



State of Nevada

Annual Comprehensive Financial Report

For the Fiscal Year Ended
June 30, 2022

State Controller
Andy Matthews

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STATE OF NEVADA

Annual Comprehensive Financial Report

**For the Fiscal Year
Ended June 30, 2022**

**Andy Matthews
State Controller**





Andy Matthews

Nevada State Controller

amatthews@sco.nv.gov

controller.nv.gov

Andy Matthews took office as Nevada's 23rd state Controller on Jan. 2, 2023.

Prior to his election as Controller, Andy spent his professional career in the public-policy arena as an advocate for fiscal responsibility, individual liberty, and accountable, transparent government.

From 2011-2015, Andy served as President of the Nevada Policy Research Institute, a think tank that promotes market-oriented reforms and solutions to Nevada's public-policy challenges. Among the organization's priority areas during Andy's tenure were the promotion of responsible tax and budgetary policies, choice-based education reforms, and enhanced citizen access to information on government spending.

From 2020-2022, Andy represented Assembly District 37 in the Nevada Legislature. He served on the Assembly committees on Government Affairs, Health and Human Services, and Legislative Operations and Elections. During the 2021 Legislative Session, Andy introduced several bills designed to increase government efficiency, accountability, and transparency.

For his work during the 2021 Session, Andy was named the Policy Champion of the Year by the Nevada chapter of Americans for Prosperity, and he was the Nevada Assembly's recipient of the Guardian of Small Business Award from the National Federation of Independent Business.

In addition to serving the people of Nevada, Andy's passions include travel, the acoustic guitar, exercise, classic movies, baseball, cigars, and studying American and world history.

A native of Massachusetts and a graduate of Boston University, Andy has lived in Nevada since 2006. He and his wife, Valerie, live in Las Vegas.

State of Nevada

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ANDY MATTHEWS
Controller

STATE OF NEVADA

JAMES SMACK
Chief Deputy Controller



**OFFICE OF THE
STATE CONTROLLER**

January 10, 2024

To the Citizens, Governor and Legislators of the State of Nevada:

It is my pleasure to present the Annual Comprehensive Financial Report (ACFR), for the State of Nevada's fiscal year ended June 30, 2022, in accordance with Nevada Revised Statutes (NRS) 227.110 and the State Accounting Procedures Law (NRS 353.291 through 353.3245). The purpose of this report is to provide a clear picture of the state government as a single, unified entity, in addition to traditional fund-based financial statements.

Responsibility: The Controller's Office prepares the State of Nevada ACFR and is responsible for the accuracy, completeness, and fairness of the presentation, including disclosures. To the best of our knowledge and belief, the information contained in the State of Nevada ACFR is accurate in all material respects and is reported in a manner that fairly presents the financial position and results of operations of the State's primary government and the component units for which it is financially accountable. Additionally, this report includes all disclosures necessary to enable the reader to gain a reasonable understanding of Nevada's financial activities.

Accounting Principles Generally Accepted in the United States of America: As required by State Accounting Procedures Law, this report has been prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP), applicable to State and Local Governments as established by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB). The State also voluntarily follows the recommendations of the Government Finance Officers Association (GFOA) for the contents of government financial reports and participates in the GFOA's review program for the Certificate of Achievement for Excellence in Financial Reporting.

Internal Control Structure: The State of Nevada has established a comprehensive internal control framework designed to both safeguard the government's assets against loss from unauthorized use or theft, and to properly record and adequately document transactions. As a result, the transactions can be compiled into the presentation of the State's financial statements in conformity with GAAP. Since the cost of internal controls should not outweigh their benefits, the State's comprehensive framework of internal controls has been designed to provide reasonable, rather than absolute, assurance that the financial statements will be free from material misstatement.

Many of our essential control features are decentralized. Hence, the State relies upon the controls in place within its various departments and agencies. NRS 353A.025 requires the heads of agencies to review their internal controls on a periodic basis to determine if agencies are following the Uniform System of Internal Accounting and Administrative Controls adopted pursuant to NRS 353A.020. On or prior to fiscal year end of even-numbered years, agencies are required to report the status of their internal controls to the Division of Internal Audit.

Independent Auditors: The independent accounting firm Eide Bailly LLP, in conjunction with other independent auditors, has audited the accompanying financial statements in accordance with 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 goal of the independent audit is to provide reasonable assurance that the financial statements of the State of Nevada are free of material misstatement. Eide Bailly LLP's report and the opinion on the fair presentation of the Basic Financial Statements are included in the Financial Section of this publication.

Single Audit: Federal regulations also require the State to undergo an annual Single Audit in conformity with the provisions of the Single Audit Amendments Act of 1996 and the United States Office of Management and Budget's (OMB) Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards. The standards governing Single Audit engagements require the independent auditor to report not only on the fair presentation of the financial statements, but also on the audited government's internal controls and compliance with legal requirements. Information related to the Single Audit, including the schedule of expenditures of federal awards, audit findings and recommendations, a summary of prior audit findings, and auditors' reports on internal controls and compliance with applicable laws and regulations will be issued in a separate report.

Management's Discussion and Analysis: GAAP requires management to 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 State's audited MD&A can be found following the independent auditor's report.

Profile of Government

Background: The Nevada Territory was created by Congress on March 2, 1861. On October 31, 1864, President Lincoln proclaimed Nevada's admission to the Union as the 36th state. The State's first elected Governor, Henry Blasdel, took office on December 5, 1864. Nevada is largely desert and semiarid within the Great Basin. Much of southern Nevada is located in the Mojave Desert. Lake Tahoe and the Sierra Nevada ridge lie on the northwestern edge. Approximately 85 percent of Nevada's 110,572 square miles is federally owned. As of July 1, 2022, Nevada's population is 3,204,105.

Structure: As shown in the Organizational Chart, Nevada's state government is divided into three separate branches: legislative, executive, and judicial. The government provides a full range of services for its citizens including education, health and social services, highway construction and maintenance, law enforcement, public safety, business regulation, and resource development. The State also provides significant financial support to its higher education institutions, local governments, and school districts to help meet the specific needs of their constituents.

Reporting Entity: The State of Nevada, as the reporting entity, conforms to the requirements of GASB Statements No. 14 and No. 34 as amended by GASB Statement No. 61. The accounting and reporting principles reflected in these statements are based primarily upon the fundamental

concept that publicly elected officials are accountable to their constituents, and to distinguish between the primary government and its component units. The State's legally separate component units include the Nevada System of Higher Education, Colorado River Commission, and Nevada Capital Investment Corporation. In addition, the Nevada Real Property Corporation is reported as a blended component unit. The State also includes the presentation of its trust and custodial funds. The State Legislature sets statutorily the parameters within which all of these entities operate. Additional information on discretely presented component units can be found in Note 1 of the financial statements.

Financial Planning and Policies Information

Budget Process and Control: State law (NRS 353.205) requires a balanced budget. The Governor must submit his proposed budget for the Executive Branch to the State Legislature not later than 14 calendar days before each regular session, which convenes every odd-numbered year. The Governor's recommended budget spans the next two fiscal years and contains the detailed budgetary estimates of revenues and expenditures. The Legislature enacts the budget through passage of the General Appropriations Act and the Authorized Expenditures Act. Once passed and signed, the budget becomes the State's financial plan for the next two fiscal years. Under certain circumstances, budgetary revisions may be made without Legislative action. Unencumbered expenditures lapse at the end of each fiscal year unless specific authority to carry forward is granted in the Expenditures Act. Unexpended appropriations lapse at fiscal year end and are not carried forward for expenditure in the next fiscal period unless specific authority to carry forward is granted under the Appropriations Act. During the 81st (2021) Legislative Session, legislators passed the fiscal years 2021-2022 and 2022-2023 biennium budgets.

Economic Forum: In accordance with State law, The Economic Forum, comprised of private economic and financial experts appointed by the Legislature and the Governor, sets the General Fund revenue forecasts which are binding on the budget. If revenues fall below those originally anticipated during the fiscal year, the Governor must revise the budget to ensure that State appropriations do not exceed revenues. If the revisions exceed thresholds specified in NRS 353.220, they must be submitted to the Legislative Interim Finance Committee for approval.

Budget Stabilization: NRS 353.288 provides for the Account to Stabilize the Operation of the State Government (Rainy-Day Fund). Nevada uses several economic indicators to trigger additions and expenditures within the Rainy-Day Fund. The account is classified as committed for fiscal emergency in the General Fund balance sheet.

Federal Funding: Grants and entitlements provide a substantial portion of the State's revenues. Continued funding is subject to changes in federal regulation. Nevada depends heavily on federal funding, in the form of grants and contracts, for government services such as education, Medicaid, school lunches and transportation.

Debt Management: The State Constitution limits the aggregate principal amount of the State's general obligation bonds debt to 2 percent of the total reported assessed property value of the State. Under certain circumstances, general obligation bonds are exempt from the Constitutional Debt Limitations. Special obligation highway revenue bonds provide funds for highway construction projects. Special obligation housing bonds provide for housing loans or to purchase

mortgage loans. Special obligation bonds are paid from gross pledged revenues and are not paid from general obligations of the State. Additional disclosures regarding the State's long-term obligations are provided in the notes to the basic financial statements.

Nevada Economy: Nevada does not assess a personal income tax on its residents. Government services are funded by revenue sources that include gaming taxes, sales taxes, motor vehicle taxes and a variety of direct and indirect taxes on businesses. Nevada is funded substantially by federal grants and contracts. Nevada has offered a continuous legal market for gaming since 1935, which imposes taxes to finance a share of public services. Historically, Nevada's economy relied heavily on the gaming and mining industries but has experienced significant diversification in recent years. Nevada's major industries today are tourism and hospitality, gambling, mining, science and technology services, health and social services, construction, and retail trade. Job growth, taxable sales, the unemployment rate, and gaming win serve as indicators to assess the health of Nevada's economy. Other economic indicators used include Las Vegas and Reno visitor volume and room-occupancy rates.

Major Initiatives

HR and Financial System replacement: The State, through the Office of Project Management (OPM), continues its efforts to replace its aged human resources and financial systems. Under its new Executive Committee, OPM announced in March of 2023 that it had canceled the implementation of the stalled Smart 21 project, and announced in May of 2023 that it had initiated the groundwork for a revised approach to the project, rebranded CORE.NV.

Pandemic Relief Efforts: As Nevada's economy continues to recover from the COVID-19 pandemic and subsequent government-imposed shutdown of economic activity, the State received \$2.7 billion in federal American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA) funds for state and local fiscal recovery efforts, and during Fiscal Year 2021-2022 began to direct those funds to Nevada's affected communities.

Acknowledgments

Acknowledgments and Conclusion: The publication of this report would not have been possible without the commitment, effort and professionalism of the dedicated and hard-working staff of the Nevada State Controller's Office. I also want to acknowledge the cooperation and assistance from all State agencies, Executive, Legislature, and Judiciary. The Controller's Office is committed to advancing the principles of transparency, accountability, efficiency, and good governance in the State's financial operations. This report is a critical part of that effort, and I want to thank all those who had a hand in its completion.

Sincerely,

Andy Matthews
Nevada State Controller

State of Nevada
Annual Comprehensive Financial Report
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2022

CONSTITUTIONAL OFFICERS OF THE STATE OF NEVADA

Joe Lombardo.....Governor
Stavros Anthony.....Lieutenant Governor
Francisco Aguilar.....Secretary of State
Zach Conine.....State Treasurer
Andy Matthews.....State Controller
Aaron Ford.....Attorney General

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

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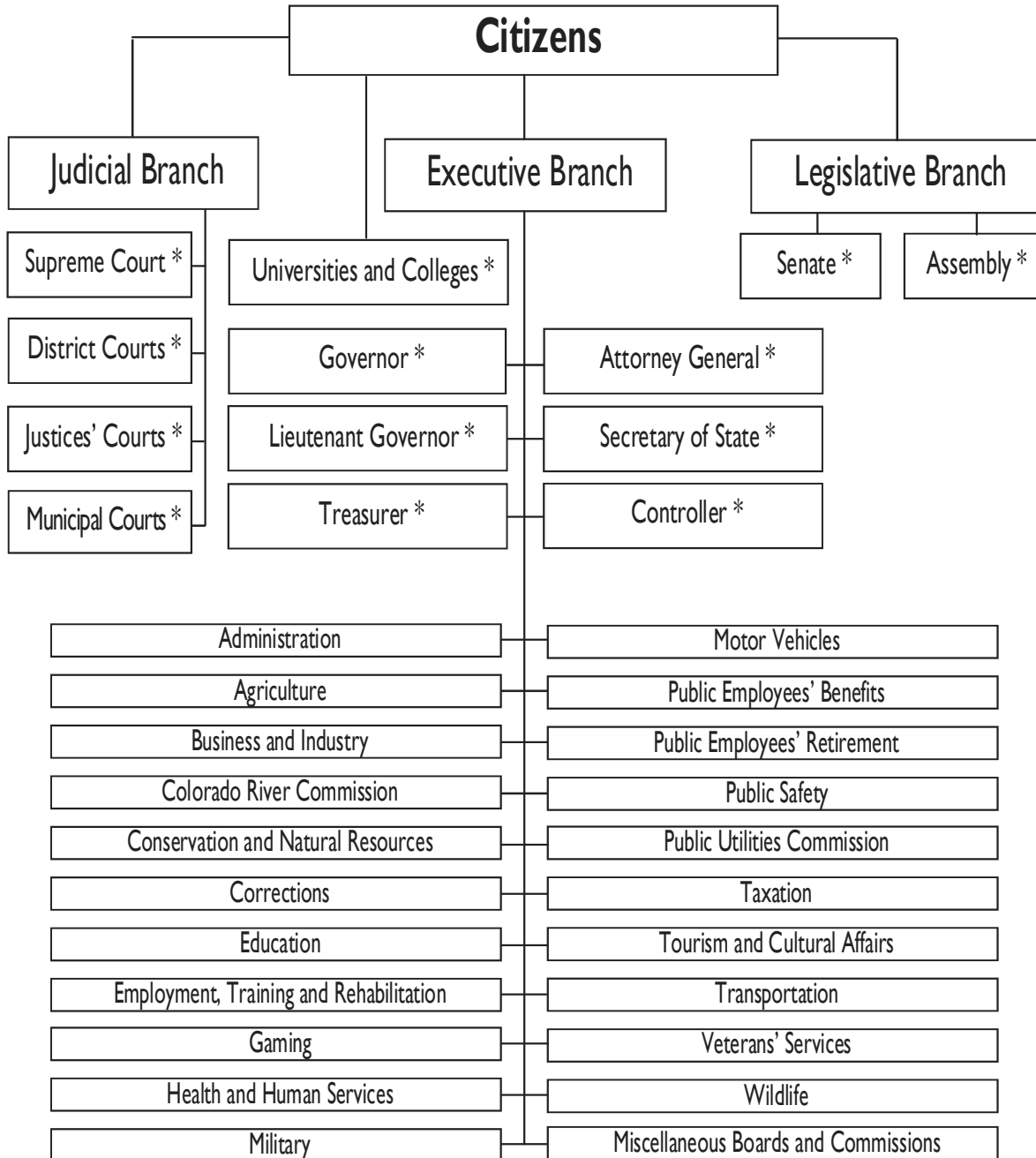
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Office of the Nevada State Controller
101 North Carson Street, Suite 5
Carson City, NV 89701-4786

Or on our website at: controller.nv.gov

ORGANIZATIONAL CHART



* Elected Officials

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FINANCIAL SECTION



CPAs & BUSINESS ADVISORS

Independent Auditor's Report

The Honorable Andy Matthews
State Controller
Carson City, Nevada

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Qualified and Unmodified Opinions

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

Qualified Opinions on the Governmental Activities and General Fund

In our opinion, based on our audit and reports of other auditors, except for the effects of the matter described in the Basis for Qualified and Unmodified Opinions section of our report, the accompanying financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities and the general fund of the State, as of June 30, 2022, and the changes in financial position thereof for the year then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Unmodified Opinions on Business-Type Activities, Aggregate Discretely Presented Component Units, Each Major Fund Other Than General Fund, and the Aggregate Remaining Fund Information

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

We did not audit the financial statements of the following:

- the financial statements of the Nevada System of Higher Education, a discretely presented component unit. The financial statements of the Nevada System of Higher Education represent 97.82 percent of assets and deferred outflows of resources, 99.55 percent of net position, and 98.17 percent of revenues of the aggregate discretely presented component units;

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- the financial statements of the Colorado River Commission, a discretely presented component unit, which represent 1.68 percent of assets and deferred outflows of resources, less than one percent of net position, and 1.79 percent of revenues of the aggregate discretely presented component units;
- the financial statements of the Pension Trust Funds and the Other Employee Benefit Trust Funds, which in the aggregate, represent 57.36 percent of the assets and deferred outflows of resources, 58.23 percent of the net position and -6.66 percent of the revenues of the aggregate remaining fund information;
- the financial statements of the Retirement Benefits Investment Fund – Investment Trust Fund, which represent less than one percent of the assets and deferred outflows of resources, net position and revenues of the aggregate remaining fund information.
- the financial statements of the Vanguard, SSGA, USAA, and Putnam Nevada College Savings Plans, a part of the Nevada College Savings Plan Private Purpose Trust Fund, which represent 35.29 percent of the assets and deferred outflows of resources, 36.07 percent of the net position and -11.40 percent of the revenues of the aggregate remaining fund information;
- the financial statements of the Self Insurance, Insurance Premiums, and Printing Internal Service Funds which, in the aggregate, represent less than one percent of the assets and deferred outflows of resources and the net position, and 4.67 percent of the revenues of the aggregate remaining fund information;
- the financial statements of the Legislative and Contingency internally designated funds, which are a part of the general fund, which in the aggregate, represent less than one percent of the assets and deferred outflows of resources, 2.15 percent of fund balance, and less than one percent of the revenues of the general fund.

Those statements were audited by other auditors whose reports have been furnished to us, and our opinions, insofar as it relates to the amounts included for the above-mentioned funds and entities, are based solely on the reports of the other auditors.

Basis for Qualified and Unmodified Opinions

We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America (GAAS) and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards* issued by the Comptroller General of the United States (*Government Auditing Standards*). 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 State 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 qualified and unmodified audit opinions.

Matter Giving Rise to Qualified Opinion on the Governmental Activities and General Fund

We were unable to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence on the State’s governmental activities inventory as it relates to the general fund’s end of year Division of Emergency Management’s inventory. As a result, we were unable to determine whether additional adjustments were necessary to inventory balances in the governmental activities and general fund.

Correction of Errors

As discussed in Note 19 to the financial statements, the State of Nevada corrected errors related to infrastructure construction in progress, other capital assets, depreciation, advances, expenditures, and taxes receivables. These errors resulted in a restatement of fund balance or net position as of July 1, 2021. Our opinions are not modified with respect to these matters.

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 State'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 State'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 State'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 on pages 8 through 17, the budgetary comparison information, the notes to required supplementary information-budgetary reporting, the pension plan information, the postemployment benefits other than pensions (OPEB) information, and the schedule of infrastructure condition and maintenance data, collectively presented on pages 104 through 113 be presented to supplement the basic financial statements. Such information, although not a part of the basic financial statements, is required by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board, who considers it to be an essential part of financial reporting for placing the basic financial statements in an appropriate operational, economic, or historical context. We and the other auditors have applied certain limited procedures to the required supplementary information in accordance with GAAS, which consisted of inquiries of management about the methods of preparing the information and comparing the information for consistency with management's responses to our inquiries, the basic financial statements, and other knowledge we obtained during our audit of the basic financial statements. We do not express an opinion or provide any assurance on the information because the limited procedures do not provide us with sufficient evidence to express an opinion or provide any assurance.

Supplementary Information

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

Other Information

Management is responsible for the other information included in the annual report. The other information comprises the introductory section and statistical section 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 10, 2024, on our consideration of the State'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 State'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 State's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

The image shows a handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Eide Bailly LLP". The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style.

Reno, Nevada
January 10, 2024

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MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

State of Nevada management provides this discussion and analysis of the State of Nevada's Annual Comprehensive Financial Report (ACFR) for readers of the State's financial statements. This narrative overview and analysis of the financial activities of the State of Nevada is for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2022. Readers should consider this information in conjunction with the additional information furnished in the letter of transmittal.

HIGHLIGHTS

Government-wide:

- Total assets and deferred outflows of resources of the State exceeded liabilities and deferred inflows of resources by \$13.1 billion (reported as net position). Of this amount, \$10.0 billion is net investment in capital assets and \$3.6 billion is restricted for specific uses, neither of which are available to meet the State's general obligations, and a negative \$492.5 million is reported as an unrestricted deficit, which indicates that no funds are available for discretionary purposes.
- The State's total net position increased by \$2.4 billion, or 22.6%, over the prior year, after restatement. Net position of governmental activities increased by \$1.6 billion, or 17.1%, after restatement. Net position of business-type activities increased by \$763.3 million, or 74.4%. Beginning net position of governmental activities was restated for misstatements in the prior year. The net decrease to beginning net position in the amount of \$56.5 million was for an understatement of capital assets and related depreciation of \$1.4 million and an overstatement of capital assets for infrastructure in progress of \$57.9 million.

Fund-level:

- The State's governmental funds reported combined ending fund balances of \$4.1 billion, an increase of \$1.1 billion from the prior year, after restatement. Of the ending fund balance, \$524.6 million is nonspendable, \$1.2 billion is restricted, \$2.4 billion is committed, and a deficit \$42.3 million is unassigned.
- The State's enterprise funds reported combined ending net position of \$1.8 billion, an increase of \$763.5 million from the prior year. Of the ending net position, \$5.1 million is net investment in capital assets, \$1.7 billion is restricted, and \$46.1 million is unrestricted.

Capital Assets and Long-term Debt:

- The State's capital assets, net of depreciation and amortization, net of restatement, increased by \$319.7 million or 2.8%.
- The State's total bonds payable and certificates of participation payable increased by \$208.5 million or 6.8%.

OVERVIEW OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

This discussion and analysis is an introduction to the State of Nevada's basic financial statements which are comprised of three components: 1) government-wide financial statements, 2) fund financial statements, and 3) notes to the financial statements. The Annual Comprehensive Financial Report also contains other supplementary information in addition to the basic financial statements.

Government-wide Financial Statements:

The *government-wide financial statements* are designed to provide readers with a broad overview of the State of Nevada's finances in a manner similar to the private sector. They take into account all revenues and expenses connected with the fiscal year regardless of when cash is received or paid. The government-wide financial statements include the following two statements:

The *statement of net position* presents all of the State's assets, liabilities, and deferred outflows/inflows of resources with the difference being reported as "net position." The statement combines and consolidates all of the State's current financial resources with capital assets and long-term obligations. Over time, increases and decreases in net position measure whether the State's financial position is improving or deteriorating.

The *statement of activities* presents information showing how the State's net position changed during the most recent fiscal year. The statement reveals how much it costs the State to provide its various services, and whether the services cover their own costs through user fees, charges, grants, or are financed with taxes and other general revenues. All changes in net position are reported as soon as the

underlying event occurs, regardless of the timing of cash flows. Therefore, some revenue and expenses reported in this statement will not result in cash flows until future fiscal periods (e.g., uncollected taxes earned and unused leave).

Both government-wide statements above report three types of activities:

Governmental Activities – Taxes and intergovernmental revenues primarily support these activities. Most services normally associated with State government fall into this category, including general government, health and social services, education, law, justice and public safety, regulation of business, transportation, recreation and resource development, interest on long-term debt and unallocated depreciation.

Business-type Activities – These activities are intended to recover all, or a significant portion, of the costs of the activities by charging fees to customers. The Housing Division and Unemployment Compensation are examples of the State’s business-type activities.

Discretely Presented Component Units – Discrete component units are legally separate organizations for which their relationship with the primary government meets selected criteria. The State has three discretely presented component units – the Nevada System of Higher Education, the Colorado River Commission and the Nevada Capital Investment Corporation. Complete financial statements of the individual component units can be obtained from their respective administrative offices.

Fund Financial Statements:

A fund is an accounting entity consisting of a set of self-balancing accounts to track funding sources and spending for a particular purpose. The State’s funds are broken down into three types:

Governmental funds – Most of the State’s basic services are reported in governmental funds. These funds focus on short-term outflows and inflows of expendable resources as well as balances left at the end of the fiscal year available to finance future activities. These funds are reported using the flow of current financial resources measurement focus and the modified accrual basis of accounting.

The governmental fund financial statements focus on major funds and provide additional information that is not provided in 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. A reconciliation is provided between the governmental fund statements and the governmental activities in the government-wide financial statements.

Proprietary funds – When the State charges customers for the services it provides, whether to outside customers (enterprise funds) or to other State agencies (internal service funds), the services are generally reported in the proprietary funds. Proprietary funds apply the accrual basis of accounting utilized by private sector businesses, and there is a reconciliation between the government-wide financial statement business-type activities and the enterprise fund financial statements. Because internal service fund operations primarily benefit governmental funds, they are included with the governmental activities in the government-wide financial statements.

Fiduciary funds – These funds are used to account for resources held for the benefit of parties outside the state government. For instance, the State acts as a trustee or fiduciary for its employee pension plans, and it is also responsible for other assets that, because of a trust arrangement, can be used only for the trust beneficiaries. Fiduciary funds are reported using the accrual basis of accounting. The government-wide statements exclude fiduciary fund activities and balances because these assets are restricted in purpose and do not represent discretionary assets of the State to finance its operations.

Notes to the Financial Statements:

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

Required Supplementary Information:

The required supplementary information includes budgetary comparison schedules for the General Fund and major special revenue funds, along with notes and a reconciliation of the statutory and U.S. generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP) fund balances at fiscal year-end. This section also includes a schedule of pension plan information, a schedule of postemployment benefits other than pensions (OPEB) information and a schedule of infrastructure condition and maintenance data.

Other Supplementary Information:

Other supplementary information includes combining financial statements for non-major governmental, non-major enterprise, all internal service and all fiduciary funds. The non-major funds are added together, by fund type, and presented in single columns in the basic financial statements. Other supplementary information contains budgetary schedules of total uses for the General Fund and special revenue fund budgets, as well as a schedule of sources for non-major special revenue fund budgets.

GOVERNMENT-WIDE FINANCIAL ANALYSIS

The State's overall financial position and operations for the fiscal years ended June 30, 2022 and 2021, for the primary government are summarized in the following statements based on the information included in the government-wide financial statements.

State of Nevada's Net Position-Primary Government (expressed in thousands)

	Governmental Activities		Business-type Activities		Total		Total Change
	2022	2021	2022	2021	2022	2021	2022-2021
Assets							
Current and other assets	\$ 10,247,491	\$ 9,900,637	\$ 3,531,382	\$ 3,003,842	\$ 13,778,873	\$ 12,904,479	\$ 874,394
Capital assets	11,623,640	11,299,099	7,343	12,231	11,630,983	11,311,330	319,653
Total assets	21,871,131	21,199,736	3,538,725	3,016,073	25,409,856	24,215,809	1,194,047
Deferred outflows of resources	998,146	507,441	17,747	8,891	1,015,893	516,332	499,561
Liabilities							
Other liabilities	5,289,998	6,149,927	274,026	805,012	5,564,024	6,954,939	(1,390,915)
Non-current liabilities	4,917,762	5,613,102	1,469,592	1,190,333	6,387,354	6,803,435	(416,081)
Total liabilities	10,207,760	11,763,029	1,743,618	1,995,345	11,951,378	13,758,374	(1,806,996)
Deferred inflows of resources	1,334,711	213,492	23,755	3,824	1,358,466	217,316	1,141,150
Net position							
Net investment in capital assets	9,991,360	9,846,410	5,121	5,130	9,996,481	9,851,540	144,941
Restricted	1,873,833	1,212,473	1,738,079	932,984	3,611,912	2,145,457	1,466,455
Unrestricted (deficit)	(538,387)	(1,328,227)	45,899	87,680	(492,488)	(1,240,547)	748,059
Total net position	\$ 11,326,806	\$ 9,730,656	\$ 1,789,099	\$ 1,025,794	\$ 13,115,905	\$ 10,756,450	\$ 2,359,455

Net Position:

As noted earlier, net position may serve over time as a useful indicator of a government's financial position. The State reported net position of \$13.1 billion at the end of 2022, compared with \$10.8 billion at the end of the previous year.

The largest portion of the State's net position (\$10.0 billion) reflects its investment in capital assets such as land, buildings, improvements other than buildings, equipment, right of use buildings, right of use equipment, software costs, construction in progress, infrastructure and rights-of-way, less any related debt still outstanding that was used to acquire those assets. The State uses these capital assets to provide services to its citizens; consequently, these assets are not available for future spending. Although the State's investment in its capital assets is reported net of related debt, it should be noted that the resources needed to repay this debt must be provided from other sources, since the capital assets themselves cannot be used to liquidate these liabilities.

An additional portion of the State's net position (\$3.6 billion) represents resources that are subject to external restrictions on how they may be used. At the close of the fiscal year, the State reported an unrestricted net position deficit of \$492.5 million as compared to a \$1.2 billion deficit in the prior year. The governmental activities and business-type activities components of the unrestricted net position deficit are discussed below.

The unrestricted net position deficit in governmental activities decreased by \$789.8 million; from a deficit of \$1.3 billion to a deficit of \$538.4 million. Changes in governmental activities were a result of several factors which include an increase in the General Fund unrestricted fund balance of \$860.4 million, a decrease in unrestricted fund balance in other governmental funds of \$12.9 million, and an increase of \$1.1 billion in deferred inflows of resources for unrestricted and unavailable revenue. The deferred inflows of resources are recognized as revenue in the government-wide statement of activities. In business-type activities, the unrestricted net position decreased by \$41.8 million from a net position of \$87.7 million to a net position of \$45.9 million. This change is primarily due to decreases in the unrestricted net position of the Housing Division fund, Marlette Lake Water System fund, and State infrastructure Bank fund in the amounts of \$37.6 million, \$6.7 million, and \$2.6 million, respectively.

Changes in State of Nevada's Net Position-Primary Government
(expressed in thousands)

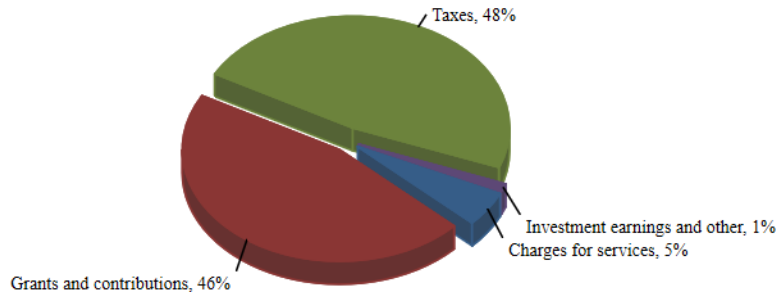
	Governmental Activities		Business-type Activities		Total		Total Change
	2022	2021	2022	2021	2022	2021	2022-2021
Revenue							
Program revenue							
Charges for services	\$ 995,228	\$ 954,364	\$ 151,434	\$ 147,300	\$ 1,146,662	\$ 1,101,664	\$ 44,998
Operating grants and contributions	9,057,272	7,380,203	693,501	5,493,887	9,750,773	12,874,090	(3,123,317)
Capital grants and contributions	10,590	7,317	-	-	10,590	7,317	3,273
General revenues:							
Gaming taxes	1,198,768	588,642	-	-	1,198,768	588,642	610,126
Sales and use taxes	3,753,145	1,666,373	-	-	3,753,145	1,666,373	2,086,772
Modified business taxes	775,402	591,148	-	-	775,402	591,148	184,254
Insurance premium taxes	518,432	488,161	-	-	518,432	488,161	30,271
Lodging taxes	219,011	94,223	-	-	219,011	94,223	124,788
Cigarette taxes	144,069	152,702	-	-	144,069	152,702	(8,633)
Commerce taxes	290,112	225,944	-	-	290,112	225,944	64,168
Property and transfer taxes	402,886	346,408	-	-	402,886	346,408	56,478
Motor and special fuel taxes	354,982	332,713	-	-	354,982	332,713	22,269
Other taxes	1,823,073	753,326	682,925	611,252	2,505,998	1,364,578	1,141,420
Unrestricted investment earnings (loss)	(139,382)	265	-	-	(139,382)	265	(139,647)
Other general revenues	368,096	276,566	6	61	368,102	276,627	91,475
Total revenue	19,771,684	13,858,355	1,527,866	6,252,500	21,299,550	20,110,855	1,188,695
Expenses							
General government	392,663	646,811	-	-	392,663	646,811	(254,148)
Health services	5,870,020	4,771,672	-	-	5,870,020	4,771,672	1,098,348
Social services	3,090,778	2,406,499	-	-	3,090,778	2,406,499	684,279
Education - K-12	5,425,257	2,393,722	-	-	5,425,257	2,393,722	3,031,535
Education - higher education	637,025	566,306	-	-	637,025	566,306	70,719
Law, justice and public safety	849,371	757,496	-	-	849,371	757,496	91,875
Regulation of business	595,772	455,096	-	-	595,772	455,096	140,676
Transportation	734,275	625,214	-	-	734,275	625,214	109,061
Recreation and resource development	178,761	174,449	-	-	178,761	174,449	4,312
Interest on long-term debt	64,483	68,382	-	-	64,483	68,382	(3,899)
Unallocated depreciation	3,181	2,534	-	-	3,181	2,534	647
Unemployment insurance	-	-	944,445	6,928,085	944,445	6,928,085	(5,983,640)
Housing	-	-	37,288	34,856	37,288	34,856	2,432
Water loans	-	-	4,601	5,177	4,601	5,177	(576)
Workers' compensation and safety	-	-	44,028	48,031	44,028	48,031	(4,003)
Higher education tuition	-	-	13,548	17,734	13,548	17,734	(4,186)
Other	-	-	28,185	29,694	28,185	29,694	(1,509)
Total expenses	17,841,586	12,868,181	1,072,095	7,063,577	18,913,681	19,931,758	(1,018,077)
Change in net position before contributions to permanent funds, special items and transfers	1,930,098	990,174	455,771	(811,077)	2,385,869	179,097	2,206,772
Contributions to permanent funds	30,111	13,650	-	-	30,111	13,650	16,461
Transfers	(307,534)	21,798	307,534	(21,798)	-	-	-
Change in net position	1,652,675	1,025,622	763,305	(832,875)	2,415,980	192,747	2,223,233
Net position - beginning of year	9,730,656	8,935,518	1,025,794	1,924,164	10,756,450	10,859,682	(103,232)
Net position restatement	(56,525)	(230,484)	-	(65,495)	(56,525)	(295,979)	239,454
Net position - beginning of year (as restated)	9,674,131	8,705,034	1,025,794	1,858,669	10,699,925	10,563,703	136,222
Net position - end of year	\$ 11,326,806	\$ 9,730,656	\$ 1,789,099	\$ 1,025,794	\$ 13,115,905	\$ 10,756,450	\$ 2,359,455

Changes in Net Position:

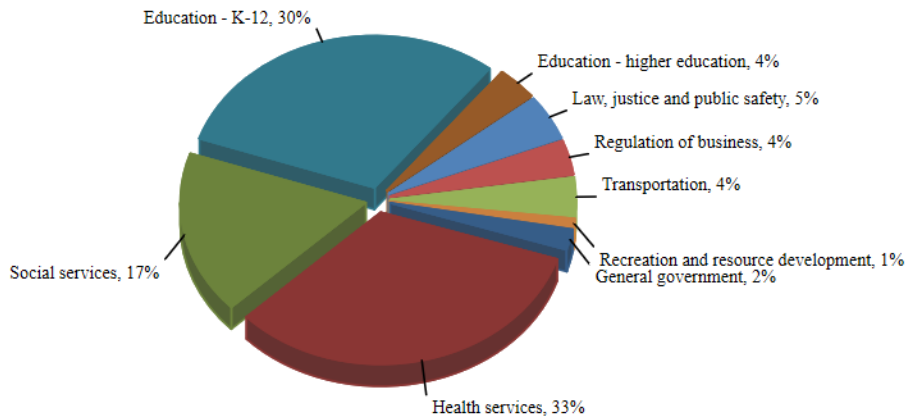
Total government-wide revenues increased by \$1.2 billion during the current year. The increase in revenues is a result of several factors, including increases of \$2.1 billion in sales and use taxes, \$1.1 billion in other taxes, and \$610.1 million in gaming taxes, offset by a decrease of \$3.1 billion in operating grants and contributions.

Governmental activities – The current year net position increased by \$1.7 billion. Approximately 47.9% of the total revenue came from taxes, while 45.9% was in the form of grants and contributions (including federal aid). Charges for various goods and services provided 5.0% of the total revenues (see chart following). The State's governmental activities expenses cover a range of services and the largest expenses were 33.0% for health services, 17.4% for social services, and 30.5% for K-12 education (see chart following). In 2022, governmental activities expenses exceeded program revenues, resulting in the use of \$7.7 billion in general revenues, which were generated to support the government.

The following chart depicts the governmental activities revenues for the fiscal year:



The following chart depicts the governmental activities expenses for the fiscal year:



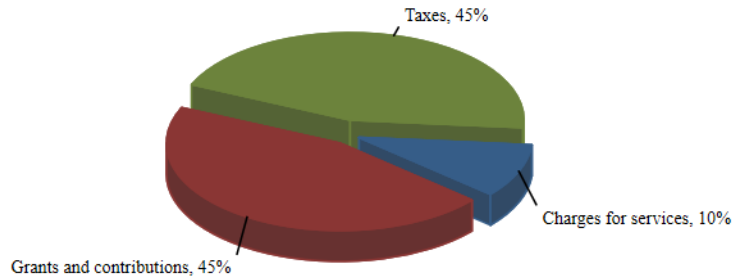
The following table depicts the total program revenues and expenses for each function of governmental activities:

Revenues and Expenses by Function: Governmental Activities
(expressed in thousands)

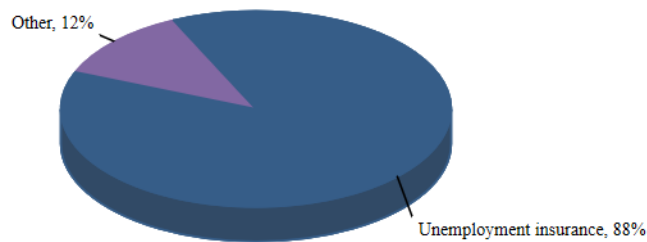
	Expenses	Revenues
General government	\$ 392,663	\$ 640,730
Health services	5,870,020	4,729,137
Social services	3,090,778	2,504,229
Education - K-12	5,425,257	777,899
Education - higher education	637,025	604
Law, justice and public safety	849,371	383,683
Regulation of business	595,772	570,886
Transportation	734,275	352,160
Recreation and resource development	178,761	103,762
Total	\$ 17,773,922	\$ 10,063,090

Business-type activities – The current year net position increased by \$763.3 million. Approximately 44.7% of the total revenue came from taxes, while 45.4% was in the form of grants and contributions (including federal aid). Charges for various goods and services provided 9.9% of the total revenues (see chart following). The State’s business-type activities expenses cover a range of services. The largest expenses were 88.1% for unemployment compensation (see chart following). In 2022, business-type activities expenses exceeded program revenues by \$227.2 million. Of this amount, unemployment compensation was the largest, with net expenses of \$227.3 million, resulting in the use of general revenues generated by and restricted to the Unemployment Compensation Fund.

The following chart depicts the business-type activities revenues for the fiscal year:



The following chart depicts the business-type activities expenses for the fiscal year:



The following table depicts the total program revenues and expenses for each function for business-type activities:

Revenues and Expenses by Function: Business-type Activities
(expressed in thousands)

	<u>Expenses</u>	<u>Revenues</u>
Unemployment insurance	\$ 944,445	\$ 717,185
Housing	37,288	40,726
Water loans	4,601	25,764
Workers' compensation and safety	44,028	58,088
Higher education tuition	13,548	(24,256)
Other	28,185	27,428
Total	<u>\$ 1,072,095</u>	<u>\$ 844,935</u>

The State's overall financial position improved over the past year. Current year operations resulted in a \$1.7 billion increase in the net position of the governmental activities and a \$763.3 million increase in the net position of the business-type activities. Key economic indicators from the State's sales and other taxes show positive growth. Tax revenues for governmental activities increased in the current fiscal year by \$4.2 billion, or 80.9%, compared to an increase of \$14.5 million, or 0.3%, in the prior fiscal year. Operating grants and contributions for governmental activities increased by \$1.7 billion, primarily due to grant revenues.

FINANCIAL ANALYSIS OF THE STATE'S FUNDS

Governmental Funds:

As of the end of the current fiscal year, the State's governmental funds reported combined ending fund balances of \$4.1 billion, an increase of \$1.1 billion from the prior year. Of these total ending fund balances, \$524.6 million, or 12.8%, is nonspendable, either due to its form or legal constraints, and \$1.2 billion, or 29.3%, is restricted for specific programs by external constraints, constitutional provisions, or contractual obligations. An additional \$2.4 billion, or 58.4%, of total fund balance has been committed to specific

purposes. Committed amounts cannot be used for any other purpose unless approved by the Legislature. NRS 353.288 provides for the Account to Stabilize the Operation of the State Government (Stabilization Account) in the State General Fund. Additions to the stabilization arrangement are triggered at the end of a fiscal year if the General Fund unrestricted fund balance (budgetary basis) exceeds 7% of General Fund operating appropriations. Forty percent of the excess is deposited to the Stabilization Account, and is classified on the balance sheet as committed for fiscal emergency. In addition, 1% of the total anticipated revenue for the fiscal year, as projected by the Economic Forum, is deposited to the Stabilization Account. Expenditures may occur if actual revenues for the biennium fall short by 5% or more from anticipated revenues, if the Legislature and Governor declare that a fiscal emergency exists, or if the Legislature allocates it to be used for any other purpose. The balance in the Stabilization Account committed for fiscal emergency at June 30, 2022, is \$857.0 million. The remaining negative \$42.3 million, or (1.0)%, of fund balance is unassigned. The major funds are discussed more fully below.

The *General Fund* is the chief operating fund of the State. At the end of the current fiscal year, the total General Fund fund balance was \$1.9 billion compared to \$1.4 billion in the prior fiscal year. The fund balance increased by \$484.1 million, or 34.1%, over the previous year, after restatement.

The following schedule presents a summary of revenues of the General Fund for the fiscal years ended June 30, 2022 and 2021 (expressed in thousands). Other financing sources are not included.

	General Fund Revenues (expressed in thousands)					
	2022		2021		Increase (Decrease)	
	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent
Gaming taxes, fees, licenses	\$ 1,183,764	8.1 %	\$ 579,225	4.7 %	\$ 604,539	104.4 %
Sales taxes	1,679,872	11.5 %	1,671,351	13.6 %	8,521	0.5 %
Modified business taxes	780,476	5.3 %	597,144	4.9 %	183,332	30.7 %
Insurance premium taxes	516,355	3.5 %	487,866	4.0 %	28,489	5.8 %
Lodging taxes	-	0.0 %	81,948	0.7 %	(81,948)	(100.0)%
Cigarette taxes	144,069	1.0 %	152,702	1.2 %	(8,633)	(5.7)%
Commerce taxes	281,882	1.9 %	221,958	1.8 %	59,924	27.0 %
Property and transfer taxes	179,999	1.2 %	136,951	1.1 %	43,048	31.4 %
Motor and special fuel taxes	2,225	0.0 %	2,216	0.0 %	9	0.4 %
Other taxes	523,693	3.6 %	641,357	5.2 %	(117,664)	(18.3)%
Intergovernmental	8,855,439	60.6 %	7,102,604	57.9 %	1,752,835	24.7 %
Licenses, fees and permits	445,877	3.1 %	421,563	3.4 %	24,314	5.8 %
Sales and charges for services	69,741	0.5 %	62,789	0.5 %	6,952	11.1 %
Interest and investment income (loss)	(141,922)	(1.0)%	3,268	0.0 %	(145,190)	(4,442.8)%
Settlement income	11,639	0.1 %	14,277	0.1 %	(2,638)	(18.5)%
Other	79,498	0.5 %	88,611	0.7 %	(9,113)	(10.3)%
Total revenues	\$ 14,612,607	100.0 %	\$ 12,265,830	100.0 %	\$ 2,346,777	19.1 %

The total General Fund revenues increased by \$2.3 billion, or 19.1%. The largest increases in revenue sources were \$1.8 billion, or 24.7%, in intergovernmental revenue, \$604 million, or 104.4%, in gaming taxes, fees, and licenses, and \$183.3 million, or 30.7%, in modified business taxes. The intergovernmental revenue increased mainly due to increases in Title XIX Medicaid receipts and federal aid for food stamps, the receipt of federal funds for Elementary and Secondary School Emergency Relief. The increase in gaming taxes, fees, and licenses was mainly due to the increase in visitors to the State in fiscal year 2022 after the large decrease of visitors during fiscal year 2021 due to the pandemic. The increase in modified business taxes is mainly due to an increase in taxable wages State-wide. The decrease in lodging taxes and other taxes is due to the creation of the State Education Fund, which directly collects revenues for educational spending starting on July 1, 2021. The decrease in settlement income is primarily due to the timing of legal cases and has normal fluctuations.

During the fiscal year, \$42.4 million of pandemic-related funding was recognized within the General Fund, with the majority of the amount used by various divisions of the Department of Health and Human Services in the amount of \$37.1 million. Transfers from the General Fund to other funds for pandemic-related assistance totalled \$3.9 million. The largest of these transfers was to the Miscellaneous Special Revenue Fund of \$1.6 million, for use by the Child and Family Division, and \$1.9 million to the Self Insurance Fund to reimburse the cost of at-home COVID-19 tests purchased for the Governor-mandated weekly self-testing of unvaccinated employees during the months of August, 2021, through March, 2022.

The following schedule presents a summary of expenditures by function of the General Fund for the fiscal years ended June 30, 2022 and 2021 (expressed in thousands). Other financing uses are not included.

	General Fund Expenditures (expressed in thousands)					
	2022		2021		Increase (Decrease)	
	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent
General government	\$ 281,336	2.3 %	\$ 420,907	3.6 %	\$ (139,571)	(33.2)%
Health services	5,863,051	47.5 %	4,800,217	41.5 %	1,062,834	22.1 %
Social services	2,970,100	24.1 %	2,246,302	19.4 %	723,798	32.2 %
Education - K-12 state support	-	0.0 %	1,701,099	14.7 %	(1,701,099)	(100.0)%
Education - K-12	1,109,430	9.0 %	681,183	5.9 %	428,247	62.9 %
Education - higher education	637,025	5.2 %	566,306	4.9 %	70,719	12.5 %
Law, justice and public safety	690,456	5.6 %	559,929	4.8 %	130,527	23.3 %
Regulation of business	585,680	4.7 %	432,792	3.7 %	152,888	35.3 %
Recreation and resource development	163,856	1.3 %	148,364	1.3 %	15,492	10.4 %
Debt service	34,181	0.3 %	3,495	0.0 %	30,686	878.0 %
Total expenditures	\$ 12,335,115	100.0 %	\$ 11,560,594	100.0 %	\$ 774,521	6.7 %

The total General Fund expenditures increased by 6.7%. The largest increases in expenditures were \$1.1 billion, or 22.1%, in Health Services and \$723.8 million, or 32.2% in Social Services. The increases in Health Services and Social Services were primarily due to an increase in Medicaid and food stamp program distributions. The decrease in General Government of \$139.6 million, or 33.2% was primarily due to less payments made for COVID-19 relief to other local governments than in fiscal year 2021. The decrease in Education - K-12 Support of \$1.7 billion, or 100%, was due to the creation of the State Education Fund, which the related expenditures are now paid out of.

The *State Education Fund* is a special revenue fund used to account for a combination of State and local revenues to be used for the basic support guarantee per pupil that is established by the Legislature each biennium. The State Education Fund was established in fiscal year 2021 with an advance from the General Fund in the amount of \$50,000,000 to the Education Stabilization Account, with no other activity in fiscal year 2021. The Education Stabilization Account allows the State to set aside surplus revenue designated for K-12 education and may be utilized if the State experiences declining revenues or budget deficits during a fiscal year.

Beginning in fiscal year 2022, the 50 year old Nevada Plan funding formula for K-12 education was replaced with a new funding formula designated as the Pupil-Centered Fund Plan (PCFP). The PCFP combines specific local and State revenues to provide a guaranteed basic level of financial support for each pupil to receive a reasonably equal education opportunity, regardless of which county they live in. Under the prior Nevada Plan, the State share of the funding formula was accounted for in the Distributive School Account in the General Fund. Under the new PCFP, both State and local revenue dedicated for support of K-12 is deposited and distributed through the Pupil-Centered Funding Plan Account in the State Education Fund, thus eliminating the Distributive School Account in the General Fund. Revenue sources for the State Education Fund include, but are not limited to, sales and use taxes, room taxes, net proceeds of minerals, marijuana taxes, slot taxes and public school operating and local school support taxes.

The ending fund balance of the State Education Fund was \$555.2 million, which was the net result of activity in the fund's first year, consisting of \$3.4 billion in revenues, \$4.3 billion in expenditures and \$1.5 billion in other financing sources. Other financing sources were transfers-in from the General Fund and Permanent School Fund.

Proprietary Funds:

The State's proprietary funds provide the same type of information found in the government-wide financial statements, but in more detail. Proprietary funds are comprised of two types: enterprise funds and internal service funds. Enterprise funds are used when goods or services are provided primarily to parties outside of the State while internal service funds are used when goods or services are provided primarily to State agencies.

Enterprise Funds – There are four major enterprise funds: Housing Division Fund, Unemployment Compensation Fund, Water Projects Loans Fund and the Higher Education Tuition Trust Fund. The combined net position of the four major funds is \$1.8 billion, the net position of the nonmajor enterprise funds is \$26.2 million and the total combined net position of all enterprise funds is \$1.8 billion. The combined net position of all enterprise funds increased by \$763.5 million from the prior year. The major enterprise funds are discussed below:

The *Housing Division Fund* was created for the purpose of making available additional funds to assist private enterprise and governmental agencies in providing safe and sanitary housing facilities and provides low interest loans for first-time home buyers with low or moderate incomes. The net position increased by \$1.0 million, or 0.4%, resulting in an ending net position of \$247.4 million. Revenues from interest on loans increased by 15.2%, reflecting Nevada's strong housing market. Operating expenses increased by \$4.7 million, and operating revenues decreased by \$1.1 million.

The *Unemployment Compensation Fund* accounts for the payment of unemployment compensation benefits to unemployed State citizens. The net position increased by \$781.7 million from the prior year, resulting in an ending net position of \$804.2 million. The

current year increase in net position is primarily due to revenues exceeding expenses by \$455.3 million and a transfer in of \$332.4 million from the General Fund to repay an advance for Title XII federal funding, per Nevada Senate Bill 461 from the 2021 Legislative Session. During fiscal year 2022, \$1.0 billion of unemployment compensation benefits was paid to unemployed State citizens compared to \$6.9 billion paid in fiscal year 2021, representing an 85.5% decrease in claims expense.

The *Water Projects Loans Fund* issues loans to governmental and private entities for two programs: Safe Drinking Water and Water Pollution Control. The federal EPA matches the State's bond proceeds to make loans to governmental entities; only federal funds are loaned to private entities. The net position increased by \$19.3 million during the current fiscal year, for a final net position of \$529.4 million, which is a 3.8% increase from the prior year.

The *Higher Education Tuition Trust Fund* provides a simple and convenient way for Nevada families to save for a college education through the advance payment of tuition. A purchaser enters into a contract for the future payment of tuition for a specified beneficiary. The contract benefits are based on in-state rates for Nevada public colleges, but can be used towards costs at any accredited, nonprofit, private or out-of-state college. The Trust Fund completed its twenty-fourth enrollment period during the fiscal year with 470 new enrollments. The net position decreased by \$37.1 million, for an ending net position of \$182.0 million, a 16.9% decrease over last year. This change in net position is considered a normal fluctuation in current activity from contract purchases, benefit payments, and investment earnings.

Internal Service Funds – The internal service funds charge State agencies for goods and services such as building maintenance, purchasing, printing, insurance, data processing and fleet services in order to recover the costs of the goods or services. Rates charged to State agencies for the operations of internal service funds are adjusted in following years to offset gains and losses. Because these are allocations of costs to other funds, they are not included separately in the government-wide financial statements but are eliminated and reclassified as either governmental activities or business-type activities. In 2022, total internal service fund net position decreased by \$616.3 thousand, after restatement, for a final net position of \$23.1 million. The three largest funds are:

The *Self-Insurance Fund* accounts for group health, life and disability insurance for State employees and retirees and certain other public employees. Net position increased by \$1.5 million, or 1.7%, during the current year, for a final net position of \$90.1 million. The increase in net position from current activity is primarily due to an increase in transfers from the General Fund.

The *Information Services Fund* accounts for design, maintenance and operation of the State's central computer facility, radio communication, and telecommunication systems. The net position deficit decreased by \$3.3 million, or 24.4%, during the current year, after restatement, for a final net position deficit of \$10.2 million. The increase in net position from current activity is considered a normal fluctuation in charges for services and expenses of the fund.

The *Insurance Premiums Fund* accounts for general, civil (tort), auto and property casualty liabilities of State agencies. The net position deficit increased by \$8.5 million, or 16.9%, during the current year, resulting in an ending net position deficit of \$58.9 million. The decrease in net position from current activity is due to losses in the tort fund and increases in the liability tort cap that led to greater claims projections.

ANALYSIS OF GENERAL FUND BUDGET VARIATIONS

The General Fund budgetary revenues and other financing sources were \$2.3 billion, or 10.4%, less than the final budget, primarily because actual intergovernmental revenues received were less than the final budgeted amount. Intergovernmental revenues represent federal grants, and there are timing differences arising from when grants are awarded, received and spent. The final budget can include grant revenue for the entire grant period, whereas the actual amount recorded represents grant revenue received in the current year.

The net increase in the General Fund expenditures and other uses budget from original to final was \$3.3 billion. Some of the differences originate because the original budget consists only of those budgets subject to legislative approval through the General Appropriations Act and the Authorizations Bill. The non-executive budgets, not subject to legislative approval, only require approval by the Budget Division, and, if approved after July 1, are considered to be revisions. Increases due to the nonexecutive budgets approved after July 1 and increased estimated receipts were approximately \$3.3 billion.

CAPITAL ASSETS AND LONG-TERM DEBT ADMINISTRATION

Capital Assets:

The State's capital assets for governmental and business-type activities as of June 30, 2022, amount to \$13.4 billion, net of accumulated depreciation and amortization of \$1.7 billion, resulting in a net book value of \$11.7 billion. This investment in capital assets includes land, buildings, improvements other than buildings, equipment, software costs, infrastructure, rights-of-way, construction in progress, and right to use leased buildings and equipment. Infrastructure assets are items that are normally immovable, such as roads and bridges.

At June 30, 2022, the State had construction contract commitments of approximately \$805.0 million in the Highway Fund for construction of various highway projects, and \$50.7 million in capital projects funds for buildings and improvements. Funding for the commitments will come from existing resources in these funds and from future appropriations and bond proceeds.

As allowed by GASB Statement No. 34, the State has adopted an alternative process for recording depreciation expense on elected infrastructure assets. Under this alternative method, referred to as the modified approach, the State expenses certain maintenance and preservation costs and does not report depreciation expense on infrastructure. Utilization of this approach requires the State to: 1) commit to maintaining and preserving affected assets at or above a condition level established by the State; 2) maintain an inventory of the assets and perform periodic condition assessments to ensure that the condition level is being maintained; and 3) make annual estimates of the amounts that must be expended to maintain and preserve assets at the predetermined condition levels. To monitor the condition of the roadways the State uses the International Roughness Index (IRI). The State has set a policy that it will maintain a certain percentage of each category of its roadways with an IRI of less than 95 and will also maintain its bridges so that not more than 10% are structurally deficient. The following table shows the State's policy and the condition level of the roadways and bridges:

Condition Level of the Roadways

Percentage of roadways with an IRI of less than 95

	Category				
	I	II	III	IV	V
State Policy-minimum percentage	70%	65%	60%	40%	10%
Actual results of 2021 condition assessment	90%	88%	81%	64%	21%
Actual results of 2020 condition assessment	91%	86%	87%	54%	28%
Actual results of 2019 condition assessment	91%	86%	88%	57%	28%

Condition Level of the Bridges

Percentage of substandard bridges

	2022	2021	2020
State Policy-minimum percentage	7%	7%	7%
Actual results condition assessment	1%	1%	1%

The estimated amount necessary to maintain and preserve infrastructure assets at target condition levels exceeded the actual amounts of expense incurred for fiscal year 2022 by \$39.2 million. Even though actual spending for maintenance and preservation of infrastructure assets fell below estimates, condition levels are expected to approximately meet or exceed the target condition levels for the roadway category. Additional information on the State's infrastructure can be found in the schedule of Infrastructure Condition and Maintenance Data in the Required Supplementary Information section to the financial statements.

Additional information on the State's capital assets can be found in Note 7 to the financial statements.

Long-term Debt Administration:

As of year-end, the State had \$3.3 billion in bonds and certificates of participation outstanding, compared to \$3.1 billion last year, an increase of \$208.5 million, or 6.8%, during the current fiscal year. This increase was due primarily to the issuance of additional bonds.

The most current bond ratings for the State's general obligation debt were AA+ from Fitch Ratings, Aa1 from Moody's Investors Service, and AA+ from S&P Global Ratings. These ratings are an indication of high-quality obligations and a reflection of sound financial management. The Constitution of the State limits the aggregate principal amount of the general obligation debt to 2% of the total reported assessed property value of the State. Exempt from this limitation are debts authorized by the Legislature that are incurred for the protection and preservation of, or for obtaining the benefits of, any property or natural resources within the State.

Additional information on the State's long-term debt obligations can be found in Note 9 to the financial statements and in the Statistical Section.

Requests for Information

This financial report is designed to provide a general overview of the State of Nevada's finances. Questions concerning any of the information provided in this report or requests for additional financial information should be addressed to: State of Nevada, Office of the State Controller, 101 N. Carson Street, Suite 5, Carson City, NV 89701, or visit our website at: www.controller.nv.gov.

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BASIC FINANCIAL SECTION

Statement of Net Position

June 30, 2022 (Expressed in Thousands)

	Primary Government			Component Units
	Governmental Activities	Business-Type Activities	Total	
Assets				
Cash and pooled investments	\$ 6,657,769	\$ 984,072	\$ 7,641,841	\$ 181,810
Investments	345,955	721,663	1,067,618	1,821,577
Internal balances	557	(557)	-	-
Due from component unit	23,166	-	23,166	-
Due from primary government	-	-	-	86,853
Accounts receivable	312,321	6,835	319,156	82,029
Taxes/assessments receivable	1,593,051	281,782	1,874,833	-
Intergovernmental receivables	971,720	49,647	1,021,367	100,702
Accrued interest and dividends	18,398	7,076	25,474	102
Contracts receivable	-	31,280	31,280	-
Mortgages receivable	-	774,344	774,344	-
Notes/loans receivable	77,023	500,177	577,200	5,808
Finance agreements receivable	43,990	-	43,990	-
Leases receivable	5,602	-	5,602	36,009
Other receivables	13	3,276	3,289	6,909
Inventory	30,914	1,891	32,805	10,724
Prepaid expenses	3,875	18	3,893	24,620
<i>Restricted assets:</i>				
Cash	163,133	-	163,133	38,939
Investments	-	169,873	169,873	16,098
Other assets	4	5	9	94,436
<i>Capital assets:</i>				
Land, infrastructure and construction in progress	9,940,899	568	9,941,467	375,884
Other capital assets, net	1,682,741	6,774	1,689,515	2,305,434
Total assets	21,871,131	3,538,724	25,409,855	5,187,934
Deferred Outflows of Resources				
Deferred charge on refunding	24,261	140	24,401	8,143
Pension related amounts	893,114	16,030	909,144	158,483
OPEB related amounts	80,771	1,577	82,348	50,964
Total deferred outflows of resources	998,146	17,747	1,015,893	217,590
Liabilities				
Accounts payable	1,671,427	142,017	1,813,444	65,088
Accrued payroll and related liabilities	83,074	1,339	84,413	104,201
Intergovernmental payables	444,351	106,432	550,783	-
Interest payable	16,069	5,431	21,500	12,970
Due to component units	86,852	1	86,853	-
Due to primary government	-	-	-	23,166
Contracts/retentions payable	63,742	-	63,742	-
Unearned revenues	2,698,168	18,794	2,716,962	69,683
Other liabilities	226,315	11	226,326	27,028
Long-term liabilities:				
<i>Portion due or payable within one year:</i>				
Reserve for losses	96,290	-	96,290	-
Finance agreements	2,009	-	2,009	2,673
Leases	30,641	1,531	32,172	8,743
Compensated absences	81,154	1,506	82,660	41,404
Tuition benefits payable	-	19,672	19,672	-
Bonds payable	195,375	61,058	256,433	40,251
Certificates of participation payable	3,798	-	3,798	-
Pollution remediation obligations	747	-	747	-
<i>Portion due or payable after one year:</i>				
Federal advances	-	-	-	4,146
Reserve for losses	59,452	-	59,452	-
Finance agreements	4,253	-	4,253	43,841
Leases	162,804	702	163,506	28,578
Net pension liability	1,489,810	27,244	1,517,054	276,810

Statement of Net Position

June 30, 2022 (Expressed in Thousands)

	Primary Government			Component Units
	Governmental Activities	Business-Type Activities	Total	
Net OPEB liability	895,099	17,485	912,584	624,009
Compensated absences	34,205	687	34,892	23,798
Tuition benefits payable	-	185,509	185,509	-
Bonds payable	1,794,450	1,154,198	2,948,648	698,361
Certificates of participation payable	63,501	-	63,501	-
Unearned revenue	-	-	-	38,329
Pollution remediation obligations	4,174	-	4,174	-
Total liabilities	10,207,760	1,743,617	11,951,377	2,133,079
Deferred Inflows of Resources				
Pension related amounts	1,291,275	23,042	1,314,317	227,903
OPEB related amounts	36,510	713	37,223	25,452
Taxes	132	-	132	-
Fines and forfeitures	1,269	-	1,269	-
Lease related amounts	5,525	-	5,525	65,722
Split-interest agreements	-	-	-	7,093
Service concession arrangement	-	-	-	1,210
Total deferred inflows of resources	1,334,711	23,755	1,358,466	327,380
Net Position				
Net investment in capital assets	9,991,360	5,121	9,996,481	1,899,073
Restricted for:				
Unemployment compensation	-	804,235	804,235	-
Tuition contract benefits	-	182,020	182,020	-
Security of outstanding obligations	-	194,039	194,039	-
Workers' compensation	-	28,376	28,376	-
Capital projects	-	-	-	56,614
Debt service	27,690	-	27,690	39,638
Education - K to 12	556,658	-	556,658	5,165
Transportation	314,367	-	314,367	-
Recreation and resource development	36,922	-	36,922	-
Law, justice and public safety	28,385	-	28,385	-
Health services	284,616	-	284,616	-
Social services	117,532	-	117,532	-
Regulation of business	34,506	2	34,508	-
Scholarships	-	-	-	662,816
Loans	-	529,407	529,407	6,435
Research and development	-	-	-	12,077
Other purposes	350	-	350	5,144
Funds held as permanent investments:				
Nonexpendable	472,757	-	472,757	485,434
Expendable	50	-	50	-
Unrestricted (deficit)	(538,387)	45,899	(492,488)	(227,331)
Total net position	\$ 11,326,806	\$ 1,789,099	\$ 13,115,905	\$ 2,945,065

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

Statement of Activities

For the Year Ended June 30, 2022 (Expressed in Thousands)

Function/Programs	Program Revenues				Net (Expenses) Revenues and Changes in Net Position			
	Expenses	Charges for Services	Operating Grants and Contributions	Capital Grants and Contributions	Primary Government			Component Units
					Governmental Activities	Business-type Activities	Total	
Primary Government								
<i>Governmental activities:</i>								
General government	\$ 392,664	\$ 231,842	\$ 408,888	\$ -	\$ 248,066	\$ -	\$ 248,066	\$ -
Health services	5,870,020	230,139	4,498,998	-	(1,140,883)	-	(1,140,883)	-
Social services	3,090,778	49,734	2,454,495	-	(586,549)	-	(586,549)	-
Education - K-12	5,425,257	3,656	774,243	-	(4,647,358)	-	(4,647,358)	-
Education - higher education	637,025	582	22	-	(636,421)	-	(636,421)	-
Law, justice and public safety	849,371	282,521	101,157	5	(465,688)	-	(465,688)	-
Regulation of business	595,772	110,800	460,086	-	(24,886)	-	(24,886)	-
Transportation	734,275	20,939	324,318	6,903	(382,115)	-	(382,115)	-
Recreation and resource development	178,761	65,015	35,065	3,682	(74,999)	-	(74,999)	-
Interest on long-term debt	64,483	-	-	-	(64,483)	-	(64,483)	-
Unallocated depreciation	3,181	-	-	-	(3,181)	-	(3,181)	-
Total governmental activities	17,841,587	995,228	9,057,272	10,590	(7,778,497)	-	(7,778,497)	-
<i>Business-type activities:</i>								
Unemployment insurance	944,447	7,825	709,360	-	-	(227,262)	(227,262)	-
Housing	37,288	37,253	3,474	-	-	3,439	3,439	-
Water loans	4,601	9,624	16,141	-	-	21,164	21,164	-
Workers' compensation and safety	44,028	56,527	1,561	-	-	14,060	14,060	-
Higher education tuition	13,548	10,433	(34,689)	-	-	(37,804)	(37,804)	-
Other	28,184	29,772	(2,344)	-	-	(756)	(756)	-
Total business-type activities	1,072,096	151,434	693,503	-	-	(227,159)	(227,159)	-
Total primary government	\$ 18,913,683	\$ 1,146,662	\$ 9,750,775	\$ 10,590	(7,778,497)	(227,159)	(8,005,656)	-
Total component units	\$ 2,187,424	\$ 807,942	\$ 807,002	\$ 94	-	-	-	(572,386)

General Revenues:

Taxes:

Gaming taxes	1,198,768	-	1,198,768	-
Sales and use taxes	1,686,556	-	1,686,556	-
Modified business taxes	775,402	-	775,402	-
Insurance premium taxes	518,432	-	518,432	-
Cigarette taxes	144,069	-	144,069	-
Commerce taxes	290,112	-	290,112	-
Property and transfer taxes	197,745	-	197,745	-
Lodging taxes	26,667	-	26,667	-
Motor and special fuel taxes	2,225	-	2,225	-
Other taxes	610,002	387	610,389	-
Restricted for unemployment compensation:				
Other taxes	-	682,537	682,537	-

Restricted for general government purposes:				
Settlement income	354	-	354	-
Restricted for health services purposes:				
Other taxes	61,920	-	61,920	-
Restricted for social services purposes:				
Other taxes	15,399	-	15,399	-
Restricted for educational purposes:				
Sales and use taxes	2,066,589	-	2,066,589	-
Other taxes	1,127,738	-	1,127,738	-
Lodging taxes	192,344	-	192,344	-
Restricted for law, justice and public safety:				
Other	24,960	-	24,960	-
Other taxes	39	-	39	-
Restricted for regulation of business:				
Other taxes	4,792	-	4,792	-
Restricted for transportation purposes:				
Motor and special fuel taxes	278,228	-	278,228	-
Other taxes	2,301	-	2,301	-
Restricted for recreation and resources development:				
Other taxes	882	-	882	-
Settlement income	666	-	666	-
Restricted for debt service purposes:				
Property and transfer taxes	205,141	-	205,141	-
Motor and special fuel taxes	74,529	-	74,529	-
Other	3,309	-	3,309	-
Settlement income	155,514	-	155,514	-
Unrestricted investment earnings (loss)	(139,382)	-	(139,382)	(118,488)
Gain on sale of assets	-	6	6	-
Other general revenues	183,294	-	183,294	8,015
Contributions to permanent funds	30,111	-	30,111	32,803
Payments from State of Nevada	-	-	-	661,276
Transfers	(307,534)	307,534	-	-
Total general revenues, contributions, payments and transfers	9,431,172	990,464	10,421,636	583,606
Change in net position	1,652,675	763,305	2,415,980	11,220
Net position - beginning	9,730,656	1,025,794	10,756,450	2,933,845
Net position restatement	(56,525)	-	(56,525)	-
Net position - beginning (as restated)	9,674,131	1,025,794	10,699,925	2,933,845
Net position - ending	\$ 11,326,806	\$ 1,789,099	\$ 13,115,905	\$ 2,945,065

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

Balance Sheet

Governmental Funds

June 30, 2022

	General Fund	State Education Fund	Nonmajor Governmental Funds	Total Governmental Funds
Assets				
<i>Cash and pooled investments:</i>				
Cash with treasurer	\$ 5,080,047,660	\$ 141,158,074	\$ 1,128,310,381	\$ 6,349,516,115
Cash in custody of other officials	5,672,571	-	95,986,512	101,659,083
Investments	19,248,479	-	326,706,674	345,955,153
<i>Receivables:</i>				
Accounts receivable	138,182,687	-	133,070,272	271,252,959
Taxes receivable	1,547,167,333	3,554,925	42,329,082	1,593,051,340
Intergovernmental receivables	884,999,647	53,567,324	30,795,082	969,362,053
Accrued interest and dividends	17,215,350	-	1,182,825	18,398,175
Notes/loans receivable	12,718,436	-	64,255,000	76,973,436
Finance agreements receivable	-	-	43,990,000	43,990,000
Leases receivable	-	-	5,355,287	5,355,287
Other receivables	12,861	-	-	12,861
Due from other funds	173,991,851	498,113,329	61,513,899	733,619,079
Due from fiduciary funds	393,432	-	982,733	1,376,165
Due from component units	202,580	-	21,838,395	22,040,975
Inventory	8,815,443	-	21,838,675	30,654,118
Advances to other funds	5,911,410	-	2,478,496	8,389,906
<i>Restricted assets:</i>				
Cash	18,853,788	-	144,279,581	163,133,369
Prepaid items	2,488,420	-	87,752	2,576,172
Total assets	\$ 7,915,921,948	\$ 696,393,652	\$ 2,125,000,646	\$10,737,316,246
Liabilities				
<i>Accounts payable and accruals:</i>				
Accounts payable	\$ 1,001,637,353	\$ 1,419,949	\$ 78,495,637	\$ 1,081,552,939
Accrued payroll and related liabilities	60,907,927	-	20,287,674	81,195,601
Intergovernmental payables	383,164,461	650,948	60,466,129	444,281,538
Contracts/retentions payable	331,796	-	63,410,444	63,742,240
Due to other funds	533,339,085	138,800,130	67,512,124	739,651,339
Due to fiduciary funds	559,948,249	-	13,426	559,961,675
Due to component units	55,075,225	-	31,766,656	86,841,881
Unearned revenues	2,692,433,805	-	5,545,298	2,697,979,103
Other liabilities	195,822,561	-	25,229,823	221,052,384
Total liabilities	5,482,660,462	140,871,027	352,727,211	5,976,258,700
Deferred Inflows of Resources				
<i>Unavailable revenue:</i>				
Taxes	206,991,502	-	6,139,824	213,131,326
Intergovernmental	254,573,785	-	-	254,573,785
Licenses, fees and permits	4,422,687	-	2,106,401	6,529,088
Sales and charges for services	8,297,197	-	157,796	8,454,993
Settlement income	-	-	119,917,596	119,917,596
Note principal payments	-	-	43,990,000	43,990,000
Interest	5,375,702	311,373	1,573,072	7,260,147
Other	47,119,580	-	1,304,969	48,424,549
Taxes	131,899	-	-	131,899
Fines and forfeitures	1,269,050	-	-	1,269,050
Lease related	-	-	5,281,854	5,281,854
Total deferred inflows of resources	528,181,402	311,373	180,471,512	708,964,287
Fund Balances				
Nonspendable	29,933,709	-	494,683,301	524,617,010
Restricted	105,955,134	555,211,252	542,870,373	1,204,036,759
Committed	1,811,481,539	-	554,248,249	2,365,729,788
Unassigned	(42,290,298)	-	-	(42,290,298)
Total fund balances	1,905,080,084	555,211,252	1,591,801,923	4,052,093,259
Total liabilities, deferred inflows of resources and fund balances	\$ 7,915,921,948	\$ 696,393,652	\$ 2,125,000,646	\$10,737,316,246

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

Reconciliation of the Governmental Funds Balance Sheet to the Statement of Net Position

June 30, 2022

Total fund balances - governmental funds \$ 4,052,093,259

Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of net position are different because:

Capital assets used in governmental activities are not financial resources and therefore are not reported in the funds. These assets consist of:

Land	\$	177,259,330	
Construction in progress		2,734,378,297	
Infrastructure assets		6,054,597,907	
Rights-of-way		973,630,969	
Buildings		2,107,655,332	
Improvements other than buildings		164,501,561	
Furniture and equipment		476,111,722	
Software costs		320,401,387	
Accumulated depreciation/amortization		(1,597,695,975)	
Right to use leased buildings		212,818,830	
Right to use leased equipment		4,888,160	
Accumulated amortization for right to use assets		<u>(31,840,108)</u>	
Total capital assets			11,596,707,412

Some of the State's revenues collected after year-end are not available soon enough to pay for the current period's expenditures and, therefore, are reported as unavailable deferred inflows of resources in the funds. 702,281,484

Internal service funds are used by management to charge the costs of certain activities to individual funds. The assets, deferred outflows of resources, liabilities, and deferred inflows of resources of the internal service funds are included in governmental activities in the statement of net position. 23,304,588

The loss on early retirement of debt is reported as a deferred outflow of resources on the statement of net position and is amortized over the original remaining life of the old debt, or the life of the new debt, whichever is less. 24,260,667

Deferred outflow of resources related to pensions are not reported in the governmental funds. 871,190,349

Deferred outflow of resources related to other post-employment benefits are not reported in the governmental funds. 78,638,037

Deferred inflow of resources related to pensions are not reported in the governmental funds. (1,259,695,272)

Deferred inflow of resources related to other post-employment benefits are not reported in the governmental funds. (35,543,379)

Certain liabilities for settlement agreements are not due and payable in the current period and therefore are not reported in the funds. (20,240,725)

Some liabilities are not due and payable in the current period and therefore are not reported in the funds.

