,466,176	$ 8,054,223	$ 5,551,630	$ 6,673,554	$ 6,779,288	$ 7,638,056	$ 7,558,583	$ 8,130,271

Colorado River Commission of Nevada
Changes in Net Position
Last Ten Fiscal Years
(Unaudited)

	June 30, 2013	June 30, 2014	June 30, 2015	June 30, 2016	June 30, 2017	June 30, 2018	June 30, 2019	June30, 2020	June 30, 2021	June 30, 2022
Expenses										
Governmental activities										
General government	$ 2,058,890	$ 2,595,457	$ 2,637,347	$ 2,620,776	$ 3,371,208	$ 2,323,521	$ 3,248,545	$ 3,278,609	$ 3,042,326	$ 2,267,435
Business-type activities										
Power marketing	41,041,108	27,386,283	25,179,606	24,642,788	25,967,737	28,828,579	28,220,693	28,095,112	27,051,495	27,685,710
Power delivery	39,959,001	36,891,400	32,812,396	23,277,768	15,096,211	14,082,693	15,565,314	16,101,489	9,148,849	8,768,838
Total business-type activities	81,000,109	64,277,683	57,992,002	47,920,556	41,063,948	42,911,272	43,786,007	44,196,601	36,200,344	36,454,548
Total primary government expenses	$ 83,058,999	$ 66,873,140	$ 60,629,349	$ 50,541,332	$ 44,435,156	$ 45,234,793	$ 47,034,552	$ 47,475,210	$ 39,242,670	$ 38,721,983
Program revenues										
Governmental activities										
Charges for services	$ 4,138,884	$ 5,201,004	$ 2,637,178	$ 3,669,136	$ 2,836,483	$ 2,998,306	$ 3,186,873	$ 3,633,384	$ 3,062,382	$ 3,412,462
Total governmental activities	4,138,884	5,201,004	2,637,178	3,669,136	2,836,483	2,998,306	3,186,873	3,633,384	3,062,382	3,412,462
Business-type activities										
Charges for services	76,767,441	59,981,854	55,645,061	48,249,124	41,169,782	42,836,695	43,706,570	44,108,036	36,020,045	36,277,080
Total primary government program revenues	$ 80,906,325	$ 65,182,858	$ 58,282,239	$ 51,918,260	$ 44,006,265	$ 45,835,001	$ 46,893,443	$ 47,741,420	$ 39,082,427	$ 39,689,542
Net (expenses) program revenues										
Governmental activities	$ 2,079,994	$ 2,605,547	$ (169)	$ 1,048,360	$ (534,725)	$ 674,785	$ (61,672)	$ 354,775	$ 20,056	$ 1,145,027
Business-type activities	(4,232,668)	(4,295,829)	(2,346,941)	328,568	105,834	(74,577)	(79,437)	(88,565)	(180,299)	(177,468)
Primary government	$ (2,152,674)	$ (1,690,282)	$ (2,347,110)	$ 1,376,928	$ (428,891)	$ 600,208	$ (141,109)	$ 266,210	$ (160,243)	$ 967,559
General revenues and other changes in net position										
Governmental activities										
Investment income (loss)	$ 29,285	$ 14,672	$ 202,937	$ 91,125	$ 95,846	$ 278,095	$ 212,331	$ 382,851	$ (40,986)	$ (377,552)
Gain on disposal of capital assets										4,920
Miscellaneous		55,587	67,653	55,778	59,255	58,577	61,251	70,191	66,463	64,062
Total governmental activities	29,285	70,259	270,590	146,903	155,101	336,672	273,582	453,042	25,477	(308,570)
Business-type activities										
Investment income (loss)	78,478	12,063	171,238	55,232	41,680	185,044	47,021	139,516	(30,927)	(167,101)
Gain on disposal of capital assets		4,065		8,984					6,420	-
Miscellaneous									79,800	79,801
Total business-type activities	78,478	16,128	171,238	64,216	41,680	185,044	47,021	139,516	55,293	(87,300)
Total primary government general revenues and other changes in net position	$ 107,763	$ 86,387	$ 441,828	$ 211,119	$ 196,781	$ 521,716	$ 320,603	$ 592,558	$ 80,770	$ (395,871)
Change in net position										
Governmental activities	$ 2,109,279	$ 2,675,806	$ 270,421	$ 1,195,263	$ (379,624)	$ 1,011,457	$ 211,910	$ 807,817	$ 45,533	$ 836,457
Business-type activities	(4,154,190)	(4,279,701)	(2,175,703)	392,784	147,514	110,467	(32,416)	50,951	(125,006)	(264,768)
Primary government	$ (2,044,911)	$ (1,603,895)	$ (1,905,282)	$ 1,588,047	$ (232,110)	$ 1,121,924	$ 179,494	$ 858,768	$ (79,473)	$ 571,689