Those liabilities consist of:

Net pension liability		(1,452,881,982)	
Net OPEB liability		(871,376,212)	
Bonds payable		(1,988,168,534)	
Accrued interest on bonds		(16,069,334)	
Certificates of participation		(67,298,661)	
Finance agreements		(4,880,410)	
Lease liabilities		(188,897,860)	
Compensated absences		(111,696,992)	
Pollution remediation liability		<u>(4,920,600)</u>	
Total long-term liabilities			<u>(4,706,190,585)</u>

Net position of governmental activities \$ 11,326,805,835

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

Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances

Governmental Funds

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2022

	General Fund	State Education Fund	Nonmajor Governmental Funds	Total Governmental Funds
Revenues				
Gaming taxes, fees, licenses	\$ 1,183,763,979	\$ 23,296,450	\$ 14,021,825	\$ 1,221,082,254
Sales taxes	1,679,871,808	2,066,588,990	-	3,746,460,798
Modified business taxes	780,476,130	-	-	780,476,130
Insurance premium taxes	516,355,310	-	-	516,355,310
Lodging taxes	-	192,343,898	-	192,343,898
Cigarette taxes	144,068,816	-	-	144,068,816
Commerce taxes	281,881,659	-	-	281,881,659
Property and transfer taxes	179,998,944	-	222,887,116	402,886,060
Motor and special fuel taxes	2,225,046	-	352,756,692	354,981,738
Other taxes	523,693,004	1,104,441,353	210,742,600	1,838,876,957
Intergovernmental	8,855,438,910	6,260,381	477,712,409	9,339,411,700
Licenses, fees and permits	445,877,086	-	260,671,944	706,549,030
Sales and charges for services	69,741,429	-	37,635,897	107,377,326
Interest and investment income (loss)	(141,921,982)	(918,662)	(60,768,518)	(203,609,162)
Settlement income	11,639,326	-	64,848,799	76,488,125
Land sales	-	-	22,598,797	22,598,797
Other	79,498,434	748,245	44,695,674	124,942,353
Total revenues	14,612,607,899	3,392,760,655	1,647,803,235	19,653,171,789
Expenditures				
<i>Current:</i>				
General government	281,336,262	-	39,629,197	320,965,459
Health services	5,863,051,206	-	6,570	5,863,057,776
Social services	2,970,100,069	-	139,435,866	3,109,535,935
Education - K-12	1,109,429,401	4,315,215,200	6,797,514	5,431,442,115
Education - higher education	637,024,823	-	10,976,021	648,000,844
Law, justice and public safety	690,456,365	-	237,363,345	927,819,710
Regulation of business	585,679,484	-	17,926,627	603,606,111
Transportation	-	-	930,274,940	930,274,940
Recreation and resource development	163,856,346	-	26,128,773	189,985,119
Capital outlay	-	-	53,334,204	53,334,204
<i>Debt service:</i>				
Principal	33,541,002	-	195,866,291	229,407,293
Interest, fiscal charges	361,616	-	87,630,450	87,992,066
Debt issuance costs	278,450	-	1,073,106	1,351,556
Total expenditures	12,335,115,024	4,315,215,200	1,746,442,904	18,396,773,128
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over (under) expenditures	2,277,492,875	(922,454,545)	(98,639,669)	1,256,398,661
Other Financing Sources (Uses)				
Lease liabilities incurred	9,584,155	-	942,652	10,526,807
Bonds issued	13,655,000	-	121,359,125	135,014,125
Refunding bonds issued	-	-	9,135,875	9,135,875
Premium on bonds issued	1,624,993	-	15,938,431	17,563,424
Payment to refunded bond agent	-	-	(23,299,035)	(23,299,035)
Sale of capital assets	241,143	-	81	241,224
Transfers in	112,198,166	1,477,665,797	220,860,078	1,810,724,041
Transfers out	(1,935,248,722)	-	(199,721,343)	(2,134,970,065)
Total other financing sources (uses)	(1,797,945,265)	1,477,665,797	145,215,864	(175,063,604)
Net change in fund balances	479,547,610	555,211,252	46,576,195	1,081,335,057
Fund balances, July 1	1,421,029,097	-	1,545,225,728	2,966,254,825
Fund balance restatement	4,503,377	-	-	4,503,377
Fund balances, July 1 (as restated)	1,425,532,474	-	1,545,225,728	2,970,758,202
Fund balances, June 30	\$ 1,905,080,084	\$ 555,211,252	\$ 1,591,801,923	\$ 4,052,093,259

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

Reconciliation of the Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances of Governmental Funds to the Statement of Activities

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2022

Net change in fund balances - total governmental funds		\$ 1,081,335,057
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of activities are different because:		
Capital outlays are reported as expenditures in governmental funds. However, in the statement of activities, the cost of capital assets is allocated over their estimated useful lives as depreciation or amortization expense. In the current period, the amounts are:		
Capital outlay	\$ 342,432,399	
Depreciation/amortization expense	<u>(136,886,911)</u>	
Excess of capital outlay over depreciation/amortization expense		205,545,488
Debt proceeds provide current financial resources to governmental funds; however, issuing debt increases long-term liabilities in the statement of net assets. In the current period, proceeds were received from:		
Bonds issued	(135,014,125)	
Refunding bonds issued	(9,135,875)	
Premiums on debt issued	(17,547,409)	
Leases	<u>(10,526,807)</u>	
Total bond proceeds		(172,224,216)
Repayment of long-term debt is reported as an expenditure in governmental funds, but the repayment reduces long-term liabilities in the statement of net position. In the current year, these amounts consist of:		
Bond principal retirement	188,184,677	
Certificates of participation retirement	3,517,000	
Payments to the bond refunding agent	23,304,513	
Finance agreement payments	2,376,715	
Lease payments	<u>28,809,129</u>	
Total long-term debt repayment		246,192,034
Internal service funds are used to charge the costs of certain activities to individual funds. The change in net position of the internal service funds is reported with governmental activities.		
		2,664,948
Because some revenues will not be collected for several months after the State's fiscal year end, they are not considered "available" and are not reported as revenues in the governmental funds. Unavailable deferred inflows of resources changed by this amount		
		115,914,674
In the statement of activities, the gain or loss on the sale of assets is reported, whereas in the governmental funds, only the proceeds from the sale increase financial resources. Thus, the change in net assets differs from the change in fund balance by the cost of the asset sold.		
		(32,932,364)
Amortization of deferred loss on early retirement of debt is reported as an expense for the statement of activities.		
		(6,941,647)
Amortization of premiums on bonds and certificates of participation is reported as a reduction of interest expense for the statement of activities.		
		32,938,524
Some items 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. These activities consist of the net change in:		
Pension costs, net	193,096,083	
Other post-employment benefit costs, net	(23,125,594)	
Compensated absences	10,608,053	
Pollution remediation liability	<u>(397,045)</u>	
Total additional expenditures		180,181,497
Net change in net position - governmental activities		<u>\$ 1,652,673,995</u>

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

Statement of Net Position

Proprietary Funds

June 30, 2022

	Enterprise Funds						Internal Service Funds
	Housing Division	Unemployment Compensation	Water Projects Loans	Higher Education Tuition Trust	Nonmajor Enterprise Funds	Total Enterprise Funds	
Assets							
Current assets:							
<i>Cash and pooled investments:</i>							
Cash with treasurer	\$ 1,609,516	\$ -	\$ 145,132,655	\$ 6,206,810	\$ 166,419,311	\$ 319,368,292	\$ 206,593,323
Cash in custody of other officials	1,169,620	663,185,619	-	148,430	200,191	664,703,860	-
Investments	134,936,722	-	-	349,497,616	-	484,434,338	-
<i>Receivables:</i>							
Accounts receivable	-	-	-	-	6,821,779	6,821,779	14,643,110
Assessments receivable	-	281,781,885	-	-	-	281,781,885	-
Intergovernmental receivables	-	47,364,610	590,208	-	1,692,352	49,647,170	2,357,756
Contracts receivable	-	-	-	7,127,697	-	7,127,697	-
Mortgages receivable	6,609,695	-	-	-	-	6,609,695	-
Accrued interest and dividends	1,823,749	-	4,612,645	639,316	-	7,075,710	-
Notes/loans receivable	-	-	35,812,061	-	-	35,812,061	5,000
Leases receivable	-	-	-	-	-	-	121,304
Other receivables	-	3,275,844	-	-	-	3,275,844	-
Due from other funds	784,006	-	716,214	26,063	2,463,843	3,990,126	12,380,138
Due from fiduciary funds	-	-	-	-	13,503	13,503	25,049,198
Due from component units	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,125,123
Inventory	-	-	-	-	1,891,176	1,891,176	260,269
Prepaid items	-	-	2	2	18,170	18,174	1,298,945
<i>Restricted assets:</i>							
Investments	83,504,242	-	-	-	-	83,504,242	-
Total current assets	230,437,550	995,607,958	186,863,785	363,645,934	179,520,325	1,956,075,552	263,834,166
Noncurrent assets:							
Investments	237,228,981	-	-	-	-	237,228,981	-
<i>Receivables:</i>							
Contracts receivable	-	-	-	24,151,983	-	24,151,983	-
Mortgages receivable	767,733,820	-	-	-	-	767,733,820	-
Notes/loans receivable	57,497,807	-	406,866,732	-	-	464,364,539	45,000
Leases receivable	-	-	-	-	-	-	124,994
<i>Restricted assets:</i>							
Investments	86,368,957	-	-	-	-	86,368,957	-
Other assets	-	-	-	-	5,000	5,000	3,761
<i>Capital assets:</i>							
Land	-	-	-	-	567,812	567,812	1,032,737
Buildings	-	-	-	-	1,406,840	1,406,840	20,392,485
Improvements other than buildings	-	-	-	-	5,042,453	5,042,453	3,839,621
Furniture and equipment	798,555	-	33,190	168,025	6,680,226	7,679,996	58,338,240
Software costs	-	-	-	-	-	-	16,134,510
Right to use leased buildings	-	-	-	-	3,826,171	3,826,171	1,634,773
Right to use leased equipment	-	-	-	6,753	105,098	111,851	4,475,597
Less accumulated depreciation/amortization	(765,321)	-	(9,084)	(169,422)	(10,348,756)	(11,292,583)	(78,915,662)
Total noncurrent assets	1,148,862,799	-	406,890,838	24,157,339	7,284,844	1,587,195,820	27,106,056
Total assets	1,379,300,349	995,607,958	593,754,623	387,803,273	186,805,169	3,543,271,372	290,940,222
Deferred Outflows of Resources							
Deferred charge on refunding	-	-	24,092	-	115,835	139,927	-
Pension related amounts	893,168	-	226,557	129,881	14,780,200	16,029,806	21,923,211
OPEB related amounts	97,614	-	23,749	13,438	1,442,246	1,577,047	2,132,659
Total deferred outflows of resources	990,782	-	274,398	143,319	16,338,281	17,746,780	24,055,870

(continued)

	Enterprise Funds						Internal Service Funds
	Housing Division	Unemployment Compensation	Water Projects Loans	Higher Education Tuition Trust	Nonmajor Enterprise Funds	Total Enterprise Funds	
Liabilities							
Current liabilities:							
<i>Accounts payable and accruals:</i>							
Accounts payable	\$ 53,233,303	\$ 84,405,575	\$ 232,583	\$ 96,602	\$ 3,970,071	\$ 141,938,134	\$ 6,245,808
Accrued payroll and related liabilities	-	-	17,224	11,772	1,309,898	1,338,894	1,878,280
Interest payable	4,068,667	-	1,010,085	-	352,524	5,431,276	-
Intergovernmental payables	-	106,326,013	-	-	105,628	106,431,641	69,838
Bank overdraft	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,413,547
Due to other funds	49,250	641,227	380,639	19,952	3,148,112	4,239,180	6,098,824
Due to fiduciary funds	-	-	-	-	79,464	79,464	13,180
Due to component units	-	-	-	555	-	555	10,381
Unearned revenues	-	-	-	-	18,794,206	18,794,206	5,436,775
Other liabilities	-	-	-	-	11,450	11,450	14,417
<i>Short-term portion of long-term liabilities:</i>							
Reserve for losses	-	-	-	-	-	-	96,289,551
Compensated absences	110,268	-	37,725	26,553	1,331,312	1,505,858	2,423,394
Benefits payable	-	-	-	19,672,444	-	19,672,444	-
Bonds payable	36,483,793	-	9,882,725	-	14,691,282	61,057,800	513,323
Finance agreements	-	-	-	-	-	-	311,173
Lease liability	-	-	-	1,358	1,529,602	1,530,960	1,621,261
Total current liabilities	93,945,281	191,372,815	11,560,981	19,829,236	45,323,549	362,031,862	124,339,752
Noncurrent liabilities:							
Advances from other funds	-	-	-	-	82,680	82,680	8,307,226
Reserve for losses	-	-	-	-	-	-	59,451,682
Net pension obligation	1,383,832	-	381,604	219,617	25,258,740	27,243,793	36,928,155
Net OPEB liability	1,082,271	-	263,323	148,980	15,990,461	17,485,035	23,722,721
Compensated absences	55,781	-	29,611	24,104	577,323	686,819	1,238,199
Benefits payable	-	-	-	185,509,047	-	185,509,047	-
Bonds payable	1,035,187,950	-	52,029,214	-	66,981,244	1,154,198,408	1,142,988
Finance agreements	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,071,104
Lease liability	-	-	-	4,077	697,632	701,709	2,925,575
Total noncurrent liabilities	1,037,709,834	-	52,703,752	185,905,825	109,588,080	1,385,907,491	134,787,650
Total liabilities	1,131,655,115	191,372,815	64,264,733	205,735,061	154,911,629	1,747,939,353	259,127,402
Deferred Inflows of Resources							
Pension related amounts	1,170,413	-	322,751	185,748	21,363,249	23,042,161	31,580,039
OPEB related amounts	44,144	-	10,741	6,077	652,223	713,185	966,175
Lease related	-	-	-	-	-	-	242,681
Total deferred inflows of resources	1,214,557	-	333,492	191,825	22,015,472	23,755,346	32,788,895
Net Position							
Net investment in capital assets	33,234	-	24,106	-	5,063,563	5,120,903	20,735,862
<i>Restricted for:</i>							
Unemployment compensation	-	804,235,143	-	-	-	804,235,143	-
Tuition contract benefits	-	-	-	182,019,706	-	182,019,706	-
Security of outstanding obligations	194,038,926	-	-	-	-	194,038,926	-
Workers' compensation	-	-	-	-	28,375,805	28,375,805	-
Revolving loans	-	-	529,406,690	-	-	529,406,690	-
Regulation of business	-	-	-	-	2,000	2,000	-
Unrestricted (deficit)	53,349,299	-	-	-	(7,225,019)	46,124,280	2,343,933
Total net position	\$ 247,421,459	\$ 804,235,143	\$ 529,430,796	\$ 182,019,706	\$ 26,216,349	\$ 1,789,323,453	\$ 23,079,795

Adjustment to report the cumulative internal balance for the net effect of the activity between the internal service funds and the enterprise funds over time.
Net position of business-type activities

(224,793)
\$ 1,789,098,660

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

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Statement of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Fund Net Position

Proprietary Funds

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2022

	Enterprise Funds						Internal Service Funds
	Housing Division	Unemployment Compensation	Water Projects Loans	Higher Education Tuition Trust	Nonmajor Enterprise Funds	Total Enterprise Funds	
Operating Revenues							
Net premium income	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 383,315,292
Sales	-	-	-	10,378,511	5,494,790	15,873,301	2,483,528
Assessments	-	682,537,240	-	-	387,286	682,924,526	-
Charges for services	-	-	215,000	54,902	14,366,833	14,636,735	64,232,541
Rental income	-	-	-	-	163,300	163,300	20,201,160
Interest income on loans/notes	27,885,185	-	9,408,901	-	-	37,294,086	-
Interest and investment income (loss)	3,473,511	-	-	-	-	3,473,511	-
Federal government	-	704,153,659	19,864,626	-	-	724,018,285	-
Licenses, fees and permits	-	-	-	-	52,760,389	52,760,389	-
Fines	-	-	-	-	1,600,399	1,600,399	-
Other	9,367,786	15,256,598	-	-	2,910,389	27,534,773	361,645
Total operating revenues	40,726,482	1,401,947,497	29,488,527	10,433,413	77,683,386	1,560,279,305	470,594,166
Operating Expenses							
Salaries and benefits	1,618,633	-	404,419	234,102	33,192,596	35,449,750	35,350,153
Operating	938,667	-	2,931,356	716,946	11,025,814	15,612,783	46,055,082
Claims and benefits expense	-	951,875,944	-	12,583,539	5,836,838	970,296,321	325,913,581
Interest on bonds payable	32,367,307	-	1,045,235	-	-	33,412,542	-
Materials or supplies used	-	-	-	-	3,092,293	3,092,293	291,877
Servicers' fees	6,966	-	-	-	-	6,966	-
Depreciation	36,255	-	3,174	6,565	599,342	645,336	5,651,576
Amortization	-	-	-	1,397	1,652,630	1,654,027	1,629,460
Bond issuance costs	2,315,219	-	211,821	-	-	2,527,040	-
Insurance premiums	-	-	-	-	-	-	66,044,529
Total operating expenses	37,283,047	951,875,944	4,596,005	13,542,549	55,399,513	1,062,697,058	480,936,258
Operating income (loss)	3,443,435	450,071,553	24,892,522	(3,109,136)	22,283,873	497,582,247	(10,342,092)
Nonoperating Revenues (Expenses)							
Interest and investment income (loss)	-	5,206,084	(3,724,060)	(34,689,446)	(3,779,409)	(36,986,831)	(3,674,258)
Interest expense	-	-	-	(181)	(574,036)	(574,217)	(150,484)
Bond issuance costs	-	-	-	-	(330,038)	(330,038)	-
Federal grant revenue	-	-	-	-	2,996,059	2,996,059	-
Gain (loss) on disposal of assets	-	-	-	-	(6,700,246)	(6,700,246)	(95,845)
Total nonoperating revenues (expenses)	-	5,206,084	(3,724,060)	(34,689,627)	(8,387,670)	(41,595,273)	(3,920,587)
Income (loss) before transfers	3,443,435	455,277,637	21,168,462	(37,798,763)	13,896,203	455,986,974	(14,262,679)
Transfers							
Transfers in	-	332,407,747	1,572	681,300	423,440	333,514,059	18,063,612
Transfers out	(2,444,707)	(5,926,157)	(1,863,379)	(8,062)	(15,737,901)	(25,980,206)	(1,351,442)
Change in net position	998,728	781,759,227	19,306,655	(37,125,525)	(1,418,258)	763,520,827	2,449,491
Net position, July 1	246,422,731	22,475,916	510,124,141	219,145,231	27,634,607	-	23,696,178
Net position restatement	-	-	-	-	-	-	(3,065,874)
Net position, July 1 (as restated)	246,422,731	22,475,916	510,124,141	219,145,231	27,634,607	-	20,630,304
Net position, June 30	\$ 247,421,459	\$ 804,235,143	\$ 529,430,796	\$ 182,019,706	\$ 26,216,349	\$ -	\$ 23,079,795

Adjustment for the net effect of the current year activity
between the internal service funds and the enterprise funds.
Change in net position of business-type activities

(215,457)
\$ 763,305,370

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

Statement of Cash Flows

Proprietary Funds

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2022

	Enterprise Funds						
	Major Funds						Internal Service Funds
	Housing Division	Unemployment Compensation	Water Projects Loans	Higher Education Tuition Trust	Nonmajor Enterprise Funds	Totals	
Cash flows from operating activities							
Receipts from customers and users	\$ 12,751,257	\$ 635,455,983	\$ 212,722	\$ 13,304,773	\$ 78,082,746	\$ 739,807,481	\$ 57,752,273
Receipts for interfund services provided	491,006	987,147	-	67	1,875,346	3,353,566	301,651,853
Receipts from component units	-	-	-	-	-	-	92,599,239
Receipts of principal on loans/notes	43,537,574	-	35,340,542	-	-	78,878,116	5,000
Receipts of interest on loans/notes	-	-	9,226,931	-	-	9,226,931	-
Receipts from Federal government	-	900,825,675	19,644,316	-	-	920,469,991	-
Payments to suppliers, other governments and beneficiaries	(2,513,083)	(1,114,580,658)	(2,645,026)	(8,090,746)	(8,070,204)	(1,135,899,717)	(414,248,745)
Payments to employees	(1,714,297)	-	(434,960)	(245,572)	(37,373,150)	(39,767,979)	(39,738,135)
Payments for interfund services	-	-	(147,877)	(373,269)	(8,917,409)	(9,438,555)	(19,409,098)
Payments to component units	-	-	-	(7,866,422)	(72,216)	(7,938,638)	(184,710)
Purchase of loans and notes	(107,812,539)	-	(63,421,380)	-	-	(171,233,919)	-
Net cash provided by (used for) operating activities	(55,260,082)	422,688,147	(2,224,732)	(3,271,169)	25,525,113	387,457,277	(21,572,323)
Cash flows from noncapital financing activities							
Grant receipts	-	-	-	-	2,149,130	2,149,130	-
Proceeds from sale of bonds	326,445,372	-	10,410,000	-	75,000,000	411,855,372	-
Transfers and advances from other funds	-	326,943,301	1,572	587,030	684,317	328,216,220	22,527,402
Principal paid on noncapital debt	(106,540,507)	-	(8,127,513)	-	-	(114,668,020)	-
Interest paid on noncapital debt	(31,349,959)	-	(2,246,842)	-	-	(33,596,801)	-
Transfers and advances to other funds	(2,444,707)	-	(1,754,775)	(8,062)	(15,071,846)	(19,279,390)	(1,636,874)
Payments to other governments and organizations	-	(332,437,147)	-	-	-	(332,437,147)	-
Bond issuance costs	(1,032,554)	-	(211,821)	-	(379,258)	(1,623,633)	-
Net cash provided by (used for) noncapital financing activities	185,077,645	(5,493,846)	(1,929,379)	578,968	62,382,343	240,615,731	20,890,528
Cash flows from capital and related financing activities							
Proceeds from sale of capital assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	32,872
Purchase of capital assets	-	-	(27,280)	-	(146,840)	(174,120)	(3,456,911)
Principal paid on capital debt	-	-	-	-	(342,000)	(342,000)	(1,014,743)
Interest paid on capital debt	-	-	-	-	(254,915)	(254,915)	(2,378)
Principal received on leases	-	-	-	-	-	-	117,724
Interest received on leases	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,678
Principal paid on leases	-	-	-	(1,318)	(1,704,035)	(1,705,353)	(744,619)
Interest paid on leases	-	-	-	(181)	(91,075)	(91,256)	(148,106)
Net cash provided by (used for) capital and related financing activities	-	-	(27,280)	(1,499)	(2,538,865)	(2,567,644)	(5,207,483)
Cash flows from investing activities							
Proceeds from sale of investments	744,943,689	-	-	10,449,207	-	755,392,896	-
Purchase of investments	(901,313,697)	-	-	(15,580,383)	-	(916,894,080)	-
Interest, dividends and gains (losses)	8,051,590	5,206,086	(4,040,154)	4,704,223	(4,144,760)	9,776,985	(3,904,548)
Net cash provided by (used for) investing activities	(148,318,418)	5,206,086	(4,040,154)	(426,953)	(4,144,760)	(151,724,199)	(3,904,548)
Net increase (decreases) in cash	(18,500,855)	422,400,387	(8,221,545)	(3,120,653)	81,223,831	473,781,165	(9,793,826)
Cash and cash equivalents, July 1	21,279,991	240,785,232	153,354,200	9,475,893	85,395,671	510,290,987	216,387,149
Cash and cash equivalents, June 30	\$ 2,779,136	\$ 663,185,619	\$ 145,132,655	\$ 6,355,240	\$ 166,619,502	\$ 984,072,152	\$ 206,593,323

(continued)

	Enterprise Funds						
	Major Funds						Internal Service Funds
	Housing Division	Unemployment Compensation	Water Projects Loans	Higher Education Tuition Trust	Nonmajor Enterprise Funds	Totals	
Reconciliation of operating income (loss) to net cash provided by (used for) operating activities	\$ 3,443,435	\$ 450,071,551	\$ 24,892,522	\$ (3,109,136)	\$ 22,283,873	\$ 497,582,245	\$ (10,342,092)
Adjustments to reconcile operating income (loss) to net cash provided by (used for) operating activities							
Depreciation and amortization	36,255	-	3,174	7,962	2,251,972	2,299,363	7,281,036
Investment income/loss	(3,473,511)	-	-	-	-	(3,473,511)	-
Interest on bonds payable	32,367,307	-	1,045,235	-	-	33,412,542	-
Debt issuance costs	1,032,554	-	211,821	-	-	1,244,375	-
Decrease (increase) in loans and notes receivable	(92,075,812)	-	(28,080,838)	-	-	(120,156,650)	5,000
Decrease (increase) in accrued interest and receivables	27,069,341	154,319,267	(404,558)	2,871,427	(845,194)	183,010,283	(18,961,182)
Decrease (increase) in inventory, deferred charges, other assets	-	-	650	389	388,352	389,391	(1,072,994)
Decrease (increase) in deferred outflow of resources	(548,181)	-	(127,528)	(74,069)	(8,131,206)	(8,880,984)	(12,196,361)
Increase (decrease) in accounts payable, accruals, other liabilities	(23,563,987)	(181,702,671)	155,701	(3,028,684)	2,307,114	(205,832,527)	5,632,559
Increase (decrease) in unearned revenues	-	-	-	-	3,119,784	3,119,784	168,201
Increase (decrease) in net pension liability	(802,329)	-	(229,950)	(114,088)	(14,919,492)	(16,065,859)	(20,303,556)
Increase (decrease) in net OPEB liability	234,060	-	29,507	13,230	601,474	878,271	737,170
Increase (decrease) in deferred inflows of resources	1,020,786	-	279,532	161,800	18,468,436	19,930,554	27,479,896
Total adjustments	(58,703,517)	(27,383,404)	(27,117,254)	(162,033)	3,241,240	(110,124,968)	(11,230,231)
Net cash provided by (used for) operating activities	\$ (55,260,082)	\$ 422,688,147	\$ (2,224,732)	\$ (3,271,169)	\$ 25,525,113	\$ 387,457,277	\$ (21,572,323)
Noncash investing, capital and financing activities							
Finance agreement for purchase of capital asset	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,542,724

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

Statement of Fiduciary Net Position

Fiduciary Funds

June 30, 2022

	Pension and Other Employee Benefits Trust Funds	Investment Trust Funds	Private purpose trust funds	Custodial Funds
Assets				
<i>Cash and pooled investments:</i>				
Cash with treasurer	\$ 3,491,998	\$ -	\$ 13,667,321	\$ 201,968,356
Cash in custody of other officials	511,506,386	4,860,086	29,540,457	5,982,111
Investments	53,869,003,294	2,859,017,750	34,284,228,978	-
Collateral on loaned securities	248,941,553	-	-	-
<i>Receivables:</i>				
Taxes receivable	-	-	-	207,308,939
Intergovernmental receivables	188,637,938	-	4,699	268
Accrued interest and dividends	171,256,050	4,631,538	902,829	-
Other receivables	1,583,196	-	-	105,436,794
Contributions receivables	-	-	25,771,143	-
Pending trades receivable	48,033,146	12,145,556	14,877,311	-
Due from other funds	25,585,198	-	145,836	534,323,285
Due from fiduciary funds	-	-	-	815
Due from component units	1,334,319	-	-	-
Other assets	5,107,408	-	-	-
Furniture and equipment	52,262,148	-	48,222	-
Less accumulated depreciation/amortization	(44,180,451)	-	(48,222)	-
Total assets	<u>55,082,562,183</u>	<u>2,880,654,930</u>	<u>34,369,138,574</u>	<u>1,055,020,568</u>
Liabilities				
<i>Accounts payable and accruals:</i>				
Accounts payable	33,782,007	69,673	4,148,201	2,238,345
Intergovernmental payables	-	12,986	220,525	683,809,198
Redemptions payable	-	-	18,215,874	-
Pending trades payable	110,443,029	12,104,238	10,113,981	-
Bank overdraft	-	-	1,707,000	-
Obligations under securities lending	248,941,553	-	-	-
Due to other funds	25,049,198	6,232	1,383,437	-
Due to fiduciary funds	-	-	815	-
<i>Other liabilities:</i>				
Other liabilities	-	30,642	-	-
Total liabilities	<u>418,215,787</u>	<u>12,223,771</u>	<u>35,789,833</u>	<u>686,047,543</u>
Net Position				
<i>Restricted for:</i>				
Pension benefits	54,684,439,107	-	-	-
Pool participants	-	2,868,431,159	-	-
Individuals and other governments	-	-	34,333,348,741	368,973,025
Unrestricted (deficit)	(20,092,711)	-	-	-
Total net position	<u>\$ 54,664,346,396</u>	<u>\$ 2,868,431,159</u>	<u>\$ 34,333,348,741</u>	<u>\$ 368,973,025</u>

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

Statement of Changes in Fiduciary Net Position

Fiduciary Funds

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2022

	Pension and Other Employee Benefits Trust Funds	Investment Trust Funds	Private purpose trust funds	Custodial Funds
Additions				
<i>Contributions:</i>				
Employer	\$ 1,148,944,366	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Plan members	1,104,351,658	-	-	-
Participants	-	-	3,613,009,313	-
Repayment and purchase of service	82,422,755	-	-	-
Total contributions	<u>2,335,718,779</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>3,613,009,313</u>	<u>-</u>
<i>Investment income:</i>				
Net increase (decrease) in fair value of investments	(3,915,976,178)	(97,573,147)	(5,609,050,180)	-
Interest, dividends	876,862,161	19,929,242	1,122,223,047	(5,226)
Securities lending	6,193,380	-	-	-
Other	147,800,484	-	-	-
	<u>(2,885,120,153)</u>	<u>(77,643,905)</u>	<u>(4,486,827,133)</u>	<u>(5,226)</u>
Less investment expense:				
Other	(70,671,067)	(120,198)	-	-
Net investment income (loss)	<u>(2,955,791,220)</u>	<u>(77,764,103)</u>	<u>(4,486,827,133)</u>	<u>(5,226)</u>
<i>Other:</i>				
Investment from local governments	-	3,042,397,346	-	-
Taxes and fees collected for other governments	-	-	-	4,027,114,597
Child support collections	-	-	-	220,993,842
Other	3,791,006	382	-	208,891,113
Total other	<u>3,791,006</u>	<u>3,042,397,728</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>4,456,999,552</u>
Total additions	<u>(616,281,435)</u>	<u>2,964,633,625</u>	<u>(873,817,820)</u>	<u>4,456,994,326</u>
Deductions				
Principal redeemed	-	2,970,230,888	2,233,745,230	-
Benefit payments	3,289,705,341	-	29,243,880	159,432
Refunds	53,537,925	-	-	-
Contribution distributions	-	5,175,354	-	-
Administrative expense	13,657,342	567,601	46,078,033	-
Payment of taxes and fees to other governments	-	-	-	4,113,913,913
Child support payments	-	-	-	217,164,228
Restitution payments	-	-	-	1,896,726
Total deductions	<u>3,356,900,608</u>	<u>2,975,973,843</u>	<u>2,309,067,143</u>	<u>4,333,134,299</u>
Change in net position	<u>(3,973,182,043)</u>	<u>(11,340,218)</u>	<u>(3,182,884,963)</u>	<u>123,860,027</u>
Net position, July 1	58,637,528,439	2,879,771,377	37,516,233,704	82,906,538
Net position restatement	-	-	-	162,206,460
Net position, July 1 (as restated)	<u>58,637,528,439</u>	<u>2,879,771,377</u>	<u>37,516,233,704</u>	<u>245,112,998</u>
Net position, June 30	<u>\$ 54,664,346,396</u>	<u>\$ 2,868,431,159</u>	<u>\$ 34,333,348,741</u>	<u>\$ 368,973,025</u>

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

Combining Statement of Net Position Discretely Presented Component Units

June 30, 2022

	Major Component Units		Nonmajor Component Unit	
	Colorado River Commission	Nevada System of Higher Education	Nevada Capital Investment Corporation	Total
Assets				
Cash and pooled investments	\$ 18,005,951	\$ 163,804,000	\$ -	\$ 181,809,951
Investments	-	1,794,756,000	26,821,357	1,821,577,357
Due from primary government	89,621	86,763,196	-	86,852,817
Accounts receivable	1,790,641	80,238,419	-	82,029,060
Intergovernmental receivables	-	100,702,385	-	100,702,385
Accrued interest and dividends	89,623	-	12,500	102,123
Notes/loans receivable	-	5,808,000	-	5,808,000
Leases receivable	-	36,009,000	-	36,009,000
Other receivables	-	6,909,000	-	6,909,000
Inventory	-	10,724,000	-	10,724,000
Prepaid expenses	24,620,234	-	-	24,620,234
<i>Restricted assets:</i>				
Cash	2,527,940	36,411,000	-	38,938,940
Investments	-	16,098,000	-	16,098,000
Other assets	-	94,436,000	-	94,436,000
<i>Capital assets:</i>				
Land, infrastructure and construction in progress	-	375,884,000	-	375,884,000
Other capital assets, net	41,409,643	2,264,024,000	-	2,305,433,643
Total assets	88,533,653	5,072,567,000	26,833,857	5,187,934,510
Deferred Outflows of Resources				
Deferred charge on refunding	-	8,143,000	-	8,143,000
Pension related amounts	2,244,362	156,239,000	-	158,483,362
OPEB related amounts	222,295	50,742,000	-	50,964,295
Total deferred outflows of resources	2,466,657	215,124,000	-	217,590,657
Liabilities				
Accounts payable	2,726,546	62,362,264	-	65,088,810
Accrued payroll and related liabilities	205,059	103,996,000	-	104,201,059
Interest payable	251,218	12,719,000	-	12,970,218
Due to primary government	2,941	1,494,736	21,668,421	23,166,098
Unearned revenues	3,438,917	66,244,000	-	69,682,917
Other liabilities	2,350,030	24,678,000	-	27,028,030
<i>Long-term liabilities:</i>				
<i>Portion due or payable within one year:</i>				
Finance agreements	-	2,673,000	-	2,673,000
Leases	121,304	8,622,000	-	8,743,304
Compensated absences	345,587	41,058,000	-	41,403,587
Bonds payable	800,000	39,451,000	-	40,251,000
<i>Portion due or payable after one year:</i>				
Federal advances	-	4,146,000	-	4,146,000
Finance agreements	-	43,841,000	-	43,841,000
Leases	124,994	28,453,000	-	28,577,994
Net pension liability	3,836,024	272,974,000	-	276,810,024
Net OPEB liability	2,464,632	621,544,000	-	624,008,632
Compensated absences	239,629	23,558,000	-	23,797,629
Bonds payable	24,289,108	674,072,000	-	698,361,108
Unearned revenue	38,329,102	-	-	38,329,102
Total liabilities	79,525,091	2,031,886,000	21,668,421	2,133,079,512
Deferred Inflows of Resources				
Lease related amounts	-	65,722,000	-	65,722,000
Split-interest agreements	-	7,093,000	-	7,093,000
Service concession arrangement	-	1,210,000	-	1,210,000
Pension related amounts	3,244,419	224,659,000	-	227,903,419
OPEB related amounts	100,528	25,351,000	-	25,451,528
Total deferred inflows of resources	3,344,947	324,035,000	-	327,379,947
Net Position				
Net investment in capital assets	41,166,962	1,857,906,000	-	1,899,072,962
<i>Restricted for:</i>				
Capital projects	-	56,614,000	-	56,614,000
Debt service	-	39,638,000	-	39,638,000
Scholarships	-	662,816,000	-	662,816,000
Loans	-	6,435,000	-	6,435,000
Education - K to 12	-	-	5,165,436	5,165,436
Research and development	12,077,241	-	-	12,077,241
Other purposes	-	5,144,000	-	5,144,000
Funds held as permanent investments:				
Nonexpendable	-	485,434,000	-	485,434,000
Unrestricted (deficit)	(45,113,931)	(182,217,000)	-	(227,330,931)
Total net position	\$ 8,130,272	\$ 2,931,770,000	\$ 5,165,436	\$ 2,945,065,708

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

Combining Statement of Activities Discretely Presented Component Units

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2022

	<u>Major Component Units</u>		<u>Nonmajor Component Unit</u>	<u>Total</u>
	<u>Colorado River Commission</u>	<u>Nevada System of Higher Education</u>	<u>Nevada Capital Investment Corporation</u>	
Expenses	\$ 38,721,983	\$ 2,146,872,000	\$ 1,828,328	\$ 2,187,422,311
<i>Program revenue:</i>				
Charges for services	39,689,542	768,252,000	-	807,941,542
Operating grants and contributions	-	807,002,000	-	807,002,000
Capital grants and contributions	-	94,000	-	94,000
Total program revenue	39,689,542	1,575,348,000	-	1,615,037,542
<i>General revenues:</i>				
Unrestricted investment earnings (loss)	(544,653)	(118,692,000)	748,499	(118,488,154)
Other general revenues	148,783	7,866,000	-	8,014,783
Contributions to permanent funds	-	32,803,000	-	32,803,000
Payments from State of Nevada	-	661,276,000	-	661,276,000
Total general revenues, contributions and payments	(395,870)	583,253,000	748,499	583,605,629
Change in net position	571,689	11,729,000	(1,079,829)	11,220,860
Net position, July 1	7,558,583	2,920,041,000	6,245,265	2,933,844,848
Net position, June 30	\$ 8,130,272	\$ 2,931,770,000	\$ 5,165,436	\$ 2,945,065,708

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

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended June 30, 2022

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Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended June 30, 2022

Note 1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

The accompanying financial statements of the State of Nevada (the State) have been prepared in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (GAAP), as prescribed by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB). GASB is the accepted standard setting body for establishing governmental accounting and financial reporting principles.

A. Description of Government-wide Financial Statements

The Government-wide Financial Statements, which consist of the Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Activities, report information on all non-fiduciary activities of the primary government and its component units. All fiduciary activities, including component units that are fiduciary in nature, are reported only in the fund financial statements. Primary government activities are distinguished between governmental and business-type activities. Governmental activities generally are financed through taxes, intergovernmental revenues, and other non-exchange revenues. Business-type activities are financed in whole or in part by fees charged to external parties for goods or services. The primary government is reported separately from certain legally separate component units for which the primary government is financially accountable.

B. Reporting Entity

For financial reporting purposes, the State's reporting entity includes the "primary government" and its "component units." The primary government includes all funds, departments, agencies, and those authorities that are considered an integral part of the State's activities. Component units are legally separate organizations for which the State's elected officials are financially accountable. The State's component units have a June 30 year-end.

The GASB has set forth criteria to be considered in determining financial accountability. These criteria include appointing a voting majority of an organization's governing body and either: 1) the ability of the State to impose its will on that organization; or 2) the potential for the organization to provide specific financial benefits to, or impose specific financial burdens on the State. When the State does not appoint a voting majority of an organization's governing body, GASB requires inclusion in the reporting entity based on financial accountability if: 1) the organization is both fiscally dependent on the State and there is the potential for the organization to provide specific financial benefits to, or impose specific financial burdens on the State; or 2) it would be misleading to exclude the organization.

Fiduciary Component Units: The following fiduciary component units are legally separate from the State. The State is financially accountable for these organizations since it appoints the voting majority of the boards and is able to impose its will on them through the ability to remove appointed members of the organization's governing board. Since these component units are fiduciary in nature, they are included only in the fund financial statements with the primary government's fiduciary funds. Therefore, these component units are excluded from the government-wide financial statements.

The *Public Employees' Retirement System* (PERS), the *Legislators' Retirement System* (LRS) and the *Judicial Retirement System* (JRS) are administered by a seven-member board appointed by the Governor. PERS is the administrator of a cost-sharing, multiple-employer, defined benefit public employees' retirement system established to provide a reasonable base income to qualified employees who have been employed by a public employer and whose earning capacities have been removed or substantially impaired by age or disability. LRS is the administrator of a single-employer public employees' defined benefit retirement system established to provide a reasonable base income to Legislators at retirement. JRS is the administrator of an agent multiple-employer public employees' defined benefit retirement system established to provide a reasonable base income to justices of the Supreme Court, district judges, municipal court judges, and justices of the peace at retirement.

The *Retirement Benefits Investment Fund* (RBIF) was created for the sole purpose of providing an investment vehicle for monies belonging to either the State or local government other post employment benefit trust funds. RBIF is administered by the Retirement Benefits Investment Board, which consists of the same members as the Public Employees' Retirement Board.

Blended Component Unit: The *Nevada Real Property Corporation* (NRPC) is a legally separate organization. The State is financially accountable for NRPC since it appoints the board of directors, and NRPC provides a financial benefit to the State by providing financing services. NRPC was incorporated to finance certain construction projects which include office buildings, a transitional residential facility and a warehouse, all financed by the issuance of certificates of participation. Upon completion of

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended June 30, 2022

construction, the NRPC leases the facilities to the State. Since the NRPC provides financing services solely to the State, these financial transactions are reported as part of the primary government using the blended method.

Discretely Presented Component Units: A component unit should be included in the reporting entity financial statements using the discrete presentation method if the component unit's governing body is not substantively the same as the governing body of the primary government, the component unit does not provide services entirely or almost entirely to the primary government, and the component unit's total debt outstanding is not expected to be repaid entirely or almost entirely with resources of the primary government. The following discretely presented component units meet these criteria and are reported in a separate column in the government-wide financial statements to emphasize they are legally separate from the State.

The *Nevada System of Higher Education (NSHE)* is a legally separate organization consisting of the institutions of public higher education in Nevada, the NSHE Administration entity, and their component units. NSHE is governed by a Board of Regents elected by the voters. NSHE is considered to be fiscally dependent on the primary government since the State can modify and approve their budgets. In addition, NSHE imposes a financial burden on the primary government since the State provides financial support to NSHE through annual operating and capital appropriations.

The *Colorado River Commission (CRC)* is a legally separate organization responsible for managing Nevada's interests in the water and power resources available from the Colorado River. It is governed by seven commissioners, a majority of whom are appointed by the State: four are appointed by the Governor and three are appointed by the board of directors of the Southern Nevada Water Authority. The State is financially accountable for CRC since bonds issued by the CRC are backed by the full faith and credit of the State of Nevada, which creates the potential for a financial burden to the State. CRC provides services to citizens through the distribution and sale of electric power.

The *Nevada Capital Investment Corporation (NCIC)* is a legally separate organization whose board of directors consists of the State Treasurer, who serves as the chair; five members that are appointed by the primary government; and the Chancellor of NSHE, or his designee. Up to five additional members of the board may be chosen who are direct investors of the corporation. The NCIC is an independent corporation for public benefit, the general purpose of which is to act as a limited partner, shareholder or member to provide private equity funding to businesses located in or seeking to locate in Nevada, and engage in certain industries. The amount invested in the NCIC is not to exceed \$50 million from the State Permanent School Fund. The State is financially accountable for NCIC since it is able to impose its will through veto power by the State Treasurer.

Complete financial statements for each of the individual component units, with the exception of the *Nevada Real Property Corporation*, which has no other financial activity than that previously described, may be obtained at that organization's administrative offices:

Public Employees' Retirement System

Carson City, NV

Legislators' Retirement System

Carson City, NV

Judicial Retirement System

Carson City, NV

Retirement Benefits Investment Fund

Carson City, NV

Nevada System of Higher Education

Reno, NV

Colorado River Commission

Las Vegas, NV

Nevada Capital Investment Corporation

Carson City, NV

Related Organizations: The Governor is responsible for appointing the members of many boards and commissions. The State's accountability for these entities does not extend beyond making the appointments and thus these entities are excluded from this report. The State does not exercise financial or administrative control over the excluded boards and commissions.

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended June 30, 2022

C. Basis of Presentation

Government-wide Financial Statements: While separate government-wide and fund financial statements are presented, they are interrelated. On the government-wide financial statements, the governmental activities column incorporates data from governmental funds and internal service funds, while business-type activities incorporate data from the government's enterprise funds. Separate fund financial statements are provided for governmental funds, proprietary funds, and fiduciary funds, even though the latter are excluded from the government-wide financial statements. As discussed earlier, the State has three discretely presented component units which are shown in a single column in the government-wide financial statements.

In general, the effect of interfund activity has been removed from the government-wide financial statements. Overhead costs have been removed to minimize the double counting of internal activities, but interfund services provided and used have been retained, as their elimination would distort the measurement of the cost of individual functional activities. Internal activities of a reimbursement type nature reduce the expenses of the reimbursed programs. Certain centralized costs have been included as part of the program expenses reported for the various functions and activities. The net amount of interfund receivables and payables between governmental activities and business-type activities are reported as internal balances on the government-wide statement of net position. The net amount of transfers between governmental activities and business-type activities are reported as transfers on the government-wide statement of activities.

Fund Financial Statements: The fund financial statements provide information about the government's funds, including its fiduciary and blended component units. Separate financial statements are provided for governmental funds, proprietary funds, and fiduciary funds, even though the latter are excluded from the government-wide statements. Major individual governmental and enterprise funds are reported as separate columns in the fund financial statements. All remaining governmental and enterprise funds are aggregated and reported as non-major funds.

The State reports the following major governmental funds:

General Fund – this is the State's primary operating fund. It accounts for all financial resources of the general government except those accounted for in another fund.

State Education Fund - accounts for a combination of State and local revenues to be used for the basic support guarantee per pupil that is established by the Legislature each biennium.

The State reports the following major enterprise funds:

Higher Education Tuition Trust Fund – accounts for the State program to assist Nevada residents in locking in the cost of future higher education expenses for Nevada colleges and universities. This program is financed through the sale of prepaid tuition contracts.

Housing Division Fund - accounts for the State program to assist private lenders in providing low interest housing loans to low- and moderate-income households. This program is financed through the sale of bonds.

Unemployment Compensation Fund - accounts for the payment of unemployment compensation benefits.

Water Projects Loans Fund - accounts for revenues and expenses associated with operating a revolving fund to finance local government pollution control projects, and with operating revolving and set-aside program funds to finance local public water systems' safe drinking water projects.

Additionally, the State reports the following fund types:

Internal Service Funds - provides goods or services primarily to other agencies or funds of the State rather than to the general public. These goods and services include accounting, communications, information technology, fleet services, personnel, printing, property management, purchasing and risk management. In the government-wide statements, internal service funds are included with governmental activities.

Pension and Other Employee Benefit Trust Funds - report resources that are required to be held in trust for the members and beneficiaries of the State's defined benefit pension plans and other post-employment benefit plans.

Investment Trust Funds - report resources received from local governments that are either pooled in an external investment portfolio for the benefit of all participants or separated into subaccounts of identified investments allocated to specific

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended June 30, 2022

participating local governments. Examples include the Local Government Investment Pool, the Nevada Enhanced Savings Term and the Retirement Benefits Investment Fund.

Private Purpose Trust Funds - report resources of all other trust arrangements in which principal and income benefit individuals, private organizations, or other governments. Examples include the Prisoners' Personal Property and the Nevada College Savings Plan.

Custodial Funds - report fiduciary activities not held in a trust or equivalent arrangement. Examples include motor vehicle and child support disbursement.

D. Measurement Focus and Basis of Accounting

The accounting and financial reporting treatment is determined by the applicable measurement focus and basis of accounting. Measurement focus indicates the type of resources being measured, such as current financial resources or economic resources. The basis of accounting indicates the timing of transactions or events for recognition in the financial statements.

The government-wide statements are reported using the economic resources measurement focus and the accrual basis of accounting. Revenues are recorded when earned and expenses are recorded when a liability is incurred, regardless of the timing of cash flows. Grants and similar items are recognized as revenues as soon as all eligibility requirements imposed by the provider have been met.

The governmental fund statements are reported using the current financial resources measurement focus and the modified accrual basis of accounting. Revenues are recognized when susceptible to accrual; that is, when they become both measurable and available. "Measurable" means the amount of the transaction can be determined, and "available" means collectible within the current period or soon enough thereafter to pay liabilities of the current period. The State considers revenues to be available if they are collected within 60 days after year-end. Those revenues susceptible to accrual are gaming revenues, sales taxes, other taxes as described in Note 14, interest revenue and charges for services. Fines and permit revenues are not susceptible to accrual because they are generally not measurable until received in cash.

Expenditures generally are recorded when a liability is incurred, as under accrual accounting. However, debt service expenditures, as well as expenditures related to compensated absences, and claims and judgments are recorded only when payment is due or when amounts have been accumulated in the debt service fund for payments to be made early in the following year. General capital asset acquisitions are reported as expenditures in governmental funds. Issuance of long-term debt and acquisitions under finance agreements and leases are reported as other financing sources.

The proprietary, pension and other employee benefit trust, investment trust, private-purpose trust and custodial funds are reported using the economic resources measurement focus and the accrual basis of accounting.

E. Assets, Liabilities, Deferred Outflows/Inflows of Resources and Net Position/Fund Balance

Cash and Pooled Investments - The State Treasurer manages a cash pool where all temporary surplus cash is invested. These investments are reported on the Statement of Net Position and Balance Sheet as cash and pooled investments. Earnings from these pooled investments are credited to the General Fund and certain other funds that have specific statutory authority to receive a prorated share based on daily cash balances. Also included in this category is cash held by departments as petty cash funds and in bank accounts, outside the Treasurer's cash management pool. The operations and investments of the cash pool are described in Note 3.

Cash and cash equivalents are defined as bank accounts, petty cash, money market demand accounts and certificates of deposit with original maturities of three months or less. Cash and cash equivalents are reported in the Statement of Cash Flows for proprietary fund types.

Investments - Investments are stated at fair value. Fair value is defined as the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. Short-term investments are generally reported at cost, which approximates fair value, except for the short-term investments of the Nevada College Savings Plan that are valued at amortized cost, which approximates fair value. Securities, traded on a national or international exchange, are valued at the last reported sale price at current exchange rates. Fixed income securities are valued based on yields currently available on comparable securities of issuers with similar credit ratings. The fair value of real estate investments is established by independent third party valuation firm in conjunction with Member Appraisal Institute (MAI) independent appraisals. Investments that do not have an established market are reported at estimated fair value.

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended June 30, 2022

The Local Government Investment Pool, the Nevada Enhanced Savings Term Investment Trust and the Retirement Benefits Investment Fund are reported as investment trust funds. The investments of the Local Government Investment Pool and the Nevada Enhanced Savings Term Investment Trust are subject to the general limitations of NRS 355.170. The investments of the Retirement Benefits Investment Fund are governed by the prudent person standard, as set forth by NRS 286.682. Security transactions are accounted for on the trade date (the date the order to buy or sell is executed). Interest income is determined on an accrual basis with discounts earned and premiums paid being amortized. Realized gains and losses, if any, on sales of securities are calculated using the amortized cost basis at the date of sale. The fair value of the position in the pool is the same as the value of the pool shares. The Bank of New York Mellon is the custodian and transfer agent for the Local Government Investment Pool, the Nevada Enhanced Savings Term Investment Trust and the Retirement Benefits Investment Fund.

Receivables - Receivables represent amounts due to the State at June 30, which will be collected sometime in the future. In the government-wide financial statements, a corresponding amount is recorded as revenue. In the governmental fund financial statements, the portions considered "available" (i.e., received by the State within approximately 60 days after year-end) are recorded as revenue; the remainder is recorded as deferred inflows of resources, unavailable revenue. Receivables in proprietary fund types have arisen in the ordinary course of business. All receivables are shown net of an allowance for uncollectible accounts. Significant receivable balances not expected to be collected within one year are presented in Note 4.

Lease Receivables - Lease receivables are recorded by State at the present value of future lease payments expected to be received from the lessee during the lease term, reduced by any provision for estimated uncollectible amounts. Lease receivables are subsequently reduced over the life of the lease as cash is received in the applicable reporting period. The present value of future lease payments to be received are discounted based on the interest rate that the State charges the lessee. Lease receivables are presented in Note 4.

Interfund Transactions - The State has two types of interfund transactions:

1. Services rendered and employee benefit contributions are accounted for as revenues, expenditures/expenses in the funds involved.
2. Operating appropriations and subsidies are accounted for as transfers in the funds involved.

Due from/due to other funds and transfers are presented in Note 5.

Inventories - In general, inventories in governmental funds are recorded as expenditures when purchased; however, certain inventories in the General Fund, the Highway Fund, and nonmajor governmental funds are recorded as expenditures at the time individual inventory items are consumed. Inventories are stated at cost on the first-in, first-out basis. Inventory items in the governmental funds are offset by nonspendable fund balance to indicate that they will not be converted to cash.

Prepaid Items - Prepaid items reflect payments for costs applicable to future accounting periods and are recorded in both government-wide and fund financial statements. The cost of prepaid items is recorded as expenditures/expenses when consumed rather than when purchased. Prepaid items in the governmental funds are offset by nonspendable fund balance to indicate that they will not be converted to cash.

Advances to Other Funds - Long-term interfund advances are recorded by the advancing fund as a receivable. These amounts are reported in the nonspendable fund balance in the General Fund to maintain the accountability and to disclose properly the amount available for appropriation. In other governmental funds this amount will be reported in restricted, committed, or assigned fund balances. Repayments are credited to the receivable and corresponding reductions are made in the appropriate fund balance. A summary of interfund advances is presented in Note 5.

Capital Assets and Depreciation - An inventory of State-owned land, buildings and equipment was developed in 1985. All capital assets are recorded in the Statement of Net Position at historical cost or estimated historical cost, based on acquisition of comparable property or agency records, if actual historical cost is not available. Donated capital assets are stated at acquisition value at time of donation. The government defines capital assets as assets with a unit cost of \$5,000 or more for furniture and equipment, or \$500,000 or more for buildings and improvements or \$1,000,000 or more for internally generated software, and an estimated useful life in excess of one year. Interest incurred during construction is only capitalized in proprietary funds.

Most capital assets are depreciated principally on a straight-line basis over estimated useful lives of 40 years for structures and 3 to 30 years for improvements, furniture and equipment. The State's significant infrastructure assets utilize the modified approach in which costs to maintain and preserve these assets are expensed and no depreciation expense is recorded. This

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended June 30, 2022

approach is discussed further in the Required Supplementary Information portion of this report.

In the Nevada System of Higher Education, capital assets are defined as assets with an initial unit cost of \$5,000 or more and an estimated useful life in excess of one year. Such assets are stated at cost at the date of acquisition. Collections are capitalized at the acquisition value at the date of donation. Depreciation is computed on a straight-line basis over estimated useful lives of 40 years for buildings, 10 to 15 years for land improvements and 3 to 11 years for library books, machinery and equipment. Additional disclosure related to capital assets is provided in Note 7.

Right to use leased assets are recognized at the lease commencement date and represent the State's right to use an underlying asset for the lease term. Right to use leased assets are measured at the initial value of the lease liability plus any payments made to the lessor before commencement of the lease term, less any lease incentives received from the lessor at or before the commencement of the lease term, plus any initial direct costs necessary to place the leased asset into service. Right to use leased assets are amortized over the shorter of the lease term or useful life of the underlying asset using the straight-line method.

Compensated Absences – A liability for compensated absences relating to services already rendered and that are not contingent on a specified event is accrued as employees earn the rights to the benefits. Compensated absences relating to future services or that are contingent on a specified event will be accounted for in the period those services are rendered or those events take place. Proprietary fund types report accrued compensated absences as liabilities in the appropriate funds. Governmental funds report a liability and expenditure for compensated absences only if the liability has matured as a result of employee resignations or retirements. Thus no expenditure would be recognized in governmental funds for the unpaid balance of compensated absences for employees still in active service at the end of the reporting period. On the Statement of Net Position, the accrued compensated absences for both proprietary and governmental fund types is reported.

Long-Term Obligations - In the government-wide statements and proprietary fund financial statements, long-term debt and other long-term liabilities are reported as liabilities. Bond premiums and discounts are deferred and amortized over the life of the bonds using the interest method. Bonds payable are reported net of the applicable bond premium or discount.

In the fund financial statements, governmental fund types recognize bond premiums and discounts during the current period. The face amount of the debt issued is reported as other financing sources. Premiums received on debt issuances are reported as other financing sources while discounts on debt issuances are reported as other financing uses. Issuance costs, whether or not withheld from the actual debt proceeds, are reported as debt service expenditures. Long-Term Obligations are more fully described in Note 9.

Lease liabilities represent the State's obligation to make lease payments arising from the lease contract. Lease liabilities are recognized at the lease commencement date based on the present value of future lease payments expected to be made during the lease term. The present value of lease payments are discounted based on a borrowing rate determined by the State. Additional disclosure related to lease liabilities is provided in Note 9.

Deferred Outflows/Inflows of Resources – In addition to assets, the statement of net position will sometimes report a separate section for deferred outflows of resources, which represents a consumption of net assets that applies to a future period and will not be recognized as an outflow of resources (expense/expenditure) until then. An example is the deferred charge on refunding which results from the difference in the carrying value of refunded debt and its reacquisition price. This amount is deferred and amortized over the shorter of the life of the refunded or refunding debt.

In addition to liabilities, the statement of net position will sometimes report a separate section for deferred inflows of resources, which represents an acquisition of net assets that applies to a future period and will not be recognized as an inflow of resources (revenue) until that time. An example is unavailable revenue, reported in the governmental funds balance sheet when revenue is measurable but not available. These amounts are deferred and recognized as an inflow of resources in the period that the amounts become available.

Deferred inflows of resources related to leases where the State is the lessor are reported in the governmental funds balance sheet and statement of net position. The deferred inflows of resources related to leases are recognized as an inflow of resources (revenue) on the straight-line basis over the term of the lease.

Net Position/Fund Balance - The difference between fund assets, deferred outflows of resources, liabilities and deferred inflows of resources is "Net Position" on the government-wide, proprietary and fiduciary fund statements, and "Fund Balance" on governmental fund statements.

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended June 30, 2022

In governmental fund financial statements, fund balances are classified based primarily on the extent to which the State is bound to observe constraints imposed upon the use of the resources in the fund as follows:

1. Nonspendable fund balance includes items that cannot be spent because they are either not in spendable form (such as inventories, prepaid amounts and the long-term portion of loans/notes receivables) or legally or contractually required to be maintained intact (such as the principal of a permanent fund).
2. Restricted fund balances have constraints placed upon the use of the resources either by an external party or imposed by law through constitutional provisions or enabling legislation.
3. Committed fund balances can be used only for specific purposes pursuant to constraints imposed by a formal action of the government's highest level of decision-making authority, the Nevada Legislature, through legislation passed into law.
4. Assigned fund balance includes amounts that are constrained by the government's intent to be used for a specific purpose, but are neither restricted nor committed. Assignments of fund balance are created by the executive branch.
5. Unassigned fund balance is the residual amount of the General Fund not included in the four categories above. Also, any deficit fund balances within the other governmental fund types are reported as unassigned.

Each fund has been analyzed for proper classification of fund balance. Funds are created by the Legislature and money is authorized to be transferred to the fund for a particular purpose. Balances in the Legislatively created funds are at least committed, and may be further restricted depending on whether there is an external party, constitutional provision, or enabling legislation constraint involved. Note 13 provides a disaggregation of governmental fund balances, nonspendable, restricted, committed, and unassigned.

Net Position/Fund Balance Flow Assumptions - The State's policy is to spend restricted amounts first when an expenditure/expense is incurred for purposes for which both restricted and unrestricted resources are available. Therefore, restricted net position/fund balance is depleted before using unrestricted net position/fund balance. In governmental funds, when an expenditure is incurred for purposes for which amounts in any of the unrestricted fund balance classifications could be used, the assumed order of spending is first committed, assigned and then unassigned.

Minimum Fund Balance Policy - NRS 353.213(3) requires that the proposed budget for each fiscal year of the biennium provide for a reserve of not less than 5% or more than 10% of the total of all proposed appropriations from the State General Fund for the operation of all departments, institutions and agencies of the State and authorized expenditures from the State General Fund for the regulation of gaming for that fiscal year.

Stabilization Arrangement - NRS 353.288 provides for the Account to Stabilize the Operation of the State Government (Stabilization Account) in the State General Fund. Additions to the stabilization arrangement are triggered at the end of a fiscal year if the General Fund unrestricted fund balance (budgetary basis) exceeds 7% of General Fund operating appropriations. Forty percent of the excess is deposited to the Stabilization Account, and is classified on the balance sheet as committed for fiscal emergency. Additionally, commencing with the fiscal year that began on July 1, 2017, 1% of the total anticipated revenue for the fiscal year in which the transfer will be made as projected by the Economic Forum for that fiscal year, is also deposited to the Stabilization Account. Expenditures may occur if actual revenues for the biennium fall short by 5% or more from anticipated revenues, if the Legislature and Governor declare that a fiscal emergency exists or if the Legislature allocates it to be used for any other purpose. The balance in the Stabilization Account committed for fiscal emergency at June 30, 2022 is \$856,960,782.

Pensions - For purposes of measuring the net pension liability and deferred outflows/inflows of resources related to pensions, and pension expense, information about the fiduciary net position of the PERS, LRS and JRS and additions to/deductions from the plans fiduciary net position have been determined on the same basis as they are reported by PERS, LRS and JRS. For this purpose, benefit payments (including refunds of employee contributions) are recognized when due and payable in accordance with the benefit terms. Investments are reported at fair value.

Postemployment Benefits Other than Pensions (OPEB) - For purposes of measuring the State's net OPEB liability, deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB, and OPEB expense, information about the fiduciary net position of the State's OPEB plan and additions to/deductions from the OPEB plan's fiduciary net position have been determined on the same basis as they are reported by the plan. For this purpose, employer contributions are recognized when due and the employer has made a formal commitment to provide the contributions. Benefits and refunds are recognized when due and payable in accordance with the terms of the plan. Plan assets are reported at fair value.

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended June 30, 2022

Implementation of GASB Statement No. 87 - As of July 1, 2021, the State adopted GASB Statement No. 87, *Leases*. The implementation of this standard establishes a single model for lease accounting based on the foundational principle that leases are financings of the right to use an underlying asset. Where the State is the lessor, the standard requires the recognition of a lease receivable and deferred inflow of resources. The standard also requires recognition of certain right to use leased assets and liabilities for leases that previously were classified as operating leases and recognized as inflows of resources or outflows of resources based on the payment provisions of the contract. As a result of implementing this standard, the State recognized a right to use asset and lease liability of \$216,246,267 and \$216,246,267 as of July 1, 2021, respectively. The State also recognized lease receivables and deferred inflows of resources of \$5,944,502 and \$5,944,502, respectively. As a result of these adjustments, there was no effect on beginning net position. The additional disclosures required by this standard are included in Notes 4, 7, 8, and 9.

F. Revenues and Expenditures/Expenses

Program Revenues - In the government-wide statement of activities, program revenues include: 1) charges to customers or applicants who purchase, use or directly benefit from goods, services or privileges provided by a given function, and 2) grants and contributions that are restricted to meeting the operational or capital requirements of a particular function. Taxes and other items not meeting the definition of program revenues are instead reported as general revenues.

Property Taxes - Property taxes are recognized as revenues in the year for which they are levied. Property taxes are levied July 1 on property values assessed by the prior January 1. Property tax billings are payable in quarterly installments on the third Monday in August and the first Monday in October, January and March, after which time the bill is delinquent.

Grants - The State participates in various federal award programs which are received in both cash and noncash forms. Grants and other entitlements are recognized as revenues when all eligibility requirements are met, including any time requirements, and the amount is received within 60 days after year-end. Federal reimbursement type grants are recognized as revenue when the qualifying expenditures have been incurred and all other eligibility requirements have been met, and the amount is received within 60 days after year-end. Certain grants have matching requirements in which the State must contribute a proportionate share of the total costs of a program. Use of grant resources is conditioned upon compliance with terms of the grant agreements and applicable federal regulations, which include subjecting grants to financial and compliance audits.

Proprietary Funds Operating and Nonoperating Revenues and Expenses - Proprietary funds distinguish operating revenues and expenses from nonoperating items. Operating revenues and expenses generally result from providing services and producing and delivering goods in connection with a proprietary fund's principal, ongoing operations. All revenues and expenses not meeting this definition are reported as nonoperating revenues and expenses.

Note 2. Budgetary and Legal Compliance

Budgetary Process and Control

The Governor must submit his proposed budget for the Executive Branch to the State Legislature not later than 14 calendar days before each regular session, which convenes every odd-numbered year. The presented budget spans the next two fiscal years and contains the detailed budgetary estimates of revenues and expenditures. The Legislature enacts the budget through passage of the General Appropriations Act, which allows expenditures from unrestricted revenues, and the Authorized Expenditures Act, which allows expenditures from revenues collected for specific purposes. Once passed and signed, the budget becomes the State's financial plan for the next two fiscal years.

The legal level of budgetary control, the level at which appropriations are approved and the level at which over-expenditure of appropriations or transfers of appropriated amounts may not occur without Legislative action, is at the total program level within each department or agency.

Limited budgetary revisions may be made without Legislative action through the following management/administrative procedures. After obtaining the approval of the Governor, or his designee, the Budget Director, Legislative Interim Finance Committee (LIFC) approval is required of those revisions in excess of \$30,000 which have the effect, when taken into consideration with all other changes during the fiscal year, of increasing or decreasing any legislatively approved expenditure level by 10% or \$75,000, whichever is less. Revisions not exceeding this threshold require only Budget Director approval. The LIFC approval is not equivalent to governing body approval, as total appropriations for a program may not be increased

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended June 30, 2022

except as follows. The Legislature appropriates limited funds to the Contingency Account, in the General Fund, which may be allocated to programs by the LIFC upon recommendation of the Board of Examiners. Allocations totaling \$21,828,732 were made in the 2022 fiscal year. Unencumbered appropriations lapse at the end of each fiscal year unless specific authority to carry forward is granted in the Appropriations Act. Unexpended authorized resources, under the Authorized Expenditures Act, are carried forward for expenditure in the next fiscal period.

Budgets are legally adopted for the General Fund and Special Revenue Funds, except for the Nevada Real Property Corporation special revenue fund. In addition, certain activity within such funds may be unbudgeted. The State's budget is prepared principally on a modified accrual basis with the following exceptions:

1. Cash placed in petty cash funds or outside bank accounts is considered expended for budgetary purposes.
2. Advances to other funds are considered expenditures. Repayments of such advances are considered revenues.
3. Certain assets, such as prepaid items, are considered expended for budgetary purposes. Inventory is an expenditure for budgetary purposes. Certain unearned revenue is considered revenue for budgetary purposes.
4. Expenditures are only recognized if the liability is liquidated within 45 days after the fiscal year end.
5. Revenue from grants is only recognized when it is received in cash.
6. Encumbrances for goods or services not received by fiscal year-end are considered an expenditure of the current period if received and paid within 45 days.

The Budgetary Comparison Schedule is presented as Required Supplementary Information (RSI) in this report. Actual amounts in this schedule are presented on a budgetary basis. Because this basis differs from accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (GAAP), a reconciliation between the budgetary and GAAP basis is presented in the RSI.

Note 3. Deposits and Investments

The Nevada Revised Statutes (NRS) and Nevada Administrative Code, as well as procedures approved by the State Board of Finance, govern deposits and investing activities for the primary government, fiduciary funds and its discretely presented component units which are not expressly required by law to be received and kept by another party. NRS 226.110(3) further requires that the Office of the State Treasurer shall establish the policies to be followed in the investment of money of the State of Nevada.

A. Deposits

Primary Government and Fiduciary Funds - The State minimizes its custodial credit risk by legislation establishing a program to monitor a collateral pool for public deposits. Custodial credit risk for deposits is the risk that in the event of a bank failure, the State's deposits may not be recovered. NRS 356 directs the Office of the State Treasurer to deposit funds into any state, or national bank, credit union or savings and loan association covered by the Federal Depository Insurance Corporation (FDIC) insurance. For those deposits over and above the federal depository insurance maximum balance, sufficient collateral must be held by the financial institution to protect the State of Nevada against loss. The pooled collateral for deposits program maintains a 102% pledged collateral for all public deposits. As of June 30, 2022, cash in bank was \$231,165,760 of which \$123,134,283 was collateralized and \$104,349,922 was uncollateralized and uninsured. In addition, some cash in bank was insured by other insurances that are not FDIC, including \$250,000 insured by American Share Insurance, \$22,005 insured by Excess Share Insurance Corporation, and \$57,900 insured by Securities Investor Protection Corporation.

Component Units - Cash and cash equivalents of the Nevada System of Higher Education (NSHE) are stated at cost, which approximates market, and consist of deposits in money market funds, which are not federally insured, and cash in the bank. At June 30, 2022 NSHE's deposits in money market funds totaled \$218,232,000 and cash in bank was \$1,732,000. Of these balances, \$250,000 are covered by FDIC; the remaining deposits are uncollateralized and uninsured.

B. Investments

NRS 355.140 details the types of securities in which the State may invest. In general, authorized investments include: certificates of deposit, asset-backed securities, bankers' acceptances and commercial paper, collateralized mortgage obligations, corporate notes, municipal bonds, money market mutual funds whose policies meet the criteria set forth in the statute, United States treasury securities, and specific securities implicitly guaranteed by the federal government. Additionally, the State may invest in limited types of repurchase agreements; however, statutes generally prohibit the State from entering into reverse-

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended June 30, 2022

repurchase agreements. The State's Permanent School Fund is further limited by statute as to the types of investments in which it may invest (NRS 355.060). Cash and Investments are also discussed in Note 1 under Assets, Liabilities, Deferred Outflows/Inflows of Resources and Net Position/Fund Balance.

The State Board of Finance reviews the State's investment policies at least every four months. The Board is comprised of the Governor, the State Controller, the State Treasurer and two members appointed by the governor, one of which must be actively engaged in commercial banking in the State.

Investments held in the Local Government Investment Pool (LGIP), Retirement Benefits Investment Fund (RBIF), and Nevada Enhanced Savings Term (NVEST) are specifically identifiable investment securities and are included in the following tables. LGIP, RBIF, and NVEST are investment trust funds and discussed further in Note 1, Assets, Liabilities, Deferred Outflows/Inflows of Resources and Net Position/Fund Balance. LGIP and NVEST are governed by the Nevada State Board of Finance and administered by the Nevada State Treasurer. Complete financial statements for LGIP may be obtained from the State Treasurer's Office, 101 N. Carson Street, Suite 4, Carson City, NV 89701. RBIF is administered by the Retirement Benefits Investment Board. The audited financial statements of RBIF may be obtained from the Public Employees' Retirement System, 693 West Nye Lane, Carson City, Nevada 89703.

The College Savings Plan of Nevada was created under Title 31, Chapter 353B of the Nevada Revised Statutes, as amended, to encourage individuals and families to save for future costs of higher education. The plan is designed to qualify for treatment as a qualified tuition program under Section 529 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended, and any regulations and other guidance issued thereunder. Plan assets are held for the benefit of account owners and their designated beneficiaries in the Nevada College Savings Trust. The Board of Trustees is responsible for the overall administration of the program, subject to implementing regulations set forth in the Nevada Administration Code. Pursuant to NRS 353B.005 the Board of Trustees consists of five members, the State Treasurer, who may name a designee to serve on the Board on his or her behalf; the Director of the Office of Finance, or designee; the Chancellor of the System, or a designee; and two members appointed by the Governor. The State of Nevada, acting through the Board of the College Savings Plan, and acting by and through its Administrator, the State Treasurer, offers and administers the various plans.

Interest Rate Risk: Interest rate risk is the risk that changes in interest rates will adversely affect the fair value of an investment.