Colorado River Commission of Nevada
Fund Balance, Governmental Funds
Last Ten Fiscal Years
(Unaudited)

	June 30, 2013	June 30, 2014	June 30, 2015	June 30, 2016	June 30, 2017	June 30, 2018	June 30, 2019	June 30, 2020	June 30, 2021	June 30, 2022
General fund										
Nonspendable								$ 16,547		
Restricted									4,227	
Unassigned	$ 3,304,782	$ 3,051,126	$ 2,040,963	$ 2,938,016	$ 2,325,767	$ 2,132,561	$ 1,935,201	$ 2,265,690	$ 2,172,039	$ 2,378,001
Other governmental funds										
Restricted	$ 5,203,611	$ 8,125,768	$ 9,537,522	$ 9,882,973	$10,276,431	$10,731,129	$11,199,713	$11,810,958	$12,080,900	$12,077,241

Colorado River Commission of Nevada
Changes in Fund Balance, Governmental Funds
Last Ten Fiscal Years
(Unaudited)

	June 30, 2013	June 30, 2014	June 30, 2015	June 30, 2016	June 30, 2017	June 30, 2018	June 30, 2019	June 30, 2020	June 30, 2021	June 30, 2022
REVENUES										
Water charges	$ 2,397,406	$ 2,200,221	$ 1,374,176	$ 3,000,450	$ 2,162,854	$ 2,371,683	$ 2,487,823	$ 2,912,999	$ 2,329,671	$ 2,656,987
Multi-species surcharge	1,741,478	3,000,783	1,263,002	668,686	673,629	626,623	699,050	720,385	732,710	755,475
Investment income (loss)	29,285	14,672	202,937	91,125	95,846	278,095	212,331	382,851	(40,986)	(377,552)
Miscellaneous		55,587	67,653	55,778	59,255	58,577	61,251	67,385	66,463	68,982
Total revenues	4,168,169	5,271,263	2,907,768	3,816,039	2,991,584	3,334,978	3,460,455	4,083,620	3,087,858	3,103,892
EXPENDITURES										
General administration	1,974,816	2,514,358	2,491,039	2,165,754	2,838,816	2,660,273	2,758,974	2,698,531	2,146,766	2,050,187
Multi-species assessment				394,061	358,618	399,966	408,828	425,556	430,376	443,701
Water purchases	14,244	15,074	15,138	13,717	12,941	13,255	12,229	13,258	14,518	14,652
Other	18,183	73,330							332,227	761,298
Total expenditures	2,007,243	2,602,762	2,506,177	2,573,532	3,210,375	3,073,494	3,180,031	3,137,345	2,923,887	3,269,838
EXCESS (DEFICIENCY) OF REVENUES OVER (UNDER) EXPENDITURES	2,160,926	2,668,501	401,591	1,242,507	(218,791)	261,484	280,424	946,275	163,971	(165,946)
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)										
Proceeds from capital asset disposal								2,806		
Leases issued										364,022
CHANGE IN FUND BALANCE	$ 2,160,926	$ 2,668,501	$ 401,591	$ 1,242,507	$ (218,791)	$ 261,484	$ 280,424	$ 949,081	$ 163,971	$ 198,076

Colorado River Commission of Nevada
Principal Revenue Payers
Last Ten Fiscal Years
(Unaudited)

	June 30, 2013	June 30, 2014	June 30, 2015	June 30, 2016	June 30, 2017	June 30, 2018	June 30, 2019	June 30, 2020	June 30, 2021	June 30, 2022
Southern Nevada Water Authority	$ 39,874,221	$ 15,461,521	$ 14,358,251	$ 12,179,218	$ 12,203,475	$ 11,827,537	$ 11,713,784	$ 11,850,798	$ 12,813,670	$12,249,554
Basic Water Company	762,502	927,791	1,010,474	759,596	823,636	935,995	1,043,885	990,984	544,084	586,092
Timet Metals Corporation	8,644,733	12,140,825	11,426,000	9,358,046	9,582,350	8,667,540	10,669,394	9,727,386	(826,393)	54,029
Olin Chlor Alkaline (formerly Pioneer)	7,932,926	11,692,303	10,207,738	5,976,246	383,347	330,139	260,497	236,662	122,773	129,932
LHOIST (formerly Chemical Lime Company)	60,431	60,153	52,184	70,022	74,523	89,454	66,033	61,531	37,263	32,838
EMD Acquisitions (formerly Tronox, LLC)	1,777,310	1,869,709	1,856,809	2,018,316	1,973,513	2,667,509	1,914,198	2,164,385	418,664	1,559,493
American Pacific Corporation	2,467,512	3,454,082	2,882,906	2,087,232	41,886	1,002	2,173			
Lincoln County Power District No. 1	1,700,354	1,531,438	1,372,495	1,403,957	1,460,670	1,818,072	1,726,867	1,464,654	1,497,393	1,587,223
Overton Power District No.5	2,301,447	2,453,914	2,040,250	2,174,710	2,351,212	2,287,432	2,285,133	2,201,791	3,283,980	3,229,025
Valley Electric Association	2,632,025	3,094,859	2,639,510	2,286,746	3,676,756	3,103,415	3,192,139	4,008,456	3,579,561	4,571,513
NV Energy (formerly Nevada Power Company)	11,497,753	11,217,704	9,234,032	9,814,515	10,134,276	11,182,056	10,590,762	11,041,337	11,547,354	11,495,976
City of Boulder City	1,204,679	1,251,852	1,175,756	1,258,457	1,278,026	1,400,132	1,370,511	1,404,565	1,379,672	1,362,635
Las Vegas Valley Water District	6,669	6,044	5,976			405,067	462,231	323,486	447,812	452,517
City of Henderson	17,961	19,831	19,070	16,947	16,089	227,417	259,669	259,284	259,291	258,343
Clark County School District						167,866	188,645	25,846	(140,744)	(186,750)
Clark County Water Reclamation District						199,424	231,372	228,509	304,646	307,433
City of Las Vegas						193,310	364,096	222,796	219,117	224,372
City of North Las Vegas						157,961	205,416	84,458	82,937	84,075
City of Mesquite						87,634	115,416	47,849	47,273	47,576
University of Nevada-Las Vegas							173,785	11,604	(132,095)	(173,155)
Tenaska								1,001,276	3,498,975	1,835,440
Western Area Power Administration (WAPA)								411,609	295,456	176,521
Raw water sales	802	832	787	6,529	6,506	767	760	814	820	835
Other power sales						85,272	56,676	40,702	(52,817)	(51,234)
Total	$ 80,881,325	$ 65,182,858	$ 58,282,238	$ 49,410,537	$ 44,006,265	$ 45,835,001	$ 46,893,442	$ 47,810,782	$ 39,228,692	$39,834,283

Colorado River Commission of Nevada
Ratios of Outstanding Debt[1, 2]
Last Ten Fiscal Years
In Thousands, Except Per Capita
(Unaudited)

For the Year Ended June 30,	Power Uprating Refunding Bonds Series 2002	Power Delivery Refunding Bonds Series 2005I	General Obligation Refunding Bonds Series 2011B	General Obligation Refunding Bonds Series 2012E	General Obligation Refunding Bonds Series 2014E	Unamortized Premium	Unamortized Discount	Unamortized Adjustments	Total Debt	Charges for Services
2013		$ 47,755,000	$ 5,545,000	$ 17,085,000		$ 2,915,211		$ (2,859,522)	$ 70,440,689	$ 80,966,325
2014		47,755,000	5,545,000	13,110,000	29,475,000	2,255,216	(173,851)		97,966,365	65,182,858
2015			5,545,000	8,960,000	29,475,000	758,899	(167,856)		44,571,043	58,282,239
2016			5,545,000	4,595,000	29,055,000	186,942	(161,861)		39,220,081	51,918,260
2017			5,545,000		28,635,000		(155,866)		34,024,134	44,006,265
2018					28,210,000		(149,872)		28,060,128	45,835,001
2019					27,480,000		(143,877)		27,336,123	46,893,443
2020					26,740,000		(137,882)		26,602,118	47,741,420
2021					25,985,000		(131,886)		25,853,114	39,082,427
2022					25,215,000		(125,891)		25,089,109	39,689,542