Primary Government and Fiduciary Funds - The State minimizes interest rate risk by maintaining an effective duration of less than 1.5 years and holding at least 25% of the portfolio's total market value in securities with a maturity of 12 months or less. However, the benchmark used by the State Treasurer to determine whether competitive market yields are being achieved is the 90 day U.S. Treasury Bill's average over the previous three month period (Rolling 90 day T-Bill). Investment policies for the pension and other employee benefit trust funds authorize all securities within the Barclays Aggregate Index benchmark. If securities are purchased outside the Barclays U.S. Treasury Index, they must be of investment grade rating by at least two of the following: Moody's, Standard & Poor's or Fitch (BBB- or better by Standard & Poor's/Fitch, Baa3 or better by Moody's) except those issued or guaranteed by the U.S. Government or its agencies. The following table provides information about the interest rate risks associated with the State's investments as of June 30, 2022 (expressed in thousands):

	Fair Value	Maturities in Years			
		Less Than 1	1-5	6-10	More Than 10
Asset backed corporate securities	\$ 81,557	\$ 3,793	\$ 21,507	\$ 35,672	\$ 20,585
Collateralized mortgage obligations	820,870	4,994	21,890	151,984	642,002
Commercial paper	2,068,790	2,068,790	-	-	-
Corporate bonds and notes	1,484,566	282,969	1,170,163	24,811	6,623
Money market mutual funds	2,932,722	2,932,722	-	-	-
Negotiable certificate of deposit	1,744,982	1,744,982	-	-	-
Other investments	213,486	120,278	93,052	-	156
Repurchase agreements	800,000	800,000	-	-	-
Short-term investments	319,129	319,129	-	-	-
U.S. agencies	832,749	554,558	189,964	-	88,227
U.S. agencies explicitly guaranteed	174,648	-	-	-	174,648
U.S. Treasury securities	16,255,014	486,911	10,091,084	2,764,824	2,912,195
Total	\$ 27,728,513	\$ 9,319,126	\$ 11,587,660	\$ 2,977,291	\$ 3,844,436

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended June 30, 2022

Private Purpose Trust Fund - Nevada College Savings Plan, a private purpose trust, currently has no formal investment policy with regard to interest rate risk for the investments. The security portfolios held by Vanguard, USAA, Upromise, Putnam and Wealthfront have various maturities from 4 days to 13.46 years and are not included in the table above.

Component Unit – The Nevada System of Higher Education’s (NSHE) policy for reducing its exposure to interest rate risk is to have an average investment life of at least two years for fixed income securities within both the endowment and operating investment pools. With regard to the trusts included in endowment investments, NSHE is not the trustee of these investments and, therefore, currently has no policies with regard to interest rate risk for these investments. Investments having interest rate risk are principally invested in mutual funds and private commingled funds. The following table provides the segmented time distribution for these investments at June 30, 2022 (expressed in thousands):

Less than 1 year	\$	88,333
1 to 5 years		151,736
6 to 10 years		181,978
Total	\$	422,047

Credit Risk: Credit risk for investments is the risk that an issuer or other counterparty to an investment will not fulfill its obligations to the State and custodial credit risk for investments is the risk that, in the event of failure of the counterparty to a transaction, the State will not be able to recover the value of investment or collateral securities that are in the possession of an outside party.

Primary Government and Fiduciary Funds - NRS 355.140, the State Treasurer’s investment policy, and investment policies of the pension and other employee benefit trust and investment trust funds all address credit risk. A summary of the policies is presented as follows:

- Commercial paper, Negotiable Certificates of Deposit, and Bankers’ Acceptances are rated by a nationally recognized rating service as “A-1,” “P-1” or its equivalent, or better,
- Notes, bonds and other unconditional obligations issued by corporations in the U.S. and municipal bonds (effective September 2011) are rated by a nationally recognized rating service as “A” or its equivalent, or better,
- Money market mutual funds are SEC registered 2(A)7 and rated by a nationally recognized rating service as “AAA” or its equivalent,
- Collateralized mortgage obligations and asset-backed securities are rated by a nationally recognized rating service as “AAA” or its equivalent,
- Repurchase agreements with banks or registered broker-dealers provided the agreement is collateralized by 102% with U.S. Treasuries or U.S. government agency securities on a delivery basis.

In addition to the above provisions, investment policies for the pension and other employee benefit trust funds allow investment in corporate bonds, assets related instruments, and foreign debt issued in the U.S. rated by at least two of the following: Moody’s, Standard & Poor’s, or Fitch (BBB- or better by Standard & Poor’s/Fitch, Baa3 or better by Moody’s). Investments having credit risk are included in the table below.

The State’s investments as of June 30, 2022 were rated by Standard & Poor’s and/or an equivalent national rating organization, and the ratings are presented below using the Standard & Poor’s rating scale (at fair value, expressed in thousands):

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended June 30, 2022

	Quality Rating							
	AAA	AA	A	BBB	BB	B	CCC	Unrated
Asset backed corporate securities	\$ 55,073	\$ 4,114	\$ 6,159	\$ 1,736	\$ 194	\$ 230	\$ 735	\$ 13,316
Collateralized mortgage obligations	202,827	168,759	-	-	-	-	-	449,284
Commercial paper	-	-	1,598,132	-	-	-	-	-
Corporate bonds and notes	39,051	363,831	875,976	201,660	2,176	-	-	1,872
Equity securities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	31,673,366
Money market mutual funds	1,424,673	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,508,049
Mutual funds and ETFs	12,029	-	-	59,521	31,348	-	-	32,239,222
Negotiable certificate of deposit	-	-	1,466,015	-	-	-	-	-
Other investments	153,171	-	59,817	-	-	-	-	498
Private equity	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,955,747
Real estate	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,471,506
Repurchase agreements	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	800,000
Short-term investments	213,130	200	-	-	-	-	-	98,499
U.S. agencies	102,154	301,855	223,397	-	-	-	-	57,778
Total	\$ 2,202,108	\$ 838,759	\$ 4,229,496	\$ 262,917	\$ 33,718	\$ 230	\$ 735	\$ 75,269,137

The primary government holds \$16,429,661,620 in U.S. Treasuries and U.S. Agencies explicitly guaranteed. There is no credit risk assigned to these securities as these are explicitly guaranteed by the U.S. Government.

Short-term ratings are generally assigned to securities that originally mature within 365 days. A short-term rating of A-1 is rated in the highest category by Standard and Poor with a plus sign (+) indicating that the obligor's capacity to meet its financial commitment is extremely strong. In general, an A-1+ rating is equivalent to AA - AAA long-term ratings, whereas an A-1 rating is generally equivalent to an A long-term rating. The State has short-term ratings that are not included in the Quality Rating table above, as follows (at fair value, expressed in thousands):

	Short-term Ratings			
	A-1+	A-1	A-2	P-1
Commercial paper	\$ 131,070	\$ 339,588	\$ -	\$ -
Negotiable certificates of deposit	154,377	124,590	-	-
Short-term investments	23,935	103,107	1,349	1,585
U.S. agencies	147,565	-	-	-
Total	\$ 456,947	\$ 567,285	\$ 1,349	\$ 1,585

Component Unit – The NSHE's policy for reducing its exposure to credit risk is to maintain a weighted average credit rating of AA or better, and never below A, for investments with credit risk within both the endowment and operating investment pools. With regard to the trusts included in endowment investments, NSHE is not the trustee of these investments and therefore, it currently has no policies with regard to credit risk for these investments. The credit risk profile for NSHE operating and endowment investments at June 30, 2022 is as follows (at fair value, expressed in thousands):

	Unrated
Mutual funds publicly traded	\$ 439,166
Partnerships	109,163
Endowment cash/cash equivalents	225,014
Trust(s)	4,105
Private commingled funds	389,511
	1,166,959
Less: GBC Foundation Endowments	(8,941)
Total	\$ 1,158,018

Custodial Credit Risk: Custodial credit risk is the risk that in the event of the failure of the custodian, the investment may not be returned.

Primary Government and Fiduciary Funds - The Office of the State Treasurer's Office's investment policies do not contain any specific language regarding custodial credit risk. As of June 30, 2022, \$130,000 of long-term time deposits in the outside bank accounts of the primary government is uninsured and uncollateralized, therefore, exposed to custodial credit risk.

The Housing Division has investments exposed to custodial credit risk. These investments may be uninsured and unregistered investments for which the securities are held by a counterparty or by its agent or trust department, but not in the Division's name. The Division's policy limits the risk by diversifying the number of money market funds utilized. No securities backing

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended June 30, 2022

money market funds, into which the Housing Division invests, are currently held by the agency's bond trustee.

Private Purpose Trust Fund - Nevada College Savings Plan, a private purpose trust, currently has no formal investment policy with regard to custodial credit risk for the investments. The investments in the Vanguard Short-Term Reserves Account include \$4,125,127,000 related to funding agreements with insurance companies that are uncollateralized and, therefore, exposed to custodial credit risk. Vanguard mitigates the risk by monitoring the credit quality of each counterparty throughout the term of the investment.

Concentration of Credit Risk: Concentration of credit risk is the risk of loss that may be attributed to the magnitude of a government's investment in a single issuer.

Primary Government and Fiduciary Funds - The NRS 355.140, 355.060, and the State Treasurer's investment policy limit the investing in any one issuer to 5% of the total par value of the portfolio. At June 30, 2022, no individual investment exceeded 5% of the total portfolio of the primary government.

At June 30, 2022, the following investments exceeded 5% of the Higher Education Tuition Trust's total investments (expressed in thousands):

	<u>Fair Value</u>	<u>Percentage</u>
Federal National Mortgage Association - Mortgage Backed Security	\$ 19,596	5.61%

The Housing Division currently places no limit on the amount it may invest in any one issuer provided their ratings are in the highest two general rating categories. However, the Housing Division monitors rating changes on all issuers. If warranted, more concentrated investments may have to be diluted to alternative investment providers. As of June 30, 2022, the Housing Division's investments in Fannie Mae and Ginnie Mae are 10.84% and 32.22% respectively, of the Housing Division's total investments. The Fannie Mae and Ginnie Mae investments are in mortgage backed securities matched to the interest rate and maturity of the underlying bonds. Because such investments are matched to concomitant liabilities, the Housing Division is less concerned about a concentration risk on these investments.

Component Unit - The Nevada Capital Investment Corporation (NCIC) owns 99% equity interest in Silver State Opportunities Fund LLC (SSOF), a Nevada limited liability company, and 99.9% equity interest in Accion 2017G, LLC, (which later changed its name to Dreamspring 2017G, LLC), a New Mexico limited liability company, for the purpose of obtaining income. At June 30, 2022 the investment in equity interest of SSOF and Dreamspring exceeded 5% of NCIC's total investments.

Foreign Currency Risk: Foreign currency risk is the risk that changes in exchange rates will adversely affect the fair value of an investment or deposit.

Primary Government and Fiduciary Funds - The primary government does not have a policy regarding foreign currency risk; however, the State Treasurer's office does not have any deposits or investments in foreign currency. The PERS, LRS, JRS, and RBIF do have foreign currency policies for deposit and investments, which may be used for portfolio diversification and hedging. Highly speculative positions in currency are not permitted. LRS and JRS had no exposure to foreign currency risk as of June 30, 2022. The following table summarizes the pension and investment trust funds' exposure to foreign currency risk in U.S. dollars as of June 30, 2022 (expressed in thousands):

<u>Currency by Investment and Fair Value</u>					
	<u>Equity</u>	<u>Private Equity</u>	<u>Pending Transactions</u>	<u>Cash</u>	<u>Total</u>
Australian Dollar	\$ 591,583	\$ -	\$ (1,400)	\$ 2,144	\$ 592,327
British Pound Sterling	1,282,998	59,400	(1,000)	2,050	1,343,448
Canadian Dollar	1,051,344	-	(1,000)	816	1,051,160
Danish Krone	222,780	-	(100)	202	222,882
Euro	2,519,886	476,100	(2,000)	1,247	2,995,233
Hong Kong Dollar	258,033	-	(100)	314	258,247
Israeli Shekel	40,810	-	(100)	217	40,927
Japanese Yen	1,795,829	-	(2,700)	6,276	1,799,405
New Zealand Dollar	14,106	-	100	105	14,311
Norwegian Krone	65,355	-	(100)	114	65,369
Singapore Dollar	101,111	-	-	17	101,128
Swedish Krona	272,555	-	(100)	116	272,571
Swiss Franc	844,806	-	(100)	201	844,907
Total	<u>\$ 9,061,196</u>	<u>\$ 535,500</u>	<u>\$ (8,600)</u>	<u>\$ 13,819</u>	<u>\$ 9,601,915</u>

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended June 30, 2022

Private Purpose Trust Fund - Nevada College Savings Plan, a private purpose trust, currently has no formal investment policy with regard to foreign currency risk for the investments. The Plan consist of Vanguard College Savings Plan, USAA Education Savings Plan, Upromise College Fund Plan, Putnam for America Plan, and Wealthfront College Savings Plan which all state that there are certain inherent risks involved when investing in international securities through mutual funds that are not present with investments in domestic securities, such as foreign currency exchange rate fluctuations, adverse political and economic developments and possible prevention or delay of currency exchange due to foreign governmental laws or restrictions. The investments held in Putnam for America Plan consist of the portfolios managed and sponsored by Putnam Investment Management, Putnam Mutual Funds, and non-Putnam Mutual Funds. Both mutual funds pose no foreign currency risk. The following table summarizes foreign currency risk for the GAA portfolios in U.S. dollars as of June 30, 2022 (expressed in thousands):

	<u>Currency at Fair Value</u>
Australian Dollar	\$ 1
British Pound	3
Hong Kong Dollar	9
Japanese Yen	18
Swedish Krona	1
Swiss Franc	2
Total	<u>\$ 34</u>

Component Unit - The NSHE does not directly invest in foreign currency investments and is therefore not subject to foreign currency risk. However, it has \$211,460 in mutual funds in both the operating and endowment pools that are primarily invested in international equities at June 30, 2022.

Fair Value of Investments: The State uses the market approach to determine the fair value of its investments. The State categorizes the fair value measurements of its investments based on the hierarchy established by generally accepted accounting principles. The fair value hierarchy, which has three levels, is based on the valuation inputs used to measure an asset's fair value: Level 1 inputs are quoted prices in active markets for identical assets; Level 2 inputs are valued using quoted prices for identical securities in markets that are not active; Level 3 inputs are significant unobservable inputs. The following table summarizes the fair value measurements of the primary government and fiduciary funds investments as of June 30, 2022 (expressed in thousands):

	<u>Fair Value Measurements Using</u>			<u>NAV</u>	<u>Amortized Cost</u>	<u>Total</u>
	<u>Level 1 Inputs</u>	<u>Level 2 Inputs</u>	<u>Level 3 Inputs</u>			
Asset backed corporate securities	\$ 224	\$ 81,333	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 81,557
Collateralized mortgage	-	820,870	-	-	-	820,870
Commercial paper	-	2,068,790	-	-	-	2,068,790
Corporate bonds & notes	13,250	1,471,316	-	-	-	1,484,566
Equity securities	31,530,638	108,656	-	34,072	-	31,673,366
Money market mutual funds	2,932,722	-	-	-	-	2,932,722
Mutual funds and ETFs	32,342,120	-	-	-	-	32,342,120
Negotiable certificates of deposit	-	1,744,982	-	-	-	1,744,982
Other investments	156	212,987	343	-	-	213,486
Private equity	-	-	-	4,955,747	-	4,955,747
Real estate	-	-	-	3,471,506	-	3,471,506
Repurchase agreements	-	800,000	-	-	-	800,000
Short-term investments	266,284	150,541	-	-	24,980	441,805
U.S. agencies	10,938	755,524	-	-	66,287	832,749
U.S. Treasury securities	16,242,974	12,040	-	-	-	16,255,014
U.S agencies explicitly guaranteed	-	-	-	-	174,648	174,648
Total	<u>\$ 83,339,306</u>	<u>\$ 8,227,039</u>	<u>\$ 343</u>	<u>\$ 8,461,325</u>	<u>\$ 265,915</u>	<u>\$ 100,293,928</u>

The following table represents investments in the pension trust funds (PERS, LRS, JRS) measured at the NAV as of June 30, 2022 (expressed in thousands):

	<u>Fair Value</u>	<u>Unfunded Commitments</u>	<u>Redemption Frequency</u>	<u>Redemption Notice Period</u>
Commingled funds	\$ 34,072	\$ -	Daily	Trade date minus two business days
Private equity	4,955,747	1,591,800	N/A	N/A
Real estate separate accounts	3,471,506	-	N/A	N/A
Total	<u>\$ 8,461,325</u>	<u>\$ 1,591,800</u>		

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended June 30, 2022

Investment types in the pension trust funds measured at NAV in the table above are as follows:

Commingled Funds - this type includes investment in a commingled fund that invests primarily in stocks found in the MSCI World ex USA Index. The fair values of the investments in this type have been determined using the NAV per share of the fund.

Real Estate Separate Accounts - this type includes two core real estate separate accounts that invest in U.S. industrial, multi-family, office, and retail properties. The fair values of the investments in this type have been determined based on third-party appraisals net of outstanding debt. The property values are managed by the Altus Group which values the real estate assets on a quarterly basis and oversees the engagement of and management of third-party appraisers who value the properties annually. PERS owns each property through 501(c)(25) holding corporations or limited liability companies with PERS as sole shareholder. The properties can be put up for sale at any time.

Private Equity - this type includes a single portfolio investing in and acquiring private equity investment partnerships located in the United States and Europe. PERS does not have the ability to withdraw its investments from these investment partnerships. Interest in an investment partnership can be transferred or sold only upon the approval of the general partner of the respective investment partnership.

For private equity investment partnerships, fair value considers, among other factors, the reported net asset value (NAV) of the investment as determined in good faith by the general partner of the respective investment partnership. Because of the inherent uncertainty in valuing investments in investment partnerships for which no active, public market exists, or where the net realizable value may be significantly affected by a lack of liquidity or other market conditions, the fair value reported is an estimate and could significantly differ from the value that could be realized in a secondary market transaction and/or from the amounts ultimately realized.

The general partners of the investment partnerships generally report NAV on the fair value of the underlying portfolio companies, as well as the other assets and liabilities held by the investment partnership. Investments that have a negative fair value have losses allocated to the portfolio that exceed the amounts invested. Owing to the general partners' expertise and proprietary knowledge of the portfolio company investments, PERS generally utilizes the NAV as the basis for the reported investment values. PERS may, in good faith, apply an appropriate adjustment to the NAV reported by the general partner of the respective investment partnership, if deemed necessary.

Component Units - The fair value measurements of NSHE's investment holdings as of June 30, 2022 are summarized in the following table (expressed in thousands):

	Fair Value Measurements Using			NAV	Total
	Level 1 Inputs	Level 2 Inputs	Level 3 Inputs		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 225,014	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 225,014
Charitable trusts	4,105	-	-	-	4,105
Domestic equity	160,255	-	-	91,258	251,513
Emerging market equity	-	-	-	19,191	19,191
Fixed income	180,624	2,149	-	154,127	336,900
International equity	98,494	-	-	97,748	196,242
Marketable alternatives	-	-	-	46,407	46,407
Private growth	-	-	-	70,394	70,394
Real assets	9,326	-	-	7,867	17,193
	677,818	2,149	-	486,992	1,166,959
Less: GBC Foundation Endowments	(8,941)	-	-	-	(8,941)
Total	\$ 668,877	\$ 2,149	\$ -	\$ 486,992	\$ 1,158,018

Assets included in the net asset value (NAV) column in the above table represent assets held in the System's Operating and Endowment Fund and are classified as either private partnerships or marketable alternatives. Investment strategies within these classifications can be broken down into eight major investment categories:

Private Growth - Strategies consist of private equity, private venture capital, and private natural resources. Assets in this category are either illiquid or have significant redemption restrictions. Unfunded commitments of \$25,702,000 to private equity/venture capital funds are outstanding as of June 30, 2022.

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended June 30, 2022

Marketable Alternatives - Assets in the marketable alternatives category have a broad mandate and/or incorporate hedging strategies and have significant redemptions restrictions.

Real Assets - The System's holding in the real assets valued at NAV consists of funds which primarily invest in securities of publicly traded C-corporations, master limited partnerships and certain private placement transactions.

Fixed Income - The System's fixed income holdings valued at NAV consist of private and commingled funds with core fixed and short duration strategies.

Domestic Equity - The System's holdings valued at NAV within the domestic equity category consist of one commingled fund with a broad mandate which seeks to outperform the S&P 500 index.

Multi-Strategy - Assets in the multi-strategy category valued at NAV consist of one fund which seeks to provide long-term capital growth by investing in domestic and foreign stocks, real assets and bonds.

International Equity - The System's holdings at NAV within the international equity category consist of private commingled funds primarily focused on value.

Emerging Market Equity - The System's holdings at NAV within the emerging market equity category consist of private commingled funds which look to achieve long-term capital appreciation while investing in equity securities or equity-linked instruments of companies located in emerging market countries.

The table below summarizes redemption restrictions for investments valued at NAV:

	<u>Redemption Frequency</u>	<u>Days' Notice (if applicable)</u>		<u>Remaining life for Partnership</u>
Marketable alternatives	Daily, Monthly, Quarterly, Semi-Annually, Annually	90	N/A	N/A
Private equity/venture capital	Illiquid	N/A	7 to 12 years	7 to 12 years
Domestic equity	Daily, Monthly, Quarterly	0-3	N/A	N/A
Fixed income	Daily, Monthly	Same Day	N/A	N/A
Emerging market equity	Daily, Weekly, Monthly	N/A	N/A	N/A
International equity	Daily, Monthly	N/A	N/A	N/A
Real assets	Daily, Monthly, Quarterly	0-110 days	N/A	N/A
Multi-strategy	Daily	N/A	N/A	N/A

The Nevada Capital Investment Corporation (NCIC) has total investment holdings as of June 30, 2022 of \$26,821,357. For fair value measurement purposes \$941,926 is valued using Level 3 inputs and the remaining \$25,879,431 is measured using net asset value and have not been classified in the fair value hierarchy.

C. Securities Lending

Primary Government and Investment Trust Funds - NRS 355.135 authorizes the State Treasurer to lend securities from the investment portfolio of the State if collateral received from the borrower is at least 102% of fair value of the underlying securities and the value of the securities borrowed is determined on a daily basis. There were no securities on loan at June 30, 2022 (excluding PERS).

Public Employees' Retirement System (PERS) - PERS maintains a securities lending program under the authority of the "prudent person" standard of NRS 286.682. Securities loaned under this program consist of U.S. Treasury Obligations, U.S. equity securities, and international equity securities. Collateral received consists of cash and securities issued by the U.S. Government, its agencies or instrumentalities. Collateral received for the lending of U.S. securities must equal at least 102% of market value, plus accrued interest in the case of fixed income securities. Collateral received for the lending of international securities must equal at least 105% of market value, plus accrued interest in the case of fixed income securities.

At year-end, PERS has no credit risk exposure to borrowers because the associated value of the collateral held exceeds the value of the securities borrowed. PERS has no discretionary authority to sell or pledge collateral received or securities loaned. The contract with the securities lending agent requires the agent to indemnify PERS for all losses relating to securities lending transactions. There were no losses resulting from borrower default during the period nor were there any recoveries of prior period losses.

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For the Year Ended June 30, 2022

PERS may only loan up to 33 1/3% of its total portfolio. Either PERS or the borrower can terminate all securities loans on demand. In September 2013 the Board elected to allow only overnight repurchase agreements collateralized by U.S. government obligations issued or guaranteed by the U.S. Government, its agencies or instrumentalities within the reinvestment portfolio. This action effectively eliminated risk in securities lending collateral reinvestment portfolio since securities issued or guaranteed by the U.S. Government are considered to be free of credit risk. The maturities of the investments made with cash collateral generally do not match the maturities of the securities loaned because securities lending transactions can be terminated at will.

The fair value of underlying securities on loan for cash collateral at June 30, 2022 is \$241,740,901. Collateral received for outstanding securities lending arrangements consisted of cash in the amount of \$248,941,553. The cash collateral is reported on the Statement of Fiduciary Net Position as an asset with a related liability. At June 30, 2022, PERS has collateral consisting of cash and securities issued by the U.S. Government, its agencies or instrumentalities, in excess of the fair value of investments held by brokers/dealers under a securities lending agreement.

D. Derivative Instruments

Primary Government – The Office of the State Treasurer’s investment policies do not contain any specific language regarding derivative instruments other than prohibiting certain types of derivative instruments such as option contracts, futures contracts, and swaps in the General Portfolios and the Local Government Investment Pool effective June 2012 and August 2019 respectively. The primary government has no exposure to derivative instruments as of June 30, 2022.

Private Purpose Trust Fund – Certain investments in the Nevada College Savings Plan are managed by Putnam Investment Management through Putnam sponsored portfolios (the Portfolios) and mutual funds. The Portfolios use six types of derivative instruments: options, futures contracts, forward currency contracts, total return swap contracts, interest rate swap contracts, and credit default contracts. Currently, there is no written investment policy with regard to derivative instruments for the Portfolios. All six types of derivative instruments are considered investments. The fair value amount in the table below represents the unrealized appreciation (depreciation) from derivative instruments and is reported in the Statement of Fiduciary Net Position. The net increase (decrease) in fair value is reported as investment income on the Statement of Changes in Fiduciary Net Position. The Portfolios’ investment derivative instruments as of June 30, 2022, and changes in fair value for the year then ended are summarized in the following table (expressed in thousands):

	Contracts/Notional Amounts	Fair Value	Change in Fair Value
Purchased currency option contracts, gross	\$ -	\$ -	\$ (42)
Forward currency contracts, gross	\$ 4,671	59	440
CC interest rate swap contracts, gross	\$ 11,017	(21)	45
OTC total return swap contracts, gross	\$ 21,438	(27)	49
CC total return swap contracts, gross	\$ -	-	(45)
OTC credit default contracts, gross	\$ 3,345	(123)	23
CC credit default contracts, gross	\$ 10,083	(823)	(1,013)
Futures contracts, gross	\$ -	(684)	(336)
Written currency option contracts, gross	\$ -	-	14
Total		<u>\$ (1,619)</u>	<u>\$ (865)</u>

The Portfolios use options contracts to manage duration and convexity, to isolate prepayment risk, to gain exposure to interest rates, to manage against changes in values of securities it owns, owned or expects to own to manage prepayment risk to generate additional income for the portfolio, to enhance returns on securities owned, to gain exposure to securities and to manage downside risks. The potential risk is that the change in value of options contracts may not correspond to the change in value of the managed instruments. In addition, losses may arise from changes in the value of the underlying instruments if there is an illiquid secondary market for the contracts, if interest or exchanged rates move unexpectedly or if the counterparty to the contract is unable to perform. Realized gains and losses on purchased options are included in realized gains and losses on investment securities. Exchange-traded options are valued at the last sale price.

The Portfolios use futures contracts to manage interest rate risk, gain exposure to interest rates, manage prepayment risk, equitize cash, and manage exposure to market risk. The potential risk is that the change in value of futures contracts may not correspond to the change in value of the managed instruments. In addition, losses may arise from changes in the value of the underlying instruments if there is an illiquid secondary market for the contracts, if interest or exchange rates move unexpectedly, or if the counterparty to the contract is unable to perform. Futures contracts are valued at the quoted daily

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended June 30, 2022

settlement prices established by the exchange on which they trade. Risks may exceed amounts recognized on the Statement of Fiduciary Net Position. The Portfolios and the broker agree to exchange an amount of cash equal to the daily fluctuation in the value of the futures contract. Such receipts or payments are known as “variation margin.”

The Portfolios buy and sell forward currency contracts, which are agreements between two parties to buy and sell currencies at a set price on a future date. These contracts are used to manage foreign exchange risk and to gain exposure on currency. The contract is marked to market daily using current forward currency exchange rates supplied by a quotation service. The Portfolios may be exposed to risk if the value of currency changes unfavorably, if the counterparties to the contracts are unable to meet the terms of their contracts or if the Portfolios are unable to enter into a closing position. Risk of loss may exceed amounts recognized on the Statement of Fiduciary Net Position.

The Portfolios entered into OTC and/or centrally cleared total return swap contracts, which are arrangements to exchange a market linked return for a periodic payment, both based on a notional principal amount, to manage sector exposure, manage exposure to specific sectors or industries, manage exposure to specific securities, to gain exposure to basket of securities, to gain exposure to specific markets or countries. To the extent that the total return of the security, index or other financial measure underlying the transaction exceeds or falls short of the offsetting interest rate obligation, the Portfolios will receive a payment from or make a payment to the counterparty. OTC and/or centrally cleared total return swap contracts are marked to market daily based upon quotations from an independent pricing service or market makers. The Portfolios could be exposed to credit or market risk due to unfavorable changes in the fluctuation of interest rates or the price of the underlying security or index, the possibility that there is no liquid market for these agreements or that the counterparty may default on its obligation to perform. The Portfolios’ maximum risk of loss from counterparty risk is the fair value of the contract. This risk may be mitigated for OTC total return swap contracts by having a master netting arrangement between the Portfolios and the counterparty and for centrally cleared total return swap contracts through the daily exchange of variation margin. There is minimal counterparty risk with respect to centrally cleared total return swap contracts due to the clearinghouse guarantee fund and other resources that are available in the event of a clearing member default. Risk of loss may exceed amounts recognized on the Statement of Fiduciary Net Position.

The Portfolios entered into OTC and/or centrally cleared interest rate swap contracts to manage interest rate risk and to gain exposure on interest. OTC and centrally cleared interest rate swap contracts are marked to market daily based upon quotations from an independent pricing service or market makers. The Portfolios could be exposed to credit or market risk due to unfavorable changes in the fluctuation of interest rates or if the counterparty defaults, in the case of OTC interest rate contracts, or the central clearing agency or a clearing member defaults, in the case of centrally cleared interest rate swap contracts, on its respective obligation to perform. This risk may be mitigated for OTC interest rate swap contracts by having a master netting arrangement between the Portfolios and the counterparty and for centrally cleared interest rate swap contracts through the daily exchange of variation margin. There is minimal counterparty risk with respect to centrally cleared interest rate swap contracts due to the clearinghouse guarantee fund and other resources that are available in the event of a clearing member default. Risk of loss may exceed amounts recognized on the Statement of Fiduciary Net Position.

The Portfolios entered into OTC and/or centrally cleared credit default contracts to manage credit risk and market risk, and gain exposure on individual names and/or baskets of securities. In an OTC and centrally cleared credit default contracts, the protection buyer typically makes a periodic stream of payments to a counterparty, the protection seller, in exchange for the right to receive a contingent payment upon the occurrence of a credit event on the reference obligation or all other equally ranked obligations of the reference entity. Credit events are contract specific but may include bankruptcy, failure to pay, restructuring and obligation acceleration. The OTC and centrally cleared credit default contracts are marked to market daily based upon quotations from an independent pricing service or market makers. In addition to bearing the risk that the credit event will occur, the Portfolios could be exposed to market risk due to unfavorable changes in interest rates or in the price of the underlying security or index or the possibility that it may be unable to close out its position at the same time or at the same price as if it had purchased the underlying reference obligations. In certain circumstances, the Portfolios may enter into offsetting OTC and centrally cleared credit default contracts which could mitigate their risk of loss. Risk of loss may exceed amounts recognized on the Statement of Fiduciary Net Position. The Portfolios’ maximum risk of loss from counterparty risk, either as the protection seller or as the protection buyer, is the fair value of the contract. This risk may be mitigated for OTC credit default contracts by having a master netting arrangement between the Portfolios and the counterparty and for centrally cleared credit default contracts through the daily exchange of the variation margin. Counterparty risk is further mitigated with respect to centrally cleared credit default contracts due to the clearinghouse guarantee fund and other resources that are available in the event of a clearing member default. Where the Portfolios are a seller of protection, the maximum potential amount of future payments it may be required to make is equal to the notional amount.

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended June 30, 2022

Derivative instruments held by the Portfolios were not individually rated by a ratings agency for the reporting period. As of June 30, 2022, OTC derivative counterparties had ratings that were either greater than or equivalent to long-term ratings of A2 and short-term ratings of P-1. Centrally cleared contracts are not considered brokered contracts and have mitigated risks. With futures, there is minimal counterparty credit risk to the Portfolios since futures are exchange traded and the exchange's clearinghouse, as counterparty to all exchange traded futures, guarantees the futures against default.

Derivative instruments are subject to interest rate risk. Prices of longer term maturities generally change more in response to interest rate changes than the prices of shorter term maturities. The following table provides information about the interest rate risks associated with the types of investment derivative instruments as of June 30, 2022 (expressed in thousands):

	Maturities in Years				Total
	Less than 1	1-5	6-10	Greater than 10	
Forward currency contracts	\$ 59	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 59
CC interest rate swap contracts	-	(10)	(59)	48	(21)
OTC total return swap contracts	(6)	(21)	-	-	(27)
OTC credit default contracts	-	-	-	(123)	(123)
CC credit default contracts	-	(823)	-	-	(823)
Futures contracts	(684)	-	-	-	(684)
Total	\$ (631)	\$ (854)	\$ (59)	\$ (75)	\$ (1,619)

Forward currency contracts are subject to foreign currency risk. The following table provides information about the forward currency contracts as of June 30, 2022 (expressed in thousands):

	Fair Value
Australian Dollar	\$ 65
British Pound	(5)
Chinese Yuan	3
Danish Krone	5
Euro	(16)
Israeli Shekel	12
Japanese Yen	(3)
New Taiwan Dollar	(3)
Norwegian Krone	5
Singapore Dollar	1
South Korean Won	(3)
Swedish Krona	(2)
Total	\$ 59

The audited financial statements of Putnam 529 for America may be obtained from Putnam Investment Management, 100 Federal Street, Boston, MA 02110.

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended June 30, 2022

Note 4. Receivables

Receivable balances are disaggregated by type and presented separately in the financial statements. Significant receivable balances not expected to be collected within one year and not already classified in the fund financials are presented below (expressed in thousands):

	General Fund	State Education Fund	Nonmajor Governmental Funds	Total
As shown on financial statements:				
Accounts receivable	\$ 138,183	\$ -	\$ 133,070	\$ 271,253
Intergovernmental receivables	885,000	53,567	30,795	969,362
Notes/loans receivable	12,719	-	64,255	76,974
Finance agreements receivable	-	-	43,990	43,990
Leases receivable	-	-	5,355	5,355
Due from component units	203	-	21,838	22,041
Total	<u>\$ 1,036,105</u>	<u>\$ 53,567</u>	<u>\$ 299,303</u>	<u>\$ 1,388,975</u>
Classified:				
Current portion:	<u>\$ 968,600</u>	<u>\$ 53,567</u>	<u>\$ 72,321</u>	<u>\$ 1,094,488</u>
Noncurrent portion:				
Accounts receivable	-	-	95,450	95,450
Intergovernmental receivables	55,088	-	-	55,088
Notes/loans receivable	12,417	-	62,020	74,437
Finance agreements receivable	-	-	42,720	42,720
Leases receivable	-	-	5,123	5,123
Due from component units	-	-	21,669	21,669
Total noncurrent portion	<u>67,505</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>226,982</u>	<u>294,487</u>
Total	<u>\$ 1,036,105</u>	<u>\$ 53,567</u>	<u>\$ 299,303</u>	<u>\$ 1,388,975</u>

Not included in the receivable balances are amounts considered to be uncollectible. In the governmental funds, uncollectible taxes receivable are estimated at \$20.7 million, and uncollectible accounts receivable are estimated at \$201.9 million. The proprietary funds have \$376.8 million in uncollectible accounts receivable of which \$8.4 million are from the fines and penalties of Workers Compensation and Safety, and \$358.1 million are from unemployment contributions and benefit overpayments.

Accounts receivable of \$109.3 million, \$3.8 million and \$105.3 million in the Resilient Nevada special revenue fund, the Attorney General Settlement special revenue fund and the Intergovernmental custodial fund, respectively, are for settlements receivable deriving from the National Opioid Settlement and Litigation lawsuit. The receivables in the Intergovernmental custodial fund are restricted specifically for disbursements to local governments per the One Nevada Agreement on Allocation of Opioid Recoveries.

Note 5. Interfund Transactions

A. Interfund Advances

A summary of interfund advances at June 30, 2022, follows (expressed in thousands):

Advances To	Advances From		
	General Fund	Nonmajor Governmental	Total
Nonmajor Enterprise	\$ 82	\$ -	\$ 82
Internal Service Funds	5,829	2,478	8,307
Total other funds	<u>\$ 5,911</u>	<u>\$ 2,478</u>	<u>\$ 8,389</u>

Interfund advances are the portions of interfund balances that are *not* expected to be repaid within one year. The interfund balances that are expected to be repaid within one year are shown in the Due From/Due To summary following.

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended June 30, 2022

Advances are generally made to finance capital expenditures or as a loan for operating purposes.

B. Due From/Due To Other Funds and Component Units

A summary of due from and due to other funds and component units at June 30, 2022, follows (expressed in thousands):

	Due To			
	Major Governmental Funds			
	General Fund	State Education Fund	Nonmajor Governmental	Total Governmental
Due From				
Major Governmental Funds:				
General	\$ -	\$ 487,232	\$ 32,026	\$ 519,258
State Education	138,800	-	-	138,800
Nonmajor Governmental	27,153	10,881	27,541	65,575
Total Governmental	165,953	498,113	59,567	723,633
Major Enterprise Funds:				
Housing Division	47	-	-	47
Unemployment Comp	-	-	641	641
Water Projects Loans	380	-	-	380
Higher Education Tuition Trust	19	-	-	19
Nonmajor Enterprise	2,953	-	64	3,017
Total Enterprise	3,399	-	705	4,104
Internal Service	4,640	-	1,242	5,882
Total other funds	\$ 173,992	\$ 498,113	\$ 61,514	\$ 733,619
Fiduciary	\$ 393	\$ -	\$ 983	\$ 1,376
Component Units:				
Nevada System of Higher Education	\$ 203	\$ -	\$ 170	\$ 373
Nevada Capital Investment Corporation	-	-	21,668	21,668
Total Component Units	\$ 203	\$ -	\$ 21,838	\$ 22,041

	Due To							
	Major Enterprise Funds							
	Housing Division	Water Projects Loans	Higher Education Tuition Trust	Nonmajor Enterprise	Total Enterprise	Internal Service	Total Other Funds	Fiduciary
Due From								
Major Governmental Funds:								
General	\$ 784	\$ 716	\$ 26	\$ 2,394	\$ 3,920	\$ 10,161	\$ 533,339	\$ 559,948
State Education	-	-	-	-	-	-	138,800	-
Nonmajor Governmental	-	-	-	67	67	1,870	67,512	14
Total Governmental	784	716	26	2,461	3,987	12,031	739,651	559,962
Major Enterprise Funds:								
Housing Division	-	-	-	-	-	2	49	-
Unemployment Comp	-	-	-	-	-	-	641	-
Water Projects Loans	-	-	-	-	-	1	381	-
Higher Education Tuition Trust	-	-	-	-	-	1	20	-
Nonmajor Enterprise	-	-	-	-	-	130	3,147	79
Total Enterprise	-	-	-	-	-	134	4,238	79
Internal Service	-	-	-	3	3	215	6,100	13
Total other funds	\$ 784	\$ 716	\$ 26	\$ 2,464	\$ 3,990	\$ 12,380	\$ 749,989	\$ 560,054
Fiduciary	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 14	\$ 14	\$ 25,049	\$ 26,439	\$ 1
Component Units:								
Colorado River Commission	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 3	\$ 3	\$ -
Nevada System of Higher Education	-	-	-	-	-	1,122	1,495	1,334
Nevada Capital Investment Corporation	-	-	-	-	-	-	21,668	-
Total Component Units	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,125	\$ 23,166	\$ 1,334

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended June 30, 2022

	Due To		
	Component Units		
	Colorado River Commission	Nevada System of Higher Education	Total Component Units
Due From			
Major Governmental Funds:			
General	\$ 90	\$ 54,985	\$ 55,075
Nonmajor Governmental	-	31,767	31,767
Total Governmental	90	86,752	86,842
Major Enterprise Funds:			
Higher Education Tuition Trust	-	1	1
Total Enterprise	-	1	1
Internal Service	-	10	10
Total	\$ 90	\$ 86,763	\$ 86,853

The balances result primarily from timing differences between the date goods and services are provided or reimbursable expenses occur, and the date the transactions are recorded in the accounting system and payment is made.

C. Transfers From/Transfers To Other Funds

A summary of transfers between funds for the year ended June 30, 2022, follows (expressed in thousands):

	Transfers Out/To		
	Major Governmental Funds		
	General Fund	Nonmajor Governmental	Total Governmental
Transfers In/From			
Major Governmental Funds:			
General	\$ -	\$ 90,886	\$ 90,886
State Education	1,465,723	11,942	1,477,665
Nonmajor Governmental	118,324	96,529	214,853
Total Governmental	1,584,047	199,357	1,783,404
Major Enterprise Funds:			
Unemployment Comp	332,408	-	332,408
Higher Education Tuition Trust	681	-	681
Water Project Loans	2	-	2
Nonmajor Enterprise	47	364	411
Total Enterprise	333,138	364	333,502
Internal Service	18,064	-	18,064
Total other funds	\$ 1,935,249	\$ 199,721	\$ 2,134,970

	Transfers Out/To								
	Major Enterprise Funds				Nonmajor Enterprise Funds	Total Enterprise	Internal Service	Total Other Funds	Fiduciary
	Housing Division	Unemployment Compensation	Higher Education Tuition Trust	Water Projects Loans					
Transfers In/From									
Major Governmental Funds:									
General	\$ 2,445	\$ -	\$ 8	\$ 1,863	\$ 15,726	\$ 20,042	\$ 1,271	\$ 112,199	\$ -
State Education	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,477,665	-
Nonmajor Governmental	-	5,926	-	-	-	5,926	81	220,860	-
Total Governmental	2,445	5,926	8	1,863	15,726	25,968	1,352	1,810,724	-
Major Enterprise Funds:									
Unemployment Comp	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	332,408	-
Higher Education Tuition Trust	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	681	-
Water Project Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
Nonmajor Enterprise	-	-	-	-	12	12	-	423	-
Total Enterprise	-	-	-	-	12	12	-	333,514	-
Internal Service	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18,064	-
Total other funds	\$ 2,445	\$ 5,926	\$ 8	\$ 1,863	\$ 15,738	\$ 25,980	\$ 1,352	\$ 2,162,302	\$ -
Fiduciary	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,689

The general purpose for transfers is to move monies from funds required by statute to collect them to the funds required by statute or budget to expend them, and to move monies collected for debt service purposes to the debt service fund required to make the payment.

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended June 30, 2022

Note 6. Restricted Assets

Various debt service, operation and maintenance, capital improvement and construction (acquisition) funding requirements of bond covenants, and trust indentures are recorded as restricted assets on the Statement of Net Position. The components of restricted assets at June 30, 2022 are as follows (expressed in thousands):

	Primary Government		
	Governmental Activities	Business-Type Activities	Component Units
Restricted:			
Cash	\$ 163,133	\$ -	\$ 38,939
Investments	-	169,873	16,098
Total	<u>\$ 163,133</u>	<u>\$ 169,873</u>	<u>\$ 55,037</u>
Restricted for:			
Debt service	\$ -	\$ 169,873	\$ 1,078
Capital projects	-	-	36,411
Capital projects -unspent bond proceeds	161,487	-	-
Regulation of business	1,646	-	-
Other purposes	-	-	17,548
Total	<u>\$ 163,133</u>	<u>\$ 169,873</u>	<u>\$ 55,037</u>

Note 7. Capital Assets

Capital asset activity of the primary government for the year ended June 30, 2022, was as follows (expressed in thousands):

	Beginning Balance (Restated)*	Increases	Decreases	Ending Balance
Governmental Activities:				
Capital assets, not being depreciated				
Land	\$ 174,263	\$ 4,029	\$ -	\$ 178,292
Construction in progress	2,589,652	262,956	(118,230)	2,734,378
Infrastructure	5,969,821	114,830	(30,053)	6,054,598
Rights-of-way	972,309	2,119	(797)	973,631
Total capital assets, not being depreciated	<u>9,706,045</u>	<u>383,934</u>	<u>(149,080)</u>	<u>9,940,899</u>
Capital assets, being depreciated/amortized				
Buildings	2,084,062	43,986	-	2,128,048
Improvements other than buildings	166,542	1,799	-	168,341
Furniture and equipment	530,377	25,109	(21,036)	534,450
Software costs	336,867	-	(331)	336,536
Right to use leased building	204,544	9,910	-	214,454
Right to use leased equipment	7,765	1,599	-	9,364
Total capital assets, being depreciated/amortized	<u>3,330,157</u>	<u>82,403</u>	<u>(21,367)</u>	<u>3,391,193</u>
Less accumulated depreciation/amortization for				
Buildings	(869,390)	(54,471)	-	(923,861)
Improvements other than buildings	(109,401)	(4,600)	-	(114,001)
Furniture and equipment	(387,779)	(35,356)	18,687	(404,448)
Software costs	(216,733)	(16,271)	331	(232,673)
Right to use leased building	-	(30,658)	-	(30,658)
Right to use leased equipment	-	(2,811)	-	(2,811)
Total accumulated depreciation/amortization	<u>(1,583,303)</u>	<u>(144,167)</u>	<u>19,018</u>	<u>(1,708,452)</u>
Total capital assets, being depreciated/amortized, net	<u>1,746,854</u>	<u>(61,764)</u>	<u>(2,349)</u>	<u>1,682,741</u>
Governmental activities capital assets, net	<u>\$ 11,452,899</u>	<u>\$ 322,170</u>	<u>\$ (151,429)</u>	<u>\$ 11,623,640</u>

*The beginning balance for construction in progress has been restated by a decrease of \$58.0 million for a prior period adjustment. The beginning balances of right to use leased building and right to use leased equipment have been restated due to the implementation of GASB Statement No. 87. (See Note 19)

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended June 30, 2022

	Beginning Balance (Restated)*	Increases	Decreases	Ending Balance
Business-type Activities:				
Capital assets, not being depreciated				
Land	\$ 568	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 568
Total capital assets, not being depreciated	<u>568</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>568</u>
Capital assets, being depreciated/amortized				
Buildings	1,407	-	-	1,407
Improvements other than buildings	5,638	-	(596)	5,042
Furniture and equipment	16,911	174	(9,405)	7,680
Right to use leased building	3,826	-	-	3,826
Right to use leased equipment	112	-	-	112
Total capital assets, being depreciated	<u>27,894</u>	<u>174</u>	<u>(10,001)</u>	<u>18,067</u>
Less accumulated depreciation/amortization for				
Buildings	(1,303)	(41)	-	(1,344)
Improvements other than buildings	(2,395)	(76)	-	(2,471)
Furniture and equipment	(8,596)	(528)	3,300	(5,824)
Right to use leased building	-	(1,614)	-	(1,614)
Right to use leased equipment	-	(40)	-	(40)
Total accumulated depreciation/amortization	<u>(12,294)</u>	<u>(2,299)</u>	<u>3,300</u>	<u>(11,293)</u>
Total capital assets, being depreciated/amortized, net	<u>15,600</u>	<u>(2,125)</u>	<u>(6,701)</u>	<u>6,774</u>
Business-type activities capital assets, net	<u>\$ 16,168</u>	<u>\$ (2,125)</u>	<u>\$ (6,701)</u>	<u>\$ 7,342</u>

*The beginning balances of right to use leased building and right to use leased equipment have been restated due to the implementation of GASB Statement No. 87. (See Note 19)

Included in the table above are three Department of Corrections facilities that have been closed. These assets are idle, with a carrying value of \$7.0 million.

Current period depreciation and amortization expense was charged to functions of the primary government as follows (expressed in thousands):

Governmental activities:	
General government	\$ 9,625
Education, support services	731
Health services	4,623
Law, justice, public safety	48,991
Recreation, resource development	7,939
Social services	34,984
Transportation	21,049
Regulation of business	5,764
Unallocated	3,181
Depreciation and amortization on capital assets held by the State's internal service funds is charged to the various functions based on their use of the assets	7,280
Total depreciation/amortization expense - governmental activities	<u>\$ 144,167</u>
Business-type activities:	
Housing	\$ 36
Workers' compensation and safety	1,604
Higher education tuition	8
Other	651
Total depreciation/amortization expense - business-type activities	<u>\$ 2,299</u>

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended June 30, 2022

Capital asset activity of the Nevada System of Higher Education for the year ended June 30, 2022, was as follows (expressed in thousands):

	Beginning Balance (Restated)*	Increases	Decreases	Ending Balance
Nevada System of Higher Education:				
Capital assets, not being depreciated				
Construction in progress	\$ 116,726	\$ 118,544	\$ (52,124)	\$ 183,146
Land	173,109	6,109	(38)	179,180
Land improvements	288	-	-	288
Intangibles	642	-	(642)	-
Collections	12,031	1,272	(33)	13,270
Total capital assets, not being depreciated	<u>302,796</u>	<u>125,925</u>	<u>(52,837)</u>	<u>375,884</u>
Capital assets, being depreciated/amortized				
Buildings	3,338,301	71,207	(4,858)	3,404,650
Land improvements	179,218	2,866	-	182,084
Machinery and equipment	448,881	29,363	(27,884)	450,360
Intangibles	51,799	1,960	-	53,759
Library books and media	125,368	2,168	(648)	126,888
Right to use leased building	37,086	4,406	-	41,492
Right to use leased equipment	2,036	2,611	-	4,647
Total capital assets, being depreciated/amortized	<u>4,182,689</u>	<u>114,581</u>	<u>(33,390)</u>	<u>4,263,880</u>
Less accumulated depreciation/amortization for				
Buildings	(1,257,694)	(85,057)	839	(1,341,912)
Land improvements	(129,768)	(5,402)	-	(135,170)
Machinery and equipment	(338,587)	(28,977)	26,080	(341,484)
Intangibles	(46,988)	(1,865)	-	(48,853)
Library books and media	(121,575)	(1,813)	678	(122,710)
Right to use leased building	-	(8,592)	-	(8,592)
Right to use leased equipment	-	(1,135)	-	(1,135)
Total accumulated depreciation/amortization	<u>(1,894,612)</u>	<u>(132,841)</u>	<u>27,597</u>	<u>(1,999,856)</u>
Total capital assets being depreciated/amortized, net	<u>2,288,077</u>	<u>(18,260)</u>	<u>(5,793)</u>	<u>2,264,024</u>
Nevada System of Higher Education activity capital assets, net	<u>\$ 2,590,873</u>	<u>\$ 107,665</u>	<u>\$ (58,630)</u>	<u>\$ 2,639,908</u>

*The beginning balances of right to use leased building and right to use leased equipment have been restated due to the implementation of GASB Statement No. 87.

Capital asset activity of the Colorado River Commission for the year ended June 30, 2022, was as follows (expressed in thousands):

	Beginning Balance (Restated)*	Increases	Decreases	Ending Balance
Colorado River Commission:				
Capital assets, being depreciated/amortized				
Power transmission system	\$ 88,278	\$ 24	\$ -	\$ 88,302
Office furniture and fixtures	25	-	-	25
Automobiles and other equipment	691	20	(44)	667
Right to use leased building	364	-	-	364
Total capital assets, being depreciated/amortized	<u>89,358</u>	<u>44</u>	<u>(44)</u>	<u>89,358</u>
Less accumulated depreciation/amortization for				
Power transmission system	(45,320)	(1,994)	-	(47,314)
Office furniture and fixtures	(25)	-	-	(25)
Automobiles and other equipment	(452)	(80)	44	(488)
Right to use leased building	-	(121)	-	(121)
Total accumulated depreciation/amortization	<u>(45,797)</u>	<u>(2,195)</u>	<u>44</u>	<u>(47,948)</u>
Colorado River Commission activity capital assets, net	<u>\$ 43,561</u>	<u>\$ (2,151)</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 41,410</u>

*The beginning balance of right to use leased building has been restated due to the implementation of GASB Statement No. 87.

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended June 30, 2022

Note 8. Finance Agreements and Leases Receivable

A. Finance Agreements Receivable

The State entered into a financed sale agreement in fiscal year 2014 with the Nevada System of Higher Education (NSHE), a discretely presented component unit. The agreement is to finance a building construction project at the Nevada State College. Construction was completed in fiscal year 2016. Construction was financed by Lease Revenue Certificates of Participation Series 2013 at 4.0-5.0% interest. Proceeds from the certificates of participation were used to pay the capitalized interest during the construction period, and NSHE began making principal and interest payments starting in fiscal year 2017.

The future minimum payments for finance agreements receivable are as follows (expressed in thousands):

Year Ending June 30	Governmental Activities		
	Principal	Interest	Total
2023	\$ 1,270	\$ 2,110	\$ 3,380
2024	1,335	2,047	3,382
2025	1,400	1,980	3,380
2026	1,470	1,910	3,380
2027	1,545	1,836	3,381
2028-2032	8,760	8,153	16,913
2033-2037	11,035	5,875	16,910
2038-2042	13,955	2,959	16,914
2043-2047	3,220	161	3,381
Total finance agreements receivable	\$ 43,990	\$ 27,031	\$ 71,021

B. Leases Receivable

The State leases real estate and equipment to independent third parties. The State has accrued receivables for 24 land leases and 1 building lease as a lessor. At June 30, 2022, the remaining principal and interest receivable for these leases were \$5,601,585 and \$1,816,935, respectively. Deferred inflows related to these leases were \$5,524,536 as of June 30, 2022. Principal and interest revenue recognized on these leases were \$342,916 and \$171,041, respectively, for the year ended June 30, 2022. The implicit interest rate factored into these leases is 3%, based on the State's incremental borrowing rate. Final receipt is expected in fiscal year 2065.

The future minimum payments for leases receivable are as follows (expressed in thousands):

Year Ending June 30	Governmental Activities		
	Principal	Interest	Total
2023	\$ 353	\$ 161	\$ 514
2024	364	150	514
2025	246	141	387
2026	254	134	388
2027	262	126	388
2028-2032	1,429	506	1,935
2033-2037	1,362	292	1,654
2038-2042	786	119	905
2043-2047	117	71	188
2048-2052	103	56	159
2053-2057	120	39	159
2058-2062	139	20	159
2063-2067	67	2	69
Total leases receivable	\$ 5,602	\$ 1,817	\$ 7,419

C. Component Units

The Nevada System of Higher Education (NSHE) leases real estate and equipment to independent third parties. The income under these lease agreements was approximately \$6,200,000 in fiscal year 2022. NSHE had current lease receivables and lease receivables due from related organizations of \$4,852,000 and \$2,927,000, respectively, and long-term lease receivables and long-term receivables due from related organizations of \$31,157,000 and \$14,987,000, respectively, as of June 30, 2022. Deferred inflows of resources of \$53,971,000 are associated with these leases as of June 30, 2022.

NSHE had a total of 19 leases of which call for payments that are partially or completely variable and were not included in lease receivables or deferred inflows of resources. These variable payments were a result of the underlying lease measured not

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended June 30, 2022

on a fixed rate, but rather variable due to underlying payments derived from a percentage of sales, use of a capital asset, or changes in an index rate. A total of \$289,000 was recognized as revenue from these variable payments for the year ended June 30, 2022.

The future minimum payments for leases receivable are as follows (expressed in thousands):

Year Ending June 30	Principal	Interest	Total
2023	\$ 4,852	\$ 467	\$ 5,319
2024	3,481	421	3,902
2025	2,646	384	3,030
2026	2,457	352	2,809
2027	1,820	325	2,145
2028-2032	6,010	1,346	7,356
2033-2037	2,967	1,019	3,986
2038-2042	2,822	809	3,631
2043-2047	3,220	573	3,793
2048-2052	3,208	319	3,527
2053-2057	2,526	78	2,604
Total future minimum leases receivable payments	\$ 36,009	\$ 6,093	\$ 42,102

Note 9. Short and Long -Term Obligations

A. Changes in Long-Term Obligations

The following is a summary of changes in long-term obligations of the primary government for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2022 (expressed in thousands):

	Beginning Balance (Restated)*	Additions	Reductions	Ending Balance	Due Within One Year
Governmental activities:					
<i>Bonds payable:</i>					
General obligation bonds	\$ 1,121,898	\$ 144,150	\$ (171,408)	\$ 1,094,640	\$ 123,964
Special obligation bonds	805,065	-	(40,190)	764,875	42,110
Subtotal	1,926,963	144,150	(211,598)	1,859,515	166,074
Issuance premiums (discounts)	146,216	17,547	(33,453)	130,310	29,301
Total bonds payable	2,073,179	161,697	(245,051)	1,989,825	195,375
Certificates of participation	69,240	-	(3,140)	66,100	3,295
Certificates of participation-private placement	1,932	-	(377)	1,555	388
Subtotal	71,172	-	(3,517)	67,655	3,683
Issuance premiums (discounts)	(185)	-	(171)	(356)	115
Total certificates of participation	70,987	-	(3,688)	67,299	3,798
<i>Other governmental long-term activities:</i>					
Finance agreements	7,542	1,543	(2,823)	6,262	2,009
Leases	212,309	11,509	(30,373)	193,445	30,641
Compensated absences obligations	126,298	89,377	(100,316)	115,359	81,154
Pollution remediation obligations	4,523	408	(10)	4,921	747
Total other governmental long-term activities	350,672	102,837	(133,522)	319,987	114,551
Governmental activities long-term obligations	\$ 2,494,838	\$ 264,534	\$ (382,261)	\$ 2,377,111	\$ 313,724
Business-type activities:					
<i>Bonds payable:</i>					
General obligation bonds	\$ 62,687	\$ 85,410	\$ (10,122)	\$ 137,975	\$ 23,286
Special obligation bonds	846,258	322,924	(105,737)	1,063,445	36,196
Subtotal	908,945	408,334	(115,859)	1,201,420	59,482
Issuance premiums (discounts)	10,795	5,173	(2,132)	13,836	1,576
Total bonds payable	919,740	413,507	(117,991)	1,215,256	61,058
Leases	3,938	-	(1,705)	2,233	1,531
Compensated absences obligations	2,536	1,564	(1,907)	2,193	1,506
Tuition benefits payable	208,140	19,133	(22,092)	205,181	19,672
Business-type activities long-term obligations	\$ 1,134,354	\$ 434,204	\$ (143,695)	\$ 1,424,863	\$ 83,767

*The beginning balances of leases has been restated due to the implementation of GASB Statement No. 87. (See Note 19)

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended June 30, 2022

The General Fund and special revenue funds typically liquidate the finance agreement and lease obligations. Compensated absence obligations are payable by the funds in which they are incurred and are primarily the General Fund and State Highway Fund. The debt service funds typically liquidate the arbitrage obligations.

B. Bonds Payable

The State issues general obligation bonds for the acquisition, construction and improvement of major capital facilities; buying local governments' bonds in the municipal bond bank fund; loans to municipalities for water projects; protection of natural resources; cultural affairs projects; the construction, reconstruction, improvement and maintenance of highways; and for refunding purposes. General obligation bonds are direct obligations and pledge the full faith and credit of the State.

Special obligation highway improvement revenue bonds provide funds for property acquisition and construction of highway projects. Special obligation housing bonds in the aggregate have a debt limit of \$5 billion and are used for housing loans or to purchase mortgage loans having both fixed and variable interest rates. Special obligation bonds are payable solely from gross pledged revenues and are not general obligations of the State.

General obligation bonds and special obligation bonds of the primary government outstanding at June 30, 2022 are comprised of the following (expressed in thousands):

	Interest Rates	Original Amount	Principal Outstanding
Governmental activities:			
<i>General obligation bonds:</i>			
Subject to Constitutional Debt Limitation	2.0-5.0%	\$ 1,280,525	\$ 932,875
Exempt from Constitutional Debt Limitation	2.0-6.0%	265,491	161,765
<i>Special obligation bonds:</i>			
Exempt from Constitutional Debt Limitation-Highway Improvement Revenue Bonds	1.75-5.0%	946,915	764,875
Subtotal		2,492,931	1,859,515
<i>Issuance premiums (discounts)</i>		625,968	130,310
Governmental activities bonds payable		3,118,899	1,989,825
Business-type activities:			
<i>General obligation bonds:</i>			
Exempt from Constitutional Debt Limitation	2.0-5.5%	98,302	62,975
Subject to Constitutional Debt Limitation	2.4-3.2%	75,000	75,000
<i>Special obligation bonds:</i>			
Housing Bonds	*.20-6.95%	1,381,092	1,063,445
Subtotal		1,554,394	1,201,420
<i>Issuance premiums (discounts)</i>		29,816	13,836
Business-type activities bonds payable		1,584,210	1,215,256
Total bonds payable		\$ 4,703,109	\$ 3,205,081

*Many Housing bonds have variable rates of interest. The tax exempt bonds track the SIFMA Index while the federally taxable debt tracks the one-month LIBOR Index.

Debt service requirements (principal and interest) for all long-term bonds and notes outstanding at June 30, 2022, of the primary government are summarized in the table following (expressed in thousands):

Year Ending June 30	Governmental Activities				Business-Type Activities			
	General Obligation		Special Obligation		General Obligation		Special Obligation	
	Principal	Interest	Principal	Interest	Principal	Interest	Principal	Interest
2023	\$ 123,964	\$ 45,637	\$ 42,110	\$ 31,393	\$ 23,286	\$ 4,603	\$ 36,196	\$ 30,463
2024	114,629	39,340	43,995	29,317	20,016	3,998	45,656	30,246
2025	113,682	33,633	46,080	27,078	21,133	3,328	21,920	29,833
2026	114,967	27,708	48,285	24,719	21,478	2,610	10,955	29,287
2027	119,405	21,989	50,605	22,352	21,655	1,867	11,448	28,994
2028-2032	262,873	63,305	270,775	74,434	20,177	3,644	71,352	139,455
2033-2037	189,685	22,506	213,645	20,322	9,915	563	319,116	113,691
2038-2042	55,435	2,551	49,380	1,691	315	5	173,500	60,123
2043-2047	-	-	-	-	-	-	90,383	52,030
2048-2052	-	-	-	-	-	-	41,493	47,342
2053-2057	-	-	-	-	-	-	136,574	34,538
2058-2062	-	-	-	-	-	-	104,852	12,306
Total	\$ 1,094,640	\$ 256,669	\$ 764,875	\$ 231,306	\$ 137,975	\$ 20,618	\$ 1,063,445	\$ 608,308

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended June 30, 2022

C. Constitutional Debt Limitations

Section 3, Article 9, of the State Constitution (as amended) limits the aggregate principal amount of the State's public debt to two percent (2%) of the assessed valuation of the State. Exempt from this limitation are debts authorized by the Legislature that are incurred for the protection and preservation of, or for obtaining the benefits of, any property or natural resources within the State. At June 30, 2022, the debt limitation and its unused portion are computed as follows (expressed in thousands):

Debt limitation (2% of total assessed valuation)	\$	3,342,577
Less: Bonds and leases payable as of June 30, 2022, subject to limitation		(1,007,875)
Remaining debt capacity	\$	<u>2,334,702</u>

D. Nevada Municipal Bond Bank

General obligation bonds have been issued through the Municipal Bond Bank, a special revenue fund, as authorized by NRS 350A. These bonds are subject to statutory limitation of \$1.8 billion and are exempt from the Constitutional Debt Limitation. Proceeds from the bonds are used to purchase validly issued general obligation bonds of the State's local governments to finance projects related to natural resources. The State anticipates that the debt service revenue it receives from the participating local governments will be sufficient to pay the debt service requirements of the State bonds as they become due. Nine projects were funded through the Municipal Bond Bank as of June 30, 2022, and total outstanding loans to local governments amounted to \$64,255,000.

E. Refunded Debt and Redemptions

During the fiscal year 2022, the State of Nevada refunded \$25,468,099 in general obligation, limited tax, bonds related to capital improvement, cultural affairs and refunding and natural resources and refunding - Marlette Lake by issuing refunding bonds with a total par amount of \$21,505,000 at a \$3,835,034 premium. Proceeds from refunding bonds and certificates were used to refund certain outstanding State debt to realize debt service savings. The refunding decreased the aggregate debt service payments by \$4,158,456 with an economic or present value gain of \$4,041,476. The reacquisition price not exceeding the carrying amount of the old debt causing a deferred accounting gain of \$241,136. This amount is being reported as a deferred inflow of resources and amortized as an adjustment to interest expense over the life of the refunded debt or the refunding debt, whichever is shorter. The impact of the refunding issues is presented in the following table (expressed in thousands):

	Refunding Amount	Refunded Amount	Cash Flow Gain (Loss)	Present Value Gain
Capital Improvement, Cultural Affairs and Refunding Bonds, Series 2011A	\$ 23,220	\$ 23,625	\$ 4,034	\$ 3,918
Natural Resources and Refunding Bonds-Marlette Lake, Series 2010D	1,815	1,843	124	123
Total	<u>\$ 25,035</u>	<u>\$ 25,468</u>	<u>\$ 4,158</u>	<u>\$ 4,041</u>

F. Finance Agreements

The State has entered into various agreements for the purchase of vehicles and improvement of buildings. Assets of the primary government acquired under such agreements at June 30, 2022 include vehicles and building improvements of \$32,159,486 with accumulated depreciation of \$16,299,264.

For all finance agreements of the primary government, the gross minimum payments and the present value of the net minimum payments as of June 30, 2022 follow (expressed in thousands):

Year Ending June 30	Governmental Activities
2023	\$ 2,261
2024	2,443
2025	1,813
2026	194
Total minimum payments	6,711
Less: amount representing interest	(449)
Obligations under finance agreements	<u>\$ 6,262</u>

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended June 30, 2022

G. Lease Liabilities

Lease liabilities represent the State's obligation to make lease payments arising from the leasing of buildings and equipment. Lease liabilities are recognized at the lease commencement date based on the present value of future lease payments expected to be made during the lease term. The present value of lease payments are discounted based on a borrowing rate determined by the State.

The State has entered into lease agreements for buildings and equipment. The State is required to make principal and interest payments through December 31, 2062. The lease liability was valued using a discount rate of 3%, based on the State's incremental borrowing rate at the inception of the leases. The total amount of right to use leased assets, and the related accumulated amortization on right to use leased assets was \$227,755,372 and \$35,089,055, respectively, as of June 30, 2022.

Remaining principal and interest payments on leases are as follows (expressed in thousands):

Year Ending June 30	Governmental Activities			Business-Type Activities		
	Principal	Interest	Total	Principal	Interest	Total
2023	\$ 30,641	\$ 5,293	\$ 35,934	\$ 1,531	\$ 40	\$ 1,571
2024	26,770	4,432	31,202	346	13	359
2025	22,188	3,708	25,896	238	6	244
2026	17,178	3,126	20,304	116	1	117
2027	14,456	2,651	17,107	2	-	2
2028-2032	42,126	8,508	50,634	-	-	-
2033-2037	20,678	4,252	24,930	-	-	-
2038-2042	3,027	2,660	5,687	-	-	-
2043-2047	3,218	2,208	5,426	-	-	-
2048-2052	3,624	1,701	5,325	-	-	-
2053-2057	4,209	1,115	5,324	-	-	-
2058-2062	4,889	435	5,324	-	-	-
2063-2067	441	2	443	-	-	-
Total lease obligations	\$ 193,445	\$ 40,091	\$ 233,536	\$ 2,233	\$ 60	\$ 2,293

H. Certificates of Participation

In fiscal year 2014, the NRPC issued \$35,785,000 of Lease Revenue Refunding Certificates of Participation Series 2013 at 3.0-5.0% interest to refund the outstanding balances of Lease Revenue Certificates of Participation Series 2004 and 2004B, which were to finance the acquisition and construction of the State's Capitol Complex Building 1 and Casa Grande Projects respectively.

In fiscal year 2014, the NRPC issued \$50,445,000 of new Lease Revenue Certificates of Participation Series 2013 at 4.0-5.0% interest to finance the State's Nevada State College Project. The Project is leased to the Nevada System of Higher Education (NSHE), the State's discretely presented component unit. Meanwhile, the NRPC entered into a Ground Lease with respect to the real property on which the Project is located.

In fiscal year 2017, the NRPC issued \$3,730,000 of Lease Revenue Refunding Certificates of Participation Series 2016A at 2.22% interest to refund the outstanding balances of Lease Revenue Certificate of Participation Series 2006 which were to finance the design and construction of a warehouse addition to the Legislative Counsel Bureau's existing State Printing Office building in Carson City and resurfacing of the exterior of the existing building, together with related improvements on the premises. These Certificates of Participation are Privately Placed.

Under the lease revenue certificates of participation financing arrangements, the certificates are not general obligations of the State and are not backed by the faith and credit or the taxing power of the State. The State's obligation to pay base rent and make other payments to the trustee under the financing leases is subject to appropriation by the State. In the event that the State does not make a sufficient appropriation with respect to a Lease Purchase Agreement, that Lease Purchase Agreement will terminate.

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended June 30, 2022

The following schedule presents future certificates of participation payments as of June 30, 2022 (expressed in thousands):

Year Ending June 30	Certificates of Participation		Certificates of Participation-Private Placements	
	Principal	Interest	Principal	Interest
2023	\$ 3,295	\$ 3,113	\$ 388	\$ 35
2024	3,465	2,948	393	26
2025	3,640	2,775	402	17
2026	3,815	2,593	372	8
2027	4,010	2,402	-	-
2028-2032	19,665	9,362	-	-
2033-2037	11,035	5,875	-	-
2038-2042	13,955	2,959	-	-
2043-2047	3,220	161	-	-
Total	\$ 66,100	\$ 32,188	\$ 1,555	\$ 86

I. Tuition Benefits Payable

The Higher Education Tuition Trust Fund, an enterprise fund, reports benefits payable as shown in Section A based upon the actuarial present value (APV) of the future tuition obligations and administrative expenses that will be paid in future years. The present value calculation includes the effects of projected tuition and fee increases and termination of contracts as follows (expressed in thousands):

APV of the future tuition obligation	\$	205,181
Net position available		387,201
Net position as a percentage of tuition benefits obligation		188.71 %

The actuarial valuation used an investment yield assumption of 5.00% per year and tuition growth assumptions as follows:

	Universities	Community Colleges
2023-24	2.50%	2.50%
2024-25	1.90%	1.90%
2025-26	2.70%	2.70%
2026-27 and later	4.00%	3.50%

J. Arbitrage Rebate Requirement

The Tax Reform Act of 1986 imposes a rebate requirement with respect to some bonds issued by the State. Under this requirement, an amount equal to the sum of (a) the excess of the aggregate amount earned on all investments (other than certain specified exceptions) over the amount that would have been earned if all investments were invested at a rate equal to the yield on the bonds, and (b) any income earned on the excess described in (a) must be rebated to the United States Treasury, in order for the interest on the bonds to be excluded from gross income for federal income tax purposes. In accordance with the Internal Revenue Service Regulations, arbitrage rebate liability calculated as of June 30, 2022 is \$0.

K. Conduit Debt Obligations

The State has issued Industrial Revenue Bonds to provide financial assistance to private-sector entities for the acquisition and construction of commercial facilities deemed to be in the public interest. During the 2013 session, the Nevada Legislature enacted the Charter School Financing Law, which authorizes the issuance of Charter School Bonds and other obligations to finance the acquisition, construction, improvement, maintenance or furnishing of land, buildings and facilities for Charter Schools in the State of Nevada. The above two types of bonds are secured by the properties financed and are payable solely from payments received on the underlying mortgage loans. The State is not obligated in any manner for the repayment of the bonds. Accordingly, the bonds are not reported as liabilities in the accompanying financial statements. As of June 30, 2022 there are seven series of Industrial Revenue Bonds and five series of Charter School Bonds outstanding, with an aggregate principal amount payable of \$325,367,000.

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended June 30, 2022

L. Pledged Revenue

Pledged motor vehicle and special fuel tax - The State has pledged a portion of future motor vehicle fuel and special fuel tax revenues as well as federal aid for eligible projects to repay the Highway Improvement Revenue Bonds that were issued for highway construction projects and property acquisition purposes. As of June 30, 2022, the outstanding balance of Highway Improvement Revenue and Refunding bonds is \$764,875,000. The total of principal and interest remaining on the bonds is \$996,181,028 payable through December 2041. Upon completion of eligible projects, federal aid of \$378,000,000 is expected to be received in fiscal year 2023. For the current year, principal and interest paid was \$73,576,056 and total motor vehicle fuel and special fuel tax revenues were \$344,754,691.

Pledged future lease rental payments - With respect to each series of Lease Revenue Certificates of Participation, the NRPC, a blended component unit, has pledged its rights, title and interest in the applicable Ground Lease and Lease Purchase Agreement to the Trustee (including the right to receive payments of base rent and other payments). As of June 30, 2022, the outstanding balance of Lease Revenue Certificates of Participation is \$67,655,000. The total of principal and interest remaining on the certificates is \$80,361,327 payable through June 2043. In fiscal year 2022, principal and interest of \$6,830,028 was paid. Building rent of \$7,000,000 is expected to be collected in fiscal year 2023, which will be used to pay the fiscal year 2023 debt service principal and interest of \$6,830,359.

Pledged Nevada Housing Division program funds - The single-family bonds are payable from, and secured by, a pledge of the proceeds derived from the sale of bonds; the rights and interest of the Housing Division in all mortgage loans purchased under the various bond certificates; revenues which primarily include mortgage repayments and the net income, if any, derived as a result of foreclosure or other action taken in the event of a default on such a mortgage loan; curtailments, consisting generally of all amounts representing monthly principal payments with respect to mortgage loans which are received in advance of the scheduled amortization thereof; and all earnings realized by the investment of monies in all funds and accounts as well as all funds and accounts created by the various bond certificates.

The multi-unit bonds are payable from, and secured by, a pledge of the proceeds derived from the sale of bonds; all earnings realized from the investment of bond proceeds; after permanent financing, all revenues received from the development including housing assistance and rental payments made by tenants, notes receivable collateralized by deeds of trust and the rights to FHA insurance, draws on bank letters of credit, private mortgage and hazard insurance and condemnation proceeds.