For the Year Ended June 30,	Charges for Services to Total Debt Ratio	Total Debt as a Percentage of Personal Income	Total Debt Per Capita
2013	1.15	0.91%	$ 1,786
2014	0.67	1.20%	2,498
2015	1.31	0.52%	1,094
2016	1.32	0.44%	930
2017	1.29		
2018	1.63		
2019	1.72		
2020	1.79		
2021	1.51		
2022	1.58		

Colorado River Commission of Nevada
Available Revenue Debt Coverage[1]
Last Ten Fiscal Years
(Unaudited)

For the Year Ended June 30,	Gross Revenues	Less Operating Expenses	Add Back Depreciation	Net Available Revenues	Debt Service: Principal	Debt Service: Interest	Debt Service: Total	Coverage
2013	$ 80,906,325	$ 78,792,267	$ 2,024,826	$ 4,138,884	$ 6,065,000	$ 4,416,732	$ 10,481,732	0.39
2014	65,182,858	62,010,746	2,024,827	5,196,939	4,005,000	3,242,334	7,247,334	0.72
2015	58,282,239	55,799,470	2,346,941	4,829,710	3,975,000	3,279,188	7,254,188	0.67
2016	49,410,536	48,093,319	2,351,919	3,669,136	4,785,000	1,690,220	6,475,220	0.57
2017	44,006,265	41,063,948	2,352,198	5,294,515	5,015,000	1,464,645	6,479,645	0.82
2018	45,835,001	42,911,272	2,034,801	4,958,530	5,970,000	1,208,183	7,178,183	0.69
2019	46,893,443	43,786,007	2,038,550	5,145,986	730,000	1,062,535	1,792,535	2.87
2020	47,741,420	44,196,601	2,047,682	5,592,501	740,000	1,049,840	1,789,840	3.12
2021	39,082,427	36,200,344	2,059,612	4,941,695	755,000	1,033,573	1,788,573	2.76
2022	39,689,542	36,277,080	2,056,783	5,469,245	770,000	1,014,880	1,784,880	3.06

1. Water and power customers are contractually obligated to provide revenues sufficient to cover all operation and maintenance expenses except depreciation, plus all principal and interest requirements on outstanding debt. Operating losses, accumulated deficits and negative coverage ratios are the result of not charging for certain recorded expenses, such as depreciation, amortization of debt and pre-operational expenses. As annual requirements of debt principal progressively increase, annual revenues are expected to exceed recorded expenses, because principal payments are recorded as reductions of long-term debt rather than expenses. The losses, deficits and negative coverage ratios are expected to be progressively reduced and finally eliminated as the annual retirement of debt principal increase.

Colorado River Commission of Nevada
Demographic Statistics – Clark County, Nevada[1]
Last Ten Fiscal Years
(Unaudited)

For the Year Ended June 30,	Population[3]	Personal Income (in thousands)[2]	Per Capita Income[2]	Total Labor Force[4]	Unemployment Rate[5]
2013	$ 2,031,723	$ 77,298,937	$ 39,436	$ 1,009,941	9.90%
2014	2,069,450	81,821,005	39,223	1,023,712	8.20%
2015	2,118,353	86,305,938	40,742	1,049,522	7.10%
2016	2,107,031	88,885,102	42,185	1,059,667	6.40%
2017	2,205,207			1,077,435	5.20%
2018	2,233,000			1,097,668	4.70%
2019	2,284,616			1,123,095	4.80%
2020	2,325,798			1,110,574	17.80%
2021	2,342,885			1,118,775	7.40%
2022	2,333,092			1,453,971	4.40%