As of June 30, 2022, the outstanding balance of single-family and multi-unit bonds is \$1,063,427,830. The total of principal and interest remaining on the bonds is \$1,671,794,270 payable through November 2061. In fiscal year 2022, principal and interest of \$137,890,466 was paid, pursuant to provisions of the related agreements, which permits surplus collections, resulting primarily from mortgage loan payments, to be used to retire the obligation. Total operating revenues were \$40,726,482, receipts of mortgage loans were \$43,537,574, and the proceeds from the sale of bonds were \$326,445,372 during the current year.

M. Pollution Remediation Obligation

Currently there are eight sites in Nevada in various stages of pollution cleanup associated with contaminated soil and groundwater. The pollution remediation liabilities associated with three of these sites were measured using the expected cash flow technique. Liability estimates are subject to change due to price increases or reductions, technology, or changes in applicable laws or regulations governing the remediation efforts. The State does not anticipate recovering reimbursements from the parties who caused the pollution.

The remaining five sites were identified by Nevada Department of Correction for various gun firing ranges for lead pollution.

As of June 30, 2022 the total pollution remediation obligation is \$4,920,600.

N. Component Unit Obligations

Nevada System of Higher Education (NSHE) - Bonds, notes, finance agreements, leases and compensated absences payable by NSHE at June 30, 2022 and the changes for the year then ended, consist of the following (expressed in thousands):

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended June 30, 2022

	Beginning Balance (Restated)*	Additions	Reductions	Ending Balance	Due Within One Year
Bonds and notes payable	\$ 682,229	\$ 57,609	\$ (67,449)	\$ 672,389	\$ 36,208
Premiums (discounts)	39,411	5,703	(3,980)	41,134	3,243
Total bonds and notes payable	721,640	63,312	(71,429)	713,523	39,451
Finance agreements	49,081	-	(2,567)	46,514	2,673
Leases	39,122	6,830	(8,975)	36,977	8,538
Compensated absences liabilities	71,364	44,705	(51,453)	64,616	41,058
Total	\$ 881,207	\$ 114,847	\$ (134,424)	861,630	91,720
Discretely presented component units of the NSHE:					
Leases				98	84
Total				\$ 861,728	\$ 91,804

*The beginning balance of leases has been restated due to the implementation of GASB Statement No. 87. (See Note 19)

Tuition and fees, auxiliary enterprises' revenue and certain other revenue as defined in the bond indentures secure the revenue bonds.

The following table presents annual principal and interest payments for bonds, notes and finance agreements payable outstanding by NSHE at June 30, 2022 (expressed in thousands):

Year Ending June 30	Principal	Interest
2023	\$ 38,881	\$ 27,666
2024	35,175	26,287
2025	32,436	24,793
2026	33,059	23,241
2027	36,283	28,533
2028-2032	159,499	87,493
2033-2037	166,930	54,277
2038-2042	98,655	29,032
2043-2047	87,940	11,797
2048-2052	30,045	1,373
	718,903	314,492
Premiums	41,134	-
Total	\$ 760,037	\$ 314,492

Remaining principal and interest payments by NSHE on leases are as follows (expressed in thousands):

Year Ending June 30	Principal	Interest	Total
2023	\$ 8,538	\$ 388	\$ 8,926
2024	6,077	318	6,395
2025	4,616	263	4,879
2026	3,637	218	3,855
2027	3,406	173	3,579
2028-2032	10,653	304	10,957
2033-2038	50	1	51
Total	\$ 36,977	\$ 1,665	\$ 38,642

Colorado River Commission (CRC) – Bonds, leases and compensated absences payable by CRC at June 30, 2022, and the changes for the year then ended, consist of the following (expressed in thousands):

	Beginning Balance (Restated)*	Additions	Reductions	Ending Balance	Due Within One Year
Bonds payable:					
General obligation bonds	\$ 25,985	\$ -	\$ (770)	\$ 25,215	\$ 800
Issuance premiums (discounts)	(132)	-	6	(126)	-
Total bonds payable	25,853	-	(764)	25,089	800
Leases	367	-	(121)	246	121
Compensated absences obligations	588	343	(346)	585	345
Total	\$ 26,808	\$ 343	\$ (1,231)	\$ 25,920	\$ 1,266

*The beginning balance of leases has been restated due to the implementation of GASB Statement No. 87. (See Note 19)

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended June 30, 2022

Scheduled maturities for bonds payable by CRC for the years ending June 30 are as follows (expressed in thousands):

<u>Year Ending June 30</u>	<u>Principal</u>	<u>Interest</u>
2023	\$ 800	\$ 994
2024	815	971
2025	835	945
2026	865	916
2027	900	886
2028-2032	5,000	3,900
2033-2037	6,090	2,774
2038-2042	6,830	1,391
2043-2047	3,080	99
Total	<u>25,215</u>	<u>12,876</u>

Remaining principal and interest payments by CRC on leases are as follows (expressed in thousands):

<u>Year Ending June 30</u>	<u>Principal</u>	<u>Interest</u>	<u>Total</u>
2023	\$ 121	\$ 5	\$ 126
2024	125	2	127
Total	<u>246</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>253</u>

O. Short-Term Obligations

Primary Government - There was no short-term debt outstanding at July 1, 2021 or June 30, 2022.

Note 10. Pensions

For purposes of measuring the net pension liability, deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions, and pension expense, information about the fiduciary net position of each pension plan and additions to/deductions from each pension plan's fiduciary net position have been determined on the same basis as they are reported by the plans. For this purpose, benefit payments and refunds of employee contributions are recognized when due and payable in accordance with the terms of the plan. Investments are reported at fair value.

The State's defined benefit pension plans, the Public Employees' Retirement System of Nevada, the Legislators' Retirement System of Nevada and the Judicial Retirement System of Nevada, are described in detail below. The aggregate pension related amounts for the primary government consist of a net pension liability of \$1,517,053,931, deferred outflows of resources of \$909,143,368, deferred inflows of resources of \$1,314,317,469, pension expenditures of \$23,001,269 and pension expense of \$2,476,411. Pension expenditures and expense total \$25,477,680.

The aggregate pension related amounts for discretely presented component units consist of a net pension liability of \$276,810,024, deferred outflows of resources of \$158,483,362, deferred inflows of resources of \$227,903,419 and pension expense of \$7,421,703.

A. Public Employees' Retirement System of Nevada

Plan Description – The Public Employees' Retirement System (PERS, "the System") was established in 1947 by the Nevada Legislature and is governed by the Public Employees' Retirement Board whose seven members are appointed by the governor. PERS administers a cost-sharing multiple-employer defined benefit pension plan that covers qualified State employees and employees of participating local government entities in the State. Any public employer in the State may elect to have its regular and police/fire employees covered by PERS. The cost to administer the plan is financed through the contributions and investment earnings of the plan. PERS issues a publicly available financial report that includes financial statements and the required supplementary information for the System. That report may be obtained on the PERS website at www.nvpers.org.

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended June 30, 2022

Pension Benefits – Benefits provided to participants or their beneficiaries include retirement, disability, and survivor benefits. Benefits, as required by statute, are determined by the number of years of accredited service at the 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. Members become fully vested as to benefits upon completion of 5 years of service. Unreduced benefits are available, depending upon when the member entered the System, as follows:

Regular Members	Police/Fire Members
<u>Before January 1, 2010</u>	<u>Before January 1, 2010</u>
Age 65 with 5 years of service	Age 65 with 5 years of service
Age 60 with 10 years of service	Age 55 with 10 years of service
Any age with 30 years of service	Age 50 with 20 years of service
	Any age with 25 years of service
<u>On or after January 1, 2010</u>	<u>On or after January 1, 2010</u>
Age 65 with 5 years of service	Age 65 with 5 years of service
Age 62 with 10 years of service	Age 60 with 10 years of service
Any age with 30 years of service	Age 50 with 20 years of service
	Any age with 30 years of service
<u>On or after July 1, 2015</u>	<u>On or after July 1, 2015</u>
Age 65 with 5 years of service	Age 65 with 5 years of service
Age 62 with 10 years of service	Age 60 with 10 years of service
Age 55 with 30 years of service	Age 50 with 20 years of service
Any age with 33.3 years of service	Any age with 33.3 years of service

Members with the years of service necessary to receive a retirement benefit but who have not reached the age for an unreduced benefit may retire at any age with the benefit reduced by 4% (for members entering the System before January 2, 2010) or 6% (for members entering the System on or after January 1, 2010) for each full year they are under the required age.

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. Lastly, for members entering the System on or after July 1, 2015, there is a 2.25% multiplier. 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.

Retirees are eligible for annual benefit increases if they began receiving benefits at least 3 years before the effective date of the increase. Benefits are increased annually on the first day of the month following the anniversary of the commencement of benefits. The increases begin at 2% in years 4, 5 and 6; increase to 3% in years 7, 8 and 9; 3.5% in years 10, 11 and 12; 4% for years 13 and 14; and 5% in year 15 and each year thereafter. For retirees entering the System on or after January 1, 2010, increases are capped at 4% in year 13 and each year thereafter. If the benefit outpaces inflation in the period since retirement, the increase may be capped by a rolling three-year average of the Consumer Price Index (all items). For retirees entering the System on or after July 1, 2015, the increases begin at 2% in years 4, 5 and 6; increase to 2.5% in years 7, 8 and 9; the lesser of 3% or the increase, if any, in the Consumer Price Index (all items) for the preceding calendar years following year 10 and every year thereafter.

Member and Employer Contributions - The authority for establishing and amending the obligation to make contributions, and member contribution rates, is set by statute. New hires of the State of Nevada and public employers have the option of selecting either the employee/employer contribution plan or the employer-pay contribution plan. Under the employee/employer contribution plan, the employee and the employer each make matching contributions. Under the employer-pay contribution plan, the employer pays all contributions on the employee’s behalf; however, the employee shares equally in the cost of the contribution rate either through salary reduction or in lieu of a promised pay increase.

PERS’ basic funding policy provides for periodic contributions at a level pattern of cost as a percentage of salary throughout an employee’s working lifetime in order to accumulate sufficient assets to pay benefits when due. Although PERS receives an actuarial valuation on an annual basis indicating the contribution rates required to fund the System on an actuarial reserve basis, contributions actually made are in accordance with the required rates established by the Nevada Legislature. These statutory rates are increased/decreased pursuant to NRS 286.421 and 286.450.

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended June 30, 2022

Required contribution rates for employers and for active plan members, as a percentage of covered payroll, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2022, were as follows:

	<u>Statutory Rate</u>	
	<u>Employer</u>	<u>Employees</u>
Regular employees:		
Employer-pay plan	29.75 %	-
Employee/employer plan (matching rate)	15.50 %	15.50 %
Police and Fire employees:		
Employer-pay plan	44.00 %	-
Employee/employer plan (matching rate)	22.75 %	22.75 %

The primary government contributions recognized as part of pension expense for the current fiscal year ended June 30, 2022, were \$175,569,571 and discretely presented component unit contributions totaled \$31,726,847.

Pension Liabilities, Pension Expenditure/Expense, Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources Related to Pensions - Primary Government - At June 30, 2022, the State reported a liability of \$1,522,864,723, for its proportionate share of the net pension liability. The 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. The State's proportion of the net pension liability was based on the State's share of contributions in PERS pension plan relative to the total contributions of all participating PERS employers and members. At June 30, 2021, the State's proportion was 16.70%, a decrease of 0.14% from its proportion measured at June 30, 2020.

For the year ended June 30, 2022, the State recognized pension expense of \$2,476,411 and pension expenditure of \$22,546,562. At June 30, 2022, the State reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions from the following sources (expressed in thousands):

	<u>Deferred Outflows of Resources</u>	<u>Deferred Inflows of Resources</u>
Differences between expected and actual experience	\$ 168,687	\$ (10,717)
Changes of assumption	505,617	-
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on pension plan investments	-	(1,242,609)
Changes in proportionate share of contributions	48,068	(38,161)
State contributions subsequent to the measurement date	173,103	-
Total	<u>\$ 895,475</u>	<u>\$ (1,291,487)</u>

Deferred outflows of resources of \$173,102,403 for contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the net pension liability in the year ended June 30, 2023.

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

Year Ended June 30:		
2023	\$	(165,480)
2024		(167,931)
2025		(173,507)
2026		(188,625)
2027		110,983
Thereafter		15,445

Pension Liabilities, Pension Expense, Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources Related to Pensions - Nevada System of Higher Education (NSHE) - At June 30, 2022, the NSHE reported a liability of \$272,974,000, for its proportionate share of the net pension liability. The 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. The NSHE's proportion of the net pension liability was based on the NSHE's share of contributions in PERS pension plan relative to the total contributions of all participating PERS employers and members. At June 30, 2021, the NSHE's proportion was 2.99%, a decrease of 0.06% from its proportion measured at June 30, 2020.

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended June 30, 2022

For the year ended June 30, 2022, the NSHE recognized pension expense of \$7,132,000. At June 30, 2022, the NSHE reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions from the following sources (expressed in thousands):

	<u>Deferred Outflows of Resources</u>	<u>Deferred Inflows of Resources</u>
Differences between expected and actual experience	\$ 30,236	\$ (1,921)
Changes of assumption	90,632	-
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on pension plan investments	-	(222,738)
Changes in proportionate share of contributions	4,655	-
NSHE contributions subsequent to the measurement date	30,716	-
Total	<u>\$ 156,239</u>	<u>\$ (224,659)</u>

Deferred outflows of resources of \$30,716,000 for contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the net pension liability in the year ended June 30, 2023.

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

Year Ended June 30:		
2023	\$	(29,614)
2024		(29,129)
2025		(30,216)
2026		(32,386)
2027		19,485
Thereafter		2,724

Pension Liabilities, Pension Expense, Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources Related to Pensions - Colorado River Commission (CRC) - At June 30, 2022, the CRC reported a liability of \$3,836,024, for its proportionate share of the net pension liability. The 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. The CRC's proportion of the net pension liability was based on the CRC's share of contributions in PERS pension plan relative to the total contributions of all participating PERS employers and members. At June 30, 2021, the CRC's proportion was 0.04%, no change from its proportion measured at June 30, 2020.

For the year ended June 30, 2022, the CRC recognized pension expense of \$289,703. At June 30, 2022, the CRC reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions from the following sources (expressed in thousands):

	<u>Deferred Outflows of Resources</u>	<u>Deferred Inflows of Resources</u>
Differences between expected and actual experience	\$ 425	\$ (27)
Changes of assumption	1,274	-
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on pension plan investments	-	(3,130)
Changes in proportionate share of contributions	106	(87)
CRC contributions subsequent to the measurement date	439	-
Total	<u>\$ 2,244</u>	<u>\$ (3,244)</u>

Deferred outflows of resources of \$439,323 for contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the net pension liability in the year ended June 30, 2023.

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

Year Ended June 30:		
2023	\$	(418)
2024		(424)
2025		(438)
2026		(476)
2027		278
Thereafter		39

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended June 30, 2022

Actuarial Assumptions – The 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. The total pension liability was determined using the following actuarial assumptions, applied to all periods included in the measurement:

<i>Inflation rate:</i>	2.50%
<i>Payroll growth:</i>	3.50%, including inflation
<i>Investment rate of return:</i>	7.25%
<i>Productivity pay increase:</i>	0.50%
<i>Projected salary increases:</i>	Regular: 4.20% to 9.10%, depending on service Police/Fire: 4.60% to 14.50%, depending on service Rates include inflation and productivity increases
<i>Consumer price index:</i>	2.50%
<i>Other assumptions:</i>	Same as those used in the June 30, 2021, funding actuarial valuation

Mortality rates were based on 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 the two-dimensional monthly improvement scale MP-2020. For ages 40 through 50, mortality rates are based on the smoothing of the difference between the rates at age 40 from the Pub-2010 General Employee Amount-Weighted Above-Median Mortality Tables and the rates at age 50 from the Pub-2010 General Healthy Retiree Amount-Weighted Above-Median Mortality Tables. The mortality rates before age 40 were developed using the Pub-2010 General Employee Amount-Weighted Above-Median Mortality Tables rates. Mortality rates for disabled members were based on 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. Mortality rates for pre-retirement members were based on the Pub-2010 General Employee Amount-Weighted Above-Median Mortality Table (separate tables for males and females) projected generationally with the two-dimensional mortality improvement scale MP-2020.

Actuarial assumptions used in the June 30, 2021, valuation were based on an experience study for the period from July 1, 2016, through June 30, 2020.

Changes in Actuarial Assumptions - The PERS plan reflects the following changes in assumptions from June 30, 2020, to June 30, 2021.

- The inflation rate decreased from 2.75% to 2.50%.
- Payroll growth decreased from 5.00% to 3.50%.
- Investment rate of return decreased from 7.50% to 7.25%.
- Projected salary increases declined from 4.25% to 9.15% to 4.20% to 9.10% for Regular members.
- Projected salary increases declined from 4.55% to 13.90% to 4.60% to 14.50% for Police/Fire members.
- The consumer price index decreased from 2.75% to 2.50%.
- Mortality rates were changed from Headcount-Weighted RP-2014 Tables to Pub-2010 Mortality Tables.
- Future mortality improvement was changed from 6 years to the Generational Projection Scale MP-2020.

Investment Policy - The PERS Board evaluates and establishes the investment portfolio target asset allocations and the expected real rates of return (expected returns, net of investment expenses and inflation) for each asset class. The Board reviews these asset allocations and capital market expectations annually. The System's target asset allocations and current long-term geometric expected real rates of return for each asset class included in the fund's investment portfolio as of June 30, 2021, are included in the following table:

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended June 30, 2022

<u>Asset Class</u>	<u>Target Allocation</u>	<u>Long-term Geometric Expected Real Rate of Return</u>
U.S. stocks	42%	5.50%
International stocks	18%	5.50%
U.S. bonds	28%	0.75%
Private markets	12%	6.65%

Discount Rate – The discount rate used to measure the total pension liability was 7.25% as of June 30, 2021, which decreased from 7.50% as of June 30, 2020. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumed plan contributions will be made in amounts consistent with statutory provisions and recognizing the plan’s current funding policy and cost-sharing mechanism between employers and members. For this purpose, all contributions that are intended to fund benefits for all plan members and their beneficiaries are included, except that projected contributions that are intended to fund the service costs for future plan members and their beneficiaries are not included. Based on those assumptions, the pension plan’s fiduciary net position was projected to be available to make all projected future benefit payments for current plan members. Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments was applied to all periods of projected benefit payments to determine the total pension liability as of June 30, 2021.

Sensitivity of the Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability to Changes in the Discount Rate – The following presents the proportionate share of the net pension liability at June 30, 2021, calculated using the discount rate of 7.25%, as well as what the proportionate share of the net pension liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is 1-percentage-point lower (6.25%) or 1-percentage-point higher (8.25%) than the current rate (expressed in thousands):

	<u>1% Decrease in Discount Rate (6.25%)</u>	<u>Discount Rate (7.25%)</u>	<u>1% Increase in Discount Rate (8.25%)</u>
Primary government - net pension liability	\$ 3,031,975	\$ 1,522,865	\$ 277,972
Nevada System of Higher Education - net pension liability	543,485	272,974	49,827
Colorado River Commission - net pension liability	7,637	3,836	700,199

Pension Plan Fiduciary Net Position – Detailed information about the pension plan’s fiduciary net position is available in the separately issued PERS’ report.

Payables to the Pension Plan – At June 30, 2022, the primary government reported payables to the defined benefit pension plan of \$17,508,748 for legally required employer contributions, and \$8,516,129 for legally required employee contributions withheld from employee wages, not yet remitted to PERS.

B. Legislators’ Retirement System of Nevada

Plan Description – The Legislators’ Retirement System (LRS) is a single-employer defined benefit pension plan established in 1967 by the Nevada Legislature (NRS 218C) and is governed by the Public Employees’ Retirement Board whose seven members are appointed by the governor. All State Legislators are members. LRS issues a publicly available financial report that includes financial statements and the required supplementary information for the System. LRS’ financial report may be obtained from the Public Employees’ Retirement System, 693 West Nye Lane, Carson City, Nevada 89703.

At June 30, 2021, the LRS pension plan membership consisted of:

Retirees and beneficiaries currently receiving benefits	70
Inactive vested members	12
Inactive non-vested members	37
Active members	27
Total	146

Pension Benefits – Benefits are determined by the number of years of accredited service at the time of retirement. Service years include the entire election term whether or not the Legislature is in session. Benefits payments to which participants may be entitled under the plan include pension and survivor benefits. Monthly benefit allowances are \$25 for each year of service up to 30 years.

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended June 30, 2022

If a Legislator is newly elected after July 1, 1985, they must have at least 10 years of service, be age 60, and no longer be a Legislator in order to retire without benefit reduction. If a Legislator is no longer serving and has at least 10 years of service but is under the age of 60, they can elect to wait to receive their benefit until the age of 60 or begin receiving a reduced benefit prior to the age of 60. The minimum requirement for an unreduced benefit for a Legislator elected prior to July 1, 1985, is 8 years of accredited service at age 60.

Members are eligible for post-retirement benefit increases based on their effective date of membership. For members with an effective date of membership before January 1, 2010, the lesser of: (a) 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 (b) the average percentage increase in the Consumer Price Index (or other Board approved index) for the three preceding years. In any event, a member's benefit must be increased by the percentages in (a) if it has not been increased at a rate greater than or equal to the average of the Consumer Price Index (CPI) (All items) (or other Board approved index) for the period between retirement and the date of increase. For members with an effective date of membership on or after January 1, 2010, and prior to July 1, 2015, same as above, except the increases in (a) above do not exceed 4% per year. For members with an effective date of membership on or after July 1, 2015, 2% per year following the third through fifth anniversaries of the commencement of benefits; 2.5% per year following the sixth through eighth anniversaries. On succeeding anniversaries, the annual increase shall be the lesser of 3% or the CPI for the preceding calendar year. For future retirees, those hired prior to 2010 are assumed to reach the cap after 14 years of retirement. Those hired in between 2010 and 2015 are also assumed to reach the cap after 14 years of retirement. Those hired after 2015 will never receive an annual increase that exceeds 2.5%. Underlying all of these assumptions is that CPI will grow over time at a rate of 2.5% per year.

Member and Employer Contributions - The employee contribution of 15% of compensation is paid by the employee only when the Legislature is in session, as required by statute. The Legislature holds sessions every two years. Prior to 1985, the employee contributions were matched by the employer. The 1985 Legislators' Retirement Act includes NRS 218C.390(2) which states, "The Director of the Legislative Counsel Bureau shall pay to the Board from the Legislative Fund an amount as the contribution of the State of Nevada as employer which is actuarially determined to be sufficient to provide the System with enough money to pay all benefits for which the System will be liable." The Legislature appropriated \$165,692 for fiscal years 2021 and 2022, which is the required State contribution as determined by the actuary. This amount was paid by the State of Nevada to the Legislative fund during fiscal 2021, of which \$82,846 (half) was recognized as employer contributions in the fiscal year 2021, and the other half has been recognized as employer contributions in fiscal year 2022.

State contributions recognized as part of pension expense for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2022, were \$82,846.

LRS' basic funding policy provides for contributions by the State based on a biennial actuarial valuation prepared per NRS 281C.390(2). The Actuarially Determined Employers' Contribution (ADEC) includes the employer's normal cost and a provision for amortizing the Unfunded Actuarial Accrued Liability (UAAL). Beginning July 1, 2014, actuarial valuations are done annually. Effective with the January 1, 2009 valuation, the UAAL is amortized as a level dollar amount over a declining amortization period of 20 years. Any increases or decreases in the UAAL that arise in future years will be amortized over separate 20-year periods. In addition, the Actuarial Value of Assets (AVA) was limited to not less than 75% or greater than 125% of market value. The actuarial funding method used is the Entry Age Normal Cost Method.

Pension Liabilities/(Asset), Pension Expenditure, Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources Related to Pensions – At June 30, 2022, the State reported a net pension asset of \$679,359. The net pension asset was measured as of June 30, 2021, and the total pension liability used to calculate the net pension asset was determined by an actuarial valuation as of that date.

For the year ended June 30, 2022, the State recognized pension income of \$64,090. At June 30, 2022, the State reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions from the following sources (expressed in thousands):

	<u>Deferred Outflows of Resources</u>	<u>Deferred Inflows of Resources</u>
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on pension plan investments	\$ -	\$ (734)
Differences between expected and actual experience	37	-
State contributions subsequent to the measurement date	83	-
Total	<u>\$ 120</u>	<u>\$ (734)</u>

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended June 30, 2022

Deferred outflows of resources of \$82,846 for contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as an increase of the net pension asset in the year ended June 30, 2023.

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

Year Ended June 30		
2023	\$	(166)
2024		(174)
2025		(174)
2026		(183)
2027		-
Thereafter		-

The following table presents the changes in the net pension liability/(asset) for LRS for the year ended June 30, 2021 (expressed in thousands):

	<u>2021</u>
Total pension liability	
Service cost	\$ 32
Interest	350
Difference between expected and actual experience	(119)
Changes of assumptions	268
Benefit payments, including refunds	(421)
Net change in total pension liability	110
Total pension liability - beginning	4,841
Total pension liability - ending (a)	<u>\$ 4,951</u>
Plan fiduciary net position	
Contributions - employer	\$ 83
Contributions - plan member	19
Net investment income	1,254
Benefit payments, including refunds	(421)
Administration expenses	(83)
Other	84
Net change in plan fiduciary net position	936
Plan fiduciary net position - beginning	4,694
Plan fiduciary net position - ending (b)	<u>\$ 5,630</u>
Net pension liability/(asset) - beginning	\$ 147
Net pension liability/(asset) - ending (a) - (b)	\$ (679)
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of total pension liability	114%
Covered payroll	N/A
Net pension liability as a percentage of covered payroll	N/A

Actuarial Assumptions – The State’s net pension asset was measured as of June 30, 2021, and the total pension liability used to calculate the net pension asset was determined by an actuarial valuation as of that date. The total pension liability was determined using the following actuarial assumptions, applied to all periods included in the measurement:

<i>Inflation rate:</i>	2.50%
<i>Investment rate of return, net of pension plan investment expense, including inflation:</i>	7.25%
<i>Projected salary increases:</i>	2.50%
<i>Consumer price index:</i>	2.50%
<i>Other assumptions:</i>	Same as those used in the June 30, 2021, funding actuarial valuation

Mortality rates were based on the Pub-2010 General Healthy Retiree Amount-Weighted Above-Median Mortality Table (separate tables for males and females), projected generationally with the two-dimensional mortality improvement scale MP-2020. For ages 40 through 50, mortality rates are based on the smoothing of the difference between the rates at age 40 from the Pub-2010 General Employee Amount-Weighted Above-Median Mortality Tables and the rates at age 50 from the Pub-2010

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended June 30, 2022

General Healthy Retiree Amount-Weighted Above-Median Mortality Tables. The mortality rates before age 40 were developed using the Pub-2010 General Employee Amount-Weighted Above-Median Mortality Tables rates. No pre-retirement mortality is assumed.

Actuarial assumptions used in the June 30, 2021, valuation were based on the results of the actuarial experience study for the period July 1, 2016, through June 30, 2020.

Investment Policy – The Retirement Board evaluates and establishes the investment portfolio target asset allocations and the expected real rates of return (expected returns, net of investment expenses and inflation) for each asset class. The Board reviews these asset allocations and capital market expectations annually. The System’s target asset allocations and current long-term expected real rates of return for each asset class included in the fund’s investment portfolio as of June 30, 2021, are included in the following table.

<u>Asset Class</u>	<u>Target Allocation</u>	<u>Long-term Geometric Expected Real Rate of Return</u>
U.S. stocks	50%	5.50%
International stocks	22%	5.50%
U.S. bonds	28%	0.75%

Discount Rate – The discount rate used to measure the total pension liability was 7.25% as of June 30, 2021. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumed that contributions from plan members will be made at the current contribution rate and that contributions from employers will be made at contractually required rates, actuarially determined. For this purpose, only employer contributions that are intended to fund benefits for current plan members and their beneficiaries are included. Projected employer contributions that are intended to fund the service costs for future plan members and their beneficiaries, as well as projected contributions from future plan members, are not included. Based on those assumptions, the pension plan’s fiduciary net position was projected to be available to make all projected future benefit payments for current plan members. Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments was applied to all periods of projected benefit payments to determine the total pension liability.

Sensitivity of the Net Pension Asset to Changes in the Discount Rate – The following presents the net pension asset calculated using the discount rate of 7.25%, as well as what the net pension asset would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is 1-percentage-point lower (6.25%) or 1-percentage-point higher (8.25%) than the current rate (expressed in thousands):

	<u>1% Decrease in Discount Rate (6.25%)</u>	<u>Discount Rate (7.25%)</u>	<u>1% Increase in Discount Rate (8.25%)</u>
Net pension liability/(asset)	\$ (230)	\$ (679)	\$ (1,062)

Pension Plan Fiduciary Net Position – Detailed information about the pension plan’s fiduciary net position is available in the separately issued LRS report.

Payables to the Pension Plan – At June 30, 2022, the State had no payables to the defined benefit pension plan for legally required employer contributions.

C. Judicial Retirement System of Nevada

Plan Description – The Judicial Retirement System (JRS) is an agent multiple-employer defined benefit pension plan established in 2001 by the Nevada Legislature (NRS 1A.160) and is governed by the Public Employees’ Retirement Board whose seven members are appointed by the governor. The JRS was established to provide benefits in the event of retirement, disability, or death of justices of the Supreme Court, district judges, municipal court judges and justices of the peace, funded on an actuarial reserve basis. JRS issues a publicly available financial report that includes financial statements and the required supplementary information for the System. JRS’ financial report may be obtained from the Public Employees’ Retirement System, 693 West Nye Lane, Carson City, Nevada 89703.

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended June 30, 2022

At June 30, 2021, the JRS pension plan membership consisted of:

Retirees and beneficiaries currently receiving benefits	91
Inactive vested members	6
Active members	113
Total	210

Pension Benefits - Benefits are paid according to various options contained in pertinent statutes, dependent upon whether a member was serving as a Supreme Court justice or district judge before November 5, 2002. Retiring members who were serving as a judge before November 5, 2002, may select among the two benefit options below. Retiring members who began serving as a justice or judge on or after November 5, 2002, may select only the first option below.

Option 1 - 2003 Benefit Plan: Benefits, as required by statute, are computed at 3.4091% per year of accredited service at the time of retirement times the member's highest average compensation in any 36 consecutive months, to a maximum of 75%. Benefit payments to which participants may be entitled under the plan include pension benefits, disability benefits and survivor benefits.

Option 2 - Previous Benefit Plan: Retiring members who were serving as a Supreme Court justice or district judge prior to November 5, 2002 may select benefit payments computed at 4.1666% for each year of service, up to a total maximum of 22 years, times the member's compensation for their last year of service, for a maximum of 75%.

Members who retired under the Previous Benefit Plan (plan in effect before November 5, 2002) and are appointed as senior judges can earn service credit while receiving their pension payments. They are eligible to have their benefit recalculated each time they earn an additional year of service credit.

Members enrolled in the Judicial Retirement Plan on or after July 1, 2015, will receive 3.1591% for each year of service. Each member is entitled to a benefit of not more than 75% and must contribute 50% of the contribution rate through payroll deductions.

Members of the System become fully vested after five years of service. A member of the System is eligible for retirement at age 65 with five years of service, at age 60 with ten years of service, or at any age with 30 years of service. For those members who were serving as a Supreme Court justice or district judge prior to November 5, 2002, and selected the second benefit option, eligibility for retirement is at age 60 with five years of service.

Members enrolled on or after July 1, 2015, become fully vested after five years of service. Eligible retirement age is 65 with five years of service, at age 62 with 10 years of service, age 55 with 30 years of service, and at any age with 33 1/3 years of service.

Member and Employer Contributions -The participating employers submit the percentage of compensation determined by the actuary to pay the normal costs and administrative expenses. Also, the participating employers pay to the JRS an amount on the unfounded liability which is actuarially determined to be sufficient to enable the JRS to pay all current benefits for which the JRS is liable.

JRS' basic funding policy provides for contributions by the participating employers based on an actuarial valuation prepared per Nevada Revised Statute (NRS 1A.312(1)). The amount of the annual contribution required to fund the System is comprised of a normal cost payment and a payment on the unfounded Actuarial Accrued Liability (UAAL). Effective January 1, 2009, UAAL is amortized over a year-by-year closed amortization period as a level percent of pay (3% payroll growth assumed) where each amortization period will be set at 30 years for State judges (Supreme Court justices and district judges) and 20 years for each non-state agency. Any increases or decreases in UAAL that arise in future years will be amortized over separate 30-year periods for State judges and 20-year periods for non-state judges. The actuarial funding method used is the Entry Age Normal Cost Method.

The State's annual actuarially determined contribution to fund the System at June 30, 2022, was \$5,272,433 and the actual contribution made was \$4,660,252.

Pension Liability/(Asset), Pension Expenditure, Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources Related to Pensions - At June 30, 2022, the State reported a net pension asset of \$5,131,433 for the JRS pension plan. The net pension asset was measured as of June 30, 2021, and the total pension liability used to calculate the net pension asset was determined by

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended June 30, 2022

an actuarial valuation as of that date. The State's net pension asset was based on an individual basis and based on the plan provisions and benefit accrual rates applicable to that individual.

For the year ended June 30, 2022, the State recognized pension income of \$390,617. At June 30, 2022, the State reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions from the following sources (expressed in thousands):

	<u>Deferred Outflows of Resources</u>	<u>Deferred Inflows of Resources</u>
Differences between expected and actual experience	\$ 771	\$ (2,351)
Change of assumptions	8,107	-
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on pension plan investments	-	(19,660)
Changes in proportion and differences between State contributions and proportionate share of contributions	10	(85)
State contributions subsequent to the measurement date	4,660	-
Total	<u>\$ 13,548</u>	<u>\$ (22,096)</u>

Deferred outflows of resources of \$4,660,252 for contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as an increase of the net pension asset in the year ended June 30, 2023.

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

Year Ended June 30:	
2023	\$ (3,688)
2024	(2,791)
2025	(2,430)
2026	(4,299)
2027	-
Thereafter	-

The following table presents the changes in the net pension liability/(asset) for JRS for the year ended June 30, 2021 (expressed in thousands):

	<u>2021</u>
Total pension liability	
Service cost	\$ 4,207
Interest	11,585
Differences between expected and actual experience	1,123
Changes of assumptions	11,795
Benefit payments, including refunds	(7,038)
Other	4,424
Net change in total pension liability	26,096
Total pension liability - beginning	151,560
Total pension liability - ending (a)	<u>\$ 177,656</u>
Plan fiduciary net position	
Contributions - employer	\$ 5,413
Employee purchase of service	423
Net investment income	38,931
Benefit payments, including refunds	(7,037)
Administrative expenses	(114)
Other	4,424
Net change in plan fiduciary net position	42,040
Plan fiduciary net position - beginning	141,342
Plan fiduciary net position - ending (b)	<u>\$ 183,382</u>
Net pension liability/(asset) - beginning	\$ 10,218
Net pension liability/(asset) - ending (a) - (b)	\$ (5,726)
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of total pension liability	103%
Covered payroll (measurement as of end of fiscal year)	\$ 20,193
Net pension liability/(asset) as a percentage of covered payroll	(28)%

Actuarial Assumptions – The State's net pension asset was measured as of June 30, 2021, and the total pension liability used to calculate the net pension asset was determined by an actuarial valuation as of that date. The total pension liability was determined using the following actuarial assumptions, applied to all periods included in the measurement:

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended June 30, 2022

Inflation rate:	2.50%
Investment rate of return, net of pension plan investment expense, including inflation:	7.25%
Projected salary increases:	2.50% to 6.75%, varying by service
Consumer Price Index:	2.50%
Other assumptions:	Same as those used in the June 30, 2021, funding actuarial valuation

Post-Retirement mortality rates were based on the Pub-2010 General Healthy Retiree Amount-Weighted Above-Median Mortality Table (separate tables for males and females), projected generationally with the two-dimensional mortality improvement scale MP-2020. For ages 40 through 50, mortality rates are based on the smoothing of the difference between the rates at age 40 from the Pub-2010 General Employee Amount-Weighted Above-Median Mortality Tables and the rates at age 50 from the Pub-2010 General Healthy Retiree Amount-Weighted Above-Median Mortality Tables. The mortality rates before age 40 were developed using the Pub-2010 General Employee Amount-Weighted Above-Median Mortality Tables rates.

The actuarial assumptions used in the June 30, 2021, valuation were based on the results of the actuarial experience study for the period July 1, 2016, through June 30, 2020.

Investment Policy – The Retirement Board evaluates and establishes the investment portfolio target asset allocations and the expected real rates of return (expected returns, net of investment expenses and inflation) for each asset class. The Board reviews these asset allocations and capital market expectations annually. The System’s target asset allocations and current long-term expected real rates of return for each asset class included in the fund’s investment portfolio as of June 30, 2021, are included in the following table:

Asset Class	Target Allocation	Long-term Expected Arithmetic Real Rate of Return
U.S. stocks	50%	6.65%
International stocks	22%	7.18%
U.S. bonds	28%	0.91%

Discount Rate – The discount rate used to measure the total pension liability was 7.25% as of June 30, 2021. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumed that contributions will be made monthly at the current contribution rate and the payment to amortize the unfunded actuarial liability is assumed to be paid at the end of the year for State and monthly for non-state agencies. Based on those assumptions, the pension plan’s fiduciary net position was projected to be available to make all projected future benefit payments for current plan members. Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments was applied to all periods of projected benefit payments to determine the total pension liability.

Sensitivity of the Net Pension Asset to Changes in the Discount Rate – The following presents the State’s proportionate share of the net pension asset using the discount rate of 7.25%, as well as what the net pension liability/(asset) would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is 1-percentage-point lower (6.25%) or 1-percentage-point higher (8.25%) than the current rate (expressed in thousands):

	1% Decrease in Discount Rate (6.25%)	Discount Rate (7.25%)	1% Increase in Discount Rate (8.25%)
Net pension liability/(asset)	\$ 14,126	\$ (5,131)	\$ (21,293)

Pension Plan Fiduciary Net Position – Detailed information about the pension plan’s fiduciary net position is available in the separately issued JRS report.

Payables to the Pension Plan – At June 30, 2022, the State reported payables to the defined benefit pension plan of \$275,316 for legally required employer contributions not yet remitted to JRS.

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended June 30, 2022

Note 11. Postemployment Benefits Other than Pensions (OPEB)

For purposes of measuring the State's net OPEB liability, deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB, and OPEB expense, information about the fiduciary net position of the State's OPEB plan and additions to/deductions from the OPEB plan's fiduciary net position have been determined on the same basis as they are reported by the plan. For this purpose, employer contributions are recognized when due and the employer has made a formal commitment to provide the contributions. Benefits and refunds are recognized when due and payable in accordance with the terms of the plan. Plan assets are reported at fair value.

Plan description – Officers and employees of the State of Nevada and of certain other participating local governmental agencies within the State of Nevada are provided with OPEB through the Nevada Public Employees' Benefits Program (PEBP), a multiple-employer cost-sharing defined postemployment benefit plan. The program is administered by the PEBP Board, whose ten members are appointed by the governor. 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. NRS 287.043 grants the PEBP Board the authority to establish and amend the benefit terms of the program. PEBP issues a publicly available financial report that includes financial statements and the required supplementary information for the plan. That report may be obtained from Public Employees' Benefits Program, 901 South Stewart Street, Suite 1001, Carson City, NV 89701.

Benefits provided – Benefits other than pensions are provided to eligible retirees and their dependents through the payment of subsidies from the State Retirees' Fund. The "base" subsidy rates are set by PEBP and approved by the Legislature and vary depending on the number of dependents and the medical plan selected. These subsidy rates are subtracted from the premium to arrive at the "participant premium". The "years of service" subsidy rates are then used to adjust the "participant premium" based on years of service. The current subsidy rates can be found on the PEBP website at www.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. Officers and 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 from the State Retirees' Fund:

Any PEBP covered retiree with State service whose last employer was the State or a participating local government entity and who:

- Was initially hired by the State prior to January 1, 2010 and has at least five years of public service; or
- Was initially hired by the State on or after January 1, 2010, but before January 1, 2012 and has at least fifteen years of public service; or
- Was initially hired by the State 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 with State service whose last employer was not the State or a participating local government entity and who has been continuously covered under PEBP as a retiree since November 30, 2008.

State service is defined as employment with any Nevada State agency, the Nevada System of Higher Education and any State Board or Commission. Participating local government entity is defined as a county, school district, municipal corporation, political subdivision, public corporation or other local governmental agency that has an agreement in effect with PEBP to obtain group insurance.

Contributions – The State Retirees' Fund was established in 2007 by the Nevada Legislature as an irrevocable trust fund to account for the financial assets designated to offset the portion of current and future costs of health and welfare benefits paid on behalf of State retirees (NRS 287.0436). The money in the State Retirees' Fund belongs to the officers, employees and retirees of the State of Nevada in aggregate; neither the State nor the governing body of any county, school district, municipal corporation, political subdivision, public corporation or other local governmental agency of the State, nor any single officer, employee or retiree of any such entity has any right to the money in the State Retirees' Fund.

The authority for establishing an assessment to pay for a portion of the cost of premiums or contributions for the program is in statute. According to NRS 287.046 the Office of Finance shall establish an assessment that is to be used to pay for a portion of

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended June 30, 2022

the cost of premiums or contributions for the Program for persons who were initially hired before January 1, 2012, and have retired with State service. The money assessed must be deposited into the State Retirees' Fund and must be based upon an amount approved by the Legislature each session to pay for a portion of the current and future health and welfare benefits for persons who retired before January 1, 1994, or for persons who retire on or after January 1, 1994, as adjusted by the years of service subsidy rates. The required contribution rate for employers (the retired employees group insurance rate), as a percentage of covered-employee payroll, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2022 was 2.17%. Contributions recognized as part of OPEB expense for the current fiscal year ended June 30, 2022 were \$23,162,497 for the primary government, \$16,058,000 for the Nevada System of Higher Education, and \$63,219 for the Colorado River Commission.

OPEB Liabilities, OPEB Expenditure/Expense, Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources related to OPEB - Primary Government - At June 30, 2022, the State reported a liability of \$912,583,970, for its proportionate share of the collective net OPEB liability. The collective net OPEB liability was measured as of June 30, 2021, and the total OPEB liability used to calculate the collective net OPEB liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of January 1, 2020. The State's proportion of the collective net OPEB liability was based on the State's share of contributions in the OPEB plan relative to the total contributions of all participating OPEB employers and members. At June 30, 2022, the State's proportion was 58.87%, an increase of 0.19% from its proportion measured at June 30, 2021.

For the year ended June 30, 2022, the State recognized OPEB expenditure of \$40,451,224 and OPEB expense of \$1,569,084. At June 30, 2022, the State reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB from the following sources (expressed in thousands):

	<u>Deferred Outflows of Resources</u>	<u>Deferred Inflows of Resources</u>
Differences between expected and actual experience	\$ -	\$ (32,948)
Changes of assumptions	50,928	(3,954)
Net differences between projected and actual investment earnings on OPEB plan investments	-	(321)
Contributions subsequent to the measurement date and implicit subsidy paid	31,420	-
Total	<u>\$ 82,348</u>	<u>\$ (37,223)</u>

Of the total amount reported as deferred outflows of resources related to OPEB, \$23,162,497 resulting from State contributions subsequent to the measurement date and before the end of the fiscal year will be included as a reduction of the collective net OPEB liability in the year ended June 30, 2023.

Other amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB will be recognized in OPEB expense as follows (expressed in thousands):

Year Ended June 30:		
2023	\$	2,973
2024		6,351
2025		4,432
2026		(51)
2027		-
Thereafter		-

OPEB Liabilities, OPEB Expense, Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources related to OPEB - Nevada System of Higher Education (NSHE) - At June 30, 2022, the NSHE reported a liability of \$621,544,000, for its proportionate share of the collective net OPEB liability. The collective net OPEB liability was measured as of July 1, 2021, and the total OPEB liability used to calculate the collective net OPEB liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of January 1, 2020. The NSHE's proportion of the collective net OPEB liability was based on the NSHE's share of contributions in the OPEB plan relative to the total contributions of all participating OPEB employers and members. At June 30, 2022, the NSHE's proportion was 40.10%, a decrease of 0.25% from its proportion measured at June 30, 2021.

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For the Year Ended June 30, 2022

For the year ended June 30, 2022, the NSHE recognized OPEB expense of \$26,774,000. At June 30, 2022, the NSHE reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB from the following sources (expressed in thousands):

	<u>Deferred Outflows of Resources</u>	<u>Deferred Inflows of Resources</u>
Differences between expected and actual experience	\$ -	\$ (22,441)
Changes of assumptions	34,684	(2,692)
Net differences between projected and actual investment earnings on OPEB plan investments	-	(218)
Contributions subsequent to the measurement date	16,058	-
Total	<u>\$ 50,742</u>	<u>\$ (25,351)</u>

Of the total amount reported as deferred outflows of resources related to OPEB, \$16,058,000 resulting from NSHE contributions subsequent to the measurement date and before the end of the fiscal year will be included as a reduction of the collective net OPEB liability in the year ended June 30, 2023.

Other amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB will be recognized in OPEB expense as follows (expressed in thousands):

Year Ended June 30:	
2023	\$ 2,025
2024	4,325
2025	3,018
2026	(35)
2027	-
Thereafter	-

OPEB Liabilities, OPEB Expense, Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources related to OPEB - Colorado River Commission (CRC) - At June 30, 2022, the CRC reported a liability of \$2,464,632, for its proportionate share of the collective net OPEB liability. The collective net OPEB liability was measured as of June 30, 2021, and the total OPEB liability used to calculate the collective net OPEB liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of January 1, 2020. The CRC's proportion of the collective net OPEB liability was based on the CRC's share of contributions in the OPEB plan relative to the total contributions of all participating OPEB employers and members. At June 30, 2022, the CRC's proportion was 0.1590%, a increase of 0.001% from its proportion measured at June 30, 2021.

For the year ended June 30, 2022, the CRC recognized OPEB expense of \$121,349. At June 30, 2022, the CRC reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB from the following sources (expressed in thousands):

	<u>Deferred Outflows of Resources</u>	<u>Deferred Inflows of Resources</u>
Changes of assumptions	\$ 159	\$ (11)
Net differences between projected and actual investment earnings on OPEB plan investments	-	(90)
Contributions subsequent to the measurement date	63	-
Total	<u>\$ 222</u>	<u>\$ (101)</u>

Of the total amount reported as deferred outflows of resources related to OPEB, \$63,219 resulting from CRC contributions subsequent to the measurement date and before the end of the fiscal year will be included as a reduction of the collective net OPEB liability in the year ended June 30, 2023.

Other amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB will be recognized in OPEB expense as follows (expressed in thousands):

Year Ended June 30:	
2023	\$ 29
2024	17
2025	12
2026	-
2027	-
Thereafter	-

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended June 30, 2022

Actuarial Assumptions – The total OPEB liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of January 1, 2020, using the following actuarial assumptions, applied to all periods included in the measurement, unless otherwise specified:

<i>Inflation:</i>	2.50%
<i>Salary increases:</i>	0.50% productivity pay increase, 3.22% average promotional and merit salary increase
<i>Investment rate of return:</i>	2.16% based on a 20-Year Municipal Bond Index
<i>Healthcare cost trend rates:</i>	6.25% initially, decreasing to a 4.50% long-term trend rate after ten years

Healthy mortality rates for public safety officers were based on Pub-2010 Public Retirement Safety Mortality Table weighted by Headcount, projected by MP-2020. Civilian rates were based on Pub-2010 Public Retirement Plans General Mortality Table weighted by Headcount, projected by MP-2020. Disabled public safety officer rates were based on Pub-2010 Public Retirement Safety Disabled Mortality Table weighted by Headcount, projected by MP-2020. Disabled civilian rates were based on Pub-2010 Public Retirement Plans General Disability Mortality Table weighted by Headcount, projected by MP-2020.

The actuarial assumptions used in the January 1, 2020 valuation were based upon certain demographic and other actuarial assumptions as recommended by the actuary Aon, in conjunction with the State and guidance from the GASB statement.

Discount Rate – The discount rate used to measure the total OPEB liability was 2.16%, which is 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 previous fiscal year discount rate was 2.21% which is a decrease of .05%.

Sensitivity of the Proportionate Share of the Collective Net OPEB Liability to Changes in the Discount Rate – The following presents the proportionate share of the collective net OPEB liability, as well as what the proportionate share of the collective net OPEB liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is 1-percentage-point lower or 1-percentage-point higher than the current discount rate (expressed in thousands):

	<u>1% Decrease in Discount Rate (1.16%)</u>	<u>Discount Rate (2.16%)</u>	<u>1% Increase in Discount Rate (3.16%)</u>
State's proportionate share of the collective net OPEB liability	\$ 1,003,955	\$ 912,584	\$ 812,555
NSHE's proportionate share of the collective net OPEB liability	683,777	621,544	553,418
CRC's proportionate share of the collective net OPEB liability	2,711	2,465	2,194

Sensitivity of the Proportionate Share of the Collective Net OPEB Liability to Changes in the Healthcare Cost Trend Rates – The following presents the proportionate share of the collective net OPEB liability, as well as what the proportionate share of the collective 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 (expressed in thousands):

	<u>1% Decrease</u>	<u>Healthcare Cost Trend Rates</u>	<u>1% Increase</u>
State's proportionate share of the collective net OPEB liability	\$ 839,073	\$ 912,584	\$ 973,929
NSHE's proportionate share of the collective net OPEB liability	571,478	621,544	663,327
CRC's proportionate share of the collective net OPEB liability	2,266	2,465	2,630

OPEB plan Fiduciary Net Position – Detailed information about the OPEB plan's fiduciary net position is available in the separately issued PEBP financial report.

Payables to the OPEB Plan – At June 30, 2022, the primary government and the NSHE reported payables to the defined benefit OPEB plan of \$102,744 and \$1,443,000, respectively, for statutorily required employer contributions which had been assessed on employee salaries but not yet remitted to the State Retirees' Fund.

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended June 30, 2022

Note 12. Risk Management

The State of Nevada established the Self-Insurance and Insurance Premiums funds in 1983 and 1979, respectively. Both funds are classified as internal service funds.

Interfund premiums are reported as interfund services provided and used. All State funds participate in the insurance program. Changes in the claims liabilities during the past two fiscal years were as follows (expressed in thousands):

	<u>Self-Insurance</u>	<u>Insurance Premiums</u>
Balance June 30, 2020	\$ 89,702	\$ 63,212
Claims and changes in estimates	300,584	21,622
Claim payments	<u>(306,701)</u>	<u>(15,000)</u>
Balance June 30, 2021	83,585	69,834
Claims and changes in estimates	304,753	21,161
Claim payments	<u>(308,846)</u>	<u>(14,746)</u>
Balance June 30, 2022	<u>\$ 79,492</u>	<u>\$ 76,249</u>
Due Within One Year	\$ 79,492	\$ 16,797

In accordance with GASB, a liability for claims is reported if information received before the issuance of the financial statements indicates it is probable a liability has been incurred at the date of the financial statements and the amount of the loss can be reasonably estimated. These liabilities include incremental claims adjustment costs. A reserve for losses has been established in both funds to account for these liabilities and is included in the liability section of the Statement of Net Position.

There was no insurance coverage for excess liability insurance.

There are several pending lawsuits or unresolved disputes involving the State or its representatives at June 30, 2022. The estimated liability for these claims has been factored into the calculation of the reserve for losses and loss adjustment expenses developed.

A. Self-Insurance Fund

The Self-Insurance Fund administers the group health, life and disability insurance for covered employees, both active and retired, of the State and certain other participating public employers within the State. All public employers in the State are eligible to participate in the activities of the Self-Insurance Fund and currently, in addition to the State, there are four public employers whose employees are covered under the plan. Additionally, all retirees of public employers contracted with the Self-Insurance Fund to provide coverage to their active employees are eligible to join the program subsequent to their retirement. Public employers are required to subsidize their retirees who participate in the plan in the same manner the State subsidizes its retirees. Currently, the State, the Nevada System of Higher Education and one hundred sixty-five public employers are billed for retiree subsidies. The Self-Insurance Fund is overseen by the Public Employees' Benefit Program Board. The Board is composed of ten members, nine members appointed by the Governor, and the Director of the Department of Administration or their designee.

The Self-Insurance Fund is self-insured for medical, dental, vision, mental health and substance abuse benefits and assumes all risk for claims incurred by plan participants. Fully insured HMO products are also offered. Long-term disability and life insurance benefits are fully insured by outside carriers. For the self-insured benefits, fund rate-setting policies have been established after consultation with an actuary. The participating public employers, with the exception of the State, are not subject to supplemental assessment in the event of deficiencies.

The management of the Self-Insurance Fund establishes claims liabilities based on estimates of the ultimate cost of claims (including future claim adjustment expenses) that have been reported but not settled and of claims that have been incurred but not reported and the unused portion of the Health Reimbursement Arrangement (HRA) liability. Because actual claims costs depend on such complex factors as inflation, changes in doctrines of legal liability and damage awards, the process used in computing claims liabilities does not necessarily result in an exact amount. Upon consultation with an actuary, claims liabilities are recomputed annually using a variety of actuarial and statistical techniques to produce current estimates that reflect recent settlements, claim frequency and other economic and social factors. A provision for inflation in the calculation of estimated

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For the Year Ended June 30, 2022

future claims costs is implicit in the calculation, because reliance is placed both on actual historical data that reflect past inflation and on other factors that are considered to be appropriate modifiers of past experience. Adjustments to claims liabilities are charged or credited to expense in the periods in which claims are made.

B. Insurance Premiums Fund

The Insurance Premiums Fund provides general, civil (tort), and auto liability insurance to State agencies, workers' compensation insurance for State employees excluding NSHE, and auto physical damage and property insurance for State agencies.

For the period beginning January 1, 2001, and for each calendar year thereafter, the Fund purchased a high deductible policy for workers' compensation. Liabilities in the amount of \$66,069,300 as of June 30, 2022, were determined using standard actuarial techniques as estimates for the case, reserves, incurred but not reported losses and allocated loss adjustment expenses under the plan as of June 30, 2022.

The Fund is financed by the State. The State has a maximum exposure of \$50,000 through October 1, 2007, \$75,000 through October 1, 2011, \$100,000 through June 30, 2020, \$150,000 through June 30, 2022, and \$200,000 thereafter for each general liability claim, with the exception of claims that are filed in other jurisdictions, namely, federal court. Those claims filed in federal court are not subject to the limit. Per State statute, if, as the result of future general liability or catastrophic losses, fund resources are exhausted, coverage is first provided by the reserve for statutory contingency account and would then revert to the General Fund.

The Fund is fully self-insured for general, civil and vehicle liability. The Fund is also self-insured for comprehensive and collision loss to automobiles, self-insured to \$250,000 for property loss with commercial insurance purchased to cover the excess above this amount, and commercially insured for losses to boilers and machinery and certain other risks.

At June 30, 2022, incurred but not reported claims liability for general, civil and auto liability insurance is based upon standard actuarial techniques, which take into account financial data, loss experience of other self-insurance programs and the insurance industry, the development of known claims, estimates of the cost of reported claims, incurred but not reported claims, and allocated loss adjustment expenses. The incurred but not reported claims liability for property casualty insurance is based upon the estimated cost to replace damaged property. The liability for estimated losses from reported and unreported claims in excess of the amounts paid for the workers' compensation policies is determined using standard actuarial techniques, which take into account claims history and loss development factors for similar entities. Incurred but not reported claims liabilities are included in the reserve for losses.

The State is contingently liable for the cost of post retirement heart, lung and cancer disease benefits payable under the Nevada Occupational Disease Act. Any fireman or police officer that satisfies the two-year employment period under this act is eligible for coverage under Workers' Compensation for heart and lung disease. Any fireman that satisfies the five-year employment period under this act is eligible for coverage under Workers' Compensation for cancer disease. A range of estimated losses from \$7,275,700 to \$26,201,300 for heart disease, \$8,753,070 for lung disease and \$8,188,660 for cancer disease have been determined using standard actuarial techniques. Due to the high degree of uncertainty surrounding this coverage, no accrual for these losses is reflected in the financial statements.

Loss reserve estimates are inherently uncertain because the ultimate amount the Fund will pay for many of the claims it has incurred as of the Statement of Net Position date will not be known for many years. The estimate of loss reserves is intended to equal the difference between the expected ultimate losses of all claims that have occurred as of the Statement of Net Position date and amounts already paid. The Fund establishes loss reserves based on its own analysis of emerging claims and review of the results of actuarial projections. The Fund's aggregate carried reserve for unpaid losses is the sum of its reserves for each accident year and represents its best estimate of outstanding loss reserves.

At June 30, 2022, total liabilities and deferred inflows of resources exceeded total assets and deferred outflows of resources by \$58,851,082. The Fund is liable for approximately \$76 million as of June 30, 2022, in potential claims settlements, which have yet to be funded through premium contributions. As NRS 331.187 provides that if money in the Fund is insufficient to pay a tort claim, the claim is to be paid from the reserve for statutory contingency account, and, as management assesses premiums to cover current claims payments, management believes that this provides the opportunity for the Fund to satisfy these liabilities.

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended June 30, 2022

Note 13. Fund Balances and Net Position

A. Net Position-Restricted by Enabling Legislation

The government-wide statement of net position reports \$3,611,912,000 of net position-restricted for the primary government, of which \$821,763,295 is restricted by enabling legislation.

B. Governmental Fund Balances

Governmental fund balances are classified as nonspendable, restricted, committed, assigned and/or unassigned based primarily on the extent to which the State is bound to observe constraints imposed on the use of the resources of the fund. A summary of governmental fund balances at June 30, 2022, is shown below (expressed in thousands):

Fund balances:	Major Governmental Funds			Total Governmental
	General Fund	State Education Fund	Nonmajor Governmental Funds	
Nonspendable:				
Long term notes/loans receivable	\$ 12,718	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 12,718
Inventory	8,815	-	21,839	30,654
Advances	5,911	-	-	5,911
Prepaid items	2,488	-	88	2,576
Permanent fund principal	-	-	472,757	472,757
Restricted for:				
Administration	71	-	-	71
Agriculture	216	-	-	216
Business and industry	19,930	-	8,072	28,002
Capital projects	-	-	127,314	127,314
Conservation and natural resources	36,421	-	15,335	51,756
Corrections	13	-	14,536	14,549
Debt service	-	-	27,690	27,690
Economic development	1,646	-	-	1,646
Education K-12	121	555,211	57	555,389
Elected officials	22,814	-	-	22,814
Gaming control	3,358	-	-	3,358
Health and human services	2,637	-	28,323	30,960
Motor vehicles	-	-	53,506	53,506
Other purposes	125	-	5,942	6,067
Public safety	1,406	-	18,012	19,418
Social services	-	-	2,561	2,561
Transportation	-	-	241,522	241,522
Veteran's services	1,170	-	-	1,170
Wildlife	16,028	-	-	16,028
Committed to:				
Administration	18,326	-	-	18,326
Agriculture	8,175	-	1,351	9,526
Business and industry	61,521	-	6,828	68,349
Cannabis compliance	1,486	-	-	1,486
Capital projects	-	-	2,563	2,563
Conservation and natural resources	111,824	-	9,043	120,867
Corrections	10,531	-	-	10,531
Debt service	-	-	269,485	269,485
Economic development	9,136	-	14,923	24,059
Education K-12	28,604	-	-	28,604
Elected Officials	433,457	-	5,092	438,549
Employment and training	3,165	-	-	3,165
Fiscal emergency	856,961	-	-	856,961
Gaming control	3,830	-	-	3,830
Health and human services	125,160	-	798	125,958
Higher education	4,521	-	-	4,521
Judicial	9,455	-	-	9,455
Legislative	48,501	-	-	48,501
Military	1,103	-	-	1,103
Motor vehicles	1,002	-	-	1,002
Other purposes	6,605	-	-	6,605
Public safety	19,513	-	2,987	22,500
Silver state health insurance	8,769	-	-	8,769
Social services	-	-	80,208	80,208
Tobacco settlement program	-	-	63,870	63,870
Taxation	3,223	-	-	3,223
Tourism and culture affairs	1,097	-	-	1,097
Transportation	-	-	97,100	97,100
Veteran's services	8,088	-	-	8,088
Wildlife	27,429	-	-	27,429
Unassigned:	(42,290)	-	-	(42,290)
Total fund balances	\$ 1,905,080	\$ 555,211	\$ 1,591,802	\$ 4,052,093

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended June 30, 2022

C. Individual Fund Deficit

Nonmajor Governmental Funds:

CIP University System - The CIP University System accounts for improvement projects for the Nevada System of Higher Education. The fund recorded a decrease in fund balance of \$4,031,305 for the year ended June 30, 2022, resulting in a negative fund balance of \$1,252,607 at June 30, 2022.

Nonmajor Enterprise Funds:

Nevada Magazine - The Nevada Magazine Fund accounts for the operation of the publication, Nevada Magazine, which is published to promote tourism. The fund recorded an increase in net position of \$316,649 for the year ended June 30, 2022, resulting in a negative net position of \$618,158 at June 30, 2022.

Marlette Lake Water System - The Marlette Lake Water System accounts for the costs of operating the State-owned Marlette Lake Water System. The system services the State Buildings and Grounds Division and portions of Carson City and Storey County. The fund recorded a decrease in net position of \$6,458,164 for the year ended June 30, 2022, resulting in a negative net position of \$3,779,949 at June 30, 2022.

State Infrastructure Bank - The State Infrastructure Bank accounts for the revenues and expenses associated with operating a revolving fund to finance transportation facilities and utility infrastructure for local governments. The fund recorded a decrease in net position of \$2,636,217 for the year ended June 30, 2022, resulting in a negative net position of \$2,636,217 at June 30, 2022.

Internal Service Funds:

Buildings and Grounds - The Buildings and Grounds Fund accounts for the maintenance, housekeeping and security of most State buildings. The fund recorded an increase in net position of \$753,666 for the year ended June 30, 2022, resulting in a negative net position of \$186,558 at June 30, 2022.

Insurance Premiums - The Insurance Premiums Fund allocates the cost of fidelity insurance, property insurance and workers' compensation insurance to State agencies. The fund recorded a decrease in net position of \$8,450,757 for the year ended June 30, 2022, resulting in a negative net position of \$58,851,082 at June 30, 2022.

Administrative Services - The Administrative Services Fund provides administrative and accounting services to various divisions of the Department of Administration. The fund recorded an increase in net position of \$253,528 for the year ended June 30, 2022, resulting in a negative net position of \$3,160,166 at June 30, 2022.

Personnel - The Personnel Fund accounts for the costs of administering the State personnel system. The fund recorded an increase in net position of \$2,412,666 for the year ended June 30, 2022, resulting in a negative net position of \$3,779,867 at June 30, 2022.

Purchasing - The Purchasing Fund provides purchasing services to State agencies and other governmental units. The fund recorded an increase in net position of \$1,033,683 for the year ended June 30, 2022, resulting in a negative net position of \$496,023 at June 30, 2022.

Information Services - The Information Services Fund accounts for designing, programming, and maintaining data processing software and also operating the State's central computer facility, radio communication and telecommunication systems. The fund recorded an increase in net position of \$6,329,272 for the year ended June 30, 2022, resulting in a negative net position of \$10,228,997 at June 30, 2022.

Note 14. Principal Tax Revenues

The principal taxing authorities for the State of Nevada are the Nevada Tax Commission and the Nevada Gaming Commission. The Nevada Tax Commission was created under NRS 360.010 and is the taxing and collecting authority for most non-gaming taxes. The following are the primary non-gaming tax revenues:

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended June 30, 2022

Sales and Use Taxes are imposed at a minimum rate of 6.85%, with county and local option up to an additional 1.525%, on all taxable sales and taxable items of use. The State receives tax revenue of 2% of total sales with the balance distributed to local governmental entities and school districts.

Modified Business Tax is imposed at different rates for businesses, financial institutions and mining. Businesses other than financial institutions and mining are assessed a tax at a rate of 1.475% per calendar quarter for amounts the wages exceed \$50,000. Modified Business Tax is imposed on financial institutions and mining at 2% on gross wages paid by the employer during the calendar quarter. There is an allowable deduction from the gross wages for amounts paid by the employer for qualified health insurance or a qualified health benefit plan.

Insurance Premium Tax is imposed at 3.5% on insurance premiums written in Nevada. A “Home Office Credit” is given to insurance companies with home or regional offices in Nevada.

Motor Vehicle Fuel Tax is levied at 29.35 cents per gallon on gasoline and gasohol sales. 17.65 cents of the tax goes to the State Highway Fund, 5.35 cents goes to the State to be allocated to the counties, and the remaining 6.35 cents is County Mandatory Tax. The counties have an option to levy up to an additional 9 cents per gallon.

Cigarette Tax is imposed at a rate of 90 mills per cigarette. A tax on tobacco products, other than cigarettes, is imposed at a rate of 30% of the wholesale price.

Commerce Tax is imposed upon each business entity whose Nevada gross revenue in a taxable year exceeds \$4 million. The business entity is entitled to deduct certain amounts. The tax rate is based on the primary business industry classification.

Lodging Tax is imposed at a rate of at least 1% of the gross receipts from the rental of transient lodging with three-eighths of the first 1% paid to the State for the Tourism Promotion Fund. In counties with populations greater than 300,000, an additional tax of up to 3% is remitted to the State for distribution to the State Supplemental School Support Account.

Other Sources of tax revenues include: Controlled Substance Tax, Jet Fuel, Liquor Tax, Live Entertainment Tax (non-gaming establishments), Business License Fees, Motor Carrier Fees, Motor Vehicle Registration Fees, Net Proceeds of Minerals Tax, Property Tax, Real Property Transfer Tax, Short-Term Lessor Fees, Tire Tax, and Marijuana Excise Tax.

The Nevada Gaming Commission was created under NRS 463.022 and is charged with collecting State gaming taxes and fees. The following sources account for gaming tax revenues:

Percentage Fees are the largest of several State levies on gaming. They are based upon gross revenue and are collected monthly. The fee is applied on a graduated basis at the following monthly rates: 3.5% of the first \$50,000 of gross revenue; 4.5% of the next \$84,000 of gross revenue; and 6.75% of the gross revenue in excess of \$134,000.

Live Entertainment Taxes are imposed at a rate of 9% on admission to a facility where live entertainment is provided with an occupancy over 200. Live entertainment provided by escort services is also subject to the tax.

Flat Fee Collections are levied on the number of gambling games and slot machines operated. Licensees pay fees at variable rates on the number of gaming devices operated per quarter.

Other Sources of gaming tax revenues include: Unredeemed Slot Machine Wagering Vouchers, Annual State Slot Machine Taxes, Annual License Fees and Miscellaneous Collections, which consists of penalties and fines, manufacturer’s, distributor’s and slot route operator’s fees, advance payments, race wire fees, pari-mutuel wagering tax and other nominal miscellaneous items.

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended June 30, 2022

Note 15. Works of Art and Historical Treasures

The State possesses certain works of art, historical treasures, and similar assets that are not included in the capital assets shown in Note 7. The mission of the Lost City Museum in Overton is to study, preserve, and protect prehistoric Pueblo sites found in the Moapa Valley and adjacent areas and to interpret these sites through exhibits and public programs. In Reno, the Nevada Historical Society exhibits and maintains a large number of historical collections preserving the cultural heritage of Nevada. These collections are divided into four sections: library, manuscripts, photography, and museum. The Nevada State Museum in Carson City collects, preserves, and documents three general types of collections: anthropology, history, and natural history as it relates to Nevada and the Great Basin. The mission of the Nevada State Museum, Las Vegas, is to inspire and educate a diverse public about the history and natural history of Nevada. Its major collections include transportation, mining, and tourism as well as daily artifacts such as clothing, historical correspondence, business records, and photography. The Nevada State Railroad Museum, which is located in Carson City, is dedicated to educating visitors and the community through the collection, preservation and interpretation of objects directly related to railroads and railroading in Nevada. The East Ely Depot Museum, located in the historic Nevada Northern Railroad Depot building, exhibits artifacts, documents, and photographs of early Eastern Nevada mining and railroad transportation. In Boulder City, the Nevada State Railroad Museum displays and operates locomotives. The Nevada Arts Council with locations in Carson City and Las Vegas exhibits artwork. Its mission is to enrich the cultural life of the State and make excellence in the arts accessible to all Nevadans.

These collections are not capitalized by the State because they are:

- Held for public exhibition, education or research in furtherance of public service, rather than financial gain,
- Protected, kept unencumbered, cared for and preserved, and
- Subject to an organizational policy that requires the proceeds from sales of collection items to be used to acquire other items for collections.

Note 16. Tax Abatements

Abatement of Taxes on Business: The Governor's Office of Economic Development (GOED) provides multiple tax abatement programs to incentivize business development in Nevada. GOED promotes a robust, diversified and prosperous economy to attract new business and facilitate community development, stimulate business expansion and retention, and encourage entrepreneurial enterprise.

A company that intends to locate or expand a business in the State may apply to GOED for a partial abatement of one or more of the taxes imposed on new or expanded business. GOED may approve an application, upon making certain determinations, as outlined in NRS 360.750, which is effective through June 30, 2032. In addition to agreeing to continue in operation in the State for at least 5 years, applicants must also meet two of the following three requirements:

- New businesses locating in urban areas require fifty or more full-time employees on the payroll by the eighth calendar quarter following the calendar quarter in which the abatement becomes effective; in rural areas, the requirement is ten or more full-time employees. For an existing business that is expanding, the number of employees on the payroll must increase either by 10% more than the number of employees prior to the abatement becoming effective, or by 25 employees for urban areas (6 for rural areas), whichever is greater.
- New businesses locating in urban areas must make a capital investment of \$1 million in eligible equipment within two years; in rural areas, the requirement is \$250,000 in eligible equipment. For an existing business that is expanding, the capital investment must equal at least 20% of the value of the tangible property owned by the business.
- The average hourly wage paid to new employees must meet a specified minimum, and the business must provide a health insurance plan for all employees and their dependents by a specified time period.

A company that intends to locate or expand a business in certain areas of Economic Development may apply to GOED for a partial abatement of one or more of the taxes imposed on new or expanded business. Certain areas of Economic Development are defined in NRS 274.310 as a historically underutilized business zone, a redevelopment area created pursuant to Chapter 279

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended June 30, 2022

of NRS, an area eligible for a community development block grant pursuant to 24 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Part 570, or an enterprise community established pursuant to 24 CFR Part 597. Applicants must agree to continue in operation in the State for at least 5 years, and is effective through June 30, 2032. Additionally, businesses looking to start or expand in certain areas of Economic Development must meet either one of the two following requirements to apply for an abatement:

- New businesses must invest a minimum of \$500,000 in capital assets. For an existing business that is expanding, the investment in capital assets is a minimum of \$250,000 (NRS 274.310 through 274.320).
- The business must hire one or more dislocated workers, pay a wage of not less than 100 percent of federally designated levels and provide medical benefits to the employees and their dependents which meet the minimum requirements (NRS 274.330).

All abatements granted to eligible businesses terminate upon determination that the business has ceased to meet eligibility requirements for the abatement. The business shall refund the abatement amount for each month, or portion thereof, from the last day of the month following the period for which the payment would have been made had the partial abatement not been approved until the date of the payment of the tax. These refund payments are also subject to interest at the rate most recently established pursuant to NRS 99.040.

The programs outlined below reflect the requirements and the abatements offered to eligible businesses.

Local Sales and Use Tax Abatement (NRS 374.357 through 374.358) – The tax abatement is on the gross receipts from the sale, and the storage, use or other consumption, of eligible capital equipment. The sale and use tax rates vary by county within Nevada. The abatement reduces the local sales and use tax rate to 2%, which is the State’s portion of the tax. Therefore, none of the State’s sales and use tax is abated; only local sales and use taxes are abated. The approved business is eligible for tax abatements for not less than 1 year but not more than 5 years beginning the date the abatement becomes effective. This is effective through June 30, 2032.

Modified Business Tax Abatement (NRS 363B.120) – The current excise tax imposed on each employer is at the rate of 1.378% on taxable wages over \$50,000 in a quarter. A business may qualify for a partial abatement of up to 50% of the amount of the business tax due during the first four years of operations. For a new company, the abatement of the modified business tax applies to the number of new employees stated in its application. For an expanding business, the abatement does not apply to existing employees of the business, but does apply to the number of new employees directly related to the expansion. This is effective through June 30, 2032.

Personal Property Tax Abatement (NRS 361.0687) – The abatement can be up to 50% of the tax due, or 75% in certain areas of Economic Development, for not less than 1 year and up to 10 years beginning from when the abatement becomes effective. The applicant must apply for abatement not more than one year before the business begins to develop for expansion or operation in Nevada. The personal property tax abatement applies only to the same list of machinery and equipment eligible for the local sales and use tax abatement allowed under NRS 374.357 or 374.358. Property tax rates vary by taxing district within Nevada. This is effective through June 30, 2032.

Aviation Tax Abatement (NRS 360.753) - The abatement includes local sales and use tax and personal property tax. The local sales and use tax abatement applies to the purchase of tangible personal property used to operate, manufacture, service, maintain, test, repair, overhaul or assemble an aircraft or any component of an aircraft. The personal property tax abatement applies to aircraft and the personal property used to own, operate, manufacture, service, maintain, test, repair, overhaul or assemble an aircraft or any component of an aircraft. The personal property tax abatement can be up to 50% for 20 years on the taxes due on tangible personal property, and the sales and use tax abatement reduces the applicable tax rate to 2% for a similar 20-year period. The local sales and use tax abatement excludes aircraft purchase. This is effective through June 30, 2035.