1. The Commission is primarily a wholesale provider of electric power and only holds in trust the rights of the State of Nevada to the waters of the Colorado River. The Commission thus does not serve (except in limited capacity) end users of either water or power. In addition, the customers served by the Commission are statutorily, not geographically defined. However, the principal area served by the customers of the Commission is the area encompassed by Clark County, Nevada. This presentation is provided to give some limited demographic information to the reader. For complete information on the demographic makeup of Clark County the reader is directed to the Clark County website at http://www.co.clark.nv.us/. Information on water treatment, delivery and purveyor information can be obtained at the Southern Nevada Water Authority website at http://www.snwa.com/. Additional demographic information for the State can be obtained from the State of Nevada website at http://www.nv.gov/.
2. Information for years subsequent to 2016 is not available.
3. Source: State of Nevada Department of Taxation, Five-year Population projection for Nevada, Clark County.
4. Source: Nevada Department of Employment Training, and Rehabilitation, Clark County. The total labor force was as of September 2021, the most current period on the report.
5. Source: University of Nevada Las Vegas, Center for Business and Economic Research, Economic Data - Las Vegas, Clark County. The unemployment rate was as of September 2021, the most current period on the report.

Colorado River Commission of Nevada
Principal Employers – Clark County, Nevada[1, 2]
Current And Nine Years Ago
(Unaudited)

Taxpayer	2022[3] Employees[5]	2022[3] Average Percentage of Total Clark County Employment	2013[4] Employees[5]	2013[4] Average Percentage of Total Clark County Employment
Clark County School District	40,000	3.82%	30,000 to 39,999	3.92%
MGM Resort International	30,000	2.87%		
Caesars Entertainment	21,000	2.01%		
Clark County, Nevada	20,000	1.91%	8,000 to 8,499	0.87%
Nellis Air Force Base	15,000	1.43%		
Amazon	13,500	1.29%		
Wynn Resorts	10,000	0.96%	7,500 to 7,999	0.87%
Las Vegas Sands	8,000	0.76%		
Red Rock Resorts	7,000	0.67%		
Boyd Gaming	6,000	0.57%		
Bellagio, LLC			7,500 to 7,999	0.87%
MGM Grand Hotel/Casino			7,500 to 7,999	0.87%
Aria Resort & Casino, LLC			7,000 to 7,499	0.81%
Mandalay Bay Resort and Casino			6,000 to 6,499	0.70%
Caesar's Palace			5,500 to 5,999	0.64%
Las Vegas Metropolitan Police			5,000 to 5,499	0.64%
University of Nevada, Las Vegas			5,000 to 5,499	0.59%
Total percentage for principal employers		16.29%		10.78%
Total employment in Clark County[6]	1,046,504		892,814	

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2. In 2018 Nevada Department of Employment Training and Rehabilitation changed the way top employers are reported by dispersing inter-company employment into single entities; and therefore, the current year data is not comparable to the date presented for nine years ago.
3. Source: Applied analysis. Due to change in methodology, the 2021 data may not be comparable to prior years.
4. Source: Nevada Department of Employment, Training, and Rehabilitation, Clark County.
5. Nevada Law prohibits the publishing of exact employment numbers.
6. Source: Nevada Department of Employment, Training, and Rehabilitation, Clark County. Total employment numbers represent averages for the first quarter of each year shown above.

Colorado River Commission of Nevada
Employees by Department[1]
Last Ten Fiscal Years
(Unaudited

	June 30, 2013	June 30, 2014	June 30, 2015	June 30, 2016	June 30, 2017	June 30, 2018	June 30, 2019	June30, 2020	June 30, 2021	June 30, 2022
Department										
Executive and Administrative	13	13	13	15	12	13	14	14	13	13
Water	3	3	2	1	3	3	3	3	3	3
Hydropower	3	3	3	2	3	3	3	3	4	5
SNWS Energy Services	9	9	8	7	7	8	8	8	7	5
Power Delivery O & M	6	6	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	8
Total employees by department	34	34	33	32	32	34	35	35	34	34

1. Source: The Commission's internal human resources system.

Colorado River Commission of Nevada
Capital Asset Statistics by Function[1, 2]
Last Ten Fiscal Years
(Unaudited)

	June 30, 2013	June 30, 2014	June 30, 2015	June 30, 2016	June 30, 2017	June 30, 2018	June 30, 2019	June30, 2020	June 30, 2021	June 30, 2022
Power Delivery Project and Basic Industries System[3]										
High-Voltage Substations										
Transmission Substations (230-kV to 69-kV)	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Distribution Substations (230-kV to 14.4-kV)	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Distribution Substations (69-kV to 13.8-kV)	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
Distribution Substations (69-kV to 41.6-kV)	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
Total High-Voltage Substations	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17
Miles of Transmission Lines										
230-kV overhead lines	34	34	34	34	34	34	34	34	34	34
69-kV overhead lines	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
69-kV underground transmission lines	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15
System Support Information										
Communication Network										
Miles of fiber optic cable	58	58	58	58	58	58	58	58	58	58
Microwave radio sites	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Metered Facilities[4]	82	95	107	120	120	120	120	120	120	120
Total System Capacity in Megawatts	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000

1. Source: The Commission's power delivery system.
2. All power related assets are owned and used to deliver power to the Commission's customers only.
3. The Power Delivery System (System) is a dedicated power transmission and delivery system that provides electric power resources to the facilities of the Southern Nevada Water Authority. With a total system capacity of 1,000 megawatts of transformer capacity, the System is the 3rd largest transmission and distribution system within the State of Nevada. The System was designed with 100% redundancy including twin transformers. The System is normally operated at 50% capacity on each of the twin facilities in each substation. In the event of catastrophic failure, the remaining system can fully serve the load while repairs are affected. In addition, the transmission lines are a looped (circular) design allowing for feed to all facilities in either direction in the event of a break somewhere in the loop. This design is provided to ensure reliable delivery of water to the residents of Southern Nevada under almost any circumstances. Power facilities dedicated to the Basic Industries provide power to the industrial complex located in Henderson. The total capacity of the Basic Industries system is 150 Megawatts.
4. In addition to the metered facilities indicated in this table, Commission staff operates and maintains the metered facilities of the Southern Nevada Water Authority.

Colorado River Commission of Nevada
Operating Indicators – Power Purchases In Megawatt Hours[1, 2]
Last Ten Fiscal Years
(Unaudited)

	June 30, 2013	June 30, 2014	June 30, 2015	June 30, 2016	June 30, 2017	June 30, 2018	June 30, 2019	June30, 2020	June 30, 2021	June 30, 2022
Southern Nevada Water Authority[3]	2,486,443	2,321,270	2,172,526	2,177,152	2,253,405	2,322,323	2,311,808	2,248,303	1,419,572	1,481,694
Basic Water Company	29,886	31,788	32,517	27,754	26,685	19,621	16,133	29,600	23,708	29,131
Timet Metals Corporation	343,173	401,072	400,530	382,280	349,788	203,008	180,665	335,640	54,175	55,366
Olin Chlor Alkaline (formerly Pioneer)	222,273	272,761	243,017	180,019	9,242	5,080	2,921	5,868	5,000	4,672
LHOIST (formerly Chemical Lime Company)	2,496	2,516	2,650	2,904	2,964	2,773	2,636	2,789	2,715	2,867
EMD Acquisitions (formerly Tronox, LLC)	114,593	119,634	128,496	121,041	108,027	104,453	103,340	92,540	86,193	105,892
American Pacific Corporation	89,874	108,715	97,607	69,382	2					
Lincoln County Power District No. 1	81,905	77,581	85,067	74,362	68,127	76,200	81,009	74,602	84,418	78,122
Overton Power District #5	90,653	94,964	87,381	90,775	89,471	83,214	84,033	83,092	130,587	107,164
Valley Electric Association	109,780	117,806	100,105	102,225	137,139	119,611	109,553	133,694	132,363	126,390
NV Energy (formerly Nevada Power Company)	435,809	444,593	416,850	412,535	379,049	390,373	384,667	362,275	421,474	378,484
City of Boulder City	33,060	37,851	37,951	37,110	36,336	36,240	36,171	35,333	37,128	30,564
Las Vegas Valley Water District						11,680	14,923	14,075	16,152	14,726
City of Henderson						7,269	9,292	8,792	10,058	9,170
Clark County School District						3,960	5,010	4,757	5,457	5,239
Clark County Water Reclamation District						3,960	8,912	8,432	9,646	8,794
City of Las Vegas						7,464	9,542	9,028	10,328	9,416
City of North Las Vegas						2,323	2,964	2,805	3,209	2,925
City of Mesquite						1,305	1,690	1,590	1,813	1,643
University of Nevada-Las Vegas						3,692	4,671	4,435	5,088	4,884
Small Hoover Schedule "D" customers[4]						1,039	1,314	1,248	1,429	1,380
Total	4,039,945	4,030,551	3,804,697	3,677,539	3,460,235	3,405,588	3,371,254	3,458,898	2,460,513	2,458,523