Data Center Tax Abatement (NRS 360.754) – The abatement includes local sales and use tax and personal property tax. The local sales and use tax abatement applies to the purchase of eligible machinery or equipment for use at a data center. The abatement reduces the applicable tax rate to 2% for a period of 10 or 20 years. The personal property tax abatement applies to personal property located at the center and can be up to 75% of the taxes due for 10 or 20-year abatement periods. The data center will, within 5 years after the date on which the abatement becomes effective, have or have added 10 or more full-time employees who are residents of Nevada, and provide health insurance. The data center must commit to continue operation within the State for a period of not less than 10 years, and must bind successors to the same. This is effective through December 31, 2056.

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For the Year Ended June 30, 2022

Capital Investment of at least \$1 Billion Tax Abatement (NRS 360.893) – The partial abatements include personal property, modified business, real property, or local sales and use taxes for companies that have a minimum capital investment of \$1 billion dollars within 10 years of approval of the abatement application. The personal property, modified business and real property tax abatement can be up to 75% of the taxes due for an abatement period of not more than 10 years. Abatements for local sales and use tax are for taxes imposed on the purchase of eligible personal property and construction materials for an abatement period of not more than 15 years. The State’s 2% portion of the sales and use tax is not abated. As a condition of approving a partial abatement of taxes pursuant to NRS 360.880 to 360.896, inclusive, the Executive Director of the Office of Economic Development, if he or she determines it to be in the best interests of the State of Nevada, may require the lead participant to pay at such a time or times as deemed appropriate, an amount of money equal to all or a portion of the abated taxes into a trust fund in the State Treasury to be held until all or portion of the requirements for the partial abatement have been met. Interest and income earned on money in the trust fund must be credited to the trust fund. Any money remaining in the trust fund at the end of the fiscal year does not revert to the State General Fund, and the balance in the trust fund must be carried forward to the next fiscal year. This is effective through June 30, 2032.

Capital Investments of at least \$3.5 Billion Tax Abatement (NRS 360.945) – An abatement from personal property, modified business, real property, or local sales and use tax are available to companies that have a minimum capital investment of \$3.5 billion dollars within 10 years of approval of the abatement application. The personal property, modified business, and real property tax abatements can be up to 100% of the taxes due for up to a 10-year abatement period. Abatements for local sales and use tax are for taxes imposed on the purchase of eligible personal property and construction materials for up to a 20-year period. The State’s 2% portion of the sales and use tax is not abated. This was approved during the 28th Special Session of the State Legislature in 2014, and is effective through June 30, 2036.

Transferable Tax Credits to Promote Economic Development (NRS 231.1555) – Transferable tax credits are available to entities who intend to locate or expand a business in Nevada. The business can apply for credits above or below \$100,000 as long as the transferable tax credits do not extend for a period of more than 5 fiscal years per applicant and, in total, do not exceed set amounts each fiscal year as outlined in statute. The transferable tax credits can be applied to modified business, insurance premium and/or gaming percentage fee taxes. The applicant must set forth the proposed use of the credits, the plans, projects and programs for which the credits will be used, the expected benefits, and a statement of short-term and long-term impacts of the issuance of the transferable tax credits.

Film and Other Productions (NRS 360.758 through 360.7598) - A transferable tax credit is available to production companies producing a film, television series, commercial, music video or other qualified production in Nevada. A production may qualify for a transferable tax credit of up to 25% of the qualified direct production expenditures incurred in Nevada if at least 60% of the total qualified expenditures are incurred in Nevada. Principal photography of the production must begin within 90 days after the application is issued. The transferable tax credits issued for qualified film production completed in the State may be used against the modified business, insurance premium and/or the gaming percentage fee taxes.

Economic Development with Capital Investment of at least \$3.5 Billion (NRS 360.945 through 360.980) – The 2014 28th Special Session of the State Legislature required the Governor’s Office of Economic Development (GOED) to issue transferable tax credits for certain qualifying projects that may be used against the modified business, insurance premium and/or the gaming percentage fee taxes. A qualifying project is required to be located within the geographical borders of the State of Nevada, make a new capital investment in the State of at least \$3.5 billion during the 10-year period immediately following approval of the application, employ Nevada residents in at least half of the project’s construction jobs and operational jobs, and provides health insurance to all employees. The amount of transferable tax credits is equal to \$12,500 for each qualified employee employed by the participants in the project (to a maximum of 6,000 employees), plus 5% of the first \$1 billion and 2.8% of the next \$2.5 billion in new capital investment in the State made collectively by the participants in the qualifying project. The amount of tax credits approved by GOED may not exceed \$45 million per fiscal year (although any unissued credits may be issued in any subsequent fiscal year ending on or before June 30, 2022), and GOED may not issue total tax credits in excess of \$195 million. This is effective through June 30, 2036.

Renewable Energy Tax Abatements: The mission of the Governor’s Office of Energy is to ensure the wise development of Nevada’s energy resources in harmony with local economic needs, and to position Nevada to lead the nation in renewable energy production, conservation, and exportation. In an effort to incentivize the development of renewable energy in Nevada, the program awards partial sales and use tax and property tax abatements to eligible renewable energy facilities. Businesses must make a capital investment of \$3 million or \$10 million, dependent on the project location.

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended June 30, 2022

Local Sales and Use Tax Abatement (NRS 701A.360 through NRS 701A.365) – The abatement applies to the 3 years following the approval of the application in which the applicant will only be required to pay sales and use taxes imposed in the State at the rate of 2.6%, of which 2% is the State’s portion of the tax. Therefore, none of the State’s sales and use tax is abated. The abatement must not apply during any period in which the facility is receiving another abatement or exemption from local sales and use taxes. The applicant must state that the facility will, after the date on which the abatement becomes effective, continue in operation in the State for a period of not less than 10 years, and bind any successors to the same. This is effective through June 30, 2049.

Real and Personal Property Tax Abatement (NRS 701A.370) – The abatement is for a duration of the 20 fiscal years immediately following the date of approval of the application and is equal to 55% of the taxes on real and personal property payable by the facility each year. The abatement must not apply during any period in which the facility is receiving another abatement or exemption from local sales and use taxes. This is effective through June 30, 2049.

Green Building Tax Abatements: The Governor’s Office of Energy administers the green building tax abatement program based on criteria set forth in the Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design (LEED) or Green Globes (GG) rating system and certification from the U.S. Green Building Council or the Green Building Initiative. Both LEED and GG rating systems provide a complete framework for assessing building performance and meeting environmental sustainable goals. They use industry recognized standards for designing, operating and certifying green building projects. The program was instituted in 2007 as an incentive for business owners to improve the energy efficiency of new and existing buildings. To qualify for the tax abatement, applicants must earn a minimum number of points for energy conservation to meet the Silver Level or higher through the LEED rating system or two globes or higher under the GG rating system. LEED and GG building rating systems are based on a set of standards for the environmentally sustainable design, construction and operation of the building.

Real Property Taxes (NRS 701A.110) – Incentives range from 25% to 35% of the portion of taxes imposed pursuant to NRS 361, other than any taxes imposed for public education, for a period of 5 to 10 years, depending on the certification level. The abatement terminates if it is determined that the building or other structure has ceased to meet the equivalent of the Silver Level or higher. This is effective through June 30, 2035.

The State’s tax abatement programs as of June 30, 2022, on an accrual basis, are summarized in the following table (expressed in thousands):

Abatement Program	Taxes Abated			
	Modified Business Tax	Property Tax	Gaming Tax	Total
Businesses	\$ 1,208	\$ 4,859	\$ -	\$ 6,067
Capital Investment \$3.5B	14,608	-	-	14,608
Renewable Energy	-	1,292	-	1,292
Green Building	-	4,620	-	4,620
Transferable Tax Credits	-	-	1,484	1,484
Total	\$ 15,816	\$ 10,771	\$ 1,484	\$ 28,071

A receivable of \$15,758, associated with the Renewable Energy Tax Incentive, is due from Elko County per NRS 361.483, at June 30, 2022.

Note 17. Commitments and Contingencies

A. Primary Government

Lawsuits - The State Attorney General’s Office reported that the State of Nevada or its officers and employees were parties to numerous lawsuits, in addition to those described below. In view of the financial condition of the State, the State Attorney General is of the opinion that the State’s financial condition will not be materially affected by this litigation, based on information known at this time.

Several of the actions pending against the State are based upon the State’s (or its agents’) alleged negligence in which the State must be named as a party defendant. However, there is a statutory limit to the State’s liability of \$50,000 per cause of action through October 1, 2007, and \$75,000 per cause of action through October 1, 2011, \$100,000 through June 30, 2020, \$150,000

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended June 30, 2022

through June 30, 2022, and \$200,000 per cause of action thereafter. Such limitation does not apply to federal actions such as civil rights actions under 42 U.S.C. Section 1983 brought under federal law or to actions in other states. Building and contents are insured on a blanket replacement cost basis for all risk except certain specified exclusions.

The State and/or its officers and employees are parties to a number of lawsuits filed under the federal civil rights statutes. However, the State is statutorily required to indemnify its officers and employees held liable in damages for acts or omissions on the part of its officers and employees occurring in the course of their public employment. Several claims may thus be filed against the State based on alleged civil rights violations by its officers and employees. Since the statutory limit of liability (discussed above) does not apply in federal civil rights cases, the potential liability of the State is not ascertainable at the present time. Currently, the State is involved in several actions alleging federal civil rights violations that could result in substantial liability to the State.

The State is a defendant on two lawsuits associated with groundwater rights. The State has filed a Motion to Dismiss, which was denied, and discovery is underway. As the amount of potential loss is not capable of reasonable estimation at this time, the accompanying financial statements do not include a liability for any potential loss.

The State settled a class-action lawsuit associated with the Nevada Department of Corrections in November of 2022. The settlement ordered a total payment of \$55 million of which the State is directly responsible for \$40 million and the remaining \$15 million to be paid by the State's insurer. All payments related to the lawsuit will be recognized and paid in full during fiscal year 2023. Since the State has no long-term liability resulting from this settlement, a liability has not been booked.

In the State of Nevada Unemployment Compensation Fund, due to staffing restrictions and the high volume of claims related to the COVID-19 pandemic, as well as the implementation of additional funding programs available to claimants under the various COVID-19 related relief acts, an unusually high number of claims remain under appeal as of the end of the fiscal year. Furthermore, claims are still being processed for benefits related to the year ended June 30, 2022. In addition to recognizing benefits payable for claims that have been processed, Fund management has estimated an amount for claims related to benefit weeks in 2021, and prior, that have not yet been processed or are still under appeal and accrued a liability (benefits payable) of \$23.7 million for those estimated unprocessed claims along with an intergovernmental receivable of \$15.8 million for the amount of the unprocessed claims related to the various federal programs.

The State of Nevada Unemployment Compensation Fund management is aware of a significant dollar amount of claims still being held by Bank of America. These funds relate to debit cards which have not been pinned, or activated, by the claimant and debit cards that have been pinned but have been blocked by the bank for potential fraud. The funds relating to debit cards frozen by the bank for potential fraud have been returned to the Fund and are in the Wells Fargo holding account. The total estimated remaining funds for the two types of transactions is approximately \$80.3 million. Fund management continues to negotiate with the bank on how to handle the various transaction types and which amounts should be returned to the Fund. The Department of Employment, Training, and Rehabilitation (DETR) also continues to explore all potential legal remedies. Although it is not possible to predict the outcome of the negotiations, it is possible the resolution could have a material effect on the financial position of the Fund.

Federal Grants - The State receives significant financial assistance from the federal government in the form of grants and entitlements, which are generally conditioned upon compliance with terms and conditions of the grant agreements and applicable federal regulations, including the expenditure of the resources for eligible purposes. Substantially all grants are subject to financial and compliance audits by federal agencies. Any disallowance as a result of these audits could become a liability of the State. As of June 30, 2022, the State is unable to estimate the amount, if any, of expenditures that may be disallowed, although the State expects such amounts, if any, to be immaterial.

Nonexchange Financial Guarantees – The 1997 Nevada Legislature added NRS 387.513 through 387.528, allowing school districts to enter into guarantee agreements with the State Treasurer whereby the money in the Permanent School Fund may be used to guarantee the debt service payments on certain bonds issued by Nevada school districts. The amount of the guarantee for bonds of each school district outstanding, at any one time, must not exceed \$60 million. Total bond guarantees at June 30, 2022, were \$144.3 million which includes accrued interest of \$1.1 million. The bonds mature at various intervals through fiscal year 2042. In the event any school district was unable to make a required payment, the State Treasurer would withdraw from the State Permanent School Fund the amount needed to cover the debt service payment. Any amount withdrawn would be deemed a loan to the school district from the State Permanent School Fund, and the State Treasurer would determine the rate of interest on the loan. If the school district is not able to repay the loan in a timely manner, repayment would be made by withholding distributions from the State Education Fund to the school district.

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended June 30, 2022

Encumbrances – As of June 30, 2022, encumbered expenditures in governmental funds were as follows (expressed in thousands):

	<u>Amount</u>
General Fund	\$ 2,499
Nonmajor governmental funds	8,071
Total	<u>\$ 10,570</u>

Construction Commitments – As of June 30, 2022, the Nevada Department of Transportation had total contractual commitments of approximately \$805.0 million for construction of various highway projects. Other major non-highway construction commitments for the primary government’s budgeted capital projects funds total \$50.7 million.

B. Discretely Presented Component Units

Nevada System of Higher Education (NSHE) – As of June 30, 2022, the NSHE is a defendant or co-defendant in legal actions. Based on present knowledge and advice of legal counsel, the NSHE management believes any ultimate liability in these matters, in excess of insurance coverage, will not materially adversely affect the net position, changes in net position or cash flows of the NSHE.

The NSHE and the State of Nevada are defendants in various lawsuits, collectively referred to as the Little Valley Fire Cases. The cases relate to a prescribed burn conducted by the Nevada Division of Forestry in October, 2016, on land partially owned by the University of Nevada at Reno. Embers from the fire escaped and burned 23 structures. The System and the State of Nevada share an excess liability policy. At this point, it is difficult to estimate the likelihood of an unfavorable outcome and the likely exposure, but the excess liability carrier has been placed on notice of these cases.

The NSHE has an actuarial study of its workers’ compensation losses completed every other year. The study addresses the reserves necessary to pay open claims from prior years and projects the rates needed for the coming year. The NSHE uses a third-party administrator to adjust its workers’ compensation claims.

The NSHE is self-insured for its unemployment liability. The NSHE is billed by the State each quarter based on the actual unemployment benefits paid by the State. Each year the NSHE budgets resources to pay for the projected expenditures. The amount of future benefits payments to claimants and the resulting liability to the NSHE cannot be reasonably determined as of June 30, 2022, but no significant reduction in force or staffing cuts are anticipated.

The NSHE receives Federal grants and awards, and amounts are subject to change based on outcomes of Federal audits. Management believes any changes made will not materially affect the net position, changes in net position or cash flows of the NSHE.

The estimated cost to complete property authorized or under construction at June 30, 2022, is \$167.5 million. These costs will be financed by State appropriations, private donations, available resources, and/or long-term borrowings.

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

Nevada Capital Investment Corporation (NCIC) - The NCIC currently has commitments to the Silver State Opportunity Fund (SSOF) of \$50.0 million (the First Tranche) and to Dreamspring 2017G, LLC, of \$1.0 million. As of June 30, 2022, the NCIC has fulfilled \$47.6 million of its total commitment to SSOF and \$1.0 million to Dreamspring. The NCIC has the right, but not the obligation, to increase its capital commitment to SSOF by which would be effective after the end of the First Tranche (or such other date as the NCIC and Manager may agree). If the NCIC elects to make such an additional commitment, both the amount of the NCIC’s additional commitment and an additional commitment from the Manager shall be established by agreement between the NCIC and the Manager (the Second Tranche).

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended June 30, 2022

Note 18. Subsequent Events

A. Primary Government

Bonds – On November 15, 2022, the State issued \$47,530,000 in General Obligation Bonds. The 2022D Bonds were issued to finance various capital improvement and historic preservation projects. The 2022E Bonds were issued to finance the costs of environmental improvement projects for the Lake Tahoe Basin as provided in the Tahoe Project Act. The 2022F Bonds were issued to finance various projects in state parks and for the Nevada Department of Wildlife. The 2022G Bonds were issued to finance the initial construction, or renovation, modification or expansion, of portions of a public water system as set forth in the Safe Drinking Act. The 2022H and 2022I Bonds were issued to finance the construction of water treatment works and the implementation of pollution control projects.

Litigation Settlement – On September 6, 2022, Nevada Attorney General Aaron D. Ford announced that a settlement had been reached in the multistate lawsuit against JUUL Labs, resulting in a settlement of \$14.47 million for the State of Nevada.

On November 14, 2022, Nevada Attorney General Aaron D. Ford announced that a settlement had been reached in the multistate lawsuit against Google, resulting in a settlement amount of \$6.1 million.

On December 6, 2022, Nevada Attorney General Aaron D. Ford announced that the State of Nevada had entered two opioid litigation settlements. Nevada will receive \$32.2 million from a multistate settlement with Walmart and \$1.5 million, not negotiated as part of a multistate deal, from American Drug Stores. The Mallinckrodt bankruptcy plan was finalized, resulting in \$1.8 million for Nevada.

B. Fiduciary Funds

SSGA Upromise 529 Fiduciary Fund - On August 9, 2022, the College Savings Plan of Nevada Board reviewed and approved the State Treasurer's recommendation to replace the existing SSGA Upromise 529 Plan with a new plan in partnership with J.P. Morgan. The Board has directed the Nevada State Treasurer's Office staff to work with J.P. Morgan Investment Management, Inc., and Ascensus College Savings Recordkeeping Services, LLC (ACSR) to construct a new agreement. ACSR will continue as Program Manager. The anticipated transition of investment management services will occur mid-to-late 2023.

C. Discretely Presented Component Units

Nevada System of Higher Education (NSHE) - Subsequent to year-end, the operations of Sierra Nevada University (SNU) were transferred to the University of Nevada, Reno, (UNR) and all real property assets of SNU were gifted to the UNR Foundation. The transaction was finalized on July 1, 2022, at which time UNR began full academic operations at the new University of Nevada, Reno, Lake Tahoe branch campus. In addition, a triple net lease was executed between UNR Foundation and UNR for \$1 a year for an initial term equal to fifty (50) years. UNR does not anticipate this transaction having a material impact on operations.

Colorado River Commission - 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 of 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.

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended June 30, 2022

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 years while the next series of long-term operating guidelines are developed.

D. New Accounting Pronouncements

In May of 2020, the GASB issued Statement No. 96, *Subscription-Based Information Technology Arrangements*. The objective of this Statement is to provide guidance on the accounting and financial reporting for subscription-based information technology arrangements (SBITAs) for government end users. This Statement is effective for fiscal years beginning after June 15, 2022. The anticipated impact of this pronouncement is uncertain at this time.

In June of 2022, the GASB issued Statement No. 100, *Accounting Changes and Error Corrections*. The objective of this Statement is to enhance accounting and financial reporting requirements for accounting changes and error corrections to provide more understandable, reliable, relevant, consistent, and comparable information for making decisions or assessing accountability. This Statement is effective for fiscal years beginning after June 15, 2023. There will be no financial impact caused by this pronouncement.

In June of 2022, the GASB issued Statement No. 101, *Compensated Absences*. The objective of this Statement is to better meet the information needs of financial statement users by updating the recognition and measurement guidance for compensated absences, which is to be achieved by aligning the recognition and measurement guidance under a unified model and by amending certain previously required disclosures. This Statement is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2023. The anticipated impact of this pronouncement is uncertain at this time.

E. COVID-19, CARES Act, and ARPA

The COVID-19 pandemic is likely to continue its impact on the State's revenue in future years. The federal government authorized American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA) funding of \$75,369,262 for the State of Nevada to help cover necessary funding needs arising from the COVID-19 pandemic. The State anticipates that the federal funding, along with service reductions and certain budget cuts which began in 2020, will allow Nevada to evaluate long-term financial impacts and make necessary adjustments.

F. Furlough

On December 6, 2022, Governor Steve Sisolak announced that the State would pay back all employees who took furlough between January 1, 2021, through June 30, 2021, to be paid in January, 2023. The amount of furlough being paid back totals approximately \$18.6 million.

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended June 30, 2022

Note 19. Accounting Changes and Restatements

A. Primary Government

During the fiscal year 2022, the State identified and corrected the following misstatements in the fiscal year 2021 financial statements:

- The General Fund overstated capital outlay expenditures and understated advances to other funds;
- The Information Services Fund understated capital assets, advances from other funds, and related expenses;
- Infrastructure construction in progress assets were overstated;
- The Intergovernmental Trust Fund understated taxes receivable.

The following table shows the changes to the beginning net position as of July 1, 2021, for the primary government (expressed in thousands):

	Governmental Activities
Net position at June 30, 2021, as previously reported	\$ 9,730,656
Understatement of capital assets and related depreciation (net)	1,437
Overstatement of assets for infrastructure construction in progress	(57,962)
Net position at July 1, 2021, as restated	<u>\$ 9,674,131</u>

The following table shows the changes to the beginning fund balance/net position as of July 1, 2021, for the following funds (expressed in thousands):

	Major Governmental Funds		
	General Fund	Internal Service Funds	Fiduciary Funds
Fund balance/net position at June 30, 2021, as previously reported	\$ 1,421,029	\$ 23,696	\$ 82,907
Understatement of fixed assets and related depreciation (net)	-	1,437	-
Over/understated advances	5,388	(5,388)	-
Over/understated expenditures	(885)	885	-
Understatement of taxes receivable	-	-	162,206
Fund balance/net position at July 1, 2021, as restated	<u>\$ 1,425,532</u>	<u>\$ 20,630</u>	<u>\$ 245,113</u>

B. New Accounting Pronouncements

The State implemented GASB Statement No. 87, Leases, in the current year. This statement establishes a single model for lease accounting based on foundational principle that leases are financings of the right to use an underlying asset. The standard requires recognition of certain right to use leased assets and liabilities for leases that previously were classified as operating leases and recognized as inflows of resources based on the payment provisions of the contract. Restatements were made regarding the classification of assets and liabilities. There was no effect on beginning net position resulting from these reclassifications.

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REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

Required Supplementary Information
Budgetary Comparison Schedule
General Fund and Major Special Revenue Funds

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2022

	General Fund			Variance with Final Budget
	Original Budget	Final Budget	Actual	
Sources of Financial Resources				
Fund balances, July 1	\$ 4,873,268,804	\$ 4,873,268,804	\$ 4,873,268,804	\$ -
<i>Revenues:</i>				
Sales taxes	1,355,285,000	1,355,285,000	1,679,871,808	324,586,808
Gaming taxes, fees, licenses	808,409,854	808,409,854	1,161,066,679	352,656,825
Intergovernmental	6,912,791,444	8,757,096,003	6,631,974,191	(2,125,121,812)
Other taxes	2,103,036,765	2,106,691,943	2,360,174,132	253,482,189
Sales, charges for services	317,276,229	330,251,405	297,554,994	(32,696,411)
Licenses, fees and permits	789,722,193	884,451,211	864,765,051	(19,686,160)
Interest	14,322,185	15,981,439	28,097,927	12,116,488
Other	566,261,937	688,984,160	654,511,794	(34,472,366)
<i>Other financing sources:</i>				
Proceeds from sale of bonds	16,001,543	16,001,543	16,001,543	-
Transfers	1,071,787,667	2,341,698,365	1,273,445,666	(1,068,252,699)
Reversions from other funds	-	-	1,930,840	1,930,840
Total sources of financial resources	18,828,163,621	22,178,119,727	19,842,663,429	(2,335,456,298)
Uses of Financial Resources				
<i>Expenditures and encumbrances:</i>				
Elected officials	3,303,837,565	3,656,271,549	985,946,160	2,670,325,389
Legislative and judicial	123,376,973	155,743,031	84,010,023	71,733,008
Finance and administration	97,993,552	103,982,495	67,857,669	36,124,826
Education - K to 12	1,978,885,217	2,869,625,344	1,170,261,364	1,699,363,980
Education - higher education	1,071,812,738	1,073,933,460	1,033,751,984	40,181,476
Human services	8,139,823,751	9,222,771,900	8,222,405,845	1,000,366,055
Commerce and industry	475,386,396	1,211,062,737	619,152,286	591,910,451
Public safety	545,812,243	648,352,153	517,902,370	130,449,783
Infrastructure	434,630,018	534,502,220	224,288,197	310,214,023
Special purpose agencies	178,134,059	209,505,610	162,468,338	47,037,272
<i>Other financing uses:</i>				
Transfers to other funds	1,441,464,265	1,441,335,788	1,441,335,788	-
Reversions to other funds	-	-	2,663,601	(2,663,601)
Projected reversions	(50,000,000)	(50,000,000)	-	(50,000,000)
Total uses of financial resources	17,741,156,777	21,077,086,287	14,532,043,625	6,545,042,662
Fund balances, June 30	\$ 1,087,006,844	\$ 1,101,033,440	\$ 5,310,619,804	\$ 4,209,586,364

(continued)

State Education Fund			
Original Budget	Final Budget	Actual	Variance with Final Budget
\$ 50,000,000	\$ 50,000,000	\$ 50,000,000	\$ -
-	-	-	-
23,902,000	23,902,000	23,296,450	(605,550)
5,000,000	6,260,381	6,260,381	-
2,907,649,000	3,366,614,780	3,361,603,955	(5,010,825)
-	-	-	-
3,997,500	3,997,500	1,770,286	(2,227,214)
228,000	2,491,635	2,491,635	-
290,100	297,977	748,245	450,268
-	-	-	-
1,477,644,962	1,487,214,202	1,476,398,269	(10,815,933)
-	-	-	-
<u>4,468,711,562</u>	<u>4,940,778,475</u>	<u>4,922,569,221</u>	<u>(18,209,254)</u>
-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-
4,460,326,643	4,940,778,475	4,322,749,782	618,028,693
-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-
<u>4,460,326,643</u>	<u>4,940,778,475</u>	<u>4,322,749,782</u>	<u>618,028,693</u>
\$ 8,384,919	\$ -	\$ 599,819,439	\$ 599,819,439

Notes to the Required Supplementary Information

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2022

Budgetary Reporting

The accompanying Budgetary Comparison Schedule – General Fund and Major Special Revenue Funds presents both the original and the final legally adopted budgets, as well as actual data on a budgetary basis. (Note 2 of the basic financial statements identifies the budgeting process and control.)

The original budget is adopted through passage of the General Appropriations Act, which allows for expenditures from unrestricted revenues, while the Authorized Expenditures Act allows for expenditures from revenues collected for specific purposes (restricted revenues). For programs financed from restricted revenues, spending authorization is generally contingent upon recognition of the related revenue. Reductions of spending authority occur if revenues fall short of estimates. If revenues exceed the estimate, supplemental appropriations are required before the additional resources can be spent.

Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (GAAP) require that the final legal budget be reflected in the “final budget” column. Therefore, updated revenue estimates available for appropriations as of September 14th are reported instead of the amounts disclosed in the original budget. The September 14, 2022 date is used because this is the date for which the Legislative Interim Finance Committee affected the last changes to the fiscal year ended June 30, 2022 budget as permitted by NRS 353.220.

Since the budgetary and GAAP presentations of actual data differ, a reconciliation of ending fund balances is presented below (expressed in thousands):

	<u>General Fund</u>	<u>State Education Fund</u>
Fund balances (budgetary basis) June 30, 2022	\$ 5,310,620	\$ 599,819
Adjustments:		
<i>Basis differences:</i>		
Accrual of certain other receivables	390,283	9,514
Inventory	8,372	-
Advances to other funds	57,463	-
Accrual of certain accounts payable and other liabilities	(854,638)	-
Advances from other funds	-	(50,000)
Unearned revenues	(2,619,889)	-
Deferred inflows - unavailable	(259,214)	(311)
Encumbrances	2,499	-
Other	(157,465)	(3,811)
<i>Perspective differences:</i>		
Special revenue fund reclassified to General Fund for GAAP purposes	27,049	-
Fund balances (GAAP basis) June 30, 2022	<u>\$ 1,905,080</u>	<u>\$ 555,211</u>

Total fund balance on the budgetary basis in the General Fund at June 30, 2022, is composed of both restricted funds, which are not available for appropriation, and unrestricted funds as follows (expressed in thousands):

Total fund balance (budgetary basis)	\$ 5,310,620
Restricted funds	(3,475,957)
Unrestricted fund balance (budgetary basis)	<u>\$ 1,834,663</u>

Required Supplementary Information

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2022

Pension Plan Information

A. Multiple-employer Cost Sharing Plan

Primary Government - The following schedule presents the State's proportionate share of the net pension liability for the Public Employees' Retirement System (expressed in thousands):

	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014
State's proportion of the net pension liability	16.7 %	16.8 %	16.7 %	16.5 %	16.8 %	16.3 %	16.4 %	16.6 %
State's proportionate share of the net pension liability	\$ 1,522,865	\$ 2,345,467	\$ 2,278,610	\$ 2,248,729	\$ 2,233,666	\$ 2,187,213	\$ 1,879,626	\$ 1,730,601
State's covered payroll	\$ 1,085,098	\$ 1,092,368	\$ 1,049,306	\$ 997,840	\$ 984,131	\$ 906,687	\$ 874,098	\$ 872,316
State's proportionate share of the net pension liability as a percentage of its covered payroll	140 %	215 %	217 %	225 %	227 %	241 %	215 %	198 %
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability	87 %	77 %	76 %	75 %	74 %	72 %	75 %	76 %

Note: This schedule requires ten years of information to be presented. However, until ten years of data is available, only those years for which information is available will be presented.

The following schedule presents a ten-year history of the State's contributions to the Public Employees' Retirement System (expressed in thousands):

	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013
Statutorily required contributions	\$ 173,527	\$ 175,570	\$ 176,300	\$ 161,627	\$ 153,762	\$ 151,492	\$ 190,528	\$ 176,579	\$ 174,712	\$ 162,484
Contributions in relation to the statutorily required contribution	\$ 173,527	\$ 175,570	\$ 176,300	\$ 161,627	\$ 153,762	\$ 151,492	\$ 190,528	\$ 176,579	\$ 174,712	\$ 162,484
Contribution (deficiency) excess	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Covered payroll	\$ 1,058,218	\$ 1,085,098	\$ 1,092,368	\$ 1,049,306	\$ 997,840	\$ 984,131	\$ 906,687	\$ 874,098	\$ 872,316	\$ 855,179
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll	16 %	16 %	16 %	15 %	15 %	15 %	21 %	20 %	20 %	19 %

Note: GASB Statement No. 82 was implemented in fiscal year 2017, and as a result, contributions no longer include payments made by the State to satisfy contribution requirements that are identified by the plan terms as member contributions. In addition, GASB Statement No. 82 clarified covered payroll which was implemented in fiscal year 2017; prior years are not reflective of this change.

Nevada System of Higher Education (NSHE) - The following schedule presents the NSHE's proportionate share of the net pension liability for the Public Employees' Retirement System (expressed in thousands):

	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014
NSHE's proportion of the net pension liability	3.0 %	3.0 %	3.0 %	2.9 %	2.9 %	2.9 %	2.8 %	2.8 %
NSHE's proportionate share of the net pension liability	\$ 272,974	\$ 424,238	\$ 414,036	\$ 398,883	\$ 383,226	\$ 389,352	\$ 324,708	\$ 292,841
NSHE's covered payroll	\$ 205,049	\$ 200,838	\$ 196,183	\$ 187,737	\$ 179,694	\$ 171,007	\$ 165,653	\$ 162,250
NSHE's proportionate share of the net pension liability as a percentage of its covered payroll	133 %	211 %	211 %	212 %	213 %	228 %	196 %	180 %
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability	87 %	77 %	76 %	75 %	74 %	72 %	75 %	76 %

Note: This schedule requires ten years of information to be presented. However, until ten years of data is available, only those years for which information is available will be presented.

The following schedule presents a ten-year history of the NSHE's contributions to the Public Employees' Retirement System (expressed in thousands):

	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015
Statutorily required contributions	\$ 30,715	\$ 31,286	\$ 30,564	\$ 28,549	\$ 27,030	\$ 34,456	\$ 33,124	\$ 29,901
Contributions in relation to the statutorily required contribution	\$ 30,715	\$ 31,286	\$ 30,564	\$ 28,549	\$ 27,030	\$ 43,152	\$ 35,756	\$ 29,901
Contribution (deficiency) excess	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 8,696	\$ 2,632	\$ -
Covered payroll	\$ 198,288	\$ 205,049	\$ 200,838	\$ 196,183	\$ 187,737	\$ 179,694	\$ 171,007	\$ 165,653
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll	15 %	15 %	15 %	15 %	14 %	19 %	19 %	18 %

Notes: 1) GASB Statement No. 82 was implemented in fiscal year 2017, and as a result, contributions no longer include payments made by the NSHE to satisfy contribution requirements that are identified by the plan terms as member contributions. In addition, GASB Statement No. 82 clarified covered payroll which was implemented in fiscal year 2017; prior years are not reflective of this change. 2) This schedule requires ten years of information to be presented. However, until ten years of data is available, only those years for which information is available will be presented.

Required Supplementary Information

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2022

Colorado River Commission (CRC) - The following schedule presents the CRC's proportionate share of the net pension liability for the Public Employees' Retirement System (expressed in thousands):

	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014
CRC's proportion of the net pension liability	0.04 %	0.04 %	0.04 %	0.04 %	0.04 %	0.05 %	0.05 %	0.05 %
CRC's proportionate share of the net pension liability	\$ 3,836	\$ 6,152	\$ 5,986	\$ 5,994	\$ 5,867	\$ 6,596	\$ 4,997	\$ 6,305
CRC's covered payroll	\$ 2,881	\$ 2,881	\$ 2,970	\$ 2,856	\$ 2,702	\$ 2,575	\$ 2,531	\$ 2,348
CRC's proportionate share of the net pension liability as a percentage of its covered payroll	133 %	214 %	202 %	210 %	217 %	256 %	197 %	269 %
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability	87 %	77 %	76 %	75 %	74 %	72 %	75 %	76 %

Note: This schedule requires ten years of information to be presented. However, until ten years of data is available, only those years for which information is available will be presented.

The following schedule presents the CRC's contributions to the Public Employees' Retirement System (expressed in thousands):

	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014
Statutorily required contributions	\$ 421	\$ 439	\$ 460	\$ 423	\$ 406	\$ 396	\$ 523	\$ 507	\$ 528
Contributions in relation to the statutorily required contribution	\$ 440	\$ 441	\$ 465	\$ 423	\$ 406	\$ 396	\$ 523	\$ 507	\$ 528
Contribution (deficiency) excess	\$ 19	\$ 2	\$ 5	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Covered payroll	\$ 2,717	\$ 2,881	\$ 3,092	\$ 2,970	\$ 2,856	\$ 2,702	\$ 2,575	\$ 2,531	\$ 2,348
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll	16 %	15 %	15 %	14 %	14 %	15 %	20 %	20 %	22 %

Notes: 1) GASB Statement No. 82 was implemented in fiscal year 2017, and as a result, contributions no longer include payments made by the CRC to satisfy contribution requirements that are identified by the plan terms as member contributions. In addition, GASB Statement No. 82 clarified covered payroll which was implemented in fiscal year 2017; prior years are not reflective of this change. 2) This schedule requires ten years of information to be presented. However, until ten years of data is available, only those years for which information is available will be presented.

B. Single-employer Plan

The following schedule presents the changes in the net pension liability for the Legislators' Retirement System (expressed in thousands):

	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014
Total pension liability								
Service cost	\$ 32	\$ 33	\$ 29	\$ 30	\$ 29	\$ 31	\$ 39	\$ 37
Interest	350	349	372	373	398	414	426	428
Differences between expected and actual experience	(119)	56	(266)	47	(82)	(145)	(109)	-
Changes of assumptions	268	-	-	-	125	-	-	-
Benefit payments, including refunds	(421)	(427)	(470)	(460)	(482)	(503)	(497)	(494)
Net change in total pension liability	110	11	(335)	(10)	(12)	(203)	(141)	(29)
Total pension liability - beginning	4,841	4,830	5,165	5,175	5,187	5,390	5,531	5,560
Total pension liability - ending (a)	\$ 4,951	\$ 4,841	\$ 4,830	\$ 5,165	\$ 5,175	\$ 5,187	\$ 5,390	\$ 5,531
Plan fiduciary net position								
Contributions - employer	\$ 83	\$ 98	\$ 98	\$ 105	\$ 105	\$ 156	\$ 156	\$ 213
Contributions - employee	19	25	24	20	20	23	23	27
Net investment income	1,254	294	342	397	526	62	179	804
Benefit payments, including refunds	(421)	(427)	(470)	(460)	(481)	(503)	(497)	(494)
Administrative expense	(83)	(80)	(75)	(72)	(68)	(65)	(85)	(46)
Other	84	81	76	73	69	66	86	46
Net change in plan fiduciary net position	936	(9)	(5)	63	171	(261)	(138)	550
Plan fiduciary net position - beginning	4,694	4,703	4,708	4,645	4,474	4,735	4,873	4,323
Plan fiduciary net position - ending (b)	\$ 5,630	\$ 4,694	\$ 4,703	\$ 4,708	\$ 4,645	\$ 4,474	\$ 4,735	\$ 4,873
Net pension liability/(asset) - beginning	\$ 147	\$ 127	\$ 457	\$ 530	\$ 713	\$ 655	\$ 658	\$ 1,237
Net pension liability/(asset) - ending (a) - (b)	\$ (679)	\$ 147	\$ 127	\$ 457	\$ 530	\$ 713	\$ 655	\$ 658
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of total pension liability	114 %	97 %	97 %	91 %	90 %	86 %	88 %	88 %
Covered payroll	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Net pension liability/(asset) as a percentage of covered payroll	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Note: This schedule requires ten years of information to be presented. However, until ten years of data is available, only those years for which information is available will be presented.

Required Supplementary Information

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2022

The following schedule presents the State's (primary government's) contributions to the Legislators' Retirement System (expressed in thousands):

	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015
Statutorily required contributions	\$ -	\$ 166	\$ -	\$ 196	\$ -	\$ 210	\$ -	\$ 312
Contributions in relation to the statutorily required contribution	\$ -	\$ 166	\$ -	\$ 196	\$ -	\$ 210	\$ -	\$ 312
Contribution (deficiency) excess	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Covered payroll	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Note: This schedule requires ten years of information to be presented. However, until ten years of data is available, only those years for which information is available will be presented.

C. Agent Multiple-employer Plan

The following schedule presents the changes in the net pension liability for the Judicial Retirement System (expressed in thousands):

	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014
Total pension liability								
Service cost	\$ 4,207	\$ 4,117	\$ 4,092	\$ 4,231	\$ 3,718	\$ 3,828	\$ 3,593	\$ 3,411
Interest	11,585	11,034	10,415	10,141	9,993	9,677	8,876	8,367
Differences between expected and actual experience	1,123	(3,301)	(30)	(5,065)	1,123	(4,211)	1,250	(2,666)
Change of assumptions	11,795	-	-	-	79	-	-	-
Benefit payments, including refunds	(7,038)	(6,594)	(6,119)	(5,657)	(5,524)	(5,351)	(4,896)	(4,295)
Other	4,424	-	220	515	419	-	2,357	990
Net change in total pension liability	26,096	5,256	8,578	4,165	9,808	3,943	11,180	5,807
Total pension liability - beginning	151,560	146,304	137,726	133,561	123,753	119,810	108,630	102,823
Total pension liability - ending (a)	\$ 177,656	\$ 151,560	\$ 146,304	\$ 137,726	\$ 133,561	\$ 123,753	\$ 119,810	\$ 108,630
Plan fiduciary net position								
Contributions - employer	\$ 5,413	\$ 5,334	\$ 5,265	\$ 5,307	\$ 5,786	\$ 5,773	\$ 6,155	\$ 6,002
Contributions - employee	423	635	473	115	255	269	96	-
Net investment income	38,931	8,418	9,551	9,696	12,556	1,556	3,206	14,252
Benefit payments, including refunds	(7,037)	(6,594)	(6,119)	(5,657)	(5,524)	(5,351)	(4,896)	(4,295)
Administrative expense	(114)	(109)	(106)	(101)	(95)	(90)	(86)	(83)
Other	4,424	-	220	515	419	-	2,357	990
Net change in plan fiduciary net position	42,040	7,684	9,284	9,875	13,397	2,157	6,832	16,866
Plan fiduciary net position - beginning	141,342	133,658	124,374	114,499	101,102	98,945	92,113	75,247
Plan fiduciary net position - ending (b)	\$ 183,382	\$ 141,342	\$ 133,658	\$ 124,374	\$ 114,499	\$ 101,102	\$ 98,945	\$ 92,113
Net pension liability/(asset) - beginning	\$ 10,218	\$ 12,646	\$ 13,352	\$ 19,062	\$ 22,651	\$ 20,865	\$ 16,517	\$ 27,576
Net pension liability/(asset) - ending (a) - (b)	\$ (5,726)	\$ 10,218	\$ 12,646	\$ 13,352	\$ 19,062	\$ 22,651	\$ 20,865	\$ 16,517
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of total pension liability	103 %	93 %	91 %	90 %	86 %	82 %	83 %	85 %
Covered payroll (measurement as of end of fiscal year)	\$ 20,193	\$ 20,561	\$ 20,353	\$ 20,451	\$ 20,995	\$ 20,154	\$ 19,930	\$ 18,934
Net pension liability/(asset) as a percentage of covered payroll	(28)%	50 %	62 %	65 %	91 %	112 %	105 %	87 %

Note: This schedule requires ten years of information to be presented. However, until ten years of data is available, only those years for which information is available will be presented.

The following schedule presents the State's (primary government's) contributions to the Judicial Retirement System (expressed in thousands):

	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015
Actuarially determined contribution	\$ 5,272	\$ 5,255	\$ 5,300	\$ 5,191	\$ 5,585	\$ 5,138	\$ 5,443	\$ 5,266
Contributions in relation to the actuarially determined contribution	\$ 4,660	\$ 4,851	\$ 4,776	\$ 4,744	\$ 4,789	\$ 5,262	\$ 5,227	\$ 5,535
Contribution (deficiency) excess	\$ (612)	\$ (404)	\$ (524)	\$ (447)	\$ (796)	\$ 124	\$ (216)	\$ 269
Covered payroll	\$ 17,010	\$ 17,133	\$ 17,549	\$ 17,414	\$ 17,583	\$ 18,195	\$ 17,425	\$ 17,132
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll	27 %	28 %	27 %	27 %	27 %	29 %	30 %	32 %

Note: This schedule requires ten years of information to be presented. However, until ten years of data is available, only those years for which information is available will be presented.

Notes to Required Supplementary Information – actuarial assumptions used in calculating the actuarially determined contributions can be found in Note 10C.

Required Supplementary Information

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2022

Changes of Assumptions - The PERS plan reflects the following changes in assumptions from June 30, 2020, to June 30, 2021.

- The inflation rate decreased from 2.75% to 2.50%.
- Payroll growth decreased from 5.00% to 3.50%.
- Investment rate of return decreased from 7.50% to 7.25%.
- Projected salary increases declined from 4.25% to 9.15% to 4.20% to 9.10% for Regular members.
- Projected salary increases declined from 4.55% to 13.90% to 4.60% to 14.50% for Police/Fire members.
- The consumer price index decreased from 2.75% to 2.50%.
- Mortality rates were changed from Headcount-Weighted RP-2014 Tables to Pub-2010 Mortality Tables.
- Future mortality improvement was changed from 6 years to the Generational Projection Scale MP-2020.
- The discount rate decreased from 7.50% to 7.25%.

The PERS plan reflects the following changes in assumptions from June 30, 2016, to June 30, 2017.

- The inflation rate decreased from 3.50% to 2.75%.
- Investment rate of return decreased from 8.00% to 7.50%.
- Productivity of pay decreased from 0.75% to 0.50%.
- Projected salary increases declined from 4.60% to 9.75% to 4.25% to 9.15% for Regular members.
- Projected salary increases declined from 5.25% to 14.50% to 4.55% to 13.90% for Police/Fire members.
- The consumer price index decreased from 3.50% to 2.75%.
- Mortality rates were changed from RP-2000 Combined Healthy/Disabled Mortality Table to Headcount-Weighted RP-2014 Healthy/Disabled Tables.

Required Supplementary Information

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2022

Postemployment Benefits Other Than Pensions (OPEB)

Primary Government - The following schedule presents the State's proportionate share of the collective net OPEB liability (expressed in thousands):

	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017
State's proportion of the collective net OPEB liability	58.87 %	58.68 %	58.14 %	59.88 %	61.43 %
State's proportionate share of the collective net OPEB liability	\$ 912,584	\$ 882,306	\$ 810,288	\$ 793,089	\$ 799,477
State's covered payroll *	\$ 986,868	\$ 1,109,289	\$ 1,058,033	\$ 1,010,679	\$ 964,668
State's proportionate share of the collective net OPEB liability as a percentage of its covered payroll *	92.47 %	79.54 %	76.58 %	78.47 %	82.88 %
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total OPEB liability	(0.65)%	(0.38)%	0.02 %	0.12 %	0.11 %

Note: This schedule requires ten years of information to be presented. However, until ten years of data is available, only those years for which information is available will be presented.

* The 2017 State's covered payroll and the State's proportionate share of the collective net OPEB liability as a percentage of its covered payroll have been revised.

The following schedule presents the State's contributions to the OPEB plan (expressed in thousands):

	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018
Contractually required contribution *	\$ 23,162	\$ 23,290	\$ 25,957	\$ 24,758	\$ 23,751
Contributions in relation to the contractually required contribution	\$ 23,162	\$ 23,290	\$ 25,957	\$ 24,758	\$ 23,751
State's covered payroll *	\$ 1,067,396	\$ 986,868	\$ 1,109,289	\$ 1,058,033	\$ 1,010,679
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll	2.17 %	2.36 %	2.34 %	2.34 %	2.35 %

Note: This schedule requires ten years of information to be presented. However, until ten years of data is available, only those years for which information is available will be presented.

* The 2018 contractually required contribution, contribution deficiency and State's covered payroll have been revised.

Nevada System of Higher Education (NSHE) - The following schedule presents the NSHE's proportionate share of the collective net OPEB liability (expressed in thousands):

	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017
NSHE's proportion of the collective net OPEB liability	40.10 %	40.35 %	40.85 %	39.13 %	37.59 %
NSHE's proportionate share of the collective net OPEB liability	\$ 621,544	\$ 606,769	\$ 569,268	\$ 518,254	\$ 489,754
NSHE's covered payroll	\$ 744,695	\$ 757,182	\$ 711,803	\$ 667,622	\$ 625,454
NSHE's proportionate share of the collective net OPEB liability as a percentage of its covered payroll	83.46 %	80.14 %	79.98 %	77.63 %	78.30 %
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total OPEB liability	(0.65)%	(0.38)%	0.02 %	0.12 %	0.11 %

Note: This schedule requires ten years of information to be presented. However, until ten years of data is available, only those years for which information is available will be presented.

The following schedule presents the NSHE's contributions to the OPEB plan (expressed in thousands):

	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018
Contractually required contribution	\$ 16,061	\$ 17,426	\$ 17,794	\$ 16,727	\$ 15,689
Contributions in relation to the contractually required contribution	\$ 16,058	\$ 15,857	\$ 17,716	\$ 16,656	\$ 15,702
Contribution (deficiency) excess	\$ (3)	\$ (1,569)	\$ (78)	\$ (71)	\$ 13
NSHE's covered payroll	\$ 740,121	\$ 744,695	\$ 757,182	\$ 711,803	\$ 667,622
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll	2.17 %	2.34 %	2.35 %	2.35 %	2.35 %

Note: This schedule requires ten years of information to be presented. However, until ten years of data is available, only those years for which information is available will be presented.

Required Supplementary Information

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2022

Colorado River Commission (CRC) - The following schedule presents the CRC's proportionate share of the collective net OPEB liability (expressed in thousands):

	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017
CRC's proportion of the collective net OPEB liability	0.16 %	0.16 %	0.16 %	0.17 %	0.17 %
CRC's proportionate share of the collective net OPEB liability	\$ 2,465	\$ 2,376	\$ 2,267	\$ 2,218	\$ 2,261
CRC's covered payroll	\$ 2,881	\$ 3,105	\$ 3,167	\$ 2,891	\$ 2,702
CRC's proportionate share of the collective net OPEB liability as a percentage of its covered payroll	85.56 %	76.52 %	71.58 %	76.73 %	83.70 %
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total OPEB liability	(0.65)%	(0.38)%	0.02 %	0.12 %	0.11 %

Note: This schedule requires ten years of information to be presented. However, until ten years of data is available, only those years for which information is available will be presented.

The following schedule presents the CRC's contributions to the OPEB plan (expressed in thousands):

	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018
Contractually required contribution	\$ 63	\$ 69	\$ 73	\$ 52	\$ 68
Contributions in relation to the contractually required contribution	\$ 63	\$ 63	\$ 73	\$ 69	\$ 66
Contribution (deficiency) excess	\$ -	\$ (7)	\$ -	\$ 17	\$ (2)
CRC's covered payroll	\$ 2,726	\$ 2,881	\$ 3,105	\$ 3,167	\$ 2,750
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll	2.32 %	2.18 %	2.34 %	1.65 %	2.48 %

Note: This schedule requires ten years of information to be presented. However, until ten years of data is available, only those years for which information is available will be presented.

Notes to Required Supplementary Information - In the valuation report for 2021, the discount rate used to measure the total OPEB liability decreased from 2.21% to 2.16%. In the valuation report for 2020, the discount rate decreased from 3.87% to 2.21%. The valuation report for 2019 kept the same discount rate as 2018. In the valuation report for 2018, the discount rate increased from 3.58% to 3.87%.

Required Supplementary Information

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2022

Schedule of Infrastructure Condition and Maintenance Data

The State has adopted the modified approach for reporting infrastructure assets defined as a single roadway network that includes bridges. Bridges are not considered a subsystem as they are included in the cost of road construction. Under this approach, the State expenses certain maintenance and preservation costs and does not report depreciation expense. The single roadway network accounted for under the modified approach includes the combination of 5,400 centerline miles of roads and 1,200 bridges.

The State manages its roadway network by dividing the roadway system into five categories based on the traffic load. The categories range from category I, representing the busiest roadways and interstates, to category V, representing the least busy rural routes with an average daily traffic of less than 400 vehicles. To monitor the condition of the roadways the State uses the International Roughness Index (IRI). IRI measures the cumulative deviation from a smooth surface. The lower the IRI value, the better the condition of the roadway. Results of the condition assessments provide reasonable assurance that the condition level of the roadways is being preserved above, or approximately at, the condition level established for all road categories. The following tables show the State's condition level of the roadways.

Condition Level of the Roadways					
Percentage of roadways with an IRI of 95 or less					
	Category				
	I	II	III	IV	V
State Policy-minimum percentage	70%	65%	60%	40%	10%
Actual results of 2021 condition assessment	90%	88%	81%	64%	21%
Actual results of 2020 condition assessment	91%	86%	87%	54%	28%
Actual results of 2019 condition assessment	91%	86%	88%	57%	28%

The State has set a policy to maintain its bridges so that not more than 7 percent are structurally deficient. The following table shows the State's policy and condition level of the bridges.

Condition Level of the Bridges			
Percentage of substandard bridges			
	2022	2021	2020
State Policy-maximum percentage	7%	7%	7%
Actual results condition assessment	1%	1%	1%

The following table shows the State's estimate of spending necessary to preserve and maintain the roadway network at, or above, the established condition level and the actual amount spent during the past five fiscal years.

Maintenance and Preservation Costs						
(Expressed in Thousands)						
	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	
Estimated	\$ 269,778	\$ 212,856	\$ 178,393	\$ 134,713	\$ 286,153	
Actual	230,580	181,928	152,595	130,158	252,859	

Maintenance and preservation costs are primarily funded with highway user revenue, fuel taxes, vehicle registration and license fees. The funding level for maintenance and preservation costs is affected by the amount of taxes and fees collected and the amount appropriated for construction of new roadways.

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COMBINING STATEMENTS AND SCHEDULES

Nonmajor Governmental Funds

NONMAJOR SPECIAL REVENUE FUNDS

State Highway Fund Accounts for the maintenance, regulation and construction of public highways and is funded through vehicle fuel taxes, federal funds, and other charges (NRS 408.235).

Municipal Bond Bank Accounts for revenues and expenditures associated with buying local governments' bonds with proceeds of State general obligation bonds (NRS 350A.190).

Employment Security Accounts for the administration of employment training programs (NRS 612.607), unemployment compensation claims (NRS 612.605), and employment security laws (NRS 612.615).

Regulatory Accounts for receipts and expenditures related to enforcement of regulations pursuant to dairy products (NRS 584.053), legal judgments against real estate licensees (NRS 645.842), regulation of public utilities (NRS 703.147), and regulation of taxicabs (NRS 706.8825).

Higher Education Capital Construction Accounts for the first \$5,000,000 and 20% of the remaining annual slot machine tax, which is designated for capital construction and payment of principal and interest of construction bonds for higher education (NRS 463.385).

Cleaning Up Petroleum Discharges Accounts for fees collected and claims paid related to the use, storage or discharge of petroleum (NRS 445C.310).

Hospital Care to Indigent Persons Accounts for taxes levied to provide care to indigent persons hospitalized from motor vehicle accidents, and for taxes received and payments to counties for supplemental medical assistance to indigent persons (NRS 428.175).

Tourism Promotion Accounts for room taxes and other monies designated for the support of the Commission on Tourism (NRS 231.250).

Offenders' Store Accounts for operations of the general merchandise stores and snack bars used by offenders. Earnings, except interest, must be expended for the welfare and benefit of all offenders (NRS 209.221).

Tobacco Settlement Accounts for proceeds from settlement agreements with and civil actions against manufacturers of tobacco products, forty percent of which is allocated to the Millennium Scholarship fund for the purpose of increasing the number of State residents who enroll in and attend a university or community college of the Nevada System of Higher Education (NRS 396.926), and sixty percent of which is allocated to the Healthy Nevada fund (NRS 439.620) for the purpose of assisting Nevada residents in obtaining and maintaining good health.

Resilient Nevada Accounts for judgements received or settlements entered into by the State as a result of litigation concerning the manufacture, distribution, sale or marketing of opioids to be used to address the impacts, risks, and harms of opioid use (SB 390 section 8 of the 2021 Session).

Attorney General Settlement Accounts for receipts from the National Mortgage Settlement for purposes of foreclosure relief and housing programs.

Gift Accounts for gifts and grants received by the Department of Conservation and Natural Resources (NRS 232.070), the Department of Wildlife (NRS 501.3585), the State Board of Education (NRS 385.083), the State Library, Archives and Public Records (NRS 378.090), the Division of State Parks (NRS 407.075), the Rehabilitation Division of the Department of Employment, Training and Rehabilitation (NRS 232.960), and the Department of Health and Human Services (NRS 232.355).

Natural Resources Accounts for grants to publicly owned water systems for water conservation and capital improvements (NRS 349.952).

NV Real Property Corp General Fund Accounts for the general fund activity of the Nevada Real Property Corporation, a blended component unit incorporated to finance certain construction projects.

Miscellaneous Accounts for receipts and expenditures related to compensation of victims of crime (NRS 217.260); fees related to private investigators and recoveries for unfair trade practices (NRS 228.096); prosecution of racketeering (NRS 207.415); and the office of advocate for customers of public utilities (NRS 228.310). It also accounts for private money received by the Division of Museums and History for the Dedicated Trust Fund (NRS 381.0031; and receipts for the care of sites for the disposal of radioactive waste (NRS 459.231).

NONMAJOR DEBT SERVICE FUNDS

Consolidated Bond Interest and Redemption Fund Accumulates monies for the payment of leases and of principal and interest on general obligation bonds of the State (NRS 349.090).

Highway Revenue Bonds Accumulates monies for the payment of principal and interest on highway revenue bonds of the State (NRS 349.300).

NONMAJOR CAPITAL PROJECTS FUNDS

Parks Capital Project Construction Accounts for the parks improvements program for the Division of State Parks of the Department of Conservation and Natural Resources (NRS 407.065).

Capital Improvement Program - Motor Vehicle Accounts for capital improvement projects for the Department of Motor Vehicles and Public Safety (NRS 341.146).

Capital Improvement Program - University System Accounts for capital improvement projects for the Nevada System of Higher Education (NRS 341.146).

Capital Improvement Program - General State Government Accounts for capital improvement projects for general government (NRS 341.146).

Capital Improvement Program - Prison System Accounts for capital improvement projects for the Department of Corrections (NRS 341.146).

Capital Improvement Program - Military Accounts for capital improvement projects for the Department of Military (NRS 341.146).

Capital Improvement Program - Wildlife Accounts for capital improvement projects for the Department of Wildlife (NRS 341.146).

Capital Improvement Program - Bond Proceeds Accounts for the proceeds of bonds issued for capital improvement projects (NRS 341.146).

NONMAJOR PERMANENT FUNDS

Permanent School Fund Accounts for certain property and the proceeds derived from such property, escheated estates, and all fines collected under penal laws of the State, which become permanent assets of the fund. All earnings on the assets are to be used for education (State Constitution, Article 11, Section 3).

Henry Wood Christmas Fund Accounts for the bequest of the late Henry Wood to provide Christmas gifts to orphans.

Combining Balance Sheet

Nonmajor Governmental Funds

June 30, 2022

	Special Revenue Funds	Debt Service Funds	Capital Projects Funds	Permanent Funds	Total Nonmajor Governmental Funds
Assets					
<i>Cash and pooled investments:</i>					
Cash with treasurer	\$ 828,221,267	\$ 216,545,242	\$ 38,806,361	\$ 44,737,511	\$ 1,128,310,381
Cash in custody of other officials	3,861,888	-	-	92,124,624	95,986,512
Investments	1,311,353	-	-	325,395,321	326,706,674
<i>Receivables:</i>					
Accounts receivable	133,069,612	-	-	660	133,070,272
Taxes receivable	42,329,082	-	-	-	42,329,082
Intergovernmental receivables	27,595,450	795,992	-	2,403,640	30,795,082
Accrued interest and dividends	874,498	-	-	308,327	1,182,825
Notes/loans receivable	64,255,000	-	-	-	64,255,000
Finance agreements receivable	43,990,000	-	-	-	43,990,000
Leases receivable	5,355,287	-	-	-	5,355,287
Due from other funds	47,716,355	5,657,223	7,808,743	331,578	61,513,899
Due from fiduciary funds	982,733	-	-	-	982,733
Due from component units	169,974	-	-	21,668,421	21,838,395
Inventory	21,838,675	-	-	-	21,838,675
Advances to other funds	2,478,496	-	-	-	2,478,496
<i>Restricted assets:</i>					
Cash	17,001,243	-	127,278,338	-	144,279,581
Prepaid items	87,752	-	-	-	87,752
Total assets	\$ 1,241,138,665	\$ 222,998,457	\$ 173,893,442	\$ 486,970,082	\$ 2,125,000,646
Liabilities					
<i>Accounts payable and accruals:</i>					
Accounts payable	\$ 78,409,347	\$ -	\$ 14,650	\$ 71,640	\$ 78,495,637
Accrued payroll and related liabilities	20,287,674	-	-	-	20,287,674
Intergovernmental payables	60,466,129	-	-	-	60,466,129
Contracts/retentions payable	56,536,113	-	6,874,331	-	63,410,444
Due to other funds	50,890,255	51,820	5,688,228	10,881,821	67,512,124
Due to fiduciary funds	13,426	-	-	-	13,426
Due to component units	506,241	-	31,260,415	-	31,766,656
Unearned revenues	5,545,298	-	-	-	5,545,298
Other liabilities	22,122,470	-	-	3,107,353	25,229,823
Total liabilities	294,776,953	51,820	43,837,624	14,060,814	352,727,211
Deferred Inflows of Resources					
<i>Unavailable revenue:</i>					
Taxes	6,139,824	-	-	-	6,139,824
Licenses, fees and permits	2,106,401	-	-	-	2,106,401
Sales and charges for services	157,796	-	-	-	157,796
Settlement income	119,917,596	-	-	-	119,917,596
Note principal payments	43,990,000	-	-	-	43,990,000
Interest	1,146,681	202,404	179,376	44,611	1,573,072
Other	1,304,309	-	-	660	1,304,969
Lease related	5,281,854	-	-	-	5,281,854
Total deferred inflows of resources	180,044,461	202,404	179,376	45,271	180,471,512
Fund Balances					
Nonspendable	21,926,425	-	-	472,756,876	494,683,301
Restricted	388,186,764	27,262,618	127,313,870	107,121	542,870,373
Committed	356,204,062	195,481,615	2,562,572	-	554,248,249
Total fund balances	766,317,251	222,744,233	129,876,442	472,863,997	1,591,801,923
Total liabilities and deferred inflows of resources and fund balances	\$ 1,241,138,665	\$ 222,998,457	\$ 173,893,442	\$ 486,970,082	\$ 2,125,000,646

Combining Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances

Nonmajor Governmental Funds

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2022

	Special Revenue Funds	Debt Service Funds	Capital Projects Funds	Permanent Funds	Total Nonmajor Governmental Funds
Revenues					
Gaming taxes, fees, licenses	\$ 14,021,825	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 14,021,825
Property and transfer taxes	17,745,695	205,141,421	-	-	222,887,116
Motor and special fuel taxes	278,228,094	74,528,598	-	-	352,756,692
Other taxes	210,742,600	-	-	-	210,742,600
Intergovernmental	477,193,104	514,720	4,585	-	477,712,409
Licenses, fees and permits	260,671,944	-	-	-	260,671,944
Sales and charges for services	37,480,322	155,575	-	-	37,635,897
Interest and investment income (loss)	(20,017,262)	(4,397,889)	(4,087,627)	(32,265,740)	(60,768,518)
Settlement income	64,848,799	-	-	-	64,848,799
Land sales	-	-	-	22,598,797	22,598,797
Other	37,178,394	-	-	7,517,280	44,695,674
Total revenues	1,378,093,515	275,942,425	(4,083,042)	(2,149,663)	1,647,803,235
Expenditures					
<i>Current:</i>					
General government	39,246,376	382,821	-	-	39,629,197
Health services	6,570	-	-	-	6,570
Social services	139,435,866	-	-	-	139,435,866
Education - K-12	6,797,514	-	-	-	6,797,514
Education - higher education	-	-	10,976,021	-	10,976,021
Law, justice and public safety	237,363,345	-	-	-	237,363,345
Regulation of business	17,926,627	-	-	-	17,926,627
Transportation	930,274,940	-	-	-	930,274,940
Recreation and resource development	26,128,773	-	-	-	26,128,773
Capital outlay	-	-	53,334,204	-	53,334,204
<i>Debt service:</i>					
Principal	3,651,291	192,215,000	-	-	195,866,291
Interest	750,483	86,879,967	-	-	87,630,450
Debt issuance costs	133,337	-	939,769	-	1,073,106
Total expenditures	1,401,715,122	279,477,788	65,249,994	-	1,746,442,904
Deficiency of revenues under expenditures	(23,621,607)	(3,535,363)	(69,333,036)	(2,149,663)	(98,639,669)
Other Financing Sources (Uses)					
Lease liabilities incurred	942,652	-	-	-	942,652
Bonds issued	12,465,000	-	108,894,125	-	121,359,125
Refunding bonds issued	-	-	9,135,875	-	9,135,875
Premium on bonds issued	835,503	-	15,102,928	-	15,938,431
Payment to refunded bond agent	-	-	(23,299,035)	-	(23,299,035)
Sale of capital assets	81	-	-	-	81
Transfers in	29,715,759	37,150,390	64,143,400	89,850,529	220,860,078
Transfers out	(139,491,758)	(8,219)	(48,278,492)	(11,942,874)	(199,721,343)
Total other financing sources (uses)	(95,532,763)	37,142,171	125,698,801	77,907,655	145,215,864
Net change in fund balances	(119,154,370)	33,606,808	56,365,765	75,757,992	46,576,195
Fund balances, July 1	885,471,621	189,137,425	73,510,677	397,106,005	1,545,225,728
Fund balances, June 30	\$ 766,317,251	\$ 222,744,233	\$ 129,876,442	\$ 472,863,997	\$ 1,591,801,923

Combining Balance Sheet

Nonmajor Special Revenue Funds

June 30, 2022

	State Highway	Municipal Bond Bank	Employment Security	Regulatory
Assets				
<i>Cash and pooled investments:</i>				
Cash with treasurer	\$ 522,842,390	\$ 1,555	\$ 38,649,241	\$ 18,338,156
Cash in custody of other officials	3,771,996	-	-	2,000
Investments	-	-	-	-
<i>Receivables:</i>				
Accounts receivable	11,639,716	-	1,007	623,404
Taxes receivable	35,445,884	-	4,945,277	-
Intergovernmental receivables	14,454,716	-	12,980,188	-
Accrued interest and dividends	-	874,114	-	-
Notes/loans receivable	-	64,255,000	-	-
Finance agreements receivable	-	-	-	-
Leases receivable	5,355,287	-	-	-
Due from other funds	15,150,162	89	1,866,248	122,907
Due from fiduciary funds	-	-	-	-
Due from component units	-	-	-	-
Inventory	21,369,554	-	-	-
Advances to other funds	2,478,496	-	-	-
<i>Restricted assets:</i>				
Cash	2,818,743	-	-	-
Prepaid items	78,126	-	529	9,019
Total assets	\$ 635,405,070	\$ 65,130,758	\$ 58,442,490	\$ 19,095,486
Liabilities				
<i>Accounts payable and accruals:</i>				
Accounts payable	\$ 43,036,288	\$ -	\$ 3,787,167	\$ 70,692
Accrued payroll and related liabilities	17,151,132	-	1,803,804	722,237
Intergovernmental payables	58,790,285	-	444,225	-
Contracts/retentions payable	56,536,113	-	-	-
Due to other funds	4,435,636	-	3,309,869	210,455
Due to fiduciary funds	7,031	-	707	-
Due to component units	205,122	-	179,903	-
Unearned revenues	38,471	-	-	5,506,827
Other liabilities	10,314,763	-	-	-
Total liabilities	190,514,841	-	9,525,675	6,510,211
Deferred Inflows of Resources				
<i>Unavailable revenue:</i>				
Taxes	1,194,547	-	4,945,277	-
Licenses, fees and permits	2,104,166	-	-	2,235
Sales and charges for services	157,796	-	-	-
Settlement income	-	-	-	-
Note principal payments	-	-	-	-
Interest	674,952	38,578	41,353	7,037
Other	902,430	-	1,007	31,479
Lease related	5,281,854	-	-	-
Total deferred inflows of resources	10,315,745	38,578	4,987,637	40,751
Fund Balances				
Nonspendable	21,447,680	-	529	9,019
Restricted	313,039,300	-	28,272,779	4,356,493
Committed	100,087,504	65,092,180	15,655,870	8,179,012
Total fund balances	434,574,484	65,092,180	43,929,178	12,544,524
Total liabilities, deferred inflows of resources, and fund balances	\$ 635,405,070	\$ 65,130,758	\$ 58,442,490	\$ 19,095,486

(continued)

Higher Education Capital Construction	Cleaning Up Petroleum Discharges	Hospital Care to Indigent Persons	Tourism Promotion	Offenders' Store	Tobacco Settlement	Resilient Nevada	Attorney General Settlement
\$ 8,892,293	\$ 15,065,928	\$ 23,134,625	\$ 11,890,316	\$ 13,455,956	\$ 68,407,250	\$ 27,414,953	\$ 3,604,341
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	2,300	-	29,292	774,905	19,530,563	96,581,658	-
-	1,250,809	687,112	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5,134,596	57,941	600,063	8,289,526	135,525	2,800,411	12,876,872	231,512
-	-	-	-	926,046	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	241,177	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	10	38	2	2	10
<u>\$ 14,026,889</u>	<u>\$ 16,376,978</u>	<u>\$ 24,421,800</u>	<u>\$ 20,209,144</u>	<u>\$ 15,533,647</u>	<u>\$ 90,738,226</u>	<u>\$ 136,873,485</u>	<u>\$ 3,835,863</u>
\$ -	\$ 109,397	\$ -	\$ 4,946,410	\$ 28,220	\$ 820,775	\$ 78,100	\$ 7,479
-	730	-	99,643	226,131	13,059	19,985	90,341
-	-	-	232,749	-	323,407	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5,115,502	9,114,212	-	7,422	97,232	6,059,443	1,062	16,530
-	-	-	-	5,688	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	45,775	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>5,115,502</u>	<u>9,224,339</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>5,286,224</u>	<u>357,271</u>	<u>7,262,459</u>	<u>99,147</u>	<u>114,350</u>
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	19,530,563	96,581,658	-
-	12,628	33,258	236	29,557	74,851	29,013	4,152
-	-	-	-	369,374	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>-</u>	<u>12,628</u>	<u>33,258</u>	<u>236</u>	<u>398,931</u>	<u>19,605,414</u>	<u>96,610,671</u>	<u>4,152</u>
-	-	-	10	241,215	2	-	10
-	-	-	-	14,536,230	-	-	3,717,351
<u>8,911,387</u>	<u>7,140,011</u>	<u>24,388,542</u>	<u>14,922,674</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>63,870,351</u>	<u>40,163,667</u>	<u>-</u>
<u>8,911,387</u>	<u>7,140,011</u>	<u>24,388,542</u>	<u>14,922,684</u>	<u>14,777,445</u>	<u>63,870,353</u>	<u>40,163,667</u>	<u>3,717,361</u>
<u>\$ 14,026,889</u>	<u>\$ 16,376,978</u>	<u>\$ 24,421,800</u>	<u>\$ 20,209,144</u>	<u>\$ 15,533,647</u>	<u>\$ 90,738,226</u>	<u>\$ 136,873,485</u>	<u>\$ 3,835,863</u>

Combining Balance Sheet

Nonmajor Special Revenue Funds

June 30, 2022

	Gift	Natural Resources	NV Real Property Corp General Fund	Miscellaneous	Total Nonmajor Special Revenue Funds
Assets					
<i>Cash and pooled investments:</i>					
Cash with treasurer	\$ 5,144,369	\$ 1,744,204	\$ 421,007	\$ 69,214,683	\$ 828,221,267
Cash in custody of other officials	27,492	-	-	60,400	3,861,888
Investments	80,590	-	-	1,230,763	1,311,353
<i>Receivables:</i>					
Accounts receivable	5,459	3,909	-	3,877,399	133,069,612
Taxes receivable	-	-	-	-	42,329,082
Intergovernmental receivables	-	-	-	160,546	27,595,450
Accrued interest and dividends	384	-	-	-	874,498
Notes/loans receivable	-	-	-	-	64,255,000
Finance agreements receivable	-	-	43,990,000	-	43,990,000
Leases receivable	-	-	-	-	5,355,287
Due from other funds	24,082	224,744	7,851	193,826	47,716,355
Due from fiduciary funds	-	-	-	56,687	982,733
Due from component units	-	-	169,974	-	169,974
Inventory	-	-	-	227,944	21,838,675
Advances to other funds	-	-	-	-	2,478,496
<i>Restricted assets:</i>					
Cash	-	14,182,500	-	-	17,001,243
Prepaid items	-	-	-	16	87,752
Total assets	\$ 5,282,376	\$ 16,155,357	\$ 44,588,832	\$ 75,022,264	\$ 1,241,138,665
Liabilities					
<i>Accounts payable and accruals:</i>					
Accounts payable	\$ 96,952	\$ 1,215,529	-	\$ 24,212,338	\$ 78,409,347
Accrued payroll and related liabilities	-	-	-	160,612	20,287,674
Intergovernmental payables	25,308	51,538	-	598,617	60,466,129
Contracts/retentions payable	-	-	-	-	56,536,113
Due to other funds	114,702	122,055	-	22,286,135	50,890,255
Due to fiduciary funds	-	-	-	-	13,426
Due to component units	60,000	-	-	15,441	506,241
Unearned revenues	-	-	-	-	5,545,298
Other liabilities	-	-	-	11,807,707	22,122,470
Total liabilities	296,962	1,389,122	-	59,080,850	294,776,953
Deferred Inflows of Resources					
<i>Unavailable revenue:</i>					
Taxes	-	-	-	-	6,139,824
Licenses, fees and permits	-	-	-	-	2,106,401
Sales and charges for services	-	-	-	-	157,796
Settlement income	-	-	-	3,805,375	119,917,596
Note principal payments	-	-	43,990,000	-	43,990,000
Interest	5,354	17,510	171,747	6,455	1,146,681
Other	-	-	-	19	1,304,309
Lease related	-	-	-	-	5,281,854
Total deferred inflows of resources	5,354	17,510	44,161,747	3,811,849	180,044,461
Fund Balances					
Nonspendable	-	-	-	227,960	21,926,425
Restricted	3,077,039	14,748,725	427,085	6,011,762	388,186,764
Committed	1,903,021	-	-	5,889,843	356,204,062
Total fund balances	4,980,060	14,748,725	427,085	12,129,565	766,317,251
Total liabilities, deferred inflows of resources, and fund balances	\$ 5,282,376	\$ 16,155,357	\$ 44,588,832	\$ 75,022,264	\$ 1,241,138,665