1. Source: The Commission's power purchasing group.
2. Includes megawatt hour purchases for loads of all Commission customers. The Commission owns and operates electric transmission and distribution capital assets for the exclusive use of the Southern Nevada Water Authority (SNWA) and the Basic Industries complex in Henderson, Nevada. The Commission’s major power deliveries are accomplished using these systems. These total comparisons are anticipated to be indicative of future sales as the Commission’s customer base is anticipated to remain relatively stable. It is possible that some additional customers could utilize the Commission for electric power resource, but the remaining probable customers available to the Commission under a legislative mandate must be part of the SNWA customer base and are not anticipated to materially change the reported megawatt usage amounts.
3. SNWA sales include water purveyor related purchases brokered by Commission employees acting on behalf of the Silver State Energy Association through fiscal 2020, as the commission in no longer involved in these sales.
4. Small Hoover Schedule “D” customers include six customers, contracted in fiscal 2018, with megawatt hours under 3,000 and total sales under $100,000.

Colorado River Commission of Nevada
Risk Management[1]
Last Ten Fiscal Years
(Unaudited)

	June 30, 2013	June 30, 2014	June 30, 2015	June 30, 2016	June 30, 2017	June 30, 2018	June 30, 2019	June30, 2020	June 30, 2021	June 30, 2022
Basic Water Company	$ 163,009	$ 201,006	$ 237,115	$ 236,944	$ 180,079	$ 206,701	$ 192,164	$ 270,984	$ 275,212	$170,078
Timet Metals Corporation	2,234,054	2,293,921	3,062,094	2,841,318	2,133,149	2,364,560	2,330,005	2,693,081	2,002,197	376,785
Olin Chlor Alkaline (formerly Pioneer)	1,755,462	2,251,738	2,968,251	2,260,932	115,011	98,232	83,237	77,024	67,641	50,368
LHC)	14,189	14,404	14,810	17,305	18,064	23,097	18,884	18,974	21,079	18,787
Tronox, LLC	444,940	466,570	450,793	550,515	508,162	508,630				
EMD Acquisitions							750,000	750,000	750,000	750,000
American Pacific Corporation	595,928	715,446	815,289	772,170						
Total	$ 5,207,582	$ 5,943,085	$ 7,548,352	$ 6,679,184	$ 2,954,465	$ 3,201,220	$ 3,374,290	$ 3,810,063	$ 3,116,129	$ 1,366,018

	Total Collateral Posted	Cash Collateral Posted	Other Colateral Posted	Estimated Collateral Requirement for the Year Ended June 30, 2023
Basic Water Company	$ 170,078	$ 170,078	$ -	$ 170,078
Timet Metals Corporation	376,785	-	376,785	503,396
Olin Chlor Alkaline (formerly Pioneer)	50,368	50,368	-	53,789
LHOIST (formerly Chemical Lime Company)	18,787	18,787	-	21,684
Tronox, LLC	-	-	-	-
EMD Acquisitions	750,000	750,000	-	789,077
American Pacific Corporation				
Total	$ 1,366,018	$ 989,233	$ 376,785	$ 1,538,024

1. Nevada Revised Statutes 538.181(2) requires that the Commission's power customers, except a federal or state agency or political subdivision, provide an indemnifying bond or other collateral "in such sum and in such manner as the commission may require, conditioned on the full and faithful performance" of their power contracts. Due to the volatile nature of the electric power markets the Commission has determined the collateral requirements to be one-fourth of the customer's gross annual purchases as calculated from October 1 through
2. September 30 of each preceding year. Posted collateral limits the risk inherent in the Commission's utility functions and protects the state to the full extent allowed under law. All customers have posted cash, letters of credit or performance bonds as approved by the Nevada State Board of Examiners.
3. Governmental and utility entities are exempt from collateral requirements.