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Combining Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances

Nonmajor Special Revenue Funds

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2022

	State Highway	Municipal Bond Bank	Employment Security	Regulatory
Revenues				
Gaming taxes, fees, licenses	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	-
Property and transfer taxes	-	-	-	-
Motor and special fuel taxes	278,228,094	-	-	-
Other taxes	149,774,756	-	18,785,836	65,669
Intergovernmental	342,979,754	-	109,999,266	684,074
Licenses, fees and permits	235,935,330	-	410,298	19,571,591
Sales and charges for services	20,569,435	-	147,344	162
Interest and investment income (loss)	(16,969,353)	2,795,243	(573,126)	(169,301)
Settlement income	-	-	-	-
Other	23,428,479	-	620	306,445
Total revenues	1,033,946,495	2,795,243	128,770,238	20,458,640
Expenditures				
<i>Current:</i>				
General government	-	-	-	-
Health services	-	-	-	-
Social services	-	-	125,161,800	-
Education - K-12	-	-	-	-
Law, justice and public safety	209,880,193	-	-	-
Regulation of business	-	-	-	17,242,150
Transportation	930,274,940	-	-	-
Recreation and resource development	-	-	-	-
<i>Debt service:</i>				
Principal	1,793,792	-	1,030,255	684,282
Interest	411,536	-	120,621	205,844
Debt issuance costs	-	-	-	-
Total expenditures	1,142,360,461	-	126,312,676	18,132,276
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over (under) expenditures	(108,413,966)	2,795,243	2,457,562	2,326,364
Other Financing Sources (Uses)				
Lease liabilities incurred	942,652	-	-	-
Bonds issued	-	-	-	-
Premium on bonds issued	-	-	-	-
Sale of capital assets	81	-	-	-
Transfers in	9,819,560	-	6,567,063	216,897
Transfers out	(19,564,872)	(17,637,913)	(4,029,296)	(536,838)
Total other financing sources (uses)	(8,802,579)	(17,637,913)	2,537,767	(319,941)
Net change in fund balances	(117,216,545)	(14,842,670)	4,995,329	2,006,423
Fund balances, July 1	551,791,029	79,934,850	38,933,849	10,538,101
Fund balances, June 30	\$ 434,574,484	\$ 65,092,180	\$ 43,929,178	\$ 12,544,524

(continued)

Higher Education Capital Construction	Cleaning Up Petroleum Discharges	Hospital Care to Indigent Persons	Tourism Promotion	Offenders' Store	Tobacco Settlement	Resilient Nevada	Attorney General Settlement
\$ 14,021,825	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
-	-	17,745,695	-	-	-	-	-
-	14,288,468	-	26,678,682	-	-	-	-
-	-	22,400,926	-	-	-	-	-
-	404,900	-	2,240	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	16,221,830	-	-	-
-	(333,666)	(546,883)	(5,638)	(706,636)	(1,707,121)	(646,530)	(93,478)
-	-	-	-	-	44,872,687	12,748,393	-
-	-	-	40	14,635	-	-	-
<u>14,021,825</u>	<u>14,359,702</u>	<u>39,599,738</u>	<u>26,675,324</u>	<u>15,529,829</u>	<u>43,165,566</u>	<u>12,101,863</u>	<u>(93,478)</u>
-	-	-	-	-	39,204,352	-	-
-	-	70,873	-	-	6,328,714	399,946	-
-	-	-	-	15,632,741	-	-	3,721,317
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	4,639,671	-	13,957,224	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	8,104	14,930	659	-	-
325	-	-	482	1,276	90	-	-
<u>325</u>	<u>4,639,671</u>	<u>70,873</u>	<u>13,965,810</u>	<u>15,648,947</u>	<u>45,533,815</u>	<u>399,946</u>	<u>3,721,317</u>
<u>14,021,500</u>	<u>9,720,031</u>	<u>39,528,865</u>	<u>12,709,514</u>	<u>(119,118)</u>	<u>(2,368,249)</u>	<u>11,701,917</u>	<u>(3,814,795)</u>
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	3,866	-	10,147,324	-	-
<u>(11,518,325)</u>	<u>(10,128,027)</u>	<u>(45,100,768)</u>	<u>(4,545,423)</u>	<u>(1,862,632)</u>	<u>(17,284,526)</u>	-	-
<u>(11,518,325)</u>	<u>(10,128,027)</u>	<u>(45,100,768)</u>	<u>(4,541,557)</u>	<u>(1,862,632)</u>	<u>(7,137,202)</u>	-	-
2,503,175	(407,996)	(5,571,903)	8,167,957	(1,981,750)	(9,505,451)	11,701,917	(3,814,795)
6,408,212	7,548,007	29,960,445	6,754,727	16,759,195	73,375,804	28,461,750	7,532,156
<u>\$ 8,911,387</u>	<u>\$ 7,140,011</u>	<u>\$ 24,388,542</u>	<u>\$ 14,922,684</u>	<u>\$ 14,777,445</u>	<u>\$ 63,870,353</u>	<u>\$ 40,163,667</u>	<u>\$ 3,717,361</u>

Combining Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances

Nonmajor Special Revenue Funds

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2022

	Gift	Natural Resources	NV Real Property Corp General Fund	Miscellaneous	Total Nonmajor Special Revenue Funds
Revenues					
Gaming taxes, fees, licenses	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	14,021,825
Property and transfer taxes	-	-	-	-	17,745,695
Motor and special fuel taxes	-	-	-	-	278,228,094
Other taxes	-	-	-	1,149,189	210,742,600
Intergovernmental	-	10,184	-	1,118,900	477,193,104
Licenses, fees and permits	-	396,245	-	3,951,340	260,671,944
Sales and charges for services	4,041	-	-	537,510	37,480,322
Interest and investment income (loss)	(190,651)	(399,385)	5,141	(475,878)	(20,017,262)
Settlement income	-	-	-	7,227,719	64,848,799
Other	5,165,132	-	6,799,698	1,463,345	37,178,394
Total revenues	4,978,522	7,044	6,804,839	14,972,125	1,378,093,515
Expenditures					
<i>Current:</i>					
General government	38,995	-	3,029	-	39,246,376
Health services	-	-	-	6,570	6,570
Social services	63,325	-	-	7,411,208	139,435,866
Education - K-12	6,797,514	-	-	-	6,797,514
Law, justice and public safety	-	-	-	8,129,094	237,363,345
Regulation of business	-	-	-	684,477	17,926,627
Transportation	-	-	-	-	930,274,940
Recreation and resource development	724,199	6,807,679	-	-	26,128,773
<i>Debt service:</i>					
Principal	-	-	-	119,269	3,651,291
Interest	-	-	-	10,309	750,483
Debt issuance costs	-	133,337	-	-	133,337
Total expenditures	7,624,033	6,941,016	3,029	16,360,927	1,401,715,122
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over (under) expenditures	(2,645,511)	(6,933,972)	6,801,810	(1,388,802)	(23,621,607)
Other Financing Sources (Uses)					
Lease liabilities incurred	-	-	-	-	942,652
Bonds issued	-	12,465,000	-	-	12,465,000
Premium on bonds issued	-	835,503	-	-	835,503
Sale of capital assets	-	-	-	-	81
Transfers in	353	-	-	2,960,696	29,715,759
Transfers out	-	(285,350)	(6,830,028)	(167,760)	(139,491,758)
Total other financing sources (uses)	353	13,015,153	(6,830,028)	2,792,936	(95,532,763)
Net change in fund balances	(2,645,158)	6,081,181	(28,218)	1,404,134	(119,154,370)
Fund balances, July 1	7,625,218	8,667,544	455,303	10,725,431	885,471,621
Fund balances, June 30	\$ 4,980,060	\$ 14,748,725	\$ 427,085	\$ 12,129,565	\$ 766,317,251

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Combining Balance Sheet Other Nonmajor Governmental Funds

June 30, 2022

	Debt Service Funds			Capital Projects Funds	
	Consolidated Bond Interest and Redemption	Highway Revenue Bonds	Total	Parks Capital Project Construction	CIP Motor Vehicle
Assets					
<i>Cash and pooled investments:</i>					
Cash with treasurer	\$ 189,282,624	\$ 27,262,618	\$ 216,545,242	\$ -	44,280
Cash in custody of other officials	-	-	-	-	-
Investments	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Receivables:</i>					
Accounts receivable	-	-	-	-	-
Intergovernmental receivables	795,992	-	795,992	-	-
Accrued interest and dividends	-	-	-	-	-
Due from other funds	5,657,223	-	5,657,223	23	55,424
Due from component units	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Restricted assets:</i>					
Cash	-	-	-	-	2,106,776
Total assets	\$ 195,735,839	\$ 27,262,618	\$ 222,998,457	\$ 23	\$ 2,206,480
Liabilities					
<i>Accounts payable and accruals:</i>					
Accounts payable	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	6,155
Contracts/retentions payable	-	-	-	23	87,035
Due to other funds	51,820	-	51,820	-	4,323
Due to component units	-	-	-	-	-
Other liabilities	-	-	-	-	-
Total liabilities	51,820	-	51,820	23	97,513
Deferred Inflows of Resources					
<i>Unavailable revenue:</i>					
Interest	202,404	-	202,404	-	2,191
Other	-	-	-	-	-
Total deferred inflows of resources	202,404	-	202,404	-	2,191
Fund Balances					
Nonspendable	-	-	-	-	-
Restricted	-	27,262,618	27,262,618	-	2,106,776
Committed	195,481,615	-	195,481,615	-	-
Total fund balances	195,481,615	27,262,618	222,744,233	-	2,106,776
Total liabilities and deferred inflows of resources and fund balances	\$ 195,735,839	\$ 27,262,618	\$ 222,998,457	\$ 23	\$ 2,206,480

(continued)

Capital Projects Funds

CIP University System	CIP General State Government	CIP Prison System	CIP Military	CIP Wildlife	CIP Bond Proceeds	Total
\$ 30,253,701	\$ 4,325,250	\$ 556,025	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 3,627,105	\$ 38,806,361
-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-
320,254	3,268,087	1,607,689	1,720,723	102,863	733,680	7,808,743
-	-	-	-	-	-	-
360	-	-	-	-	125,171,202	127,278,338
<u>\$ 30,574,315</u>	<u>\$ 7,593,337</u>	<u>\$ 2,163,714</u>	<u>\$ 1,720,723</u>	<u>\$ 102,863</u>	<u>\$ 129,531,987</u>	<u>\$ 173,893,442</u>
\$ -	\$ 4,871	\$ 1,529	\$ 2,095	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 14,650
471,382	3,601,826	1,861,452	852,613	-	-	6,874,331
60,738	462,093	42,001	839,115	61,971	4,217,987	5,688,228
31,260,415	-	-	-	-	-	31,260,415
-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>31,792,535</u>	<u>4,068,790</u>	<u>1,904,982</u>	<u>1,693,823</u>	<u>61,971</u>	<u>4,217,987</u>	<u>43,837,624</u>
34,387	-	-	-	-	142,798	179,376
-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>34,387</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>142,798</u>	<u>179,376</u>
-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	35,892	125,171,202	127,313,870
(1,252,607)	3,524,547	258,732	26,900	5,000	-	2,562,572
<u>(1,252,607)</u>	<u>3,524,547</u>	<u>258,732</u>	<u>26,900</u>	<u>40,892</u>	<u>125,171,202</u>	<u>129,876,442</u>
<u>\$ 30,574,315</u>	<u>\$ 7,593,337</u>	<u>\$ 2,163,714</u>	<u>\$ 1,720,723</u>	<u>\$ 102,863</u>	<u>\$ 129,531,987</u>	<u>\$ 173,893,442</u>

Combining Balance Sheet Other Nonmajor Governmental Funds

June 30, 2022

	Permanent Funds		
	Permanent School Fund	Henry Wood Christmas	Total
Assets			
<i>Cash and pooled investments:</i>			
Cash with treasurer	\$ 44,687,605	\$ 49,906	\$ 44,737,511
Cash in custody of other officials	92,124,624	-	92,124,624
Investments	325,395,321	-	325,395,321
<i>Receivables:</i>			
Accounts receivable	660	-	660
Intergovernmental receivables	2,403,640	-	2,403,640
Accrued interest and dividends	308,327	-	308,327
Due from other funds	331,342	236	331,578
Due from component units	21,668,421	-	21,668,421
<i>Restricted assets:</i>			
Cash	-	-	-
Total assets	\$ 486,919,940	\$ 50,142	\$ 486,970,082
Liabilities			
<i>Accounts payable and accruals:</i>			
Accounts payable	\$ 71,640	\$ -	\$ 71,640
Contracts/retentions payable	-	-	-
Due to other funds	10,881,468	353	10,881,821
Due to component units	-	-	-
Other liabilities	3,107,353	-	3,107,353
Total liabilities	14,060,461	353	14,060,814
Deferred Inflows of Resources			
<i>Unavailable revenue:</i>			
Interest	44,558	53	44,611
Other	660	-	660
Total deferred inflows of resources	45,218	53	45,271
Fund Balances			
Nonspendable	472,756,876	-	472,756,876
Restricted	57,385	49,736	107,121
Committed	-	-	-
Total fund balances	472,814,261	49,736	472,863,997
Total liabilities and deferred inflows of resources and fund balances	\$ 486,919,940	\$ 50,142	\$ 486,970,082

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Combining Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances Other Nonmajor Governmental Funds

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2022

	Debt Service Funds			Capital Projects Funds	
	Consolidated Bond Interest and Redemption	Highway Revenue Bonds	Total	Parks Capital Project Construction	CIP Motor Vehicle
Revenues					
Property and transfer taxes	\$ 205,141,421	\$ -	\$ 205,141,421	\$ -	-
Motor and special fuel taxes	-	74,528,598	74,528,598	-	-
Intergovernmental	514,720	-	514,720	-	-
Sales and charges for services	155,575	-	155,575	-	-
Interest and investment income (loss)	(4,397,889)	-	(4,397,889)	75	8,426
Land sales	-	-	-	-	-
Other	-	-	-	-	-
Total revenues	201,413,827	74,528,598	275,942,425	75	8,426
Expenditures					
<i>Current:</i>					
General government	382,821	-	382,821	-	-
Education - higher education	-	-	-	-	-
Capital outlay	-	-	-	178,522	1,515,705
<i>Debt service:</i>					
Principal	152,025,000	40,190,000	192,215,000	-	-
Interest	53,493,911	33,386,056	86,879,967	-	-
Debt issuance costs	-	-	-	-	-
Total expenditures	205,901,732	73,576,056	279,477,788	178,522	1,515,705
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over (under) expenditures	(4,487,905)	952,542	(3,535,363)	(178,447)	(1,507,279)
Other Financing Sources (Uses)					
Bonds issued	-	-	-	-	-
Refunding bonds issued	-	-	-	-	-
Premium on bonds issued	-	-	-	-	-
Payment to refunded bond agent	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers in	37,150,390	-	37,150,390	178,447	1,453,799
Transfers out	(8,219)	-	(8,219)	-	-
Total other financing sources (uses)	37,142,171	-	37,142,171	178,447	1,453,799
Net change in fund balances	32,654,266	952,542	33,606,808	-	(53,480)
Fund balances, July 1	162,827,349	26,310,076	189,137,425	-	2,160,256
Fund balances, June 30	\$ 195,481,615	\$ 27,262,618	\$ 222,744,233	\$ -	\$ 2,106,776

(continued)

Capital Projects Funds						
CIP University System	CIP General State Government	CIP Prison System	CIP Military	CIP Wildlife	CIP Bond Proceeds	Total
\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	4,585	-	-	4,585
(870,539)	-	-	-	-	(3,225,589)	(4,087,627)
-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>(870,539)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>4,585</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(3,225,589)</u>	<u>(4,083,042)</u>
-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10,976,021	-	-	-	-	-	10,976,021
-	20,541,494	18,055,702	12,537,646	505,135	-	53,334,204
-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	939,769	939,769
<u>10,976,021</u>	<u>20,541,494</u>	<u>18,055,702</u>	<u>12,537,646</u>	<u>505,135</u>	<u>939,769</u>	<u>65,249,994</u>
<u>(11,846,560)</u>	<u>(20,541,494)</u>	<u>(18,055,702)</u>	<u>(12,533,061)</u>	<u>(505,135)</u>	<u>(4,165,358)</u>	<u>(69,333,036)</u>
-	-	-	-	-	108,894,125	108,894,125
-	-	-	-	-	9,135,875	9,135,875
-	-	-	-	-	15,102,928	15,102,928
-	-	-	-	-	(23,299,035)	(23,299,035)
8,706,950	22,241,556	18,270,231	12,556,503	735,914	-	64,143,400
(891,695)	-	-	(10,000)	(189,887)	(47,186,910)	(48,278,492)
<u>7,815,255</u>	<u>22,241,556</u>	<u>18,270,231</u>	<u>12,546,503</u>	<u>546,027</u>	<u>62,646,983</u>	<u>125,698,801</u>
(4,031,305)	1,700,062	214,529	13,442	40,892	58,481,625	56,365,765
2,778,698	1,824,485	44,203	13,458	-	66,689,577	73,510,677
<u>\$ (1,252,607)</u>	<u>\$ 3,524,547</u>	<u>\$ 258,732</u>	<u>\$ 26,900</u>	<u>\$ 40,892</u>	<u>\$ 125,171,202</u>	<u>\$ 129,876,442</u>

Combining Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances Other Nonmajor Governmental Funds

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2022

	Permanent Funds		
	Permanent School Fund	Henry Wood Christmas	Total
Revenues			
Property and transfer taxes	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Motor and special fuel taxes	-	-	-
Intergovernmental	-	-	-
Sales and charges for services	-	-	-
Interest and investment income (loss)	(32,263,943)	(1,797)	(32,265,740)
Land sales	22,598,797	-	22,598,797
Other	7,517,280	-	7,517,280
Total revenues	<u>(2,147,866)</u>	<u>(1,797)</u>	<u>(2,149,663)</u>
Expenditures			
<i>Current:</i>			
General government	-	-	-
Education - higher education	-	-	-
Capital outlay	-	-	-
<i>Debt service:</i>			
Principal	-	-	-
Interest	-	-	-
Debt issuance costs	-	-	-
Total expenditures	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over (under) expenditures	<u>(2,147,866)</u>	<u>(1,797)</u>	<u>(2,149,663)</u>
Other Financing Sources (Uses)			
Bonds issued	-	-	-
Refunding bonds issued	-	-	-
Premium on bonds issued	-	-	-
Payment to refunded bond agent	-	-	-
Transfers in	89,850,529	-	89,850,529
Transfers out	(11,942,521)	(353)	(11,942,874)
Total other financing sources (uses)	<u>77,908,008</u>	<u>(353)</u>	<u>77,907,655</u>
Net change in fund balances	75,760,142	(2,150)	75,757,992
Fund balances, July 1	397,054,119	51,886	397,106,005
Fund balances, June 30	<u>\$ 472,814,261</u>	<u>\$ 49,736</u>	<u>\$ 472,863,997</u>

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Schedule of Total Uses - Budget and Actual , Non-GAAP Budgetary Basis

All General Fund Budgets

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2022

	Final Budget	Actual	Variance
Elected officials			
Attorney General Administrative Account	\$ 33,948,141	\$ 30,065,340	\$ 3,882,801
Attorney General Council For Prosecuting Attorneys	365,025	101,466	263,559
Attorney General Crime Prevention	668,854	665,928	2,926
Attorney General Extradition Coordinator	1,254,190	1,215,388	38,802
Attorney General Forfeiture	165,754	59,043	106,711
Attorney General Medicaid Fraud	4,178,418	2,568,716	1,609,702
Attorney General Private Investigator Licensing Bd	2,774,992	1,899,793	875,199
Attorney General Special Litigation Fund	3,280,961	2,179,183	1,101,778
Attorney General State Settlements	18,087,159	16,097,288	1,989,871
Attorney General Victims of Domestic Violence	479,907	408,548	71,359
Attorney General Violence Against Women Grants	11,083,673	3,357,806	7,725,867
Attorney General Workers' Compensation Fraud	6,961,044	4,432,588	2,528,456
Controller's Office	6,257,366	5,556,916	700,450
Controller's Office Debt Recovery	757,595	73,260	684,335
Governor's Athletic Commission	4,615,819	1,257,957	3,357,862
Governor's Finance Office	5,554,383	4,865,941	688,442
Governor's Finance Division of Internal Audits	1,677,966	1,105,273	572,693
Governor's Finance Office Info Technology Project	46,751,259	20,770,356	25,980,903
Governor's Finance Office Special Appropriations	40,325,655	30,896,404	9,429,251
Governor's High Level Nuclear Waste	2,039,214	1,605,272	433,942
Governor's Indigent Defense Support	71,000	24,131	46,869
Governor's Mansion Maintenance	332,280	294,366	37,914
Governor's Office	3,550,443	3,021,749	528,694
Governor's Office CARES Act 2020	3,010,926,294	692,292,906	2,318,633,388
Governor's Office for New Americans	486,345	275,655	210,690
Governor's Office of Energy	1,577,635	1,183,602	394,033
Governor's Office of Indigent Defense	2,934,739	2,794,900	139,839
Governor's Public Defender	2,879,720	2,778,111	101,609
Governor's Renewable Energy Account	18,589,337	2,394,821	16,194,516
Governor's Renewable Energy Program	2,179,100	1,107,128	1,071,972
Governor's Science Innovation and Technology	219,232,153	3,246,666	215,985,487
Governor's Sentencing Commission	579,126	535,727	43,399
Governor's Washington Office	252,000	252,000	-
Lieutenant Governor	628,057	496,211	131,846
Lieutenant Governor Small Business Advocate	316,506	100,584	215,922
Rainy Day	97,545,079	97,545,079	-
Secretary of State	30,246,533	23,604,869	6,641,664
Secretary of State Advisory Committee Gift	68	-	68
Secretary of State HAVA Elections Account	8,370,683	1,809,050	6,561,633
Secretary of State Notary Training	456,531	87,591	368,940
Secretary of State Securities Forfeiture Account	101,149	684	100,465
State Treasurer	3,008,567	2,670,496	338,071
State Treasurer's ABLE Endowment Account	11,995,734	8,195,733	3,800,001
State Treasurer's College Savings Endowment	18,266,200	2,688,442	15,577,758
State Treasurer's College Savings Private Entity	83,419	-	83,419
State Treasurer's Nevada College Savings Trust	3,763,525	3,363,460	400,065
State Treasurer's Nevada Promise Scholarship	7,328,366	2,827,037	4,501,329
State Treasurer's OS 2021/AB492 2021C Bond-E	8,037,131	374,976	7,662,155
State Treasurer's OS 2021/AB492 2021D Bond-S	7,036,766	166,238	6,870,528
State Treasurer's Public Option Trust	1,649,019	585,000	1,064,019
State Treasurer's Silicosis and Disabled Pensions	39,331	20,166	19,165
State Treasurer's Unclaimed Property	2,581,338	2,026,316	555,022
	<u>3,656,271,549</u>	<u>985,946,160</u>	<u>2,670,325,389</u>
Legislative and judicial			
Judicial Branch			
Administrative Office of the Courts	33,098,301	4,126,532	28,971,769
Court of Appeals	3,188,576	3,131,171	57,405
Judicial Discipline	1,188,545	874,156	314,389
Judicial Education	1,793,235	823,329	969,906
Judicial Programs and Services Division	2,738,059	2,184,508	553,551
Judicial Retirement System State Share	1,322,137	1,322,137	-
Judicial Support, Governance and Special Events	1,046,115	329,399	716,716
Law Library	1,961,531	1,832,725	128,806
Law Library Gift Fund	25,047	-	25,047

(continued)

	<u>Final Budget</u>	<u>Actual</u>	<u>Variance</u>
Senior Justice and Senior Judge Program	1,965,666	1,747,418	218,248
Specialty Courts	11,440,360	7,845,255	3,595,105
State Judicial Elected Officials	24,752,229	23,204,867	1,547,362
Supreme Court	17,837,765	13,304,467	4,533,298
Uniform System of Judicial Records	3,045,908	1,160,194	1,885,714
Legislative Branch			
Disaster Relief	8,546,870	58,511	8,488,359
Foreclosure Mediation	596,428	175,052	421,376
Interim Finance Committee	41,189,388	21,890,302	19,299,086
So Nevada Community Project Fund	6,871	-	6,871
	<u>155,743,031</u>	<u>84,010,023</u>	<u>71,733,008</u>
Finance and administration			
Department of Administration			
Building Official Admin	3,999,655	1,347,578	2,652,077
Commission for Women	36,851	1,773	35,078
Construction Education Account	608,975	206,024	402,951
Director's Office	911,314	711,987	199,327
Emergency Fund	354,763	-	354,763
Graffiti Reward Fund	2,951	-	2,951
Grant Match Program	1,000,000	225,216	774,784
Grants Office	824,663	669,546	155,117
Hearings and Appeals	5,905,680	5,482,715	422,965
Judicial College/Juvenile and Family Justice	352,500	352,500	-
Nevada State Library	12,907,347	8,623,784	4,283,563
Nevada State Library Cooperative	484,680	277,781	206,899
NLSA - IPS Equipment/Software	19,820	115	19,705
Public Works Division	380,099	283,849	96,250
Public Works Division Administration	926,362	744,427	181,935
Public Works Inspection	8,178,318	5,917,351	2,260,967
Public Works Retention Payment	17,025	14,375	2,650
Roof Maintenance Reserve	610,601	802	609,799
State Claims	3,137,629	1,109,884	2,027,745
State Archives	1,879,891	1,613,486	266,405
State Unemployment Compensation	4,677,527	787,774	3,889,753
Statutory Contingency	12,269,765	857,599	11,412,166
Unbudgeted Activity	-	3,622,012	(3,622,012)
Department of Taxation			
Department of Taxation	44,496,079	35,007,091	9,488,988
	<u>103,982,495</u>	<u>67,857,669</u>	<u>36,124,826</u>
Education - K to 12			
Department of Education			
Account for Alternative Schools	2,900,838	2,533,389	367,449
Assessments and Accountability	19,095,726	14,507,193	4,588,533
Career and Technical Education	17,821,837	14,726,705	3,095,132
CARES Act ESSER Funds	1,878,558,427	452,549,108	1,426,009,319
Contingency Account for Special Education	226,372,136	225,130,823	1,241,313
Continuing Education	10,393,060	7,302,386	3,090,674
Data Systems Management	7,230,016	4,955,354	2,274,662
Department Support Services	3,888,780	3,090,869	797,911
District Support Services	2,181,938	1,736,561	445,377
Educational Trust Fund	-	483,287	(483,287)
Educator Effectiveness	30,105,047	16,672,491	13,432,556
Educator Licensure	5,192,115	2,505,834	2,686,281
Gear Up	7,629,749	3,104,765	4,524,984
Incentives for Licensed Educational Personnel	560,886	560,886	-
Individuals with Disabilities (IDEA)	121,955,981	90,425,678	31,530,303
Literacy Programs	640,447	548,692	91,755
New NV Education Funding Plan	-	361,968	(361,968)
Office of Early Learning & Development	32,562,115	27,946,416	4,615,699
Office of the Superintendent	15,085,121	10,597,366	4,487,755
Other State Education Programs	41,112,868	35,418,956	5,693,912
Parent Involve & Family Engage	168,842	152,089	16,753
Professional Development Program	7,348,034	7,179,279	168,755

Schedule of Total Uses - Budget and Actual , Non-GAAP Budgetary Basis

All General Fund Budgets

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2022

	Final Budget	Actual	Variance
Public Charter School Loan Program	432,024	40,500	391,524
Safe and Respect Learning	11,268,409	5,409,038	5,859,371
School Remediation	-	7,648,816	(7,648,816)
Standards and Instructional Support	1,736,516	1,372,568	363,948
Student and School Support	264,247,575	191,007,733	73,239,842
Student Indemnification Account	380,808	-	380,808
Teach NV Scholarship Program	11,658,692	1,809,653	9,849,039
Teacher's School Supplies Reimbursement	-	505,936	(505,936)
Commission on Postsecondary Education	659,063	620,791	38,272
State Public Charter School Authority	148,438,294	39,356,234	109,082,060
	2,869,625,344	1,170,261,364	1,699,363,980
Education - higher education			
Nevada System of Higher Education			
Agricultural Experiment Station	7,182,232	7,182,232	-
Anatomical Gift Account	405,175	46,931	358,244
Business Center North	2,166,842	2,076,707	90,135
Business Center South	1,967,387	1,931,748	35,639
Capacity Building Enhancement	11,938,658	11,609,888	328,770
College of Southern Nevada	153,302,290	142,441,809	10,860,481
Collegiate License Plate Account	457,113	324,706	132,407
Cooperative Extension Service	5,925,781	5,690,415	235,366
Desert Research Institute	7,023,966	7,023,966	-
Education for Dependent Children	38,926	6,551	32,375
Great Basin College	19,427,378	18,796,297	631,081
Intercollegiate Athletics - UNLV	6,947,265	6,947,265	-
Intercollegiate Athletics - UNR	4,869,959	4,867,386	2,573
Laboratory and Research	1,635,933	1,635,933	-
Nevada State College at Henderson	38,390,252	38,374,661	15,591
Prison Education Program	455,446	455,437	9
Silver State Opportunity Grant	5,000,000	5,000,000	-
Special Projects	5,207,240	1,298,915	3,908,325
System Computing Center	18,047,239	17,116,494	930,745
Truckee Meadows Community College	50,849,173	46,669,159	4,180,014
University of Nevada, Las Vegas	326,115,550	318,852,223	7,263,327
University of Nevada, Reno	248,352,415	238,504,009	9,848,406
University Press	458,510	434,952	23,558
University System Administration	5,217,756	5,217,756	-
UNLV Dental School	18,982,951	18,955,862	27,089
UNLV Law School	16,303,668	15,953,667	350,001
UNLV School of Medicine	43,011,469	43,011,469	-
UNLV Statewide Programs	3,367,202	3,367,202	-
UNR School of Medicine	42,144,115	42,040,118	103,997
UNR Statewide Programs	8,148,494	8,056,027	92,467
Western Nevada College	18,906,562	18,549,517	357,045
WICHE Administration	365,159	250,910	114,249
WICHE Loan and Stipend	1,321,354	1,061,772	259,582
	1,073,933,460	1,033,751,984	40,181,476
Human services			
Director's Office			
Administration	2,301,802	2,075,995	225,807
Data Analytics	3,314,380	2,479,026	835,354
Developmental Disabilities	1,039,885	775,798	264,087
Family Planning	3,000,089	2,712,775	287,314
Grants Management Unit	35,032,802	24,567,947	10,464,855
Grief Support Trust Account	151,142	63,739	87,403
IDEA Part C Compliance	6,122,539	3,529,079	2,593,460
Patient Protection Commission	343,397	166,995	176,402
Pharmacy Report Failure Penalties	1,413,848	202,701	1,211,147
UPL Holding Account	11,892,777	10,853,109	1,039,668
Victims of Human Trafficking	169,045	6,047	162,998
Ageing and Disability Services Division			
Ageing Federal Programs and Administration	9,818,755	8,756,842	1,061,913
Applied Behavior Analysis	545,395	486,088	59,307
Autism Treatment Program	9,561,982	7,749,710	1,812,272

(continued)

	<u>Final Budget</u>	<u>Actual</u>	<u>Variance</u>
Commission for Persons who are Deaf	25,000	16,989	8,011
Communication Access Services	5,143,128	2,074,729	3,068,399
Consumer Health Assistance	2,193,530	2,057,753	135,777
Desert Regional Center	182,299,886	161,235,444	21,064,442
Early Intervention Services	40,274,671	34,653,505	5,621,166
Family Preservation Program	2,979,658	2,827,440	152,218
Home and Community Based Service	80,086,829	53,666,011	26,420,818
Rural Regional Center	22,493,454	20,399,377	2,094,077
Sierra Regional Center	60,869,593	56,981,503	3,888,090
Division of Health Care Financing and Policy			
Health Care Financing and Policy	188,777,323	157,059,900	31,717,423
Increased Quality of Nursing Care	45,191,552	42,045,669	3,145,883
Intergovernmental Transfer Program	265,718,778	149,174,721	116,544,057
Nevada Check-Up Program	56,093,610	48,592,252	7,501,358
Nevada Medicaid	5,538,899,729	5,481,647,832	57,251,897
Prescription Drug Rebate	427,151,744	416,267,880	10,883,864
Division of Public and Behavioral Health			
Alcohol Tax Program	2,069,955	795,385	1,274,570
Behavioral Health Administration	4,353,006	4,091,813	261,193
Behavioral Health Prevention & Treatment	103,602,033	59,698,682	43,903,351
Biostatistics and Epidemiology	261,173,024	194,720,301	66,452,723
Cancer Control Registry	1,166,986	709,839	457,147
Child Care Services	2,408,972	1,639,314	769,658
Chronic Disease	51,083,196	23,461,161	27,622,035
Communicable Diseases	34,701,209	23,106,993	11,594,216
Community Health Services	3,996,201	2,717,463	1,278,738
Crisis Response	279,094	-	279,094
Emergency Medical Services	1,132,905	889,901	243,004
Environmental Health Services	2,738,118	1,831,867	906,251
Facility for the Mental Offender	14,282,106	13,641,187	640,919
Health Care Facility Reg	42,858,646	13,026,606	29,832,040
Health Facilities-Admin Penalty	100,674	75	100,599
Health Statistics and Planning	4,718,482	1,970,693	2,747,789
Immunization Program	73,754,454	33,201,505	40,552,949
Marijuana Health Registry	3,208,168	621,382	2,586,786
Maternal Child Health Services	10,769,364	7,062,019	3,707,345
No NV Adult Mental Health Services	27,896,409	20,686,789	7,209,620
Office of State Health Administration	18,582,368	10,000,202	8,582,166
Prevention/Treatment of Problem Gambling	2,110,206	2,110,204	2
Public Health Preparedness Program	75,704,081	40,623,351	35,080,730
Radiation Control Program	6,948,666	2,697,022	4,251,644
Rural Clinics	17,623,852	14,874,839	2,749,013
So NV Adult Mental Health Services	103,947,931	89,268,748	14,679,183
WIC Food Supplement	71,815,699	58,237,495	13,578,204
Division of Welfare and Supportive Services			
Assistance to Aged and Blind	10,989,273	10,503,000	486,273
Child Care Assistance and Development	384,452,596	215,249,876	169,202,720
Child Support Enforcement Program	69,783,741	29,549,422	40,234,319
Child Support Federal Reimbursement	29,422,021	24,100,788	5,321,233
Energy Assistance - Welfare	39,942,807	27,771,240	12,171,567
Temp Assistance for Needy Families	48,835,196	37,150,684	11,684,512
Welfare Administration	70,096,083	50,722,556	19,373,527
Welfare Field Services	148,812,518	136,175,654	12,636,864
Division of Child and Family Services			
Caliente Youth Center	9,976,478	7,336,486	2,639,992
Children, Youth and Family Administration	79,170,428	48,852,959	30,317,469
Childrens Advocacy Centers	1,000	-	1,000
Childrens Trust Fund	1,563,878	873,358	690,520
Clark County Child Welfare	125,956,613	115,486,848	10,469,765
Community Juvenile Justice Programs	5,540,868	3,553,166	1,987,702
Farm Account - Youth Training Center	7,150	-	7,150
Nevada Youth Training Center	8,914,430	7,105,990	1,808,440
No NV Child and Adolescent Services	11,316,315	8,111,928	3,204,387
Normalcy for Youth Gift	1,000	-	1,000
Review of Death of Children	579,548	294,334	285,214
Rural Child Welfare	24,380,194	21,656,168	2,724,026

Schedule of Total Uses - Budget and Actual , Non-GAAP Budgetary Basis

All General Fund Budgets

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2022

	Final Budget	Actual	Variance
So NV Child and Adolescent Services	33,723,300	27,019,435	6,703,865
Summit View Youth Center	7,385,875	6,615,271	770,604
Transition from Foster Care	1,719,366	1,108,364	611,002
UNITY/SACWIS	7,678,064	6,815,698	862,366
Victim Support Gift Account	10,000	-	10,000
Victims of Domestic Violence	6,466,853	4,229,531	2,237,322
Washoe County Integration	38,777,403	37,734,008	1,043,395
Youth Alternative Placement	3,984,694	3,984,694	-
Youth Parole Services	6,620,163	6,077,292	542,871
Department of Employment, Training and Rehabilitat			
Blind Business Enterprise Program	4,371,964	1,584,124	2,787,840
DETR Administrative Services	6,514,963	4,987,275	1,527,688
Disability Adjudication	20,137,266	17,231,630	2,905,636
Information Development and Processing	21,330,655	13,724,044	7,606,611
Nevada Equal Rights Commission	2,795,453	1,741,420	1,054,033
NV P20 Workforce Reporting	859,571	691,246	168,325
Rehabilitation Administration	1,663,744	1,195,041	468,703
Research and Analysis	3,309,164	2,191,846	1,117,318
Services to the Blind	3,104,449	2,416,376	688,073
Vocational Rehabilitation	19,975,835	17,259,449	2,716,386
Workforce Innovation	16,668,853	6,492,952	10,175,901
	9,222,771,900	8,222,405,845	1,000,366,055
Commerce and industry			
Office of Economic Development			
GOED Nevada Knowledge Fund	4,024,254	1,327,253	2,697,001
Governor's Office of Economic Development	14,394,675	12,858,849	1,535,826
Motion Pictures	669,697	530,802	138,895
Nevada Catalyst Fund	250,423	250,284	139
Nevada Main Street Program	186,307	50,211	136,096
NV SSBCI Program	7,285,566	2,791,174	4,494,392
Rural Community Development	7,226,865	4,875,141	2,351,724
Small Business and Procurement	727,253	559,737	167,516
Small Business Enterprise Loan	436,396	-	436,396
WINN	5,149,322	3,297,278	1,852,044
Commission on Mineral Resources			
Bond Reclamation	3,563,556	99,331	3,464,225
Minerals	6,304,579	3,048,429	3,256,150
Department of Agriculture			
Agriculture Administration	3,787,746	3,141,603	646,143
Agriculture Fines	11,626	7,675	3,951
Agriculture License Plates	66,394	9,771	56,623
Agricultural Registration/Enforcement	7,675,830	3,975,534	3,700,296
Agriculture Research and Promotion	127,722	2,761	124,961
Commercial Feed Account	213,812	18,222	195,590
Commodity Food Program	43,812,735	22,663,084	21,149,651
Consumer Equitibility	5,537,989	2,805,482	2,732,507
Junior Agricultural Loan Program	3,845	-	3,845
Livestock Enforcement	608,604	474,551	134,053
Livestock Inspection	2,205,383	1,319,259	886,124
Nevada Beef Council	287,299	287,153	146
Nutrition Education Programs	327,075,628	269,357,878	57,717,750
Pest, Plant Disease and Noxious Weed	1,974,205	1,027,856	946,349
Plant Health and Quarantine Services	536,254	448,059	88,195
Predatory Animal and Rodent Control	964,199	751,331	212,868
Rangeland Resources Commission	311,791	152,645	159,146
Veterinary Medical Services	1,351,204	1,220,946	130,258
Weed Abatement and Control	111,489	3,453	108,036
Department of Tourism and Cultural Affairs			
Indian Commission	352,574	258,447	94,127
Lost City Museum	551,931	498,775	53,156
Museums and History Administration	4,366,022	665,252	3,700,770
Nevada Arts Council	4,071,592	3,243,842	827,750
Nevada Historical Society	610,036	306,749	303,287
Nevada Humanities	125,000	125,000	-
Nevada State Museum	1,906,161	1,421,184	484,977
Nevada State Museum, Las Vegas	1,723,987	1,154,785	569,202

(continued)

	<u>Final Budget</u>	<u>Actual</u>	<u>Variance</u>
State Railroad Museums	1,815,361	1,519,400	295,961
Stewart Indian School Living Legacy	295,952	295,817	135
Gaming Control Board			
Federal Forfeiture Treasury	1,980,498	208,837	1,771,661
Gaming Commission	835,621	751,067	84,554
Gaming Control Board	52,543,937	44,429,395	8,114,542
Gaming Control Federal Forfeiture	4,783,329	1,037,299	3,746,030
Gaming Control - Forfeiture Account	596,887	10,219	586,668
Gaming Control - Other State Forfeiture	500,440	-	500,440
Department of Business and Industry			
Attorney for Injured Workers	4,027,267	3,584,445	442,822
Business and Industry Administration	5,646,085	4,966,854	679,231
Common Interest Communities	6,419,660	1,958,612	4,461,048
Division of Mortgage Lending	20,438,750	2,936,345	17,502,405
DOE Weatherization	10,843,788	4,665,782	6,178,006
Employee Management Relations	1,082,706	474,638	608,068
Financial Institutions	9,215,114	3,843,155	5,371,959
Financial Institutions Audit	327,551	121,491	206,060
Financial Institutions Investigations	1,834,352	52,843	1,781,509
Home Means Nevada Initiative	250,000,000	-	250,000,000
Housing Inspection and Comp	5,674,125	2,231,073	3,443,052
Industrial Development Bonds	1,947,688	52,223	1,895,465
Labor Relations	2,212,071	1,776,086	435,985
Low Income Housing Trust Fund	349,652,626	187,576,251	162,076,375
Nevada Transportation Authority	6,433,614	5,038,394	1,395,220
New Market Performance Guarantee	1,827,244	1,751,993	75,251
NVTA Administrative Fines	1,362,236	102,770	1,259,466
Office of Business and Planning	347,226	274,402	72,824
Real Estate	5,384,740	4,058,924	1,325,816
Real Estate Technology Account	277,515	-	277,515
Special Housing Assistance	2,166,403	404,185	1,762,218
	<u>1,211,062,737</u>	<u>619,152,286</u>	<u>591,910,451</u>
Public safety			
Department of Corrections			
AB505 79th One-shot	4,004,917	547,491	3,457,426
Carlin Conservation Camp	1,485,888	1,271,232	214,656
Casa Grande Transitional Housing	5,021,026	4,822,675	198,351
Correctional Programs	11,991,832	8,328,621	3,663,211
Director's Office	30,376,201	28,301,489	2,074,712
Ely Conservation Camp	482,460	338,455	144,005
Ely State Prison	26,901,571	26,254,552	647,019
Endowment Fund Historical Preservation of NSP	63,254	-	63,254
Florence McClure Women's Correctional Center	18,951,820	18,129,551	822,269
High Desert State Prison	64,736,645	63,648,511	1,088,134
Humboldt Conservation Camp	1,572,181	1,408,045	164,136
Jean Conservation Camp	1,815,116	1,395,495	419,621
Lovelock Correctional Center	25,296,024	24,242,570	1,053,454
Nevada State Prison	72,576	71,589	987
No Nevada Correctional Center	28,418,496	27,174,394	1,244,102
No. Nevada Transitional Housing	1,478,221	1,393,527	84,694
Pioche Conservation Camp	2,006,808	1,519,443	487,365
Prison Medical Care	75,380,379	64,905,555	10,474,824
Silver Springs Conservation Camp	4,820	4,820	-
Stewart Conservation Camp	2,144,726	1,882,905	261,821
So Nevada Correctional Center	223,993	205,456	18,537
Southern Desert Correctional Center	28,830,338	28,334,551	495,787
Three Lakes Valley Conservation Camp	3,389,895	3,229,998	159,897
Tonopah Conservation Camp	1,515,808	1,395,269	120,539
Warm Springs Correctional Center	11,862,058	10,444,037	1,418,021
Wells Conservation Camp	1,457,295	1,212,028	245,267
Department of Public Safety			
Child Volunteer Background Checks Trust	15,086	15,065	21
Cigarette Fire Safety Standard	164,402	64,878	99,524
Contingency Account for Haz Mat	1,310,095	310,075	1,000,020

Schedule of Total Uses - Budget and Actual , Non-GAAP Budgetary Basis

All General Fund Budgets

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2022

	Final Budget	Actual	Variance
Criminal History Repository	44,934,751	25,916,222	19,018,529
Dignitary Protection	1,311,427	1,138,021	173,406
Disaster Response and Recovery Account	77,823,566	34,999,245	42,824,321
Emergency Assistance Subaccount	247,174	150,075	97,099
Emergency Management Assistance Grant	22,985,092	15,554,406	7,430,686
Emergency Management Division	7,202,276	4,917,087	2,285,189
Federal Forfeiture	1,792,018	150,000	1,642,018
Fire Marshal	4,889,918	3,137,438	1,752,480
Forfeitures	770,130	235,443	534,687
Fund for Reentry Programs	5,000	-	5,000
Highway Safety Plan and Administration	3,931,022	2,065,397	1,865,625
Investigations	8,741,326	7,741,347	999,979
Justice Assistance Account	5,558,500	1,578,192	3,980,308
Justice Assistance Grant	9,889,051	5,061,843	4,827,208
Justice Grant	674,592	555,455	119,137
K-9 Program	81,343	76,006	5,337
Motorcycle Safety Program	1,098,409	265,466	832,943
Office of Cyber Defense	502,424	369,155	133,269
Office of Homeland Security	452,883	427,335	25,548
Parole and Probation	63,194,532	57,099,141	6,095,391
Parole Board	3,458,675	3,254,124	204,551
RCCD Communications Bureau	7,254,205	6,491,531	762,674
Traffic Safety	10,897,433	8,844,206	2,053,227
Training Division	2,330,696	2,186,908	143,788
Department of Motor Vehicles			
Motor Vehicle Pollution Control	14,553,060	12,500,301	2,052,759
Peace Officers Standards and Training			
	2,798,719	2,335,749	462,970
	648,352,153	517,902,370	130,449,783
Infrastructure			
Department of Wildlife			
Conservation Education	3,510,883	2,946,386	564,497
Diversity	2,631,642	1,794,965	836,677
Fisheries Management	10,498,993	7,971,228	2,527,765
Game Management	9,089,985	7,298,429	1,791,556
Habitat	15,935,665	10,074,728	5,860,937
Law Enforcement	8,074,901	6,668,429	1,406,472
Wildlife Director's Office	10,270,573	9,701,245	569,328
Wildlife Fund	50,491,721	22,140,430	28,351,291
Wildlife Habitat Enhancements	3,683,486	184,481	3,499,005
Wildlife Heritage Account	14,119,430	1,590,528	12,528,902
Wildlife Operations	5,415,875	4,716,122	699,753
Department of Conservation and Natural Resources			
AB84 2019 Conservation Bond	15,000,000	541,214	14,458,786
AB9/Q1 Bonds	1,459,473	980,903	478,570
Adjudication Emergency	16,000	-	16,000
Air Quality	10,221,528	7,083,269	3,138,259
Air Quality Management Account	11,019,166	3,229,380	7,789,786
Basin Account Region 1	827,182	181,016	646,166
Basin Account Region 2	2,638,792	771,414	1,867,378
Basin Account Region 3	2,310,346	541,156	1,769,190
Basin Account Region 4	676,075	156,670	519,405
Bureau of Water	8,625,506	3,667,408	4,958,098
Channel Clearance	372,825	250,000	122,825
Chemical Hazard Prevention	1,994,656	679,031	1,315,625
Comstock Historic District	209,668	198,903	10,765
Comstock Historical District Gifts	25,472	-	25,472
Conservation Districts	569,692	463,231	106,461
Cultural Resource Program	2,300,267	1,107,994	1,192,273
Dep Industrial Site Cleanup	4,321,757	2,329,478	1,992,279
Environmental Protection Administration	9,294,135	7,048,795	2,245,340
Environmental Quality Improvement	65,582	200	65,382
Flood Control Revenue Fund	250,000	-	250,000
Forest Fire Suppression/Emergency Response	25,498,432	21,199,077	4,299,355
Forestry	24,344,014	15,157,402	9,186,612
Forestry Conservation Camps	10,911,021	7,089,993	3,821,028
Groundwater Recharge Projects	165,864	34,712	131,152

(continued)

	<u>Final Budget</u>	<u>Actual</u>	<u>Variance</u>
Hazardous Waste - Beatty Site	15,802,623	-	15,802,623
Hazardous Waste Management	24,915,648	6,417,951	18,497,697
Historic Preservation and Archives	1,494,452	1,216,594	277,858
HP 2017/SB546 2018A Bond	13	13	-
HP 2019/AB541 2020A Bond	2,308,242	1,107,869	1,200,373
HP 2021/AB492 2022C Bond	1,000,699	-	1,000,699
Interim Fluid Management Trust	1,427,531	-	1,427,531
Las Vegas Basin Water District	6,363,025	1,814,994	4,548,031
Maintenance of State Parks	7,654,418	1,482,536	6,171,882
Materials Management and Corrective Actions	19,781,516	10,562,678	9,218,838
Mining Regulation/Reclamation	6,533,420	2,969,898	3,563,522
Natural Resources Administration	2,159,226	2,056,945	102,281
Nevada Natural Heritage	1,541,779	1,167,321	374,458
Nevada Tahoe Regional Planning Agency	1,584	608	976
Off-highway Vehicle Commission	5,044,747	1,294,516	3,750,231
Outdoor Education and Grant Recreation Program	12,350	-	12,350
Outdoor Recreation	1,626,711	232,435	1,394,276
Parks Federal Grant Programs	12,724,930	1,740,989	10,983,941
Public Water System Fund	2,925,509	708,381	2,217,128
Q1 2017/SB546 2017C Bond	944,064	894,575	49,489
Reclamation Surety Account	63,951,324	-	63,951,324
Safe Drinking Water Regulatory Program	5,931,627	4,568,205	1,363,422
Sagebrush Ecosystem Account	1,297,092	107,075	1,190,017
State Engineer Revenue	223,507	88,320	135,187
State Environmental Commission	125,251	29,487	95,764
State Lands	2,086,335	1,782,687	303,648
State Lands Revolving Account	224,594	21,700	202,894
State Parks	21,435,543	16,259,566	5,175,977
State Parks Facility and Grounds Maintenance	12,674,177	455,828	12,218,349
State Parks Interpretive and Educational Program	2,500,463	1,606,459	894,004
Storage Tank Management	304,984	-	304,984
Tahoe Bond Sale	671,060	59,710	611,350
Tahoe License Plates	2,797,585	195,486	2,602,099
Tahoe Mitigation	4,713,789	1,233,806	3,479,983
Tahoe Regional Planning Agency	14,066,332	2,124,422	11,941,910
USGS Co-Op	503,746	295,545	208,201
Water District Revenue Fund	30,000	-	30,000
Water Planning - Capital Improvement	22,723	2,003	20,720
Water Quality Planning	4,151,265	3,285,940	865,325
Water Resources	11,058,845	8,493,464	2,565,381
Water Resources Cooperative Project	633,177	633,177	-
Water Resources Legal Cost	192,094	910	191,184
Water Right Surveyors	57,967	1,044	56,923
Water Studies	277,000	-	277,000
Well Driller's Licenses	115,776	13,140	102,636
Wildland Fire Protection Program	3,352,870	1,563,703	1,789,167
	<u>534,502,220</u>	<u>224,288,197</u>	<u>310,214,023</u>
Special purpose agencies			
Department of Veterans' Services			
Cemetery Gifts and Donations	336,394	45,384	291,010
Department of Veterans' Services	10,873,495	9,360,304	1,513,191
Fallen Soldier Gift Fund	25,830	-	25,830
General Veterans' Services - Fees	2,813,730	1,682,526	1,131,204
Gift Account for Veterans' Home - So Nevada	45,037	904	44,133
Nevada Will Remember Vets Gift Account	525	-	525
Northern Nevada Veterans	13,118,120	10,683,798	2,434,322
Sexual Trauma Gift Account	525	-	525
Veterans' Home Account	35,768,992	25,909,441	9,859,551
Veterans' Home Gift Fund	136,684	12,516	124,168
Veterans' Memorial Gift Account	7,180	-	7,180
Office of the Military			
Adjutant General Special Facilities Account	57,873	-	57,873
Military	33,016,070	25,904,931	7,111,139
Military Emergency Operations Center	704,946	407,114	297,832

Schedule of Total Uses - Budget and Actual , Non-GAAP Budgetary Basis

All General Fund Budgets

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2022

	Final Budget	Actual	Variance
Military State Active Duty	1,130,000	415,896	714,104
National Guard Benefits	57,818	57,818	-
Patriot Relief Account	241,090	43,317	197,773
Silver State Health Insurance Exchange Admin	23,877,514	14,494,290	9,383,224
Deferred Compensation Committee	436,846	365,209	71,637
Cannabis Compliance Board	85,737,810	72,227,397	13,510,413
Civil Air Patrol	103,794	21,391	82,403
Commission on Ethics	1,015,337	836,102	179,235
	<u>209,505,610</u>	<u>162,468,338</u>	<u>47,037,272</u>
Appropriated Transfers to Other Funds			
Attorney General Special Fund	757,189	757,189	-
Enterprise Funds	100	100	-
Highway Fund	137,668	137,668	-
Internal Service Funds	6,009,449	6,009,449	-
Legislative Fund	37,491,899	37,491,899	-
State Education Fund	1,396,939,483	1,396,939,483	-
	<u>1,441,335,788</u>	<u>1,441,335,788</u>	<u>-</u>
Reversions to Other Funds			
Reversion to Capital Project Funds	-	5,000	(5,000)
Reversion to Debt Service Funds	-	217,851	(217,851)
Reversion to Enterprise Funds	-	1,536,447	(1,536,447)
Reversion to Internal Service Funds	-	85,769	(85,769)
Reversion to Special Revenue Funds	-	818,534	(818,534)
	<u>-</u>	<u>2,663,601</u>	<u>(2,663,601)</u>
Projected reversions			
	(50,000,000)	-	(50,000,000)
Total General Fund	<u>\$ 21,077,086,287</u>	<u>\$ 14,532,043,625</u>	<u>\$ 6,545,042,662</u>

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Schedule of Total Uses - Budget and Actual , Non-GAAP Budgetary Basis

All Special Revenue Fund Budgets

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2022

	Final Budget	Actual	Variance
State Education			
Education			
Education Stabilization	\$ 50,341,360	\$ -	\$ 50,341,360
Pupil Centered Funding Plan	4,890,437,115	4,322,749,782	567,687,333
	<u>4,940,778,475</u>	<u>4,322,749,782</u>	<u>618,028,693</u>
State Highway			
Infrastructure			
AB 595 Revenue Clark Co.	66,926,896	15,141,252	51,785,644
AB 595 Revenue Washoe Co.	13,189,377	1,565	13,187,812
Aviation Trust Fund	81,464	1,722	79,742
Bond Construction	94,057,362	90,708,628	3,348,734
NDOT - SB 5 RTC Public Road Project	34,392,992	1,585,147	32,807,845
NDOT Fuel Revenue Indexing Clark	64,466,496	9,547,197	54,919,299
Statewide Infrastructure Bank	230,328	8,219	222,109
System of Providing Information to the Traveling Public	879,092	274,253	604,839
Transportation Administration	1,005,741,120	816,849,112	188,892,008
Unbudgeted Activity	-	4,926,026	(4,926,026)
Public Safety			
Director's Office - Public Safety	4,197,195	3,985,777	211,418
Emergency Response Commission	4,258,366	987,680	3,270,686
Evidence Vault	734,157	678,498	55,659
Highway Patrol	93,894,973	75,889,307	18,005,666
Professional Responsibility	829,532	811,083	18,449
PS Highway Safety Grants Account	3,970,903	2,206,783	1,764,120
Motor vehicles			
Admin Off Highway Vehicle Titling and Registration	1,640,401	1,436,891	203,510
Administrative Services	17,187,195	16,401,659	785,536
Central Services	12,220,790	11,160,655	1,060,135
Compliance Enforcement	7,543,249	6,894,185	649,064
Director's Office	5,028,184	4,770,007	258,177
Field Services	61,901,042	50,836,138	11,064,904
Forfeitures	217	-	217
Hearings	1,320,829	1,255,272	65,557
License Plate Factory	6,144,047	3,719,322	2,424,725
Local Fuel Tax Indexing Fund	123,228	1,356	121,872
Management Services	1,592,140	1,320,736	271,404
Motor Carrier	5,389,420	4,474,482	914,938
Motor Vehicle Information Technology	13,157,706	11,291,845	1,865,861
Records Search	10,174,277	9,948,517	225,760
Salvage Titles Trust Account	496,875	131,105	365,770
Special Fuel Ind Reimb Clark	8,292,414	6,870,798	1,421,616
Special Plates Trust Account	4,183,759	829,676	3,354,083
STAR	44,157,454	19,010,991	25,146,463
Verification of Insurance	2,852,919	2,150,389	702,530
Transfers to Other Funds			
Appropriations to Other Funds	13,977,732	13,977,732	-
Debt Service	70,940,669	70,940,669	-
Projected Reversions	(91,087,526)	-	(91,087,526)
	<u>1,585,087,274</u>	<u>1,261,024,674</u>	<u>324,062,600</u>
Municipal Bond Bank			
Transfers to Other Funds			
Debt Service	6,057,144	5,821,213	235,931
	<u>6,057,144</u>	<u>5,821,213</u>	<u>235,931</u>
Employment Security			
Human Services			
Employment Security Division Administration	1,988,056	1,141,816	846,240
Employment Security Special Fund	71,616,150	2,606,707	69,009,443
Unemployment Insurance	97,438,449	67,117,933	30,320,516
Workforce Development	88,270,964	61,745,302	26,525,662
	<u>259,313,619</u>	<u>132,611,758</u>	<u>126,701,861</u>

(continued)

	<u>Final Budget</u>	<u>Actual</u>	<u>Variance</u>
Regulatory			
Commerce and Industry			
Real Estate Education and Research	1,415,424	490,476	924,948
Real Estate Recovery Account	1,028,358	706,488	321,870
Regulatory Fund	18,946,732	13,268,621	5,678,111
Administrative Fines	200,000	84,495	115,505
Taxicab Authority	8,512,340	3,924,645	4,587,695
Dairy Commission	2,279,181	863,773	1,415,408
	<u>32,382,035</u>	<u>19,338,498</u>	<u>13,043,537</u>
Higher Education Capital Construction			
Finance and Administration			
Higher Education Capital Construction	5,000,000	5,000,000	-
Higher Education Special Construction	6,633,902	6,633,902	-
	<u>11,633,902</u>	<u>11,633,902</u>	<u>-</u>
Cleaning Up Petroleum Discharges			
Infrastructure			
Petroleum Clean-Up Trust Fund	22,358,981	14,767,698	7,591,283
	<u>22,358,981</u>	<u>14,767,698</u>	<u>7,591,283</u>
Hospital Care to Indigent Persons			
Finance and Administration			
Indigent Hospital Care	72,718,874	45,171,642	27,547,232
	<u>72,718,874</u>	<u>45,171,642</u>	<u>27,547,232</u>
Tourism Promotion			
Commerce and Industry			
Division of Tourism	45,721,613	18,561,048	27,160,565
Tourism Development	282,135	-	282,135
	<u>46,003,748</u>	<u>18,561,048</u>	<u>27,442,700</u>
Offender's Store			
Public Safety			
Inmate Welfare Account	6,280,479	4,114,325	2,166,154
Offenders' Store Fund	34,385,284	17,729,701	16,655,583
	<u>40,665,763</u>	<u>21,844,026</u>	<u>18,821,737</u>
Tobacco Settlement			
Elected Officials			
Guinn Memorial Millennium Scholarship Fund	135,143	40,000	95,143
MSA Compliance Administration	834,364	691,345	143,019
Millennium Scholarship Fund	69,277,798	38,780,748	30,497,050
Millennium Scholarship Administration	414,443	384,094	30,349
Trust Fund for Healthy Nevada	58,579,316	22,921,635	35,657,681
Human Services			
Senior RX and Disability RX	586,996	308,749	278,247
Tobacco Settlement Program	6,680,690	6,517,869	162,821
	<u>136,508,750</u>	<u>69,644,440</u>	<u>66,864,310</u>
Resilient Nevada			
Human Services			
Fund for Resilient Nevada Fund	28,619,251	399,948	28,219,303
Attorney General Settlement			
Public Safety			
National Settlement Administration	7,596,903	3,695,921	3,900,982
	<u>7,596,903</u>	<u>3,695,921</u>	<u>3,900,982</u>

Schedule of Total Uses - Budget and Actual , Non-GAAP Budgetary Basis

All Special Revenue Fund Budgets

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2022

	Final Budget	Actual	Variance
Gift			
Education			
Education Gift Fund	10,955,949	6,797,514	4,158,435
Library and Archives Gift Fund	354,304	38,995	315,309
Human Services			
Aging Services Gift Account	58,872	-	58,872
Blind Gift Fund	484,936	5,000	479,936
CBS Washoe Gift Fund	10,880	2,400	8,480
CYC Gift Fund	1,722	-	1,722
DRC Gift Fund	4,769	778	3,991
Henry Woods Christmas Fund	2,590	-	2,590
Hospital Gift Fund	258,156	346	257,810
Indian Commission Gift Account	187,760	22,278	165,482
NV Equal Rights Commission Gift Fund	1,548	-	1,548
Nevada Children's Gift Account	620,342	20,000	600,342
Public Health Gift Fund	10,540	-	10,540
Rehabilitation Gift Fund	15,045	-	15,045
Rural Services Gift Account	13,658	-	13,658
SNAMHS Gift Fund	30,163	-	30,163
SRC Gift Fund	11,727	-	11,727
Welfare Gift Fund	9,887	-	9,887
Youth Training Center Gift Fund	13,729	35	13,694
Infrastructure			
Park Gift and Grants	674,968	69,161	605,807
Wildlife Trust Account	2,612,446	651,854	1,960,592
	<u>16,333,991</u>	<u>7,608,361</u>	<u>8,725,630</u>
Natural Resources			
Infrastructure			
Erosion Control Bond Q12	1,287,385	13,086	1,274,299
Grants To Water Purveyors	2,774,597	642,978	2,131,619
Protect Lake Tahoe	10,409,557	6,436,967	3,972,590
Tahoe 2017/SB546 2018B Bond	1,323,860	1,310,571	13,289
Tahoe 2019/AB541 2019B Bond	3,954,987	3,763,996	190,991
Tahoe 2021/AB492 2021B Bond	5,778,300	1,343,081	4,435,219
Water Grants 2019/AB541 2019B Bond	1,247,269	642,974	604,295
Water Grants 2019/AB541 2020B Bond	1,514,589	-	1,514,589
Water Grants 2021/AB492 2021B Bond	8,976,000	-	8,976,000
	<u>37,266,544</u>	<u>14,153,653</u>	<u>23,112,891</u>
Miscellaneous			
Elected Officials			
Consumer Advocate	5,904,493	4,429,359	1,475,134
Consumer Protection	5,964,502	5,932,789	31,713
Consumer Protection Legal	5,964,502	2,966,394	2,998,108
Racketeering-Prosecution Account	125	-	125
Unfair Trade Practices	1,042,681	307,162	735,519
Commerce and Industry			
Lost City Museum Trust	178,533	91,998	86,535
LV Museum and Historical Society Trust	226,465	47,873	178,592
Museums Administrator Trust	18,727	18,113	614
Museums and History Board Trust	65,522	37,592	27,930
Nevada Historical Society Trust	2,173,060	71,578	2,101,482
Nevada State Museum Trust	1,101,270	251,780	849,490
Nevada Railroad Museum Trust	1,260,869	366,908	893,961
Human Services			
Low Level Radioactive Waste	880,129	9,474	870,655
Finance and Administration			
Victims of Crime	9,542,154	7,439,755	2,102,399
	<u>34,323,032</u>	<u>21,970,775</u>	<u>12,352,257</u>

(continued)

	<u>Final Budget</u>	<u>Actual</u>	<u>Variance</u>
Legislative (Non-GAAP Fund)			
Legislative Branch			
Audit Contingency Account	642,000	564,300	77,700
Legislative Counsel Bureau	67,160,423	42,638,151	24,522,272
Nevada Legislative Interim	<u>1,285,782</u>	<u>848,712</u>	<u>437,070</u>
	<u>69,088,205</u>	<u>44,051,163</u>	<u>25,037,042</u>
Total Special Revenue	<u>\$ 7,346,736,491</u>	<u>\$ 6,015,048,502</u>	<u>\$ 1,331,687,989</u>

Schedule of Sources - Budget and Actual, Non-GAAP Budgetary Basis
All Nonmajor Special Revenue Fund Budgets

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2022

	Final Budget	Actual	Variance	Final Budget	Actual	Variance
	State Highway			Municipal Bond Bank		
Fund balances	\$ 272,494,936	\$ 272,494,936	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
<i>Revenues:</i>						
Other taxes	492,423,950	502,531,448	10,107,498	-	-	-
Intergovernmental	437,288,748	332,529,105	(104,759,643)	-	-	-
Sales, charges for services	22,911,613	22,336,320	(575,293)	-	-	-
Licenses, fees and permits	223,895,990	236,683,317	12,787,327	-	-	-
Interest	5,433,680	4,221,556	(1,212,124)	2,832,144	2,597,856	(234,288)
Other	45,982,730	40,306,984	(5,675,746)	3,225,000	3,225,000	-
<i>Other financing sources:</i>						
Transfers	19,954,046	20,140,626	186,580	-	-	-
Total sources	\$ 1,520,385,693	\$ 1,431,244,292	\$ (89,141,401)	\$ 6,057,144	\$ 5,822,856	\$ (234,288)

	Final Budget	Actual	Variance	Final Budget	Actual	Variance
	Employment Security			Regulatory		
Fund balances	\$ 38,495,369	\$ 38,495,369	\$ -	\$ 10,498,081	\$ 10,498,081	\$ -
<i>Revenues:</i>						
Other taxes	-	-	-	14,022,502	13,957,517	(64,985)
Intergovernmental	137,357,832	110,468,032	(26,889,800)	707,200	684,074	(23,126)
Sales, charges for services	320,111	147,344	(172,767)	2,703,542	2,699,888	(3,654)
Licenses, fees and permits	310,348	410,298	99,950	3,043,495	2,980,017	(63,478)
Interest	475,496	280,610	(194,886)	128,005	50,042	(77,963)
Other	24,189,518	25,419,757	1,230,239	422,002	307,048	(114,954)
<i>Other financing sources:</i>						
Transfers	58,164,945	2,470,884	(55,694,061)	857,208	894,169	36,961
Total sources	\$ 259,313,619	\$ 177,692,294	\$ (81,621,325)	\$ 32,382,035	\$ 32,070,836	\$ (311,199)

	Final Budget	Actual	Variance	Final Budget	Actual	Variance
	Higher Education Capital Construction			Cleaning Up Petroleum Discharges		
Fund balances	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 7,500,000	\$ 7,500,000	\$ -
<i>Revenues:</i>						
Gaming taxes, fees, licenses	14,021,825	14,021,825	-	-	-	-
Other taxes	-	-	-	14,288,468	14,288,468	-
Licenses, fees and permits	-	-	-	410,097	404,900	(5,197)
Interest	-	-	-	86,277	74,330	(11,947)
Other	-	-	-	74,139	-	(74,139)
<i>Other financing sources:</i>						
Total sources	\$ 14,021,825	\$ 14,021,825	\$ -	\$ 22,358,981	\$ 22,267,698	\$ (91,283)

	Final Budget	Actual	Variance	Final Budget	Actual	Variance
	Hospital Care to Indigent Persons			Tourism Promotion		
Fund balances	\$ 29,840,814	\$ 29,840,814	\$ -	\$ 6,750,099	\$ 6,750,099	\$ -
<i>Revenues:</i>						
Other taxes	16,697,026	17,745,695	1,048,669	25,605,409	26,678,682	1,073,273
Intergovernmental	26,035,183	22,400,926	(3,634,257)	13,553,863	-	(13,553,863)
Licenses, fees and permits	-	-	-	27,354	2,240	(25,114)
Interest	142,851	231,457	88,606	2,420	1,715	(705)
Other	3,000	-	(3,000)	-	3,618	3,618
<i>Other financing sources:</i>						
Transfers	-	-	-	64,603	53,866	(10,737)
Total sources	\$ 72,718,874	\$ 70,218,892	\$ (2,499,982)	\$ 46,003,748	\$ 33,490,220	\$ (12,513,528)

(continued)

	Final Budget	Actual	Variance	Final Budget	Actual	Variance
	Offenders' Store			Tobacco Settlement		
Fund balances	\$ 16,361,369	\$ 16,361,369	\$ -	\$ 73,218,205	\$ 73,218,205	\$ -
<i>Revenues:</i>						
Sales, charges for services	17,973,355	16,221,830	(1,751,525)	-	-	-
Interest	470,686	203,079	(267,607)	954,900	427,951	(526,949)
Other	626,789	122,378	(504,411)	44,890,287	44,872,687	(17,600)
<i>Other financing sources:</i>						
Transfers	5,233,564	4,250,000	(983,564)	17,445,358	16,973,943	(471,415)
Total sources	\$ 40,665,763	\$ 37,158,656	\$ (3,507,107)	\$ 136,508,750	\$ 135,492,786	\$ (1,015,964)

	Resilient Nevada			Attorney General Settlement		
Fund balances	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 7,466,290	\$ 7,466,290	\$ -
<i>Revenues:</i>						
Interest	157,500	147,442	(10,058)	130,613	43,878	(86,735)
Other	28,461,751	28,461,750	(1)	-	7,025	7,025
<i>Other financing sources:</i>						
Total sources	\$ 28,619,251	\$ 28,609,192	\$ (10,059)	\$ 7,596,903	\$ 7,517,193	\$ (79,710)

	Gift			Natural Resources		
Fund balances	\$ 7,412,767	\$ 7,412,767	\$ -	\$ 8,628,857	\$ 8,628,857	\$ -
<i>Revenues:</i>						
Intergovernmental	-	-	-	227,921	10,184	(217,737)
Licenses, fees and permits	-	-	-	560,250	396,245	(164,005)
Interest	59,445	42,676	(16,769)	367,848	99,728	(268,120)
Other	8,860,579	5,169,201	(3,691,378)	1,000	-	(1,000)
<i>Other financing sources:</i>						
Proceeds from sale of bonds	-	-	-	14,465,000	13,167,167	(1,297,833)
Transfers	1,200	353	(847)	13,015,668	7,060,621	(5,955,047)
Total sources	\$ 16,333,991	\$ 12,624,997	\$ (3,708,994)	\$ 37,266,544	\$ 29,362,802	\$ (7,903,742)

	Miscellaneous			Legislative (Non-GAAP Fund)		
Fund balances	\$ 8,483,578	\$ 8,483,578	\$ -	\$ 26,149,716	\$ 26,149,716	\$ -
<i>Revenues:</i>						
Other taxes	3,015,798	2,924,876	(90,922)	-	-	-
Sales, charges for services	830,891	540,895	(289,996)	352,500	346,872	(5,628)
Intergovernmental	1,118,900	1,118,900	-	-	-	-
Licenses, fees and permits	2,054,002	2,136,053	82,051	750	250	(500)
Interest	101,888	42,025	(59,863)	-	-	-
Other	8,748,571	8,464,760	(283,811)	219,705	218,264	(1,441)
<i>Other financing sources:</i>						
Transfers	9,969,404	9,006,958	(962,446)	42,365,534	39,499,578	(2,865,956)
Total sources	\$ 34,323,032	\$ 32,718,045	\$ (1,604,987)	\$ 69,088,205	\$ 66,214,680	\$ (2,873,525)

	Total Nonmajor Special Revenue Funds		
Fund balances	\$ 513,300,081	\$ 513,300,081	\$ -
<i>Revenues:</i>			
Gaming taxes, fees, licenses	14,021,825	14,021,825	-
Other taxes	566,053,153	578,126,686	12,073,533
Sales, charges for services	45,092,012	42,293,149	(2,798,863)
Intergovernmental	616,289,647	467,211,221	(149,078,426)
Licenses, fees and permits	230,302,286	243,013,320	12,711,034
Interest	11,343,753	8,464,345	(2,879,408)
Other	165,705,071	156,578,472	(9,126,599)
<i>Other financing sources:</i>			
Proceeds from sale of bonds	14,465,000	13,167,167	(1,297,833)
Transfers	167,071,530	100,350,998	(66,720,532)
Total sources	\$ 2,343,644,358	\$ 2,136,527,264	\$ (207,117,094)

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Nonmajor Enterprise Funds

Workers' Compensation and Safety Records assessments on insurers for compensation of injured workers and administration of regulations for employee safety (NRS 616A.425), assesses self-insurers to pay claims against insolvent self-insured employers (NRS 616B.309), accounts for compensation benefits to physically impaired employees from a subsequent injury in the course of employment (NRS 616B.554, 616B.575, 616B.584), and accounts for injury claims of employees of uninsured employers (NRS 616A.430).

Insurance Administration and Enforcement Accounts for activities related to the administration and enforcement of the Nevada Insurance Code and other laws and regulations enforced by the Department of Business and Industry Division of Insurance (NRS 680C.100).

Gaming Investigative Accounts for activities related to investigations of gaming license applicants (NRS 463.331).

Forestry Nurseries Accounts for the self-supporting operation of State nurseries, which propagate, maintain and distribute plants for conservation purposes (NRS 528.100).

Prison Industry Accounts for a self-supporting program of job training through the employment of inmates in farming and manufacturing (NRS 209.189).

Nevada Magazine Accounts for the operation of the publication, Nevada Magazine, which is published to promote tourism (NRS 231.290).

Marlette Lake Water System Accounts for the costs of operating the State-owned Marlette Lake Water System. The system serves the State Buildings and Grounds Division and portions of Carson City and Storey County (NRS 331.180).

State Infrastructure Bank Accounts for the revenues and expenses associated with operating a revolving fund to finance transportation facilities and utility infrastructure for local governments (NRS 408.55073).

Combining Statement of Net Position Nonmajor Enterprise Funds

June 30, 2022

	Workers' Compensation and Safety	Insurance Admin and Enforcement	Gaming Investigative	Forestry Nurseries
Assets				
<i>Current assets:</i>				
<i>Cash and pooled investments:</i>				
Cash with treasurer	\$ 58,129,588	\$ 11,033,210	\$ 20,096,646	\$ 833,158
Cash in custody of other officials	-	-	199,991	100
<i>Receivables:</i>				
Accounts receivable	3,425,291	3,160,554	145,691	150
Intergovernmental receivables	1,622,873	-	-	-
Due from other funds	1,928,197	56,558	1,748	4,361
Due from fiduciary funds	-	-	-	-
Inventory	-	-	-	181,463
Prepaid items	9,310	1,100	6,287	3
Total current assets	65,115,259	14,251,422	20,450,363	1,019,235
<i>Noncurrent assets:</i>				
Other assets	-	-	-	-
<i>Capital assets:</i>				
Land	-	-	-	-
Buildings	-	-	-	-
Improvements other than buildings	-	-	-	-
Furniture and equipment	4,295,824	240,131	132,357	83,743
Right to use leased buildings	2,949,827	876,344	-	-
Right to use leased equipment	82,991	6,381	-	-
Less accumulated depreciation/amortization	(4,189,700)	(621,800)	(132,357)	(47,647)
Total noncurrent assets	3,138,942	501,056	-	36,096
Total assets	68,254,201	14,752,478	20,450,363	1,055,331
Deferred Outflows of Resources				
Deferred charge on refunding	-	-	-	-
Pension related amounts	9,686,664	3,616,771	-	176,940
OPEB related amounts	966,270	339,824	-	17,651
Total deferred outflows of resources	10,652,934	3,956,595	-	194,591
Liabilities				
<i>Current liabilities:</i>				
<i>Accounts payable and accruals:</i>				
Accounts payable	3,536,799	22,587	105,272	11,039
Accrued payroll and related liabilities	899,395	274,481	-	15,808
Interest payable	-	-	-	-
Intergovernmental payables	37,088	-	115	-
Due to other funds	116,641	96,430	2,782,681	66,469
Due to fiduciary funds	10	-	-	361
Unearned revenues	-	1,411,000	17,310,295	-
Other liabilities	-	-	-	-
<i>Short-term portion of long-term liabilities:</i>				
Compensated absences	862,922	290,770	-	9,109
Bonds payable	-	-	-	-
Lease liability	1,128,182	398,431	-	-
Total current liabilities	6,581,037	2,493,699	20,198,363	102,786
<i>Noncurrent liabilities:</i>				
Advances from other funds	-	-	-	82,680
Net pension obligation	16,498,529	6,257,733	-	300,828
Net OPEB liability	10,713,231	3,767,710	-	195,688
Compensated absences	336,733	107,379	-	1,601
Bonds payable	-	-	-	-
Lease liability	582,370	103,502	-	-
Total noncurrent liabilities	28,130,863	10,236,324	-	580,797
Total liabilities	34,711,900	12,730,023	20,198,363	683,583
Deferred Inflows of Resources				
Pension related amounts	13,954,066	5,292,644	-	254,434
OPEB related amounts	436,974	153,679	-	7,982
Total deferred inflows of resources	14,391,040	5,446,323	-	262,416
Net Position				
Net investment in capital assets	1,428,390	10,005	-	36,096
<i>Restricted for:</i>				
Workers' compensation	28,375,805	-	-	-
Regulation of business	-	-	2,000	-
Unrestricted (deficit)	-	522,722	250,000	267,827
Total net position	\$ 29,804,195	\$ 532,727	\$ 252,000	\$ 303,923

(continued)

Prison Industry	Nevada Magazine	Marlette Lake Water System	State Infrastructure Bank	Total
\$ 3,344,289	\$ 283,709	\$ 274,185	\$ 72,424,526	\$ 166,419,311
100	-	-	-	200,191
84,041	6,052	-	-	6,821,779
-	-	69,479	-	1,692,352
228,485	-	5,458	239,036	2,463,843
13,503	-	-	-	13,503
1,666,328	43,385	-	-	1,891,176
10	1,459	1	-	18,170
<u>5,336,756</u>	<u>334,605</u>	<u>349,123</u>	<u>72,663,562</u>	<u>179,520,325</u>
5,000	-	-	-	5,000
153,140	-	414,672	-	567,812
908,227	-	498,613	-	1,406,840
1,982,000	-	3,060,453	-	5,042,453
1,626,273	-	301,898	-	6,680,226
-	-	-	-	3,826,171
-	15,726	-	-	105,098
(4,102,164)	(1,048)	(1,254,040)	-	(10,348,756)
<u>572,476</u>	<u>14,678</u>	<u>3,021,596</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>7,284,844</u>
<u>5,909,232</u>	<u>349,283</u>	<u>3,370,719</u>	<u>72,663,562</u>	<u>186,805,169</u>
-	-	115,835	-	115,835
920,974	242,779	136,072	-	14,780,200
83,225	26,343	8,933	-	1,442,246
<u>1,004,199</u>	<u>269,122</u>	<u>260,840</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>16,338,281</u>
280,081	8,534	5,759	-	3,970,071
87,260	23,408	9,546	-	1,309,898
-	-	52,745	299,779	352,524
250	-	68,175	-	105,628
24,939	60,725	227	-	3,148,112
79,093	-	-	-	79,464
32,651	40,260	-	-	18,794,206
9,400	-	2,050	-	11,450
117,562	29,912	21,037	-	1,331,312
-	-	431,282	14,260,000	14,691,282
-	2,989	-	-	1,529,602
<u>631,236</u>	<u>165,828</u>	<u>590,821</u>	<u>14,559,779</u>	<u>45,323,549</u>
-	-	-	-	82,680
1,546,794	405,515	249,341	-	25,258,740
922,728	292,067	99,037	-	15,990,461
108,967	6,505	16,138	-	577,323
-	-	6,241,244	60,740,000	66,981,244
-	11,760	-	-	697,632
<u>2,578,489</u>	<u>715,847</u>	<u>6,605,760</u>	<u>60,740,000</u>	<u>109,588,080</u>
<u>3,209,725</u>	<u>881,675</u>	<u>7,196,581</u>	<u>75,299,779</u>	<u>154,911,629</u>
1,308,242	342,976	210,887	-	21,363,249
37,636	11,912	4,040	-	652,223
<u>1,345,878</u>	<u>354,888</u>	<u>214,927</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>22,015,472</u>
567,476	-	3,021,596	-	5,063,563
-	-	-	-	28,375,805
-	-	-	-	2,000
1,790,352	(618,158)	(6,801,545)	(2,636,217)	(7,225,019)
<u>\$ 2,357,828</u>	<u>\$ (618,158)</u>	<u>\$ (3,779,949)</u>	<u>\$ (2,636,217)</u>	<u>\$ 26,216,349</u>

Combining Statement of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Fund Net Position

Nonmajor Enterprise Funds

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2022

	Workers' Compensation and Safety	Insurance Admin and Enforcement	Gaming Investigative	Forestry Nurseries
Operating Revenues				
Sales	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	217,670
Assessments	-	387,286	-	-
Charges for services	-	-	13,765,460	-
Rental income	-	-	-	-
Licenses, fees and permits	38,653,610	14,106,779	-	-
Fines	1,530,400	69,999	-	-
Other	639,869	-	-	65,414
Total operating revenues	40,823,879	14,564,064	13,765,460	283,084
Operating Expenses				
Salaries and benefits	15,601,565	4,812,496	10,907,382	278,073
Operating	5,078,161	1,769,343	1,172,896	114,603
Claims and benefits expense	5,836,838	-	-	-
Materials or supplies used	-	-	-	24,384
Depreciation	344,069	8,018	-	2,706
Amortization	1,259,908	391,674	-	-
Total operating expenses	28,120,541	6,981,531	12,080,278	419,766
Operating income (loss)	12,703,338	7,582,533	1,685,182	(136,682)
Nonoperating Revenues (Expenses)				
Interest and investment income (loss)	(1,426,508)	(260,779)	-	-
Interest expense	(71,685)	(19,278)	-	-
Bond issuance costs	-	-	-	-
Federal grant revenue	2,987,108	8,951	-	-
Gain (loss) on disposal of assets	-	-	-	-
Total nonoperating revenues (expenses)	1,488,915	(271,106)	-	-
Income (loss) before transfers	14,192,253	7,311,427	1,685,182	(136,682)
Transfers				
Transfers in	-	12,301	-	37,000
Transfers out	(11,823,266)	(2,198,148)	(1,685,182)	-
Change in net position	2,368,987	5,125,580	-	(99,682)
Net position, July 1	27,435,208	(4,592,853)	252,000	403,605
Net position, June 30	\$ 29,804,195	\$ 532,727	\$ 252,000	\$ 303,923

(continued)

Prison Industry	Nevada Magazine	Marlette Lake Water System	State Infrastructure Bank	Total
\$ 4,108,660	\$ 411,411	\$ 757,049	\$ -	\$ 5,494,790
-	-	-	-	387,286
601,373	-	-	-	14,366,833
163,300	-	-	-	163,300
-	-	-	-	52,760,389
-	-	-	-	1,600,399
2,053,843	6,075	145,188	-	2,910,389
<u>6,927,176</u>	<u>417,486</u>	<u>902,237</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>77,683,386</u>
1,239,062	225,465	128,553	-	33,192,596
2,435,230	223,882	231,699	-	11,025,814
-	-	-	-	5,836,838
3,048,898	19,011	-	-	3,092,293
122,370	-	122,179	-	599,342
-	1,048	-	-	1,652,630
<u>6,845,560</u>	<u>469,406</u>	<u>482,431</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>55,399,513</u>
<u>81,616</u>	<u>(51,920)</u>	<u>419,806</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>22,283,873</u>
(85,722)	-	-	(2,006,400)	(3,779,409)
-	(112)	(183,182)	(299,779)	(574,036)
-	-	-	(330,038)	(330,038)
-	-	-	-	2,996,059
-	-	(6,700,246)	-	(6,700,246)
<u>(85,722)</u>	<u>(112)</u>	<u>(6,883,428)</u>	<u>(2,636,217)</u>	<u>(8,387,670)</u>
<u>(4,106)</u>	<u>(52,032)</u>	<u>(6,463,622)</u>	<u>(2,636,217)</u>	<u>13,896,203</u>
-	368,681	5,458	-	423,440
<u>(31,305)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(15,737,901)</u>
<u>(35,411)</u>	<u>316,649</u>	<u>(6,458,164)</u>	<u>(2,636,217)</u>	<u>(1,418,258)</u>
<u>2,393,239</u>	<u>(934,807)</u>	<u>2,678,215</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>27,634,607</u>
<u>\$ 2,357,828</u>	<u>\$ (618,158)</u>	<u>\$ (3,779,949)</u>	<u>\$ (2,636,217)</u>	<u>\$ 26,216,349</u>

Combining Statement of Cash Flows Nonmajor Enterprise Funds

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2022

	Workers' Compensation and Safety	Insurance Admin and Enforcement	Gaming Investigative	Forestry Nurseries
Cash flows from operating activities				
Receipts from customers and users	\$ 40,887,109	\$ 12,942,601	\$ 17,003,836	\$ 185,932
Receipts for interfund services provided	508,759	803	-	114,303
Payments to suppliers, other governments and beneficiaries	(2,887,714)	(357,412)	(601,846)	(133,261)
Payments to employees	(17,677,248)	(6,146,830)	(10,907,382)	(319,858)
Payments for interfund services	(5,840,562)	(1,371,948)	(26,673)	(41,467)
Payments to component units	(72,216)	-	-	-
Net cash provided by (used for) operating activities	14,918,128	5,067,214	5,467,935	(194,351)
Cash flows from noncapital financing activities				
Grant receipts	2,136,618	12,512	-	-
Proceeds from sale of bonds	-	-	-	-
Transfers and advances from other funds	23,057	33,703	-	123,625
Transfers and advances to other funds	(11,858,138)	(2,198,148)	(976,523)	-
Bond issuance costs	-	-	-	-
Net cash provided by (used for) noncapital financing activities	(9,698,463)	(2,151,933)	(976,523)	123,625
Cash flows from capital and related financing activities				
Purchase of capital assets	(30,565)	(7,222)	-	(26,878)
Principal paid on capital debt	-	-	-	-
Interest paid on capital debt	-	-	-	-
Principal paid on leases	(1,322,266)	(380,792)	-	-
Interest paid on leases	(71,685)	(19,278)	-	-
Net cash provided by (used for) capital and related financing activities	(1,424,516)	(407,292)	-	(26,878)
Cash flows from investing activities				
Interest, dividends and gains (losses)	(1,576,454)	(279,845)	-	-
Net cash provided by (used for) investing activities	(1,576,454)	(279,845)	-	-
Net cash increase (decrease) in cash	2,218,695	2,228,144	4,491,412	(97,604)
Cash and cash equivalents, July 1	55,910,893	8,805,066	15,805,225	930,862
Cash and cash equivalents, June 30	\$ 58,129,588	\$ 11,033,210	\$ 20,296,637	\$ 833,258
Reconciliation of operating income (loss) to net cash provided by (used for) operating activities				
	\$ 12,703,338	\$ 7,582,533	\$ 1,685,182	\$ (136,682)
Adjustments to reconcile operating income (loss) to net cash provided by (used for) operating activities:				
Depreciation and amortization	1,603,977	399,692	-	2,706
Decrease (increase) in accrued interest and receivables	580,909	(1,639,276)	(4,642)	17,151
Decrease (increase) in inventory, deferred charges, other assets	366,509	7,763	19,872	(16,383)
Decrease (increase) in deferred outflow of resources	(5,401,568)	(1,941,332)	-	(98,704)
Increase (decrease) in accounts payable, accruals, other liabilities	1,635,885	(70,989)	524,505	(19,954)
Increase (decrease) in unearned revenues	(8,920)	18,500	3,243,018	-
Increase (decrease) in net pension liability	(9,251,774)	(3,758,252)	-	(184,264)
Increase (decrease) in net OPEB liability	590,491	(91,859)	-	21,373
Increase (decrease) in deferred inflows of resources	12,099,281	4,560,434	-	220,406
Total adjustments	2,214,790	(2,515,319)	3,782,753	(57,669)
Net cash provided by (used for) operating activities	\$ 14,918,128	\$ 5,067,214	\$ 5,467,935	\$ (194,351)

(continued)

Prison Industry	Nevada Magazine	Marlette Lake Water System	State Infrastructure Bank	Total
\$ 5,627,751	\$ 406,336	\$ 1,029,181	\$ -	\$ 78,082,746
1,240,979	10,502	-	-	1,875,346
(3,802,219)	(197,595)	(90,157)	-	(8,070,204)
(1,639,122)	(477,983)	(204,727)	-	(37,373,150)
(1,501,462)	(63,064)	(72,233)	-	(8,917,409)
-	-	-	-	(72,216)
<u>(74,073)</u>	<u>(321,804)</u>	<u>662,064</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>25,525,113</u>
-	-	-	-	2,149,130
-	-	-	75,000,000	75,000,000
47,994	441,380	14,558	-	684,317
(39,037)	-	-	-	(15,071,846)
-	-	-	(379,258)	(379,258)
<u>8,957</u>	<u>441,380</u>	<u>14,558</u>	<u>74,620,742</u>	<u>62,382,343</u>
(82,175)	-	-	-	(146,840)
-	-	(342,000)	-	(342,000)
-	-	(254,915)	-	(254,915)
-	(977)	-	-	(1,704,035)
-	(112)	-	-	(91,075)
<u>(82,175)</u>	<u>(1,089)</u>	<u>(596,915)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(2,538,865)</u>
(92,245)	-	-	(2,196,216)	(4,144,760)
<u>(92,245)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(2,196,216)</u>	<u>(4,144,760)</u>
(239,536)	118,487	79,707	72,424,526	81,223,831
3,583,925	165,222	194,478	-	85,395,671
<u>\$ 3,344,389</u>	<u>\$ 283,709</u>	<u>\$ 274,185</u>	<u>\$ 72,424,526</u>	<u>\$ 166,619,502</u>
\$ 81,616	\$ (51,920)	\$ 419,806	\$ -	\$ 22,283,873
122,370	1,048	122,179	-	2,251,972
31,754	41,966	126,944	-	(845,194)
6,634	3,567	390	-	388,352
(503,645)	(119,157)	(66,800)	-	(8,131,206)
186,793	(8,774)	59,648	-	2,307,114
(90,200)	(42,614)	-	-	3,119,784
(1,124,472)	(470,539)	(130,191)	-	(14,919,492)
91,403	41,067	(51,001)	-	601,474
1,123,674	283,552	181,089	-	18,468,436
<u>(155,689)</u>	<u>(269,884)</u>	<u>242,258</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>3,241,240</u>
<u>\$ (74,073)</u>	<u>\$ (321,804)</u>	<u>\$ 662,064</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 25,525,113</u>

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Internal Service Funds

Self-Insurance Accounts for self-insured group life, accident and health insurance plans for State and other government employees (NRS 287.0435).

Buildings and Grounds Accounts for the maintenance, housekeeping and security of most State buildings (NRS 331.101).

Fleet Services Accounts for the operations of the State vehicle fleet (NRS 336.110).

Communications Accounts for the operation of mail services for State agencies in Carson City, Reno, Las Vegas and Elko (NRS 378.143).

Insurance Premiums Allocates the costs of fidelity insurance, property insurance and workers' compensation insurance to State agencies (NRS 331.187).

Administrative Services Provides administrative and accounting services to various divisions of the Department of Administration (NRS 232.219).

Personnel Accounts for the costs of administering the State personnel system. Operations are financed by assessments charged to user agencies (NRS 284.110).

Purchasing Provides purchasing services to State agencies and other governmental units. The operation is financed by an administrative charge on purchase orders and warehouse orders (NRS 333.120).

Information Services Accounts for designing, programming, and maintaining data processing software and also operating the State's central computer facility, radio communication and telecommunication systems (NRS 242.211).

Printing Accounts for the operation of the State printing facilities (NRS 344.090).

Combining Statement of Net Position Internal Service Funds

June 30, 2022

	Self-Insurance	Buildings and Grounds	Fleet Services	Communications
Assets				
<i>Current assets:</i>				
<i>Cash and pooled investments:</i>				
Cash with treasurer	\$ 140,185,989	\$ 10,352,292	\$ 3,574,992	\$ 1,157,160
<i>Receivables:</i>				
Accounts receivable	13,772,307	3,611	32,927	4,046
Intergovernmental receivables	2,240,641	-	-	1,362
Notes/loans receivable	-	-	-	-
Leases receivable	-	121,304	-	-
Due from other funds	2,842,560	431,716	530,570	778,777
Due from fiduciary funds	25,046,900	-	-	68
Due from component units	1,105,541	-	16,377	53
Inventory	-	-	-	-
Prepaid items	14	34	8	9
Total current assets	185,193,952	10,908,957	4,154,874	1,941,475
<i>Noncurrent assets:</i>				
<i>Receivables:</i>				
Notes/loans receivable	-	-	-	-
Leases receivable	-	124,994	-	-
Other assets	-	-	-	-
<i>Capital assets:</i>				
Land	-	20,400	901,783	-
Buildings	-	2,268,068	2,476,962	-
Improvements other than buildings	-	291,216	-	422,451
Furniture and equipment	154,663	989,525	29,163,479	1,206,265
Software costs	-	-	-	-
Right to use leased buildings	-	-	-	-
Right to use leased equipment	29,597	44,528	3,427	368,489
Less accumulated depreciation/amortization	(156,657)	(3,042,770)	(26,061,243)	(1,406,433)
Total noncurrent assets	27,603	695,961	6,484,408	590,772
Total assets	185,221,555	11,604,918	10,639,282	2,532,247
Deferred Outflows of Resources				
Pension related amounts	1,312,782	3,136,060	599,100	590,346
OPEB related amounts	125,886	291,277	62,077	62,052
Total deferred outflows of resources	1,438,668	3,427,337	661,177	652,398
Liabilities				
<i>Current liabilities:</i>				
<i>Accounts payable and accruals:</i>				
Accounts payable	1,301,408	817,219	257,630	33,026
Accrued payroll and related liabilities	102,946	204,513	54,838	53,254
Intergovernmental payables	-	64,381	1,094	-
Bank overdraft	3,413,547	-	-	-
Due to other funds	914,280	287,220	164,145	7,621
Due to fiduciary funds	-	6,519	1,292	-
Due to component units	-	-	-	-
Unearned revenues	5,435,806	-	969	-
Other liabilities	-	-	-	-
<i>Short-term portion of long-term liabilities:</i>				
Reserve for losses	79,492,071	-	-	-
Compensated absences	158,007	253,074	70,863	76,406
Bonds payable	-	-	-	-
Finance agreements	-	-	-	-
Lease liability	12,408	9,830	1,491	81,162
Total current liabilities	90,830,473	1,642,756	552,322	251,469
<i>Noncurrent liabilities:</i>				
Advances from other funds	-	-	1,312,500	-
Reserve for losses	-	-	-	-
Net pension obligation	2,265,928	5,334,698	1,012,426	994,049
Net OPEB liability	1,395,724	3,229,445	688,264	687,963
Compensated absences	70,554	99,149	36,119	34,183
Bonds payable	-	-	-	-
Finance agreements	-	-	-	-
Lease liability	5,147	26,396	-	196,362
Total noncurrent liabilities	3,737,353	8,689,688	3,049,309	1,912,557
Total liabilities	94,567,826	10,332,444	3,601,631	2,164,026
Deferred Inflows of Resources				
Pension related amounts	1,916,469	4,511,964	856,285	840,742
OPEB related amounts	56,929	131,724	28,073	28,060
Lease related	-	242,681	-	-
Total deferred inflows of resources	1,973,398	4,886,369	884,358	868,802
Net Position				
Net investment in capital assets	10,307	570,967	6,482,939	222,283
Unrestricted (deficit)	90,108,692	(757,525)	331,531	(70,466)
Total net position	\$ 90,118,999	\$ (186,558)	\$ 6,814,470	\$ 151,817

(continued)

Insurance Premiums	Administrative Services	Personnel	Purchasing	Information Services	Printing	Total
\$ 18,026,676	\$ 1,405,222	\$ 6,126,069	\$ 1,973,360	\$ 21,093,739	\$ 2,697,824	\$ 206,593,323
43,991	-	786	619,069	166,373	-	14,643,110
-	-	-	-	115,753	-	2,357,756
5,000	-	-	-	-	-	5,000
-	-	-	-	-	-	121,304
1,138,136	-	3,076	409,397	6,199,128	46,778	12,380,138
-	-	-	-	2,230	-	25,049,198
414	-	-	-	2,738	-	1,125,123
-	-	-	-	-	260,269	260,269
969,334	16	37	236,610	92,873	10	1,298,945
<u>20,183,551</u>	<u>1,405,238</u>	<u>6,129,968</u>	<u>3,238,436</u>	<u>27,672,834</u>	<u>3,004,881</u>	<u>263,834,166</u>
45,000	-	-	-	-	-	45,000
-	-	-	-	-	-	124,994
-	-	-	-	3,761	-	3,761
-	-	-	95,554	15,000	-	1,032,737
-	-	-	140,000	14,762,838	744,617	20,392,485
-	-	-	-	-	3,125,954	3,839,621
14,442	1,265	191,397	86,146	22,545,141	3,985,917	58,338,240
-	-	16,134,510	-	-	-	16,134,510
117,328	-	-	-	1,517,445	-	1,634,773
7,476	13,082	46,150	-	3,962,848	-	4,475,597
(49,486)	(4,547)	(15,921,152)	(226,146)	(26,329,868)	(5,717,360)	(78,915,662)
<u>134,760</u>	<u>9,800</u>	<u>450,905</u>	<u>95,554</u>	<u>16,477,165</u>	<u>2,139,128</u>	<u>27,106,056</u>
<u>20,318,311</u>	<u>1,415,038</u>	<u>6,580,873</u>	<u>3,333,990</u>	<u>44,149,999</u>	<u>5,144,009</u>	<u>290,940,222</u>
431,452	1,326,330	2,890,453	1,070,468	9,729,029	837,191	21,923,211
46,339	135,252	309,619	111,934	910,000	78,223	2,132,659
<u>477,791</u>	<u>1,461,582</u>	<u>3,200,072</u>	<u>1,182,402</u>	<u>10,639,029</u>	<u>915,414</u>	<u>24,055,870</u>
1,130,515	3,245	20,684	9,463	2,575,289	97,329	6,245,808
35,169	119,250	302,233	92,358	845,968	67,751	1,878,280
-	-	-	48	4,315	-	69,838
-	-	-	-	-	-	3,413,547
187,292	5,295	121,307	15,523	4,382,944	13,197	6,098,824
-	-	-	-	-	5,369	13,180
6,046	-	4,335	-	-	-	10,381
-	-	-	14,417	-	-	5,436,775
-	-	-	-	-	-	14,417
16,797,480	-	-	-	-	-	96,289,551
38,796	147,751	358,575	151,482	1,051,243	117,197	2,423,394
-	-	-	-	513,323	-	513,323
-	-	-	-	311,173	-	311,173
34,606	3,232	10,229	-	1,468,303	-	1,621,261
<u>18,229,904</u>	<u>278,773</u>	<u>817,363</u>	<u>283,291</u>	<u>11,152,558</u>	<u>300,843</u>	<u>124,339,752</u>
-	-	-	-	6,994,726	-	8,307,226
59,451,682	-	-	-	-	-	59,451,682
722,876	2,249,168	4,849,955	1,807,629	16,794,962	896,464	36,928,155
513,772	1,499,577	3,432,822	1,241,041	10,089,356	944,757	23,722,721
39,644	39,092	192,681	100,982	548,020	77,775	1,238,199
-	-	-	-	1,142,988	-	1,142,988
-	-	-	-	1,071,104	-	1,071,104
56,960	6,715	25,995	-	2,608,000	-	2,925,575
<u>60,784,934</u>	<u>3,794,552</u>	<u>8,501,453</u>	<u>3,149,652</u>	<u>39,249,156</u>	<u>1,918,996</u>	<u>134,787,650</u>
<u>79,014,838</u>	<u>4,073,325</u>	<u>9,318,816</u>	<u>3,432,943</u>	<u>50,401,714</u>	<u>2,219,839</u>	<u>259,127,402</u>
611,391	1,902,296	4,101,977	1,528,851	14,204,783	1,105,281	31,580,039
20,955	61,165	140,019	50,621	411,528	37,101	966,175
-	-	-	-	-	-	242,681
<u>632,346</u>	<u>1,963,461</u>	<u>4,241,996</u>	<u>1,579,472</u>	<u>14,616,311</u>	<u>1,142,382</u>	<u>32,788,895</u>
-	-	415,210	95,554	10,799,474	2,139,128	20,735,862
(58,851,082)	(3,160,166)	(4,195,077)	(591,577)	(21,028,471)	558,074	2,343,933
<u>\$ (58,851,082)</u>	<u>\$ (3,160,166)</u>	<u>\$ (3,779,867)</u>	<u>\$ (496,023)</u>	<u>\$ (10,228,997)</u>	<u>\$ 2,697,202</u>	<u>\$ 23,079,795</u>

Combining Statement of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Fund Net Position

Internal Service Funds

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2022

	Self-Insurance	Buildings and Grounds	Fleet Services	Communications
Operating Revenues				
Net premium income	\$ 359,639,820	\$ -	\$ -	-
Sales	-	-	1,714	-
Charges for services	-	1,331,600	42,851	7,781,834
Rental income	-	14,678,979	5,522,181	-
Other	21,183	41,431	-	-
Total operating revenues	359,661,003	16,052,010	5,566,746	7,781,834
Operating Expenses				
Salaries and benefits	2,024,758	5,057,239	1,067,052	1,137,815
Operating	5,069,714	10,267,254	3,139,649	6,352,197
Claims and benefits expense	304,752,973	-	-	-
Materials or supplies used	-	-	291,877	-
Depreciation	3,237	112,841	2,767,550	42,420
Amortization	12,301	8,741	1,958	95,005
Insurance premiums	58,244,946	-	-	-
Total operating expenses	370,107,929	15,446,075	7,268,086	7,627,437
Operating income (loss)	(10,446,926)	605,935	(1,701,340)	154,397
Nonoperating Revenues (Expenses)				
Interest and investment income (loss)	(3,681,503)	8,678	-	-
Interest expense	(674)	(1,006)	(2,449)	(9,559)
Gain (loss) on disposal of assets	-	-	32,872	-
Total nonoperating revenues (expenses)	(3,682,177)	7,672	30,423	(9,559)
Income (loss) before transfers	(14,129,103)	613,607	(1,670,917)	144,838
Transfers				
Transfers in	16,516,757	170,757	-	15,967
Transfers out	(868,175)	(30,698)	-	-
Change in net position	1,519,479	753,666	(1,670,917)	160,805
Net position, July 1	88,599,520	(940,224)	8,485,387	(8,988)
Net position restatement	-	-	-	-
Net position, July 1 (as restated)	88,599,520	(940,224)	8,485,387	(8,988)
Net position, June 30	\$ 90,118,999	\$ (186,558)	\$ 6,814,470	\$ 151,817

(continued)

Insurance Premiums	Administrative Services	Personnel	Purchasing	Information Services	Printing	Total
\$ 23,675,472	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	383,315,292
-	-	-	49,863	-	2,431,951	2,483,528
-	2,953,065	10,227,852	4,190,895	37,704,444	-	64,232,541
-	-	-	-	-	-	20,201,160
191,025	-	21,985	68,000	-	18,021	361,645
<u>23,866,497</u>	<u>2,953,065</u>	<u>10,249,837</u>	<u>4,308,758</u>	<u>37,704,444</u>	<u>2,449,972</u>	<u>470,594,166</u>
788,353	2,344,998	5,500,962	1,970,730	13,861,812	1,596,434	35,350,153
2,483,329	350,916	2,260,412	1,706,046	13,655,733	769,832	46,055,082
21,160,608	-	-	-	-	-	325,913,581
-	-	-	-	-	-	291,877
-	-	86,582	-	2,503,602	135,344	5,651,576
35,044	3,282	10,455	-	1,462,674	-	1,629,460
<u>7,799,583</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>66,044,529</u>
<u>32,266,917</u>	<u>2,699,196</u>	<u>7,858,411</u>	<u>3,676,776</u>	<u>31,483,821</u>	<u>2,501,610</u>	<u>480,936,258</u>
<u>(8,400,420)</u>	<u>253,869</u>	<u>2,391,426</u>	<u>631,982</u>	<u>6,220,623</u>	<u>(51,638)</u>	<u>(10,342,092)</u>
-	-	-	(1,433)	-	-	(3,674,258)
(3,198)	(341)	(1,221)	-	(132,036)	-	(150,484)
-	-	-	-	(128,717)	-	(95,845)
<u>(3,198)</u>	<u>(341)</u>	<u>(1,221)</u>	<u>(1,433)</u>	<u>(260,753)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(3,920,587)</u>
<u>(8,403,618)</u>	<u>253,528</u>	<u>2,390,205</u>	<u>630,549</u>	<u>5,959,870</u>	<u>(51,638)</u>	<u>(14,262,679)</u>
2,861	-	22,461	403,134	771,971	159,704	18,063,612
(50,000)	-	-	-	(402,569)	-	(1,351,442)
<u>(8,450,757)</u>	<u>253,528</u>	<u>2,412,666</u>	<u>1,033,683</u>	<u>6,329,272</u>	<u>108,066</u>	<u>2,449,491</u>
<u>(50,400,325)</u>	<u>(3,413,694)</u>	<u>(6,192,533)</u>	<u>(1,529,706)</u>	<u>(13,492,395)</u>	<u>2,589,136</u>	<u>23,696,178</u>
-	-	-	-	(3,065,874)	-	(3,065,874)
<u>(50,400,325)</u>	<u>(3,413,694)</u>	<u>(6,192,533)</u>	<u>(1,529,706)</u>	<u>(16,558,269)</u>	<u>2,589,136</u>	<u>20,630,304</u>
<u>\$ (58,851,082)</u>	<u>\$ (3,160,166)</u>	<u>\$ (3,779,867)</u>	<u>\$ (496,023)</u>	<u>\$ (10,228,997)</u>	<u>\$ 2,697,202</u>	<u>\$ 23,079,795</u>

Combining Statement of Cash Flows

Internal Service Funds

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2022

	Self-Insurance	Buildings and Grounds	Fleet Services	Communication s	Insurance Premiums	Administrative Services
Cash flows from operating activities						
Receipts from customers and users	\$ 51,109,313	\$ 1,304,385	\$ 165,726	\$ 241,998	\$ 227,678	\$ 7,386
Receipts for interfund services provided	195,724,878	19,802,375	5,322,036	7,552,948	22,584,312	2,953,065
Receipts from component units	91,807,182	-	83,470	-	511,056	-
Receipts of principal on loans/notes	-	-	-	-	5,000	-
Payments to suppliers, other governments and beneficiaries	(368,990,649)	(9,941,564)	(2,245,423)	(6,058,690)	(12,930,480)	(51,041)
Payments to employees	(2,381,440)	(5,323,101)	(1,135,994)	(1,185,658)	(838,125)	(2,469,206)
Payments for interfund services	(659,985)	(2,106,651)	(1,032,751)	(383,384)	(12,029,939)	(331,157)
Payments to component units	-	-	-	-	(89,465)	-
Net cash provided by (used for) operating activities	(33,390,701)	3,735,444	1,157,064	167,214	(2,559,963)	109,047
Cash flows from noncapital financing activities						
Transfers and advances from other funds	18,786,311	2,244,325	130,474	3,128	11,358	10,637
Transfers and advances to other funds	-	(1,155,314)	(28,991)	-	(50,000)	-
Net cash provided by (used for) noncapital financing activities	18,786,311	1,089,011	101,483	3,128	(38,642)	10,637
Cash flows from capital and related financing activities						
Proceeds from sale of capital assets	-	-	32,872	-	-	-
Purchase of capital assets	(2,906)	(34,826)	(360,698)	(290,364)	-	-
Principal paid on capital debt	-	-	(410,456)	(90,964)	-	-
Interest paid on capital debt	-	-	(2,378)	-	-	-
Principal received on leases	-	117,724	-	-	-	-
Interest received on leases	-	8,678	-	-	-	-
Principal paid on leases	(12,042)	(8,302)	(1,936)	277,524	(33,238)	(3,135)
Interest paid on leases	(674)	(1,006)	(71)	(9,559)	(3,198)	(341)
Net cash provided by (used for) capital and related financing activities	(15,622)	82,268	(742,667)	(113,363)	(36,436)	(3,476)
Cash flows from investing activities						
Interest, dividends and gains (losses)	(3,902,979)	-	-	-	-	-
Net cash provided by (used for) investing activities	(3,902,979)	-	-	-	-	-
Net increase (decreases) in cash	(18,522,991)	4,906,723	515,880	56,979	(2,635,041)	116,208
Cash and cash equivalents, July 1	158,708,980	5,445,569	3,059,112	1,100,181	20,661,717	1,289,014
Cash and cash equivalents, June 30	\$ 140,185,989	\$ 10,352,292	\$ 3,574,992	\$ 1,157,160	\$ 18,026,676	\$ 1,405,222
Reconciliation of operating income (loss) to net cash provided by (used for) operating activities						
	\$ (10,446,926)	\$ 605,935	\$ (1,701,340)	\$ 154,397	\$ (8,400,420)	\$ 253,869
Adjustments to reconcile operating income (loss) to net cash provided by (used for) operating activities:						
Depreciation and amortization	15,538	121,582	2,769,508	137,425	35,044	3,282
Decrease (increase) in loans and notes receivable	-	-	-	-	5,000	-
Decrease (increase) in accrued interest and receivables	(21,379,612)	5,044,542	4,486	13,112	(543,451)	7,386
Decrease (increase) in inventory, deferred charges, other assets	3,505	6,744	1,686	1,946	(844,334)	3,112
Decrease (increase) in deferred outflow of resources	(715,589)	(1,765,687)	(341,456)	(337,547)	(248,127)	(755,152)
Increase (decrease) in accounts payable, accruals, other liabilities	(1,411,891)	(1,768,335)	147,906	(75,746)	7,232,599	(36,191)
Increase (decrease) in unearned revenues	168,201	-	-	-	-	-
Increase (decrease) in net pension liability	(1,271,523)	(2,832,655)	(532,083)	(528,486)	(394,461)	(1,131,233)
Increase (decrease) in net OPEB liability	(9,905)	154,221	62,760	70,181	65,896	105,966
Increase (decrease) in deferred inflows of resources	1,657,501	4,169,097	745,597	731,932	532,291	1,658,008
Total adjustments	(22,943,775)	3,129,509	2,858,404	12,817	5,840,457	(144,822)
Net cash provided by (used for) operating activities	\$ (33,390,701)	\$ 3,735,444	\$ 1,157,064	\$ 167,214	\$ (2,559,963)	\$ 109,047
Noncash investing, capital and financing activities						
Finance agreement for purchase of capital asset	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -

(continued)

Personnel	Purchasing	Information Services	Printing	Total
\$ 931,804	\$ 2,492,495	\$ 919,122	\$ 352,366	\$ 57,752,273
9,123,336	1,741,007	34,388,563	2,459,333	301,651,853
197,531	-	-	-	92,599,239
-	-	-	-	5,000
(319,404)	(1,408,166)	(11,703,182)	(600,146)	(414,248,745)
(5,620,150)	(2,049,411)	(16,995,659)	(1,739,391)	(39,738,135)
(1,994,915)	(599,297)	-	(271,019)	(19,409,098)
-	-	(95,245)	-	(184,710)
<u>2,318,202</u>	<u>176,628</u>	<u>6,513,599</u>	<u>201,143</u>	<u>(21,572,323)</u>
22,461	-	1,159,004	159,704	22,527,402
-	-	(402,569)	-	(1,636,874)
<u>22,461</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>756,435</u>	<u>159,704</u>	<u>20,890,528</u>
-	-	-	-	32,872
(230,207)	-	(2,537,910)	-	(3,456,911)
-	-	(513,323)	-	(1,014,743)
-	-	-	-	(2,378)
-	-	-	-	117,724
-	-	-	-	8,678
(9,926)	-	(953,564)	-	(744,619)
(1,221)	-	(132,036)	-	(148,106)
<u>(241,354)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(4,136,833)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(5,207,483)</u>
-	(1,569)	-	-	(3,904,548)
<u>-</u>	<u>(1,569)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(3,904,548)</u>
2,099,309	175,059	3,133,201	360,847	(9,793,826)
4,026,760	1,798,301	17,960,538	2,336,977	216,387,149
<u>\$ 6,126,069</u>	<u>\$ 1,973,360</u>	<u>\$ 21,093,739</u>	<u>\$ 2,697,824</u>	<u>\$ 206,593,323</u>
\$ 2,391,426	\$ 631,982	\$ 6,220,623	\$ (51,638)	\$ (10,342,092)
97,037	-	3,966,276	135,344	7,281,036
-	-	-	-	5,000
2,643	(75,256)	(2,396,759)	361,727	(18,961,182)
7,393	(233,742)	10,080	(29,384)	(1,072,994)
(1,669,689)	(610,867)	(5,267,890)	(484,357)	(12,196,361)
5,125	(34,359)	1,636,090	(62,639)	5,632,559
-	-	-	-	168,201
(2,519,041)	(952,500)	(9,670,642)	(470,932)	(20,303,556)
425,027	120,099	(249,677)	(7,398)	737,170
3,578,281	1,331,271	12,265,498	810,420	27,479,896
<u>(73,224)</u>	<u>(455,354)</u>	<u>292,976</u>	<u>252,781</u>	<u>(11,230,231)</u>
<u>\$ 2,318,202</u>	<u>\$ 176,628</u>	<u>\$ 6,513,599</u>	<u>\$ 201,143</u>	<u>\$ (21,572,323)</u>
\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,542,724	\$ -	\$ 1,542,724

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Fiduciary Funds

PENSION AND OTHER EMPLOYEE BENEFIT TRUST

Public Employees' Retirement Accounts for the operations of the Public Employees' Retirement System which provides income benefits to qualified public employees (NRS 286.220).

Legislators' Retirement Accounts for the operations of the Legislators' Retirement System (NRS 218.2375).

Judicial Retirement Accounts for the operations of the Judicial Retirement System which provides benefits for justices of the Supreme Court, district judges, municipal court judges, and justices of the peace (NRS 1A.160).

State Retirees' Fund Accounts for the assets accumulated and the payments made for other postemployment benefits provided to current and future State retirees. Administered as a defined benefit Other Postemployment Benefit Plan (OPEB) (NRS 287.0436).

INVESTMENT TRUST

Local Government Investment Pool Accounts for investment funds received from local governments and pooled to obtain greater interest earnings (NRS 355.167).

Nevada Enhanced Savings Term Accounts for the establishment of one or more separate subaccounts for identified investments that are made for and allocated to specific participating local governments (NRS 355.165).

Retirement Benefits Investment Fund Accounts for investment of contributions made by participating entities to support financing of other post employment benefits at some time in the future (NRS 355.220).

PRIVATE PURPOSE TRUST

Prisoners' Personal Property Accounts for personal property held in trust for prisoners pending their release (NRS 209.241).

Nevada College Savings Plan Accounts for participant contributions used to pay for future college expenses (NRS 353B.340).

CUSTODIAL

Intergovernmental Accounts for taxes and fees, such as sales and use, property tax and motor vehicle privilege tax, collected by the Department of Taxation on behalf of local governments (NRS 353.254).

Motor Vehicle Accounts for taxes and fees collected by the Department of Motor Vehicles pending distribution to counties (NRS 482.180).

Child Support Disbursement Accounts for the centralized collection and disbursement of child support payments in accordance with 42 U.S.C. Sec. 654b (NRS 425.363).

Child Welfare Trust Accounts for survivor benefits held in trust for children receiving welfare services (NRS 432.037).

Restitution Trust Accounts for money received from parolees making restitution (NRS 213.126).

Combining Statement of Fiduciary Net Position

Pension and Other Employee Benefit Trust, Investment Trust, Private-Purpose Trust and Custodial Funds

June 30, 2022

	Pension Trust Funds				Total
	Public Employees' Retirement	Legislators' Retirement	Judicial Retirement	State Retirees' Fund	
Assets					
<i>Cash and pooled investments:</i>					
Cash with treasurer	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 3,491,998	\$ 3,491,998
Cash in custody of other officials	510,980,898	32,742	492,746	-	511,506,386
<i>Investments:</i>					
Investments	53,701,215,314	4,789,348	162,998,632	-	53,869,003,294
Collateral on loaned securities	248,941,553	-	-	-	248,941,553
<i>Receivables:</i>					
Taxes receivable	-	-	-	-	-
Intergovernmental receivables	188,550,828	-	66,526	20,584	188,637,938
Accrued interest and dividends	171,044,397	5,933	205,720	-	171,256,050
Other receivables	-	-	1,583,196	-	1,583,196
Pending trades receivable	45,076,880	123,539	2,832,727	-	48,033,146
Contributions receivables	-	-	-	-	-
Due from other funds	25,202,594	-	275,316	107,288	25,585,198
Due from fiduciary funds	-	-	-	-	-
Due from component units	-	-	-	1,334,319	1,334,319
Other assets	5,107,408	-	-	-	5,107,408
Furniture and equipment	52,262,148	-	-	-	52,262,148
Less accumulated depreciation/amortization	(44,180,451)	-	-	-	(44,180,451)
Total assets	54,904,201,569	4,951,562	168,454,863	4,954,189	55,082,562,183
Liabilities					
<i>Accounts payable and accruals:</i>					
Accounts payable	33,740,464	2,506	39,037	-	33,782,007
Intergovernmental payables	-	-	-	-	-
Pending trades payable	107,505,246	126,182	2,811,601	-	110,443,029
Redemptions payable	-	-	-	-	-
Bank overdraft	-	-	-	-	-
Obligations under securities lending	248,941,553	-	-	-	248,941,553
Due to other funds	2,298	-	-	25,046,900	25,049,198
Due to fiduciary funds	-	-	-	-	-
Other liabilities	-	-	-	-	-
Total liabilities	390,189,561	128,688	2,850,638	25,046,900	418,215,787
Net Position					
<i>Restricted for:</i>					
Pension benefits	54,514,012,008	4,822,874	165,604,225	-	54,684,439,107
Pool participants	-	-	-	-	-
Individuals and other governments	-	-	-	-	-
Unrestricted (deficit)	-	-	-	(20,092,711)	(20,092,711)
Total net position	\$ 54,514,012,008	\$ 4,822,874	\$ 165,604,225	\$ (20,092,711)	\$ 54,664,346,396

(continued)

Investment Trust Funds				Private-Purpose Trust Funds			
Local Government Investment Pool	Nevada Enhanced Savings Term	Retirement Benefits Investment Fund	Total	Prisoners' Personal Property	Nevada College Savings Plan	Total	
\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	13,667,321	\$ -	13,667,321	
-	-	4,860,086	4,860,086	-	29,540,457	29,540,457	
2,128,771,377	35,691,976	694,554,397	2,859,017,750	-	34,284,228,978	34,284,228,978	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	4,699	-	4,699	
2,497,896	82,811	2,050,831	4,631,538	-	902,829	902,829	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	12,145,556	12,145,556	-	14,877,311	14,877,311	
-	-	-	-	-	25,771,143	25,771,143	
-	-	-	-	145,836	-	145,836	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	48,222	-	48,222	
-	-	-	-	(48,222)	-	(48,222)	
<u>2,131,269,273</u>	<u>35,774,787</u>	<u>713,610,870</u>	<u>2,880,654,930</u>	<u>13,817,856</u>	<u>34,355,320,718</u>	<u>34,369,138,574</u>	
-	5,887	63,786	69,673	548,919	3,599,282	4,148,201	
12,986	-	-	12,986	220,525	-	220,525	
-	-	12,104,238	12,104,238	-	10,113,981	10,113,981	
-	-	-	-	-	18,215,874	18,215,874	
-	-	-	-	-	1,707,000	1,707,000	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
4,440	1,792	-	6,232	1,383,437	-	1,383,437	
-	-	-	-	815	-	815	
30,642	-	-	30,642	-	-	-	
<u>48,068</u>	<u>7,679</u>	<u>12,168,024</u>	<u>12,223,771</u>	<u>2,153,696</u>	<u>33,636,137</u>	<u>35,789,833</u>	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
2,131,221,205	35,767,108	701,442,846	2,868,431,159	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	11,664,160	34,321,684,581	34,333,348,741	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
<u>\$ 2,131,221,205</u>	<u>\$ 35,767,108</u>	<u>\$ 701,442,846</u>	<u>\$ 2,868,431,159</u>	<u>\$ 11,664,160</u>	<u>\$ 34,321,684,581</u>	<u>\$ 34,333,348,741</u>	

Combining Statement of Fiduciary Net Position

Pension and Other Employee Benefit Trust, Investment Trust, Private-Purpose Trust and Custodial Funds

June 30, 2022

Custodial Funds

	Intergovern- mental	Motor Vehicle	Child Support Disbursement	Child Welfare Trust	Restitution Trust	Total
Assets						
<i>Cash and pooled investments:</i>						
Cash with treasurer	\$ 128,710,030	\$ 66,741,318	\$ -	\$ 222,980	\$ 6,294,028	\$ 201,968,356
Cash in custody of other officials	-	-	5,982,111	-	-	5,982,111
<i>Investments:</i>						
Investments	-	-	-	-	-	-
Collateral on loaned securities	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Receivables:</i>						
Taxes receivable	188,613,497	18,695,442	-	-	-	207,308,939
Intergovernmental receivables	-	268	-	-	-	268
Accrued interest and dividends	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other receivables	105,336,638	86,961	-	13,195	-	105,436,794
Pending trades receivable	-	-	-	-	-	-
Contributions receivables	-	-	-	-	-	-
Due from other funds	534,306,991	14,440	-	1,020	834	534,323,285
Due from fiduciary funds	-	815	-	-	-	815
Due from component units	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other assets	-	-	-	-	-	-
Furniture and equipment	-	-	-	-	-	-
Less accumulated depreciation/amortization	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total assets	956,967,156	85,539,244	5,982,111	237,195	6,294,862	1,055,020,568
Liabilities						
<i>Accounts payable and accruals:</i>						
Accounts payable	291,186	1,882,783	-	5,549	58,827	2,238,345
Intergovernmental payables	600,152,737	83,656,461	-	-	-	683,809,198
Pending trades payable	-	-	-	-	-	-
Redemptions payable	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bank overdraft	-	-	-	-	-	-
Obligations under securities lending	-	-	-	-	-	-
Due to other funds	-	-	-	-	-	-
Due to fiduciary funds	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total liabilities	600,443,923	85,539,244	-	5,549	58,827	686,047,543
Net Position						
<i>Restricted for:</i>						
Pension benefits	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pool participants	-	-	-	-	-	-
Individuals and other governments	356,523,233	-	5,982,111	231,646	6,236,035	368,973,025
Unrestricted (deficit)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total net position	\$ 356,523,233	\$ -	\$ 5,982,111	\$ 231,646	\$ 6,236,035	\$ 368,973,025

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Combining Statement of Changes in Fiduciary Net Position Pension and Other Employee Benefit Trust, Investment Trust, Private-Purpose Trust and Custodial Funds

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2022

	Pension Trust Funds				
	Public Employees' Retirement	Legislators' Retirement	Judicial Retirement	State Retirees' Fund	Total
Additions					
<i>Contributions:</i>					
Employer	\$ 1,103,990,008	\$ 82,846	\$ 5,250,304	\$ 39,621,208	\$ 1,148,944,366
Plan members	1,103,990,008	19,182	342,468	-	1,104,351,658
Participants	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers from PERS	-	-	1,689,041	-	1,689,041
Repayment and purchase of service	82,411,480	-	11,275	-	82,422,755
Total contributions	<u>2,290,391,496</u>	<u>102,028</u>	<u>7,293,088</u>	<u>39,621,208</u>	<u>2,337,407,820</u>
<i>Investment income:</i>					
Net increase (decrease) in fair value of investments	(3,896,322,690)	(556,427)	(18,985,125)	(111,936)	(3,915,976,178)
Interest, dividends	875,023,053	53,617	1,766,445	19,046	876,862,161
Securities lending	6,193,380	-	-	-	6,193,380
Other	147,800,484	-	-	-	147,800,484
	<u>(2,867,305,773)</u>	<u>(502,810)</u>	<u>(17,218,680)</u>	<u>(92,890)</u>	<u>(2,885,120,153)</u>
Less investment expense:					
Other	(70,639,975)	(997)	(30,095)	-	(70,671,067)
Net investment income	<u>(2,937,945,748)</u>	<u>(503,807)</u>	<u>(17,248,775)</u>	<u>(92,890)</u>	<u>(2,955,791,220)</u>
<i>Other:</i>					
Investment from local governments	-	-	-	-	-
Taxes and fees collected for other governments	-	-	-	-	-
Child support collections	-	-	-	-	-
Other	3,703,489	87,517	-	-	3,791,006
Total other	<u>3,703,489</u>	<u>87,517</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>3,791,006</u>
Total additions	<u>(643,850,763)</u>	<u>(314,262)</u>	<u>(9,955,687)</u>	<u>39,528,318</u>	<u>(614,592,394)</u>
Deductions					
Principal redeemed	-	-	-	-	-
Benefit payments	3,231,941,306	405,792	7,705,042	49,653,201	3,289,705,341
Refunds	53,537,925	-	-	-	53,537,925
Net position restatement	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers of contributions to JRS	1,689,041	-	-	-	(1,689,041)
Administrative expense	13,453,312	87,503	116,527	-	13,657,342
Payment of taxes and fees to other governments	-	-	-	-	-
Child support payments	-	-	-	-	-
Restitution payments	-	-	-	-	-
Total deductions	<u>3,300,621,584</u>	<u>493,295</u>	<u>7,821,569</u>	<u>49,653,201</u>	<u>3,358,589,649</u>
Change in net position	<u>(3,944,472,347)</u>	<u>(807,557)</u>	<u>(17,777,256)</u>	<u>(10,124,883)</u>	<u>(3,973,182,043)</u>
Net position, July 1	58,458,484,355	5,630,431	183,381,481	(9,967,828)	58,637,528,439
Net position restatement	-	-	-	-	-
Net position, July 1 (as restated)	<u>58,458,484,355</u>	<u>5,630,431</u>	<u>183,381,481</u>	<u>(9,967,828)</u>	<u>58,637,528,439</u>
Net position, June 30	<u>\$ 54,514,012,008</u>	<u>\$ 4,822,874</u>	<u>\$ 165,604,225</u>	<u>\$ (20,092,711)</u>	<u>\$ 54,664,346,396</u>

(continued)

Investment Trust Funds				Private-Purpose Trust Funds		
Local Government Investment Pool	Nevada Enhanced Savings Term	Retirement Benefits Investment Fund	Total	Prisoners' Personal Property	Nevada College Savings Plan	Total
\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
-	-	-	-	27,894,876	3,585,114,437	3,613,009,313
-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	27,894,876	3,585,114,437	3,613,009,313
(11,299,231)	(1,315,736)	(84,958,180)	(97,573,147)	-	(5,609,050,180)	(5,609,050,180)
6,833,940	189,436	12,905,866	19,929,242	-	1,122,223,047	1,122,223,047
-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(4,465,291)	(1,126,300)	(72,052,314)	(77,643,905)	-	(4,486,827,133)	(4,486,827,133)
-	-	(120,198)	(120,198)	-	-	-
(4,465,291)	(1,126,300)	(72,172,512)	(77,764,103)	-	(4,486,827,133)	(4,486,827,133)
3,005,268,449	32,000,000	5,128,897	3,042,397,346	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	382	382	-	-	-
3,005,268,449	32,000,000	5,129,279	3,042,397,728	-	-	-
3,000,803,158	30,873,700	(67,043,233)	2,964,633,625	27,894,876	(901,712,696)	(873,817,820)
2,970,230,888	-	-	2,970,230,888	-	2,233,745,230	2,233,745,230
-	-	-	-	29,243,880	-	29,243,880
-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	5,175,354	5,175,354	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-
431,688	22,685	113,228	567,601	-	46,078,033	46,078,033
-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2,970,662,576	22,685	5,288,582	2,975,973,843	29,243,880	2,279,823,263	2,309,067,143
30,140,582	30,851,015	(72,331,815)	(11,340,218)	(1,349,004)	(3,181,535,959)	(3,182,884,963)
2,101,080,623	4,916,093	773,774,661	2,879,771,377	13,013,164	37,503,220,540	37,516,233,704
-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2,101,080,623	4,916,093	773,774,661	2,879,771,377	13,013,164	37,503,220,540	37,516,233,704
\$ 2,131,221,205	\$ 35,767,108	\$ 701,442,846	\$ 2,868,431,159	\$ 11,664,160	\$ 34,321,684,581	\$ 34,333,348,741

Combining Statement of Changes in Fiduciary Net Position

Pension and Other Employee Benefit Trust, Investment Trust, Private-Purpose Trust and Custodial Funds

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2022

Custodial Funds

	Intergovern- mental	Motor Vehicle	Child Support Disbursement	Child Welfare Trust	Restitution Trust	Total
Additions						
<i>Contributions:</i>						
Employer	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Plan members	-	-	-	-	-	-
Participants	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers from PERS	-	-	-	-	-	-
Repayment and purchase of service	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total contributions	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Investment income:</i>						
Net increase (decrease) in fair value of investments	-	-	-	-	-	-
Interest, dividends	-	-	-	(5,226)	-	(5,226)
Securities lending	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	(5,226)	-	(5,226)
Less investment expense:						
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net investment income	-	-	-	(5,226)	-	(5,226)
<i>Other:</i>						
Investment from local governments	-	-	-	-	-	-
Taxes and fees collected for other governments	3,433,750,172	593,364,425	-	-	-	4,027,114,597
Child support collections	-	-	220,993,842	-	-	220,993,842
Other	205,169,845	-	-	239,505	3,481,763	208,891,113
Total other	3,638,920,017	593,364,425	220,993,842	239,505	3,481,763	4,456,999,552
Total additions	3,638,920,017	593,364,425	220,993,842	234,279	3,481,763	4,456,994,326
Deductions						
Principal redeemed	-	-	-	-	-	-
Benefit payments	-	-	-	159,432	-	159,432
Refunds	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net position restatement	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers of contributions to JRS	-	-	-	-	-	-
Administrative expense	-	-	-	-	-	-
Payment of taxes and fees to other governments	3,520,549,488	593,364,425	-	-	-	4,113,913,913
Child support payments	-	-	217,164,228	-	-	217,164,228
Restitution payments	-	-	-	-	1,896,726	1,896,726
Total deductions	3,520,549,488	593,364,425	217,164,228	159,432	1,896,726	4,333,134,299
Change in net position	118,370,529	-	3,829,614	74,847	1,585,037	123,860,027
Net position, July 1	75,946,244	-	2,152,497	156,799	4,650,998	82,906,538
Net position restatement	162,206,460	-	-	-	-	162,206,460
Net position, July 1 (as restated)	238,152,704	-	2,152,497	156,799	4,650,998	245,112,998
Net position, June 30	\$ 356,523,233	\$ -	\$ 5,982,111	\$ 231,646	\$ 6,236,035	\$ 368,973,025

Statistical Section

This part of the State of Nevada's comprehensive annual financial report presents detailed information as a context for understanding what the information in the financial statements, note disclosures, and required supplementary information says about the government's overall financial health.

FINANCIAL TRENDS (TABLES 1 TO 4)

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

REVENUE CAPACITY (TABLES 5 TO 6)

These tables contain information to help the reader assess the government's most significant revenue source, taxable sales.

DEBT CAPACITY (TABLES 7 TO 10)

These tables present information to help the reader assess the affordability of the government's current levels of outstanding debt and the government's ability to issue additional debt in the future.

DEMOGRAPHIC AND ECONOMIC INFORMATION (TABLES 11 TO 14)

These tables offer demographic and economic indicators to help the reader understand the environment within which the government's financial activities take place.

OPERATING INFORMATION (TABLES 15 TO 16)

These tables contain service and infrastructure data to help the reader understand how the information in the government's financial report relates to the services the government provides and the activities it performs.

Sources: Unless otherwise noted, the information in these tables is derived from the annual comprehensive financial report of the relevant year.

Table 1 - Net Position by Component

Last Ten Fiscal Years, (Accrual Basis of Accounting, Expressed in Thousands)

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Governmental Activities										
Net investment in capital assets	\$ 4,357,735	\$ 4,672,738	\$ 4,895,213	\$ 5,588,027	\$ 5,623,373	\$ 5,694,397	\$ 9,309,140	\$ 9,581,627	\$ 9,846,410	\$ 9,991,360
Restricted	741,250	866,071	976,650	1,105,037	1,165,363	1,208,340	1,215,626	1,309,935	1,212,473	1,873,833
Unrestricted (deficit)	(3,135)	(124,344)	(2,223,609)	(1,888,144)	(1,580,030)	(2,448,744)	(2,058,748)	(1,956,044)	(1,328,227)	(538,387)
Total governmental activities net position	<u>\$ 5,095,850</u>	<u>\$ 5,414,465</u>	<u>\$ 3,648,254</u>	<u>\$ 4,804,920</u>	<u>\$ 5,208,706</u>	<u>\$ 4,453,993</u>	<u>\$ 8,466,018</u>	<u>\$ 8,935,518</u>	<u>\$ 9,730,656</u>	<u>\$ 11,326,806</u>
Business-type Activities										
Net investment in capital assets	\$ 3,422	\$ 3,434	\$ 3,791	\$ 4,310	\$ 6,446	\$ 6,121	\$ 5,834	\$ 5,627	\$ 5,130	\$ 5,121
Restricted	560,410	599,806	651,863	1,153,048	1,704,681	2,226,783	2,734,062	1,858,847	932,984	1,738,079
Unrestricted (deficit)	(360,488)	(223,987)	88,253	8,873	13,533	21,771	33,494	59,690	87,680	45,899
Total business-type activities net position	<u>\$ 203,344</u>	<u>\$ 379,253</u>	<u>\$ 743,907</u>	<u>\$ 1,166,231</u>	<u>\$ 1,724,660</u>	<u>\$ 2,254,675</u>	<u>\$ 2,773,390</u>	<u>\$ 1,924,164</u>	<u>\$ 1,025,794</u>	<u>\$ 1,789,099</u>
Primary Government										
Net investment in capital assets	\$ 4,361,157	\$ 4,676,172	\$ 4,899,004	\$ 5,592,337	\$ 5,629,819	\$ 5,700,518	\$ 9,314,974	\$ 9,587,254	\$ 9,851,540	\$ 9,996,481
Restricted	1,301,660	1,465,877	1,628,513	2,258,085	2,870,044	3,435,123	3,949,688	3,168,782	2,145,457	3,611,912
Unrestricted (deficit)	(363,623)	(348,331)	(2,135,356)	(1,879,271)	(1,566,497)	(2,426,973)	(2,025,254)	(1,896,354)	(1,240,547)	(492,488)
Total primary government net position	<u>\$ 5,299,194</u>	<u>\$ 5,793,718</u>	<u>\$ 4,392,161</u>	<u>\$ 5,971,151</u>	<u>\$ 6,933,366</u>	<u>\$ 6,708,668</u>	<u>\$ 11,239,408</u>	<u>\$ 10,859,682</u>	<u>\$ 10,756,450</u>	<u>\$ 13,115,905</u>

Table 2 - Changes in Net Position

Last Ten Fiscal Years, (Accrual Basis of Accounting, Expressed in Thousands)

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Expenses										
Governmental activities:										
General government	\$ 229,136	\$ 202,620	\$ 280,465	\$ 206,620	\$ 351,831	\$ 289,383	\$ 391,690	\$ 262,523	\$ 646,810	\$ 392,664
Health and social services	3,464,334	3,784,055	4,887,130	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Health services (c)	-	-	-	3,509,058	3,957,042	4,142,999	4,391,281	4,275,154	4,771,672	5,870,020
Social services (c)	-	-	-	1,601,995	1,545,446	1,700,745	1,699,099	1,886,634	2,406,499	3,090,778
Education - K-12 state support (c)	-	-	-	1,460,123	1,478,773	1,612,584	1,595,968	1,803,605	1,701,099	-
Education - K-12 administrative (c)	-	-	-	524,397	580,719	563,634	606,585	638,858	692,623	-
Education - K-12 (b)	1,812,992	1,830,605	1,892,519	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,425,257
Education - higher education (b)	477,852	495,893	490,407	577,683	570,398	717,073	672,643	696,982	566,306	637,025
Law, justice and public safety	657,728	662,330	695,023	709,920	750,614	729,018	712,443	865,199	757,496	849,371
Regulation of business	85,688	303,020	259,106	299,093	295,766	315,038	332,615	312,520	455,096	595,772
Transportation	505,354	327,519	462,386	180,224	841,046	851,333	483,718	553,452	625,214	734,275
Recreation and resource development	134,578	139,188	145,000	144,940	161,621	178,524	183,102	184,811	174,449	178,761
Interest on long-term debt	106,126	121,224	94,987	79,527	73,785	74,499	75,913	71,861	68,382	64,483
Unallocated depreciation	2,023	2,150	2,137	2,680	2,673	2,766	2,306	2,439	2,534	3,181
Total governmental activities: expenses	7,475,811	7,868,604	9,209,160	9,296,260	10,609,714	11,177,596	11,147,363	11,554,038	12,868,180	17,841,587
Business-type activities:										
Unemployment insurance	867,600	552,246	380,166	342,279	313,306	297,532	281,188	5,474,097	6,928,086	944,447
Housing	34,247	31,954	23,442	27,099	19,316	23,582	27,805	35,647	34,856	37,288
Water loans	8,942	7,837	6,372	4,962	4,802	7,017	4,361	5,758	5,177	4,601
Workers' compensation and safety	28,685	26,715	27,644	31,024	30,011	39,276	34,563	42,469	48,031	44,028
Higher education tuition	25,081	21,325	25,768	25,108	23,383	11,293	8,046	11,167	17,734	13,548
Other	32,107	32,944	30,263	31,471	32,181	31,487	31,921	32,631	29,695	28,184
Total business-type activities expenses	996,662	673,021	493,655	461,943	422,999	410,187	387,884	5,601,769	7,063,579	1,072,096
Total primary government expenses	\$ 8,472,473	\$ 8,541,625	\$ 9,702,815	\$ 9,758,203	\$ 11,032,713	\$ 11,587,783	\$ 11,535,247	\$ 17,155,807	\$ 19,931,759	\$ 18,913,683

Table 2 - Changes in Net Position

Last Ten Fiscal Years, (Accrual Basis of Accounting, Expressed in Thousands)

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Program Revenues										
Governmental activities:										
<i>Charges for services:</i>										
General government	\$ 180,169	\$ 174,265	\$ 172,468	\$ 180,648	\$ 194,111	\$ 212,509	\$ 210,572	\$ 234,368	\$ 232,752	\$ 231,842
Health and social services	212,310	172,459	222,917	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Health services (c)	-	-	-	98,107	106,150	183,740	187,583	165,324	207,164	230,139
Social services (c)	-	-	-	139,256	137,574	49,653	50,875	53,530	55,533	49,734
Law, justice and public safety	267,060	273,895	295,582	301,894	316,046	263,957	283,688	248,853	280,194	282,521
Other	128,126	146,567	138,010	165,741	148,229	190,811	186,307	196,738	178,720	200,992
Operating grants and contributions	3,116,377	3,416,382	4,337,546	4,791,688	5,076,398	5,274,341	5,521,791	5,592,299	7,380,203	9,057,272
Capital grants and contributions	56,003	9,349	10,385	12,503	31,458	21,998	42,689	27,732	7,317	10,590
Total governmental activities: program revenues	3,960,045	4,192,917	5,176,908	5,689,837	6,009,966	6,197,009	6,483,505	6,518,844	8,341,883	10,063,090
Business-type activities:										
<i>Charges for services:</i>										
Unemployment insurance	1,556	1,393	1,753	2,974	975	3,442	4,198	4,946	4,249	7,825
Housing	19,840	16,003	17,058	18,934	19,450	22,252	26,707	31,677	35,060	37,253
Water loans	8,873	8,924	8,233	8,755	8,679	9,581	9,527	9,750	9,178	9,624
Workers' compensation and safety	34,322	40,671	34,804	38,639	43,216	54,130	49,781	50,181	53,673	56,527
Higher education tuition (a)	20,074	22,063	18,643	19,369	17,933	13,934	13,792	11,709	11,631	10,433
Other	32,358	32,210	31,394	31,475	32,969	30,559	31,848	34,604	33,509	29,772
Operating grants and contributions (a)	503,960	196,653	75,716	58,795	83,365	82,657	97,883	3,952,488	5,493,887	693,503
Total business-type activities: program revenues	620,983	317,917	187,601	178,941	206,587	216,555	233,736	4,095,355	5,641,187	844,937
Total primary government program revenues	\$ 4,581,028	\$ 4,510,834	\$ 5,364,509	\$ 5,868,778	\$ 6,216,553	\$ 6,413,564	\$ 6,717,241	\$ 10,614,199	\$ 13,983,070	\$ 10,908,027
Net (Expense)/Revenue										
Governmental activities	\$ (3,515,766)	\$ (3,675,687)	\$ (4,032,252)	\$ (3,606,423)	\$ (4,599,748)	\$ (4,980,587)	\$ (4,663,858)	\$ (5,035,194)	\$ (4,526,297)	\$ (7,778,497)
Business-type activities	(375,679)	(355,104)	(306,054)	(283,002)	(216,412)	(193,632)	(154,148)	(1,506,414)	(1,422,392)	(227,159)
Total primary government net expense	\$ (3,891,445)	\$ (4,030,791)	\$ (4,338,306)	\$ (3,889,425)	\$ (4,816,160)	\$ (5,174,219)	\$ (4,818,006)	\$ (6,541,608)	\$ (5,948,689)	\$ (8,005,656)

Table 2 - Changes in Net Position

Last Ten Fiscal Years, (Accrual Basis of Accounting, Expressed in Thousands)

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
General Revenues and Other Changes in Net Position										
Governmental activities:										
Taxes:										
Sales and use taxes	\$ 1,027,124	\$ 1,085,656	\$ 1,160,968	\$ 1,219,151	\$ 1,285,247	\$ 1,340,985	\$ 1,473,989	\$ 1,502,047	\$ 1,666,374	\$ 3,753,145
Gaming taxes	901,085	922,999	906,382	910,684	896,571	868,923	953,711	868,899	588,642	1,198,768
Modified business taxes	386,928	382,976	413,749	562,867	572,873	584,212	640,552	666,232	591,148	775,402
Insurance premium taxes	252,195	256,587	301,226	301,368	358,499	394,543	422,106	450,749	488,161	518,432
Lodging taxes (d)	-	-	-	167,159	178,846	179,951	208,477	157,099	94,223	219,011
Cigarette taxes (d)	-	-	-	153,033	180,677	160,665	164,393	156,695	152,702	144,069
Commerce taxes (d)	-	-	-	143,508	198,322	205,013	227,431	206,609	225,944	290,112
Property and transfer taxes	215,211	209,784	219,188	238,192	247,939	277,987	284,614	294,656	346,408	402,886
Motor and special fuel taxes	269,232	269,544	277,305	289,909	299,426	316,780	327,474	315,659	332,713	354,982
Other taxes	685,650	688,399	833,960	582,331	680,738	635,151	579,537	606,474	753,326	1,823,073
Unrestricted investment earnings (loss)	2,892	5,462	14,780	10,352	2,646	10,864	37,983	45,763	265	(139,382)
Other general revenues	229,733	160,298	231,042	267,350	207,338	203,347	216,122	192,497	275,551	368,097
Contributions to permanent funds	5,376	5,908	9,038	7,480	9,586	10,005	8,259	16,589	13,650	30,111
Special item - termination of project construction	-	-	-	-	-	(16,054)	-	-	-	-
Transfers	(22,229)	6,689	(147,100)	(127,364)	(146,901)	(137,005)	12,121	17,929	21,798	(307,534)
Total governmental activities:	3,953,197	3,994,302	4,220,538	4,726,020	4,971,807	5,035,367	5,556,769	5,497,897	5,550,905	9,431,172
Business-type activities:										
Other taxes	565,925	537,372	555,187	566,551	624,242	653,150	684,984	677,006	611,251	682,924
Other	212	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
Special item	-	330	5,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers	22,229	(6,689)	147,100	127,364	146,901	137,005	(12,121)	(17,929)	(21,798)	307,534
Total business-type activities:	588,366	531,013	707,287	693,915	771,143	790,155	672,863	659,077	589,453	990,464
Total primary government	\$ 4,541,563	\$ 4,525,315	\$ 4,927,825	\$ 5,419,935	\$ 5,742,950	\$ 5,825,522	\$ 6,229,632	\$ 6,156,974	\$ 6,140,358	\$ 10,421,636
Change in Net Position										
Governmental activities:	\$ 437,431	\$ 318,615	\$ 188,286	\$ 1,119,597	\$ 372,059	\$ 54,780	\$ 892,911	\$ 462,703	\$ 1,024,608	\$ 1,652,675
Business-type activities:	212,687	175,909	401,233	410,913	554,731	596,523	518,715	(847,337)	(832,939)	763,305
Total primary government	\$ 650,118	\$ 494,524	\$ 589,519	\$ 1,530,510	\$ 926,790	\$ 651,303	\$ 1,411,626	\$ (384,634)	\$ 191,669	\$ 2,415,980

(a) Revised figures for 2013.

(b) Beginning with fiscal year 2015, educational expenditures are reported separately for K-12 and higher education; accordingly, fiscal years 2013 and 2014 have been revised to report these separately.

(c) Beginning with fiscal year 2016, health and social services expenditures are reported separately, and educational K-12 expenditures are reported separately for state support and for administrative. In fiscal year 2022, educational K-12 expenditures are no longer reported separately for state support and for administration.

(d) Beginning with fiscal year 2016, lodging, cigarette and commerce taxes revenues are reported separately (previously included with other taxes).

Table 3 - Fund Balances of Governmental Funds

Last Ten Fiscal Years, (Modified Accrual Basis of Accounting, Expressed in Thousands)

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
General Fund										
Nonspendable	\$ 33,113	\$ 39,255	\$ 35,134	\$ 26,953	\$ 28,248	\$ 27,621	\$ 30,207	\$ 29,476	\$ 173,325	\$ 29,934
Restricted	59,359	65,342	62,114	78,094	83,172	77,803	79,611	102,346	80,691	105,955
Committed	345,248	306,050	315,131	419,532	542,892	682,810	915,746	626,067	1,061,452	1,811,482
Assigned	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13,900	13,788	-
Unassigned	(66,701)	(135,789)	(205,092)	(126,417)	(97,625)	(240,488)	(216,877)	33,005	91,775	(42,290)
Total general fund	<u>\$ 371,019</u>	<u>\$ 274,858</u>	<u>\$ 207,287</u>	<u>\$ 398,162</u>	<u>\$ 556,687</u>	<u>\$ 547,746</u>	<u>\$ 808,687</u>	<u>\$ 804,794</u>	<u>\$ 1,421,031</u>	<u>\$ 1,905,081</u>
All Other Governmental Funds										
Nonspendable	604,111	599,746	578,695	450,349	451,933	466,408	383,620	407,135	420,329	494,683
Restricted	324,473	597,389	544,993	736,953	768,709	663,103	567,340	623,144	625,264	1,098,082
Committed	245,888	235,265	232,070	278,740	341,572	309,070	483,352	481,282	499,633	554,248
Total all other governmental funds	<u>\$ 1,174,472</u>	<u>\$ 1,432,400</u>	<u>\$ 1,355,758</u>	<u>\$ 1,466,042</u>	<u>\$ 1,562,214</u>	<u>\$ 1,438,581</u>	<u>\$ 1,434,312</u>	<u>\$ 1,511,561</u>	<u>\$ 1,545,226</u>	<u>\$ 2,147,013</u>

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Table 4 - Changes in Fund Balances of Governmental Funds

Last Ten Fiscal Years, (Modified Accrual Basis of Accounting, Expressed in Thousands)

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Revenues										
Gaming taxes, fees, licenses	\$ 896,685	\$ 927,824	\$ 908,491	\$ 910,308	\$ 897,965	\$ 863,297	\$ 954,509	\$ 868,551	\$ 591,843	\$ 1,221,082
Sales taxes	1,024,624	1,081,735	1,161,893	1,214,113	1,282,745	1,337,930	1,465,518	1,493,718	1,671,351	3,746,461
Modified business taxes	386,610	384,886	411,914	561,778	575,233	581,844	640,375	642,603	597,144	780,476
Insurance premium taxes	248,512	263,532	292,665	309,113	358,482	394,263	422,512	450,739	487,866	516,355
Lodging taxes (d)	-	-	-	167,159	178,846	179,951	183,398	138,011	81,948	192,344
Cigarette taxes (d)	-	-	-	153,033	180,677	160,665	164,393	156,695	152,702	144,069
Commerce taxes (d)	-	-	-	143,508	197,827	201,927	226,770	204,984	221,958	281,882
Property and transfer taxes	215,211	209,784	219,189	238,192	247,939	277,987	284,615	294,656	346,408	402,886
Motor and special fuel taxes	269,232	269,543	277,305	289,909	299,426	316,780	327,475	315,659	332,713	354,982
Other taxes	685,948	692,192	835,552	584,055	660,972	615,172	613,304	609,580	746,563	1,838,877
Intergovernmental	3,340,627	3,552,327	4,518,221	4,996,931	5,224,501	5,374,516	5,737,984	5,772,283	7,538,363	9,339,412
Licenses, fees and permits	487,123	508,401	536,486	599,450	609,908	634,365	649,625	612,228	672,245	706,549
Sales and charges for services	87,595	90,322	105,241	109,063	108,994	107,089	114,041	107,050	103,663	107,377
Interest and investment income (loss)	23,496	25,397	22,082	24,017	15,372	38,050	98,424	101,192	77,077	(203,609)
Settlement income	147,071	40,120	39,788	39,370	40,427	43,232	63,672	40,437	86,534	76,488
Land sales	632	1,933	4,922	3,564	5,823	5,993	4,242	11,322	6,514	22,599
Other	151,708	83,277	112,395	92,587	146,874	93,446	99,995	104,524	140,918	124,942
Total revenues	7,965,074	8,131,273	9,446,144	10,436,150	11,032,011	11,226,507	12,050,852	11,924,232	13,855,810	19,653,172
Expenditures										
General government	143,135	112,757	153,682	158,394	172,687	212,231	243,159	237,928	466,006	320,965
Health and social services(c)	3,264,884	3,593,828	4,862,598	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Health services (c)	-	-	-	3,535,984	3,948,549	4,132,568	4,397,083	4,269,161	4,801,544	5,863,058
Social services (c)	-	-	-	1,603,233	1,633,745	1,680,854	1,721,138	1,866,106	2,373,669	3,109,536
Education and support services (b)	53,119	30,845	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Education - K-12 (b)	-	-	1,891,259	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,431,442
Education - K-12 state support (c)	-	-	-	1,460,123	1,478,773	1,612,584	1,595,968	1,803,605	1,701,099	-
Education - K-12 administrative (c)	-	-	-	524,747	589,012	562,281	607,032	638,316	691,552	-
Education - higher education (b)	-	-	610,543	562,901	594,760	663,045	705,841	717,812	635,865	648,001
Law, justice and public safety	595,649	622,066	633,559	688,616	712,895	754,994	783,464	823,663	792,286	927,820
Regulation of business	80,594	293,438	253,132	298,624	295,719	312,993	331,646	309,461	451,309	603,606
Transportation	578,231	452,821	635,049	816,275	946,857	994,227	925,475	768,336	839,631	930,275
Recreation and resource development	121,330	132,682	141,177	144,003	161,992	179,095	187,604	189,991	169,946	189,985
Intergovernmental (a)	2,592,985	2,638,028	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Capital outlay	61,330	29,741	39,564	43,534	49,295	69,037	94,755	96,282	44,044	53,334
<i>Debt service:</i>										
Principal	163,889	166,021	199,845	383,842	165,543	167,409	166,523	176,228	198,599	229,407
Interest, fiscal charges	116,183	106,871	103,998	90,953	99,510	97,788	98,759	93,699	91,854	87,992
Debt issuance costs	1,901	2,282	1,941	3,584	1,761	1,680	531	646	3,037	1,352
Arbitrage payment	180	730	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Expenditures	7,773,410	8,182,110	9,526,371	10,314,813	10,851,098	11,440,786	11,858,978	11,991,234	13,260,441	18,396,773
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over (under) expenditures	191,664	(50,837)	(80,227)	121,337	180,913	(214,279)	191,874	(67,002)	595,369	1,256,399

Table 4 - Changes in Fund Balances of Governmental Funds

Last Ten Fiscal Years, (Modified Accrual Basis of Accounting, Expressed in Thousands)

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Other Financing Sources (Uses)										
Lease liabilities incurred	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10,527
Sale of general obligation bonds	-	141,045	78,335	272,070	205,371	225,020	59,600	116,245	235,210	135,014
Sale of general obligation refunding bonds	353,470	4,125	213,270	347,253	12,107	3,490	-	43,925	13,375	9,136
Premium on general obligation bonds	52,780	21,012	54,686	114,212	24,749	17,573	4,458	19,687	33,654	17,563
Payment to refunded bond agent	(404,178)	(4,425)	(261,893)	(419,993)	(14,697)	(3,996)	-	(57,250)	(16,125)	(23,299)
Sale of certificates of participation	-	50,445	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sale of refunding certificates of participation	-	35,785	-	-	3,730	-	-	-	-	-
Premium (discount) on certificates of participation	-	2,794	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Payment to refunded certificates of participation agent	-	(42,799)	-	-	(4,071)	-	-	-	-	-
Sale of capital assets	99	335	365	641	201	628	134	96	335	241
Transfers in	194,136	192,193	160,472	322,645	240,486	196,885	322,050	272,147	520,112	1,810,724
Transfers out	(216,483)	(187,907)	(309,220)	(457,006)	(389,318)	(335,087)	(321,041)	(254,493)	(509,077)	(2,134,970)
Total other financing sources (uses)	(20,176)	212,603	(63,985)	179,822	78,558	104,513	65,201	140,357	277,484	(175,064)
Net change in fund balances	\$ 171,488	\$ 161,766	\$ (144,212)	\$ 301,159	\$ 259,471	\$ (109,766)	\$ 257,075	\$ 73,355	\$ 872,853	\$ 1,081,335
Total expenditures	\$ 7,773,410	\$ 8,182,110	\$ 9,526,371	\$ 10,314,813	\$ 10,851,098	\$ 11,440,786	\$ 11,858,978	\$ 11,991,234	\$ 13,260,441	\$ 18,396,773
Less: Capitalized assets included in the functional categories (e)	232,772	271,655	252,136	735,171	172,824	243,230	594,263	371,514	344,268	342,432
Total noncapital expenditures	\$ 7,540,638	\$ 7,910,455	\$ 9,274,235	\$ 9,579,642	\$ 10,678,274	\$ 11,197,556	\$ 11,264,715	\$ 11,619,720	\$ 12,916,173	\$ 18,054,341
Debt service (principal and interest) as a percentage of noncapital expenditures	3.71 %	3.45 %	3.28 %	4.96 %	2.48 %	2.37 %	2.35 %	2.32 %	2.25 %	1.76 %

- (a) Beginning with fiscal year 2015, intergovernmental expenditures are classified by functional expenditures.
- (b) Beginning with fiscal year 2015, educational expenditures are reported separately for K-12 and higher education.
- (c) Beginning with fiscal year 2016, health and social services expenditures are reported separately, and educational K-12 expenditures are reported separately for state support and for administrative. In fiscal year 2022, educational K-12 expenditures are no longer reported separately for state support and for administration.
- (d) Beginning with fiscal year 2016, lodging, cigarette and commerce taxes revenues are reported separately (previously included with other taxes).
- (e) Revised amount of 2019 capitalized assets included in the functional categories.

Table 5 - Taxable Sales by County

Last Ten Fiscal Years, (Expressed in Thousands)

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Taxable Sales by County										
Carson City	\$ 779,297	\$ 804,368	\$ 892,530	\$ 961,717	\$ 1,055,090	\$ 1,144,377	\$ 1,240,116	\$ 1,304,890	\$ 1,554,372	\$ 1,653,402
Churchill	387,570	252,675	283,497	282,998	309,285	354,371	460,506	351,133	425,134	453,727
Clark	32,566,665	35,040,892	37,497,074	39,242,730	40,888,477	42,569,372	45,901,464	43,834,782	47,523,974	59,661,912
Douglas	592,823	599,623	653,187	663,490	709,590	780,079	802,737	822,721	982,035	1,082,402
Elko	1,595,351	1,426,133	1,437,625	1,483,842	1,450,175	1,495,116	1,555,168	1,619,857	1,728,422	1,867,971
Esmeralda	19,806	16,826	18,193	15,315	14,461	13,726	20,582	23,019	30,251	25,252
Eureka	370,492	315,756	260,130	235,117	292,067	314,095	300,814	294,905	308,304	322,044
Humboldt	921,112	780,774	577,537	486,077	449,981	507,810	590,286	658,588	722,684	708,543
Lander	440,677	302,691	308,198	274,632	283,334	309,919	322,278	315,029	320,387	320,962
Lincoln	30,055	29,501	28,955	28,159	30,639	31,002	33,515	36,720	48,932	56,836
Lyon	305,525	356,890	396,525	380,805	456,071	490,415	605,862	687,126	755,084	893,835
Mineral	66,463	62,661	74,178	83,582	73,195	48,853	56,629	69,993	76,035	75,149
Nye	832,077	624,761	497,920	547,020	583,443	672,275	686,290	779,422	847,260	944,263
Pershing	96,442	94,633	82,473	91,181	113,424	118,014	119,288	148,128	264,976	217,204
Storey	77,729	108,434	246,041	240,804	1,609,711	1,275,451	718,439	825,949	737,381	874,551
Washoe	5,824,726	6,370,685	6,817,589	7,550,466	7,989,009	8,531,253	8,829,864	9,250,415	11,049,067	12,267,766
White Pine	296,598	253,042	275,884	220,360	239,789	291,695	317,188	343,005	330,500	361,811
Total	\$ 45,203,408	\$ 47,440,345	\$ 50,347,536	\$ 52,788,295	\$ 56,547,741	\$ 58,947,823	\$ 62,561,026	\$ 61,365,682	\$ 67,704,798	\$ 81,787,630

The State receives a portion of sales taxes at a rate of 2% on taxable sales.

Source: Department of Taxation

Table 6 - Principal Sales Tax Payers by Business Type

Current Year and Nine Years Ago, (Expressed in Thousands)

Business Type	Fiscal Year 2013			Fiscal Year 2022		
	Taxable Sales	Percentage of Total Taxable Sales	Tax Liability	Taxable Sales	Percentage of Total Taxable Sales	Tax Liability
Food services and drinking places	\$ 10,025,378	22.2%	\$ 200,508	\$ 13,712,982	16.8%	\$ 274,260
Motor vehicle and parts dealers	4,941,303	10.9%	98,826	9,252,053	11.3%	185,041
General merchandise stores	4,346,530	9.6%	86,931	6,138,299	7.5%	122,766
Merchant wholesalers, durable goods	3,033,397	6.7%	60,668	6,616,073	8.1%	132,321
Nonstore Retailers	450,898	1.0%	9,018	5,577,516	6.8%	111,550
Building material, garden equipment, supplies	1,751,056	3.9%	35,021	4,379,041	5.4%	87,581
Clothing and clothing accessories stores	3,799,624	8.4%	75,992	4,791,077	5.9%	95,822
Food and beverage stores	1,601,745	3.5%	32,035	2,370,913	2.9%	47,418
Rental and leasing services	1,420,870	3.1%	28,417	2,313,940	2.8%	46,279
Electronics	1,376,939	3.0%	27,539	1,534,895	1.9%	30,698
Total	<u>\$ 32,747,740</u>	<u>72.3%</u>	<u>\$ 654,955</u>	<u>\$ 56,686,789</u>	<u>69.4%</u>	<u>\$ 1,133,736</u>

Source: Department of Taxation

Note: Due to confidentiality issues, the names of the ten largest revenue payers are not available.

The categories presented are intended to provide alternative information regarding the source of the State's revenue.

Table 7 - Ratios of Outstanding Debt by Type

Last Ten Fiscal Years, (Expressed in Thousands, Except for Per Capita)

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Governmental Activities										
General obligation bonds	\$ 1,754,520	\$ 1,703,840	\$ 1,607,930	\$ 1,358,430	\$ 1,284,172	\$ 1,267,120	\$ 1,207,097	\$ 1,182,281	\$ 1,121,898	\$ 1,094,640
General obligation bonds-private placements (c)	-	-	-	-	-	2,310	1,175	-	-	-
Special obligation bonds	497,650	527,450	486,140	587,095	706,165	785,085	745,295	704,460	805,065	764,875
Premiums (discounts)	143,968	146,792	176,725	221,726	210,383	191,869	161,348	147,332	146,216	130,310
Total bonds payable	2,396,138	2,378,082	2,270,795	2,167,251	2,200,720	2,246,384	2,114,915	2,034,073	2,073,179	1,989,825
Certificates of participation	52,000	94,455	91,935	89,225	84,994	77,815	75,125	72,245	69,240	66,100
Certificates of participation-private placements (c)	-	-	-	-	-	3,014	2,662	2,303	1,932	1,555
Premiums (discounts)	339	2,956	2,720	1,491	1,048	646	315	39	(185)	(356)
Total certificates of participation	52,339	97,411	94,655	90,716	86,042	81,475	78,102	74,587	70,987	67,299
Obligations under finance agreements (d)	25,096	25,094	22,826	20,177	17,364	18,490	14,870	11,266	7,542	6,262
Obligations under leases (e)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	193,445
Total governmental activities	2,473,573	2,500,587	2,388,276	2,278,144	2,304,126	2,346,349	2,207,887	2,119,926	2,151,708	2,256,831
Business-type Activities										
General obligation bonds	90,720	83,025	73,370	69,480	60,103	60,430	48,963	74,124	62,687	137,975
Special obligation bonds	739,797	1,156,634	1,008,858	823,288	641,830	525,491	628,948	875,915	846,258	1,063,445
Premiums (discounts)	5,942	55,914	42,691	15,688	5,502	2,404	3,142	10,577	10,795	13,836
Obligations under leases (e)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,233
Total business-type activities	836,459	1,295,573	1,124,919	908,456	707,435	588,325	681,053	960,616	919,740	1,217,489
Total primary government	\$ 3,310,032	\$ 3,796,160	\$ 3,513,195	\$ 3,186,600	\$ 3,011,561	\$ 2,934,674	\$ 2,888,940	\$ 3,080,542	\$ 3,071,448	\$ 3,474,320
Debt as a Percentage of Personal Income (a)	3.07 %	3.50 %	3.06 %	2.63 %	2.35 %	2.12 %	1.94 %	1.95 %	1.82 %	1.84 %
Amount of Debt per Capita (b)	\$ 1,201	\$ 1,361	\$ 1,238	\$ 1,102	\$ 1,024	\$ 979	\$ 952	\$ 1,000	\$ 979	\$ 1,105

Notes: Details regarding the State's debt can be found in the notes to the financial statements.

See Table 11 for personal income and population data.

Debt as a Percentage of Personal Income is based on prior year Personal Income.

Amount of Debt per Capita is based on prior year Population.

(a) Revised percentages for 2013 through 2015.

(b) Revised amounts for 2014 and 2015.

(c) Beginning in 2018, Private Placement bonds and certificates of participation are presented separately to comply with GASB Statement 88.

(d) Beginning in 2022, the terminology has changed from capital leases to finance agreements in order to comply with GASB Statement 87.

(e) Beginning in 2022, leases are reported as liabilities in order to comply with GASB Statement 87.

Table 8 - Ratios of General Bonded Debt Outstanding

Last Ten Fiscal Years, (Expressed in Thousands, Except for Per Capita)

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Governmental Activities										
General obligation bonds	\$ 1,754,520	\$ 1,703,840	\$ 1,607,930	\$ 1,358,430	\$ 1,284,172	\$ 1,269,430	\$ 1,207,097	\$ 1,182,281	\$ 1,121,898	\$ 1,094,640
General obligation bonds-private placements (c)	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,175	-	-	-
Premiums (discounts)	96,909	92,714	129,441	132,082	116,221	101,377	83,941	81,863	75,353	11,367
Subtotal	<u>1,851,429</u>	<u>1,796,554</u>	<u>1,737,371</u>	<u>1,490,512</u>	<u>1,400,393</u>	<u>1,370,807</u>	<u>1,292,213</u>	<u>1,264,144</u>	<u>1,197,251</u>	<u>1,106,007</u>
Certificates of participation	5,920	4,855	3,730	2,550	1,305	-	-	-	-	-
Premiums (discounts)	394	295	197	36	9	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal	<u>6,314</u>	<u>5,150</u>	<u>3,927</u>	<u>2,586</u>	<u>1,314</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Business-type Activities										
General obligation bonds	90,720	83,025	73,370	69,480	60,103	60,430	48,963	74,124	62,687	137,975
Premiums (discounts)	5,853	5,091	4,209	2,671	1,837	2,012	1,292	6,252	5,286	10,176
Subtotal	<u>96,573</u>	<u>88,116</u>	<u>77,579</u>	<u>72,151</u>	<u>61,940</u>	<u>62,442</u>	<u>50,255</u>	<u>80,376</u>	<u>67,973</u>	<u>148,151</u>
Total general bonded debt	<u>\$ 1,954,316</u>	<u>\$ 1,889,820</u>	<u>\$ 1,818,877</u>	<u>\$ 1,565,249</u>	<u>\$ 1,463,647</u>	<u>\$ 1,433,249</u>	<u>\$ 1,342,468</u>	<u>\$ 1,344,520</u>	<u>\$ 1,265,224</u>	<u>\$ 1,254,158</u>
Actual Taxable Property Value	\$ 234,900,598	\$ 239,048,328	\$ 260,130,702	\$ 283,624,300	\$ 302,376,818	\$ 342,368,616	\$ 371,687,673	\$ 371,687,673	\$ 399,304,263	\$ 461,053,905
Percentage of Actual Taxable Value of Property (b)	0.83 %	0.79 %	0.70 %	0.55 %	0.48 %	0.42 %	0.36 %	0.36 %	0.32 %	0.12 %
Debt per Capita (a)(b)	\$ 709	\$ 677	\$ 641	\$ 541	\$ 498	\$ 478	\$ 442	\$ 437	\$ 403	\$ 169

Note: Details regarding the State's outstanding debt can be found in the notes to the financial statements.

Only the general obligation certificates of participation subject to the debt limitation are included above.

(a) See Table 11 for population data.

(b) Revised for fiscal years 2013 and 2014 to exclude special obligation bonds.

(c) Revised 2019 Special obligation bonds to Premiums (discounts) and added General obligation bonds-private placements in 2020.

Table 9 - Legal Debt Margin Information

Last Ten Fiscal Years, (Expressed in Thousands)

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Debt limit	\$ 1,701,164	\$ 1,854,550	\$ 2,028,293	\$ 2,166,631	\$ 2,294,555	\$ 2,467,971	\$ 2,682,567	\$ 2,886,475	\$ 3,024,394	\$ 3,342,577
Total debt applicable to limit	1,178,185	1,151,010	1,127,220	1,082,845	1,034,015	1,025,895	988,260	981,760	945,445	1,007,875
Legal debt margin	<u>\$ 522,979</u>	<u>\$ 703,540</u>	<u>\$ 901,073</u>	<u>\$ 1,083,786</u>	<u>\$ 1,260,540</u>	<u>\$ 1,442,076</u>	<u>\$ 1,694,307</u>	<u>\$ 1,904,715</u>	<u>\$ 2,078,949</u>	<u>\$ 2,334,702</u>
Legal debt margin as a percentage of the debt limit	30.74 %	37.94 %	44.43 %	50.02 %	54.94 %	58.43 %	63.16 %	65.99 %	68.74 %	69.85 %

Computation of Legal Debt Margin at June 30, 2022:

Assessed value of taxable property at June 30, 2022 (a)		\$ 167,128,836
Debt limitation (2% of assessed value)		\$ 3,342,577
General Obligation Bonds subject to limit	\$ 1,007,875	
Certificates of participation	69,240	
<i>Less obligations exempt from debt margin:</i>		
Lease revenue certificates of participation	(69,240)	
Debt subject to debt limitation		(945,445)
Legal debt margin at June 30, 2022		<u>\$ 2,334,702</u>

Note:

(a) On June 30 of each year, the most current assessed value available is the assessed value used for calculating and assessing taxes for the following fiscal year. Therefore, the debt limitation as of June 30 of each year is calculated using the assessed value for the following fiscal year. For purposes of this computation, assessed valuation includes 35% of actual taxable property value, plus statewide redevelopment agency assessed values.

Table 10 - Pledged Revenue Coverage

Last Ten Fiscal Years, (Expressed in Thousands)

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Highway Improvement Revenue Bonds										
Revenue - fuel taxes	\$ 266,564	\$ 266,872	\$ 274,838	\$ 287,571	\$ 294,091	\$ 305,781	\$ 310,844	\$ 296,393	\$ 323,718	\$ 344,755
<i>Debt Service</i>										
Principal	\$ 53,300	\$ 56,220	\$ 41,310	\$ 45,600	\$ 48,595	\$ 46,985	\$ 39,790	\$ 40,835	\$ 42,875	\$ 40,190
Interest (f)	25,011	22,422	24,345	20,252	31,325	31,495	34,627	32,751	33,888	33,386
Total	\$ 78,311	\$ 78,642	\$ 65,655	\$ 65,852	\$ 79,920	\$ 78,480	\$ 74,417	\$ 73,586	\$ 76,763	\$ 73,576
Coverage (c)	3.40	3.39	4.19	4.37	3.68	3.90	4.18	4.03	4.22	4.69
Unemployment Compensation Bonds										
Revenue - special bond contributions	\$ -	\$ 58,003	\$ 191,548	\$ 152,837	\$ 197,230	\$ 35,285	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
<i>Debt service</i>										
Principal	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 138,590	\$ 131,165	\$ 151,100	\$ 128,045	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Interest	-	13,644	23,360	18,881	12,381	3,201	-	-	-	-
Total	\$ -	\$ 13,644	\$ 161,950	\$ 150,046	\$ 163,481	\$ 131,246	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Coverage (c)	N/A	N/A	4.25	1.18	1.21	0.27	DIV/O	N/A	N/A	N/A
Mortgage Revenue Bonds										
Revenue (a)	\$ 83,366	\$ 100,729	\$ 58,737	\$ 78,571	\$ 72,727	\$ 138,354	\$ 121,838	\$ 64,965	\$ 127,488	\$ 56,463
Expenses (b)	8,867	9,481	4,043	9,674	3,471	3,434	2,976	5,520	3,770	4,879
Net available revenues	\$ 74,499	\$ 91,248	\$ 54,694	\$ 68,897	\$ 69,256	\$ 134,920	\$ 118,862	\$ 59,445	\$ 123,718	\$ 51,584
<i>Debt service</i>										
Principal (d)	\$ 71,095	\$ 151,432	\$ 80,745	\$ 71,337	\$ 101,485	\$ 124,888	\$ 117,907	\$ 45,890	\$ 214,935	\$ 105,737
Interest	23,226	17,882	15,149	13,298	13,258	15,619	20,339	28,870	27,783	32,367
Total	\$ 94,321	\$ 169,314	\$ 95,894	\$ 84,635	\$ 114,743	\$ 140,507	\$ 138,246	\$ 74,760	\$ 242,718	\$ 138,104
Coverage (c)	0.79	0.54	0.57	0.81	0.60	0.96	0.86	0.80	0.51	0.37
Lease Revenue Certificates of Participation										
Revenue - lease rent (net)	\$ 2,972	\$ 4,098	\$ 2,996	\$ 4,335	\$ 5,190	\$ 6,719	\$ 6,753	\$ 6,839	\$ 6,809	\$ 6,802
Assets - held by the trustee (e)	4,558	46,902	12,442	1,736	35	-	-	-	-	-
Total	\$ 7,530	\$ 51,000	\$ 15,438	\$ 6,071	\$ 5,225	\$ 6,719	\$ 6,753	\$ 6,839	\$ 6,809	\$ 6,802
<i>Debt Service</i>										
Principal	\$ 800	\$ 1,795	\$ 1,395	\$ 1,530	\$ 2,721	\$ 2,860	\$ 3,042	\$ 3,239	\$ 3,376	\$ 3,517
Interest	2,163	3,418	4,128	4,084	3,915	3,839	3,722	3,597	3,463	3,313
Total	\$ 2,963	\$ 5,213	\$ 5,523	\$ 5,614	\$ 6,636	\$ 6,699	\$ 6,764	\$ 6,836	\$ 6,839	\$ 6,830
Coverage (c)	2.54	9.78	2.80	1.08	0.79	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00

Notes: Details regarding the State's outstanding debt can be found in the notes to the financial statements.

- (a) Consists of interest and investment income and principal collections of the Housing Division Enterprise Fund.
- (b) Consists of operating expenses less interest expense and depreciation.
- (c) Coverage equals net available revenues divided by total debt service.
- (d) Revised figure for 2020.
- (e) Assets - held by the trustee are the combination of additional lease rent, investment income, and bond proceeds.
- (f) Principal paid on highway improvement revenue bonds is updated for 2013 to exclude the par amount of bonds refunded.

Table 11 - Demographic and Economic Statistics

Last Ten Calendar Years

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Population										
Nevada (a)	2,754,874	2,790,366	2,838,281	2,890,845	2,940,058	2,998,039	3,034,392	3,080,156	3,138,259	3,143,991
Percentage change	1.3 %	1.3 %	1.7 %	1.9 %	1.7 %	2.0 %	1.2 %	1.5 %	1.9 %	0.2 %
United States (a)	314,102,623	316,427,395	318,907,401	321,418,820	323,127,513	325,719,178	327,167,434	328,239,523	329,484,123	331,893,745
Percentage change	0.8 %	0.7 %	0.8 %	0.8 %	0.5 %	0.8 %	0.4 %	0.3 %	0.4 %	0.7 %
Total Personal Income										
Nevada (in millions) (a)	\$ 107,930	\$ 108,504	\$ 114,923	\$ 121,096	\$ 128,090	\$ 138,386	\$ 149,219	\$ 157,584	\$ 168,587	\$ 189,308
Percentage change	5.2 %	0.5 %	5.9 %	5.4 %	5.8 %	8.0 %	7.8 %	5.6 %	7.0 %	12.3 %
United States (in millions) (a)	\$ 13,904,485	\$ 14,068,960	\$ 14,801,624	\$ 15,463,981	\$ 15,912,777	\$ 16,820,250	\$ 17,813,035	\$ 18,542,262	\$ 19,607,447	\$ 21,288,709
Percentage change	5.1 %	1.2 %	5.2 %	4.5 %	2.9 %	5.7 %	5.9 %	4.1 %	5.7 %	8.6 %
Per Capita Personal Income										
Nevada (a)	\$ 39,178	\$ 38,885	\$ 40,490	\$ 41,889	\$ 43,567	\$ 46,159	\$ 49,176	\$ 51,161	\$ 53,270	\$ 60,213
Percentage change	3.8 %	(0.7)%	4.1 %	3.5 %	4.0 %	5.9 %	6.5 %	4.0 %	5.0 %	12.1 %
United States (a)	\$ 44,267	\$ 44,462	\$ 46,414	\$ 48,112	\$ 49,246	\$ 51,640	\$ 54,446	\$ 56,490	\$ 59,510	\$ 64,143
Percentage change	4.3 %	0.4 %	4.4 %	3.7 %	2.4 %	4.9 %	5.4 %	3.8 %	5.3 %	7.8 %
Labor Force and Employment										
Nevada Labor Force (c)	1,378,876	1,372,862	1,393,639	1,425,711	1,427,114	1,462,955	1,500,377	1,562,016	1,501,397	1,506,841
Unemployed (c)	152,468	135,071	107,856	96,159	81,106	73,583	68,418	64,245	232,481	118,707
Unemployment Rate (b)	11.1 %	9.8 %	7.7 %	6.7 %	5.7 %	5.0 %	4.6 %	4.1 %	15.5 %	7.9 %
United States Labor Force	154,975,000	155,389,000	155,922,000	157,130,000	159,187,000	160,320,000	162,075,000	164,120,000	160,883,000	162,167,000
Unemployed	12,506,000	11,460,000	9,617,000	8,296,000	7,751,000	6,982,000	6,314,000	6,292,000	18,072,000	9,883,000
Unemployment Rate (b)	8.1 %	7.4 %	6.2 %	5.3 %	4.9 %	4.4 %	3.9 %	3.8 %	11.2 %	6.1 %

Sources: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis; Nevada Department of Employment, Training, and Rehabilitation**Note:** Total personal income is composed of wages and salaries, proprietors' income, personal interest and dividend income, rental income, and personal current transfer receipts, less contributions for government social insurance. Per capita personal income is calculated by dividing total personal income by population.

(a) Revised estimates for 2012 through 2014.

(b) Revised percentage for 2015.

(c) Revised estimates for 2019.

Table 12 - Principal Industries

Current Year and Nine Years Ago

	Calendar Year 2012		Calendar Year 2021	
	Employees	Percentage of Total State Employment	Employees	Percentage of Total State Employment
Industry:				
Farm employment	5,658	0.36%	5,028	0.30%
Forestry, fishing, and related activities	1,697	0.11%	1,937	0.11%
Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction	22,129	1.20%	18,132	1.03%
Utilities	4,227	0.29%	4,526	0.26%
Construction	67,968	4.55%	120,249	6.58%
Manufacturing	43,632	2.84%	66,978	3.60%
Wholesale trade	37,409	2.51%	43,982	2.43%
Retail trade	158,421	10.33%	185,306	9.94%
Transportation and warehousing	58,934	3.73%	137,427	6.84%
Information	17,890	1.17%	21,137	1.09%
Finance and insurance	84,914	5.81%	103,909	5.19%
Real estate, rental and leasing	92,628	6.37%	110,419	5.70%
Professional, scientific, and technical services	82,832	5.45%	109,638	6.01%
Management of companies and enterprises	23,005	1.42%	32,573	1.79%
Administrative and waste management services	102,559	6.70%	132,423	7.17%
Educational services	14,160	0.93%	21,845	1.13%
Health care and social assistance	115,587	7.53%	160,792	8.89%
Arts, entertainment and recreation	49,521	3.24%	55,322	2.69%
Accommodation and food services	298,004	19.77%	276,961	14.13%
Other services	72,702	4.60%	89,984	4.79%
Federal government, civilian	18,243	1.18%	21,002	1.22%
Military	18,300	1.19%	20,721	1.15%
State government	34,387	2.34%	35,547	2.11%
Local government	94,391	6.38%	99,871	5.85%
Total	1,519,198	100.00%	1,875,709	100.00%

Sources: US Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis

Note: Due to confidentiality issues, the names of the ten principal employers are not available. The categories presented are intended to provide alternative information regarding the concentration of employment in various business sectors.

Table 13 - School Enrollment

Last Ten Fiscal Years

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Public School Enrollment (a)										
Primary (Pre-K - 6)	244,559	249,015	253,267	258,617	261,450	269,370	272,831	272,128	255,369	258,193
Secondary (7 - 12) (b)	202,319	202,788	209,639	208,910	212,245	223,046	225,785	228,732	231,264	234,145
Total	446,878	451,803	462,906	467,527	473,695	492,416	498,616	500,860	486,633	492,338
Public Higher Education Enrollment (c)										
University of Nevada, Reno	13,721	14,468	15,762	16,916	16,745	17,291	17,194	16,899	16,137	16,064
University of Nevada, Las Vegas	18,499	19,269	20,301	21,352	21,963	22,514	22,484	22,875	23,090	22,701
Nevada State College	2,102	2,174	2,264	2,264	2,390	2,804	3,088	3,382	3,881	3,947
College of Southern Nevada	19,128	18,546	18,883	18,183	18,227	18,139	18,493	18,846	16,754	15,960
Great Basin College	1,659	1,717	1,728	1,835	1,881	1,824	2,069	2,187	2,244	2,017
Truckee Meadows Community College	6,339	6,166	6,098	6,196	5,851	5,740	5,760	5,852	5,380	5,174
Western Nevada College	2,240	2,157	2,229	2,213	2,047	2,138	1,928	2,105	1,976	2,011
Total	63,688	64,497	67,265	68,959	69,104	70,450	71,016	72,146	69,462	67,874

Sources: Nevada Department of Education and Nevada System of Higher Education

(a) Enrollment figures have been realigned to match fiscal year and restated for 2013 through 2018. The data of 2020 is revised in 2021.

(b) Secondary also includes 5th year seniors, adult education, home schooled, and special education beyond 12th grade.

(c) Enrollment figures have been realigned to match fiscal year and restated for 2013 through 2018 using the Annual Average Full-Time Equivalent Enrollment report.

Table 14 - Full-time Equivalent State Government Employees by Function

Last Ten Fiscal Years

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Function										
General government	1,548	1,539	1,633	1,624	1,753	1,739	1,853	1,854	1,863	1,797
Health and social services (a)	5,925	6,239	6,394	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Health services	-	-	-	1,786	1,720	1,754	1,754	1,770	1,699	1,651
Social services	-	-	-	4,805	4,856	4,859	4,859	4,871	4,702	4,857
Education - K-12 administrative	7,663	8,380	8,647	9,096	10,593	10,968	11,285	10,245	10,263	9,943
Law, justice and public safety	5,838	5,831	5,846	5,993	6,030	6,546	6,511	6,842	6,498	6,083
Regulation of business	1,289	1,363	1,338	1,440	1,480	1,440	1,440	1,393	1,343	1,391
Transportation	1,776	1,770	1,793	1,759	1,795	1,805	1,805	1,685	1,627	1,545
Recreation and resource development	1,145	1,181	1,169	1,213	1,203	1,249	1,249	1,202	1,188	1,201
Total	25,184	26,303	26,820	27,716	29,430	30,360	30,756	29,862	29,183	28,468

Sources: Nevada Department of Administration, Nevada System of Higher Education and Legislative Counsel Bureau

(a) Beginning in 2016, health and social services are presented separately, as health services and social services.

Table 15 - Operating Indicators by Function

Last Ten Fiscal Years

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
General Government										
<i>Department of Taxation</i>										
Number of sales and use tax audits (r)	1,461	1,198	1,176	1,279	1,491	1,430	1,416	1,123	2,917	997
<i>Public Employees Benefits Program</i>										
Number of plan participants	40,176	40,635	41,449	42,259	43,158	43,711	44,574	44,886	43,980	43,922
Generic drug utilization (b)	80 %	81 %	82 %	81 %	81 %	82 %	82 %	86 %	87 %	86 %
<i>Department of Administration</i>										
Square feet of non-state owned space leased (major urban areas)	1,511,207	1,526,579	1,606,012	1,614,381	1,713,599	1,754,521	1,770,012	1,790,013	1,764,894	1,764,894
Job applications processed (f)	101,062	81,916	85,578	98,104	73,001	76,789	75,376	66,097	70,435	105,176
<i>Nevada State Library and Archives</i>										
Volumes (excludes documents and microfilm)	87,942	89,785	91,497	93,429	95,611	96,132	81,563	70,689	61,422	61,858
Government publications (U.S. and Nevada) (d)	862,764	864,898	869,670	871,764	877,330	877,823	869,012	860,956	859,843	861,554
Health and Social Services										
<i>Aging and Disability Services Division</i>										
Average monthly number of Developmental Services clients	5,694	5,865	6,184	6,433	6,643	6,881	7,143	7,341	7,388	7,440
<i>Health Care Financing & Policy</i>										
Nevada Medicaid - average monthly eligibles	315,434	392,315	558,787	608,246	637,780	654,936	653,694	656,258	770,343	863,342
NV Check-Up Program - average monthly enrollment	21,132	21,771	22,606	22,630	25,699	27,300	27,487	27,043	26,411	23,287
<i>Division of Public and Behavioral Health</i>										
Women, Infants and Children Program participants (FFY)	884,946	874,462	860,468	839,845	793,782	749,365	692,708	701,291	680,708	636,197
Average monthly number of Mental Health clients (p)	14,414	14,238	13,585	11,281	9,866	9,142	8,812	8,227	6,658	6,049
Average monthly number of Mental Health inpatients (p)	221	277	301	498	517	509	485	468	401	416
<i>Division of Welfare and Supportive Services</i>										
Average monthly number of TANF recipients	28,837	32,239	31,928	26,717	24,537	25,744	22,364	20,973	16,833	15,241
Average monthly number of SNAP (Food Stamp) recipients	358,611	375,506	411,447	438,330	440,485	440,694	427,534	433,024	464,587	442,838
Percent of current child support owed that is collected (FFY) (g)	58 %	60 %	62 %	64 %	66 %	67 %	69 %	67 %	- %	67 %
TANF recipient children receiving child care (s)	18,742	20,122	23,346	19,434	25,408	30,000	27,261	23,975	15,192	13,349
Non-TANF children receiving child care (s)	43,215	39,309	44,725	59,739	67,825	75,846	98,935	101,024	66,063	66,575
Applications for energy assistance received (s)	36,764	41,190	40,726	41,448	36,186	35,452	33,907	32,888	29,564	27,845
Households served with energy assistance (s)	26,008	24,348	27,370	26,936	26,452	24,704	22,407	21,563	19,365	18,897

Table 15 - Operating Indicators by Function

Last Ten Fiscal Years

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Education and Support Services										
<i>Nevada Department of Education (a)</i>										
Percent of occupational education students receiving a diploma (q)	70 %	85 %	74 %	84 %	85 %	91 %	93 %	94 %	92 %	N/A %
Number of special education students receiving a high school diploma	677	745	799	884	1,849	1,949	2,301	2,463	2,330	2,424
Law, Justice, and Public Safety										
<i>The Supreme Court of Nevada</i>										
Cases filed (c)	2,362	2,426	2,351	2,533	2,718	3,021	2,526	1,970	N/A	1,737
Cases disposed (c)	2,392	2,582	2,663	2,387	1,594	1,639	1,846	1,654	N/A	1,283
Number of opinions written (c)	104	99	105	97	109	96	63	85	N/A	82
<i>Nevada Department of Corrections</i>										
Total admissions	5,666	5,749	5,937	6,286	6,413	6,432	6,342	5,365	4,007	4,308
Total releases	5,614	5,672	5,750	5,576	6,285	6,764	6,664	6,462	5,391	5,285
In-house population at year-end	12,665	12,824	12,999	13,685	13,768	13,426	13,453	12,300	10,874	10,000
<i>Department of Public Safety, Highway Patrol Division</i>										
Total number of DUI arrests	3,177	2,977	3,156	3,095	2,825	2,932	3,644	3,207	3,540	3,228
Total number of safety inspections	28,737	25,923	33,570	31,752	31,473	34,140	30,382	28,273	30,866	26,987
<i>Department of Motor Vehicles</i>										
Motor vehicle registrations	2,190,660	2,259,552	2,326,319	23,985,762	2,469,307	2,534,636	2,604,126	2,428,338	2,633,888	2,684,585
Regulation of Business										
<i>Nevada Department of Agriculture</i>										
Number of meals served in the Children & Adult Food Care Program eligible for free and reduced lunch (o)	4,724,529	4,800,386	4,527,435	4,600,171	5,864,600	6,473,857	4,732,827	5,246,819	3,359,958	5,133,447
Percent of K-12 students participating in the Nat'l School Lunch Program eligible for free and reduced lunch (b) (l)	54 %	54 %	54 %	58 %	56 %	56 %	58 %	62 %	62 %	47 %
<i>Nevada Gaming Commission</i>										
Licenses issued & active at fiscal year-end	2,933	2,981	2,961	2,929	2,921	2,895	2,966	2,912	2,924	2,963
Licensed devices at fiscal year-end:										
Table and counter games (j)	5,676	5,731	5,818	5,700	5,643	5,494	5,423	3,971	4,889	4,816
Card games (j)	902	848	871	799	772	739	719	257	497	621
Slots (i)	179,776	176,073	174,548	169,723	165,880	164,413	163,612	128,091	142,201	146,768
<i>Department of Business and Industry</i>										
Units of affordable housing produced (b)	727	1,117	848	1,019	946	811	752	988	1,830	1,473
Taxicab Authority notices of violation issued (k)	4,419	3,306	3,672	4,385	3,124	1,673	1,024	616	493	1,062
Taxicab Authority vehicle inspections made (k)	6,849	7,374	9,210	9,589	6,343	2,275	2,770	2,422	4,478	9,122
Number of worksite safety & health inspections	1,272	1,659	1,131	1,424	1,211	956	953	806	805	809
Number of boiler and elevator inspections	14,564	13,061	12,306	15,884	18,049	22,779	25,405	22,937	21,212	23,812
Insurance license and renewal applications processed (b) (l)	41,382	47,995	51,006	53,652	55,024	60,424	64,216	67,122	85,050	90,224
<i>Governor's Office of Economic Development (h)</i>										
Number of projects requesting Community Development Block Grants (h)	35	40	36	32	40	37	21	17	22	21
Number of projects funded (h)	27	24	20	14	19	14	15	16	14	18

Table 15 - Operating Indicators by Function

Last Ten Fiscal Years

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Transportation										
<i>Nevada Department of Transportation</i>										
Miles of highways - rural	4,726	4,726	4,735	4,735	4,419	4,428	4,420	4,424	4,424	4,424
Miles of highways - urban	654	667	662	663	715	718	708	685	684	689
Recreation and Resource Development										
<i>Commission on Tourism</i>										
Visitors guide digital demand and hardcopy shipments (n)	162,117	31,998	23,542	42,913	39,804	39,547	25,669	38,949	38,579	50,171
TravelNevada.com website sessions (m)	1,249,030	1,226,380	708,795	864,412	1,001,634	1,357,559	1,728,151	2,205,981	2,488,207	3,160,959
<i>Department of Conservation and Natural Resources</i>										
Percent of human caused wildland fires in NDF's jurisdiction investigated	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %
Number of State Park users (i)	3,046,049	2,999,315	3,028,859	3,408,821	3,533,396	3,415,630	3,750,369	3,963,231	4,447,511	3,713,240

N/A = not available

Sources: Nevada Departments of Taxation, Administration, Health and Human Services, Education, Agriculture, Corrections, Motor Vehicles, Public Safety, Transportation, Business and Industry, Conservation and Natural Resources; Supreme Court of Nevada; Nevada Gaming Commission and Control Board; Public Employees Benefit Program; State of Nevada Executive Budgets.

Notes:

- (a) See table 13 for public school enrollment.
- (b) The Executive Budget is prepared biennially, and actual figures are only available for the base year (even numbered years). Base year figures have been used for odd numbered years in this table.
- (c) Data based on calendar year and the data of 2019 and 2020 are revised in 2021.
- (d) Nevada Library and Archives deselected California Government Publications in 2019.
- (e) Revised figures for XXXX.
- (f) Combined between the old system (NEATS) and the new system (Success Factors) in 2021.
- (g) Revised figures for 2019 and 2020.
- (h) Governor's Office of Economic Development moved under Regulation of Business in 2017.
- (i) Revised figure for 2016.
- (j) Revised description beginning in 2017.
- (k) Beginning June 2017 inspections were reduced from 4 to 1 annually.
- (l) Revised figures for 2014 and 2017.
- (m) Beginning 2020, this metric includes digital views and downloads of the visitors guide from TravelNevada.com, which was not included in previous years.
- (n) The number of 2020 is revised in 2021 by the source agency.
- (o) The number of 2020 is revised in 2021 by the source agency. The significant decrease of meals from 2020 to 2021 was due to a drop in DCH providers and centers.
- (p) The numbers in 2021 are down due to COVID.
- (q) The data of 2021 is not available due to COVID-19 related shutdowns and the exams were not administered or halted early.
- (r) The data is one year behind. Revised for 2019 and 2020.
- (s) In 2021, COVID Health Emergency had an impact on the EAP applications while other federal funds provided additional options for individuals to meet their needs such as expanded unemployment benefits and county level housing funds.

Table 16 - Capital Asset Statistics by Function

Last Ten Fiscal Years

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
General Government										
State owned office space (square feet)	215,416	213,896	213,896	213,896	216,731	231,884	231,884	231,884	200,184	191,078
Vehicles (motor pool)	777	865	909	1,046	1,059	1,162	1,128	1,231	1,194	1,188
Health and Social Services										
State owned office space (square feet)	68,648	68,648	68,648	68,648	65,880	57,492	57,492	57,492	57,392	53,517
Mental health centers	5	5	5	5	4	4	4	4	4	4
Veterans' home	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2
Youth correctional centers	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Vehicles (a)	167	155	147	145	133	123	111	110	128	122
Education and Support Services										
State owned office space (square feet)	28,200	28,200	28,200	28,200	28,200	26,937	26,937	26,937	27,025	27,016
Number of State museums	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
State library	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Law, Justice and Public Safety										
State owned office space (square feet)	645,322	645,322	645,322	645,322	643,134	649,409	649,409	649,409	656,823	646,023
Supreme Court building	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Department of Corrections facilities	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	16	16
Vehicles (a)	1,118	1,128	1,088	1,066	931	964	986	980	1,169	1,077
Regulation of Business										
State owned office space (square feet)	102,245	103,765	103,765	103,765	109,710	71,369	71,369	71,369	71,369	73,047
Vehicles (a)	242	259	249	262	251	253	228	228	162	155
Transportation										
State owned office space (square feet)	308,532	308,532	337,094	337,094	339,190	339,190	357,993	366,499	439,966	440,154
NDOT lane miles	13,613	13,622	13,628	13,708	13,083	14,083	13,463	13,505	13,501	13,555
NDOT bridges	1,101	1,154	1,164	1,164	1,165	1,208	1,229	1,221	1,238	1,235
NDOT vehicles	633	631	639	639	674	673	671	695	710	710
NDOT heavy equipment	1,931	1,918	1,926	1,926	1,926	1,932	1,979	2,019	2,016	2,031
NDOT maintenance stations (staffed)	42	44	44	44	44	44	45	45	45	45
Recreation and Resource Development										
State owned office space (square feet)	143,150	143,150	143,150	143,150	139,326	123,022	123,022	123,022	152,779	212,198
Number of State Parks	24	23	23	23	23	24	27	28	28	28
Acres of State Parks	145,760	146,225	146,225	148,625	148,625	158,440	158,440	158,440	158,440	158,440
Number of Fish Hatcheries	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Wildlife Management Areas	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	13
Acres of Wildlife Management Areas	121,086	119,212	119,212	119,212	119,212	125,414	125,414	124,225	124,225	157,122
Vehicles (a)	790	826	850	810	779	785	750	748	840	838

Sources: Nevada Attorney General's Office, Nevada Departments of Administration, Conservation and Natural Resources, Tourism and Cultural Affairs, Health & Human Services, Transportation, and Wildlife

(a) Beginning in the fiscal year 2021, no longer exclude offroad vehicles, such as trailers, golf carts, snowmobiles, and unregistered heavy equipment, etc.

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COMPLIANCE SECTION



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

The Honorable Andy Matthews
State Controller
Carson City, 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 (*Government Auditing Standards*), the financial statements of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, the aggregate discretely presented component units, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the State of Nevada (the State), as of and for the year ended June 30, 2022, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the State's basic financial statements, and have issued our report thereon dated January 10, 2024. Our report includes a reference to other auditors who audited the financial statements of the following, as described in our report on the State of Nevada's financial statements:

- Nevada System of Higher Education, a discretely presented component unit
- Colorado River Commission, a discretely presented component unit
- Pension and Other Employee Benefits Trust Funds, a fiduciary fund
- Retirement Benefits Investment Fund, a fiduciary investment trust fund
- Vanguard, SSGA, USAA, and Putnam Nevada College Savings Plans, a part of the private-purpose trust fiduciary fund
- Self-Insurance, an internal service fund
- Insurance Premiums, an internal service fund
- Printing, an internal service fund
- Legislative and Contingency, a part of the general fund

This report does not include the results of the other auditors' testing of internal control over financial reporting or compliance and other matters that are reported on separately by some of those auditors. The financial statements of the Pension Trust Funds, the Insurance Premiums Internal Service Fund and the Retirement Benefits Investment Fund were not audited in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*.

Our report qualifies the opinion on the governmental activities and the general fund because the State was unable to determine an amount that should have been recorded for the Division of Emergency Management's inventory at the end of the year.

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Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting

In planning and performing our audit of the financial statements, we considered the State's internal control over financial reporting (internal control) as a basis for designing the 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 State's internal control. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of the State's internal control.

Our consideration of internal control was for the limited purpose described in the preceding paragraph and was not designed to identify all deficiencies in internal control that might be material weaknesses or significant deficiencies and therefore, material weaknesses or significant deficiencies may exist that have not been identified. However, as described in the accompanying schedule of findings and responses, we identified certain deficiencies in internal control that we consider to be material weaknesses and significant deficiencies.

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. We consider the deficiencies described in the accompanying schedule of findings and responses as findings 2022-001 through 2022-014 to be material weaknesses.

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. We consider the deficiencies described in the accompanying schedule of findings and responses as findings 2022-015 through 2022-017 to be significant deficiencies.

Report on Compliance and Other Matters

As part of obtaining reasonable assurance about whether the State's financial statements are free of 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*.

The State's Response to Findings

Government Auditing Standards requires the auditor to perform limited procedures on the State's responses to the findings identified in our audit are described in the accompanying schedule of findings and responses. The State's responses were not subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the financial statements and, accordingly, we express no opinion on them.

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 State'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 State's internal control and compliance. Accordingly, this communication is not suitable for any other purpose.

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Eide Bailly LLP".

Reno, Nevada
January 10, 2024

**STATE OF NEVADA
SCHEDULE OF FINDINGS AND RESPONSES
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2022**

Findings Relating to the Financial Statements Reported in Accordance with GAGAS:

2022-001:	Controller's Office - Overall Risk Assessment and Monitoring Activities Material Weakness
<i>Criteria:</i>	Management is responsible for establishing and maintaining an effective system of internal control over financial reporting.
<i>Condition:</i>	Analysis and review of financial reporting information received by the Controller's Office from the various state agencies is not operating effectively.
<i>Cause:</i>	Financial reporting information received from the various state agencies is frequently misstated or otherwise in error. However, the State of Nevada Controller's Office does not have adequate internal controls to effectively analyze and review this information. In some cases, information is compiled for financial reporting without adequate review and follow-up with state agencies for potential material errors.
<i>Effect:</i>	Materially misstated information is compiled and recorded for financial reporting. As a result, our audit procedures identified adjustments for: <ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Cash and Investments▪ Accounts Receivable▪ Capital Assets▪ Accounts Payable▪ Unearned Revenue▪ Unavailable Revenue▪ Revenue▪ Expenses
<i>Recommendation:</i>	We recommend the Controller's Office enhance internal controls to effectively analyze and review information received from the various state agencies.
<i>Views of Responsible Officials:</i>	Management agrees with this finding.

**STATE OF NEVADA
SCHEDULE OF FINDINGS AND RESPONSES
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2022**

Findings Relating to the Financial Statements Reported in Accordance with GAGAS:

The restricted cash note disclosure in Note 6 required the following update:

- Capital projects – unspent bond proceeds of \$163,133,000.

The cash and investment disclosures in Note 3 required the following updates:

- Mutual Funds were overstated and money market mutual funds were understated by \$1,487,000,000.
- Various other adjustments were required for classifications between maturity, quality ratings and fair value table.

The Statement of Cash Flows required updates for the Water Project Loans Fund to present program loans as operating activities rather than investing activities.

Recommendation:

We recommend the Controller’s Office enhance internal controls to ensure the bank reconciliation includes all significant reconciling items and that the tolerable unreconciled variance be a lower threshold.

We recommend the Controller’s Office enhance internal controls to ensure accuracy of cash and investment disclosures as well as cash flow statements.

Views of Responsible Officials:

Management agrees with this finding.

**STATE OF NEVADA
SCHEDULE OF FINDINGS AND RESPONSES
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2022**

Findings Relating to the Financial Statements Reported in Accordance with GAGAS:

**2022-003: Controller's Office – Revenue Recognition
Material Weakness**

Criteria: Management is responsible for establishing and maintaining an effective system of internal control over financial reporting. Ensuring accounts receivables, revenue, and unearned revenue are recorded in the appropriate time period and meet the criteria for recognition is a key component of effective internal control over financial reporting.

Condition: Accounts receivables, revenue, and unearned revenue were not recorded appropriately as noted:

- Gold and silver tax revenue was not allocated over the period earned.
- Changes in identified grant receivables and unearned revenues were not timely identified.
- Opioid settlement amounts were not initially estimated appropriately to include amounts net of legal fees.
- Fiduciary funds were not maintained on an accrual basis of accounting.

Cause: The State of Nevada Controller's Office (Controller's Office) did not have adequate internal controls to ensure accounts receivables, revenue, and unearned revenue were appropriately recorded.

Effect: The following errors were noted:

- General Fund
 - Understatement of gold and silver tax revenue and overstatement of related unearned revenue by \$28,707,415.
 - Understatement of federal grant related receivables and unearned revenue as well as an overstatement of revenue and unavailable revenue by \$5,608,334.
- Intergovernmental Fund
 - Overstatement of opioid accounts receivables and revenue by \$11,066,894.
 - Understatement of tax receivable by \$175,203,159, understatement of revenue by \$244,760,164, understatement of expense by \$231,763,465, and a \$162,206,460 prior period adjustment for various tax revenue that should have been recorded in the fiscal year 2021.

**STATE OF NEVADA
SCHEDULE OF FINDINGS AND RESPONSES
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2022**

Findings Relating to the Financial Statements Reported in Accordance with GAGAS:

<i>Recommendation:</i>	We recommend the Controller's Office enhance internal controls to ensure accounts receivable, revenue, and unearned revenue are appropriately recorded.
<i>Views of Responsible Officials:</i>	Management agrees with this finding.

**STATE OF NEVADA
SCHEDULE OF FINDINGS AND RESPONSES
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2022**

Findings Relating to the Financial Statements Reported in Accordance with GAGAS:

**2022-004: Controller's Office – Settlement Liability and Expenses
Material Weakness**

- Criteria:* Management is responsible for establishing and maintaining an effective system of internal control over financial reporting. Ensuring liabilities and expenses are recorded in the appropriate time period is a key component of effective internal control over financial reporting.
- Condition:* Settlement liability and expenses were not recorded in the appropriate fiscal year.
- Cause:* The State of Nevada Controller's Office (Controller's Office) did not have adequate internal controls to track legal settlements and ensure they were recorded in the appropriate fiscal year.
- Effect:* The following error was noted:
- General Fund
 - Understatement of settlement liability and expenditures by \$40,000,000.
- Recommendation:* We recommend the Controller's Office enhance internal controls to track legal settlements and ensure they are recorded in the appropriate fiscal year.
- Views of Responsible Officials:* Management agrees with this finding.

**STATE OF NEVADA
SCHEDULE OF FINDINGS AND RESPONSES
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2022**

Findings Relating to the Financial Statements Reported in Accordance with GAGAS:

2022-005:	Controller's Office – Leases and Adoption of GASB Statement No. 87 Leases Material Weakness
<i>Criteria:</i>	Management is responsible for establishing and maintaining an effective system of internal control over financial reporting. Ensuring right of use leased assets and lease liabilities are recorded appropriately and in accordance with the implementation of Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Statement No. 87 Leases is a key component of effective internal control over financial reporting.
<i>Condition:</i>	Right of use leased assets and lease liabilities entered into during the year were not recorded as new additions. In addition, certain existing right of use leased assets and lease liabilities did not assess the extension period of the lease term.
<i>Cause:</i>	The State of Nevada Controller's Office (Controller's Office) did not have adequate internal controls to ensure leases were recorded in accordance with GASB Statement No. 87.
<i>Effect:</i>	The following errors were noted: <ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ General Fund<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Understatement of capital outlay – leases and understatement of other financing sources - lease proceeds by \$9,395,910.▪ Highway Fund<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Understatement of capital outlay – leases and understatement of other financing sources - lease proceeds by \$942,652.▪ Governmental Activities<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Understatement of right of use leased assets and lease liabilities by \$11,796,994.
<i>Recommendation:</i>	We recommend the Controller's Office enhance internal controls to ensure leases are recorded in accordance with GASB Statement No. 87.
<i>Views of Responsible Officials:</i>	Management agrees with this finding.

**STATE OF NEVADA
SCHEDULE OF FINDINGS AND RESPONSES
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2022**

Findings Relating to the Financial Statements Reported in Accordance with GAGAS:

**2022-006: Division of Health Care Financing and Policy – Medicaid and CHIP Balances
Material Weakness**

Criteria: Management is responsible for establishing and maintaining an effective system of internal control over financial reporting. Properly calculating and valuing significant estimates in a timely and accurate manner is a key component of effective internal control over financial reporting. In addition, ensuring expenses are recorded in the appropriate time period is a key component of effective internal control over financial reporting.

Condition: Estimates for Medicaid and the Children Health Insurance Program (CHIP) incurred but not reported (or processed) claims and related amounts due from the federal government were not developed using accurate data and appropriate assumptions. In addition, capitation expenditures were not recorded in the appropriate fiscal year.

Cause: The State of Nevada Division of Health Care Financing and Policy (DHCFP) did not have adequate internal controls to develop the Medicaid and CHIP claim estimates using appropriate data and assumptions.

The Medicaid and CHIP estimates were calculated using reports from the Medicaid Management Information System (MMIS). However, the reports were run prior to significant data being captured in the system (in early August rather than in October or November). These estimates are generally developed using subsequent claims and payments with a minimum of at least 60-120 days of activity, to ensure accuracy and precision.

In addition, the DHCFP did not have adequate internal controls to ensure capitation expenditures were recorded in the appropriate period.

Effect: The following errors were noted:

- General Fund
 - Understatement of receivables by \$298,546.
 - Overstatement of unavailable revenues by \$79,885,558.
 - Overstatement of liabilities by \$25,527,521.
 - Understatement of revenues by \$79,587,012.
 - Overstatement of expenditures by \$25,527,521.

**STATE OF NEVADA
SCHEDULE OF FINDINGS AND RESPONSES
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2022**

Findings Relating to the Financial Statements Reported in Accordance with GAGAS:

<i>Recommendation:</i>	We recommend the DHCFP enhance internal controls to develop the Medicaid and CHIP estimates using appropriate data and assumptions. Reports from the MMIS should be developed using significant, relevant data and through the correct time period. In addition, we recommend the DHCFP enhance internal controls to ensure capitation expenses are recorded in the appropriate period.
<i>Views of Responsible Officials:</i>	Management agrees with this finding.

**STATE OF NEVADA
SCHEDULE OF FINDINGS AND RESPONSES
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2022**

Findings Relating to the Financial Statements Reported in Accordance with GAGAS:

**2022-007: Department of Taxation – Sales and Use Tax
Material Weakness**

Criteria: Management is responsible for establishing and maintaining an effective system of internal control over financial reporting. Ensuring sales and use tax receivables and unavailable revenues are recorded appropriately is a key component of effective internal control over financial reporting.

Condition: Sales and use tax receivables and unavailable revenues were not recorded appropriately.

Cause: The State of Nevada Department of Taxation (Taxation) did not have adequate internal controls to communicate sales and use tax receivables of a highly questionable nature to the Controller’s Office.

Effect: The following error was noted:

- General Fund
 - Overstatement of sales and use tax receivables and related unavailable revenues by \$123,509,056.

Recommendation: We recommend Taxation enhance internal controls to communicate sales and use tax receivables that appear highly questionable to the Controller’s Office to ensure appropriate financial reporting matters are considered.

Views of Responsible Officials: Management agrees with this finding.

**STATE OF NEVADA
SCHEDULE OF FINDINGS AND RESPONSES
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2022**

Findings Relating to the Financial Statements Reported in Accordance with GAGAS:

**2022-008: Department of Agriculture - Receivables
Material Weakness**

Criteria: Management is responsible for establishing and maintaining an effective system of internal control over financial reporting. Ensuring receivables and related unavailable revenues are recorded appropriately is a key component of effective internal control over financial reporting.

Condition: Receivables and related unavailable revenues were not recorded appropriately.

Cause: The State of Nevada Department of Agriculture (NDA) did not have adequate internal controls to ensure amounts reported to the Controller's Office for agency receivables were accurate.

Effect: The following error was noted:

- General Fund
 - Overstatement of accounts receivables and unavailable revenues by \$9,958,107.

Recommendation: We recommend the NDA enhance internal controls to ensure amounts reported to the Controller's Office for agency receivables are accurate.

Views of Responsible Officials: Management agrees with this finding.

**STATE OF NEVADA
SCHEDULE OF FINDINGS AND RESPONSES
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2022**

Findings Relating to the Financial Statements Reported in Accordance with GAGAS:

**2022-009: Department of Public Safety - Receivables
Material Weakness**

Criteria: Management is responsible for establishing and maintaining an effective system of internal control over financial reporting. Ensuring receivables and related unavailable revenues are recorded appropriately is a key component of effective internal control over financial reporting.

Condition: Receivables and related unavailable revenues were not recorded appropriately.

Cause: The State of Nevada Department of Public Safety (DPS) did not have adequate internal controls to ensure amounts reported to the Controller's Office for agency receivables were accurate.

Effect: The following error was noted:

- General Fund
 - Overstatement of accounts receivables and unavailable revenues by \$32,055,889.

Recommendation: We recommend the DPS enhance internal controls to ensure amounts reported to the Controller's Office for agency receivables are accurate.

Views of Responsible Officials: Management agrees with this finding.

**STATE OF NEVADA
SCHEDULE OF FINDINGS AND RESPONSES
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2022**

Findings Relating to the Financial Statements Reported in Accordance with GAGAS:

2022-010:	Division of Welfare and Supportive Services - Pandemic Electronic Benefit Transfer Material Weakness
<i>Criteria:</i>	Management is responsible for establishing and maintaining an effective system of internal control over financial reporting. Ensuring noncash revenues and related expenditures are recorded appropriately is a key component of effective internal control over financial reporting.
<i>Condition:</i>	Pandemic food benefits provided through electronic benefit transfer (EBT) cards were not recorded.
<i>Cause:</i>	The State of Nevada Division of Welfare and Supportive Services (DWSS) did not have adequate internal controls to ensure EBT benefits were communicated to the Controller's Office for appropriate recording.
<i>Effect:</i>	The following error was noted: <ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ General Fund<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Understatement of revenues and expenditures by \$489,716,006.
<i>Recommendation:</i>	We recommend the DWSS enhance internal controls to ensure EBT benefits are communicated to the Controller's Office for appropriate recording.
<i>Views of Responsible Officials:</i>	Management partially agrees with this finding.

**STATE OF NEVADA
SCHEDULE OF FINDINGS AND RESPONSES
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2022**

Findings Relating to the Financial Statements Reported in Accordance with GAGAS:

**2022-011: Division of Emergency Management – Inventory
Material Weakness**

Criteria: Management is responsible for establishing and maintaining an effective system of internal control over financial reporting. Inventory management is a key component of effective internal control over financial reporting.

Condition: Inventory was not appropriately stored to allow for an accurate count or reconciliation of amounts.

Cause: The State of Nevada Division of Emergency Management (DEM) transferred inventory to a new warehouse during the year. The inventory was not organized in a systematic manner to allow for the performance of an inventory count. Internal controls in place did not ensure inventory could be accounted for correctly.

Effect: The amount of inventory was unknown and unable to be verified.

Recommendation: We recommend the DEM enhance internal controls to ensure inventory is organized in a systematic manner to allow for the performance of an inventory count and reconciliation.

Views of Responsible Officials: Management agrees with this finding.

**STATE OF NEVADA
SCHEDULE OF FINDINGS AND RESPONSES
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2022**

Findings Relating to the Financial Statements Reported in Accordance with GAGAS:

**2022-012: Department of Transportation - Infrastructure Construction in Progress
Material Weakness**

Criteria: Management is responsible for establishing and maintaining an effective system of internal control over financial reporting. Ensuring infrastructure is recorded appropriately is a key component of effective internal control over financial reporting.

Condition: Certain infrastructure projects were capitalized by the State of Nevada Department of Transportation (NDOT) in the prior year that were not assets of the State of Nevada.

Cause: NDOT did not have adequate internal controls to ensure ownership of infrastructure was adequately reviewed prior to capitalizing the construction as a State of Nevada asset.

Effect: A prior period adjustment was required of infrastructure construction in progress and beginning net position by \$57,962,515.

Recommendation: We recommend the NDOT enhance internal controls to ensure ownership of infrastructure is adequately reviewed prior to capitalizing the construction as a State of Nevada asset.

Views of Responsible Officials: Management agrees with this finding.

STATE OF NEVADA
SCHEDULE OF FINDINGS AND RESPONSES
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2022

Findings Relating to the Financial Statements Reported in Accordance with GAGAS:

**2022-013 Higher Education Tuition Trust Fund – Financial Statement and Reconciliation Controls
Material Weakness**

Criteria: Management is responsible for establishing and maintaining an effective system of internal control over financial reporting. One of the key components of an effective system of internal control over financial reporting is the preparation of full disclosure financial statements that do not require adjustment as part of the audit process.

Condition: Management prepares internal use financial statements. However, management required the assistance of the external audit firm to prepare the Higher Education Tuition Trust Enterprise Fund's (the Trust Fund) audited financial statements and related note disclosures. Although the preparation of financial statements as a part of the audit engagement is not unusual, it may result in financial statements and related information included in financial statement disclosures not being available for management purposes as timely as it would be if prepared by the Trust Fund's personnel.

In addition, we proposed audit adjustments related to investments, accounts payable, cash, and net increase/decrease in fair value of investments.

Cause: Accounting personnel do not have the current resources of time and training necessary to prepare the financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. As a result, the Trust Fund chose to contract with Eide Bailly, LLP to the prepare its financial statements. In addition, the Trust Fund did not have adequate internal controls to ensure investment and related balances were appropriately reconciled and recorded.

Effect: The Trust Fund's internally prepared records upon which the financial statements are prepared did not contain all information required by generally accepted accounting principles. Correcting audit entries were posted for:

- Overstatement of investments by \$21,124,245.
- Overstatement of accounts payable by \$4,996,990.
- Understatement of cash equivalents by \$148,430.
- Overstatement of net increase/decrease in fair value of investments by \$15,978,825.

**STATE OF NEVADA
SCHEDULE OF FINDINGS AND RESPONSES
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2022**

Findings Relating to the Financial Statements Reported in Accordance with GAGAS:

Recommendation: We recommend the Trust Fund allocate the resources necessary to provide sufficient training to enable the preparation of the financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles and enhance internal controls to ensure investment and related balances are appropriately reconciled and recorded.

Views of Responsible Officials: Management agrees with this finding.

**STATE OF NEVADA
SCHEDULE OF FINDINGS AND RESPONSES
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2022**

Findings Relating to the Financial Statements Reported in Accordance with GAGAS:

**2022-014: Unemployment Insurance - Assessment Revenue
Material Weakness**

Criteria: Management is responsible for establishing and maintaining an effective system of internal control over financial reporting. Accurate reconciliation of employer assessment revenues and receivables is a key component of internal control.

Condition: Employers in the State of Nevada self-report amounts owed with respect to unemployment assessments. In some cases, employers overpaid the amount of assessment that was owed either through paying the wrong assessment tax rate or through duplicate payments made by third party payroll companies on their behalf.

The Department of Employment, Training, and Rehabilitation (DETR) did not separately identify or account for employer accounts with overpaid assessments and thus accounted for employer overpayments in error.

Cause: DETR did not have adequate internal controls to provide for the initial identification and reconciliation of employer overpayments to ensure appropriate recognition in the financial statements.

Effect: Prior to adjustment, employer assessment revenue was overstated by \$58,357,785, employer assessment receivables were overstated by \$16,985,482, and accounts payable were understated by \$41,372,303.

Recommendation: We recommend DETR enhance internal controls to provide for the initial identification and reconciliation of employer overpayments to ensure appropriate recognition in the financial statements.

Views of Responsible Officials: Management agrees with this finding.

**STATE OF NEVADA
SCHEDULE OF FINDINGS AND RESPONSES
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2022**

Findings Relating to the Financial Statements Reported in Accordance with GAGAS:

**2022-015: Department of Education – Receivables and Expenditures
Significant Deficiency**

Criteria: Management is responsible for establishing and maintaining an effective system of internal control over financial reporting. Ensuring the pupil centered funding plan (PCFP) final true-up adjustments are recorded appropriately is a key component of effective internal control over financial reporting.

Condition: A PCFP true-up payment received from a local school district was not recorded in the appropriate fiscal year.

Cause: The State of Nevada Department of Education (NDE) did not have adequate internal controls to ensure PCFP true-up amounts were recorded in the appropriate year.

Effect: The following error was noted:

- State Education Fund
 - Overstatement of expenditures and understatement of receivables by \$5,431,006.

Recommendation: We recommend the NDE enhance internal controls to ensure PCFP true-up amounts are recorded in the appropriate year.

Views of Responsible Officials: Management agrees with this finding.

**STATE OF NEVADA
SCHEDULE OF FINDINGS AND RESPONSES
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2022**

Findings Relating to the Financial Statements Reported in Accordance with GAGAS:

**2022-016: Department of Corrections – Payroll Internal Controls
Significant Deficiency**

Criteria: Management is responsible for establishing and maintaining an effective system of internal control over financial reporting. Proper reconciliation of payroll is a key component of effective internal control over financial reporting.

To ensure proper reconciliation occurs, the State of Nevada’s internal control policies require that agencies with a timekeeper function print reports from the Payroll Data Warehouse for each employee’s timesheet entered by a timekeeper. The agency must verify that time and pay entries reported on the payroll register agree with the timesheet. For all employees, if the leave or overtime was not preapproved in the Nevada Employee Action and Timekeeping System (NEATS), then an approved hard copy must be on file. This is performed by the agencies every pay period. In addition, on the Monday following payday, agencies also reconcile the expenditures from the Budget Status Report to the Detail Cost Listing report (provided by Advantage-HR).

Condition: No reconciliation of payroll occurred during fiscal year 2022 by the State of Nevada Department of Corrections (NDOC), in accordance with the State of Nevada internal control policy.

Cause: NDOC did not monitor and follow established internal control policies.

Effect: Errors could occur and not be corrected or detected by NDOC.

Recommendation: We recommend the NDOC follow the State of Nevada payroll reconciliation internal control policies.

Views of Responsible Officials: Management agrees with this finding.

**STATE OF NEVADA
SCHEDULE OF FINDINGS AND RESPONSES
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2022**

Findings Relating to the Financial Statements Reported in Accordance with GAGAS:

**2022-017: Department of Health and Human Services – Payroll Internal Control
Significant Deficiency**

Criteria: Management is responsible for establishing and maintaining an effective system of internal control over financial reporting. Proper reconciliation of payroll is a key component of effective internal control over financial reporting.

To ensure proper reconciliation occurs, the State of Nevada’s internal control policies require that agencies with a timekeeper function print reports from the Payroll Data Warehouse for each employee’s timesheet entered by a timekeeper. The agency must verify that time and pay entries reported on the payroll register agree with the timesheet. For all employees, if the leave or overtime was not preapproved in the Nevada Employee Action and Timekeeping System (NEATS), then an approved hard copy must be on file. This is performed by the agencies every pay period. In addition, on the Monday following payday, agencies also reconcile the expenditures from the Budget Status Report to the Detail Cost Listing report (provided by Advantage-HR).

Condition: No reconciliation of payroll occurred during fiscal year 2023 by the State of Nevada Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS), in accordance with the State of Nevada internal control policy.

Cause: DHHS did not monitor and follow established internal control policies.

Effect: Errors could occur and not be corrected or detected by DHHS.

Recommendation: We recommend the DHHS follow the State of Nevada payroll reconciliation internal control policies.

Views of Responsible Officials: Management agrees with this finding.